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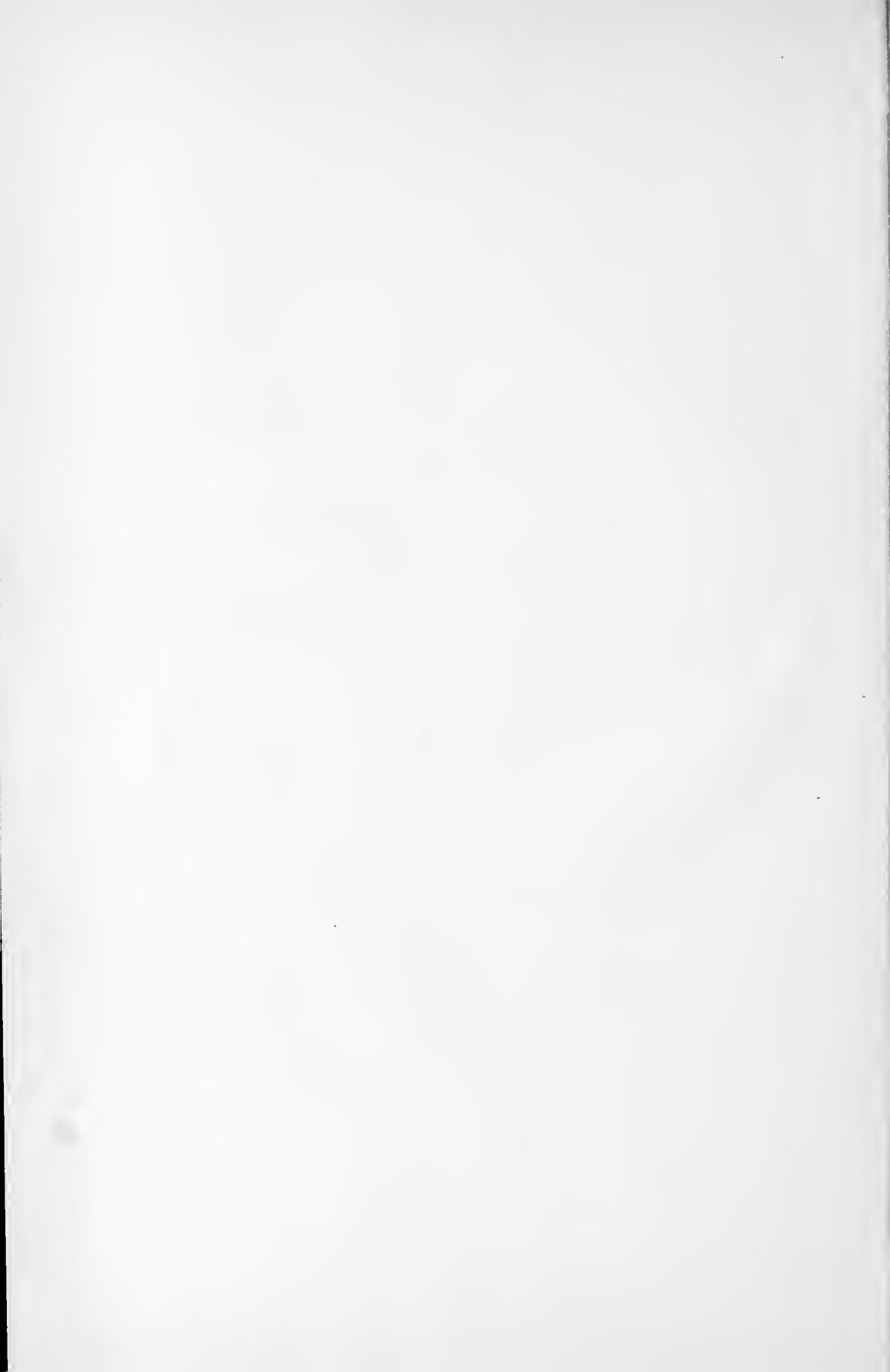
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V. GRAND MASTER

So all whom it may Concern

THE GRAND LODGE

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IN WHATEVER PART THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME

TO THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND MASONIC JURISDICTION

IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

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Fac-simile of Warrant granted March 15, 1787, by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on surrender of Warrant of October 4, 1773, granted by the R. W. Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.



HISTORY  
— OF —  
PERSEVERANCE LODGE,

No. 21, F. & A. M., Penn'a.,

— AT —  
HARRISBURG.



Warranted  
Oct. 4, A. D. 1779, A. L. 5779.

Constituted  
Nov. 10, A. D. 1779, A. L. 5779.

Together with an Account of the Masonic Convention of 1823 and the Causes leading up to it, including the Proposals to form a General Grand Lodge of the United States, and a new Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg; the Opposition to the Grand H. R. A. Chapter; the alleged Morgan Abduction and the Anti-Masonic Crusade; the "Buckshot War"; Biographical Sketches of the Masters of Lodge No. 21, and Lists of the Officers and Members of all Lodges in Dauphin County, Pa., A. D. 1779, A. L. 5779—A. D. 1901, A. L. 5901.

— BY —  
The late WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M. D.,  
Master of Lodge No. 21 in 1865, and of Lodge No. 464 in 1870, '71 and '72,  
and

JAMES M. LAMBERTON,  
Master of Lodge No. 21 in 1886 and '87.

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HARRISBURG, PA. :  
Harrisburg Publishing Company.  
1901

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2/23/77

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This is No. **177**.

GRAND OFFICERS  
OF THE  
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE  
OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF  
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS  
OF  
PENNSYLVANIA,  
AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING,  
A. D. 1901, A. L. 5901.

---

*R. W. Grand Master,*  
BRO. GEORGE E. WAGNER.

*R. W. Deputy Grand Master,*  
BRO. EDGAR A. TENNIS.

*R. W. Senior Grand Warden,*  
BRO. JAMES W. BROWN.

*R. W. Junior Grand Warden,*  
BRO. GEORGE W. KENDRICK, JR.

*R. W. Grand Treasurer,*  
BRO. THOMAS R. PATTON.

*R. W. Grand Secretary,*  
BRO. WILLIAM A. SINN.

---

*District Deputy Grand Master,*  
Second District,  
BRO. WILLIAM L. GORGAS,  
of Lodge No. 21.

---

OFFICERS  
OF  
PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 21, F. & A. M.,  
A. D. 1901, A. L. 5901.

*Worshipful Master,*  
BRO. ELIAS Z. WALLOWER.

*Senior Warden,*  
BRO. JOHN K. ROYAL.

*Junior Warden,*  
BRO. FRANK B. MUSSER.

*Treasurer,*  
BRO. HENRY C. ORTH.

*Secretary,*  
BRO. WILLIAM H. SMITH, P. M.

*Representative in Grand Lodge,*  
BRO. GEORGE E. WHITNEY, P. M.

*History Committee,*  
BRO. GEORGE E. WHITNEY, P. M.,  
BRO. JAMES M. LAMBERTON, P. M.,

BRO. WILLIAM H. SMITH, P. M.,  
BRO. WILLIAM L. GORGAS, P. M.,  
BRO. ELIAS Z. WALLOWER, W. M.

## LETTER OF THE R. W. GRAND MASTER.

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OFFICE OF THE  
R. W. GRAND MASTER  
OF F. & A. MASONS IN PENNSYLVANIA,  
MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA, *June 7, 1901.*

MR. JAMES M. LAMBERTON,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :

I return to you, under separate cover, the balance of the proof sheets of the History of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21.

Permit me to say that I have read this History with very great interest, and have found it not only entertaining, but also highly instructive. It presents many phases of the life of the Craft in Pennsylvania, the knowledge of which is valuable to the Brethren.

My consent to the publication of the History is given with much pleasure.

(Signed)

Fraternally yours,  
GEORGE E. WAGNER, [SEAL.]  
*Grand Master.*

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## INTRODUCTION.

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The first step towards preparing a history of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., appears to have been taken at the stated meeting of the Lodge, January 13, 1873, when Bro. Theo. F. Scheffer offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*“Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to revise the By-Laws of this Lodge, and that they have free access to the documents, archives, books and papers in order to prepare a brief history of our old and revered Perseverance Lodge, and have it printed with the revised By-Laws.”*

The committee consisted of Bros. Theo. F. Scheffer, Joshua M. Wiestling, Levi Wolfinger, Robert Snodgrass and Samuel H. Simon.

At the meeting, April 12, 1874, the following, offered by Bro. Robert A. Lamberton, P. G. M., was adopted:

*“That the Committee on By-Laws, appointed January 13, 1873, act in conjunction with a committee from Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, to prepare a History of Masonry in this County from its earliest date to the present time,”*

and on motion, Bro. Lamberton was added as one of the committee. The By-Laws, reported by the committee, were duly adopted by the Lodge, and approved by the Grand Lodge, in 1874, but nothing seems to have been done about the history.

At the meeting, November 13, 1876, we find the Secretary was directed “to make out a list of all Worshipful Masters, and members since 1840, for the Masonic History of Perseverance Lodge;” but this motion was reconsidered, and it was voted “to give Bro. Wm. H. Egle, M. D., access to books and papers to enable him to do it.”

The Committee of Arrangements for the Centennial of No. 21 in 1879, reported at the December meeting that year:

"The committee have under consideration the publication of a Memorial volume, but are not now prepared to make definite report on the subject."

On January 12, 1885, the minutes show:

"The W. M. was directed to appoint a committee of three (to confer with a similar committee of Rob't Burns Lodge) in reference to the publication of Dr. Egle's work on Perseverance Lodge;" but there is no record of the appointment of the committee.

At the stated meeting, April 13, 1885, a committee, consisting of Bros. James M. Lamberton, Wm. H. Smith and Henry L. Harris, was appointed to hunt up the old minutes of the Lodge.

At the next meeting the committee reported that they had received from Bro. Wm. H. Egle some old minutes and account books "which are now in the possession of the Lodge."

At the stated meeting, December 11, 1899, on motion of Bro. James M. Lamberton, the Worshipful Master was authorized to appoint a committee of five (the Worshipful Master and the Secretary being included) to arrange for the preparation and publication of the history of the Lodge.

The committee consisted of Bros. George E. Whitney, W. M.; Wm. H. Smith, Sec.; James M. Lamberton; Wm. L. Gorgas; and Elias Z. Wallower.

The committee met and made an arrangement with Bro. Wm. H. Egle, M. D., formerly Past Master of Perseverance Lodge, and first Worshipful Master of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, he being beyond all question the person best qualified to prepare the history. Owing to his other literary and genealogical labors, Brother Egle was unable to take up the work at once. In the autumn, after the heated term was past, the work was begun and good progress made. The very sudden and utterly unlooked-for death of Brother Egle, on February 19, 1901, after a very brief illness, was a great shock to his Brethren and the community at large.

At the request of the family and of the History Committee, the writer undertook to complete the work.

It was found that down to 1861, the history was substantially done, and it is a matter of congratulation that Brother Egle was spared to do as much as he did, as there was no one so capable as he of treating the period from 1779 to 1851, covering the Anti-Masonic excitement and the "Buckshot War." It was proposed to give in the book biographical sketches of the Masters of the Lodge. Of about ninety of these, ten or eleven were done; and it is equally a matter of regret that our Brother was not spared to finish this part of the book, as it was his own peculiar field of labor.

In finishing this part, the writer is chiefly indebted to Brother Egle's "History of Dauphin County," his "Notes and Queries," and to his work in Runk's "Commemorative Biographical Encyclopedia of Dauphin County, Penna."

Brother Egle had prepared a list of the officers and members since 1779.

The writer wishes especially to acknowledge the cordial help and assistance given him by the family of Brother Egle.

Thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Bro. William A. Sinn, R. W. Grand Secretary; Bro. John A. Perry, Deputy Grand Secretary; Bro. Fred Annè, of the Grand Secretary's office; Bro. William H. Smith, Sec. No. 21; Bro. John B. Seal, Sec. No. 364; Bro. Chas. C. Schriver, Sec. No. 464; Bro. Frank Z. Fisher, Sec. No. 486; Bro. John H. Botdolf, late Sec., and Bro. Fred. G. Kniley, Sec. No. 570, for assistance cheerfully given.

Acknowledgment is made of the fraternal courtesy of Bro. Oscar J. Harvey, of Wilkes-Barre, the writer of the "History of Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M.," in loaning the plate of Capt. Andrew Lee's Masonic apron; and also of Bro. H. D. Reutter, M. D., of Duncannon, in loaning the Masonic apron and old certificate of Past Master Nutz.

*June 24, 1901.*

JAMES M. LAMBERTON.<sup>1</sup>





HISTORY  
OF  
PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 21,

F. & A. M., PENNA., AT HARRISBURG.

---

CHAPTER I.

EARLY DAYS.

Tradition has come down to us, that a Lodge of Modern\* Masons was held in Paxtang township, at a very early period. The usual place of meeting was in a one-story log school-house located some three miles from Harris' Ferry. It is similarly stated that the Tyler with a drawn sword sat astride the apex of the roof to warn away all eavesdroppers. It is also averred by tradition that on one occasion when the Lodge was held at Thomas McArthur's house, his wife crept up into the loft and witnessed the entire ceremonies. Detected, however, she was sworn to secrecy, for on being frequently questioned as to what she saw and heard, she replied in her broad Scotch accent, "I canna tell, Tommy is a Freemason."

---

\*The year 1717 marked the "revival" of the Grand Lodge of England by "the four old Lodges," "whose constitution is immemorial," and which met at London "at the Goose and Endive Ale house in St. Paul's churchyard, at the Crown Ale house in Parker's Lane, near Drury Lane, at the Apple Tree Tavern in Charles street, Covent Garden, and at the Rummer and Grapes Tavern in Channel Row, Westminster."

In 1725 "the Grand Lodge of All England" was formed at York, but became dormant between 1740 and 1750: it revived in 1761, but it and its subordinates died out before the end of the century.

In 1751 a new organization was founded which styled itself the Grand Lodge of England, "according to the old Constitutions," and these "seceders," claiming that they followed the Ancient Landmarks, while the Regular Grand Lodge of 1717 had departed from them, though the reverse was true, called themselves "Ancients,"

Be all this as it may, most of the early admissions to Lodge No. 21, were coupled with this statement, "formerly Masons, but upon examination and confession it was found they had received the different steps in a Clandestine Lodge"—all desiring to become "a Regular Made Mason."

In the year 1759, after the reduction of Fort Duquesne by the army under the gallant Forbes, and the Provincial troops had returned to their homes on the Susquehanna, do we first learn that the altars of Freemasonry had been erected. It is probable that the work of the Craft was communicated to the frontiersmen by members of the British army while at Bedford or Fort Pitt; and yet true it is that after the occupancy of the Forks of the Ohio, a Masonic Lodge was opened in one of the officers' marquee, when a sergeant of one of the companies presided as Worshipful Master—

---

and their older rivals "Moderns," "so strangely were the positions and descriptions reversed."

The "Ancients" posed as "York Masons," "thus," says Bro. Wm. James Hughan, the well-known Masonic writer, "assuming an antiquity and importance to which they had not the slightest claim."

Later, towards the end of the eighteenth century, these two Grand Lodges became further distinguished from each other by the names of their respective Grand Masters, and those Brethren who held under the Grand Lodge of 1717, the "Moderns," so-called, were classed as "Prince of Wales" Masons, Prince George, afterwards King George IV., being Grand Master from 1791 to 1812; while those who held under the seceding Grand Lodge or "Ancients," were styled "Atholl" Masons, John, 4th Duke of Atholl, being Grand Master from 1791 to 1813. These two Grand Lodges united to form the present United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England, December 1, 1813, the Duke of Atholl resigning his Grand Mastership in favor of the Duke of Kent, who had succeeded the Prince of Wales. A fourth Grand Lodge of England, "South of the Trent," was formed in 1779, but did not live long.

Brother Daniel Coxe was appointed June 5, 1730, "Provincial Grand Master in the Province of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in America."

The first mention in the newspapers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is made in the "Pennsylvania Gazette," No. 187, June 19 to June 26, 1732, published in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin, who was initiated in February, 1731, in St. John's Lodge, in that city. It is as follows:

the Junior Warden being an officer of rank. These were the so-called "Moderns," and it was a Lodge of such fellows met which, as referred to, assembled at Thomas McArthur's. Unfortunately there are no records in existence, and we have only traditionary evidence. It is possible that owing to the existence of this society, the names of those Paxtang men, who wiped out of existence the murderous gang of Indian vagabonds at Conestoga and Lancaster, have never been made known. To them may probably be due the brave resolve, the patriotic motive, which ignited the fires of liberty—and made independence possible.

Our histories written from a New England stand-point,

"Philadelphia, June 26th.

Saturday last being St. John's Day, a Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Society of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS was held at the Sun Tavern, in Water street, when, after a handsome entertainment, the Worshipful W. Allen, Esq., was unanimously chosen *Grand Master* of the Province for the year ensuing, who was pleased to appoint Mr. William Pringle, Deputy Master. Wardens chosen for the ensuing year were Thomas Boude and Benjamin Franklin."

The "Pennsylvania Gazette," No. 108, December 3 to December 8, 1730, had previously made the first known newspaper reference to a Masonic Lodge in America, as follows:

"As there are several Lodges of Freemasons erected in this Province [Pennsylvania], and people have lately been much aroused with conjectures concerning them, we think the following account of Freemasonry from London will not be unacceptable to our readers."

Franklin's account book, "Ledgers A and B," now in the possession of the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia, show his accounts with the Grand Lodge for printing. See Proceedings G. L. of Pa., 1898, pp. 84-103, and 1900, pp. clviii-clxxxv.

The "Modern" Lodges, working under the first Grand Lodge in Pennsylvania, died out about 1793.

The Grand Lodge of the "Ancients" granted a warrant for a Provincial Grand Lodge in the Province of Pennsylvania on June 24, 1766, and this body granted the warrant for Lodge No. 21.

Two previous applications for warrants, for a Provincial Grand Lodge, had been granted by the Grand Lodge of England, the first on September 5, 1759, but the warrants failed to reach their destination.

J. M. L.

convey the idea that had it not been for the Boston Massacre of 1770, and other riotous proceedings, there would never have been a Declaration of Independence, and the War of the Revolution would have proved a failure. Without disparaging the efforts of other Colonies in that momentous crisis of our Country's history, it may be here stated without fear of proper refutation, that had it not been for the bold stand of the Paxtang men of 1763, Pennsylvania would not have been ripe for Revolution, and the Provincial authorities with their host of feudal retainers, could easily have crushed out any efforts for freedom. As it was, the feeling, outside of the Quaker contingent, was unanimous for independence and made that possible. And the leaders of these men were almost wholly members of the organization termed "Moderns."

The War of the Revolution broke up that society here and elsewhere on the Susquehanna, whatever may have been their aim or object. The members went into the army—they were in the front at Boston—at the environment of Quebec—at Long Island and Fort Washington—at Trenton and Princeton—at Brandywine and Germantown—in the cantonment at Valley Forge during that long and severe winter of 1777-1778,—and fought valiantly during that eight years' struggle which culminated in the surrender of the British army at Yorktown in 1781. During those trying scenes, those struggles and severe deprivations—half-naked at times and famishing—there was one thing which cheered the hearts of this handful of patriots, the organization of Army Lodges—when all could meet upon the level, rehearse their woes, military and otherwise—receive expressions of fraternal sympathy—and part upon the square.

As these years of Revolutionary strife and self denial passed on, those broken down by wounds, exposure and disease returned to their homes. They had been partakers of the friendships enjoyed by the Craftsmen in the Army Lodges, and so it could hardly be otherwise, than that, when a sufficient number were near neighbors, applications were made to Provincial Grand Lodge for the constituting of Lodge No.

21 in the Valley of the Susquehanna. In the patriot army warrants had been issued by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, for the constituting of regular Army Lodges—and within their hallowed precincts, many enjoyed the rites and privileges of the Craft. Notably was this the case in Col. Proctor's Pennsylvania regiment of Artillery, being Lodge No. 19, on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

In the reprint of the "Minutes and Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania," the first reference to Lodge No. 21 is to be found under date of "Philadelphia, October 22d, 5779," where the name of "Matt. Smith, No. 21," is attached to the resolutions adopted by the "Masters of Regular Lodges in Philadelphia," requesting the Right Worshipful Grand Master, "respecting the necessity of choosing Grand Officers before St. John's day next." When the Grand Lodge determined and ordered that Lodge No. 21 be constituted in "Lower Paxtang township, County of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania," there is no record; nor of the installation of the Worshipful Master of the Lodge. The date of the original or Provincial warrant is the "4th day of October, A. D., 1779, and of Masonry, 5779." This warrant reads as follows:

Wm. Ball, G. M.

John Hood, D. G. M.

William Shute, S. G. W.

John Howard, J. G. W.

SEAL

G. L.

To all whom it may concern:

We, the Grand Lodge of the most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the old Institutions held in the City of Philadelphia for the Province of Pennsylvania, by virtue of a Provincial Grand Warrant from the Grand Lodge of London, Great Britain, whereof then the Right Worshipfull and Right Honorable Thomas Erskine, Earl of Kelley, Viscount Fenton, Lord

Baron of Pitten Weem, &c., in Great Britain, was Grand Master of Masons; the Right Worshipfull Mr. William Osborne, Deputy Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Mr. William Dickey, Senior Grand Warden, the Right Worshipful James Gibson, Esq., Junior Grand Warden, under their Hands and the Seal of their Grand Lodge, constituting and appointing the Right Worshipfull William Ball, Esquire, Grand Master of Masons for the Province of Pennsylvania and the Territories thereunto belonging; the Right Worshipfull Capt. Blathwaite Jones, Deputy Grand Master; the Right Worshipfull Mr. David Hall, Senior Grand Warden; and the Right Worshipfull Mr. Hugh Lennox, Junior Grand Warden; authorizing and empowering the said William Ball, Capt. Blathwaite Jones, David Hall, and Hugh Lennox and their Successors, to grant Dispensations, Warrants or Constitutions for the forming, holding and well-governing Lodges within their Jurisdiction; as by the said Warrant, bearing Date the twentieth Day of June in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred, sixty and four, and of Masonry Five Thousand seven hundred, sixty and four—Reference being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear.

Now Know Ye, that We, William Ball, Esquire, Grand Master, John Hood, Deputy Grand Master, William Shute, Senior Grand Warden, and John Howard, Junior Grand Warden, present and legal Successors to the above named Provincial Grand Officers, as by the Grand Lodge Books, Reference being to them had may appear, by virtue of the power to us granted by the above in part recited warrant, do hereby authorise and impower our trusty and well beloved Brethren, Worshipfull Col. Matthew Smith, Master; William Boyd, Esquire, Senior Warden, and William McCullough, Esquire, Junior Warden of a new Lodge number Twenty-one to be held in Lower Paxtang Township, Lancaster county, in the State of Pennsylvania; And we do further authorize and impower our said trusty and well beloved Brethren Col. Matthew Smith, William Boyd and William McCullough, Esquires, to admit and make Free Masons, according to the most Ancient and Honorable

Custom of the Royal Craft in all ages and nations, throughout the known world, and not contrarywise. And we do further impower and appoint the said Col. Matthew Smith, William Boyd and William McCullough, and their Successors, to hear and determine all and singular, Matters and Things relating to the Craft within the Jurisdiction of the said Lodge Number Twenty-one. And lastly, we do hereby authorise and impower our said trusty and well-beloved Brethren Col. Matthew Smith, William Boyd and William McCullough, to nominate, chuse and install their successors, to whom they shall deliver this Warrant, and invest them with all their Powers and Dignities as Free Masons, and such Successors shall in like manner nominate, chuse and install their Successors, &c., &c., &c. Such Installation to be upon or near St. John the Evangelist's Day, during the Continuance of this Lodge for ever. Provided always, that the said above-named Brethren and their Successors pay due Respect to the Right Worshipfull Grand Lodge from whom they have their Authority; otherwise this Warrant to be of no force or virtue.

Given under our hands and the Seal of the Grand Lodge at Philadelphia this Fourth Day of October in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred Seventy and Nine, and of Masonry Five Thousand Seven Hundred Seventy and Nine.

WILLIAM SMITH,  
Grand Secy. p. t.

In pursuance of the foregoing, the first meeting for the constituting of said Lodge was held on Wednesday the tenth day of November following. The minutes of this and the three succeeding meetings of the Lodge as copied from the original record book of "Lodge No. 21 held in Paxtang," are as follows (see facsimile):

"Lodge Book .....No. 21st .....Nov<sup>r</sup> 10th, 1779.  
.....Paxtang.....

Lodge No. 21st:

in Consequence of a Warrant Obtain<sup>d</sup> from  
the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge at Philadelphia, Met on

Wednesday the tenth Day of November, 1779, at 12 o'clock, A. M., at Mr. Campbell's Brick house, the Warrant being read . . . . . the Members present Unanimously Agreed, that the Thanks of the Body be Given to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge. . . . .

Brother William Boid, Install<sup>d</sup> Sen<sup>r</sup> Warden.

Brother William McCullough Install<sup>d</sup> Jun<sup>r</sup> Warden.

Lodge Open<sup>d</sup> in Due form at 3 O'clock, P. M. A Plan of the By-laws for the Lodge propos<sup>d</sup>. Agreed that Brother Boid & Brother Darnel Make a Draught of the By-Laws for the Lodge to be Ready for Inspection the Next Meeting.

"Mr. William Dickey Appear<sup>d</sup> and on Examination was found to have Been Made a Mason in a Clandestine Manner, the Said Mr. Dickey Apply<sup>d</sup> to be Admitted in this Lodge & become a Regular Member, his Petition Being Read and Consider<sup>d</sup>. Order<sup>d</sup> to ly on the Books till Next Meeting of the Lodge.

"Lodge to meet, on the 30th Inst, at the Above Mr. Campbell's at 12 O'clock. Lodge Clos<sup>d</sup> in Good Harmony at 7 O'clock P. M.

Members present:—Broth<sup>r</sup> Matt<sup>w</sup> Smith, | Broth<sup>r</sup> Boid, | Br McCullogh, | Br. Darnal, | Br. McNamara."

November 30th, 1779.

"The Lodge Opened in Due form  $\frac{1}{2}$  past twelve O'clock, the Draught of the By-Laws being presented by Brothers Boid & Darnal, & being Read and Agreed upon, proceeded to Bussiness. A Petition presented by Broth<sup>r</sup> Boid, Setting forth the Desire of Mr. John Boid, becoming a Member of this Lodge, Ordered to ly over till Next Stated Lodge Night, Brothers McCullough, Darnel & McNamara Appointed a Committee to Enquire into the Character of the Said John Boid, & Report Next Lodge Night.

"Mr. James Rutherford & Mr. William Wright, formerly Masons, But on Examination & Confession it was found they had Rec<sup>d</sup> the Several Steps in a Clandestine Lodge, Now Petitions this Lodge to Become Regular Members of



Lodge Book ... N<sup>o</sup>. 21<sup>st</sup> ... Nov. 10<sup>th</sup> 1776

Pactang

Lodge N<sup>o</sup>. 21<sup>st</sup> ...

in consequence of a Warrant Obtain'd from the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge at Philadelphia, ... Met on Friday the tenth Day of November 1776 ... at 12 O'clock ... A.M. ... at Mr. Campbell's Bucks house, the Warrant being Read ... The Members present, Unanimously Agreed ... that the Thanks of the Body be given to the Right Worshipfull Grand Lodge ...

Brother William Boyd Install<sup>d</sup> Sen<sup>r</sup> Warden  
Brother William McCullough Install<sup>d</sup> Jun<sup>r</sup> Warden

Lodge Open'd in Due form at 9 O'clock P.M.  
a Plan of the By Laws for the Lodge propos'd ...

Agreed that Brother Boyd & Brother Darnel Make  
a Draught of the By Laws for the Lodge to be  
Ready for Inspection the Next Meeting ...

M<sup>r</sup>. William Dickey appear'd and on Examination  
was found to have been Made a Mason in a  
slipshod manner, the said M<sup>r</sup>. Dickey apply'd to  
be admitted in this Lodge & become a Regular Member  
his Petition being Read and consider'd. Order to  
be on the Books till Next Meeting of the Lodge  
Lodge to Meet on the 30<sup>th</sup> Inst. at the Above  
M<sup>r</sup>. Campbell's at 12 O'clock. Lodge clos'd in Good  
Harmony at 7 O'clock P.M. ...

Members present.



Lodge No. 21. Order<sup>d</sup> to ly on the Books till Next Stated Lodge Night.

“Mr. William Dickey who apply<sup>d</sup> last Lodge Day, Balloted for & Approv<sup>d</sup> Rec<sup>d</sup> the first Step of Masonry. Agreed to meet on St. John’s Day at 10 O’clock in the forenoon. Lodge Clos<sup>d</sup> in Good Harmony at 7 o’clock P. M.

“Members present—

Broth<sup>r</sup> Smith, Mast<sup>r</sup>.  
 Br. Boid Sen<sup>r</sup> W.  
 Br. McCullogh, Jun<sup>r</sup>  
 Br. Darnal.  
 Br. McNamara.”

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“St. John’s Day, Dec<sup>r</sup> 27th, 1779.

“Lodge Open<sup>d</sup> in Due form at 12 O’Clock. On Acct. of the Small Number of Members yet in this Lodge, it was agreed to Do Some Work. Mr. Rutherford & Mr. Wright Attending in an Adjacent Room, was Balloted for & Approven, after Report of the Committee appointed last Lodge Day. Each Rec<sup>d</sup> the first Step of Masonry. Agreed to Meet Next time on January 19th, 1780, at the Same place as Form-erly at 12 O’Clock in the Day. Lodge Clos<sup>d</sup> in Good Harmony & Agreed to Spend the Remainder of the Evening in Jovial Mirth & Sociability.

“Members present—

Br. Boyd,  
 Br. Darnal,  
 Br. McNamara,  
 Br. Rutherford,  
 Br. Wright.

“P. S. previous to Adjournment Br. McNamara presented Mr. John Chesney’s petition; also the above Brother presented a petition from Mr. Joseph Fulton. Broth<sup>r</sup> Darnal presents a petition handed him by Mr. William Smith, prays also to become a Member of this Lodge. Order<sup>d</sup> to ly on the Books. Brothers Darnal, Rutherford & Wright Appointed a Comittee to Enquire into the Character of the Above Gentlemen & to Report Next Lodge Day, to wit, Feb<sup>r</sup> 16th.”

“February 16th, 1780.

Lodge Open<sup>d</sup> in Due form at 2 O'clock P. M. A Motion was made that as the Lodge not having Met last Stated lodge Night, as agreed, viz, Jan<sup>y</sup> 19th, whether it was Necessary to Enter the Reasons on the Minutes, it was Agreed in the Affirmative—the Reson being as follows, the Excessive Cold Weather the Deepness of the Snow & the Drifting So Great, Render<sup>d</sup> it impossible to Meet, as Many of the Members had from two to ten Miles to travel.

“The Ente<sup>d</sup> Apprentice's lodge Open<sup>d</sup>.' proceeded to Bussiness. Mr. John Boyd who lay on the Books was Balloted for & Approven, after Report of the Comite being made, Rec<sup>d</sup> the first Step of Masonry, after Giveing Thanks the lodge was Clos<sup>d</sup>. A Fellow Crafts Lodge Open<sup>d</sup>. Messrs. William Dickey, Rutherford & Wright, Rec<sup>d</sup> the Second Step of Masonry also Return<sup>d</sup> & Gave Thanks. Br. Boyd presents Mr. John Millar's petition, also Mr. John Gilcreest's petition; Broth<sup>r</sup> Smith presents the petition of Mr. Robert Corran, Each praying to Become members of this Lodge. Mr. Thos. McArthur formerly a Mason, but on Examination it was found he had Rec<sup>d</sup> the different Steps in a Clandestine Lodge, petitions to become a Regular Made Mason & to Become a Member of this Lodge. The petitions being read, Order<sup>d</sup> to ly on the Books. Br. McNamara and Br. McCullogh Appointed a Comitte to Enquire in to the Character of the Above Gentlemen & to Report Next Lodge Day. Lodge Clos<sup>d</sup> in Good Harmony at 7 O'clock P. M. Next lodge Day, March 15th, 1780.

“Members present—

Br. Smith,  
Br. Boyd,  
Br. McCullogh,  
Br. McNamara,  
Br. Dickey,  
Br. Rutherford,  
Br. Wright.”

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“Campbell's Brick house,” where these first meetings of the Lodge were convened, although constructed prior to the

Revolution, is situated on the old Provincial road leading from Reading to Harris' Ferry, two miles east of the latter place. For many years, until about the year 1820, it was kept as an inn or ordinary. As late as 1855, it was in the same condition as during its first history. It has changed ownership two or three times, and at the present [1900] has been greatly modernized, and yet is one of the most substantial structures, few having the remotest idea that it was built at least one hundred and thirty years ago.

It may be asked who were these pioneers of Freemasonry on the Susquehanna—what manner of men were they to whom the secrets of the Ancient Craft were confided?

The smoke which rose up from the battlefield at Bunker's and Breed's Hill had scarcely rolled southward, beyond the Hudson and the Delaware towards the Susquehanna, ere the brave frontiersmen of Paxtang armed themselves for the conflict which was to free them from British thralldom and British tyranny, under the leadership of as heroic an officer as ever commanded a company—Captain Matthew Smith.

Ere the Dutch of New York had awakened from their Rip Van Winkle sleep, or the stalwarts of the City of Penn had recovered their self-possession, that noble company of Paxtang men were on the march to the relief of their beleaguered brethren at Boston, and were the first troops west of the Connecticut river which arrived there.

Of the exploits of that heroic band of Paxtang men, their courageous march through the wilds of Maine and Canada—and their gallantry under the lion-hearted Arnold in front of Quebec—their captivity and sufferings—and finally the return of the survivors to their homes by the Susquehanna—we shall not enter into detail. We have referred to them because some of them became the nucleus of the "Lodge Twenty-one."

Captain Matthew Smith was a native of Paxtang, son of Robert and Mary Smith, and born in 1734. He served in the Provincial forces during the French and Indian War, but we first hear of him more prominently as one of the two Commissioners sent to Philadelphia by the Frontier Inhabitants

in 1764 to lay their grievances before the Quaker Provincial Assembly, who were there, convened, and by whose contumacy, sheltering themselves under their peace principles, they had allowed the frontiers to be devastated by the blood-thirsty marauding savage, which culminated in compelling the hardy men of Paxtang to exterminate the nest of copper-colored vipers at Conestoga and Lancaster; one of the most interesting chapters in the Ante-Revolutionary history of our grand old Commonwealth. Captain Smith was not a participant in that terrible frontier tragedy, but as a delegate from the neglected and wronged inhabitants in the borders of civilization, he appeared at Philadelphia to ask for protection—for redress—for representation—so long denied them.

Until the thunder of the Revolution reverberated and echoed along the Kittatinny Mountains, Matthew Smith was engaged in tilling the paternal acres—but when the voice came, he, with his comrades of Paxtang, armed for the strife, hastened where duty called.

Returning from captivity, Captain Smith was promoted major and subsequently lieutenant-colonel of the Pennsylvania Line. In 1778, however, he was chosen a member of the Supreme Executive Council from Lancaster county, and during the latter part of the year following elected by the Assembly and the Council Vice-President of the State.

When and where Colonel Matthew Smith was made a Mason we have no knowledge, but as he and his Brethren forming the first Lodge were officers in the army, it is probable they were made such in one of the Army Lodges then deriving their warrants from the Provincial Grand Lodge. At that period the sun of Freemasonry only gleamed down on the metropolis, but our veterans of the Revolution who had basked in its effulgent rays, became impressed with the idea of diffusing Masonic light and knowledge so that almost on the borders of the wilderness they might set up the altars of the Ancient Craft, and as a band of Brethren assemble for the noble purposes for which the Fraternity was instituted.

On the 4th of February [1780] following he was appointed

Prothonotary for Northumberland county, filling that office until the 25th of September, 1783. Colonel Smith subsequently removed to Milton, where he resided until his death, which took place on the 22d of July, 1794, at the age of sixty years. A company of light infantry, under Major Pratt and Captain James Boyd, marched with the body six miles to Warrior Run burying ground. "Many tears were shed at the old patriot's burial, and after his remains were deposited three volleys were fired over his grave." As one of the war eagles of the Revolutionary era, his name and fame are a glorious heritage. At the close of the century, in the tidal wave of emigration to the Presque Isle settlement, Colonel Smith's descendants went thither. A son, Colonel Wilson Smith, who settled at Waterford, was an officer of note during the War of 1812-14, and represented his district in the Pennsylvania Senate in 1817. A grandson, named for the old hero, Matthew Smith, was a distinguished citizen in Western Pennsylvania.

The Senior Warden was Captain William Boyd. He was born in 1733 in Paxtang township, Lancaster county. He was the son of William Boyd, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, who emigrated with his family to Pennsylvania prior to 1730, and located in Derry township, then Lancaster county. He was brought up on the frontiers of the Province as a farmer, but received a liberal education at the school established by the Rev. Mr. Bertram, at Derry, which at his death was kept up for many years under the direction of experienced teachers. Mr. Boyd was an ensign in the French and Indian War, and when the Revolution began was an ardent advocate for independence. In 1776 he marched with his company of Associators to the Jerseys, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. He was paroled in January following, but not exchanged until 1778. In the meantime, he was commissioned one of the justices for Lancaster county, and served in that capacity for many years. Upon the resignation and removal of Colonel Smith to Northumberland, 1780, Captain Boyd was chosen Master of Lodge No. 21, and

filled that honorable position twice by election. Thrice afterward he was chosen Master, holding the position from 1785 to 1788, when he declined. At Captain Boyd's death, which occurred May 17, 1808, he bequeathed "to the Lodge No. 21, in Harrisburg, Five Pounds, to be put to interest forever if the Brethren think proper, for the Charity fund of said Lodge." This would not be considered a very large sum in these millionaire days, but the legacy was an appreciative one. Captain Boyd was buried in the old churchyard at Derry.

The Junior Warden was William McCullough. He was a son of Archibald McCullough, of Hanover. He was born about 1750, entered the Revolutionary service with the first drum beat, and in 1779 was a captain on parole at his home. From exposure and wounds he died about 1787, a firm patriot, a man of unblemished reputation, and a devout member of old Hanover Presbyterian Church.

The other two charter members of Lodge No. 21, were William Darnal and James McNamara. They were natives of Upper Paxtang township, and had served with distinction in the War of the Revolution, with the militia at Brandywine and Germantown. Brother Darnal left the locality at the close of the war, but Brother McNamara spent his days in the new town.

At the "Grand Lodge of Communication," held on the 20th of December, 5779, "Matt. Smith, Master of No. 21," was present. In the list of contributions "towards the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge," we find this minute:

"Lodge No. 21 being young paid Br. Coats £37 10s. as a Gratuity, which with £20, formerly paid for the Warrant to Br. Cronen, and by him paid Br. Coats, makes £57 10."

This was eminently characteristic of the more than a century of the subsequent generosity of Lodge No. 21, so widely known for its widespread charity.

The following programme of "Stated Lodge Nights for Number 21," 1779-1780, was agreed upon:

December, ye 27th, 1779.	February, ye 16th, 1780.
January, ye 19th, 1780.	March, ye 15th, 1780.



Aprile, ye 12th, 1780.

May, ye 17th, 1780.

June, ye 24th, St. John.

July, ye 12th, 1780.

August, ye 9th, 1780.

September, ye 13th, 1780.

October, ye 11th, 1780.

November, ye 8th, 1780.

The first visitor was on "April 12th, 1780," when Bro. Samuel Thompson is noted at present. He subsequently became a member. On March 7th, 1781, Captain Andrew Lee, of the Revolutionary army, was present, and afterwards was admitted.

As stated, the first meeting of No. 21 was held "at Campbell's Brick house;" and until August 9, 1780, it there met. The "Meeting in July was postponed on account of the Harvest." The August, September and October meetings were held "at Mr. James Rutherford's." The proceedings of this last meeting were:

"A Lodge of Emergency being Necessary as Br. Smith was about to move with his Family to Sunbury he being the Worship Master of Lodge 21, the Secretary having Summoned the Members to attend on Thursday Evening the 26th of October, the members being met, the Business was laid before the Lodge: that as the Mast'r was about to leave the bounds of the Lodge, & cou'd not possibly attend to be of any Benefit to the Lodge, it was Debated whether a Master cou'd with propriety be balloted for & Install'd, it being such a Distance of time from St. Johns Day, it was agreed in the Affirmative. The votes of the Brethren being taken Br. William Boyd was unanimously voted Master, Received Instalation and took the Chair after Giving a Lecture, Lodge Clos'd in Good Order & Harmony at 10 o'clock P. M."

The proceeding of the meeting on "St. John's Day, Dec'r 27th, 1780," were:

"Brethren met at 10 O'clock A. M. It was Propos'd by the Chair that the Bye-Laws shou'd be read and the minds of the Brethren taken thereon, as it cou'd not be done with propriety last stated Lodge Day, upon account of the Breth'n not attending. It was Debated and carried in the Affirmative.

"The bye Laws were call'd for & ordered to be read by paragraphs. After Debating upon them it was unanimously Agreed that the following Articles shou'd be altered & continue till next St. John's Day, Viz.

"Article Second—the fine for Officers not Serving to be ten Shill's specie.

"Art'l Sixth—the first fine to be one Shilling, the second two shill'g.

"Article Seventh—The first fine five Shill'g, the second exclude for the night.

"Article Ninth—The Lodge fees pr Month to be one penny.

"Article Tenth—The fine three Pounds.

"Article Twelfth—The bye Laws not to be Signed by any Person before he becomes a Brother.

"Article Fifteenth—Every person Entered, Pass'd & Rais'd shall pay fifteen Shill'g.

"Article Sixteenth—The fine three pence.

"Article Seventeenth—For Non Attendance after application one Shilling—and in initiation fifteen Shill'g—for Moderns—Antients Clandestinely made, Seven Shill'g & Six Pence.

"Article Eighteenth—An Antient Mason regularly made shall pay nothing upon Admittance.

"Article twenty fourth—the Penalty four Shill'gs & two pence.

"It was then Proposed by the Chair whether it was not necessary to Elect a Secretary and Treasurer, it was carried in the Affirmative—when Br. Gilchrist former Secretary was Elected to the Office of Secr'y & Br. McArthur former Treasurer was Elected to be Treas'r.

"Dined at 3 O'Clock P. M., and spent the remainder of the day in Mirth and Jolity."

The following proceedings under date of February 13th, 1781, are given to show somewhat the manner of conducting the affairs of the Lodge during its very early days. There was then no District Deputy Grand Master, they were one hundred miles from Philadelphia, the seat of the Grand Lodge, and it took two days at least to go that distance. As there was no one at hand to oversee or inspect their work, it is not surprising that our ancestors did some very queer things. We, however, must give them credit for the preservation to the very letter of the Ancient Usages, Customs, and Landmarks of Freemasonry.

"Capt'n James Monteith who Lay on the Books, on coming home (his residence being at Camp), apply'd to have a Day of Emergency, as he must go to Camp in the Spring—therefore cou'd not detain to the Stated Lodge Days—it being granted, the Secr'y Summoned the Members to attend on Tuesday the 13th of February. Ten members being met-s'd Monteith attended. Mr. Anthony Witherel



CAMPBELL'S BRICK HOUSE.  
Built before the Revolution. Modernized about 1860.



who lay on the Books attending likewise, the bye-Laws being read to them, they were ordered to withdraw, they being both balloted for and accepted of. The Lodge was opened in due form at 3 o'clock P. M., and each rec'd the first Step of Masonry. Returned and Gave thanks. Lectured on the Enter'd Apprentices Degree. Lodge closed in good Harmony at 5 o'clock P. M."

On March 7th—the Brethren mentioned "Rec'd each the Second Step of Masonry."

Besides William Dickey, James Rutherford and William Wright, who have been mentioned as "formerly Masons, but on Examination and Confession". "Rec'd the several Steps in a Clandestine Lodge," the following had also belonged to the "Moderns": Thomas McArthur, John McChesny, John Millar, Robert Lusk, Robert Freckleton, Robert Forster, John Elder, Anthony Wetherill and Lieut. William Bell. There were other applications from "Moderns," but as the minutes inform us they were "not excepted."

At the meeting held "May 2d, 1781," it was "moved by the Chair whether it was not necessary to send to the Grand Master at Philadelphia for some jewels, viz. A Constitution Book, a Seal for the Lodge, and two or three dozen of Parchment Certificates—agreed in the Affirmative;" and "Br. Boyd, Sen'r, Br. Rutherford & Br. Gilchrist appointed a Committee to write a Letter to the Grand Master for the above jewels."

Now-a-days we hear a great deal about Lodges of Instruction, but in those early days, if there were no work to be done, the minutes tell us, the Master or some one of the officers, "Lectured on the Entered Apprentice Degree," "Lectured on the Fellow Craft Degree," or "Lectured on the Master Degree;" yet now and then "giving a Lecture," when "the Lodge closed in good Harmony," the invariable ending of all the minutes.

The proceedings between April 12, 1782, and March 28, 1787, are not to be found; and it is probable there were no meetings between the dates mentioned, for we find that William Murray and William Dennin who were entered on the 20th of February, 1782, according to one of the earliest reports to the Grand Lodge, did not receive the other degrees until 1787.

## CHAPTER II.

1786—1800.

At the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, held on the 27th of March, 1786, a motion was duly made and seconded, "that a circular Letter be written to the several Lodges under this jurisdiction generally, informing them that it is the wish of the Grand Lodge to Establish themselves as a Grand Lodge, independent of Great Britain or any other authority, and that it is intended to take up the matter at the quarterly communication in September next, and requesting their attendance at that time either by their proper officers or by Deputation in writing."

On the 25th of September, 1786, at a Quarterly Communication, several Brethren members of and representing twelve Lodges attending in consequence of the circular letter just referred to, "upon the question, 'Whether it is proper for this Lodge to declare themselves a Grand Lodge Independent of Great Britain or any other authority,' and the said Officers and Deputies attending, it was thereupon—

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge is, and ought to be a Grand Lodge Independent of Great Britain or any other Authority whatever, and that they are not under ties to any other Grand Lodge except those of Brotherly Love and affection, which they will always be happy to cultivate and preserve with all Lodges throughout the globe."

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania acting by virtue of a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, was then closed forever. On the same day, "At a Grand Convention of different Lodges working by Virtue of Warrants from the late Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, with full power from their Constituents to decide upon the Question, whether the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should establish themselves as a Grand Lodge independent of Great Britain or any other Authority, and with the concurrence of other Lodges, signified by Letter, it was unanimously

“Resolved, That the Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania lately held under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, will, and now do form themselves into a Grand Lodge, to be called the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging, to be held in Philadelphia; and that the late Grand Officers continue to be the Grand Officers of Pennsylvania, invested with all the Powers, Jurisdictions, pre-eminence, and Authority thereunto belonging, till the usual time of the next election; and that the Grand Lodge and the particular Lodges govern themselves by the Rules and Regulations heretofore established, 'til other Rules and Regulations shall be adopted.”

Under the foregoing instructions, and requirements, the Provincial warrant of Nov. 10, 1779, was surrendered, and the following of date of 15th March, A. D. 1787, A. L. 5787, was granted Lodge No. 21.

“WM. ADCOCK, Grand Master.

J. B. SMITH,

[SEAL.]

D. Grand Master.

JOSEPH DEAN, S. G. W.

GEORGE ORD, J. G. W.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Grand Lodge of the most ancient and honorable Fraternity of Free and accepted Masons (according to the Old Constitutions, revised by His Royal Highness Prince Edwin at York, in the Kingdom of England, in the Year of the Christian Era 926 and in the Year of Masonry 4926) in ample Form assembled at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, SEND GREETING:

*Whereas*, The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of England did by a Grand Warrant, under the Hands of the Right Honorable Thomas Erskine, Earl Kelly, Viscount Fenton, Lord Baron of Pitton Weem, &c., in Great Britain, Grand Master of Masons; the Right Worshipful William Osborne, Deputy Grand Master; Right Worshipful Mr. William

Dickey, Senior Grand Warden; the Right Worshipful M. Jas. Gibson, Esq., Junior Grand Warden, and the Seal of the said Grand Lodge bearing date June 20, 1764—A. M. 5764, nominate, constitute and appoint the Right Worshipful William Ball to be Grand Master; the Right Worshipful Captain Blaithwait Jones, Deputy Grand Master; the Right Worshipful Mr. David Hall, Senior Grand Warden; the Right Worshipful Mr. Hugh Lenox, Junior Grand Warden, of a provincial Grand Lodge, to be held at Philadelphia, for the province of Pennsylvania, granting to them and their Successors in office duly elected and lawfully installed, with the Consent of the Members of the said Grand Lodge, full Power and Authority to grant Warrants and Dispensations for holding Lodges, to regulate all matters appertaining to Masonry, and to do and perform all and every other Act and thing which could be usually done and performed by other Provincial Grand Lodges, as by the said above in Part recited Grand Warrant, Reference being thereto had, may more fully and at large appear.

*“And Whereas,* The Right Worshipful William Adcock, Esq., Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Mr. Alex. Rutherford, Deputy Grand Master; the Right Worshipful Jonathan Bayard Smith, Esq., Senior Grand Warden; the Right Worshipful Mr. Joseph Dean, Junior Grand Warden, legal Successors of the above named Grand Officers, as by the Grand Lodge Books may appear, together with the Officers and Representatives of a Number of regular Lodges, under their Jurisdiction, duly appointed and specially authorized, as also by and with the Advice and Consent of several other Lodges, by their letters expressed, did, at a Grand Quarterly Communication, held in the Grand Lodge Room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-fifth day of September, A. C. 1786, after mature and serious Deliberation, unanimously resolve, “That it is improper the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should remain any longer under the Authority of any foreign Grand Lodge:” and the said Grand Lodge did thereupon close sine Die.

*“And Whereas,* All the Grand Officers of the said late Provincial Grand Lodge, together with the Officers and Rep-



representatives of a Number of Lodges of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, did, on the said twenty-fifth of September, 1786, meet in the Room of the late Provincial Grand Lodge, and according to the Powers and Authorities to them entrusted, did form themselves into a Grand Convention of Masons to deliberate on the proper Methods of forming a Grand Lodge totally independent from all foreign Jurisdiction.

*“And Whereas,* The said Grand Convention did then and there UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVE that the Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, aforesaid, lately held as a Provincial Grand Lodge, under the Authority of the Grand Lodge of England, should, and they then did, form themselves into a Grand Lodge, to be called “THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING” TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, as by the Records and Proceedings of the said Convention remaining among the Archives of the Grand Lodge aforesaid, may more fully appear.

*“And Whereas,* by a Warrant bearing Date the 4th day of October, A. C. 1779, and of Masonry 5779, under the hand of William Ball, Grand Master; John Hood, Deputy Grand Master; William Shute, Senior Warden, and John Howard, Junior Warden; and the Seal of the late Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the following Brethren, to wit: The Worshipful Col. Matthew Smith, Master; William Boyd, Senior Warden; and William McCulloch, Junior Warden, with their lawful Assistants, were authorized and appointed to hold a Lodge of free and accepted Masons at Lower Paxton township, Lancaster county, and State of Pennsylvania, number 21. And in the said Lodge, when duly congregated, to admit, enter, and make Masons, according to the ancient and honorable Custom of the Royal Craft in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World. And also with the further Right, Privilege and Authority, to nominate, chuse & install their Successors and then to invest with the like Power, Authority and Dignity to nominate, chuse, and install their Successors forever, as by the said Warrant, Reference being thereunto had, may appear.

“*And Whereas*, The said Warrant hath been surrendered up to US, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging, by the present Officers and Brethren of said Lodge No. 21, praying that the same may be renewed under the Authority of this Grand Lodge: *NOW KNOW YE*, That WE, ‘THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING,’ by Virtue of the Powers and Authorities vested in US, by the said Grand Convention, DO hereby renew and confirm to our trusty and well beloved Brethren, to wit: The Worshipful William Boyd, Master, James Rutherford, Senior Warden, and Major John Gilchrist, Junior Warden, and the other regular and lawful Members of the said Lodge No. 21 of Ancient York Masons, and to their true and lawful Successors for ever, all the Masonic Rights, Privileges, Authority, Jurisdiction, and Pre-eminence, which by their said Original Warrant herein before mentioned and in Part recited, they are or may be in any Manner or Way entitled to hold and enjoy: *PROVIDED ALWAYS*, That the above named Brethren and Members of the said Lodge, and their Successors, continue, at all times, to pay due Respect and Obedience to this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge agreeably to the Rules and Ordinances, lawfully made, or to be made, for the Benefit of Masonry, and the Advancement of our Royal Craft; otherwise this Warrant to be of no Force or Virtue.

“GIVEN in Open Grand Lodge, under the Hands of our Right Worshipful Grand Officers, and the seal of our Grand Lodge, at Philadelphia, this fifteenth Day of March, A. C. One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-seven, and of Masonry Five Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-seven.

“ATHERTON HUMPHREYS,  
*Grand Secretary.*”

It is under this warrant for over a century that Lodge No. 21 has been working. Men of all classes—the great and the humble have inspected it. The galaxy of distinguished men, United States Senators, Governors, jurists, divines, men of learning and science, statesmen and soldiers, who

have looked upon this insignia of authority, show how much we owe to the past, so rich in historic and Masonic lore. Let no one undervalue what our ancestors handed down unsullied to the present generation, bequeathing the same to those coming on, a patriotic generation, which has so well governed the destinies of No. 21.

On the 28th of May, 1787, we have this minute: "Upon motion being made to the Chair, to have the Lodge removed to Br. Jas. McNamarah in Harrisburgh, and seconded, the votes of the Brethren was taken, and unanimously agreed for the removal, and to meet next Stated Lodge Night at Br. Jas. McNamarah in town aforesaid."

The first meeting, a "Lodge of Emergency," held in the new town was on the 11th of June, 1787, when three Brethren took "the third step of Masonry."

On St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24, 1788, after the election of officers it was "agreed that the oldest Brother shall be Tiler the first night, and so on in rotation from the oldest to the youngest except the Master and Wardens." At the same meeting the Master and Wardens were appointed "to agree with any Br. that may be going to Philadelphia to bring up the Warrant." Until this time, the old warrant having been surrendered, the Lodge probably worked under some dispensation or other issued by the R. W. Grand Master. As No. 21 was at this date represented at the special Communication of the Grand Lodge, it was probably the Master himself who was present and took charge of the warrant just referred to.

The first "official" visitation of Lodge No. 21 was on August 21, 1789, at the house of John Norton, "being summoned by order of a Power from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, represented by Br. C. Smith, P. M., No. 22, and member of the Subl. Lodge, who produced his Credentials in open Lodge. Present Our Worshipful Br. John Brooks, Master" and the other officers and members. "A Master Mason's Lodge was opened according to the Ancient ceremonies. The minutes of the last stated night being read, Br. Smith went into an examination of the present situation of the

Lodge and after some time spent thereon, he strongly enjoined the Lodge that without delay they furnish the Grand Lodge with a list of the members of No. 21 for the time being and that they make every Exertion to discharge as soon as possible the Grand Lodge dues—& that at least once a year, if possible, they should by their Officers, or some one of them, attend at a quarterly communication, or under the Seal of the Lodge appoint some Past Master in Philadelphia as a Proxy for that Purpose, which the Lodge promised to perform & fulfil. The members then withdrew & Br. Brooks was duly installed Master of this Lodge by Br. Smith in presence of Brs. Boyd, Rutherford & McMullen, Past Masters. The Brethren then returned & hailed their new Master.”

We give the foregoing minute in full, as it appears in the hand-writing of P. M. Bro. Charles Smith, the representative of the Grand Lodge.

On December 28, 1789, being the Festival of St. John's Day, Lodge No. 21 assembled at the house of John McClelland, a committee was appointed to “settle upon a removal from Mr. Weir's,” and at the next stated meeting this was done, and from that date until the 2d day of March, 1791, the Lodge room was at the house of John McClelland.

On the “27th Dec<sup>r</sup> 1790 being the Festival of St. John,” it was “Agreed that an Antient Mason should not pay anything upon Admission as a Member.” Prior to this the sum of One dollar was the amount charged such applicants. At the same meeting it was decided “that the Stated Meetings should be Changed from the full moon to the first Wednesday of each month throughout the year.”

Under date of “2d March 1791,” by a motion from the Chair to the Brethren “signifying that Jno. McLellan's House would not suit to meet at hereafter, as s'd McLellan was going to move from it,” a Committee was appointed to secure another place for the meeting of the Lodge. Accordingly on the “6th April, 1791, Lodge No. 21 ass'd at the Lodge Room at Mr. John Elder's,” and there it had an abiding place for six years.

The first attempt by the Lodge to settle the disputes between its members occurred at the stated meeting "July 6th, 5791," when "Br. B—— addressed the Chair, stating that he had been very ill treated, beat and abused by Brother S—— on Saturday the 25th Day of June last past. The Lodge taking the same into consideration, it was resolved" that a Committee of seven members, of whom the W. M. was one, be appointed "to hear and determine on the said dispute . . . . . to meet at the Lodge Room on August the third, precisely at one O'clock P. M., and then and there to have all parties concerned present." At the next stated meeting, the Committee reported that "after hearing both parties, and examining the Evidences, found the matter of such a serious nature, that they could not then determine upon but had postpon'd the same until in order that they might consider within themselves the best and most beneficial method to settle the same, and agreed that neither of them . . . . . should sit as Members for that Night." At the subsequent meeting, the Committee, with the wisdom of a Solomon, reported that "after due reflection and deliberation, do award, That Br. S—— be suspended from sitting as a member for and during the Term of Six Months, and at the expiration of said Term to come and make satisfactory concessions in Open Lodge, and also indemnify Br. B—— for the loss he sustained by him, before he can be admitted to sit as a Member. And likewise that Br. B—— is likewise to come and make Satisfactory Concessions in open Lodge, and to receive a public reprimand from the Chair before he can be admitted to set as a Member." "The above award was confirmed by unanimous consent of the Brethren;" and the Committee directed to inform the derelict Brethren of the "determination of the Lodge." It was not until December that Br. B—— made his concession; while at the termination of his sentence Br. S—— at the "Stated L. Night March 6th, 5792, . . . . . By direction of the W. Master, the Brethren in rotation gave their opinion respecting Br. S——, and the Question put whether Br. S—— should be admitted to sit as a Member, agreed that Br.

S—— should come forward (according to the award of the Committee) and he was accordingly call'd forward & made satisfactory concession." This seems to have been the last case on the records. It evidently had a salutary effect.

Under date of October 5, 1791, "Brother John Luther represented to the Chair that Joseph Johnston, a distressed brother, travelling to Fort Pitt, made application for assistance. Resolved that the Treasurer should advance the s'd Johnston the sum of 12 Dollars, and that he be credited for the same sum."

On the fourth of November, 1791, Gen. Arthur St. Clair in his expedition against the hostile Indian tribes of the Northwest was badly defeated. Three members of No. 21 were officers in that engagement; Captain James Monteith, who had seen service in the struggle for independence, and Lieutenants William Bell and Thomas Kelso. The last was killed, Brother Montieth and Brother Bell were wounded, but escaped the general slaughter.

"December 27th, 1791, Being the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist . . . . . A Master Mason's Lodge was opened in due form, according to the Ancient Ceremonies, &c. And after some time consulting upon the mode of procession, the Brethren proceeded in due form of procession to the New Jail to hear Divine Service, where The Rev'd Joseph Montgomery, notwithstanding he had long declined the exercise of the pastoral functions, Honored the Fraternity with a Sermon full of Pertinent observations for the Government of our conduct through Life, given these words of St. Paul, 'Let all things be done decently and in order.' After Divine Service, return'd in like Procession to our Lodge Room, Lodge closed, Called to refreshment, Brethren dined together in the greatest harmony; after which several toasts suitable to the Occasion were Drank. Agreed that Brothers Mitchel, Luther, McNamara & Wright be a Committee to return suitable thanks to the Rev'd Gentleman, for his particular attention to the Body in delivering them a Sermon, in behalf of themselves and the Lodge."

On June 6, 1792, "The Secretary produced two Letters

from several Brethern in Carlisle, who were so found upon due examination requesting the Assistance of this Lodge to obtain a Warrant. Brother Brooks by the Order of the W. Master informed the delegates attending from Carlisle that some one of us would attend on the Grand Lodge to settle, and then they would inform the G. L. of their Application, and give their Answer at their return." The delegates from Carlisle were John Gillespie, Robert Leyburn, John Taylor, Hugh McCullough and William Elder. There is no further allusion made to the matter, although a warrant for the Lodge in question (No. 56) was granted October 29, 1792. This was the second Lodge at Carlisle for which a warrant was granted, the first warrant, No. 26, of date March 19, 1780, having been surrendered. No. 56 was vacated June 7, 1802, "for unmasonic conduct," and it was not until December 6, 1824, that a warrant was granted for constituting Cumberland Star Lodge, No. 197, which has continued in good work until the present. At the meeting held June 1, 1796, the Worshipful Master announced that he had received "a Letter from the Master of Lodge No. 56, Carlisle, requesting us to meet them at Walker's old tavern on St. John's Day next." On "taking the opinion of the Lodge, it's agreed that the Sect'y send a letter to them in answer to meet us on said day at our Lodge room. in Harrisburgh; and it is further agreed that we shall have a sermon and procession on said Day." The programme as set forth was carried out, according to the newspapers of the day (from which an extract is given below); there are no minutes of the Lodge between June 1, and September 7, that year.

In September, 1794, the opposition to the excise law of the United States culminated in the so-called Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania. Out of the three companies raised in Dauphin county for the expedition, two were commanded by members of Lodge No. 21, Captains John Irwin and George Fisher. The former was promoted to Major, and afterwards bore that title. Most of the Brethren were on this service. It was a bloodless affair and of short dura-

tion. Nevertheless it proved that the patriotic spirit of the Revolutionary contest was not extinguished and that those of the Masonic tie were arrayed on the side of law and order. This was exemplified, when some disloyal person raised a French flag at the Court House, then building, when Brothers Duncan, Luther, Rutherford and Seyfort, who had been attending a meeting near by, tore it down. It has been stated that the New Jersey troops were ordered to take down this insignia of discontent and communism, but the Brethren named with some other citizens promptly acted in the matter.

During the autumn of the years 1792, 1793 and 1794 an epidemic fever of severe fatality occurred in the new town. It resembled the yellow fever then present in Philadelphia to an alarming extent. That it was in reality yellow fever we have never doubted, but the inhabitants were of opinion that it was wholly due to a mill-dam which was erected on Paxtang creek, in what is now the first ward of the city of Harrisburg. The height of this dam caused all the low land as far back as the present State street to be overflowed. In the spring of 1794, and again in 1795, the citizens took effective measures to abate the nuisance, and agreed with the owners of the mill to purchase. A price was fixed, in 1794, but when the amount was tendered the year after, a larger sum was demanded. Eventually, finding they could not prevail upon the proprietors to accept the proffered amount, the citizens resolved "to tear down the mill dam." This was the rallying cry, and the people almost unanimously proceeded to destroy what the "Oracle of Dauphin"\* justly styled "that intolerable nuisance which for three years prior rendered the Borough a mire hospital and graveyard; hoping that under the blessing of Divine Providence this once flourishing place might be restored to its former state of healthiness and prosperity." The Brethren of No. 21 were in the lead in this crusade, and from the list of subscriptions we find that every

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\*"The Oracle of Dauphin and Harrisburg Advertiser" was a weekly paper started on October 26, 1792, and continued for about forty years.



member of the Lodge, except non-residents, contributed to the fund raised. During that period quite a number of the Brethren fell victims to the epidemic.

From the "Oracle of Dauphin" of June 27, 1796, we glean the following: "On Friday last [June 24], being the anniversary of St. John, the same was celebrated in this town with much hilarity by the Lodge No. 21 of this place, and No. 56, of Carlisle, of Free and Accepted Masons. About two o'clock they proceeded to the house of worship, where a well-adapted discourse was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Snowden, from Hebrews xiii. 1—'Let Brotherly love continue.' After which they returned to the Dauphin Hotel, where they partook of an elegant dinner, prepared for the occasion. We hear Mr. Snowden has been solicited by the gentlemen comprising the above lodges to grant them a copy of his discourse delivered before them on Friday last, in order for publication."

With the exception of the minutes of 1st June, 1796, quoted above, no mention is made of the foregoing celebration. The "house of worship" was the only church in the town at the time, and was at the south corner of Chestnut street and Cherry avenue, near the Salem Reformed church of the present day.

On St. John's Day, June 24, 1797, Lodge No. 21 was represented in the Grand Lodge by its proxy, R. W. Grand Master Brother Jonathan Bayard Smith, and from thenceforward either by proxy, or the Master of No. 21, its interests were properly and duly cared for at all the Communications of the Grand Lodge.

The first expulsion of a member was that of S——. On the minutes of "November 4th, 1797," S—— "being charged with having spoken in a disrespectful manner of the Proceedings of the Lodge, the Last Night, and the same being proved, Resolved unanimously that unless the said S—— come forward on next Stated Lodge night and make satisfactory acknowledgments that he be expelled this Lodge with disgrace." This case was postponed until March 7th following, "when on motion whether S—— should be Ex-

pelled (as he would not come forward and make concessions) it was agreed that he should be Expelled." Our early Masonic worthies seem to have had in them the spirit of Knox and Calvin, which controlled all their actions—the members up to this period being almost wholly of Scotch-Irish birth or descent, for it was not until a few years later there was an infusion of the German-Swiss among them.

The Grand Lodge, on the 17th June, 1799, directed that hereafter the accounts be reckoned in United States coin; that whereas prior to the 4th of March the dues to the former were "Four shillings per annum for every member, and five shillings for every Initiation," after that date they were to be "Eighty-four cents per annum for every Member, and one dollar for every Initiation."

Just about this time there was quite a correspondence between Lodge No. 21 and the Grand Lodge respecting the delinquency of the former. It would seem that in December, 1797, dues to the Grand Lodge amounting to \$138.10 were confided to Brother ——— to be delivered by him to the Grand Treasurer. This was not done. The erring Brother was absent in the U. S. recruiting service, and notwithstanding the first several communications sent him by the Secretary of No. 21, no replies came. The facts being made known to the Grand Lodge that body on the 24th of June, 1799, passed the following:

"Resolved, That Bro<sup>r</sup>. Grand Secretary write to the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 21, informing them that no Money was received from Bro<sup>r</sup>. ——— and directing the Lodge to proceed against said Brother as they may think fit, to recover the Money thus entrusted in his Hands, and to acquaint this Grand Lodge with their proceedings in the Case."

On the 30th of July following, "A meeting of Emergency" was held in regard to the subject. The matter was pressing and at last Brother ——— was heard from. One of the Brethren assumed the debt, giving his note for the amount, payable in eighteen months, and the delinquent Brother was continued in membership. Shortly after, the Brother who

had promised to pay the debt, fell from grace by violating his obligation in a remarkable degree. The Grand Lodge also took this matter in hand, and although a brief mention is made on the minutes of the complaint against Brother —— and the appointment of a Committee to investigate the case, he was declared innocent. A letter of May 6, 1801, from Jonathan B. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, shows that although No. 21 seemed to have smothered the matter the Grand Lodge could not possibly wink at the proceedings. The venerable Brother Smith wrote as follows :

“As proxy of Lodge No. 21, at Harrisburgh, it is my duty to inform you that a representation has been made to the R. W. Gr. Lodge of a decision of said Lodge which appears to be at variance with a judicial determination of the constituted authorities of the Country. The crime charged is certainly of high & peculiar aggravation among Masons. The character of your Lodge stands implicated. As it respects a Brother, I feel interested, as your representative I wish to have it in my power to do you justice as to your decision. Any information you may furnish me with on this subject I will avail myself of to this purpose. Though the question at present refers only to the proceedings of your Lodge, yet I will suggest to you the impropriety of giving to the Brethren charged a discharge & much less a certificate from your Lodge until a final decision shall take place. I understand he means to remove to Virginia. The case I refer to is your decision on the Complaints of Bro. ——, of No. 80, against Bro. ——, of No. 21.”

The matter seems to have given both the Grand Lodge and Lodge No. 21 much concern. Upon the recommendation of the former, the latter expelled the Brother which ended the scandalous proceedings.

### CHAPTER III.

1800—1816.

The first return to the Grand Lodge, of which a copy has been preserved, is that for December 27, 1800. We here give the same in full, omitting the columns, when passed and raised and when withdrawn:

“Return of the Members of Lodge No. 21, Ancient York Masons, held at Harrisburgh, at the House of Andrew Lee, under Authority of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and of their Initiations, Admissions, Passings, Raisings, &c., &c., from the Twenty-Seventh of December, St. John’s Day, A. C. 1799, and of Masonry 5799, to St. John’s Day, 27th Dec’r, 1800—vizt:

NAMES.	Of What Degree.	When Initiated or Admitted.
John Brooks, . . . . .	P. M.	
James Rutherford, . . . . .	P. M.	
James Mitchel, . . . . .	P. M.,	K. T.
John McChesney, . . . . .	M. M.,	R. A.
William Murray, . . . . .	M. M.	
Adam Breadin, . . . . .	M. M.,	R. A.
Wm. Connelly, . . . . .	M. M.,	R. A.
And’w Lee, . . . . .	M. M.,	R. A.
John Irwin,* . . . . .	P. M.,	R. A.
John Luther, . . . . .	P. M.,	R. A.
John Bridge, . . . . .	M. M.	
Godfrey Fritchey, . . . . .	M. M.	
John Thompson, . . . . .	M. M.	
Sam’l Hill,* . . . . .	M. M.	
Matth’w Henry,* . . . . .	P. M.	
Isaac Richardson,* . . . . .	M. M.	
James Brooks, . . . . .	M. M.	
John Shields,† . . . . .	M. M.,	Jan. 7, 1800.
Geo. McCormick, . . . . .	M. M.	
Hugh McCleary, . . . . .	M. M.,	R. A.
Walter McFarland, . . . . .	M. M.	
Major John Irwin, . . . . .	M. M.,	R. M.
Thomas Wilson, . . . . .	M. M.	
Wm. Wray, . . . . .	M. M.	
Sam’l Berryhill, . . . . .	M. M.	

*Brothers*

You are desired to meet the **MASTER** and  
**BRETHREN of PERSERVERANCE LODGE N. 21**

**ANCIENT YORK MASON'S at their LODGE**

**ROOM** in **Harrisburgh** on

**BY ORDER OF THE MASTER.**

*Dec. 3*

next at **9** o'clock



NAMES.	Of What Degree.	When Initiated or Admitted.
Lucky Murray, . . . . .	F. C.,	
James Leggit, . . . . .	M. M.	
Thomas Leggit, . . . . .	M. M.	
Adam Rowan, † . . . . .	M. M.,	April 2, 1800.
John Thompson, † . . . . .	M. M.,	June 4, 1800.
Joshua Zildern, . . . . .	M. M.,	June 4, 1800.
William Sampson, . . . . .	M. M.,	June 4, 1800.
Phara Jones, . . . . .	M. M.,	June 24, 1800.
James Hall, . . . . .	M. M.,	Sept. 3, 1800.
Jos. Dearmond, . . . . .	M. M.,	Dec. 3, 1800,

\*Withdrawn, all of date Dec. 3, 1800, except Wray and Rowan, of May 7, 1800.

†Marked "not returned."

‡Passed, April 24, 1800; raised, April 24, 1800.

§Passed, Oct. 1, 1800; raised, Nov. 5, 1800.

I, William Connelly, Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 21, Ancient York Masons, do hereby certify to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania that the foregoing is a Just and True Return of the members of Lodge No. 21, and of the Initiations, Admissions, &c., &c., &c., in the said Lodge as above stated during the Time above mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of the Said Lodge to be Affixed at Harrisburgh the 27th Day of December, A. C. 1800, and in the Year of Masonry 5800.

WILLIAM CONNELLY,  
Master of Lodge No. 21.

Attest:

Jo. Luther,  
Secretary of Lodge No. 21.

It will be seen by the foregoing that several of the members were Royal Arch Masons, and one is recorded as a Knight Templar. It has been stated that a regular Encampment of the latter was as early as 1794 in working order under the warrant of Lodge No. 21, and upon the constituting of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania in 1797, it was

duly represented. However, neither the records of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania or No. 21, give us any light upon the subject. There is a certificate in existence given to Anthony Wetherill, who was made a Mason in No. 21 on the 7th of February, 1781, which declares that having "truly supported the amazing Trials of Skill and Valour attending his admission" recommended him "as a Master Mason, a Past Master, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar to all Brothers of our Order around the Globe."

From July 5, 1797, to June 4, 1801, the Lodge assembled "at the House of Andrew Lee," which was at the north corner of Front and Market streets, where the Harrisburg Club House now stands.

Although there appears to be no minute in the proceedings of No. 21, we find in the "Oracle of Dauphin" for August 16, 1802, the following record of an early "Masonic Burial:"

"Died on the 8th inst, at the town of Lisburn in Cumberland county, in the 31st year of his age, after a short illness, Mr. Samuel Bunting—whose amiable disposition left a numerous circle of acquaintances and friends to lament his unexpected end. This young gentleman belonging to the ancient and honorable order of free and accepted Masons, all the brethren of that and the neighboring towns met, according to the notice, under the warrant of Lodge No. 21, to pay his remains their sincere and last tribute of affection and esteem. The concourse was numerous and respectable; and with great solemnity, order and harmony, peculiar to the proceedings of that Mystic institution, the burying took place on the following day at high noon, when a short, but pertinent, oration was delivered by Brother James Ph. Puglia. The text was 'Blessed are those who died in the Lord.' After a laconic review of the happy situation of our first parent in his primitive state of innocence, and the miseries into which he sunk after he committed sin, the attention of the congregation was pathetically called to the weakness of the human constitution, the shortness and uncertainty of life, and the inconsistency of worldly affairs. He impressed on the au-



dience the pious and sound idea that all projects and expectations of man in this transient valley of tears prove by experience to be, in the end, nothing but vanity; and that the steady practice of virtue and morality is the only solid acquisition and consoling credentials that a soul passing to immortality can bring along, to approach with confidence the presence of its Supreme Maker. After the usual ceremonies of the Masonic order, the brethren committed the corpse into its earthly abode and filled up the grave. The whole concluded with a short prayer and the Lodge retired in procession with equal solemnity to their place of meeting."

No doubt the author of this paragraph was James Philip Puglia. His brief connection with Lodge No. 21 was certainly a peculiar, if not interesting, one. Brother Puglia visited the Lodge August 4, 1802, made application for membership on the 1st of September, and was elected the same night. On the 1st of December following he was elected Worshipful Master. The installation of officers took place on St. John's day. In the "Oracle of Dauphin," for Monday, January 3, 1803, is this account of the "Masonic Festival," as communicated thereto by Bro. Puglia :

"On the 27th ult. being the day of St. John, the W. Lodge, No. 21, of the ancient and honorable society of Free and Accepted Mafons, duly confituted and warranted by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, met by adjournment, at the houfe of capt. Andrew Lee, in this town, to celebrate the fame, and the following brethren were, with the ufual ceremonies, according to ancient form, duly infalled and acknowledged officers thereof, for the enfuing year, 1803. viz.

"Brother James Ph. Puglia, efq. fworn interpreter. conveyancer and purveyor, W. M.

"John Mytinger. S. W.

"Richard Rees, J. W.

"Andrew Lee, captain in the American revolutionary war, Treafurer.

"Jacob Wain, captain of the 3d militia company, Secretary.

"After which a Mafonic oration was delivered by the W. brother James Ph. Puglia, from the chair of the lodge.

"The work and ceremonies of the day being concluded in due harmony, the brethren partook of an elegant dinner, prepared for the occasion, after which the following toasts were drank, by the members, in honor of the day.

#### TOASTS.

"The day we celebrate. 3 t. 3.

"Our fraternity round the globe. 3 t. 3.

"The Grand Master, officers and members of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, with all our sister lodges under the same jurisdiction. 3 t. 3.

"The government under which we live.

"Our ancient land-marks—May the compass of our surveyors be exact as long as the earth will bear a point.

"The Masonic equilateral triangle, Secrecy, Union, Charity.

"May we from our tools never forget the object of their inventor.

"Light to all good men and darkness to the worthless.

"May the failings of few never become a stigma on a whole society.

"Indulgence to the ignorant, pity to the superstitious, and happiness to the enlightened.

"May all worthless candidates for Lodge No. 21 meet with a black suit.

"Prosperity to the enemies of our order, may their barkings, malice and persecutions, continue to encrease its propagation and glory.

"The fair sex throughout the world, may their exclusion from our secrets be borne with resignation and censured with more generosity.

"The Temple of the East, may it be imitated by all the other quarters of the globe.

"The command from the East, the registering of the West and the sanction of the South.

"Success to the interpreters of our sentiments, if the squeezing of their brains falls short in the knowledge of their proper meaning."

In the following issue of the "Oracle" (January 10th) the "Oration delivered by J. P. Puglia, Esq., at the Masonic Festival," is given in full. It is, however, so self-laudatory, and verbose, that it does not rise to the dignity of a place here. What brought Bro. Puglia to Harrisburgh is not known. He certainly was a man of ability, but the Lodge grew very tired of his erratic ways. Although again elected Master, he shortly after at "a stated meeting night" passed his jewel to Bro. Rutherford and "abruptly left the room." He subsequently removed from the Borough to Philadelphia, where he entered a complaint against No. 21 for "ill-treatment." The Grand Lodge, however, said there was nothing in the charges which warranted their taking any notice of the matter.

On the 2d of February, 1803, Vincent Ducomb, of Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia, was chosen proxy for Lodge No. 21; and on the same date the Worshipful Master appointed a Steward for the Lodge. The latter practice was continued until 1806, when, and for many years after, this officer was elected by the Brethren.

On the 23d of June, 1803, "it being an Extra Lodge duly convened by previous Notices & Summonses," the Brethren were highly pleased on the receipt of a letter from Brother Ducomb, their proxy, telling "of the favourable success of this Lodge's petition to the G. Lodge for a general acquittal to the last St. John's day," which "with lively expression of Joy & satisfaction he impressed on the Lodge their sacred duty of gratitude, regularity & submission to so benevolent and honorable Body as the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and trusted that every good and faithful Mason & Member of Lodge No. 21 will heartily co-operate with him in the preservation of that affection and high opinion that the Mother Lodge (by such a generous Grant) has evidently shown towards the same."

The minutes of the Grand Lodge relating to this matter are as follows:

Under date of March 7, 1803, under "The following Returns, &c., were received and read, viz:

“Lodge No. 21. Two letters from the W. M<sup>r</sup> of the said Lodge, One dated 29<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> and the other the 15<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>r</sup> last, informing of the deranged state in which he had found the Minutes, Accounts and Treasury of the Lodge but that great exertions are making to retrieve the Character of the Lodge and make remittance to the Grand Lodge. They were accompanied with divers papers, viz: Election Return, returning Bro<sup>r</sup>. James Ph. Puglia, W. M.; Bro<sup>r</sup>. John Mytinger, S. W.; Bro<sup>r</sup>. Richard Reese, J. W.; Bro<sup>r</sup>. Jacob Wain, Secretary; Bro<sup>r</sup>. Andrew Lee, Treasurer. Copy of the Minutes of the Lodge since St. John’s Day last. Copy of Summons received by the Committee of the Lodge to their Delinquent Members. Resolutions of the Lodge respecting the remitting of \$100 to this Grand Lodge. Petition from the Lodge, praying, in consideration of their deranged situation and of the great exertions made by them to collect \$100 now transmitted to the Grand Treasurer, to discharge the Account of said Lodge to this Time, voluntarily promising the greatest accuracy and punctuality in the future on the part of the said Lodge, Which Petition was referr’d to Bro<sup>rs</sup>. Pullen, Hennessy and Lewis to examine and Report thereon. Commission under the hand of the W. M. and the seal of the Lodge, Dated 3<sup>rd</sup> Ultimo, appointing Bro<sup>r</sup>. Vincent Ducomb, proxy of the said Lodge. Bro<sup>r</sup>. Ducomb not being a Member of the Grand Lodge, a Debate ensued on the propriety of his being appointed Proxy, after some Time spent in Debate the further consideration of this subject was postponed. Oration delivered by Bro<sup>r</sup>. Puglia on St. John’s Day last.”

Under date of June 6, 1803: “The Committee to whom was referr’d the Petition of Lodge No. 21 praying for a discharge of their Dues, presented their Report in favour of the prayer of the Petitioners. On Motion and Seconded, after arguments the same was adopted and Confirmed, and Lodge No. 21 discharged of the Dues to February 18th last.”

At the same “Grand Quarterly Communication (6th June, Anno Lucis 5803) we have the following minute:

“The Consideration of the Commission from Lodge No. 21 held at Harrisburg, appointing Bro<sup>r</sup>. Vincent Ducomb

Past Master Royal Arch super excellent Mason, their Proxy to represent them in Grand Lodge postponed at the last Grand Quarterly Communication was taken up, Whereupon, Resolved, That Brother Vincent Ducomb can not be elected a Proxy agreeably to Article Three of the Regulations of this Grand Lodge."

At a stated meeting, held "At the East of Harrisburgh, June 24th, A. L. 5803." "A Resolution was handed by Br. Rutherford for a distinctive Title to Lodge No. 21, whereupon the name of PERSEVERANCE was unanimously adopted."

From this time, both on the minutes of the Grand Lodge and of Lodge No. 21, is this "distinctive title" given. At the same meeting, over which our ancient friend Brother Puglia presided, the minutes of which as well of the "Extra Lodge" are in his hand-writing, we find some remarkable proceedings. The Master was dictatorial, and it is not to be wondered at that there was a bad spirit existing among the members. The result was as has been already noted.

At the December (1803) meeting the sum of fifty cents was ordered to be paid "for cleaning of the Lodge Chimneys." Honorary certificates were directed to "be forwarded to our old worthy Brother William Boyd, and the same to Br. Vincent Ducomb our worthy Br. & Proxy of Lodge No. 21."

On the 27th of December, 1803, forty-three members were returned to the Grand Lodge. Unfortunately the finances of the Lodge were not in a satisfactory condition. Orders given for sums due were not paid, and notwithstanding the leniency of the Grand Lodge only a year before, there was evidently a financial drouth. At this time we find the following expenditures:

"The Worshipful Lodge No. 21, Dr. To Jacob Wain.

Dol. Cts.

To a Pedestal for the W. Master, .....	14	"
One " for the Se'r Warden, .....	10	"
One " for the Ju'r Warden, .....	9	"
One " for the Treasurer, .....	6	"
One " for the Secretary, .....	6	"

A Parmanant Stool for the Holy Bible, .....	2	“
7 Benches at 75 cents per Bench, .....	5	25
3 Tables at 3 dollars & a half a dollar per table, .....	10	50
3 Candlesticks at 75 cents per ca'le stick, .....	2	50
Making the steps for W. M., S. W. & Ju'r Wardens Pedestal, .....	4	“

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Do'ls 69 25”

Now, the foregoing were not the original Pedestals made shortly after the removal of the Lodge to the town of Harrisburg, by John Boyd, cabinet maker, and still in existence. Into what temporary quarters the old ones were removed is to be ascertained.

“At the East of Harrisburgh, Anno Lucis, 5804, April 11th, Anno Christi, 1804,” “a Petition was handed by Br. Mytinger and was unanimously agreed to, to buy or Purchase a lot of ground or a house for the use of the W. Lodge No. 21. The Committee are viz't—W. Master, Br. Mytinger, Br. Lee, Br. Luther and Br. Wain.”

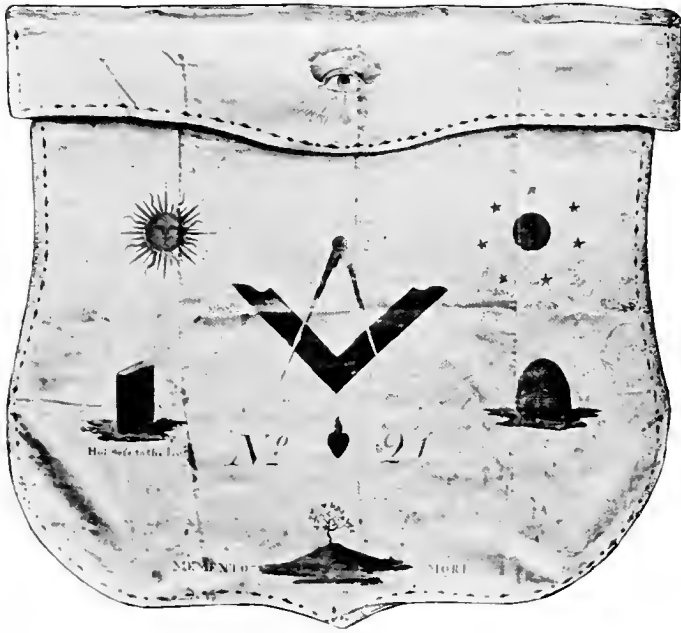
June 7, 1804, a warrant was granted for a new Lodge, Charity, No. 101, at Palmstown. See Chapter XVIII.

In 1805 there was inaugurated, the appointment of “guardians” for all novitiates, whose duty it was to instruct them in each degree before further advancement. Sometimes, however, it would seem that this was forgotten, for, as stated, the Lodge No. 21 was a law to itself, and conferred the three degrees on one evening, without the benefit of the R. W. Grand Master or his Dispensation.

On the 13th of February, same year, a Committee was appointed to “rent a house or a Room for the accommodation of the W. Lodge No. 21.” After the 1st of April the Lodge removed somewhere, for on the 11th April it was ordered that a canopy above the W. Master's Pedestal be made.

On the “12th of June Anno C. 1805,” “a Resolution was handed in and unanimously agreed to, that the Holy Royal Arch and Chapter be established in Harrisburgh, for a further instruction for the Br'n of Lodge No. 21.”

On the 14th October, 1807, we find this minute: “A motion was made and seconded, and carried unanimously that



MASONIC APRON OF CAPT. ANDREW LEE,  
Treasurer, 1795-1804.





the Brethren of this Lodge has mutually agreed that the Holy Royal Arch Chapter shall be fully established here. A motion was made and seconded and carried, that Br. John Orr is a member of this Lodge; it is further agreed that Br. Orr will please to bring or request two R. Arch Brethren to attend on the day next Night to meet in the Lodge room in Harrisburg."

It was not an unusual thing after the removal from the inn or tavern that the members indulged in wine and bread, the expense, about five shillings, being paid by the members present. Even on St. John's Day, 27th December (1806), it is particularly noted: "Expences to 5 Bottles wine & 13 Dinners. Whole bill, \$9.50; Discharged by the Members, each Member paid 5s. 11d." But this was not always the case. Occasionally bills were rendered, like the following and ordered to be paid. It must be remembered that in the days of which we are telling the story, it was customary to have wines at all social gatherings, and in every well-regulated and well-to-do household, there were always decanters with wines and brandy on the sideboard, and visitors were invited to partake. There was less drunkenness then than now because liquors, although cheap, were pure. So then with all due deference, we ought not to criticise our forbears in "looking upon the wine when it was red." The Washington Temperance Crusade of a subsequent era, with the abolition of licensing small taverns, had a remarkable effect in doing away with a custom which, to say the least, was reprehensible. But to our bill:

"Perseverance Lodge, No. 21. To Samuel Elder.

"January 26, 1808.

To 2 bottles Wine, .....	\$2 25
" 2 bottles Brandy, .....	2 25
" 100 S. Segars, .....	1 00
" one gallon & half beer, .....	75
" Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Butter, &c., .....	4 50
" one pound Candles, .....	28
" 2 Candle Snuffers, .....	88

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\$11 91"

Another thing; it should be borne in mind, that up to this period, the membership almost wholly consisted of veterans of the War for Independence and it was very difficult to break up old habits. In the army of the Revolution there was no coffee stimulant as in modern times, but there was "a ration of rum," which with all our temperance predilections we must say was absolutely necessary. Accustomed to this small stimulant, it is not surprising that they continued in a measure the custom at all their social meetings.

"Anno Lucis 5808, June 24th," "a motion was made and agreed unanimously that the Lodge should provide aprons for the members that belong to the Lodge at the present time, and that if the Lodge increases, the officers of the Lodge shall take it upon them to provide them an additional number." "A motion was made and agreed unanimously that there shall be as many swashes [sashes] got as aprons for the members."

On "A Lucis 5809, A. Christy, 1809, July the 12th," "A motion was made and seconded unanimously [that a] Charity Box should be got for the use of the Lodge at the expense of the W. Lodge."

"Anno Lucis 5808, November 9th, 1808." "A petition was handed by Br. Brooks for John Jackson, Orderly Sergt., of Capt<sup>n</sup> Benjamin Wallace's Company; the voice of the Lodge was taken, and it was agreed that the Petition should be handed back, on account of him not Being Free."

During the years 1809-10, the Lodge Room was at the residence of Brother John Fager, but the very frequent changes of housekeepers as well as innholders, gave much annoyance to the Brethren, and this with struggling with financial difficulties, were problems not easily solved.

On "Sunday, June 24th, A. L. 5810, being St. John's the Baptist's Day, the Lodge open'd in ancient form and custom." The Brethren march'd in procession to "the English Presbyterian meeting-house," then on the north corner of Second street and Cherry avenue. "After hearing the sermon delivered by the Rev. James Buchanan, the Brethren retired to Br. James Brook's, where the Lodge was closed,

in due harmony. After having partook of a hearty dinner prepared for the purpose, returned as before in procession to the Lodge Room;" when, "on motion made and seconded, Resolv'd unanimously, That the sum of Eight Doll's be presented to the Rev. Jas. Buchanan for his services rendered, and that Brothers Murray, Mytinger and Shenaberger are appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Buchanan for the intention aforesaid as well as to request of him to reduce his discourse to writing for the purpose of being published." If it ever was printed, we have not been able to secure it.

As stated, up to this period in the history of Perseverance Lodge the majority of its members had served in the contest for Independence—but to enumerate them would be almost duplicating the list of members—yet it may be taken for a fact that even these veterans were in the lead of the patriots who fought the second war with Great Britain, as we shall subsequently see.

On the 28th of January, 1811, one of the Lodge's most prominent members, Doctor John Luther closed his earthly career. He was present in January, at the stated meeting of the Lodge, when a resolution was passed requesting him to "give a Room for said Lodge," in the building adjoining his residence. Doctor Luther, a native of Freulingen, Germany, was born 1st of April, 1756. In his early youth he came to America and with his parents settled in Virginia. He entered the military service of that State during the Revolutionary contest—serving some time as surgeon's mate, having studied medicine. 1785, the year it was laid out, he came to Harrisburg, purchasing the lot which the Harrisburg National Bank now occupies—where he erected a dwelling—and subsequently another adjoining. Here he at once began his profession which proved a successful one. He was chosen at the first election held under the charter given the borough one of the burgesses, and subsequently served as a member of the Town Council, of which body he was at one time president. Dr. Luther has been described to us, as a man somewhat resembling the great Reformer Martin Luther, if we would judge from the

printed representation of the latter. He was of medium height and proportionately stout. He was a very pleasant man and agreeably received when he entered company. He carried a snuff box and made frequent use of its contents. He wore black cloth coat, vest and breeches, with buckles on his shoes. He was popular as a physician and esteemed highly for his skill. He wore his hair in a queue as was common in the early days of Harrisburg, but wherever he went there was healing in the creak of his shoes. When he felt your pulse, told you to put out your tongue, and smelled the ivory on the top of his cane, you might be sure he was hunting for a fever, or something direful, that might require a dose of calomel and jalap. Dr. Luther was of a jovial disposition, and it was said, as was the custom of those days when anti-fogmatics was necessary to keep off fever and ague, that he "didn't object to his patients taking a little tanzy bitters in the morning."

We find the following incomplete record on the minutes of "Anno Christe, 1811, Jan'y. 29:" "An entered Apprentice Lodge was solemnly opened according to an ancient form, but on that most distressing point, of our Beloved Brother John Luther, died." The "Oracle of Dauphin," of the 30th thus speaks of him: "In many years Dr. Luther was a useful, humane and fortunate practitioner in the science of physic and surgery in this borough. The many first-rate virtues which adorned the character of the deceased, had endeared him to as many friends as few can boast. Very few are exempt from the envious shaft of malice, but if he had any enemies we know them not. Many whose pecuniary situations were straightened, will long deplore the loss of a benevolent friend. His remains were deposited on Tuesday last with Masonic honors, to which fraternity he was a distinguished and valuable member, attended by as large a concourse of neighbors as has ever been witnessed on a similar occasion in this borough."

Previous to his coming to Harrisburg, about 1779, Dr. Luther married Eve Hisser, b. in 1766; d. at Harrisburg, August 15, 1804. They left four children, Catharine, Cor-

nelius, Martin and John. The sons all became physicians, and the daughter married Dr. King, of Hummelstown. Dr. Luther was made a Freemason in Virginia, and admitted to Lodge No. 21, on the 27th of December, 1790. He served one year as Secretary of the Lodge.

On the first of April the Lodge was removed to the house of Bro. Jeremiah Rees—the two previous years the meetings having been held at the house of John Fager, who was not at that time but subsequently became a member of the Lodge. Bro. Rees kept the “Buck” Inn in the two-story brick house now remaining at the lower end of Second street, east side, almost adjoining the bridge over the canal, the road being where it is previous to making the canal. The perambulations of No. 21 were due to the frequent changes of inn-keepers and householders, as well to the want of proper accommodations. Hence the removals.

At a meeting held on the 11th Nov., 1811, it was unanimously agreed to—“that hereafter each Brother shall pay his part of expenses accruing on St. John’s Day, and no longer taken out of the funds of the Lodge.” A very wise suggestion, but not always carried out, even in later years.

On the 13th of November, an invitation was received from Lodge 116, located at Elizabethtown “to favor them with the Company of Lodge 21 in a procession on St. John’s Day,” which the Lodge “held under advisement.” It was the custom from the constitution of Perseverance Lodge to keep the festivals of both St. John the Baptist (24th of June), and St. John the Evangelist (27th of December), in their own way, and down through the greater part of history, the latter date was that set apart for the installation of its officers. Again in those early days Elizabethtown, Halifax, Palmstown, Marietta and Carlisle were far-away places, the transit of communication not being so rapid as at the close of the nineteenth century. And it is to be noted that on the day in question we find the first record of the regular and proper installation of the Worshipful Master. At this date, we have a copy of the “Return” to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The number of members is given

as thirty-four, while the number of admissions and initiations as eighteen. With the latter statement one would think No. 21 was in a flourishing condition, but the removals, withdrawals and expulsions for non-attendance, delinquencies, etc., kept pace with the increase.

Although Bro. William Boyd died in 1808, it appears to have taken four years for his old Lodge to find out the nature of his will, for we find that "At a stated Lodge Night Jan'y. 8th, 1812:" "Brother Horter acquainted the Lodge, that upon searching the Reg'r's office of the county, he has seen recorded in the Will of Bro. William Boyd dec'd a Legacy of five pounds left to this Lodge by said Dec'd. A motion made and seconded and agreed to that Bros. Horter, Nutz and Fager be appointed a committee for the purpose of attaining s'd Legacy from the executors of said will."

"At a stated Lodge Night, Feb'y 12th, A. C. 1812," Bro. Samuel R. Smith handed in proposals for furnishing a Lodge room for five years at \$30 per year, \$75 cash on the first day of April, 1812, and \$75 on the first of April, 1813. "This proposition was postponed until the next meeting, when the Lodge agreed that said proposer have leave to withdraw the proposals; after which Bro. Eglee made proposals for furnishing a lodge Room for the Lodge and was accepted of." It was not, however, until March 11, 1813, that directions were given "to move the furniture of the Lodge to the Room provided for a Lodge Room by Bro. Eglee." This was on the third story of a brick house, on Front and Mulberry streets (the site now being occupied by the City Hospital), owned by Valentine Eglee, which was destroyed by fire on the early dawn of the 12th of July, 1819.

At the Grand Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, held on the 7th of September, 1812, we have the report of the "Committee appointed on certain charges made by Lodge No. 21 against Bro. James Ph. Puglia," which "after a patient investigation of the facts, they find the charges.....to have originated from misconception on the part of the Complainants," and "are and remain in the

Opinion of Your Committee unsupported," "which Report was adopted."

When the letter containing this information was read, we find this remarkable action: "A motion made and seconded that the vote of the Lodge be taken whether the decision of the Committee of the Grand Lodge be accepted by this Lodge, which was carried in the negative." Very extraordinary proceedings, and we shall find as we proceed that the R. W. Grand Master had somewhat to say on the subject.

There was a procession and sermon on St. John's Day, Dec. 27 [1812], "the expenses of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Bro. Armstrong at the time of the procession was \$11.75. Invitations had been extended to the members of the neighboring lodges and sojourners.....by a publication thereof in two or more of the newspapers printed in this Borough."

The following appeared in the Harrisburg "Pennsylvania Republican," Vol. II. No. 2, Tuesday, Dec. 15 and 22, 1812.

#### "MASONIC PROCESSION.

The members of Lodge No. 21, will have a procession and sermon on the 27th instant being St. John's day, where the members of neighboring lodges and sojourners are particularly invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

GEO. R. HORTER,

*Secretary.*

Harrisburg, Dec. 15, 1812."

For a number of years, say from 1807 to 1813, scarcely one-third of the applications for initiation and membership were acceptable. This as a matter of course produced much dissatisfaction—although the objections were not fancied. The most applied merely from causes which were not praise-worthy, and the Brethren realized this. The after-life of some of these personages proved the wisdom of our ancestors. The Craft preferred few in numbers of "the good and the true," to the many. This seemingly exclusiveness had its effect upon the Lodge, and frequently a withdrawal

was requested. In many instances certificates were positively refused. In some instances appeals by the rejected were made to the Grand Lodge, and one we especially note was a native of Holland, where he had received the three "symbolic degrees" of Freemasonry and had come to Harrisburg from thence in 1786, but his character was so notorious that even as a visitor the Lodge would not admit him.

On the 9th of June, 1813, "the Committee appointed to get the Legacy left this Lodge by our late Bro. Wm. Boyd, dec'd report that [they] have rec'd the same and are ready to pay the same over, which was done."

It is not always that beneficiaries show their gratitude, but here is a letter from one who had received a liberal contribution to help him on his journey to the Ohio. It is from W. O. Fraser, and dated "Somerset, June 16th, 1813, directed

"To the W. Master of Harrisburg Lodge:"

"Sir: I embrace this opportunity by a Gent'n who is going from here to Your City to let you know that I got safe to Somerset, and tooke the friendly advise that you gave me, I did not go by the way of Chambersburg, but tooke the Short way over the mountains at Carlisle. I received a little benifit from [sundry] endeividuals which enabled me with economy to get the length of Bedford, where I received the usual donation, likewise meeting with a number of my Friends. Be Kind enough Dr. Brother to make my grateful acknowledgement to the Brethren of Your Lodge, especily to the Gent'n that was present at my Examination, and for the Donation that I received from your hands, and I trust that my Conduct through life will be such that will be a credit to all Good Masons."

"At the East of Harrisburg, January 26th, A. D. 1814, A. L. 5814, it being an extra night, the Lodge was opened in ancient form." Brother Richard Tybout, R. W. Grand Master, "presided in the chair, while John Carter occupied the chair of the Senior Warden and William Hamilton that of Junior Warden." The R. W. Grand Master came unheralded as no minute is made in this connection as to his proper reception. The number of visitors was large, owing to the Legislature being in session. (The first session of the Legislature in the new seat of government was in December, 1812.) Three persons received the degree of Entered Apprentice Mason, which was evidently conferred by the R. W.



# AT THE EAST

a place of light

Where peace and silence reign, and the darkness comprehendeth it not.

We the Brethren, Masters, and Members of Lodge No. 21, in the County of Dutchess, State of New York, do hereby certify that Brother George K. Nutt has been unanimously elected Grand Master of the Ancient York Masons, and is duly recognized by all the Fraternity, as is also stated in the minutes of the meeting.

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and the Seal of said Lodge, at Newburgh, on the twenty-first day of April A.D. 1818, and of the Masonic Year 5815.

R. M. Elwell W.M.  
 Geo. H. Banters J.W.

Attest: John Fisher Secy

Fac-simile of Old Certificate of Lodge No. 21.



Grand Master. Three days after, on January 29th, "it being a meeting of emergency," we read:

"We received a Grand visitation from Br. Richard Tybout, Esq., R. W. G. Master in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging; and Br. Joseph Burden, Esq., Grand Senior Warden, and Geo. A. Baker, Esq., Grand Secretary; who were received with the Honor due their dignity. The book of transactions of this Lodge being previously submitted to the Grand Secretary for examination, reported, pointing out great errors which have crept into this body, showing how they are to be corrected." The R. W. Grand Master granted this body a dispensation for entering, passing and raising, John Adams and Samuel Hays, members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. This work was exemplified by the R. W. Grand Master, and no doubt this fact filled the Lodge room to its utmost capacity.

On the following evening, January the 31st, at "an Adjourned Meeting" the R. W. Grand Master Bro. Richard Tybout, by dispensation given, entered, passed and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, Thomas J. Rogers and George W. Hollis, both members of the State Legislature. On the day following, "it being an adjourned meeting," a dispensation was received from the R. W. Grand Master for the Lodge No. 21 to confer all the degrees of Masonry upon Henry Jarrett and Jacob Herrington, both members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

At this visitation the Grand Secretary made a thorough examination of the minutes of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, and this Report is herewith given in full; of date "Harrisburgh, 29th Jan'y, 1814:"

"To Bro.<sup>r</sup> Richard Tybout, Esquire, R. W. Grand Master of Masons in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging.

"The Grand Secretary who was directed by Your Worship to Examine the Book of transactions of Lodge No. 21 held at Harrisburgh Respectfully Reports:

“That the Book of Minutes of Lodge No. 21 which has been submitted to him for Examination commences as far back as April, 1802. That for want of Time he could not go into a full examination of the whole of the Minutes but could only, in a hasty manner, run over the Minutes for about Two years past.

“That he finds but very few instances of the Minutes mentioning what meeting it was that was held. The Minutes of every meeting should state at the beginning, whether it be a Stated, Adjourned, Extra or Special Meeting.

“That at a Meeting of Emergency held the 20th November 1811 a Petition was receiv'd from William Bryan praying to be Initiated and a Committee appointed thereon.—This was altogether incorrect.—A Petition for Initiation or for Membership can not be received at any other than a regular Stated Meeting.—And at the next meeting of the Lodge, on the 11th December (being only 21 Days after) Mr. Bryan, upon favourable Report was Ballotted for Approved of and Initiated.—This was equally incorrect and wrong. No Person can be Initiated (Except by Dispensation) without having first lain on the Books for One Month. See Ahiman Rezon, page 31.

“That at a Meeting of Emergency held the 20th April 1812 James Ph. Puglia was Expelled on a Motion made for the purpose.—No Expulsion can take place in a Lodge of Emergency, nor can any Brother be Expelled without being first informed of the Charges against him and giving him an Opportunity of being heard in his Defence.—But beside this the Case of Bro.<sup>r</sup> Puglia was at that Time before the Grand Lodge on an Old Complaint made against him by Lodge No. 21 and the Lodge could not Expell him while the investigation respecting the Complaint was going on in the Grand Lodge.

“That at a Meeting held on the 14th October 1812 the following appears on the Minutes, to wit: ‘A Letter was then read from “George A. Baker, Secretary of the Grand Lodge “of Pennsylvania respecting the Charges brought against “James Ph. Puglia, making them Null and Void.—A Motion

“made and Seconded that the Vote of the Lodge be taken “whether the decision of the Committee of the Grand Lodge “be accepted by this Lodge, which was carried in the Negative.” The Grand Secretary trusts that this great Error being pointed out to the Lodge they will immediately Order the whole of said Motion and Resolution to be Expunged from the Minutes.—If Bro. Puglia was acquitted, by the Grand Lodge, it was because the Evidence produced against him by Lodge No. 21 was insufficient to substantiate the Charges, which were made against him.—If a Lodge conceives itself aggrieved by a decision of the Grand Lodge it may in a Respectful Manner Remonstrate, but it cannot take any question on, much less reject, a solemn Decision of the Grand Lodge.

“That it does not appear that an Election for Officers was held in December 1812 although the Officers elected in December 1811 were Elected for One Year.

“That by the Minutes of the 8th December 1813 it would appear as if all the Officers had been Installed in an Entered Apprentice’s Lodge. If that was the case it was totally wrong and irregular, but the Grand Secretary trusts that it is only an Error in the Minutes.—The Installation of the W. Master must be in a Master Masons Lodge, all who are not Past Masters having previously withdrawn, so that none but Past Masters be present at the Installation of the W. Master, which being over, the Master Masons to be again admitted and all the other Officers Installed in their presence and in such manner the Installations should be mentioned on the Minutes.

“That the Meetings of the Lodge have been generally attended by from 10 to 14 Members, exclusive of Visitors.

“That so far as can be judged from the Minutes it would appear that the Labours of the Lodge have been carried on with great Masonic Zeal.”

No notice in the minutes is taken of the foregoing important communication, and the objectionable record was not expunged. It is surprising that the Lodge was not disciplined

for contumacy. This report of the Grand Secretary was read in the Grand Lodge, April 4, 1814.

The number of visiting Brethren at these several meetings of No. 21, was above thirty, chiefly members of the General Assembly—many of whom were then or afterwards became men of note in the Councils of the State and Nation. From this time forward during the annual sessions of the Legislature (the seat of government of the State having been removed to Harrisburg in December, 1812, as stated above), the labors of the Craft were unusually great, and the attendance of visiting Brethren large.

On the 9th of March, 1814, owing to increase of membership, a larger room was desirable, and a Committee was appointed to lease a suitable place. Not being able to secure better accommodations, the Committee were directed “to wait on Br. Eglee to know if we can have this room for a longer time and the rent to be paid thereon. The Committee reported immediately that Br. Eglee charges nothing for the first year and leaves it to the members for the future rent.”

On the 13th of April, 1814, “a petition was handed from George R. Horter stating that he has rec'd and accepted a Commission in the Army of the United States, and in consequence thereof, has to leave this place, and wishes still to retain his membership on the following conditions: 1st. To pay the customary dues whilst he remains in the Borough of Harrisburgh. 2d. That he may be exonerated from all dues (Grand Lodge dues excepted) whilst absent. Which was agreed to.”

On the 28th April, 1814, “It being a stated Lodge Night” . . . . . “Having been informed of the death of our Brother Isaac Wills it was agreed that he be burried with Masonic honors;” which took place next day, twenty-nine brethren attending the funeral. The death of Mr. Wills at the hand of an assassin, created an immense excitement in the Borough. He was a young man of about twenty-two years of age and kept a store on the upper corner of Front street and Blackberry alley. Notwithstanding what the “old women”

of the town said, he was of exemplary habits, and of a social disposition, and frequently after the store was closed in the evening his friends gathered there for a chat. At that period, owing to the war with England, a recruiting station was located on Fourth street opposite the Lutheran Church, and on the corner of Dewberry alley. It is stated that a young sergeant who was the officer in charge of the recruiting office had passed the evening in the company of Mr. Wills. Suspicion was directed from him to two other individuals, but the fact that the pocket-book of Wills was picked up in Dewberry alley not far from Third street, was not taken into consideration. The officer was ordered to the front two days after—while suspicion hung around one young man who braved public opinion a year or more—then suddenly removed to the far West, and was never heard of more. Another suspect was a near relative, and in our boyhood days it was the tradition handed down, that so and so committed the deed. Some twenty-five years later a man who was tried and convicted for murder in New Jersey, prior to his execution, made a confession in writing that he had committed the deed, giving the name and all the circumstances. This affair goes to show what poor reliance can be placed on "circumstantial evidence" so-called—for had the transaction been to-day, the unprincipled detective could have secured the conviction of either one of those suspicioned.

Concerning the second war with England, that of 1812-14, none of the companies from this locality which offered themselves were called; and it was not until after the capture of the Federal City, that the call to arms came. Responsive, company after company was mustered into service, hastening to the front, and to the relief of the beleaguered city of Baltimore.

Under date of "September 14th, A. D. 1814, A. L. 5814," this memoranda is made on the Minute Book: "In consequence of a requisition by the President of the United States on the Executive of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania calling a certain proportion of the militia into the United States service (which requisition included a number of the

members of Lodge No. 21) there was no Lodge held until the 12th of October, 1814." Again: "Owing to the absence of a number of the members on a tour of military duty. . . . there was no Lodge opened in the month of November." With perchance three exceptions, every member of Perseverance Lodge was in the military service; and those three, veterans of the Revolutionary War, who were disabled by exposure in that struggle. The old-time patriotism was aroused, and as long as the volunteers were required they were ready. It is a record of which any Lodge or Association may be proud—captains, aides-de-camp, lieutenants, paymasters, and "high privates in the rear ranks." The sons of Revolutionary sires followed the footsteps of the Fathers of the Republic down through all the wars of the Nation, and the Brethren of No. 21 have been truly loyal in word and deed—bright examples of generations to come.

On the 27th of December, 1814, of the membership of Perseverance Lodge there are three lists. The first is the Report of the Committee appointed by the Lodge to ascertain the dues of each member to St. John's Day [1814]. This list gives forty members, which includes three suspensions and six who pay Grand Lodge dues. The next is "Account of Grand Lodge Dues," giving the names of thirty-five members, and lastly "Return of the members of Lodge No. 21, Ancient York Masons," ending St. John's Day. This return gives the names of thirty-nine members. It certainly will not be surprising, therefore, that within a few years, that it was a difficult matter to straighten out the accounts between the Subordinate Lodge and the Grand Lodge.

On the 24th of June, 1815, the Lodge removed to the house of Daniel Stine, on the north corner of Third and Locust streets, the third story of which was fitted up for the Lodge. This removal was due to the fact that it was more central than the house at Front and Mulberry.

On June 15, 1815, a warrant was granted for a new Lodge, Hiram Tyrian, No. 141, at Halifax. See Chapter XIX.

At the stated meeting in July, Brother Robert McElwee,



recently admitted to membership from Lodge No. 43, was appointed proxy to the Grand Lodge, but owing to his official position (he was a clerk in the State Treasurer's office), he was not disposed to go; when Brother Josiah Randall, of Philadelphia, was appointed.

On the 11th of October, Bro. Robert J. Skinner was made an "Honorary Member," "he living such a distance from town." At the December meeting, we have the inventory of Lodge property:

"The Committee appointed by Lodge No. 21, on the 8th of November last for the purpose of taking an Inventory of the property belonging to the same, beg leave to report that they find in the Lodge—

5 Pedestals.	The Officers Jewels.
1 Altar.	1 Pair of Slippers.
9 Cushions.	2 Brushes.
2 Bibles.	2 Columns.
A Velvet Cloth for same.	2 Wands.
2 Squares.	52 White Scarfs.
1 Pair of Compasses.	7 Window Curtains.
6 Candle Sticks.	6 Sconsers.
3. do. for Altar.	2 Chests.
1 Carpet.	2 Seals.
2 Stoves and Pipes.	2 Tables.
Ahiman Rezon.	24 Plates.
A Charity Box.	12 Knives.
14 Benches.	10 Forks.
7 Chairs.	1 Pitcher.
26 Aprons (common).	1 Ballotting Box.
do. for Worship <sup>l</sup> .	11 Ink Stands.
do. for Secretary.	2 Snuffers.

## CHAPTER IV.

1816—1822.

At a "Stated Night," April 10, 1816, a communication was received from the Grand Master, "requiring this Lodge to adhere strictly to the ancient land marks in all our works." A committee was appointed to take into consideration this letter "and make such report thereon as they think the subject demands." At the meeting in June, the committee were not able to report and "were dismissed from their duty." Whereupon, it was "Resolved, that the Worshipful write to the G. Master and inform him that the Lodge are ignorant of any deviations from the ancient land marks in their working, and request that the G. Lodge may send a Committee to point out the true and genuine land marks of Ancient York Masons."

At the "Stated Night," August 14th, 1816, A. L. 5816," "A communication from the Grand Lodge was read informing this Lodge that there is held in Philadelphia a spurious Lodge, under the name of "The Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2," commanding us to hold no Masonic intercourse with said Lodge or any of its members under pain of expulsion." "Another communication from the same source, inclosing the following resolution was read:

"Phila. 3d June A. D. 1816, A. L. 5816.

"Resolved, That from and after the first day of September next, the election of officers of the Subordinate Lodges belonging to this Grand Lodge be held annually in conformity with the warrants constituting them as Lodges."

"Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be incorporated with the bye-laws and become a part thereof."

Thus the custom of holding elections for officers twice a year was discontinued, and the Masonic term was made to extend from St. John the Evangelist's Day of one year to that of the next.

On the 13th November the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that the Grand Lodge of Penn'a be earnestly requested to take such measures as will insure in the Subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction, an uniform system of work in conformity with the ancient land marks, customs and usages of the Order, and that a Brother fully qualified be appointed to deliver lectures in each of the Subordinate Lodges conformably thereto. Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to our proxy in the Grand Lodge, to be laid by him before them for their consideration."

At a stated meeting on 9th of April, 1817, the Brethren, we presume, began to believe that they are best helped who help themselves, and the following were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Lodge will hold one extra meeting in every month, viz't. on the last Wednesday, for the express purpose of improving the Brethren in the science of Masonry."

"Ordered, That the foregoing Resolution be attached to and become a part of our by-laws."

Of these Lodges of Instruction there are no record, but it is to believe that for years they were kept up.

Owing to the too frequent demands made upon the Charity Fund of the Lodge, and the too great liberality of some of the Brethren, at the "Stated Night," 11th June, 1817, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

"Resolved, That henceforth the officers of this Lodge be a Standing Committee for the express purpose of ascertaining the situation of objects of Charity, any three of whom shall have power to draw on the Treasurer for any sum not exceeding \$10, for a Brother in distress.

Under date of October 20, A. D. 1817, A. L. 5817, we have the action of the Grand Lodge in response to the resolution of Lodge No. 21, and it reads as follows:

"The Committee appointed on the application of Lodge No. 21, held at Harrisburg, requesting the Grand Lodge to take such measures as would insure in the subordinate lodges

an uniform system of working, and to appoint a Brother fully qualified to deliver Lectures in the subordinate lodges, made report, which was read, amended, and adopted as amended, and is as follows, to wit:

“To the Right Worshipful Grand Master, Officers, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

“The Committee appointed on the 2d June last, on the Communication from Lodge No. 21, held at Harrisburg, requesting the Grand Lodge to take such measures as will insure a uniform mode of working in the subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction, and to appoint a Brother to deliver Lectures conformably thereto, beg leave to report—

“That they have attended to the duty assigned them, and after mature consideration are of opinion, That the prosperity and harmony of the order must at all times materially depend on the uniformity with which the business (but more particularly the Masonic Labours) of the subordinate lodges are conducted.

“That there is the best reason to believe that a difference exists in the mode of working in different lodges under your jurisdiction, and that not confined to those lodges situate in remote parts of the State, or without its limits; but that some of these differences have found their way into some of the lodges who occupy this building.

“Your Committee, in common with many worthy Brethren, deprecate this growing evil, and are of opinion, that immediate measures should be taken to remedy it, and prevent its recurrence in future. As the means towards the accomplishment of this desirable object, they beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

“*Resolved*, That the Right Worshipful Grand Master be respectfully requested to visit, either by himself or his officers, the different Lodges under his jurisdiction, inspect their labours on the different degrees of Masonry, and correct any errors that may have crept into the work of the Lodges he may so visit.

“*Resolved*, That when, in consequence of distance or other cause, this duty may be found impracticable by the Grand

Master to perform, he be requested to appoint a skilful Brother, with full powers to perform the same, and report their proceedings to the Grand Lodge.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Master be requested to divide the Country Lodges, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, into separate districts, to appoint suitable Brethren to visit the different Lodges, inspect their labours, and to report their proceedings annually to this Grand Lodge.

(Signed)

“JAMES HARPER, JUNR.,

“JOSIAH RANDALL,

“MICHAEL NISBET,

Committee.”

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be directed forthwith to transmit a copy of the above Report and Resolutions to each of the Country Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.”

[Extract from the Minutes.]

GEORGE A. BAKER,

Grand Secretary.

W. Master of Lodge No. 21, held at Harrisburg.”

The “Return of the members of Lodge No. 21, Ancient York Masons” for the year ending St. John’s Day, December 27th, 1817, is interesting, from the fact that it gives the occupation of each Brother, and is as follows:

George R. Horter, . . . . .	Gentleman, . .	Harrisburg, .	P. M.
Isaac McCord, . . . . .	Merchant, . .	do., .	M. M.
William Greer, . . . . .	Printer, . . .	do., .	P. M.
F. W. Leopold, . . . . .	Clk. H. Bk., . .	do., .	M. M.
John Frazer, . . . . .	Clk. Sec. Com.,	do., .	do.
Warum Holbrook, . . . . .	Innkeeper, . .	do., .	do.
Nicholas B. Wood, . . . . .	Teacher, . . .	do., .	do.
Jeremiah Rees, . . . . .	Innkeeper, . .	do., .	do.
Henry Antes, . . . . .	Clk. Sur. Gen.,	do., .	P. M.
James Brooks, . . . . .	Gentleman, . .	do., .	M. M.
William Bryan, . . . . .	Carpenter, . .	Cumb. co., .	do.
George Buehler, . . . . .	Innkeeper, . .	Harrisburg, .	do.
George Caruthers, . . . . .	Gentleman, . .	do., .	P. M.
John M. Dover, . . . . .	Painter, . . .	do., .	M. M.
Frederic Eichelberger, . . . . .	Farmer, . . . .	York co., . .	do.
Godfry Fritchey, . . . . .	do., . . . . .	Paxtang twp.,	do.
John Fager, . . . . .	Hatter, . . . .	Harrisburg, .	do.
John Fisher, . . . . .	Att’y-at Law, .	do., .	do.

Frederic Hyneman, . . . . .	Innkeeper, . .	Harrisburg, .	M. M.
William N. Irvine, . . . . .	Att'y-at-Law, . .	do., . .	P. M.
Henry Jarrett, . . . . .	Gentleman, . .	North'n co.,	M. M.
Joseph C. Lavielle, . . . . .	Architect, . .	Harrisburg, .	do.
John Lyne, . . . . .	Coppersmith, . .	do., . .	do.
Isaac Lightner, . . . . .	Merchant, . .	do., . .	do.
Robert McElwee, . . . . .	Clk. Tr. Off., . .	do., . .	P. M.
Henry McKinney, . . . . .	Cordwainer, . .	do., . .	M. M.
Daniel Miller, . . . . .	Innkeeper, . .	do., . .	do.
Joseph Mitchell, . . . . .	Mason, . . . .	do., . .	do.
William Moorehead, . . . . .	Coll. of Rev., . .	do., . .	do.
Hugh Roland, . . . . .	Architect, . .	do., . .	do.
James Roberts, . . . . .	Physician, . .	do., . .	do.
John A. Stehley, . . . . .	Taylor, . . . .	do., . .	P. M.
Robert J. Skinner, . . . . .	Printer, . . . .	do., . .	M. M.
Nicholas Schwoyer, . . . . .	Innkeeper, . .	do., . .	do.
James Young, . . . . .	Printer, . . . .	do., . .	P. M.
John Zearing, . . . . .	Cordwainer, . .	do., . .	do.

Owing to the fact that the fees tendered the Lodge were "of western paper," which was far below par, a resolution was adopted on the 14th of October, 1818, "that all the dues of this Lodge shall hereafter be paid in money received in deposit at either of the Banks in Harrisburg."

On the 9th of December, 1818, do we have the first important steps taken for the erection of a Masonic Hall, when Brothers Irvine, Shunk and Antes were appointed a "Committee to draft a petition to the Legislature for the grant of some ground on which this Lodge might build a Masonic Hall." We will see as we go along how this matter took shape.

At an extra meeting held on the 22d December, on motion by Bro. George R. Horter, and seconded by Bro. John Frazer, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, By the Members of Lodge No. 21, that the Brethren of this Lodge, who have received the degree of the Royal Arch, are hereby authorized to open a Holy Royal Arch Chapter, under the authority of the Warrant of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21."

The minutes of the Lodge do not show what report the committee appointed at the December meeting to memorialize the Legislature, made, but at the following meeting in January [1819] "It was ordered that a committee be appointed with full power to purchase a lot of ground suitable to build thereon a Masonic Hall. The committee are Bros.

Horter, Leveille Antes, who have power to draw on the Treasurer for such sum as may be deemed necessary for the purchase of such lot—make a contract for the same and take a deed in fee simple in trust, for Perseverance Lodge, No. 21." At the subsequent meeting this committee reported that the lot of ground had in view sold too high and requested to be discharged from that duty. In March, the committee to memorialize the Legislature were also discharged.

Just at this time the finances of the Lodge must have been in an unusually good condition, for we find that as great a sum as sixty dollars was loaned to a single individual, while large amounts were given to indigent Masons and widows to assist them on their way to the western country.

We find upon the minutes of the Grand Lodge, under date of April, 5, 1819:

"A Letter, dated Harrisburg, 29th March, 1819, was receiv'd and read from Joseph C. Laveille, President of the Harrisburg Thespian Society, including a Fifty Dollar note, being the proceeds of a benefit given by said Society in aid of the funds of the Grand Lodge."

"On motion, Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this R. W. Grand Lodge be presented to the Thespian Society at Harrisburg for the aid rendered by them to the Funds of the Grand Lodge in consequence of the late disastrous destruction of the Masonic Hall in Chestnut Street."

The Thespian Society was quite an institution at Harrisburg for a number of years and was chiefly, if not wholly, composed of members of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21. At the time referred to the amateurs were assisted by the comedians who visited Harrisburg.

At the stated meeting of Lodge No. 21, October 13th, 1819, the following circular letter of Lodge No. 43 having been received by the Worshipful Master, was presented and read. Owing to subsequent events, it is deemed important in the history of Perseverance Lodge to give the correspondence in full.

[Extract from the Minutes of Lodge No. 43.]

At a special meeting, held in the city of Lancaster, on Tuesday evening, September 21, 5819, the Committee appointed at the meeting of August 11th last, to draft a circular to be sent to the different

Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, reported the following circular, viz:

“LANCASTER, September 21, 1819.

*Worshipful Sir and Brother:*

The difference in the mode of working, directed by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and that adopted and practiced by the Grand Lodges of the Eastern and Southern States, is a serious and lamentable evil, productive of the worst consequences to the craft in general; but still it is an evil not so immediately affecting us, as the different modes of working practiced by the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

That there should be a uniform mode of working throughout the United States, is a matter generally admitted, and certainly cannot well be denied; and for the accomplishment of this object and the better government of the craft in general, we are decidedly in favor of the establishment of a general Grand Lodge, composed of all the Grand and Past Grand officers of the different Grand Lodges in the United States. To this body should be delegated such of the sovereign and independent powers now exercised by the different Grand Lodges, as would give it a complete control of the institution and which would enable them to lay down general rules and principles, which the Subordinate Grand Lodges should be bound to carry into effect. In this manner the government of our Order would, in some degree resemble the plan of government under which we live, and which is now in such happy and complete operation as to excite the admiration and wonder of the world.

But the subject that most immediately interests us, and to which we particularly wish to invite your attention, is the different modes of working practiced in the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. This has not proceeded from a disposition to degrade the character of the craft, as might be supposed, from seeing (as is frequently the case) men at the head of Lodges, who are utterly incapable of understanding the principles, nature, and objects of the institution; and others, who, if they did understand, are altogether unable to explain them,—No, it has proceeded from a want of Masonic instruction, and so glaring has been the neglect of the Grand Lodge on this subject, that but few of the Lodges that meet in its hall work precisely in the same manner. But the Country Lodges, after paying for and receiving their charter, are supposed to go on in their own way without instructions or examination, and the only matter required of them is the regular payment of their dues, and for which we have never received any equivalent.

As to the visitations which are made by the Grand Lodge to the Subordinate Lodges in the City and neighborhood of Philadelphia,



we believe them productive of but little good, being principally matter of Parade and Show.

A remedy for this evil has for many years past been within the power of the Grand Lodge—we mean the appointment of Lecture Masters, whose duty it should be to visit the Lodges throughout the State once in every year; and we think two Lecture Masters, at a salary of 800 or 1,000 dollars per annum, would have been sufficient to the completion of this object. This, indeed, we have been promised, but have looked in vain for its accomplishment. And here we cannot avoid observing that the expenditure of a very large sum of money in the erection of a splendid Masonic Temple in the City of Philadelphia, while this deplorable state of Masonic Ignorance pervades the Subordinate Lodges, was not the most judicious application of its funds. Had the erection of this edifice been delayed for a few years, and a few hundred dollars per annum expended in the dissemination of Masonic knowledge, what a different spectacle would the Masonic part of the great State of Pennsylvania have exhibited! Then upon your entrance of a Lodge, instead of being disgusted by attempt at explanations of the principles and emblems of the Order, as incomprehensible as they are ridiculous the heart would be cheered and the understanding enlightened by a judicious and apt illustration of the moral, religious and scientific principles of the Order,—for Masonry is a scientific as well as a moral and religious institution. And, indeed, there is much reason to believe that when the scientific principles of the Order are not understood, the moral and religious are but little attended to.

In order to effect one or both of these objects if possible, it is proposed that as many of the Past Masters and Officers of the different Lodges, as can make it convenient, attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to be held on St. John's day next, in the City of Philadelphia.

Upon the receipt of this communication you are respectfully requested to submit it to the consideration of your Lodge, and to inform us of their determination respecting it.

[Signed]

JOHN REYNOLDS,  
NATHANIEL LIGHTNER,  
HENRY KEFFER.

On motion said report was adopted, and the circular ordered to be printed, and a copy of the same forwarded to the different Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

[Signed]

THOMAS JEFFRIES, W. M.

Attest:

[Signed] GEO. BECKEL, Secretary.

Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 21, Harrisburg."

On motion, a committee of the Lodge No. 21, consisting of Brothers Francis R. Shunk, Henry S. Wunder and George R. Horter were directed to draft a reply thereto and report the same at an "extra meeting" to be called on the 20th of October. At that meeting the committee through Brother Shunk, presented the following; which reply, on motion, was ordered to be signed by the Worshipful Master and Secretary and forwarded to Lodge No. 43:

At the East of Harrisburgh, Lodge No. 21, Oct. 20th, 1819.  
To the Worshipful Master and Brethren of Lodge No. 43, at Lancaster:

Brethren: The communication of your worshipful Lodge No. 43 has been seriously considered. Lodge No. 21, as you are aware, on the 13 November, 1816, in a letter to the R. W. Grand Master, requested the appointment of Lecture Masters well qualified in the work of the craft, who should visit every Lodge in the State of Pennsylvania once a year, so that there be a uniformity of system in such work. This was promised, but as yet, none has visited this Lodge, or any other of the Country Lodges as we are aware. In a measure we are groping in the dark, and our earnest appeals remain to this date unheeded. We are in verity in hearty accord and sympathy with Lodge No. 43 on this subject, and earnestly desire that their request and our wish may be respected. The good and welfare of the fraternity in general demand that the Grand Lodge heed the petition of No. 43. In the meantime we will request the proxy of No. 21 to faithfully represent us in this matter.

The views of Lodge No. 21 in regard to the formation of a general Grand Lodge has been fully set forth in a former communication\*—and we have no reason for a change in our opinion.

In conclusion, we assure the Brethren of Lodge No. 43 that Lodge No. 21 approves of the action taken by you.

Yours Fraternaly,

[Signed]

ISAAC McCORD, W. M.

Attest: [Signed] JOHN FRAZER, Secretary.

At the General Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge held on St. John the Evangelist's Day, Dec. 27th, A. L. 5819, the proxy of No. 21 was not present, but there was a large representation of the country Lodges. Brother George B.

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\*There is no record of such communication, or what occasioned it. Its meaning is only conjectural.

Porter, of No. 43, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and laid on the table:

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that the establishment of a General Grand Lodge to be composed of the Grand and Past Grand Officers of the different Grand Lodges in the United States, would essentially promote the interests of masonry and conduce to a uniformity in the mode of carrying on the labours of the Craft;

*Therefore, Resolved,* That a committee be appointed to open and carry on a correspondence with the different Grand Lodges in the United States, relative to the establishment of a General Grand Lodge.

*Resolved,* That the Right Worshipful Grand Master be and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint Lecture Masters, whose duty it shall be to visit and lecture in the subordinate Lodges under this jurisdiction.

*Resolved,* That all questions, as well as the election of officers of the Grand Lodge, be determined by a majority of votes, each Lodge having one vote.

The foregoing propositions were referred to a committee of seven members with instructions to investigate the subject and to report to the Grand Lodge at the Quarterly Communication in September, 1820, and that the consideration of the said report take place on the 28th of December following.

“At the stated meeting of Lodge No. 21, on 9th of March, 1820, the following was passed:

“WHEREAS, The city of Savannah, Georgia, has recently been visited by a disastrous fire, entailing much suffering and want; be it

“*Resolved,* That the sum of fifty dollars be taken from the chest of the Lodge and forwarded through the R. W. Grand Lodge, for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of that city.”

On St. John's Day, June 24, 1820, the Brethren formed in procession and proceeded to the English Presbyterian Church, where “an appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. R. DeWitt. After divine service the members returned to the Lodge in procession.” An invitation having been extended to the neighboring Lodge, there were a large number of visitors; Mount Lebanon Lodge (No. 172, Lebanon,) was present in a body. At an “Extra Meeting” two

days subsequent "the thanks of the Lodge were presented to the Rev. W. R. DeWitt for the able, ingenious and impressive discourse," and a copy was requested for publication. At the same time the Lodge presented the Rev. Dr. DeWitt the sum of thirty dollars "as a small tribute of our love and affection." At the same time, the sum of five dollars was presented to the Presbyterian Church of this borough "towards the erection of a pail fence in front of the Church."

As no copies of this address are in existence, it is doubtful if it was published. It is to be presumed that the good old Doctor preferred leaving the good impression his sermon had on the minds of his hearers remain, than having it in their hands to comment upon—and probably criticise.

The members of Lodge No. 21 were exceedingly jealous of "any poaching upon their preserves," for after the constituting of Lodge 141, at Halifax, petitions were received from residents of Harrisburg. This of course was not fraternal, and on the 14th of February it was "Resolved, That the Worshipful Master be requested to give information to the Grand Lodge relative to Lodge No. 141 held at Halifax for initiating citizens of Harrisburg into the mysteries of Masonry without asking information of this Lodge relative to their character, &c."

Owing to the question of increased rent, the Lodge determined to remove, and were given temporary quarters in the Court House, as appears by the minute of the stated meeting in March (13th), 1822, when "A committee was appointed to make arrangements for removing the furniture and property of the Lodge to the Court House, lately occupied as a Senate Chamber in the old Court House." We find, however, that the 13th of November following the Lodge was back at the house of Bro. James Peacock.

April 1, 1821, Bro. James Peacock moved into the house of Bro. Daniel Stine, where he kept boarders; the Lodge continued to hold its meetings at this house.

Among the memoranda preserved in the archives of No. 21, is the following account of a Masonic procession at Lebanon on June 25th, 1821, in which the former participated.

It is part of the history of that Masonic era and is taken from the Harrisburg "Pennsylvania Intelligencer," (Vol. I. No. 47) Tuesday, June 29, 1821:

"On Monday last (Sunday being the 24th) the anniversary of St. John was commemorated by the members of Mt. Lebanon Lodge No. 172, in which a number of brethren from neighboring Lodges attended. The procession was formed at the Lodge Room, in the house of Dr. Reidenaur, on Main St., Lebanon, whence it marched in the usual order, preceded by the Lebanon Band of music, to Market street—thence to Chestnut—thence to the Lutheran Church, where at high twelve, a very appropriate and interesting discourse, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Elliott, of Lancaster, from Isaiah xxvii. 16 & 17 v. After singing a hymn, composed for the occasion, the service was concluded, by the Rev. Mr. Sharon, who, as well as the Rev. Mr. Elliott, had been specially invited by the Lodge to attend. The procession then returned by inverted order, by Walnut St. to Mulberry—by Mulberry to Market—by Market to Main St., and by Main St. to the Lodge Room, where their jewels and clothing were deposited. The brethren, then, accompanied by the Rev. Clergy, proceeded in double files to the inn of Br. Shindel, where they partook of an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion. The members in a short time were dispersed to their several homes; and it is hoped that their exemplary conduct, through the whole proceeding, and the very liberal views taken of the order generally, in the presence of a crowded auditory, by Mr. Elliott, will have a tendency to remove the strong prejudices of the neighborhood, which we are told have heretofore existed against Masonry."

Past Master Robert McElwee, who had served Lodge No. 43, and also Lodge No. 21, as its Master, died on the 3d of August, 1821. He was buried on the 4th, with Masonic honors. It was found at his death, that his widow and children were poor. Perseverance Lodge No. 21 did their utmost to support the family, but their resources were such that this aid finally became a pittance. On the 8th of May, 1822, a resolution was offered by Brother Francis R. Shunk, as follows:

"WHEREAS, Brother Robert McElwee, late a member of Perseverance Lodge No. 21, of Ancient York Masons, lately died and left an amiable wife and five small children to lament his loss in circumstances that call upon the charitable feelings of the Fraternity;

AND WHEREAS, Our late Brother Robert McElwee was a faithful

brother and true—was for many years a diligent and active member of this Lodge, and held in high esteem by the Brethren;

AND WHEREAS, Relief has been extended by this Lodge to the extent of its means, as well as by individual members to the family of the deceased; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Lodge do recommend the widow of the late Brother Robert McElwee respectfully to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania as a subject worthy of its charitable consideration.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution, signed by the Worshipful Master and Secretary, be transmitted, with the seal of the Lodge thereto affixed, to the Lodge at Lancaster, Pa., of which our late Brother was formerly a member, to be by them forwarded to the Grand Lodge."

No mention is made of the foregoing in the minutes of the Grand Lodge, save in connection with an "extract from the minutes" emanating from Lodge No. 43. The subject was referred to a special committee, who reported as follows at "An Adjourned Quarterly Communication," held on the 16th of September, 1822:

"The Committee appointed at the last Grand Quarterly Communication, Septem<sup>r</sup> 2d, 1822, to take into consideration the application made by Lodge No. 43 in conjunction with Lodge No. 21, relative to the case of the Widow and Children of Brother Robert McElwee, late of Lodge No. 21, deceased, and praying the Grand Lodge to grant relief to the Widow and Children of the said deceased Brother, Report:

"That they have taken the said communication into their serious consideration, and from information and personal knowledge they are satisfied that the representations made by the two respectable Lodges are substantially correct. Under such circumstances it is with feelings of great mortification that your committee do not feel themselves authorized to make a favorable report on this application for charity.

"It is well known that the income of the Grand Lodge is specifically pledged for the payment of the debt due for the erection of the splendid and expensive building which we now occupy, and it is but too well known that the revenue of the G. L. derived from all its sources is barely sufficient to meet the debt with which it is incumbered and for the liquidation of which the Masonic faith is pledged.

"It is true, a small Charity fund has been established by the benevolence of some worthy Brethren, members of this Grand Lodge. As, however, this incipient charity fund has been altogether a volunteer subscription from individual Masons, and not originating from any

dues or fees paid to the G. L. from subordinate Lodges, your committee are of opinion that it would be improper and indelicate in this G. L. to appropriate any part of this small fund to objects of charity unless at the particular request of those who have been instrumental in originating and establishing this well intended Charity.

"Under these considerations your Committee submit the following resolution:

*"Resolved,* That the Grand Lodge regrets that it is out of its power at this time to grant relief as recommended by Lodges Nos. 43 and 21."

This was signed by the committee, and was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

It was probably unremembered by the committee, that a Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge had been established at an early period, and that among the first acts of Lodge No. 21 was a donation to this fund of £37 10s. We believe this was the first time that either of the Lodges referred to had recommended a case of charity.

## CHAPTER V.

### THE MASONIC CONVENTION.

There had been for several years a feeling prevalent among the so-called "Country Lodges" that the Grand Lodge was governed in the interest of the Lodges in Philadelphia. And although unwarranted it was difficult to eradicate the idea, and although Lodge No. 43 was the one to be disciplined, yet Lodge No. 21 was not altogether blameless, being in active sympathy. The vital questions at issue between the subordinate Lodges and the Grand Lodge were disposed of so summarily, that Lodge No. 43 was unreconciled. At the stated meeting of Lodge No. 21, on September 11th, 1822, the following circular from Lodge No. 43, held at Lancaster, was read:

LANCASTER, August 21st, Anno Lucis, 5822.

*Worshipful Sir and Brother,*

THE undersigned, a Committee appointed by Lodge No. 43, in fulfilment of the object of their appointment, take the liberty of requesting that you will submit the annexed Extract from the minutes of Lodge No. 43 to the consideration of the Lodge over which you preside, and that you will have the goodness to forward to us, as soon as possible, the determination which your Lodge may make, whether favourable or unfavourable, to the proposition therein contained.

We are, most respectfully, Worshipful Sir and Brother, Your Friends and Brethren,

EBENEZER WRIGHT,  
JAMES BUCHANAN,  
GEORGE B. PORTER,  
NATHANIEL LIGHTNER,  
JOHN REYNOLDS.

*Worshipful Master, Lodge No. 21.*

### STATED MEETING.—LODGE NO. 43.

LANCASTER, August 14th, Anno Lucis, 5822.

THE Committee appointed at last stated meeting to make report to this Lodge on the present state of Masonry in this Commonwealth; the want of masonic instruction; the partial representation



of the Subordinate Lodges in the Grand Lodge; and the late rejection by the Grand Lodge of the proposition made at a meeting of Masons, held in the city of Washington on the 9th of March, 1822, to establish a General Grand Lodge of the United States.

REPORT,

That they approach the subject referred to them with that sense of responsibility which its importance is calculated to produce. Whilst they feel all the respect for the Grand Lodge which the high character of its members is so well calculated to inspire, they notwithstanding consider it as their duty, with moderation but with firmness, to state their grievances.—They prize their Masonic rights too highly to suffer themselves to be deprived of them without a struggle.—In the opinion of your Committee these rights have been disregarded in several important particulars, a few of which will now be enumerated.

1. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is, in its most strict sense, a representative body. In that capacity it has the government of all the Lodges in the State; it should therefore shed its benign influence over all. Every Lodge throughout the Commonwealth, in proportion to the number of its members, pays the same dues to the Grand Lodge; every one should, therefore, as nearly as circumstances will admit, participate equally in the fostering care of that institution.

These principles we hold to be self-evident; yet a sense of duty to ourselves, compels us to declare, that the Grand Lodge have not been governed by them in their conduct towards the Country Lodges. We receive little or no masonic instruction from that institution, to which our duty teaches us to look for light. Our money enriches their treasury; we ask nothing in return for it but masonic knowledge. We have often made this request, but always in vain. Our funds have been applied to other objects, in which, comparatively speaking, we have no interest.

2. Other evils which exist, and of which we have just cause of complaint, arise from the *location* and *organization* of the Grand Lodge.

These subjects are so intimately blended that your Committee will consider them in connection. Conducted in the best and most equal manner, the place of the meeting of the Grand Lodge would be extremely inconvenient to the Country Lodges. This evil was not felt until the State became populous and Subordinate Lodges were scattered over its whole surface. Many of these are now distant from two to four hundred miles from their representative body. The existence of the same causes in the State, which are now in full operation in the masonic body, produced a change in the seat of government. The same effect must necessarily be produced in the masonic

government, unless it shall be conducted hereafter with such moderation and fairness as to leave no just grounds for complaint. The *organization* of the Grand Lodge is, however, more ruinous in its consequences to the Country Lodges than its *location*. If each Lodge under its jurisdiction were entitled to one vote, still the Lodges in the city and county of Philadelphia would have a great preponderance over the Country Lodges; because their representatives could always attend the meetings of the Grand Lodge. When, however, we consider that every Master Mason who has passed the chair, and the Wardens for the time being of each Lodge are members of the Grand Lodge, and each are entitled to one vote, then the preponderance becomes overwhelming. Whilst this system shall continue in force, the Masons in Philadelphia must govern all the Lodges throughout the State.

Your Committee confidently believe that it was the combination of these two causes and the neglect to give notice to the Country Lodges in due time, to enable them to be represented, which produced the resolution of the Grand Lodge, "That the establishment of a General Grand Lodge of the United States and the calling a Masonic Convention for the purpose of instituting & organizing the same as proposed, is inexpedient, and in the opinion of this Grand Lodge impracticable."

On the contrary, your Committee firmly believe that a very large majority of the Masons throughout Pennsylvania would be favorable to such an institution.

The jurisdiction of that body ought not, in the opinion of your Committee, to extend beyond the most important concerns of the society. It never was intended that it should embrace "the most minute affairs of the Subordinate Lodges," as the Grand Lodge appear to apprehend. The whole internal police and government of those Lodges would still remain in the Grand Lodge, as in political affairs they remain in the State governments. The Federal Masonic Government should only possess the power of establishing and enforcing a uniform system of work over the United States, and of corresponding with Masons in other countries, concerning the interests of the craft. Its powers should be analogous to those of the Federal government, and should embrace only the important and general concerns in which the whole body of Masons throughout the Union are interested. These & these only, are the powers intended to be granted to the "General Grand Lodge of the United States."

The good consequences which would flow from such an institution are so obvious and so numerous, that your Committee will not attempt to detail them. Suffice it to say, that it would produce such a uniformity in working, that any member of any State Lodge would immediately be recognized as a brother by every Lodge and every

Mason throughout the United States. Each Mason of every State, in analogy to the Federal Constitution, without changing his mode of labour, might at once become a member of any Lodge in any other State, in the same manner that the citizens of each State are entitled "to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Indeed, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, by the report which they adopted on the 3d of June last, seem, in substance, to admit the propriety of such a measure by recommending "an occasional convocation of delegates from the different Grand Lodges throughout the United States."

It must, however, at once strike every mind, that such a convention, possessing no power to compel the execution of any measure which they thought proper to adopt, would be of little service in producing any salutary effects. Their recommendations would either be regarded or disregarded, as the prejudices, the opinions, or the interests of the different Grand Lodges would dictate. They would soon sink into insignificance, as every government, whether political or masonic, must do, which has not in itself the power of enforcing obedience to its own laws. The old confederation among the States is a striking example of this truth.

If, therefore, there ever was a subject brought before the Grand Lodge which demanded their most serious deliberation, it was whether a General Grand Lodge of the United States should be established. All the Masons in the State were deeply interested in the decision of this question; every Lodge therefore should have had full notice of the time when it would be determined, so that each might have been represented, if they thought proper.

The Grand Lodge, however, instead of adopting this course, hurried to a decision at the first quarterly communication after the meeting of Masons held in the city of Washington. The Country Lodges were entirely ignorant of their intention to do so, and were therefore deprived of any opportunity of expressing their sentiments on this most important subject. Heretofore propositions of much less importance have been made at one quarterly communication, and have then lain over until the next, so that the sense of the whole Masonic body respecting them might be fairly ascertained. Your Committee regret that this course was not adopted upon the present occasion.

They however consider it useless to ask for a reconsideration of the question. It will be remembered that on the 21st day of September, 1819, a Circular was prepared by this Lodge, and forwarded to the different Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, expressing the sentiments of this Lodge on this subject—proposing that, as many of the Past Masters and officers of the different Lodges as could make it convenient, should attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge on St. John's day, then next, in order,

if possible, to effect the objects proposed. From the answers to this Circular, is appeared that nearly all of the Lodges approved of the measures proposed by this Lodge. Accordingly, on St. John's day a committee of this Lodge attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and submitted for their consideration the following:

*Whereas*, It is the opinion of this Grand Lodge, that the establishment of a General Grand Lodge, to be composed of the Grand and Past Grand Officers of the different Grand Lodges in the United States, would essentially promote the interests of Masonry and conduce to a uniformity in the mode of carrying on the labors of the craft.

*Therefore, Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to open and carry on a correspondence with the different Grand Lodges in the United States, relative to the establishment of a General Grand Lodge.

*Resolved*, That the Right Worshipful Grand Master be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to appoint                   Lecture Masters, whose duty it shall be to visit and lecture in the Subordinate Lodges under their jurisdiction.

*Resolved*, That all the questions, as well as the election of officers of the Grand Lodge, shall be determined by a majority of votes, each Lodge having one vote."

On motion made and seconded, it was then *Resolved*, "That the propositions just read, be submitted to a committee of seven members, with instructions to investigate the subject, and make report to this Grand Lodge, at the Grand Quarterly Communication, to be held in September next; and that the discussion and consideration of the said report take place on the 28th of December, 1820; and that each Subordinate Lodge be furnished with a copy of the said report."

The R. W. Grand Master asked time to appoint the said Committee, and on the 3d of April following this Lodge were first informed that he had appointed "Josiah Randal, Samuel F. Bradford, Henry Baldwin, George B. Porter, Isaac Darlington, James Harper, Jr., and Benjamin Say,"—a majority of whom reside in Philadelphia.

On the 9th of October following this Lodge was furnished by the Grand Secretary with a report made by the said committee, unfavorable to the propositions submitted. It appears that the said committee, with the exception of Brother Porter, had met on the 19th of June—that Brother Porter knew nothing of the meeting of the committee, being from home for several weeks previous and subsequent to the said date, and the fact of his being absent was publicly known—and that the notice forwarded to him of the time and place of the meeting of the committee was so short that he could not have at-

tended, had he been at home at the time of its delivery. The said committee having thus met, without giving an opportunity to the representative of this Lodge to support and shew the necessity of adopting the resolutions submitted by himself, induced this Lodge to believe that it would be useless to attend further to the subject—being satisfied that a determination had been formed by several members of the Grand Lodge, resident in Philadelphia, that the question relative to the establishment of a General Grand Lodge of the United States, or, as to any alteration in the mode of electing officers, or determining questions in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, should not be fairly put before *all* the members of said Lodge. In this opinion they are fortified by the late precipitate decision made on the 3d of June last.

After maturely considering the subjects referred to them, your committee can devise no practicable mode of relief for the grievances of which we all complain, except by the assemblage of a General Convention of Delegates from all the Subordinate Lodges in this Commonwealth—and, therefore, submit the following resolutions for the consideration of this Lodge.

1. *Resolved*, That a general Convention of Delegates from the different Subordinate Lodges throughout the State, to take into consideration the interests of the Fraternity, and to devise some mode of remedying the evils generally complained of, be recommended to be holden at Harrisburg, on the first Monday of January next.

2. *Resolved*, That this Lodge will, at the stated meeting in November next, appoint three members to attend as Delegates in the said convention, and that each Subordinate Lodge be requested to appoint a Delegate or Delegates, not exceeding three in number, for the same purpose.

3. *Resolved*, That a committee of five members be appointed by this Lodge, to correspond with, and to transmit for consideration, copies of the foregoing report and resolutions to all the Subordinate Lodges in this State, and to request an answer thereto, as soon as the determination of their respective Lodges be made.

*Extract from the minutes:*

F. D. HUBLEY, *Secretary*.

The minutes of No. 21 have this record:

“Whereupon, it was ordered that the following preamble and resolutions be entered upon the minutes, viz:”

“The Lodge having examined said Circular with care and attention cannot but express their surprise, and regret with Lodge No. 43 the almost total neglect expressed on the part of the Grand Lodge towards the different subordinate Lodges.

"That this Lodge have long been anxious to have a uniform mode of working established not only in this State, but in the United States, to effect which a General Grand Lodge they believe is expedient. That this Lodge have frequently solicited the Grand Lodge to furnish them with lecture masters. That those solicitations have been answered only with promises; except in a very few cases, where members of the Grand Lodge from Philadelphia having business at the seat of Government were directed to give us lectures; "Yet wonderful to tell!" No two of them wrought alike—

"That we cannot ascribe the decline of Masonry in this place to any other cause than the want of that fostering care which is due from the G. Lodge to all those Lodges under its jurisdiction. That we have hitherto tamely submitted to being heavily taxed without being represented in or receiving from the G. Lodge any kind of benefit whatever.

"That we consider the propositions submitted by Lodge No. 43 to the G. Lodge in 1819 such as ought to have been acceded to by that body, and the act of appointing a majority of that committee who resided in Philadelphia to investigate said propositions a want of generosity towards the Country Lodges and partiality to those of the City. Coinciding in opinion with Lodge No. 43, that a Convention of Delegates from all the subordinate Lodges is necessary for the remedy of these and many other evils; Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we will at our stated meeting in November next appoint 3 members as Delegates to meeting in convocation at the time and place appointed by Lodge No. 43."

The foregoing reply is not recorded—but found among the loose papers of No. 21. Space was left for transcribing the same, which was not done. At the end of the Proceedings of that meeting is the following: "*Resolved*, That a copy of the minutes so far as respects the circular of Lodge No. 43, be transmitted to said Lodge."

At the meeting on the 9th of October following we have the following:

"A communication from the R. W. Grand Lodge was received and read, and it was agreed that a committee be appointed to examine said communication, and if they deem it necessary to return an answer. The committee are Brothers Stehley, Umberger, Doll, Kurtz and Greer." This document—the reply of the Grand Master, is as follows:

*To the Worshipful Master, Past Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of Lodge  
No. 43, held in the city of Lancaster.*

BRETHREN,

WITH pain and regret, I have received a Communication from your Lodge, dated the 21st of August last, enclosing a report, adopted by the Lodge, at its stated meeting in that month.

The complaints it enumerates, the manner in which they are detailed and the remedy it proposes, too plainly indicate an alienation of feelings on your part towards the Grand Lodge, that, I think, could not be justified by any course of conduct it might pursue.

By the Great Masonic Constitution adopted, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and as far as my knowledge extends, by every other Grand Lodge either in Europe or the United States, "the Grand Lodge has an inherent power and authority to make local ordinances and new regulations, as well as to amend and explain the old ones, for their own particular benefit and the good of masonry in general," "for the members of every Grand Lodge are the true representatives of all the fraternity in communication, and are an absolute and independent body, with legislative authority; provided as aforesaid, that the Grand Masonic Constitution be never violated nor any of the old land-marks removed." The same Charter declares "that the main business of the Grand Lodge, whether at quarterly communications or other meetings, is seriously to discourse and sedately to consider, transact and settle ALL MATTERS THAT concern the prosperity of the craft and the fraternity in general or PRIVATE LODGES and SINGLE BROTHERS in particular."

Obedience to these principles is the cardinal duty of the order. Every Master Mason is bound by the strongest ties, that human ingenuity, under the blessing of Providence, has ever yet devised, to maintain and support them. They impose an obligation from which we cannot be relieved, even though the whole masonic family, by one unanimous acclamation, should decree it; they prescribe a duty we owe to our brethren, our consciences and our God, and which, without guilt, can neither be evaded nor set at defiance. What then my brethren is the measure you have propounded? A Convention of Delegates "to take into consideration the interest of the fraternity and to devise some mode of remedying the evils" and grievances, under which the subordinate Lodges labour, by means of the organization, the location and the general system adopted by the Grand Lodge. The only legitimate body in which any of these grievances (if they do exist) could be relieved, is the Grand Lodge itself. It is an absolute and independent body, endowed with legislative authority, to apply a remedy to all evils that do now or may hereafter exist, and the assemblage of any other persons, to review or pass upon its measures, is a direct and unequivocal infringement of its rights, and an absolute denial of its Supremacy over the Craft. I trust, this is

a view of the subject that has not yet presented itself to your minds, because, if you agree in opinion with me, on this point, and I know not how we can differ, there will be, on your part, a prompt relinquishment of the proposed convention, as I know, you would not persevere in any course, which, you believed, was inconsistent with the solemn duties and obligations, you have undertaken to perform. I urge these considerations more strongly, because, on a former occasion, you protested against the power of a subordinate Lodge, in nothing your superiors, possessing neither the authority to investigate nor the power to punish, to pass a vote of censure upon your conduct; and at the same time you declared that to the Grand Lodge, under whose jurisdiction you were placed, you owed "duty and allegiance," and "when that August Tribunal shall say," you "have broken" your allegiance, then, and not till then, will concessions be made."

If then the power of a co-equal subordinate Lodge, to pass upon, or censure the conduct of a sister Lodge, be denied, how much stronger does the principle apply to a subordinate Lodge asserting its right to review the whole course of the proceedings of the supreme masonic authority, to whom they owe obedience and fidelity unlimited, within the ancient land-marks, and from whom they have derived and continue to enjoy their existence. Waving for the present, the right to assemble, let us enter into a friendly and dispassionate examination of the alleged grievances. I will premise, that no Lodge, under our jurisdiction, has ever made any serious complaint to the Grand Lodge of its proceedings, except Lodge No. 43. While we have too often witnessed in you the most decisive evidences of hostility and opposition to our measures, the other Lodges have displayed, in their intercourse with the Grand Lodge, the most warm and sincere affection for the parent authority, and the most scrupulous obedience to its directions. That, such feelings may continue to govern them and shortly pervade your councils, is my most anxious desire.

The Organization of the Grand Lodge does not receive your approbation. I would remark that the present organization of the Grand Lodge is the same that has subsisted for ages both in Europe and the United States. A subordinate Lodge is represented by its Worshipful Master and Wardens; the "Lodge when duly congregated have the privilege of instructing their Master and Wardens for their conduct in the Grand Lodge." but the Past Masters have always holden seats in the Grand Lodge as "the true representatives of all the fraternity," and the right to disfranchise them might be well questioned, even if not totally denied. It is a privilege conferred on them, as a reward for their labour and service in promoting the interests of the craft, and none are more interested in preserving this



ancient Usage than the craft itself, as the disfranchisement of the Past Masters must deprive the Grand Lodge of a large portion of its masonic intellect and experience. The injustice of giving the Past Masters and officers of each lodge but ONE vote is equally obvious. It would amount, in a great degree, to a virtual disfranchisement of the Past Masters; it would place the oldest and most numerous Lodge on a level with the youngest and smallest in number; it would be a stimulus to large Lodges to subdivide, in order to gain the ascendancy; and every five master masons, who could obtain a warrant, would have the same influence with a lodge valued for its antiquity, its numbers and zeal in the interests of the craft. The complaint, against the present system, is, that there is not an equitable distribution of power, and the result of the alteration would, like its cause, naturally end in a contest for power, and be destructive of the good order and harmony of the craft. You refer to the principles of our government and intimate, that the doctrine of representation, in proportion to numbers, should be adopted; but how utterly subversive of those principles, would be a system, that would give to 5 masons, just constituted as a Lodge, equal weight with an old and well established Lodge, consisting of from 75 to 120 members. The truth is, that if the republican principles of our government were to be taken as the Masonic guide, our present system is much more consonant with them, than the one proposed by your Lodge. I cannot forbear to add, that the project of a General Grand Lodge of the United States, as proposed by Brother PORTER, in Grand Lodge, on the 27th of December 1819, contemplated that it should consist of the Grand and Past Grand Officers of the different Grand Lodges in the United States, thereby continuing, in this particular, not only to follow, but even to enlarge upon, the present system of representation in our Grand Lodge.

Another ground of objection to the present Grand Lodge, is, its location. It is an important fact, and one that seems totally to have escaped your attention, that the City of Philadelphia is nearer to a majority of the Lodges within the State of Pennsylvania than the present Seat of Government. As the oldest Lodges are generally the most numerous, the present location of the Grand Lodge is more contiguous to, and more convenient for a still larger majority of the Masonic Brethren, throughout the Commonwealth. It is a still more important and conclusive fact on this subject, that a clear majority of the Contributing Brethren of the whole Commonwealth reside, within the City and County of Philadelphia. Independent of these considerations, the Grand Lodge ought always to be located in the most populous city. In England, the continuance of the Grand Lodge to meet at York after the South had become the seat of population, and London the great emporium of the kingdom, produced

two distinct Grand Lodges, and the subsequent unfortunate division between the Ancient York and Modern Masons. The Seat of Government, in the State of New York, has been for many years removed to Albany, yet the Grand Lodge have continued to meet in the city of New York, although the number of Lodges, holden in that city, is about the same as those holden in our city; and the number of those holden in the country, in the State of New York, is seven-fold the number of country Lodges in our State. The Grand Lodge of Maryland continue to meet in Baltimore, although the Seat of Government has been removed to Annapolis; and they have recently finished the erection, in the City of Baltimore, of a suitable Temple, in which they now hold their communications. The Grand Lodge of South Carolina still continue to meet in the City of Charleston, although the Seat of Government has long since been removed into the Interior.

I proceed to the examination of those measures of the Grand Lodge of which you have complained; they seem to be confined to 1st, The rejection of a proposition for a General Grand Lodge throughout the United States; 2d, The waste of the funds derived from the country Lodges; and 3d, The want of masonic instruction to the subordinate Lodges.

I will not adopt the principle that a body co-equal, much less one inferior, in its authority, has no right to express its censure upon the conduct of the Grand Lodge. In order that we may discuss the grounds of complaint, more fully, I will, for the present, concede to you, the right to censure the Grand Lodge, and to communicate that censure in the manner you have adopted.

The proceedings of the meeting held at Washington, (District of Columbia) were, at the request of the meeting, laid before the Grand Lodge, at its adjourned Grand Quarterly Communication, held on the 30th of April last, and referred to a Grand Committee, consisting of the Grand officers and three additional members. The committee, unanimously, reported against the proposition, but proposed a substitute, that might perhaps conciliate, recommending a Convocation of Delegates from the different Grand Lodges; and that report was, after the most full and mature consideration, adopted, without opposition, by the Grand Lodge. No suggestion for a postponement was made; you were apprized that such a communication would be made; you did not inform us, you felt yourselves interested in the question, but remained perfectly quiescent, until the decision had been announced. The decision was in exact conformity with the expressions of opinion reiterated by the Grand Lodge on former occasions, and once when the question had been agitated among the subordinate Lodges, through the instrumentality of your own exertions. No other Lodge, under our jurisdiction, has ever

expressed an opinion in favour of a General Grand Lodge, and had it been supposed, that after having recently abandoned the pursuit of the object, you yet wished to express your opinions, ample time would have been given. In your Communication, you state that it was owing to the want of notice to the country Lodges, that the proposition for a General Grand Lodge had been negatived, and that a large majority of the Masons throughout the State are friendly to the measure. I have had recent opportunities of knowing the sentiments of the brethren in the western part of the State, and I never met with a single individual in favour of the measure. The decision of the Grand Lodge was made in the usual manner: it was even more deliberative than that of the highly respectable and intelligent Grand Lodge of New York, who had the Communication from Washington laid before them, at their Quarterly Meeting in June last, and, at the same communication rejected the proposition. As often as the measure has been proposed, a large majority of the Grand Lodges, throughout the Union, have rejected it, and I am not aware that a single Grand Lodge has approved of it, since its last agitation.

I would willingly close on this point, but there is a part of your Communication that affects me personally; I mean, where it refers to the conduct of the Committee of the Grand Lodge, appointed to consider the resolutions offered by Brother Porter on the 27th December, 1819. I was appointed a member of that committee, and being the Grand officer highest in grade on the committee, according to Masonic Usage, and not as has been intimated as a matter of favour, I became the chairman of the committee and acted as such until the Right Worshipful Grand Master took his seat in the committee. The meeting of the committee was agreed to be fixed at such time as Mr. Baldwin could attend. I very early wrote to Mr. Baldwin on the subject, he could not fix the precise time when he would be in the city of Philadelphia. At length he was enabled to fix a time, and immediately, on receiving that information, I notified by the same mail, Brothers Darlington and Porter, of the time and place of meeting, and I believe there was ample time for Brother Porter to attend had he been at home. Brother Darlington did attend, though the means of communication to and from Lancaster, are known to be more frequent than those to and from West Chester. Brother Porter's absence in the Western country might have been well known in Lancaster, but I do assure you and him, not only I, but every member of the committee in Philadelphia, was utterly ignorant of the circumstance; for Brother Porter, I have always entertained the utmost regard and friendship; these feelings are so entirely disinterested on my part, that I know not whether they are in any degree, reciprocated. I should have been then, and still shall be pleased to witness his exertions in the Grand Lodge on this or

any other subject; and I do feel mortified that such an expedient should have been imputed to me. The report of the committee was printed, it was distributed among the Lodges, and the same publicity was given which on the last occasion you think would have produced a decision favourable to the establishment of a General Grand Lodge; yet the proposition was rejected without opposition; and I cannot conceive, how you suppose a special notification to the country Lodges, on the late occasion, would have produced a different result. I am the more confirmed in this opinion, when I recur to the minutes of the Grand Lodge of the 27th December, 1819, and find that, in consequence of your circular of the 21st September, 1819, circulated throughout the State, there were only six country Lodges represented, including those, from whom Past Masters alone appeared. The merits of a General Grand Lodge are still open for examination, discussion, and determination. It is in the power of any one of your Representatives, or Past Masters, to bring the subject before the Grand Lodge. I am not, however, aware that the proposed Grand Tribunal either was intended to be, or ever could be confined in its jurisdiction, as you seem to think, to the more important concerns, and to be deprived of its authority, in the most minute affairs of the fraternity. The case of an individual, or the most trifling incident, might, and often does involve the most important principles. In what manner you have ascertained the views of the Brethren who met at Washington, to have been so limited, I am at a loss to know. I think it cannot be drawn as an inference from their Communication, and if we refer to your former sentiments on this subject we find you contemplated "that to this body should be delegated such of the sovereign and independent powers as are exercised by the different Grand Lodges as would give it *complete control* of the Institution."

The analogy between our political and masonic government, altogether fails; the federal government was erected for the protection of the people from foreign powers, and to regulate our commercial intercourse with them. Now the intercourse between us and foreign Grand Lodges, is confined to the receipt and transmission of each others' Annual Communications. It never has, nor do I know how, it ever can extend to any other objects. I refer you to an able and eloquent exposition of this subject in the communication, by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, adopted on the 31st ult., a copy of which, if you desire, shall be forwarded to you.

The allegation that has been so often and so confidently relied upon, is the misappropriations of the funds of the subordinate Lodges. On a former occasion you informed the brethren "that the expenditure of a very large sum of money in the erection of a splendid Masonic Temple was not the most judicious application of its

funds," and you now repeat that your "money enriches" our "treasury," and that your "funds have been applied to other objects" than the diffusion of masonic light and instruction "in which comparatively speaking," you "have no interest."

There has been so much error on this subject, that I feel it an indispensable duty to lay the whole truth, before you; these disclosures are made with no unfriendly feelings towards you or any other country Lodge, but simply to repel a charge, made through misconception, and without the least shadow of foundation. The total number of Lodges, in the city and county of Philadelphia, is twenty-nine, in the remaining part of the State, sixty-three. By the official returns made to me, it appears the Average Annual gross Amount of the Revenue of the Grand Lodge, for the last sixteen years ending the 27th December, 1821, is \$6108:57; of this sum the Annual Average Amount paid by the 29 Lodges in the city of Philadelphia, is \$3705:84; that of the 63 country Lodges \$808:76; the remaining annual sum of \$1593:97, being derived almost exclusively from the City of Philadelphia, comprising the rent of the Hall, during that portion of the 16 years, it had been erected, and the other contingent sources of revenue incident to the Grand Lodge. The annual interest on our debt, has been heretofore, \$3900, the portion of the Hall not used for masonic purposes has produced \$1800, leaving the Masonic Hall an annual charge on the craft of \$2100 per annum, which sum has been paid by the city Lodges, and an annual surplus sum of \$1605:84, a much larger annual sum than has been paid into the Sinking Fund. The recurrence to so long a period, to produce the average amount, is adopted, in order that no advantage might be taken by selecting a particular period. The same statement, predicated upon the last six years, is still more favourable to the City Lodges, the Annual Average Amount paid during that time, by the twenty-nine City Lodges being \$5341:14, and that of the sixty-three country Lodges being \$966:9, and the contingent revenue of the Grand Lodge, during that time, having been considerably increased. But the liberal exertions of the City Brethren have not rested here. The old Hall, purchased with their funds, produced \$7161:70, which was expended in the erection of the new Hall. The Insurance, on the Hall in Chestnut street, the premium of which was paid out of the city revenue, at the time of its conflagration, added the sum of \$20,488:85 to the same object. The donations for the original erection and subsequent rebuilding of the Hall amount to the large sum of \$23,910:74, of which the sum \$60 was only subscribed by the country Lodges or its members. During the last year, a considerable charity fund has been created, by the voluntary donations of the Brethren of the City and County of Philadelphia; and the sum of \$2000 has been obtained, from the same source, for the permanent repair of the Gas Manu-

factory, attached to the Hall. What has ever been considered the liberality of our Legislature, has been at the expense of the City and County of Philadelphia, and the annual exemption of the Hall from City and County taxation, is a larger sum in revenue, than the whole amount paid by the country Lodges. The Masonic Hall is, we hope, the pride and glory, as it certainly is the property of the whole masonic family; and when, by such unexampled exertions, the debt incurred in its original erection and subsequent rebuilding, shall have been paid, its revenue will, as you desire, shed its benign influence alike over all the Lodges throughout the Commonwealth.

I have reluctantly entered into these statements, and they have not been laid before you for the purpose of exciting any sense of inferiority. Those Lodges in the country who have paid their dues, have done all that was required of them, and while they receive our warmest gratitude for their support of our noble institution, it is a consolatory reflection to know, that if we did possess the power, we totally wanted the inclination ever to oppress them. The irresistible result from these views is, that the Country Lodges have never yet been asked for a fair proportion of the mere ordinary expenses of a Grand Lodge, no matter how organized, with or without a Splendid Temple, whether located at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg or any other place, and that they have never contributed more than the sum of sixty dollars towards the erection of the Masonic Hall, either before or after its destruction by fire. I have now, my brethren, in brotherly love and affection, furnished you with the facts drawn from official documents, and I trust, when next you shall hear your City Brethren charged with the want of liberality to the Masonic Institution, you will in truth and sincerity recapitulate the items of this statement, and say "Go thou and do likewise."

The last allegation against the Grand Lodge, is, that it has not given that Masonic Instruction to their brethren, nor paid that attention to their interests that were required by its duty. During the last year the State has been divided into separate Districts, and District Deputy Grand Masters have been appointed, with the full powers of the Grand Master to grant dispensations, visit the Lodges, inspect their labours, correct their errors and give them all the masonic instruction and admonition. The appointment for the Middle District, including Lancaster, was offered by me, some time since, to Brother Francis R. Shunk, esq., and by him, on account of his many private engagements, declined. Since that time I have been waiting only to find a suitable Brother residing in the central part of the District to fill up the appointment. The Grand Lodge have established a grand Committee of Land-marks for the purpose of investigating and determining all questions relating to the Masonic Constitution, the ancient land-marks, customs and usages of the order. They

have established a Board of Finance who have been assiduously engaged in devising the means of paying our debt without oppressing the Lodges; the expenses of the Grand Lodge have been reduced one-fourth, while the price of dispensations has been reduced from ten to five dollars. During the month of August and part of September, instant, I have been engaged in a visitation of the Western Lodges, commencing at York and ending at Erie. These visitations were not, as they have heretofore been described by you, "a matter of parade and show," but they were employed in the most laborious efforts on my part, to give masonic light and instruction, how far I have succeeded I leave the Brethren of the Lodges, whom I visited, to say; it would ill become me to repeat the testimonials of regard and affection I received; but I must add, the recollections of my Visitation will be to me a source of lasting gratification. In the Lodge at York, I announced my intention in the Fall to visit the Lodges in the Midland Counties, and designated yours in particular. I mention this, lest, if I should carry my intention into effect, it might be attributed to circumstances that have since transpired. In the Lodges that I visited, I likewise announced my intention to appoint a Lecturer who should visit all the Lodges for the purpose of assisting their labours.

The Grand Lodge have been equally attentive to their country brethren, and although the private merit, the exalted station, and the masonic zeal of Brother John B. Gibson, were inducements to elect him to the station of Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, yet I feel justified in saying a powerful motive was, to gratify their Brethren in the interior, and none more than yourselves. During the present year you have been visited by Brother Gibson, the Deputy Grand Master. During the last year a Brother was deputed by the then Right Worshipful Grand Master to inspect your labours, which duty, I understood, he had performed to your great improvement and satisfaction. A few years since, I had myself the honor to accompany a Grand Officer to a Visitation of your Lodge, and if no good resulted from the exertions he then made for your instruction, it was because you shewed a decided though a respectful indisposition to conform to the old mode of work, as recognized by the Grand Lodge; and, in his opinion, an unjust partiality to a new system, neither sanctioned by antiquity nor authority.

It is at such a period as this, which might be always termed a new Era in Masonry, that you have arraigned the Grand Lodge for neglect and indifference towards their Brethren in the Country.

I have thus recapitulated the grounds upon which you have complained. I trust I have convinced you there is no justification for the measures you have adopted, that they are neither authorized by the circumstances of the case, nor if so, are they within the sphere

of your legitimate powers. What then, you will ask, is the remedy for oppression, should the Grand Lodge ever exercise it over the subordinate Lodges. It is ample and obvious whenever the case should occur. A clear and decided majority of the MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE belong to the country Lodges, they are all similarly placed, they are united by a common feeling; and whenever oppression is practised upon them, they will, by simultaneous concert, attend at least a single meeting of the Grand Lodge, and secure a restoration of their rights and privileges. There is reason to believe that period has not yet arrived. I fervently hope it never may; but should it ever come to pass, no permanent evil could long exist without the application of an appropriate remedy.

That the blessings of Heaven may descend upon you, my brethren, the craft throughout the globe, yea upon the whole family of mankind, and that these refreshing blessings descending "as the small rain upon the tender herb and as the showers upon the grass," may secure your temporal happiness here and eternal felicity hereafter, is the prayer of

Your sincere friend and brother,

JOSIAH RANDALL, Gd. Mr.

Philadelphia, September 20, 1822.

Of the same date was the action of the Grand Lodge taken, the report of the committee being unanimously adopted. Looking backward eighty years it would seem as if all of the friends of No. 43 had forsaken it in its hour of peril. The "second thought" was no doubt the wise thing. The report of the committee reads:

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, September 20, A. D. 1822, A. L. 5822.

THE Committee, to whom was referred the Circular Letter of Lodge No. 43, held in the city of Lancaster, made report, which was read, and is as follows:

*To the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:*

The committee to whom was referred the Circular Letter directed to the Right Worshipful Grand Master "by a Committee of Lodge No. 43, held at Lancaster, being an address from the said Lodge to the different subordinate Lodges in the State, containing a statement of their grievances, and recommending that a General Convention of Delegates from the different subordinate Lodges throughout the State, to take into consideration the interests of the fraternity, and to devise some mode of remedying the evils complained of, be holden at Harrisburg on the first Monday of January next,"



*Respectfully Report,*

That, having assembled to perform the duty assigned to them, a communication from the Right Worshipful Grand Master to Lodge No. 43, in reply to the Circular Letter of that Lodge, was submitted to their consideration, unanimously approved, and the Right Worshipful Grand Master requested to forward the same without delay, when approved by the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge.

That your Committee place much reliance upon the efficacy of the kind spirit, candid statements, accurate details, and earnest exhortation of the above mentioned communications, to restore Lodge No. 43 to a just and lasting sense of its masonic duty; and although anxious and determined to maintain the paramount and inherent sovereignty and dignity of this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, they wish scrupulously to avoid any hasty or vindictive severity. They, therefore, beg leave to offer, and recommend for adoption, the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That this Grand Lodge view, with extreme regret and decided disapprobation, the conduct of Lodge No. 43, as made known to them by the Circular addressed to the Right Worshipful Grand Master; and that they only refrain, until the first Monday in November next from an exercise of their constitutional power to vacate the warrant of said Lodge, in the expectation that a communication from the Right Worshipful Grand Master, conveying distinct information and fraternal remonstrance, will induce Lodge No. 43 immediately to retrace its steps and return to its masonic obedience and faith.

SAMUEL F. BRADFORD, Chairman,  
 JAMES HARPER,  
 THOMAS KITTERA,  
 GEORGE A. BAKER,  
 ANDREW HOOTON,  
 MICHAEL NISBET,  
 H. BENNER,  
 WILLIAM BOYD,  
 G. M. DALLAS, Secretary,

*Committee.*

Which report was unanimously adopted.

And on motion made and seconded, *Resolved unanimously,* that this Grand Lodge do highly approve of the calm, dignified and affectionate Letter to Lodge No. 43, just read by the R. W. Grand Master, and that the thanks of the R. W. Grand Lodge be presented to him for the paternal zeal with which he has devoted himself to the investigation of the important subjects involved in it.

*Resolved unanimously,* That the R. W. Grand Master be requested to furnish the Grand Secretary a Copy of his Letter, and that the

same, together with the Report of the Committee, be printed, and sent to all the Lodges within this Commonwealth.

*Extract from the minutes.*

GEORGE A. BAKER, Grand Secretary.

At an "extra meeting" of Lodge No. 43, held on the 2nd of October, the report of the Committee of the Grand Lodge as well as the letter of the R W. Grand Master, were referred to a Committee of the Lodge, who at the stated meeting, formulated this circular:

STATED MEETING.—LODGE No. 43.

LANCASTER, October 9th, Anno Lucis, 5822.

THE committee to whom was referred the communication from the Rt. W. G. Master of the G. Lodge of Pennsylvania, accompanied by certain resolutions of the said G. Lodge, adopted at a special meeting of the G. Lodge, held on the 20th of September. A. D. 5822, submit to this Lodge, the following report:

That we have devoted all that attention to the subject referred to us that its importance requires, and the extraordinary character of the communication would seem to demand. And while we express our surprize at the course pursued by the Rt. W. G. Master, and the G. Lodge, we are seriously of the opinion that the same is not only a novelty in the annals of Masonry, but contrary to the principles of our institution.

It appears that the G. Master has entered upon the field of discussion, with a view to refute the complaints of this Lodge, & for that purpose has laboriously produced a copious dissertation upon the subject of a circular letter addressed by this Lodge to the Rt. W. G. Lodge of this commonwealth, & to all the subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction. And although we admire the indefatigable zeal and Masonic knowledge of our Right W. Brother, we cannot subscribe to his creed nor adopt his principles.

Your committee do not think this a proper time to enter upon a discussion of the complaints which this Lodge has made, nor can that discussion be carried on satisfactorily, by written communications, nor can we perceive that any benefits would result to this Lodge from such discussion, for if we were so fortunate as to convince our Right Worshipful Brother that our grievances do actually exist, and have become intolerable, he might sympathise with, but could not relieve us.—And while we duly appreciate his disinterested and fraternal affection in condescending to reson with us upon the subject of our complaints, we do most heartily recommend to our

Bretheren, earnestly to pursue the course which they have already begun. The time will come when every thing contained in the G. Master's communication shall be fully and fairly answered; until then, we shall desist from any comments upon the Grand Master's communication, except those parts of it which state that this is the only Subordinate Lodge which has ever complained of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and the only one which has ever desired the establishment of a General Grand Lodge.

That the former of these assertions is altogether unfounded, we refer to the records of the Grand Lodge itself, if complaints against the proceedings of the inattention of that body to the country Lodges are entered upon their minutes; if not, we refer to the records of Lodges 146 Meadville, 159 Danville and 21 Harrisburg, and also to a circular from the Grand to the subordinate Lodges in this state, dated Oct. 20th A. L. 5817, and having attached to it the name of the present Right Worshipful Grand Master.

That a great many of the Lodges of the interior of the state, are in favor of the establishment of a General Grand Lodge is an undeniable truth. The evidence of which under the hands of the officers and the seals of a number of the most respectable Lodges in the state, has been in the possession of this Lodge ever since December, 1819, and which fact was publicly stated in open Grand Lodge on St. John's day, in December, 1819, by the committee who upon that day represented this Lodge.

If all the complaints which have been made, or which were intended to have been made by our sister Lodges, have not reached the ears of the Grand Lodge, it must in a great degree be owing to the remoteness of the country Lodges, from the G. Lodge, or from a supposition (how well founded, we will not undertake to say) that complaint or supplication would be alike unavailing.

The communication from the G. Lodge, imposes on us a more solemn and serious duty. If the course pursued by the Right Worshipful Grand Master, amuses with its novelty; the measures of the Grand Lodge are calculated to awaken the feelings of every member of the masonic family.

That body has declared that Lodge No. 43 shall lose its charter on the first Monday in November next, unless before that time the members thereof return to their allegiance. It would have comported much better with the tenets of Masonry, if the G. Lodge had condescended to point out wherein the members of this Lodge had swerved from their allegiance, and called upon them to answer the complaints before the forfeiture should take effect.

The members of this Lodge have thought proper to complain of certain abuses which they alledge have imperceptibly crept into the Masonic Institution, and to correct those abuses have recommended

a convention in which every Lodge may be fully and fairly represented, and for this conduct we are to forfeit our chartered privileges. If our rights as a Lodge are held by such a precarious tenure; we care not how soon they are taken from us.

In this happy country where every citizen has an undoubted right to examine with scrutinising eye the conduct of his rulers, to complain of grievances and to resist oppression, to propose amendments or alterations in the frame of government, and recommend the assembling of a body of representatives of the people to effect that purpose, shall it be said that in the Masonic society which is emphatically styled *free*, that liberty is not tolerated, and these principles are not recognized. Shall we who, from our infancy have been taught the language of genuine liberty, and that all men are born equally free, that power delegated to an individual, or set of men, is for the good of the consistent members of the community, shall we learn a different lesson, and subscribe a different creed, in that society where all meet you on the *level*. The principles of liberty have been too ably discussed, and too forcibly impressed both in the senate and in the field, to be so easily forgotten, and if at other times, and in other countries, the conduct of our Lodges could have been treasonable and rebellious, we are sure that in the 19th century, and in our own happy country it cannot be so considered.

If experience has proved that the constitution of our Grand Lodge is defective, it might well be questioned whether the Grand Lodge has power to amend or alter it. To that constitution the Grand Lodge owes its existence. A grand convention of Masons on the 25th of September, 1787, adopted it, and every amendment or alteration since made, ought to be carefully examined, and surely the Grand Lodge can have no reason to complain, if made amenable to those to whom it owes its existence. No person ever thought that the ancient land marks of Masons were violated by a grand convention in 1787, to form a Grand Lodge, and we are sure that no person, who is influenced by the benign spirit of Masonry, will pretend to say that a convention of Masons in 1823, to examine into the proceedings of that Grand Lodge, and to endeavour to effect those alterations and amendments to its constitution which experience, and a change of times and circumstances may suggest, will be an encroachment upon the ancient landmarks of the order, or a violation of Masonic ties.

The Grand Master appears to admit that a Subordinate Lodge has a right to complain of grievances which actually exist, and in a proper manner to attempt to remove those evils. The course pursued by the brethren of Lodge No. 43, appears to your committee, to be the only one which reason can dictate, and which Masonic rules would approbate; a right to pursue this course, we feel assured

is inherent in every subordinate Lodge, and sooner than surrender this right we would surrender our chartered privileges.

The time selected by the Grand Lodge to pass a censure upon the conduct of Lodge No. 43, is a circumstance which cannot fail to excite the just indignation of every Subordinate Lodge in the commonwealth. A special meeting held at the most unfavorable season of the year for the attendance of country members, is chosen as the time when it is to be determined that this Lodge shall be stricken from existence; and that too without notice, without being called on to defend itself, and without an opportunity of being heard, and by a tribunal not assembled on a regular day of meeting, but hastily assembled, perhaps for the express purpose, and when we confidently believe, not a single member of the Grand Lodge was present, except those residing in the city and suburbs of Philadelphia.

If these things are done in the Green tree, what will be done in the Dry?

We cannot close this report without expressing our astonishment that the measures adopted by this Lodge should meet the disapprobation of the G. Lodge. If the conduct of that Lodge has been fair & constitutional, why shrink from an investigation? If their acts will bear the scrutinizing inspection of a full and fair representation from all the constituent Lodges, they ought not only to approbate the course which this Lodge has pursued, but they ought to seek an enquiry, that not only suspicion itself, but all causes of suspicion may be removed. The disapprobation of our proceedings expressed by the G. Lodge, ought to operate as an additional inducement to all the subordinate Lodges to pursue the course this Lodge has recommended.

Your committee would therefore submit for adoption the following resolutions—

1. *Resolved*, That a subordinate Lodge, being a constituent part of the Grand Lodge, has an inherent right to express its approbation or disapprobation of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, to complain of grievances when they exist, to propose such alterations or amendments to the constitution of the Grand Lodge, as they shall think proper, and to recommend calling a convention of Delegates to obtain these objects.

2. *Resolved*. That this Lodge will persist in the course which they have commenced, and if possible will effect the objects expressed in their circular of 14th of August last.

3. *Resolved*. That whatever necessity may have existed heretofore for calling a convention, it is greatly augmented by the opposition which that measure has met with from the Grand Lodge.

4. *Resolved*. That the secretary be directed to transmit copies of

this report and these resolutions to the Grand Lodge, and to all the subordinate Lodges in this commonwealth as soon as possible.

EBENEZER WRIGHT,  
 JAMES BUCHANAN,  
 GEORGE PORTER,  
 NATHANIEL LIGHTNER,  
 JOHN REYNOLDS.

And on motion said report and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

LANCASTER, Oct. 16th, 1822.

*Worshipful Sir, and Brother,*

The preceding is an extract from the minutes of Lodge No. 43, which I am instructed to forward to you, with a request that you will submit the same to the consideration of the Lodge over which you preside.

*I am, most respectfully,*

*Worshipful Sir,*

*Your Friend and Brother,*

GEO. BECKEL,

*Secretary, pro tem, Lodge No. 43.*

Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 21, Harrisb'g.

It no doubt will be interesting to our readers to hear all sides on the momentous questions, at issue, and we submit the circular letter of Lodge No. 152, at Easton, a copy of which is before us:

#### STATED MEETING.

EASTON LODGE, No. 152.

*Easton, Pa., October 31st, A. L. 5822.*

The Committee appointed at the last stated meeting of the Lodge to take into consideration a letter received from a Committee of Lodge No. 43 held at Lancaster, the letter to the Right Worshipful Grand Master in answer thereto, and the resolutions of the Grand Lodge adopted in consequence,

#### REPORT:

That from the temper and disposition of the Grand Lodge, as evinced in their resolutions of the 20th ultimo, the committee suppose that a free expression of opinion on the subject matters referred to them, may subject them and this Lodge to the censures of that august body. Nevertheless on reference to the various masonic works to which they have been able to have access, the committee have not been able to discover anything, in the Constitution or principles of the craft, which forbids a free examination into every

subject connected with the order, and a free, full and entire expression of opinion thereon, *even by a subordinate Lodge.*

They therefore approach the subject, with all due respect for the authority of the Grand Lodge, sensible that it is important and interesting in a high degree as well as to that body as to the subordinate Lodges of which that institution is composed.—The committee confess that in their view, the proceedings of Lodge No. 43 do not deserve the censure given, nor do they think that the dignity or influence of the Grand Lodge has been in any manner increased by the resolutions adopted by that body on the 20th ultimo, which are anything but mild or conciliatory. Nor have the committee been able to discover in the letter of the Grand Master to Lodge No. 43 that “spirit of kindness,” “candidness of statement” or “accuracy of details” for which the Grand Lodge has given him credit.—To a majority of your committee the members of the Lancaster Lodge are well known, as are most of the members of the committee of the Grand Lodge which reported the resolutions before alluded to. To them all, as well as to the Grand Master, as individuals and as masons we cherish a high degree of respect. But in the discussion of questions like the present, individuals are not known.—The questions are, what are the rights of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges? and what ought now to be done for the benefit of the order?

We believe that the establishment of a General Grand Lodge for the United States would be attended with beneficial consequences to the Craft and we think that the proposition to that effect from the meeting of masons held in Washington City on the 9th of March last, should have been submitted to the craft throughout the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge in such a manner as to have had the sentiments of the different Lodges expressed thereon. This could have conveniently been done, by submitting the proposition to the several subordinate Lodges, and having their decisions reported to the Grand Lodge. Such a course might be pursued with advantage on other important questions.

Yet however, desirable the establishment of a General Grand Lodge may be, we do not apprehend that it forms the essence of the complaint of Lodge No. 43, which we conceive to be:

- 1.) The inequality of representation in the Grand Lodge.
- 2.) The mis-application of the funds drawn from the country Lodges, and
- 3.) The want of Masonic light and instruction from the Grand Lodge.

In the first of these is necessarily included the subject of the location of the Grand Lodge, because it is principally owing to that circumstance that the brethren are so unequally represented in the

Grand Lodge. We do not altogether concur with Lancaster Lodge, as to the proposition that each Lodge shall have but one representative in the Grand Lodge, but not for the reasons contained in the Grand Master's letter. According to the oldest masonic usages the master and wardens of a subordinate Lodge for the time being are *ex officio* members of the Grand Lodge—Pastmasters are not entitled to membership as a *matter of right*, they have only been admitted *by courtesy* in some countries. In the book of Constitutions compiled by Brother Thaddeus M. Harris, at the request of, and approved by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, we find the following passages on the subject of Grand Lodges:

"A grand lodge consists of the Masters and Wardens of all the regular Lodges within its jurisdiction."

"All Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, and Past Grand Wardens are considered as members of and admitted to "vote in all Grand Lodges. *By permission also*, Past Masters, Past Grand Secretaries and Past Grand Treasurers have *in some Countries* the *privilege* of sitting in Grand Lodges and voting in such "matter as by the rules of the Grand Lodge, they might, or could "have voted in, while in office;" (page 59, edition of 1798). The same sentiment is contained in the Ahiman Rezon approved by the Grand Lodge of this State, (see edition of 1783, pages 58 & 59). Notwithstanding the committee considers that, *as to matter of right*, each subordinate Lodge should be entitled to three representatives and no more, in the Grand Lodge, unless a member of such subordinate Lodge should be a Past Grand Officer entitled to membership, for the reasons above stated; Yet for the purpose of giving an equal representation, the committee would recommend, *as a matter of arrangement*, which the subordinate Lodges may rightfully adopt, to prevent the Lodges in the immediate vicinity of the Grand Lodge from having an improper ascendancy, from their local situation, that each subordinate Lodge shall be entitled to one vote in the Grand Lodge. It is needless to follow the parties in their discussion of this subject. An ingenious mind can always point out difficulties in any course that can be recommended, and we leave this part of the subject with one remark, that the proposed arrangement is an internal regulation as to representation, and is not one of *our unchangeable matters*.

In one part of the Grand Masters letters we are told that a large majority of the subordinate Lodges are nearer to the city of Philadelphia, than they would be to Harrisburg.—This may be the fact, although the conclusion of that same letter seems to admit of a very different construction.—Yet still to many, very many of the Lodges in the State, the City of Philadelphia is distant from 200 to 400 miles.—It may be too, that more money is contributed to the



Grand Lodge funds in the city and county of Philadelphia than in all the rest of the State. But we would be pleased to know what proportion of the sums thus contributed is for the permission given by the Grand to the Philadelphia subordinate Lodges to hold their meetings in that SPLENDID TEMPLE, which while it displays a liberality of spirit in encouraging splendor and show, has cramped and limited, we had nearly said, destroyed, the ability of the Grand Lodge, to dispense that diffusive charity which should characterize the order. We are pleased to find that but \$60 were contributed by country Lodges to the erection of this temple. It is a Philadelphia building and to Philadelphia it should belong. The country Lodges have to provide themselves with "Temples," humbler it is true than the splendid edifice in which the Grand and Philadelphia Lodges hold their meetings. These humble temples of the country Lodges are either erected by the fraternity without the aid of the Grand or Philadelphia Lodges or are rented, where the fraternity are unable to build and unwilling to run themselves in debt, and deprive themselves of the means of dispensing charity. But the circumstance of but \$60 being contributed by country Lodges to the erection of the hall, we think speaks in a language not to be misunderstood, that they did not wish their funds or their contributions appropriated to that purpose.

The remaining matter to be considered is the want of Masonic instruction from the Grand Lodge. Undoubtedly in our opinion the funds derived from the country Lodges ought to be so appropriated, that they should obtain some return for the sums they pay—The proper return would be *instruction*. Has this been afforded? We cannot answer for others, we will speak for ourselves. Our Lodge was constituted under the warrant on the 26th day of May, 1817. Since which time the dues paid by us to the Grand Lodge including the expenses of the warrant, have been about \$210—No Grand Officer attended at our constitution. No one has visited us since, excepting when the late worthy and amiable Grand Master Newcombe, passed through Easton somewhat more than a year since, without any previous intimation being given us of his visit. A Lodge of emergency was then congregated, consisting of such brethren as could be brought together in a few hours, and such of us as had an opportunity of attending, received with pleasure the instruction communicated. In truth we may say that, with the foregoing exception, all we have received in return for our contributions has been a warrant permitting us to be called a Lodge, to congregate together and make Masons. We have been permitted to grope on, without that light which should have been communicated. We have heretofore asked for light. On reference to our minutes it will be found, that on the 8th of July, A. D. 5819, the W. M. of this Lodge was re-

quested to address the Grand Secretary on the subject of the resolutions passed by the Grand Lodge on the 20th October, 1817, (in relation to the R. W. G. Master visiting and inspecting the different Lodges under his jurisdiction, either in person or by deputy, and correcting errors, &c. And the division of the country Lodges into districts and the appointment of suitable brethren to visit them, inspect their labours and report to the Grand Lodge) and to inquire of him whether the requests thereby made of the Right Worshipful Grand Master by these resolutions had been complied with. The Worshipful Master did address the Grand Secretary as requested, and received a general answer stating that in some districts Brethren would be appointed and in others the R. W. Grand Master would visit in person.

If we mistake not the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of 20th October, 1817, grew out of "a serious complaint" made by a Lodge in Pittsburg against the practices, proceedings, location and misapplication of the funds of the Grand Lodge and the want of instruction.

On the subject of the meeting of the committee appointed by the Grand Master in pursuance of Bro. G. B. Porter's resolution offered 27th December 1819 and the decision of the Grand Lodge on their report, Your Committee are not sufficiently acquainted with the facts to pass any decided opinion.—This Lodge disapproved of the report of the committee of the Grand Lodge, and by resolution of the 26th day of October A. L. 5820 instructed their proxy to vote for the reinstatement of the 3d resolution, offered by Brother Porter. The Committee of the Lancaster Lodge, No. 43, and the R. W. Grand Master, who was chairman of the Grand Lodge committee, seem not altogether to agree in the statement of facts in relation to the meeting and proceedings of the latter committee, and we cannot pretend to decide between them. We therefore dismiss this part of the subject with this remark: *that the Grand Master took more time to deliberate on the appointment of the members of the Committee, than was allowed for deciding on their report.*

The Committee in conclusion must protest against the decision of the Grand Lodge in adopting on the 20th ultimo, the report of the committee, because the course pursued is in their opinion impolitic, unwise and contrary to the constitution of the Order. It is in effect prejudging the rights of a Lodge, and prospectively excommunicating them without giving them a chance of being heard, or the Craft an opportunity of assembling in regular quarterly communication to decide on their case. The present Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania owes its existence to an assumption of power by the subordinate Lodges, then existing and, were it necessary, it would not be difficult to shew, that the power to build up necessarily carries

with it the power to pull down and re-build. That the power to create, has the power to destroy. Nothing of this kind is now proposed.—The principal sin charged against the Lancaster Lodge, is the proposition for the meeting of delegates at Harrisburg, and we believe it will depend very much on the Grand Lodge themselves whether good or evil results to them from it.—Good must result to the subordinate Lodges from a redress of the grievances, and a reform of abuses now existing. Evil will grow out of a hostile and vindictive temper, should such be evinced by the Grand Lodge.—That evils and grievances do exist cannot be doubted. That they have not been redressed by the Grand Lodge, on application is but too true. How then is the object to be accomplished? The country Lodges say “let a meeting of Masons be held at Harrisburg on the 1st Monday of January next, at which one, two or three from each Lodge in the state shall attend, and there let us endeavour to devise some thing for the redress of grievances and correction of abuse, and advance the best interests of our fraternity.” The Grand Lodge say “if you dare to hold a meeting in any other place than in *Our Hall*, and at *Our Communications*, we shall consider you as treating our authority with contempt, and take your warrants from you.”

The Committee apprehend that the proposed Convention of delegates will be nothing more, than a meeting of so many individual masons, carrying with them the sentiments of the Lodges to which they belong, on subjects of vital interest to the craft.—That they meet together to consult as to measures to be adopted for the advancement of masonry on correct principles, not to injure or destroy it.—To propose measures for the general good of the Craft, to be thereafter submitted to the subordinate and Grand Lodges, to be, if approved, thereafter adopted by them; they therefore offer the following resolution:

1.) That this Lodge approves of the proposed Convention of delegates from the different subordinate Lodges throughout the State, to take into consideration the interest of the fraternity and devise some mode of remedying the evils generally complained of, to be holden at Harrisburg on the 1st Monday of January next.

2.) That two of the brethren of this Lodge be delegated on behalf of this Lodge, to attend the said Convention.

JAMES MADISON PORTER,  
THOMAS J. ROGERS,  
ABRAHAM MILLER.

And on motion made and seconded, said report and resolutions were *unanimously* adopted; and ordered that Brother *James M. Porter* and Brother *Christian J. Hutter* be appointed Delegates, to represent this Lodge at the general Convention of Delegates from the different

subordinate Lodges throughout the state on the first Monday of January next at Harrisburg.

EASTON, Pa. November 2d 1822.

*Worshipful Sir and Brother:*

In pursuance of an instruction received from Easton Lodge No. 152 at their last stated meeting, I have the pleasure to forward to you the preceding extract from the minutes, and request that you will submit the same to the consideration of the Lodge over which You preside.

I am, most respectfully

Worshipful Sir,

Your Friend and Brother,

CHRISTN. J. HUTTER,

Secretary, Lodge No. 152.

Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 21.

At last the sentence came, and on the 4th of November, A. L. 5822, the Grand Lodge sent forth the following edict:

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

*In Adjourned Grand Quarterly Communication.*

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, November 4th, A. D. 1822, A. L. 5822.

"The R. W. Grand Master having laid before the Grand Lodge a second printed Circular from Lodge No. 43, dated at Lancaster, the 16th October, 1822, the Grand Lodge then proceeded to the consideration of the subject; whereupon, on motion made and seconded, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the warrant of Lodge No. 43 be called in, and that the W. Master of that Lodge be, and he is hereby directed and required, forthwith to return the same to the Grand Secretary.

"*Resolved*, That until Lodge No. 43 shall return to its masonic faith and allegiance, and shall be reinstated in its former rights and privileges, the different lodges and brethren under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be, and they are hereby prohibited from holding, with said Lodge No. 43, any masonic fellowship or communion.

*Extract from the minutes.*

GEORGE A. BAKER,

*Grand Secretary.*

Lodge No. 152 also suffered for its temerity, and its approval of the conduct of Lodge No. 43, as well for appointing delegates to meet the proposed Masonic Convention at Harrisburg. This necessitated its disciplining, and it was resolved by the Grand Lodge that the "warrant of Lodge No.

152 be called in," and until it "shall return to its Masonic faith and allegiance, the Lodges and Brethren were" prohibited from holding "any Masonic fellowship or communion."

Lodge No. 21 took up the cudgel in behalf of Lodge No. 43. The committee to whom was referred the several communications of the Grand Lodge and the subordinate Lodges named reported the following, which was unanimously approved. Why No. 21 was not disciplined for its unguarded and disloyal language, we know not—but we presume that by the time the document reached the Grand Lodge that body was on the eve of relenting their hasty action.

#### STATED MEETING OF PERSEVERANCE LODGE NO. 21.

HARRISBURG, 13th November, A. L. 5822.

The several recent circulars from the Grand Lodge, from Lodges No. 43 and 152 having been read and duly considered, induce this Lodge to enter upon a subject which they would most cheerfully have avoided, and passed over in silence, "to wit:" *The many grievances* which they in common with the other subordinate Lodges have suffered from the Grand Lodge. They have hitherto looked up to the Grand Lodge as a protector from whom at a convenient season they did expect to receive that for which our institutions have been founded, "to wit," masonic information. They did believe that the punctual payment of the fees for dispensation and their annual dues to the Grand Lodge would eventually induce them to impart that knowledge and extend that friendship and protection which is due from the Grand Lodge to all the subordinate Lodges.

If allegiance is due from a subordinate to a Grand Lodge, surely that Grand Lodge is bound to protect the subordinate one. If we are compelled to pay annual dues, in equity and good conscience the Grand Lodge are bound to remunerate us by instruction. What becomes of our uniform mode of working, if we are thus deserted by our Common Head, which being diseased will eventually cause the whole body to decay? The decline of this, one of the oldest Lodges in the State, we can attribute to no other cause than the almost total neglect with which the Grand Lodge has treated us. Of this grievance we have formerly complained but to no effect. We are now deterred from complaining lest we should share the fate of our sister Lodges Nos. 43 and 152. The vacating their charters has in a moment destroyed all the confidence we had hitherto placed in the Grand Lodge. If sentence of annihilation is to be passed upon them

for respectfully soliciting a redress of grievances we fear that our destruction is already registered and the merely presenting a petition or humble remonstrance will induce them to promulgate it to the world. They have already commanded us (and we believe under the penalty of excommunication) to hold no fellowship or communion with our neighboring and sister Lodge No. 43.

Must we in an instant, at the imperial nod of a very small minority of the Grand Lodge be deprived of the society of one of the oldest and most respectable Lodges of our Commonwealth?

Must we, by a mandate issued so precipitately, be forever barred the right of receiving masonic light and information, from our much injured sister Lodge, whose masonic intelligence is not surpassed by any Lodge in the State?

Shall the members of the masonic body be thus cut off without notice and without a hearing and we remain perfectly silent?

Must we by the Grand Lodge be laid under a prohibition from holding any masonic fellowship or communion with Lodges Nos. 43 and 152, and are we bound by any principle in masonry to obey? If so, our case is lamentable indeed; being deprived of the fellowship of our sister Lodges, the Grand Lodge having withdrawn its benign influence, which ought to give light, life and intelligence to all Lodges over which it claims jurisdiction will eventually leaves us in a state darker than that of the dark ages.

If the Grand Lodge be warranted in their proceedings towards Lodges Nos. 43 and 152, then have we no security by our charter; it is a mere dead letter, subject to the will or caprice of the officers and a few of the members of the Grand Lodge; unnoticed and unheard in a few moments may we be struck into nonentity.

Chartered privileges held by so brittle a tenure in the opinion of this lodge are not worth retaining!

*Therefore, Resolved:*

1. That the conduct of the Grand Lodge towards Lodges Nos. 43 and 152 has been as unmasonic as it is unprecedented, and contrary to every principle of masonry.

2. That we most humbly request the Grand Lodge to reinstate said Lodges and again restore to them their respective charters and redress the grievances of which they complain.

3. That this Lodge does not consider itself bound by the prohibition of the Grand Lodge commanding them to hold no masonic fellowship or communion with Lodges Nos. 43 and 152.

4. That they are ready to surrender their charter to the Grand Lodge if required at any time.

5. That the following committee be appointed to meet in a General Convocation to be holden at Harrisburg on the first Monday in January next, to represent this Lodge, to wit: Bro. Geo. R. Horter, Joel Bailey and Wm. Greer.

6. That the preceding Resolutions and minutes be printed and a copy thereof transmitted to the Grand Lodge and each of the subordinate country Lodges in the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 13th, 1822.

*Worshipful Sir and Brother:*

In obedience to the instruction of Perservance Lodge, No. 21 I have the pleasure of forwarding to you the preceding extract from the minutes, and request that you will submit the same to the consideration of the Lodge over which you preside. Very respectfully,

I remain your friend and brother,

*Secretary.*

To the Worshipful Master of Lodge No.

At an adjourned Grand Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, held on Monday, Dec. 16, A. D. 1822, A. L. 5822, came the reconciliation, which is fully set forth in the letter following:

#### GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Adjourned Grand Quarterly Communication.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, December 16, A. D. 1822, A. L. 5822.

THE Grand Lodge proceeded to the consideration of the citations issued to the individual members of the late Lodges No. 43 and No. 152. Delegates appeared on the part of the cited Brethren and were on motion introduced into the Grand Lodge; after making some progress in the business, the Delegates from Lodge No. 152, requested the Grand Lodge to appoint a Committee of Conference to confer with them, whereupon Brethren Samuel F. Bradford, William Boyd and Edward King, were appointed a committee on the part of the Grand Lodge.

And at an adjourned meeting held on the 17th instant, the Committee appointed on the part of the Grand Lodge, on the 16th instant, reported, that they had conferred with their Brethren from the late Lodge No. 152; that they had amicably settled all the matters in dispute; and that they and the Delegates from No. 152 had agreed upon the following resolutions, which the Committee recommended for the adoption of the Grand Lodge.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge and Lodge No. 152 mutually rescind all proceedings relative to the matter in dispute.

*Resolved*, That the warrant of Lodge No. 152 shall be returned, and all intermediate proceedings of said Lodge confirmed.

*Resolved*, That a Grand Committee, to be composed of not more

than three Members from each subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, shall be appointed to take into consideration the alleged grievances of the subordinate lodges, and report what measures ought to be adopted by the Grand Lodge on the several subjects which have agitated the fraternity; *Provided* that each lodge, whether represented by one or more members, shall have only one vote in committee.

*Resolved*, That each subordinate lodge shall be permitted to name the Master, Past Masters, or Wardens of their lodge, or their proxy, whom they will nominate as the Members of the said Grand Committee; [*Provided* that no proxy shall represent more than three lodges,] which Committee so appointed shall meet at the Hall of the Grand Lodge in the city of Philadelphia, on the 25th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary furnish a copy of these proceedings to each subordinate Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Lodge, and request them to nominate and appoint Members of said Grand Committee, and communicate such appointment as soon as practicable to the Grand Lodge.

Which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Delegates from Lodge No. 43, then expressed their desire that a similar Committee of Conference should be appointed to confer with them; whereupon the same committee were appointed on the part of the Grand Lodge to confer with them.

The Committee of Conference withdrew, and shortly after returned and made a similar report relative to Lodge No. 43, and offered the following resolutions for the adoption of the Grand Lodge.

*Resolved*, That the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge and Lodge No. 43 shall mutually rescind all proceedings had in their respective lodges relative to the matters in dispute, and that the warrant of No. 43 be returned to them.

*Resolved*, That a Grand Committee, to be composed of not more than three Members from each subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, shall be appointed to take into consideration the alleged grievances of the subordinate lodges, and report what measures ought to be adopted by the Grand Lodge on the several subjects which have agitated the fraternity; *Provided*, that each lodge shall be entitled to but one vote in the meeting of the said Grand Committee.

*Resolved*, That each subordinate lodge shall be permitted to name the Master, Past Masters, Wardens or Members of their Committee, to be appointed as aforesaid, or to appoint a proxy to represent them in the said Committee; [*Provided* that no proxy shall represent more than three lodges,] which said Grand Committee so to be ap-



pointed shall meet in the Hall of the Grand Lodge in the city of Philadelphia, on the 25th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

*Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to furnish a copy of these proceedings to each subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and request them to appoint members, as aforesaid, of said Grand Committee, and communicate such appointment as soon as practicable to the Grand Lodge.

Which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

*Extract from the minutes.*

GEORGE A. BAKER, *Grand Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1822.

*Worshipful Sir and Brother:*

IN compliance with the duty enjoined upon me by the foregoing proceedings of the Grand Lodge, I request the lodge over which you have the honour to preside to appoint Delegates or Proxies to represent them in the Grand Committee to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-fifth day of February next, and communicate such appointment as soon as possible to the Grand Secretary. Inclosed is a form of appointment for Delegate or Proxy.

I am requested to state, that lodges now represented in the Grand Lodge by proxy, cannot be represented in the Grand Committee without new authority from the lodges similar to the inclosed.

With sentiments of respect,

I remain, Worshipful Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE A. BAKER,

*Grand Secretary.*

Now comes the proceedings of the "Masonic Convention," convened at Harrisburg, on the first Monday of January (6th), 1823:

#### MASONIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Delegates from sundry Lodges and other Masons, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg, in the Lodge Room of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21. The following Brethren present:

Hon. Edward Herrick, Lodge No. 70, E. Wright, 43, J. D. Biles, 144, H. Frick, 144, C. Gleim, 141, Jonah Brewster, 149, John M'Meens, 106, Ethan Baldwin, 163, G. R. Horter, 21, W. Holbrook, Gen. John H. Wise, 64, H. Minshall, 159, John De Pui, 153, Jeremiah Rees, 21, John Stanley, 119, I. McCord, 21, William Greer, 21, Joel Bailey, 21, J. Brubaker, 141, Dr. Thomas T. Huston, 70, and N. B. Wood, 21.

The Hon. Edward Herrick was called to the chair, and Brother

N. B. Wood, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated from the chair, whereupon a motion was made and read as follows:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to draft certain resolutions expressive of the sense of this Masonic Convention, which was agreed to and the resolution adopted, whereupon the Convention appointed Brothers C. Forward, Wood, Biles, Baldwin and Huston. On motion,

*Resolved*, That all Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in this place, be requested to attend the meeting of the delegates in this Convention this evening, at six o'clock.

Adjourned until that hour.

N. B. WOOD, Sec'y.

Same day, 6 o'clock, P. M. The Convention met, in pursuance of adjournment. The Hon. Edward Herrick in the chair, and N. B. Wood, Secretary. The following Brethren present.

Hon. Edward Herrick, delegate	70	John A. Fisher, Esq.	
Dr. Thomas T. Huston	do 70	Henry M'Kinney,	
Ethan Baldwin, Esq.	do 163	Samuel Bryan,	
J. D. Biles,	do 144	Gen. John H. Wise,	64
H. Frick, Esq.	do 144	John A. Kurtz,	21
Joel Bailey,	do 21	John De Pui, Esq.	153
George R. Horter,	do 21	John Reynolds, Esq.	43
William Greer,	do 21	Robert M'Clure, Esq.	106
Joseph Brubaker,	} do 141	Henry Keffer,	43
Christian Gleim,		T. Kirk, Esq.	
Jonah Brewster, Esq.	do 149	John Ryan, Esq.	121
William Myer, Esq.	do 108	John M'Meens, Esq.	106
David R. Porter, Esq.	do 178	John M. Eberman,	21
A. Beaumont, Esq.	do 61	Hon. Rees Hill,	153
John Huss, Esq.	do 116	Dr. James Roberts,	21
John Stanley,	do 119	Adam Hays, Esq.	153
N. B. Wood, Esq.	21	John Zearing,	21
C. Forward, Esq.		Ebenezer Wright, Esq.	43
W. Holbrook,	21	Nathaniel B. Eldred, del.	147
I. M'Cord,	21	Thomas Wallace	
Samuel Power, Esq.		Richard T. Jacobs,	21
William Diven, Esq.	123	Henry Minshall,	159
James Wright,	21	Jeremiah Rees,	21
Fredk. Eichelberger, Esq.		John Buffington.	

The committee who had been appointed in the morning, made report, which was read as follows, to wit:

The committee appointed by the meeting, composed of delegates from a number of the Subordinate Lodges, held under the jurisdic-

tion of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and numerous other Brethren of the Masonic Fraternity, convened at Harrisburg, on the first Monday of January, 1823, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the said meeting,

REPORT—That they view with deep concern the Differences existing between the Grand and subordinate Lodges of this State. That being extremely anxious to reconcile all such differences, to establish said Lodges in the legitimate exercise of their proper and respective rights, do respectfully represent to the Grand Lodge, that in the opinion of this committee, and in the opinion of the Brethren generally, as far as has come to the knowledge of this committee, very great dissatisfaction with the rules and proceedings of the Grand Lodge generally prevails. That, in the opinion of this committee, the Grand Lodge, willing to lend an attentive ear to the complaints of the Masonic Family, will not hesitate to consider such measures as may be suggested for the good of the craft, with such due regard as they are justly entitled to receive.

For years past the Subordinate Lodges have had little influence in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. They have paid their dues, as in duty bound, but have received no equivalent for the same. A great diversity in the mode of working in the different Lodges, prevails throughout the State. The committee believe this is an evil of serious magnitude. But this is not all: the Masonic Family of Pennsylvania are, in many instances, excluded from participation in the meetings of the craft, in other parts of the world, by reason of the peculiar regulations of their Grand Lodge. This is an hardship not to be borne. The principles of Masonry are universal, and its privileges should be co-extensive with them, else we lose its benefits, and Masonry loses its charms. In full confidence of the justice of these remarks to remedy all the grievances complained of by our Brethren, and further believing that a knowledge of our wants will ensure the prompt interference of the Grand Lodge, we submit to their consideration, the following resolutions, with a full reliance on their justice.

*Resolved,* That the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania shall consist of the Masters and Wardens of the Subordinate Lodges, for the time being.

2. That all Past Masters shall be entitled to a seat in the Grand Lodge, with power to vote on all abstract questions of Masonry; but they shall have no power to vote in any question of taxation, or right claimed by the Grand Lodge over a Subordinate Lodge.

3. That the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania shall have no power to tax a Subordinate Lodge, by dues, dispensation, or otherwise, without the consent of a majority of the whole of the Subordinate Lodges first obtained, either by resolutions of the Lodges transmitted to the

Grand Lodge, under the seals of the Subordinate Lodges, or by a personal representation of those Lodges, through their officers in the Grand Lodge, at some regular Grand Quarterly Communication.

4. That each Subordinate Lodge shall have but one vote in the Grand Lodge, on all questions of taxation or right of jurisdiction, claimed by the Grand Lodge over the Subordinate Lodges, and that each Lodge shall be entitled to vote in the Grand Lodge either by personal representation of its officers, by proxy, or by a resolution of the Lodge, under its seal transmitted to the Grand Lodge.

5. That no question affecting the rights of a Subordinate Lodge, shall be decided in the Grand Lodge at any other meeting than a regular Grand Quarterly Communication, and not till all the Subordinate Lodges shall have had at least one previous Quarterly Communication's notice of such proceeding.

6. That as uniformity in the Masonic labors is essentially necessary to advance the interest of the craft, the Grand Lodge shall appoint one Grand Lecturer, yearly to inspect and correct the labors of the different Lodges, who shall be compensated out of the monies raised by dues, from the Subordinate Lodges, or out of their funds, as shall be hereafter settled between the Grand Lodge and the Subordinate Lodges.

7. That the Grand Lodge shall have no original jurisdiction as to suspension or expulsion, except over their own members, and that to extend no further than to their privileges in the Grand Lodge.

8. That the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has no Masonic jurisdiction over any degrees above a Master Mason.

9. That it shall be incumbent on the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to open a correspondence with the other Grand Lodges of the United States, and endeavor to produce a uniformity in work, lectures and the manner of conferring degrees, that the craft of Pennsylvania may be entitled to equal privileges with the Brethren under the jurisdiction of the other most respectable and enlightened Grand Lodges.

10. That it shall be the duty of the Grand Lodge, annually to furnish the Subordinate Lodges with detailed accounts of their receipts and expenditures.

11. That the foregoing resolutions be respectfully submitted to the Grand Lodge; and the Convention to meet at Philadelphia, in the Grand Hall, on the 25th February next, for their approbation and adoption.

12. That if they should not be adopted as aforesaid, John De Pui, James Wright and N. B. Wood, be appointed a committee to present a copy thereof to each subordinate Lodge under the present Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and when a majority shall have sub-

stantially adopted the same, to call a meeting of said Lodges at Harrisburg for the purpose of establishing a Grand Lodge at Harrisburg, and that the foregoing resolution or such of them as shall be adopted by a majority of the said subordinate Lodges shall be inherent principles in the constitution of said Grand Lodge.

C. FORWARD,  
THOMAS T. HUSTON,  
N. B. WOOD,  
ETHAN BALDWIN,  
J. D. BILES.

And said report was read, and the resolutions thereto attached, were severally considered and adopted unanimously.

On motion, the following resolution was offered:

*Resolved*, That the committee named in the 12th resolution, be directed to have printed the proceedings of this Convention and forward a copy to the Grand and each Subordinate Lodge in the State. On motion,

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman, and attested by the Secretary.

EDWARD HERRICK, *Chairman*.

N. B. WOOD, *Secretary*.

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HARRISBURG, January 7, A. L. 5823.

*Sir and Brother:*

We are directed to transmit to you the foregoing proceedings, with a request that you will be pleased to lay them before the Lodge over which you preside, at as early a period as possible.

We are fraternally yours,

JOHN DE PUI,  
JAMES WRIGHT,  
N. B. WOOD,  
*Committee.*

*Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 21.*

The Grand Committee met at the time appointed, February 25, 1823, and adopted resolutions

(1) That while the Grand Lodge is in itself the only true legitimate source of Masonic Authority, and its supremacy within the land marks recognized, its duty is to redress grievances;

(2) That Philadelphia is the proper city for the location of the Grand Lodge;

(3) That the Grand Lodge should renew efforts to procure a Grand Convention of Delegates from the different Grand

Lodges of the United States, for the purpose of producing uniformity in work, and

(4) That an annual financial statement should be sent to the Lodges.

These resolutions were reported to and adopted by the Grand Lodge. Certain other other recommendations were made as to voting, the appointment of Grand Lecturer, etc.

It would naturally be expected, that the Grand Lodge would take some action upon this unauthorized so-called "Masonic Convention." At a meeting of that body, Feb. 3d, A. D. 1823, "the R. W. Grand Master," so the record reads, "laid before the Grand Lodge a communication headed 'Masonic Convention,' purporting to be the proceedings of a Meeting of Delegates, from sundry Lodges and other Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg on the 6th January last, in the Lodge Room of Perseverance Lodge No. 21, which was read; and On Motion, was referred to Brothers James Harper, Samuel F. Bradford, Thomas F. Gordon, George M. Dallas and John Barnes, to inquire and make report."

At an adjourned Grand Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, held April 7, 1823, this committee made report as follows:

"That the Committee have viewed this Convention with great regret as well on account of the ignorance of Masonic principles in which it originated, as of the unmasonic proceedings which have *flowed* from it.

"This convocation it would seem has originated in the Error deeply injurious to Masonry, which has been industriously but too successfully propagated. It has been presumed that a power was known to Masonry superior to that of the G. Lodge, having the right to revise and direct its conduct, and that this power existed in a congregation of Masons delegated from subordinate Lodges at the instance of a subordinate Lodge.

"The existence of such a power your Committee emphatically deny, and they flatter themselves that they will have the concurrence of every unprejudiced and dispassionate mind sincerely disposed to preserve unbroken the Land Marks and Usages of the Order.

"Your Committee do not propose to enter on a long discussion in support of their position, nor to trouble the G. Lodge with quotations of matter which may be found in every treatise of Masonry,

but to understand properly the power of the G. Lodge it is necessary to advert shortly to the History of its present organization.

"Anciently the Craft were without any system permanently organized for its government. Few in number, confined to distinguished architects and operative Masons, occasional assemblies sufficed to communicate its science and to regulate its concerns. But when in the general progress of arts and sciences, Masonry attracted the lovers of learning and the friends of humanity, when the noble and the wealthy sought eagerly to be initiated, the society became numerous and consequently ungovernable by its simple form of policy. The institution was threatened with disorder injurious to its peace, its traditions were in danger of being lost or perverted, and the respect of the world was about to be changed for its neglect and contempt.

"To provide against these evils, it became necessary to vest the power of the order in a body which might avail itself of the wisdom and virtue of all the Brethren, in a body whose energy and character would enable it to punish transgressors, and to sustain those disposed faithfully to adhere to the principles of the order.

"For these purposes the organization of the Grand Lodge under the Constitution which now governs it, was wisely resolved on by our predecessors in the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1717, the G. Lodge of England was Constituted and soon after the G. Lodges of Scotland and Ireland. To these G. Lodges within their respective jurisdictions was granted the power to constitute all subordinate Lodges and to make such rules and regulations as might be necessary for their government. The Lodges Constituted in the provinces of North America derived their being from these G. Lodges, and continued to acknowledge their authority until after the Declaration of Independence. When G. Lodges were subsequently formed in the several States, the Masons did that only which was fully justified by the Masonic Constitution, and they received unbroken and undiminished all the powers of a primitive G. Lodge.

"The power of the Grand Lodge to regulate and direct the labours of the Craft in all particulars within the Ancient Land Marks, have rarely been disputed; and the cases which exist of resistance to that power only serve to show that it has been unhesitatingly exercised when deemed necessary. And if new and additional authority were wanting in support of this right it would be found in the almost unanimous opinion of the Grand Committee held in the Hall at Philadelphia.

"If then to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania belongs the right to constitute subordinate Lodges within her jurisdiction, if hers be the supremacy over the Craft, therein it follows that no Masonic meet-

ing, whatever name it may assume, can be legal unless warranted or permitted by her, and that all Masons who project or attend such unauthorized meeting violate their solemn promises of allegiance.

"In this predicament stood the Members of Lodge No. 43 at Lancaster as the Authors of the call of the Harrisburg Convention. But they upon consideration, saw and abandoned their error and rescinded the appointment of the committee made by that Lodge to attend at that Convention.

"In this predicament stand all the Lodges which have sent delegates to, and all the Members who have attended the Harrisburg Convention. All are obnoxious to Masonic punishment, but in different degrees. Such as were ignorant of their duties to the G. Lodge and have sinned unwittingly are reprehensible for precipitancy and want of due consideration only, but those who knew the full extent of the offence involved in disobedience to the G. Lodge, merit, in the opinion of your Committee, the highest censure and the severest punishment the order can inflict.

"It is not necessary to examine the several resolutions passed at that Convention. The grievances of which it complains have been discussed in Grand Committee, and so far as they have any foundation, will be remedied by the Grand Lodge. But the threat held out by that Convention, in case the Grand Lodge should not adopt all the measures recommended, an attempt would be made to form another Grand Lodge from the Lodges under her jurisdiction, must not be passed over in silence.

"A convention composed of sixteen delegates from eleven Lodges, of ten authorized members from one of the represented Lodges, of thirteen unauthorized members from Lodges that had sent no delegate and had not approved of the Convention, and of nine Masons apparently belonging to no Lodge and consequently not constituting members of the Order. A Convention thus composed, have presumed to dictate to the Grand Lodge formed from the representations of all the subordinate Lodges under her jurisdiction measures distinctive of the universal principles of Masonry under the penalty of revolt, in case of refusal to comply with its illegal behests.

"This is a case which requires no comment. It is readily comprehended by every Masonic mind to which it is submitted, and produces on all Masons mindful of their obligations, but one opinion, that of general reprobation.

"Measures like this cry aloud upon the justice of the Grand Lodge, and were your Committee not of opinion with the Grand Committee, that a conviction of error has already paved the way for a return to Masonic faith and allegiance, it would be their duty to recommend to the G. Lodge, the infliction of exemplary Masonic punishment upon the guilty.



"But under existing circumstances and in full reliance upon the future faith and obedience of those who have erred, Your Committee offer for adoption of the Grand Lodge the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge absolve all Lodges and Masons under its Jurisdiction for any Masonic punishment to which they may have subjected themselves by the call, organization or proceedings of the late Convocation of Masons held at Harrisburg on the 6th Jan'y. last."

[Signed by the Committee.]

"Which report and resolution were adopted."

This was the first and last attempt at a disruption of the Grand Lodge; a reconciliation having been effected, and District Deputy Grand Masters having been appointed throughout the State for the purpose of granting dispensations and to examine and report on the work of the Lodges within their several districts.

## CHAPTER VI.

1823—1826.

At an "Extra Meeting" of Perseverance Lodge No. 21, on the 27th of May, 1823, Brother James W. Murray, who was appointed by the Grand Lodge, Grand Lecturer for Pennsylvania, was in attendance. After being "introduced to the chair, he gave a chronological account of the general progress of Masonry, and also some short sketches of the progress of that science in Pennsylvania. He stated the causes which had induced the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to appoint suitable persons to be called Lecture Masters, whose duty it was to visit all the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge within the bounds of the State. He then gave some hints of the cause of his having been appointed to that office. His next course was to give some account of the general plan that he intended to pursue in lecturing the different Lodges he should visit. He commenced by reciting the manner in which a Lodge should be opened in ancient and solemn form; (which turned out to be much in the Philadelphia style, with a few exceptions, wherein it seems they have devised some new plans of late in order to make the thing what they call more completely ancient). After completing the history of opening and closing a Lodge, he gave an account of the proper manner of introducing visitors (according to his idea)." The minutes of next evening are very crisp: "Met according to adjournment, Bro. Murray in the chair, who continued his lectures on various subjects, and when he got tired adjourned."

The entire minutes are, to say the least, disrespectful—but it seems to be the usual case, that when *light* is prayed for and it comes, the old-time darkness is preferred. We know nothing of Brother Murray's ability as an instructor, but whatever it was, the duty of receiving devolved upon the Lodge. At the next meeting of the Lodge fourteen members

withdrew. The minutes do not show the cause, but it appears that they must have repented, for subsequently they petitioned to return.

Just at this period the Grand Lodge dues were in arrears, and shortly after came this communication from the Grand Secretary in reply to a letter from the Master of No. 21 giving a particular account of the situation of the Lodge, and requesting counsel and advice in the business for their future government:

PHILADELPHIA, July 3rd, 1823.

*W. Sir & Brother:*

The Returns of Lodge No. 21 were duly received together with your Letter of the 14th June which was read in Grand Lodge on St. John's day, and I was instructed to inform you, that the Members of Lodge No. 21 were permitted to retain the Warrant until further notice upon condition of paying with all convenient speed the arrearages of dues, and rendering regularly in future the Annual Returns and punctually discharging the dues as they accrue. The dues owing to the Grand Lodge must be paid by the Lodge before any other debt, of whatever nature it may be. The Charters giving existence to Lodges being granted on condition, that they faithfully pay their dues to the Grand Lodge. The dues are the sinews which give strength and vigour to the Grand Lodge, and if the subordinate Lodges fail in the payment of them, the G. L. losing the pillars which support it must necessarily fall and the prosperity and honor of the craft be prostrated. I therefore hope that you will exert yourself in endeavoring to collect the back dues, relying on the indulgence of the G. L. to allow you such time to collect it in as you could reasonably desire.

No Brother can be permitted to withdraw from a Lodge until he has first paid all his dues. You therefore cannot accept the resignation of the 14 members you speak of until they have paid all they owe to the Lodge, whether G. L. dues or other dues. The Grand Lodge cannot credit you with the bills paid for the Grand Lecturer, the expense of sending him to the Lodges and his compensation is as much as the Grand Lodge can well meet at this time and has been incurred with the perfect understanding and on condition that the subordinate Lodges should defray his expences while Lecturing. Neither can the Grand Lodge exonerate your Lodge from any part of the arrears until the debt she owes has been paid off which if the Lodges exert themselves to pay their dues will not require many years. I very much approve of your determination to form a

new set of Bye-Laws and to suspend or expell every member who does not pay his dues regularly within the year.

With sentiments of respect,

I remain yours fraternally,

GEORGE A. BAKER,

G. Secretary.

Bro. Wm. Greer W. Master of Lodge No. 21.

In the "Intelligencer" for 12th December, 1823, we find a published "Masonic Notice," over the signature of "William Greer, Master of Perseverance Lodge No. 21," that the "R. W. Grand Master having appointed Monday the 15th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for a Grand Visitation to Lodge No. 21, at Harrisburg," "all residents and sojourning Brethren are hereby invited then and there to attend."

At this meeting, "called by order of the Rt. Worshipful Grand Master," there was a large attendance—the visiting Brethren numbering over fifty. Among these were men who if not then, at a subsequent period became distinguished Pennsylvanians: David R. Porter, afterwards Governor of the State; John Meredith Read, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Grand Master in 1837 and 1838; Gen. Rees Hill, of the war of 1812-14; John Reynolds, of Lancaster, P. M. of No. 43, the father of Gen. John Fulton Reynolds, who lost his life at Gettysburg; Harry Shippen, of Lancaster, Judge of the Court, with a long list of eminent worthies. At this meeting the R. W. Grand Master, Brother Josiah Randall, presided. He was accompanied by the District Deputy Grand Master, Brother William R. Smith, of Huntingdon. By virtue of a dispensation of the former, Thomas Burnside was entered, passed and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason; and at a "case of emergency by order of the Rt. W. G. M." on the following day William Marks received the three degrees by dispensation. The latter was afterwards a United States Senator from Pennsylvania, while Mr. (afterwards Judge) Burnside was one of the most distinguished jurists of the Commonwealth. The R. W. Grand Master devoted three days to an exemplification of the work. This was no doubt due to the fact of the very prominent men from all sections of the State who flocked to the Masonic

Lodge to listen to the lectures and words of instruction of one of the most profound and noted Masons in America.

At the Quarterly Communication in March, 1824, we find the Lodge No. 21, had lost its right of representation in the Grand Lodge, owing to delinquency.

After nearly one year's hard labor the special committee reported that at the "Stated meeting, March 10th, A. L. 5824," a "New Code of Bye-Laws" for Perseverance Lodge, which were read and adopted. Although from the Constitution of No. 21, there were rules which were revised every year or two, little attention seems to have been paid to them. Two members present at any one Lodge night were oftentimes a law to themselves, Brethren were admitted to membership on "a viva voce vote,"—dues were remitted, members suspended—and money loaned when the Grand Lodge accounts were unsettled, with various other acts contrary to the very spirit of the institution and in direct violation of the by-laws. The visitation of the R. W. Grand Master did some good—the Lodge henceforth lived up to every letter of the law.

From the report of the District Deputy Grand Master, Bro. William R. Smith, dated at Huntingdon, December 27th, 1824, to the Grand Lodge, we have this notice of Lodge No. 21:

"In Dauphin county, Lodge No. 21, at Harrisburg, is correct in its work, and is increasing in strength. Being located at the seat of government, during the Winter Season the lodge is well attended by visiting Brethren, and extra meetings are often held for the purpose of conferring degrees on Brethren who wish to arrive at a seat in the Chapter, which is also here established under Warrant No. 21. For two winters preceding this time I have been a regular Visitor of this Lodge and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to its good conduct."

Just at this time several appeals went up to the Grand Lodge from votes of rejection on applications for initiation in Lodge No. 21, which the former body seems to have reversed and "declared that no good cause existed for their exclusion from the Order." And the Lodge admitted them. Very queer proceedings, it is true, but when everything was

taken into consideration, and public notoriety given to a secret ballot the Grand Lodge could not do otherwise.

In January, 1825, the Nation's guest, General Lafayette—a name dear to the American heart—was to visit the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Being a prominent Mason, the Fraternity in every section of the country took perchance greater interest in his reception. Lodge No. 21, at a "Meeting of Emergency," held on 19th January, A. L. 5825, in view of the speedy visit of the illustrious patriot to Harrisburg, passed the following:

*Resolved*, That Brothers Douglas, Wood, Jacobs, Day, Brenizer, Stehley, and Gleim, be a Committee of arrangement for the purpose of receiving our distinguished Bro. General Lafayette."

It is proper in this connection to give the minutes of the "Meeting of Emergency, January 31st, A. L. 5825," in full. There were present:

N. B. Wood, W. M.  
R. T. Jacobs, S. W.  
Ira Day, J. W.  
H. Chritzman, S. D.  
George Plitt, J. D.  
John A. Stehley, Treas.  
Sam'l. Brenizer, Sec'y.  
A. V. Bancker, Tyler.

Gen'l. Lafayette.

G. W. Lafayette.

Samuel Douglas,  
G. L. Mytinger,  
C. A. Snyder,  
John Zearing,  
John G. Clark,  
John Fisher,  
Jeremiah Rees,  
George Oglesby.  
J. Roberts,  
Samuel D. Franks,

Francis R. Shunk,  
C. Gleim,  
Joel Bailey,  
George R. Horter,  
Joshua Boyer,  
Ethan Baldwin,  
Henry Belder,  
W. Holbrook,  
Isaac McCord.

Visitors:

N. F. Lightner,  
N. Kimball,  
C. Schaffhirt,  
W. Diven,

C. Garber,  
W. G. Scott,  
Daniel Sturgeon,  
J. Kelton, Sen.,

W. R. Irvin,	M. Spires,
Geo. Fisher,	H. Minshall,
J. Fry,	Wm. Reehm,
Robert Porter,	D. Petriken,
D. Scudder,	Isaac Smith,
J. Herrington,	G. Farrel,
T. S. Ridgeway,	S. Powers,
W. Smyth,	G. Parson,
J. Walker,	J. Hunt,
Ab'm. Cuyk,	J. N. Kurtz,
A. Hays,	F. Cleckner,
J. McCamant,	S. Bryan,
L. B. Steel,	W. H. Doll,
John Lyne,	C. Mowry,
C. Mason,	T. Burnside,
W. S. Franklin,	D. Weymouth,
F. W. Leopold,	L. Allen,
W. Overfield,	H. W. Snyder,
David Harris,	L. Streator,
James Peacock,	S. Hays.
J. McNamee,	

"On motion, Resolved, That Brothers James Roberts, Ethan Baldwin and Joel Bailey be a Committee to wait on Brother Lafayette and son, and conduct them to the Lodge.

"On motion, Resolved, That Bro. General Lafayette and George W. Lafayette be admitted Honorary Members of this Lodge.

"On motion, Resolved, That this Lodge meet on to-morrow at two o'clock, and then form a procession to conduct Bro. Lafayette to the Capitol.

"On motion, Resolved, That Bro. S. D. Franks, S. Douglas and W. G. Scott be a Committee to wait on the Officers of the Volunteer Corps of this Borough, and invite them and the men under their command, to form a part of the procession.

"Lodge closed.

"SAM'L. BRENIZER, Sec'y."

Of this address of welcome, and of the response by the Lodge's guest, we have no information. Among the members there were a number of good speakers, while the Worshipful Master was not slow of speech—he was an orator. Through some unexplained change in the program, there was no procession formed.

During the session of the Legislature the subject of the erection of a Masonic Hall was agitated. At the first it was

thought that money sufficient could be raised through a lottery scheme, and we herewith give one of the petitions to the Assembly for the passage of a law looking to this end. One was presented to the House of Representatives, but subsequently withdrawn, as it was considered wiser to pursue another plan, the raising of money by subscription for that purpose. Here is the scheme, however:

*"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met—*

"The memorial of the undersigned, inhabitants of the borough of Harrisburg and its vicinity, Most Respectfully Represents,

"That your memorialists, deeply impressed with the liberal views and feelings of your honorable bodies, heretofore repeatedly exerted in the culture of the human mind in education and the arts and sciences generally, and with your generous encouragement so often extended to the benevolent and charitable institutions of your country, earnestly solicit the passage of a law, authorising to raise, by lottery, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be appropriated to the erection of a Masonic Hall and Public School House, in the borough of Harrisburg, and to the education of the poor children of the borough, wherein, according to the humane and noble spirit of our state constitution, they may be taught all the useful branches of an English and German Education, gratis.

"It would not become your memorialists to present to an enlightened Legislature the details of a law proper for carrying into effect the foregoing object; yet, they would humbly suggest, that such surplus would no doubt remain, after the completion of the necessary buildings, out of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, as, when put to interest, would be sufficient to furnish a salary for such Teachers as would be required for the instruction of all the children committed to their care.

"Your memorialists, therefore, cheerfully present their application to the consideration of your honorable bodies, fully persuaded that all your acts in the premises shall be approved by the dictates of wisdom, benevolence, and charity. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c."

In February 1825, Brother George M. Dallas, afterwards Vice-President of the United States, was chosen the proxy of Lodge No. 21 to the Grand Lodge—and for many years he held this position as its faithful representative.

It is greatly to be regretted that during the year 1825 and



really during the previous and several subsequent years, that the minutes of Lodge No. 21 have been despoiled. Of many stated and special meetings there appears to be no record at all—and yet from references made thereto there were meetings held at specified times. The minutes were kept in rough, and only now and then do they seem to have been copied into the book kept for that purpose. This looseness no doubt is the cause of absence of much which to us at the present day would be interesting and valuable.

In June, 1825, the Grand Secretary requested that the warrant of No. 21 be sent to Philadelphia for examination, but that they persistently refused. Bro. Samuel H. Thomas, Grand Secretary, by direction of the R. W. Grand Master, writes thus :

“A copy of your Warrant will answer, my only object in requesting the original was to place it on record—The first or original Warrant from the Provincial Grand Lodge I have. I presume it was surrendered and a new one taken from the present Grand Lodge about the year 1787. Although apparently the fifth, your Lodge is in reality the second oldest in the State, Lodges Nos. 2, 9 and 19, being of more recent constitution.”

The foregoing has of recent years been a disputed point, but it has been recognized as a fact by those versed in Masonic lore. No wonder the members of No. 21 held so fast their ancient Charter, and in subsequent years as we shall see, the old parchment was not surrendered.

We had thought that the Harrisburg “Masonic Convention” would no more be heard of, but over two years after that fiasco, the following circular was sent out to all the Lodges in Pennsylvania. We give it from the fact it is a part of the history of the affair referred to, along with the reply of the R. W. Grand Master :

(CIRCULAR.)

At a meeting of the members of Lodge No. 163, held at their Lodge room in Towanda, July 23d, 1825, Brother Andrew Irvine was elected chairman and brother Morris Spalding clerk, when the Committee appointed July 6th, 1825, by the members of Evergreen Lodge, No. 163, ‘to adopt such measures as may be necessary to carry into effect the object contemplated by the Masonic Convention held at

Harrisburg, January 7th, 1823, with a view to effect the institution of a Grand Lodge at that place,' reported the following preamble and resolutions as necessary to be preferred to the several Lodges in this state, for their concurrence and adoption: which were unanimously adopted—

WHEREAS the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has for years past been held and managed by persons in and near Philadelphia, who, from their local feelings and interests have not been actuated by that regard for the interests and welfare of Masonry in other parts of the state, which ought to govern their proceedings; their Past-masters who are not officers of subordinate lodges being permitted to vote on questions which solely concern the rights and interests of such lodges, so as virtually to deprive the country lodges of a just and equal representation and influence in the Grand Lodge, greatly to their wrong and injury, and that of Masonry generally; and

Whereas, by imposing unreasonable and oppressive taxation upon the subordinate lodges without rendering any equivalent therefor, by withholding such necessary instruction in the principles and work of Masonry as their duty required them to render—by increasing the annual dues, and several items of fees without the knowledge or consent of a large majority of lodges in the state, and by enforcing the payments of such dues in an oppressive and arbitrary manner, have given the subordinate Lodges the most serious causes of complaint;

Whereas, to remedy these and many other existing evils which had become too grievous to be borne, a Masonic Convention met at Harrisburg in January 1823, and proposed for the adoption by the Grand Lodge such resolutions as they supposed would (when adhered to as rules by the Grand Lodge) remove the evils under which they suffered; providing in the mean time that if the resolutions which they proposed should not be adopted by the Grand Lodge, in such case John DePui, James Wright and N. B. Wood should be a committee to call a meeting of said Lodges at Harrisburg, for the purpose of establishing a Grand Lodge at that place; and

Whereas the Grand Lodge did adopt a part of the resolutions proposed, merely with a view to allay the spirit of reform, and defeat the object of the convention, but has since paid no regard to those resolutions, and is now carrying on such systematic extortion and oppression upon the subordinate lodges as already banishes the encouragement of the craft and former usefulness of the institution, and will soon be the means of annihilating most of the country lodges in the state, unless a thorough reformation shall be effected by the united co-operation for such purpose of those who feel interested in restoring the pristine usefulness of the Fraternity; Therefore,

*Resolved*, That it is necessary in order to promote the future prosperity and benevolent purposes of the Craft that a Grand Lodge should be established in a part of Pennsylvania more central than Philadelphia.

*Resolved*, That Harrisburg being the seat of government, where all the subordinate Lodges in the state could conveniently be represented at least twice in each year, would be the most eligible situation for the Grand Lodge.

*Resolved*, That this lodge, (No. —) will appoint delegates, who will meet with other delegates for the purpose of establishing a Grand Lodge at Harrisburg, whenever it shall appear that a majority of the subordinate lodges have adopted the above resolutions, and the time shall be appointed for such convention.

*Towanda, August 6th, 1825.*

W. M. OF LODGE NO. 21:

SIR, AND BROTHER,

AS brethren concerned equally with you and every worthy member in promoting the interest and usefulness of our ancient institution, we request that the foregoing resolutions may be immediately laid before your Lodge, and that the measures adopted relative to the same may be communicated soon to the committee of Perseverance Lodge at Harrisburg. We hope for a zealous and unanimous co-operation in all the country lodges in promoting the object in contemplation.

ELIPHALET MASON,  
SIMON KINNEY,  
ALPHEUS INGHAM, .  
Committee.

Before the foregoing had an opportunity to poison the minds of the majority, the R. W. Grand Master sent forth the following antidote exposing the misrepresentations of Lodge No. 163:

*Philadelphia, 20th August, 1825.*

To N. B. Wood, Esq., W. M. of No. 21:

*Worshipful Sir and Brother:*

"A CIRCULAR dated the 15th ult. purporting to be from a "meeting of the Masonic Brethren, members of Lodge No. 163," held in Towanda, Bradford county, at which Eliphalet Mason officiated as Moderator, and Simon Kinney as Secretary, has been placed in my hands by the Grand Secretary; which for misrepresentations and unfair deductions, has not, to my knowledge, a parallel in the annals of Masonry.

The late Lodge No. 163, selects three items of account, which, they say, "no principle of equity would require them to pay; viz.

1st, "Dues for honorary members who were members of other lodges.

2d, "Dues for past masters and wardens.

3d, "The amount of the increase of annual dues charged by a resolution of Grand Lodge on the 15th January, 1816, at an extra communication."

As to the first item of complaint, in which they name ten persons for whom they say the Lodge is charged with Grand Lodge dues, although they were at the same time members of other lodges; it appears on examination of the books of the Grand Lodge, that Lodge No. 163, neither paid nor was charged with dues for any of the ten persons enumerated, except Lemuel Streater; and he was returned by that Lodge, not as an honorary, but as an ordinary member; and was actually one of the petitioners for the warrant; of course he could not be a regular member of any other lodge.

When it was first intimated that a charge had been made in account with the Lodge for honorary members, as it did not appear by the returns that there were any, the Grand Secretary addressed Eliphalet Mason, late W. M. as follows, under date of 25th December, 1824.

"No mason can belong to two lodges at the same time; if you make honorary members of masons not members of other lodges, you must pay for them. As you appear to have acted on this point from a mistaken impression, if you will furnish me with a list, under the seal of the Lodge, of those whom you made honorary members, with the lodges they then belonged to, I will give you credit for, and deduct from the account, the dues charged for them."

To the letter of which the above is an extract, no reply was received, so that it will be perceived, that if Lodge No. 163 had suffered on the score of honorary members, it was altogether owing to its own neglect. It follows that all the reasoning and conclusions predicted on this item fall to the ground.

The second item of which they complain is the payment of dues to the Grand Lodge, for such of their members as were members of the Grand Lodge: And assuming as an indisputable fact what is otherwise, they enter into an elaborate train of reasoning to show the injustice of the charge.

The regulation exempting the members of the Grand Lodge, "as such" was adopted in December, 1789. Previous to that time, every member of the Grand Lodge "as such" was subject to the annual payment of ten shillings (\$1:33) dues to the Grand Lodge, and a fine of two shillings and six pence (\$0:33) for absence from a Quarterly Communication. [See printed regulations, edition 1789, page 2, and Ahiman Rezon, edition 1784, page 83.] The dues paid by the subordinate lodges for each member previous to that time and until March, 1799, were four shillings (53 cents) annually; and included

those who were members of the Grand Lodge. An individual member pays no dues to the Grand Lodge, whatever he pays is to his own lodge, but each lodge pays to the Grand Lodge a certain sum for every member belonging to it. Here is a perfectly clear and satisfactory solution of that regulation, in which those misguided brethren affect to have discovered something "useless, or rather senseless," according to their words. It would be an insult offered to the understanding of the fraternity to attempt to refute their assertion, that "if their former masters and wardens have all been in error," the error should never be corrected. They would thus, to the injury of the other lodges, be permitted to take advantage of their own wrong, in not having rendered correct returns; and in not having at any time settled their account with the Grand Lodge, so that an adjustment of errors might have been made. The right to charge dues for past masters and wardens, has never, heretofore, been seriously questioned; and the present members of this Lodge cannot be made to suffer much from such a charge for their predecessors, as the Lodge, itself, has not had six years existence.

The third item to which they object is the increase of dues from eighty-four cents to one dollar annually for every member, and from one dollar to two dollars for every initiation.

Lodge No. 163 was constituted in August, 1819; the regulation complained of was adopted in 1816; after having been fifteen months under consideration. To this, as well as every other edict of the Grand Lodge, they promised strict obedience; and on this condition only did they ask for, and could they have obtained a Charter. While they lose sight of, and affect to know little of the regulations of the Grand Lodge which operate, against them, they are very sharp-sighted in discovering and dragging to light every thing which they think can be brought to bear in their favour: Of this character is the resolution of 1817, making it the duty of the Grand Master to visit the subordinate lodges annually, by himself or deputy. It is well known to the whole fraternity in Pennsylvania, that this resolution was superseded by the regulation adopted March, 1823, proposed by the Grand Committee of Representatives of all the Lodges in the State, which met here in February, 1823. To the arrangement then entered into, the Grand Lodge has most scrupulously adhered, and it affords me real pleasure to be enabled to state, that owing to the economy and skill with which her financial department has been since conducted, there is every reasonable ground for believing that the subordinate lodges may be relieved from a portion of the dues they now pay, at a much earlier period than was then anticipated.

The brethren of No. 163 gratuitously assume as a fact that more than nine-tenths of the lodges in the State are more in arrears for Grand Lodge dues than that Lodge. The very reverse of this is the truth at the present time. Many lodges do not owe anything

to the Grand Lodge, and more than nine-tenths of them owe *less* than two years dues, the least sum for which a warrant can be vacated. The lodges which are largely in arrears have generally entered into such arrangements as will result in a speedy extinguishment of the debts.

The average number of members of Lodge No. 163, from its commencement, to 1824 inclusive, (a period of five years and four months) has been about fifteen, *exclusive* of past masters and wardens; the initiations for the same time were about two annually, according to the returns received from the Lodge. If an account against the Lodge be stated, and dues charged agreeably to the construction given to the regulation of the Grand Lodge by the brethren of No. 163, viz. (no dues for past masters and wardens, 84 cents per annum for others, and one dollar for every initiation,) the whole would amount, on the 27th December, 1824, to \$77.87. In the account they have stated on these principles in their circular, they claim credit for twenty-one dollars paid in March, 1824, and by an arithmetical calculation peculiar to themselves, they show that they now stand indebted to the Grand Lodge \$2.59½, making altogether \$23.59½ dues for the time above mentioned!

Ought not this single circumstance to destroy all confidence in the assertions of those brethren? It would be difficult to conjecture what could induce men who lay any claim to veracity, to hazard such a statement.

The endeavour on their part to revive the question of removing the Grand Lodge, after the full and ample discussion that subject underwent in the Grand Committee in 1823, evinces any thing but masonic feelings; more particularly where it is considered, that the result of that discussion was an *unanimous* vote, "that the city of Philadelphia is the proper site for the location of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania." It is thus that the delinquent endeavors to create confusion, under the faint hope, that as his situation cannot be made worse than he has already rendered it, something will arise out of the general disorder, of which he may advantageously avail himself.

It has not been attempted, as it was not thought necessary, to enter into a minute refutation of all the misrepresentations of the brethren of late Lodge No. 163. Every offer consistent with justice has been made to them, which they either totally disregarded, or replied to in a manner calculated to irritate and wound the feelings of the members of the Grand Lodge; so that at last, no alternative was left but either to submit to their injustice and abuse, or to vacate their warrant. The latter course was adopted after every hope of an amicable adjustment of differences had vanished; and I have no doubt that every good mason will approve of it. There is one circumstance which ought not to be passed over without some notice. When this lodge was visited by Brother Uhle the

Grand Lecturer, agreeably to the regulations proposed by the Grand Committee in 1823, (to which Lodge No. 163 was an immediate party,) he was treated with marked disrespect and contumely by the active brethren of that Lodge; and while they declaimed against the Grand Lodge for injustice in not fulfilling her engagements with them, they refused to comply with their own agreement and to pay the expenses of the Grand Lecturer while attending their Lodge, as required by the regulations above referred to: He was consequently obliged to discharge his expenses from his own funds. In a word, there is no lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge whose conduct has been so uniformly exceptionable as that of No. 163, which without the least justification or excuse has uniformly reviled, insulted and abused the efforts of the Grand Lodge to cherish, protect, and enlighten the subordinate lodges under her jurisdiction.

So much pains have at times been taken by some individuals to misrepresent the views and acts of the Grand Lodge, and so many unpleasant feelings have arisen out of their misrepresentations, that I am persuaded the best method to prevent their recurrence is to keep the lodges under her jurisdiction correctly informed on all subjects in which they are particularly interested. This, I have no doubt, is all that is wanted in order to secure their co-operation in every just measure of the Grand Lodge; and I trust she never will discover a disposition to adopt one of any other character.

I am, Worshipful Sir, Respectfully, and fraternally, your obedient Servant and Brother,

JAMES HARPER,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.*

At the ensuing Quarterly Grand Communication of the 5th of September, the Grand Lodge heartily approved of the "dignified, temperate and judicious reply" of R. W. Grand Master Harper, and cited certain members of the late Lodge to appear before the Grand Lodge, which failing to do they were severally expelled from the rights and benefits of Masonry. Realizing the position in which they had placed themselves, on the first opportunity a request was made to revive the warrant, promising obedience, and also to restore the recalcitrant to membership.

On the evening of December 14th, 1825, we find that one William Robinson and another person, "both men of colour, presented themselves to the Lodge for admission, alleging that they were regular ancient York Masons, and were unanimsly rejected without examination."

From the "Intelligencer" of January 17, 1826, we have the following account of the "Masonic funeral of Lemuel Streater, late member from Bradford county:"

"In the House of Representatives on Saturday last, Mr. Thomas announced to the House that Lemuel Streater, late a Representative from Bradford county, departed this life at 3 o'clock this morning. On motion, *Resolved*, That the following order of procession be observed at the funeral:

Minister of the Gospel.

The Body with 6 Pall Bearers.

The Speaker of the House and members of adjoining counties.

The Member who boarded with the deceased.

The Officers and Members of the House.

The Speaker, and Officers, and Members of the Senate.

The Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Heads of Departments.

Citizens and Strangers.

"The Members of both Houses to proceed from their respective chambers in the above order at 2 o'clock P. M. to the funeral and return in the same order. Mr. Streater had been selected by the Citizens of Bradford county, to fill many important situations, in all of which he conducted himself to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In the legislature, he was an active advocate of the County which he represented, and was always one of the first to support every measure which had a tendency to exalt the Commonwealth. In private life he bore the most irreproachable character. When he left this place last spring, at the close of the session, he was in the full enjoyment of health and continued so, until some time in the summer, when by the exertion of throwing a stone at a snake, which laid in his way, the rupture of a blood vessel took place and terminated in an affection of the lungs. He left his family conscious that he would never meet them until the sounding of the last trumpet. In addition to the above procession, an immense concourse of citizens and members of the Masonic fraternity followed his remains to the Lutheran Church, where an appropriate discourse was delivered by Mr. Burden, one of the Philadelphia delegation, and one of the Ancient Order."

At a "Meeting of Emergency, May 28, A. L. 5826," it was unanimously agreed that "the Lodge will as a Lodge assist in laying the corner-stone of the Episcopal Church in Harrisburg, on the 24th of June next." On the second of June we find the following notice in the "Intelligencer:"



HARRISBURG, May 29, A. L. 5826.

MASONIC.—Agreeably to a resolution of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, the brethren will walk in procession on St. John's Day, the 24th of June next, at which time the Corner Stone of the Episcopal Church of this place will be laid, agreeable to the most ancient Masonic order. The brethren of the neighboring lodges, sojourners and Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

JOEL BAILEY,

JOHN A. STEHLEY,

HENRY BEADER,

*Committee of Arrangements.*

Attest—C. A. SNYDER, Sec'y.

N. B.—On which occasion, Brother Bedell, of Philadelphia, Grand Chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, will attend. An address and sermon will be delivered. It is expected that the procession will be large and respectable.

On the day appointed a stated meeting was held, of which, however, there do not appear to be any minutes. Fortunately we have a list of the Masons and the order of procession:

"List of Brethren in the Lodge present 24th June, 1826, at the occasion of forming a Procession to lay the Corner Stone of the Episcopal Church at Harrisburg:

William Ralston,	Dr. Henry B. Dorrance,
Joseph Barnett,	Philip Fetterhoff,
John N. Kurtz,	Henry Minshall,
Ira Day,	John Lyne,
John Buffington,	Eben Miltimore,
James Kelton,	Francis R. Shunk,
Ethan Baldwin,	Joel Bailey,
Rev. Helfenshein,	Thomas H. Crawford, D. D. G. M
—— McGarvey,	Samuel Douglas,
Dr. James Roberts,	John Wise,
—— MacDonnell,	James McNamee,
James Peacock,	George S. Kemble,
David Harris,	George Eicholtz,
Lewis Delano,	George R. Horter,
Elijah Lewis,	John Armor,
John E. Wilson,	Reuben Winslow,
Joshua Boyer,	Isaac Smith,
Charles A. Snyder,	Henry McKinney,
Henry Beader,	Fredk. Wm. Leopold,
Rev. James Depui,	Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, G. C.,
Jesse James,	Peter Bowen,

R. H. McClelland,	Gad Day,	J. B. Hensy,
John A. Stehley,	Henry Lutz,	—— Groves,
B. Johnson,	Joel Ferree,	—— Melliker,
J. B. Ives,	G. R. Reed,	Abram V. Banker,
John Fager,	Richard T. Jacobs,	George F. Cain,
George Oglesby,	J. Beck,	—— Spees,
John D. Creigh,	Alfred Grayson,	William Marks,
G. D. Foulk,	Thomas Black,	Henry Mease,
Henry Critzman,	P. McClean,	—— Levenworth,
J. S. Bonsall,	Charles Provost,	John McGlaughlin,
H. Embich,	W. Foulk,	John Ball,
Nicholas B. Wood,	J. Squires,	J. Elliot,
Benj. D. Moyer,	—— Woodward,	John Fortney,
C. Cammyer,	—— Cummings,	M. Silkmitter,
J. D. Garber,	C. Shaffhirt,	Robert Nelson,
Wm. B. Sponseller,	—— Sturgeon,	Samuel Bryan,
F. Montgomery,	Samuel Seibert,	Fred'k Eichelberger,
William LeBarron,	John M. Eberman,	George Mytinger.
Jacob Baughman,	—— Lehmanowsky,	

The attendance seems to have been quite large. The "Order of Procession" we take from a hand-bill, and was as follows:

Order to be observed, at the procession to be formed at Harrisburg, on Saturday, the 24th day of June next, being St. John's Day, for the purpose of laying the Corner Stone of Saint Stephen's Church:

MASONS in the following order—

Two Tylers with drawn swords.

Music.

Tyler of the Oldest Lodge with a drawn sword.

Two Stewards of the Oldest Lodge.

Entered Apprentices.

Fellow Crafts.

Master Masons.

Junior Deacons.

Senior Deacons.

Secretaries.

Treasurers.

Past Wardens.

Junior Wardens.

Senior Wardens.

Mark Masters.

Past Masters.

MARSHAL

Royal Arch Masons.  
 Knight Templars.  
 W. Masters of Lodges.

Three Master Masons, with Vessels, containing corn, oil and wine.  
 Principal Architect, with square, trowel and plumb.  
 Bible, square and compass, carried by a Master Mason, and supported by Two Stewards.

Two Large Lights borne by Two Master Masons.  
 A Large Light borne by a W. Master.  
 Deputy Grand Master.

GRAND MARSHAL

Master Mason of the Oldest Lodge bearing the book of Constitution.  
 Two Deacons with black rods.  
 Clergy.

Rector of Saint Stephen's Church.

Grand Chaplain supported by Two Stewards with black rods,  
 W. Master of Lodge No. 21.

Two Sword Bearers with drawn swords.  
 Two Stewards with white rods.

Building Committee.  
 Governor and Secretaries.  
 Heads of Departments.  
 Chief and Assistant Burgess.  
 Town Council.  
 Citizens.

The procession will move from the Masonic Hall at half past nine o'clock a. m. and proceed down Third to Walnut, down Walnut to Front, along Front to Chestnut and out Chestnut to the German Reformed Church. After divine services, will move in the same order down Chestnut to Second, up Second to Locust, down Locust to Front, and up Front to Saint Stephen's Church. And after the ceremonies being performed, to return in like order, down Front to Market, out to Third, up Third to the Hall.

JOEL BAILEY,  
 J. A. STEHLEY,  
 HENRY BEADER,

*Committee on part of Lodge No. 21.*

J. DE PUI,  
 A. C. WILSON,  
 SAMUEL BRYAN,

*Committee on part of St. Stephen's Church.*

The Masonic Brethren will provide themselves with white gloves.

HARRISBURG, June 20, 1826.

In the "Intelligencer" for June 30, 1826, is the following

"COMMUNICATED.

On Saturday last, which was St. John's day, this borough was witness to more than usual interesting exercises. The corner stone of an Episcopal church was laid according to Masonic forms and ceremonies. It has been given the name of St. Stephen's, in remembrance of the Apostle and protomartyr, Stephen, who was stoned to death, 'calling upon God, and saying Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.' The concourse of people that were present was uncommonly large, and would have been more so, had not some previous days of wet weather prevented those from attending who lived at a distance. Though for many days before, and on the succeeding day, the weather was rainy, yet on this it was clear and pleasant. The Masonic procession which presented an appearance large and attractive, was joined by several clergymen of different denominations; his excellency the governor [Gov. J. A. Shulze], the secretary of state, the heads of departments, and officers, and many other respectable citizens. Previous to laying the corner stone, the procession repaired to the commodious German Reformed Church, [corner of Third and Chestnut streets] which was kindly offered for use, and heard an elegant Masonic discourse, delivered by the Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, rector of St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia, and grand chaplain of the lodge in this state. His text was selected from the 17th verse of the 17th chapter of Proverbs, in connection with part of the sixth verse of the 18th chapter. 'A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity. And there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.' The discourse was touching and impressive, and while it possessed all that would make it appropriate and Masonic, it held up to the view of the mixed assembly a crucified redeemer, and urged men to except of him. After the exercises were concluded at the church, the procession was again formed and moved to the place of laying the corner stone. The stone was then laid by Masonic rule and ceremony, and followed by suitable addresses. Besides the Rev. Mr. Bedell, the Rev. Mr. Piggott, of Lewistown; the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, of Lancaster, and the Rev. Mr. Clemson, rector of the church, assisted in the services. The exercises were varied and enlivened by a skilful choir of gentlemen and ladies, and an excellent band of music. The building erecting is of the gothic architecture. Its dimensions are 74 by 43—is to be fronted by a tower 18 feet square, and rising in height 60 feet. It is beautifully situated on a rise on the bank of the river, and commends a prospect of the whole surrounding country. It will be an ornament to Harrisburg, and an improvement to its society."

On the 4th of July, 1826, occurred the death of those two great leaders of the Revolutionary era, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. The Lodge met on the 12th, when the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, which we find in the "Intelligencer" of the 14th day:

WHEREAS, The United States have recently sustained an irreparable loss by the death of the venerable ADAMS and JEFFERSON, two of her most distinguished sages and patriots, whose memories will be cherished until the palladium of liberty, which they assisted to establish, shall be destroyed. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we condole in common with our fellow citizens this dispensation of Providence, and in token of our respect to the memory of those exalted statesmen, that the operations of the working tools of this Lodge be suspended for thirty days, and that the Lodge Hall be hung in mourning until next St. John's day.

There was a "Meeting of Emergency" on the 20th of July following, at which an official visitation of R. W. Grand Master Brother Thomas Kittera, attended by the Senior Grand Warden Brother Michael Nesbit, Grand Secretary Brother Samuel H. Thomas and Grand Chaplain Rev. Brother Benjamin Allen, was made to Lodge No. 21. It was the occasion of conferring the three degrees of Masonry on the Rev. John B. Clemson, by dispensation. "Bro. Clemson being a clergyman, the regular fees were remitted by the Lodge." The Rev. Mr. Clemson was subsequently appointed by the R. W. Grand Master, the Grand Chaplain for the district comprised of the counties of Lancaster, York, Lebanon and Dauphin. He was the first rector of Saint Stephen's Church.

At a special meeting on October 2d, "Bro. David Nathans, Grand Lecturer from the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania," attended, "produced his credentials, which were read, when he was conducted to the chair," and made a lengthy report "on the labors of the Lodge." He reviewed the minutes of the Lodge for a period of three years, and noted many of the glaring errors made by it. Bro. Nathans remained at Harrisburg on the 3d, 4th and 5th of October. The members were certainly well pleased, for they unanimously passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Lodge be presented to our R. W. Brother David Nathans, G. Lecturer for the Comm'th of Penn'a, for the attention paid our Lodge, his assiduity in correcting our Masonic labors and the lucid manner he has lectured in the several Masonic degrees.

Bro. Nathans, in his report to the Grand Lodge in December says this in regard to his visit :

No. 21, Harrisburg, Dauphin C'y, 1826, Octo. 2d and 6th [Oct. 2d to Oct. 5th]. This Lodge appears to be on the increase. Its labors have been correct, yet some of the proceedings as spread on the minutes required notice. With proper attention of the members who appear to be very zealous, this Lodge might thrive as much as any under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

There is no doubt the Lodge profited greatly by the instructions of Bro. Nathans, as fully exemplified in the subsequent minutes.

## CHAPTER VII.

1826—1831.

On the 11th of October, we have another movement for the erection of a Hall for Masonic purposes. At this meeting, it was "moved and seconded, that a committee of three be appointed to inquire for a lot for erecting a Masonic Hall thereon, which shall be submitted to Lodge No. 21 for their approbation or disapprobation at the next stated meeting, or any subsequent meeting. Brothers Wood, Clemson and Leasing appointed a committee for the above purpose."

Were it not for the record of the meetings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and from loose papers in the possession of the Editor, it would be hardly possible to present a full and accurate history of No. 21—so inaccurate are the minutes of the latter, with omissions that are deeply to be regretted. In the excellent sketch of Lodge No. 43, in referring to the establishment of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania on the 5th of January, 1824, it is stated that "with the sanction and consent of the R. W. Grand Lodge," that body "assumed exclusive control over the subordinate chapters of the State, issuing warrants and exacting dues from Chapters." Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, claimed that it had obtained from the Grand Lodge authority to confer the Chapter degrees mainly on the ground that having paid for said authority and the annual dues of the Grand Lodge, they considered it burdensome now to have to take out a charter from the Grand Chapter and to pay Grand Chapter dues in addition to Grand Lodge dues, and this is fully set forth in the circular given below, although no mention is made of the appointment of a committee for the purpose. It would seem that the committee of the Grand Lodge appointed in September, 1825, "to enquire whether any violations of the compact between the Grand and subordinate Lodges with respect to

the dues and contributions assessed upon the latter had taken place made report, stating in substance that the sums charged by the Grand Chapter for Chapter warrants are respectively an increase of the price for warrants beyond the sum paid at the time of the compact above referred to, and that the Grand Lodge had through inadvertence (the Constitution of the Grand Chapter being adopted subsequently to, and not in the manner set forth in the compact) violated the first proposition thereof." A committee was thereupon "appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Grand Chapter on the subject." This joint committee reported at the Quarterly Communication in September, acknowledged there was a "substantial violation of the compact," but that having "in view the prosperity of H. R. A. Masonry, and being convinced of the absolute necessity of extending its benefits, and at the same time anxious to preserve unsullied the faith of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania," were of opinion that the most feasible mode of overcoming this difficulty was to submit the same to the consideration of the subordinate Lodges agreeably to the terms of the first proposition. This committee offered this resolution:

*Resolved*, That the constitution of the G. H. R. A. Chapter, so far as it authorizes the G'd Chapter to make rules and regulations for the government of H. R. A. Masonry and thereby confess the power to receive fees for granting Warrants to H. R. A. Chapters under their jurisdiction and for other services, be, and the same is hereby confirmed."

The foregoing occasioned the "Circular letter:"

PERSEVERANCE LODGE, NO 21.

HARRISBURG, September 29, A. L. 5826.

The committee appointed by PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 21, to examine the grand quarterly communication, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, of the 5th September, 1825, and an adjourned quarterly communication of the 19th June, 1826, REPORT:

That they have, with due care and consideration, examined said communications, and are unanimously of opinion that the formation and establishment of a Grand Chapter at the city of Philadelphia, by the Grand Lodge, on the 5th January, 1824, was a violation of the compact between the Grand Lodge and the subordinate lodges of



this commonwealth, and that all the subordinate lodges which have not participated in the formation of said Grand Chapter, are not bound to support the same, or receive from the said Grand Chapter a charter to make Mark Masters, M. E. M. or Holy Royal Arch Masons.

That hitherto, R. A. Masonry has existed in this state, without the interference of a G. C. to superintend its work, or draw from the funds of the respective chapters, any sums, whereby their charity fund would be reduced, except the one dollar per annum, paid by each individual to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

That by the constitution of the said Grand Chapter, they are authorised to demand and receive from every new chapter, formed three miles from Philadelphia, that may wish to make R. A. Masons,

For their charter to work in said degree, .....18 dollars.

For a charter in the Most E. Master's degree, ..... 9

And for a charter in the Mark degree, ..... 5

And a compensation to the G. secretary, for writing said charter, ..... 6

They are also authorised to receive from each individual made a R. A. M., .....50 cents.

From a Most E. Master, .....25

And from a Mark Master, .....12½

And from each member of the Mark Lodge, annual dues, .....12½

Each member of the M. E. Master, .....12½

Each member of the H. R. Arch Chapter, .....12½

Thus increasing the dues and exacting large sums from the subordinate lodges, for the privilege of conferring degrees beyond the Master Mason's degree, without consulting the subordinate lodges, and without their consent, divesting them of a right guaranteed by their charter from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

That it would be injurious and oppressive upon the subordinate lodges, to compel the payment of the aforesaid fees and annual dues, for making Mark Masters, Most E. M. and R. A. Masons, *when they have already paid seventy-five dollars, for their charter to work in those degrees*, with a full knowledge of the constitution of the Grand Lodge, requiring but one dollar annual dues from each member.

That this committee have the fullest confidence in the talents and integrity of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and believe the Grand Lodge to be fully competent to take the charge of the Royal Craft of this commonwealth, without the interference of a Grand Chapter, and that without any extra fees or annual dues.

They therefore offer the following resolutions:

*Resolved.* That it is inexpedient, at this time, that a Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter should be formed within this commonwealth,

and that we will not agree that any right which the Grand Lodge has now or ever had over the subordinate lodges, shall be by them surrendered to any G. C. now formed or about to be formed in the city of Philadelphia or elsewhere.

*Resolved*, That we do not approve of the resolution adopted by a joint committee of the Grand Lodge and of the G. H. R. A. Chapter, of the 4th September, 1826, and that the officers of our lodge, now members of the Grand Lodge, be instructed to vote in the negative on said resolution.

On motion and seconded, *Resolved*, That the secretary be directed to transmit a copy of said report and resolutions to each of the Master Mason's Lodges in this commonwealth.

N. B. WOOD,  
JOHN B. CLEMSON,  
HENRY CRITZMAN,  
SIMON CAMERON,  
CHARLES A. SNYDER.

WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER—You are respectfully requested to submit the foregoing to the lodge over which you preside, at its next stated meeting, in the hope that if it meets the approbation of the members thereof, our proceedings will be concurred in, Fraternaly and respectfully,

CHARLES A. SNYDER, *Sec'y.*

A copy of the reply of Lodge No. 43 in circular form is before us—and as it so effectually squelched the discontented it is here given from the original in our possession:

#### LODGE NO. 43.

LANCASTER, November 8, A. L. 5826.

The Committee of Lodge No. 43, to whom were referred the communications of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, of September 5, 1825—June 19, 1826—and September, 1826; and of Perseverance Lodge, Harrisburg, of September 29, 1826. REPORT:

That they have devoted to the subject that due consideration which its importance demands, and are of opinion that the formation and establishment of a Grand Chapter, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of January, 1824, was *not* a violation of the compact between the Grand and Subordinate Lodges.

In examining this subject we have been led to inquire, whether the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania ever had the legitimate power to grant warrants for holding Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, and Lodges of Most Excellent and Mark Masters; and after a full investigation, we are clearly of opinion that the Grand Lodge never had,

and, agreeably to the land-marks of Masonry, never could have that power. The exercise of it in former times, was a usurpation of authority which even the plea of necessity can scarcely justify.

An inquiry naturally presents itself, why should not the Grand Lodge have jurisdiction over Royal Arch, Most Excellent, and Mark Master Masons? We answer, because the Grand Lodge, by the very nature of its constitution, is restricted to the three first degrees of Masonry, and the appendant degree of Past Masters; but as the three higher degrees are distinct and dissimilar in their nature, and depend on distinct and different principles, how, with any shadow of common sense, could the Grand Lodge, which, from its organization as a body, can know nothing of the rules, regulations, and land-marks of the higher orders, undertake to grant charters for conferring those degrees? "Suppose a difference arise between two chapters, who shall decide between them?" Shall the Grand Lodge? No: the Grand Lodge, *as a body*, know nothing of their constituent principles, and cannot, under any circumstances, regulate the matters in dispute.—"If unworthy characters, who might gain admission for want of due caution, should attempt to open new Chapters for their own emolument, or for the purpose of conviviality, who could restrain them?" Could the Grand Lodge? No: according to the land-marks of masonry they are not under its jurisdiction. But above all, "suppose the established regulations and ancient land-marks of R. A. Masonry should be violated and broken down, where is the power sufficient to remedy the evil?" Not in the Grand Lodge, because as a body of Master Masons, it must be totally ignorant of those regulations and land-marks; and therefore if they are infringed in any particular, how can the Grand Lodge say what is correct, or what is incorrect, or how could the matter be argued before a body, one-half of whom perhaps know nothing of R. A. Masonry? From the very nature of the case it is impossible. No man, or body of men, can propagate a science when totally ignorant of its first principles. The only possible way in which R. A. M. can be kept in that subordination and regularity which are indispensable in both the higher and lower degrees, is by the organization of a Grand Chapter, and we think the Grand Lodge has acted with candour and prudence by consenting to its establishment.

Thus we conclude that the Grand Lodge never had a right to grant charters for the higher degrees, then how can it have violated the compact with the subordinate Lodges? We are told by a circular of Perseverance Lodge No. 21, dated "Harrisburg, September 20, 1826," that they hold a charter from the Grand Lodge for conferring Mark, Most Excellent, and Royal Arch degrees, for which they paid *seventy-five dollars*. This we have no doubt is correct, but how is that a violation of the compact? The 2d Article of the constitution of the

Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter, guarantees to them a charter in unison with the land-marks of Royal Arch Masonry, *without any charge*. Then why should they complain? They sustain no loss: They incur no additional expense for a new charter: They are subjected to no inconvenience whatever in consequence of the change. They also exclaim against the payment of dues to the Grand Chapter; but if that body is legally organized, it has a right to demand dues; and as long as these dues are not exorbitant or oppressive, where is the subject for complaint?

We think we have now established that the Grand Chapter has a right to grant charters and receive dues, then to what compass are the complaints of the subordinate Lodges circumscribed? Merely to this one point—*shall the Grand Lodge, in consequence of the establishment of a Grand Chapter, reduce the fees for new warrants, and also the annual dues paid by members of the subordinate Lodges?* Were this question under consideration, we would vote in the affirmative. The Grand Lodge, previous to the 16th of July 1824, undertook to grant charters for conferring the three higher degrees, and the fees were fixed in proportion; but since the abandonment of that assumed authority, a proportional part of those fees ought, in justice and equity, to be relinquished. A reduction of the annual dues we think ought to be demanded as a matter of right, and, if refused, then we would say the Grand Lodge has violated its compact with the Subordinate Lodges.

While on this subject we cannot but disapprove of the extravagant fees demanded by the Grand Lodge, from the subordinate Lodges. We admit the Grand Lodge has incurred a very great debt in erecting the Masonic Hall, but this Hall is of no benefit to masons or lodges without the city of Philadelphia; and we cannot perceive any propriety in taxing them for its erection. The annual dues paid by subordinate Lodges are oppressive, and prevent them from accumulating a competent fund for charitable purposes. The object of masonry is thus in a great measure virtually defeated, and the reputation of the craft materially injured.

Your committee entertaining these impressions offer the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, that Lodge No. 43 sanction the establishment of a Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter, believing it essential to the prosperity of Royal Arch Masonry in the state of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, that Lodge No. 43 does not believe that the Grand Lodge violated the compact with the subordinate Lodges, by *consenting* to the establishment of a Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter.

*Resolved*, that Lodge No. 43 believes that a reduction of the annual dues demanded by the Grand Lodge, would essentially contribute to the advantage of masons and masonry in Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, that the Secretary transmit a copy of this report to the Grand Lodge, and each subordinate Lodge in the commonwealth.

MATHEW M'KELLY,  
JOHN MATHIOT,  
JOHN B. MAYER.

November 8, 1826.

The foregoing report was unanimously adopted by Lodge No. 43.

D. FULLER, *Sec'y.*

At the adjourned Quarterly Communication in December, the resolution reported in September was adopted by a vote of one hundred and fifty-two in the affirmative to eighty in the negative. Prior to this action, however, we find on the minutes of Lodge No. 21, at the meeting on the 14th October, A. L. 5826, that the members had already relented their former precipitate and ill-advised conduct.

"The following resolution was moved by Bro. Barnard and seconded by Bro. DePui, and unanimously agreed to :

*"Resolved*, That having full confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the officers authorized to vote, this Lodge deem it inexpedient to adopt any measures or give any instructions to them on the subject by the G. Lodge of Penn'a relative to the establishment of a G. H. R. A. Chapter."

At the stated meeting on November 8th, 1826, Bro. ——— who had "basely deserted his wife," and "has thrown reproach on the institution of Masonry," was expelled, and the newspapers of the day contain the publication of the same.

On the 22d of November, A. D. 1826, a dispensation was issued by DeWitt Clinton, General Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States for the constituting of "Holy and Undivided Trinity Encampment" of Knights Templar and of Malta, at Harrisburg. At the stated meeting of Lodge No. 21, on 13th December, the sum of one hundred dollars was directed to be loaned to the officers of the Encampment. This Encampment, owing to the Anti-Masonic excitement, soon thereafter expired. It was probably in existence about one year. The records have been lost.

A "meeting of Emergency" of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, was held on the 13th of March, 1827, the occasion being the

laying of the corner-stone of the Penn Lock, at the foot of Walnut street. The minutes of the Lodge are as follows:

"Present: John De Pui, District Deputy Grand Master; Joel Bailey, W. M.; Henry Chritzman, S. W.; Simon Cameron, J. W.; Jacob Shrom, S. D.; E. Miltimore, J. D.; John A. Stehley, Treas.; and James Wright, Sec'y; together with more than 50 Brethren whose names the W. M. thought unnecessary to enumerate. [The Sec'y here remarks that a meeting of the members of the Lodge was called yesterday, in consequence of which many of the Brethren attended, when certain committees were appointed and other arrangements made without opening the Lodge.]

"An En. App. Lodge was opened in due form at 1 o'clock, P. M., and after some time a procession was formed; when the Brethren proceeded to places previously designated; where they were joined by his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, Sec'y of State, Heads of Departments, Members of both Branches of the Legislature, Town Council, and a number of citizens. The procession then moved to Lock 'William Penn,' where in ancient form and ceremony was laid the corner-stone of the first Lock on the 'Pennsylvania Canal.' After which the procession passed through some of the principal streets of the town and the Brethren returned to the Lodge room."

A contemporary newspaper, the "Intelligencer" of the 16th March, gives the following account:

"The corner-stone of the first lock on the Penn'a Canal was laid on Tuesday last in ancient form by the Masonic Lodge of this place. The procession, composed of the various orders, with their appropriate decorations formed at the Masonic Hall at 12 o'clock, to the number of 100 to 150, and upon being joined by Governor Shulze, the late Governor Findlay, Gen. Marks of the U. S. Senate, Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, General Findlay, of Ohio, the heads of departments, and the members of both houses of Legislature, the engineer with the town council and many citizens, marched in order, preceded by a fine band of music to the lock pit. The pit being large, the fraternity descended to the place of depositing the stone, where after a prayer, and some appropriate remarks by Major Bailey, the Master of the lodge, the stone was let down, and had deposited in it a bottle containing the canal law, a paper containing the order of procession and some other documents. When covered, the Master of the lodge poured upon the stone, corn, oil and wine, and delivered over the tools with a suitable exhortation to Mr. Brown, the principal architect. The Masonic ceremony being performed, Mr. Speaker Ritner, at the request of the engineer and acting commissioner, delivered an address."

The following was the inscription placed on the stone en-  
tablature :

This corner-stone  
Of lock No. 6, from the Swatara river, was laid in Masonic  
form, on the 13th day of March, Anno

Domini 1827, Anno Lucis 5827,

By the Worshipful Master and brethren of Perseverance  
Lodge, No. 21.

In presence of the Governor, Heads of Departments of State,  
members of the Legislature, and the citizens  
of the borough of Harrisburg;

When it was unanimously styled by the Engineer  
and Acting Commissioner,

THE PENN LOCK,

In commemoration of the great founder of the State, and of  
the enterprise of the citizens of the Commonwealth  
of Pennsylvania in the promotion of  
internal improvements.

William and Michael Bryne, and Alexander and  
Paul Provost, builders.

Charles Mowry, Acting Commissioner.

Dr. Wm. Darlington, President.

John Sergeant, David Scott, Abner Lacock, Daniel Mont-  
gomery, John Philips, Thos. Enochs, Geo. M.

Dallas, Esqrs., Commissioners.

Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq., Secretary of the Board.

William Strickland, Engineer.

Francis W. Rawle, Assistant Engineer.

Samuel H. Kneass, Geo. Merrick, Wm. B. Norris, Emerson  
McIlvaine, Robert Faries, William Rodrigue,

Chas. L. Schlatter, Assistants.

William Grove, Superintendent of Masons.

Frederick William Leopold, Clerk of the Works.

From Morgan's "Annals of Harrisburg," we learn :

"After the Masonic ceremonies, Mr. Ritner, Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered an address suitable to the occasion, the procession returned to town; and the Masonic fraternity, who had for their guest Gov. Carrol, of Tennessee, and a number of citizens, partook of an excellent dinner at Mr. Henzy's Jackson hotel."

About 1857, the lock was torn down, owing to a slight change in the course. What became of the corner-stone does not seem to be known.

At the beginning of the year 1827, we find some original correspondence which will throw considerable light upon the early history of Chapter No. 21, but from the fact that no allusion is made on the Lodge minutes that either the communications were received by them, or referred to a committee of the Chapter, it has been deemed proper to give them at this time—the Lodge and Chapter at this juncture being so closely identified, as will be seen.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th January, 1827.

*Joel Bailey, Esq., W. M. of Lodge No. 21, Harrisburg.*

W. Sir and Bro.: The constitution of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter being now fully settled and confirmed by the Grand Lodge, so far as that body was concerned in it, and the Grand Lodge having also adopted a resolution declaratory of the fact that no subordinate lodge under her jurisdiction, can, by virtue of the warrant of the Grand Lodge confer any but the three degrees, it follows that no lodge or body of masons claiming to work in any degree higher than that of a master mason's can assemble under or by virtue of the warrant of your lodge, or by virtue of any resolution of your lodge adopted before or since the 7th day of March, 1825, when all the powers which the subordinate lodges had in relation to what are called the Mark Master's Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch degrees ceased and terminated.

If there should be yet any body of masons working in these degrees under or by virtue of the warrant of your lodge, or if any resolution which your lodge has at any time heretofore adopted, it will be necessary to inform such body of masons that its authority to meet, so far as your lodge is, or has been concerned therein, has totally ceased.

You will be pleased to lay this communication before lodge No. 21 at its next stated meeting. It is made with the view of placing the officers and members of that lodge on their guard in relation to measures that tend to subvert the just regulations of the Grand Lodge.

I have not yet received the returns and dues of your lodge for 1826. Be good enough to have them forwarded soon.

Very resp'y and frat'y,

SAM H. THOMAS,  
*Grand Secretary.*

In forwarding the warrant for Chapter No. 21, the Secretary of the Grand H. R. A. Chapter writes:



PHILADELPHIA, 14th February, 1827.

*M. E. Companion and Sir:*

You will receive herewith a Warrant for Chapter No. 21; a copy of the constitution and existing rules and regulations of the M. E. Grand Chapter of Penn'a, and a blank form for a return from May, 1824, to the present time.

In explanation of the request for a return I will take leave to mention the following circumstances which governed the grand chapter in its proceedings concerning the Chapter at Harrisburg.

It appears that the chapter was in the first instance congregated by virtue of a resolution of lodge No. 21, adopted in 1818. According to the first section of the former constitution of the grand chapter, in force at that time, no R. A. Chapter could be convened or held in this State, but under the sanction of a Master's Warrant from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania *and by the consent of the lodge first signified to the Grand Chapter.*

It thus is evident that the proceedings of the lodge were vitally defective inasmuch as it did not comply with the last clause of the above section, and this defect was never remedied by any communication from the chapter or the lodge. When therefore the new constitution of the Grand Chapter went into operation in 1824, there was a difficulty in admitting Chapter No. 21 to be entitled to the privileges guaranteed to those chapters then lawfully in being.

On the question of granting the accompanying Warrant being presented, it naturally became a subject of discussion in what light the members of that chapter should be considered; it was finally determined that the Warrant should be granted, without any charge whatever, as to a chapter in lawful masonic existence at the time the constitution as now framed went into full operation, viz, in May, 1824; thus in effect recognising its labours, before and since that period, but with the express understanding, as a condition, that the dues should be paid in the same manner as if the warrant had then been applied for and granted; that is to say the dues as now established shall be paid, commencing with May, 1824, and the dues previously accruing, surrendered.

The reasonableness of this moderate stipulation will not, on reflection be disputed. It will be more pecuniarily beneficial to chapter No. 21 than any arrangement which has been made with any other chapter whatever, for, all other chapters have uninterruptedly paid dues from their original organization to the present time; first they paid dues according to the rates established by the old constitutions, viz, \$1.25 for every exaltation, and secondly, they have paid dues according to the rates established by the present constitution, which are upon the whole rather smaller for country chapters than the old rates, as may be seen on reference to the blank return.

It is not anticipated that the amount now claimed will occasion any material inconvenience in its payment; if it should, reasonable time would be given to effect a discharge of the demands, but unless the payment be acceded to, I am constrained to request that the Warrant will be returned forthwith.

Please call the members together and lay this communication before them and when they have made their election I will thank you to communicate the result.

Very resp'y,

SAM H. THOMAS,  
*Grand H. R. A. Sec'y.*

N. B. Wood, Esq., Harrisburg.

The report of the committee of the Chapter is as follows :

The Committee to whom were referred, on the 23d ult. the communication from the Grand Holy Royal Arch Secretary, to "N. B. Wood, Esq.," dated the "14th Febrnary, 1827," together with one "To the High Priest of Chapter No. 21," dated 12th of January last, and sundry documents and papers connected therewith, beg leave to report:

That they have given the subject all the deliberation which its importance demands, and such investigation as their other engagements would permit. The committee do not think it necessary, at this time, to review the train of difficulties, which it is well known to most of the brethren of this chapter, have interrupted the harmony of Masonry in this State, for some years past. So far as the Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge were in conflict, that question appears to have been settled in favor of the former. This was done, by a vote of the several subordinate lodges in December last. Though in the minority on that question, yet nevertheless, this Chapter sent in its adhesion, on the        day of        last. To this measure they were partly induced, by a communication from the Grand Holy Royal Arch Secretary, dated Jan'y 12, 1827, in which it was stated that certain regulations of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania had been temporarily suspended, to promote and encourage royal arch masonry in this state, and that "warrants granted before St. John's Day, in December next, to work in any of the above degrees, will be without any charge for the same, other than the fees of the grand secretary; being six dollars for a warrant for instituting a royal arch chapter, including therein a power to open a lodge of most excellent and mark masters."

Anxious to bury all former dissensions in oblivion, and pleased that a door was opened upon such liberal principles, by which this chapter might become a member of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, without any sacrifice of feeling or of im-



Nicholas B. Wood.



Gen. Joel Bailey.



Gov. Francis R. Shunk.



Henry Bader.



Henry Chritzman.



portant pecuniary consideration—with a prospect, as she believed, of harmony, concord and profitable labors, this chapter, without reserve, agreed to embrace the proposition, and a resolution to that effect was passed, and a copy forwarded to the Grand Chapter. A warrant has been transmitted to the chapter, but with a new condition, not embraced in the original proposition; and a request is made, that in case the warrant be not accepted, with this new condition, it may be returned! Upon what principle of contracts this demand is made, the committee are at a loss to discover. A proposition made by one party, and accepted by another, your committee are of opinion cannot be saddled with a subsequent condition. If A offer B to sell him a horse for 30 pounds, to be sent to a certain place within a certain time, and B agree to buy him at the sum stipulated, A shall not afterwards charge him 6s, 8d for the shoeing or demand the horse back again.

The committee are of opinion, that the warrant is rightfully the property of this chapter, after paying "the fees of the Grand Secretary; being six dollars," so long as the members may use it masonically, and not in violation of any of its conditions. The claims for exaltation, in this chapter, previous to the decision in December last, may remain a matter of dispute between the parties—but, certainly the question of *warrant* or *no warrant* cannot.

But it is believed, by the committee, that when the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter take into view the high character that this chapter has sustained, with the neighboring chapters of the Union—when it is considered that her charities have been extended with a liberal hand—that heretofore, her whole surplus funds, beyond charitable donations, have been merged in the treasury of the blue lodge, whose accounts are not now one farthing in arrears to the Grand Lodge—and that preparations are making to erect a Hall in this place, that will add splendor to the order and comfort to the members and sojourners, the said Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter will not insist on a condition, which, however plausible its pretensions, came upon us by surprise—and which, we conceive, for this reason alone, cannot be binding. Your committee, therefore, under a full view of all the circumstances, recommend the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That our Most Exalted High Priest, Nicholas B. Wood, Esq., be requested to return the thanks of this chapter, to the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, for its prompt compliance with our request of the \_\_\_\_\_ of January last—that he accompany the same with a full return of all the exaltations made in this Chapter since the decision, by a vote of the subordinate Lodges, in December last, and the amount of money due the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter for the same, with "the fees of the Grand Secretary; being six dollars"—in all amounting to \_\_\_\_\_ dollars and \_\_\_\_\_ cents; together with an extract from the minutes of this chap-

ter, including all the proceedings touching this subject, since the receipt of the Grand Secretary's communication of the 14th of February last.

C. MOWRY,  
C. A. SNYDER,  
JNO. DE PUI.

Harrisburg, March 3d, 1827.

The securing of a proper place for holding the Lodge meetings, was the principal subject which engrossed the attention of the members from 1825 to 1827. At a "Meeting of Emergency," on the 23d March, 1827, a committee consisting of Bros. Bailey, Cameron, Holman, Shannon, Clemson, DePui and Wood were appointed to agree upon the most suitable plan of raising funds to be appropriated to the erection of a Masonic Hall, with instructions to report next Friday night."

At this special meeting on the 30th March, the committee made report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It would attach honor and in an eminent degree promote the prosperity of the Masonic Fraternity by the erection of a suitable Masonic Edifice at the seat of Government of Pennsylvania for the convenience and accommodation of the different orders; be it resolved by Perseverance Lodge No. 21:

That a Masonic Hall be erected the ensuing summer at a cost not to exceed 6,000 dollars.

That a committee of four (one for each ward) be appointed to call on the inhabitants of the Borough of Harrisburg to procure subscriptions for the erection of a Masonic Edifice.

That on the next stated night a committee of three in conjunction with the W. M. and Treasurer for the time being, be appointed whose term of service shall be until the building is finally completed (unless removed from cause shewn to the Lodge), which committee shall have the entire superintendence of the building (subject to the direction of the Lodge, Chapter or Encampment) and make a detailed report on or before every St. John's Day in December.

That the assent and approbation of the Chapter and Encampment be requested to every act.

The committee appointed under the second resolution consisted of Bros. Bailey, S. Cameron, Holman and Shrom. The minutes of April 11th and May 5th are mutilated, but we find

that on the 9th of May, on motion of Bro. N. B. Wood, "a committee of five were chosen a 'Building Committee,' with power to select and purchase a suitable lot of ground on which to erect under their superintendence a *Masonic Hall*. The committee chosen are Joel Bailey, W. M.; John A. Stehley, Treas.; N. B. Wood, Simon Cameron and Jacob Shrom."

The committee must have been very energetic for we find in the "Intelligencer" for 3d July, 1827, the following notice from the committee of arrangements:

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Hall, to be erected in Harrisburg by Perseverance Lodge No. 21, in conjunction with Perseverance Chapter, will be laid in due and ancient form on Monday the 30th of July next. The Brethren will walk in procession on the occasion, and all Brethren in regular standing are invited to join in the ceremony.

N. B. WOOD,  
 JOEL BAILEY,  
 SIMON CAMERON,  
 JACOB SHROM,  
 JOHN A. STEHLEY,  
 I. D. BARNARD,  
 FRANCIS R. SHUNK,  
 SAMUEL DOUGLAS,  
 HENRY BEADER,  
 C. MOWRY.

July, 1827, was no doubt a very busy time for the members of No. 21. On the 11th of July there were no less than five meetings: at 3, 3:30 and 5 o'clock, P. M., "Meeting of Emergency;" stated meeting at 7 P. M., succeeded by a "Meeting of Emergency" at 11 P. M. These were followed by "Extra Meetings" on the 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st (two meetings), 23d, 25th, 26th, 27th (three meetings) and the 31st. There are no minutes of the special meeting called to lay the corner-stone of the new Hall. We must again fall back on the newspapers of the day. The "Intelligencer" of the 14th July, gives us this interesting historical item under the head of "Improvements:."

Among the new buildings which are springing up to beautify and adorn our town, is an elegant Masonic Hall, which is being built on Walnut street. It will cover a front of sixty-seven feet, extend back

fifty-three feet, and be three stories high, surmounted with a terrace. The basement is intended to be occupied as oyster cellar, barber shops, &c.; the second story for mechanics shops and offices, and a splendid ball room occupying the whole length of the building, and 23 feet in width. The third story will be occupied with the different degrees of masons, and the attic by the Knights Templar. The building will be an ornament to the town, and will add to its importance by concentrating business; and reflects much credit on the liberality of the citizens, who have so generously aided the fraternity by contributing to it. On Monday next, the corner-stone will be laid in due and ancient form, and we understand the "brethren," intend making the most brilliant display, that has ever taken place in the interior of the country. All the different orders will be represented, and the Royal Arch, particularly, will, as we understand, be decorated in "all the jewels, dresses and badges" which distinguish the order in its work. The Military from all the neighboring towns have been invited to join in the procession, and some of them have given information that they will attend. The military and masonic parades united, together with the national convention that sits on the same day, will, we apprehend, attract an immense crowd to our town.

From the programme "Printed by Brothers Cameron and Krouse," we take the following:

#### ORDER OF PROCESSION

To be observed at laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall, in Harrisburg, on Monday the 30th day of July, A. D. 1827, A. L. 5831, [sic], by Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, and the Lodges, Chapters, Encampment and Military, invited to attend the same.

The visiting Lodges will take the front of the procession, in the following order:

No. ———

Master of Ceremonies or Tyler, with a drawn sword and light blue sash.

Entered Apprentices two and two.

Fellow Crafts, two and two.

Master Masons, two and two.

Past Masters, two and two.

Deacons, with their wands.

Secretary and Treasurer with Jewels.

Wardens, with their columns and Jewels.

Master, with his mallet and Jewel.

Standard FAITH, carried by a P. M. with purple sash.

Lodge No. 208, Landisburg, in order as above.

Lodge No. 202, Greencastle, in do.

Lodge No. 198, Shippensburg, in do.



- Lodge No. 197, Carlisle, in the above order.  
 Lodge No. 196, Mercersburg, in do.  
 Standard HOPE, carried by a P. M. with purple sash.  
 Lodge No. 172, Lebanon, in same order.  
 Lodge No. 169, Columbia, do.  
 Lodge No. 143, Chambersburg, do.  
 Lodge No. 141, Halifax, do.  
 Lodge No. 138, Orwigsburg, do.  
 Standard CHARITY, carried by a P. M. with purple sash.  
 Lodge No. 123, York, do.  
 Lodge No. 116, Marietta, do.  
 Lodge No. 62, Reading, do.  
 Lodge No. 43, Lancaster, do.

*Procession for Perseverance Lodge No. 21.*

Band of Music.

- Tyler of Lodge No. 21, with drawn sword and light blue sash.  
 Two standards with white rods and light blue sashes.  
 Globes, carried by two P. M. with purple sashes.  
 Entered Apprentices, two and two.  
 Fellow Crafts, two and two.  
 Master Masons, two and two.  
 Junior Deacons of other Lodges, with Jewels.  
 Senior Deacons do. do.  
 Secretaries do. do.  
 Treasurers do. do.  
 Past Wardens do. do.  
 Junior Wardens do. do.  
 Senior Wardens do. do.  
 Past Masters do. do.  
 Worshipful Master of do. with mallet and Jewels.

PERSEVERANCE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. 21.

Royal Arch Banner.

Royal Arch Captain.

Arch Master Masons, with yellow sashes.

Most Excellent Masters.

Three Royal Arch Masons, carrying working tools.

Royal Arch Masons, two and two.

Captains of the Veils.

Recorder and Treasurer.

Royal Arch Mason, carrying the Key Stone, supported by the Principal Sojourner.

Past H. P. Kings and Scribes.

H. P. Kings and Scribes.

H. P. King and Scribe of No. 21

- Captain of the Host and Acting Marshal.  
 The Golden Compasses, carried by an operative Mason, with light blue sash.  
 Architect, with appropriate tools.  
 The cornucopiae and two golden pitchers, with corn, wine and oil, carried by three Master Masons, with light blue sashes.  
 The Lodge, carried by four M. M., with light blue sashes.  
 Two large lights, carried by Master Masons, with light blue sashes.  
 One large light borne by a W. Master.  
 The Holy Bible, with square and compass, on a velvet cushion, carried by a P. M., with purple sash, supported by two P. M., with purple sashes.  
 Deacons with their wands.  
 Secretary and Treasurer with their Jewels.  
 Banners **STRENGTH** and **BEAUTY**, carried by two M. M. with light blue sashes.  
 Junior and Senior Wardens, with their Jewels and Columns.  
 Clergy who are Masons.  
 Knights Templars Banner.  
 Encampment of Knights Templars.  
 Herald with Trumpet and Flag.  
 C. G. G. and Grand Master.  
 Grand Chaplain and R. W. D. D. G. M., supported by two Deacons with black rods.  
 Standard Bearer with the **MALTESE CROSS**.  
 Book of Constitution, carried by the oldest Master Mason.  
 Banner **WISDOM**, carried by a P. M. with purple sash.  
 Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 21, with his mallet and Jewel.  
 Invited Clergy.  
 Governor, supported by two Royal Arch Masons.  
 Heads of Department.  
 Civil Officers.  
 Chief and Assistant Burgess.  
 Town Council, two and two.  
 Citizens, two and two."

The "Intelligencer" after giving the order of procession adds:

The procession will form on the ground in front of the Arsenal and move at 10 o'clock A. M. down Walnut to Front street, along Front to Chestnut, up Chestnut to the German Reformed Church. After Divine services will move in the same order, down Chestnut to Second, up Second to Market, out Market to Third, and up Third

to the new Hall, the ceremonies being performed, to return in like manner to the place of starting.

The Military will form at half past nine o'clock, their right wing resting in front of the Capitol. In forming the line, the companies will be arranged according to the date of their organization.

From the printed programme we obtain the contents of the corner-stone:

Holy Scriptures; copy of the charter of Perseverance Lodge No. 21; names and titles of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; names and titles of the officers with list of members of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21; names and titles of the officers with list of members of Perseverance H. R. A. Chapter; names and titles of officers, and list of members of Holy and Undivided Trinity Encampment; names of President and officers of the Executive department of United States; names of Governor and officers of Departments of Pennsylvania; names of President and associate judges and county officers of Dauphin county; names of chief burgess and town council of the borough of Harrisburg; borough newspapers; American coins, &c.\*

We now come to a period when we have nothing save a few scattered notes relative to this Masonic Hall—the minutes of No. 21 after the stated meeting of 12th December, 1827, having been for some unexplained reasons torn out of the Secretary's book, at least up to the year 1831.

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\*On the 7th of September, 1872, a committee consisting of John A. Smull, Dr. W. H. Egle, H. B. Mitchell, J. M. Wiestling, T. F. Scheffer, D. C. Maurer, G. F. Rohrer, John Vallerchamp, Dr. W. R. DeWitt and R. A. Lamberton, appointed for the purpose, obtained the consent of the owner of the old hall and secured the old corner-stone. In this there had been placed a tin box containing various articles hereinbefore enumerated. The stone being porous, the action of the water on the box had the effect of rotting it and destroying a greater portion of the contents. The Ahiman Rezon, or Book of the Constitution, was in a decayed condition and illegible; the greater portion of it, however, remained. The Holy Bible was nearly all destroyed, a portion of the binding remaining, however, intact. The silk ribbons with which the packages were tied were well preserved. In a glass jar which was in the box three silver ten cent pieces bearing the date 1827, and a package containing the program of exercises and a newspaper published by the same firm were found in a pretty sound condition.

On the 13th of February, 1828, the Building Committee made the following report, which we find among the archives:

*The Building Committee of Perseverance Lodge No. 21,*

REPORT: That since their appointment,  
They have procured Subscriptions from sundry individuals..  
as per Subscription Books Amounting to..... \$2,481 50  
That they have Collected of said subscriptions..... 1,644 50

That there yet remains subscribed and uncollected..... \$837 00  
They also report that they have purchased from Jas. S. Espy the lot of ground on which the Masonic hall is erected for the sum of ..... \$1,300 00  
\$500 of which was paid at the time possession was given  
which was drawn from the funds of the Lodge..... 500 00

Which leaves a balance due the said Jas. S. Espy of..... 800 00  
Which sum is payable on the first day of April next and payment secured by a Bond, for that amount, signed by Joel Bailey, Worshipful Master of Perseverance Lodge No. 21.

That they Contracted with Brother Samuel Holman for the building and completing said hall at and for the sum of \$4,400 to be paid in manner following to wit:

\$1,000 on the 15th June, 1827  
1,000 on the 15th Sept. 1827  
1,000 on the 1st April, 1828  
1,000 on the 15th June, 1828  
and 400 on the 1st Jan'y, 1829

for the security of the aforesaid payments to Bro. Holman twenty-one Brethren have bound themselves by an Article of Agreement as per said Article of Agreement, among whom are the whole of this Committee, reserving to themselves the control of the hall until the aforesaid sums shall be liquidated.

That your Committee has paid to Bro. Holman on the aforesaid Contract the sum of.....\$2,200 00

Which amount has been raised in the following manner,  
to wit:

Collected of Subscribers..... \$1,644 50  
Orders on Treas'r of Lodge..... 512 00  
Rec'd at laying the corner-stone of Lodge 100 00

\$2,256 50

From which amount they make the following deductions to wit—



MASONIC HALL,  
Walnut Street, Harrisburg, Pa.  
1828.



Am't paid Tho. Wallace expenses of Band &c., 30 July .....	\$17 00
Spurious paper money in acc't including a \$5 note lost .....	20 00
Am't paid for Copper for spouting.....	25 00
Am't paid McGowen for subscription Books &c. ....	1 16
N. B. Wood charges for money and time by him expended in procuring sub- scriptions and collecting .....	50 00
Am't in acc't to Bro. De Pui by Bro.'s Wise & Hunt—Sub's, which sum is in- cluded in the above am't collected.....	10 00
	————— \$123 16
	————— \$2,133 34
	\$2,133 34 —————
	\$66 66

Which balance of \$66.66 cents is due N. B. Wood for mon- ies advanced by him, so that there is yet due Bro. Hol- man on Contract .....	\$2,200 00
James S. Espy for Lot .....	800 00
	—————
	\$3,000 00

The Committee would also observe that in the original plan of the hall, agreeably to which they contracted with Bro. Holman a Cellar was not contemplated, they however afterwards thought it more prudent to build a cellar under the whole of it, in consequence of which additional expense has accrued, the amount of which is not yet ascertained.

The hall is rapidly progressing towards a final completion and will in all probability be finished at the time agreed upon, which is for the basement story on the first of April next and also the two front corner rooms on the story above the basement—the balance of the hall to be completed on or before the first of June next.—The materials furnished and labour already done upon the building, without any doubt far exceeds the amount rec'd by Bro. Holman—the Committee have, however, assured him that they would advance him money as fast as it could be procured notwithstanding the times specified in the Article of Agreement for the pay't of the several sums therein mentioned.

The Committee have rented the basement story with the exception of the two corner rooms for the ensuing year for \$100.

All of which they respectfully submit to the Lodge.

N. B. WOOD,  
JACOB SHROM,  
SIMON CAMERON.

Feb'y 13th, 1828.

The foregoing was not a bad showing, but the times were unpropitious, the dark cloud of Anti-Masonry was arising, and the enemies of fraternity and good-will were in the ascendancy. At the meeting of Lodge No. 21 on the 25th March (1828) certain resolutions were passed concerning a transfer of the Hall. We can only surmise what these were. On the 2d of April Bro. Bailey, late Worshipful Master, makes a report as follows:

The Subscriber late Worshipful Master of Perseverance Lodge No. 21 reports:

That pursuant to the resolutions of the lodge passed at a special meeting on the 25th March last, the following brethren to wit, N. B. Wood, Joel Bailey, Sam'l Holman, Henry Chritzman, Simon Cameron and John A. Stehley have advanced and secured to be advanced the sum of three thousand dollars, the amount specified in said resolutions and that he has in pursuance of the same resolutions conveyed, by deed duly executed, the Lodge Hall with the premises together with the possession to the said Brethren, reserving nevertheless the right, to the lodge, of redeeming the same within three years upon payment of the aforesaid sum of three thousand dollars without interest."

HARRISBURG, April 2d, 1828.

JOEL BAILEY, late W. M.

*Resolved*, That the above report be adopted and that a copy of the same with a certificate of its adoption under the seal of the Lodge tested by the Secretary and signed by the Worshipful Master be immediately furnished the above named Brethren.

No. 21 took the following action: *Resolved*, That the above report be adopted and that a copy of the same with a certificate of its adoption under the seal of the Lodge, attested by the Secretary and signed by the Worshipful Master be immediately furnished the above-named Brethren."

On a slip of paper undated, we have the following resolution referring to the contemplated dedication:

"*Resolved*, That Perseverance Lodge will walk in procession and dedicate their new Hall on next St. John's day; and that a committee of seven be appointed to make appropriate arrangements to celebrate the day and occasion in a manner worthy of them; and that a committee be appointed to invite the Grand Lodge of Penn'a. and all such Lodges and Brethren as they may approve to join in the ceremonies."



From the Harrisburg "Pennsylvania Reporter" for 30th May, 1828, we glean the following notice signed by the committee named:

Masonic Procession—The members of the Royal Arch Chapter, and of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, will consecrate their new Hall on next St. John's Day (24th of June) in Harrisburg. A procession will be formed at high twelve and a sermon be delivered on the occasion by a distinguished member of the order. All Brethren in good standing are respectfully invited to join in the ceremonies.

N. B. WOOD,  
 JACOB SHROM,  
 HENRY CHRITZMAN,  
 CHARLES MOWRY,  
 GEORGE EICHOLTZ,  
 SIMON CAMERON,  
 JOHN A. STEHLEY,  
 SAMUEL DOUGLAS,  
 JOHN DE PUI.

Strange as it may seem we have no account of the dedication of the Masonic Hall in any of the newspapers of the day. The following memoranda, signed by "I. D. Rupp, Sec'y pro tem.," is all the notice we have of that event:

June 24, A. L. 5828, at 2 o'clock P. M.

"A respectable and large number of Brethren, at the close of the procession, assembled in this room. An Entered Apprentice Lodge was opened, Bro. De Pui, as R. W. G. Master in the chair; Bro. McClelland, Sen. G. Warden; Bro. Douglas, Jun. G. Warden. No business appearing before this Lodge it was closed; and that of a Master Mason's Lodge opened; then proceeded to the solemn duty of dedicating this room, in the name of the Grand Architect, to religion, charity, benevolence and virtue, &c. Bro. Spencer most devoutly addressed the Great Grand Master of the Universe for His blessing;—that an over-ruling Providence might direct our paths, and prosper all the weak and feeble attempts that are making for the good of mankind—and that we may be ultimately accepted and admitted to the Grand Lodge above. Bro. De Pui gave the Brethren some interesting, pathetic and salutary advice, by way of admonition earnestly requesting them to walk circumspectly before the world and God, so that when the day of dissolution approaches, we may meet the Great Architect so as to be received into the Heavenly Lodge above. The whole being done in harmony, and no further business appearing before this Lodge it was closed in due and ancient form."

A few more items in relation to this Hall. We find by referring to the contemporary newspapers, that in November, 1828, an "Evening School" was kept in one of the lower rooms in the building; that in the year following, the large room was used for theatrical purposes, and as such it was used for many years—the only building erected for that purpose being the Shakespeare on the north corner of Locust streets and Court avenue, but at this period transformed into a hotel. Forrest and Jefferson and other noted actors played here for weeks at a time—and it was here that the famous Fanny Essler "tripped the light fantastic toe."

One would have thought that the indebtedness on the Masonic Hall could have been readily cancelled. It was only three thousand dollars, but the Brethren were poor, and investments in such enterprises were not then desirable. Accordingly, we find in the "Chronicle" for February 21, 1831, the following advertisement:

"Valuable Property for Sale.—Will be sold at the public house of Mr. Hennessey, on Thursday the 17th of March next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the property on Walnut street, now in the occupancy of Peter Davis and others, known as THE MASONIC HALL. It will be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder, as in order to meet a mortgage incurred on the building, a sale has become necessary. Possession given on day of sale. Terms cash.

JOHN A. STEHLEY,  
SIMON CAMERON,  
SAMUEL HOLMAN,  
ANDREW KRAMER,  
H. CHRITZMAN,

*Committee.*

On a slip of paper, of date "Harrisburg, March 9, 1831," we have this resolution by the Lodge:

"*Resolved*, That this Lodge approve of the proceedings of the Committee (appointed at a former meeting to raise funds for redeeming the Lodge) in advertising the Masonic Hall for sale at public vendue on the 17th instant."

This Masonic Hall of which we have a representation, stood on the site of the present U. S. Post Office Building. It was a brick edifice partially in the Romanesque style, two

stories high, with an attic, basement, and capacious cellar, the whole occupying a space of about seventy-five feet front, and a depth of about forty-four feet. The eave of the roof in front was surmounted with a wooden railing and a central entablature, from which rose pointed turrets, all constructed of the same material. Open vestibules, fifteen feet long by nine feet wide, were in front on the first and second stories. The main entrance to the building was attained through the one on the first story by means of a flight of granite steps, with iron railing rising from the pavement. It was paved with brick, and surmounted with an irregular arch of fancy wood work. That on the second story had a railing and colonnade surmounted with small arches, likewise of wood. The interior of the building contained a number of capacious rooms. The structure had a very pleasing appearance and was always admired by strangers visiting the city. It was well adapted for the purposes of the Craft. Alas, and alack! how oft history repeats itself!

Form of notice in 1820-30:

*HARRISBURG,*

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BROTHER

You are summoned to meet the Master and Brethren of PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 21, Ancient York Masons, at            o'clock, on Wednesday evening next, the            inst. at their Lodge Hall, in the borough of Harrisburg.

BY ORDER OF THE MASTER,

*Secretary.*

## CHAPTER VIII.

### ANTI-MASONRY.

From the year 1826 to that of 1838, may well be termed the era of darkness, for during that eventful period, bigotry ran wild, while superstition and fanaticism, like the demons of old, took possession of the many. They were the halcyon days for broken-down politicians—men who had been any and everything at all times—to ride into power and place. Seeing the opportunity these demagogues originated a political party whose platform denounced all secret societies, and especially the Masonic institution, as destructive of every principle of religion, justice and good government. The pulpit, the press and the charlatan, seemed to have been seized with an unholy and persecuting spirit—the day when the seven devils entered into the swineherd—the mass of the people only too ready to believe whatsoever was false and ridiculous. This iniquitous crusade remains as a dark stain upon the bright escutcheon of Pennsylvania—many of its devotees living to see the great wrong they had done the noblest Fraternity which ever existed. With pity for those who saw the errors of their misguided ways, and with supreme contempt for the unscrupulous and deceitful political leaders, we propose to give the plain unvarnished tale of “Anti-Masonry.”

The chief causes which led to this, one of the most singular and extraordinary events hitherto presented for the consideration of mankind, must be briefly stated. In the years 1823 to 1826 there was residing in Western New York a man named William Morgan, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, where he was born on the 7th of November, 1775. He was by trade a stone-mason. It has been represented that he was a captain under General Jackson, and was at the battle of New Orleans, but there is no record of any such service at Washington. It has also been stated, with a greater show of truth, that he was in command of a fishing smack, with pirat-

ical tendencies on the Gulf coast, and from this unsavory service inherited the title of captain. In 1820 he was residing at York, Canada, where he was in the brewing business. In 1823 we find him in Rochester, N. Y., thriftless and dissolute. In 1825 he was in Batavia, that State, where he formed the acquaintance of the publisher of the village gazette, named Miller, a man of like social habits. It was proposed to print a book containing a revelation of the secrets of Free Masonry—which was subsequently found to be another edition of a volume published in England in 1750, entitled "Jachin and Boaz." The announcement of the issue of the book in question, wrought up the members of the local Lodges to fever heat. Efforts to suppress the work were talked of, and some it is stated proposed doing so by force. The respectable part of the Masonic Fraternity, supposing that nothing of that kind would seriously be attempted, and, like a nine days' wonder, that it would soon vanish and wholly disappear, took little or no interest in the question. While they were folding their arms in expectation that the fire kindled by folly would soon be extinguished in its own ardour, an inconsiderate scheme, it seems, was concerted by individual Masons, for suppressing by force the contemplated work. On the 12th of September, 1826, Morgan was arrested for debt and placed in jail at Canandaigua, but released next morning, when he was placed in a carriage and driven to Rochester. That was the last seen of him. His sudden disappearance caused great excitement and committees of safety and vigilance were formed that traced him westward to Fort Niagara, near Lewistown, N. Y., where he had been imprisoned. It was said that he had been conveyed in a carriage to Fort Niagara by Freemasons, and it was afterwards testified that he was drowned in Lake Ontario, but this was denied. The question naturally arose, "Where's Morgan?" A mass meeting was held at Batavia on the 4th of October following "for the purpose of making arrangements to ascertain Morgan's fate."

In the midst of the intense excitement which ensued, a

man named Edward Giddings came out with a sensational story, which increased the honest indignation of the citizens of the locality. Unfortunately this individual was not allowed to give sworn evidence from the fact that he denied the existence of a Supreme Being, and this is the fellow who gave the only narration upon which the Anti-Masons pinned their faith—that William Morgan was abducted and foully dealt with by the Freemasons. And this individual was at the time held up to the public as a paragon of integrity and moral worth. Upon his own statements, however, he proclaimed to the world that he was concerned in one of the most nefarious outrages that was ever perpetrated in a civilized community. The liberty and life of an injured fellow being were placed in his hands. Day after day, according to his own showing, he held the ill-fated Morgan confined in a dreary prison-house and heard unmoved the supplicating cries of the prisoner, for sympathy and deliverance. By simply turning a key he might have sent him forth to liberty and life. He might have had recourse to the civil authority, but he did not do it; the murderous tragedy was consummated, and long afterwards when an outraged community came to make inquisition for the blood of their fellow, and an honest indignation was enkindled against the transaction, did this Mr. Giddings become the champion of a virtuous excitement. Instead of this scoundrel humbling himself “in sack-cloth and ashes,” before that community whose most sacred rights he had outraged, he became the leader in one of the most unnatural crusades against the dearest immunities of the citizens of the Republic.

With the assertions just alluded to and the appearance of Morgan’s plagiaristic work, “The Illustrations of Masonry,” came the finding of a dead body on the shore of Lake Ontario. A coroner’s inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury pronounced the body that of “some person unknown to them who had perished by drowning.” One week after this the body was disinterred and as an important election was approaching, a second inquest held, conducted in a manner entirely without fairness and candor. The public mind

was not in a fit condition to judge impartially. This was on the 13th of October, 1827, thirteen months after the so-called abduction of Morgan, and the body was in that state of preservation which confessedly indicated death at a more recent period. But reason had lost her empire and prejudice and passion had usurped her place; and the verdict of the jury at this time was that the body was that of William Morgan, and that he had come to his death by suffocation by drowning. The notorious Thurlow Weed was examined before the jury at this inquest. Subsequently it was distinctly charged, and never refuted by the newspapers of the State of New York, that "Mr. Weed had taken an active, efficient, and responsible part in smothering the truth with regard to the disappearance of Morgan; and that he had preparatory to the second inquest shaved or stripped off the hair and whiskers on the body in order that it might resemble Morgan's." It was also positively stated that when remonstrated with, Mr. Weed replied, "Well at any rate it is a good enough Morgan until after the election." Two weeks after the second inquest, a third was held. This was caused by a notice in the Canada newspapers that one Timothy Monroe, of the township of Clark, Upper Canada, left that place in September, 1827, in a small boat and was drowned in the Niagara river while attempting to return. A partial description of the body found on the shore of Lake Ontario, coming to the knowledge of surviving friends of Monroe, induced a belief that the body was none other than Monroe's. At this inquest Mrs. Monroe, the widow, her son Daniel, and other witnesses clearly identified the body and the clothing. One of the witnesses, who was a member of the Morgan Committee gave his opinion at this time that the body was not Morgan's, and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the body was that of Timothy Monroe who had been drowned on the 26th of September, 1827. One would naturally suppose that this ought to have ended the Morgan excitement, but as a lie well stuck to is more convincing than the truth, so rampant had become the agitators that they stooped to almost any iniquity, and a more infamous deception was never practiced

upon the world. History constantly repeats itself and political demagogism was the same then as to-day—the brazen-faced harlot that pollutes the politics of municipality, State and Nation.

Prosecutions were in due time instituted against those, whether on hearsay investigation or evidence, who were supposed to have been in any way concerned in the abduction, and repeated trials resulted in the conviction of some of them on minor charges, but no murder was ever judicially established. It was attempted to show in all these petty and vindictive trials that the Masonic oath disqualified Masons in certain of the higher degrees from serving as jurors in any case where a Mason of like degree was a party and his antagonist was not; as well as other equally untruthful assertions.

No doubt, the general reader will wonder what became of Morgan, if he was not murdered or drowned. As early as the 26th of September, 1826, the "Intelligencer," of Harrisburg, as well as other newspapers, contained notices like the following: "The Masonic fraternity and others are cautioned against a man calling himself Capt. William Morgan, as he is a swindler and a dangerous man." Whether some tramps were personating the "murdered Morgan" at that time for the sake of the charity-money there was in it, it is now authentically settled that after the night of the so-called abduction, being threatened with numerous suits, Morgan left the country of his own free will, going directly to Australia, the passage money being furnished him. Arriving in that far distant clime, he established a newspaper—but died some ten years later. A son, who accompanied him, continued the business, and was living just prior to the breaking out of our Civil War.

The Masonic Fraternity in New York, local and State, whether as a body or individually, by public announcement, disclaimed all knowledge and approbation of the abduction of William Morgan, as being "a violation of the majesty of the laws, and an infringement of the rights of personal liberty secured to every citizen of our free and happy Republic;"



and that no rule, order, or obligation in Masonry would tolerate or condone such crimes wherewith they were charged. But what mattered all these assertions. "It was a good enough Morgan, until after election," and the Anti-Masonic excitement deepened, and a party with this cognomen was organized in Western New York which nominated a candidate for Governor in 1828, who received about one-tenth of the vote polled in that State. The crusade was not confined to the Empire State, but in Massachusetts, Vermont and Ohio, hot-beds of all sorts of isms, Anti-Masonry took deep root and thrived for a time. The fact is that wherever there was a Puritanical settlement, there this political jugglery seemed most to be admired.

However, the following year (1829) "the storm began to rage in Pennsylvania," sweeping down from the northern tier of counties. On the 24th of June, 1829, the first Anti-Masonic Convention was held in the Court House in Harrisburg.

There is only a brief notice of that convention to be found in the Harrisburg "Pennsylvania Reporter" for June 26 and July 3, 1829. There were thirteen counties represented and thirty-four delegates, one-fourth of the latter being from Lancaster county. Addresses were made by Samuel Park and Charles Ogle, Esquires, and by Frederick Whittlesy, of the Central Anti-Masonic Committee of New York. Over one-third of the delegates were of New York or New England birth. Joseph Ritner was placed in nomination for Governor.

We have no knowledge as to the contents of Mr. Middlewarth's letter, as referred to in the following reply thereto, from the prominent members of Lodge No. 21, as culled from the "Reporter" for the 18th Sept., 1829, and to which that unscrupulous politician never replied:

HARRISBURG, Aug. 31, 1829.

*Hon. Mr. Middlewarth:*

SIR.—In your letter to the "Corresponding Committee of Union County," you have stated in substance, that, a freemason, previous to the meeting of the Convention of the fourth of March last, proposed, that if you would become a Mason, he would procure your nomina-

tion as the gubernatorial candidate, and the same time pointed out the mode and manner by which the degree could be conferred. We, as members of the Masonic fraternity, indignantly deny that Masonry is now, or ever has been a political engine; or that either its principle or its practice justify a proposition similar to that, which you say was made. Therefore we respectfully request you to name the individual, who has violated those sacred maxims by which every Mason is governed. Your own sense of justice will tell you, that as the charge is calculated to cast odium on the whole fraternity, it is nothing but reasonable, they should have an opportunity of vindicating themselves, by exposing the individual who has thus violated the principles of the order. Your answer is respectfully requested, as soon as your convenience will admit.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

N. B. WOOD,  
 DAVID KRAUSE,  
 GEO. R. HORTER,  
 MATTHEW McKELLY,  
 JOHN A. STEHLEY,  
 HENRY BEADER,  
 SAMUEL DOUGLAS,  
 JOHN CAMERON,  
 SAMUEL BRENIZER,  
 SIMON CAMERON.

Mr. Ritner received at the election in October fifty-one thousand votes out of a poll of one hundred and thirty thousand, being defeated by George Wolf, the Democratic candidate. In many of the counties, candidates were placed on the ticket for the Assembly, a few of whom were elected. This partial success in Pennsylvania inspired others with hope, and gave impetus to the new-fledged party. On the 11th of September, 1830, a self-constituted Congress of Anti-Masons assembled in Philadelphia, "convoked for the purpose of sealing the doom of Freemasonry." This so-called Congress issued a call for a National Anti-Masonic Convention to meet in the city of Baltimore in September, 1831. This body met, and nominated William Wirt, of Maryland, for President, and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. The resolutions passed by that body show conclusively the bigotry and the unprincipled character of the men comprising the same.

It forms very entertaining reading now-a-days to peruse the Anti-Masonic almanacs, circulars, newspapers, "hideous revelations" of Freemasonry and other secret societies, and the wonder is that the self-styled respectable devotees of Anti-Masonry would have allowed these "Rituals" and "Lights" to come into their families, with the sensational picture-representations of the "evils" they were praying to see destroyed. In some instances the "cuts" as well as the pretended "exposé" were vulgar and indecent; but what of it to individuals blinded by bigotry, of revolutionary tendencies and swayed by designing knaves and political tricksters!

In 1832 the Anti-Masons nominated Ritner as their candidate for Governor, but he was again defeated by Governor Wolf. Two years later they succeeded in having control of the Legislature, the leader of which seems to have been a Vermont Yankee, Thaddeus Stevens, who was sent as a representative from Adams county. From all parts of the State memorials poured into the halls of the Assembly, "stating that the Society of Freemasons had become dangerous to the free institutions of the Commonwealth—that men belonging to that Order were by their obligations totally incompetent to act as jurors or arbitrators in cases wherein a Freemason and another citizen were the parties, and praying for relief." These were followed up by others "asking for an inquiry into the evils of Masonry."

Then began the jugglery of all sorts of nefarious bills—the titles of some of these being, "An act to suppress secret societies bound together by secret and unlawful oaths," "An act concerning unlawful oaths," and others of like character, imposing a penalty on all who administer, accept or receive such oath or obligation. In addition a committee was appointed to investigate Freemasonry. As intimated, the master of this investigation was he who at the close of a long public life was by his admirer who knew nothing of his early political doings, denominated the "Great Commoner," and whose memory, despite his political chicanery in early years, we hold in kindly remembrance. We have not come up to praise Caesar but to bury him. Like that of Lord Byron,

the life of Thaddeus Stevens was embittered by infirmities over which he had no control. At the period when Anti-Masonry reared its hydra-head, he was the acknowledged leader of the minority party in the halls of the Assembly, and embracing that monstrosity he became a misguided zealot. Apart from political motives—he had good (?) reason to be opposed to the Masonic Fraternity—his physical condition forbade his being made a Mason and he *well* knew it. It has been asserted, but with what shadow of truth we know not, that he had been “rejected” by his home Masonic Lodge in Vermont. Be that as it may, he was naturally of a sour disposition, and vindictive to an infinite degree. As chairman of the committee of 1834-35, he formulated a bill entitled “An act to prohibit the administration and reception of Masonic, Odd Fellows and all other secret judicial oaths, obligations, and promises in the nature of oaths,” presenting the same accompanied by an elaborate report. This report consists chiefly of disgruntled opinions—and atrocious tirades against the opposition of those in power who came under his ban. The minority report, however, of Mr. Patterson, of Armstrong county, answers so many of Mr. Stevens’ assertions that we give it in full:

That, after maturely deliberating upon the subject and prayers of the petitioners, and considering the limited powers granted to your committee, having neither the power to send for persons and papers, nor to receive such testimony as might be voluntarily tendered to them, your committee have concluded that the only course left them to pursue is to submit such facts and conclusions as have come within their knowledge, and as in their judgment they think true and correct.

Anti-masonry appears to your committee, in its most honest form, to be an opposition to the principles and practices of certain citizens who belong to a society called freemasons; the history of which, and the allegations both for and against them, are, in the opinion of your committee, too fanciful and unimportant to occupy the time of the legislature, or the money of the people, especially at the present crisis, when they can be devoted to so many more valuable and patriotic objects.

Difference of opinion, and even of principles, is the birthright of a republican, and may honestly exist among citizens of the same community; and the beauty and utility of republican governments,

in preference to despotic and arbitrary states, consist principally in the extended liberty which it insures to its citizens of thought, word and action. Our constitution and bill of rights wisely guaranties this freedom to the people of Pennsylvania in its most liberal extent. We are not prepared to recommend to the House any suppression or limitation whatever to this liberty so dearly bought and so highly prized.

The questions between masonry and anti-masonry are of a nature better fitted for discussion in the columns of the press, the halls of moral science, and the sacred desk or pulpit, than in the Capitol of legislation. Your committee think it equally dignified to inquire and legislate on the fantastic fashions of the bonnets and frocks of our "last and best gift" as on the vanities of masonry and anti-masonry. If we admire one for the sake of the being and beauty it envelops, we must tolerate the other for the sake of that liberty which allows it.

Anti-masonry wishes you to cast a public and legislative censure on masonry. This would be altogether inconsistent with our own recorded journals, which bear unequivocal testimony of the gratitude and applause bestowed in your House on many illustrious masonic characters, such as Washington, La Fayette, and Franklin. Your committee cannot consent to approve a faction which calumniate the memory of the founders of our republic, who have received the hearty, sincere, and unlimited approbation of the legislature and the people of Pennsylvania.

Masonry professes to have aided in the perilous hours of our revolution in maintaining the sacred cause of independence and of liberty; and that it has mitigated, by sea and land, the horrors of warfare, and spread the mantle of love and charity over the blood and carnage of battle. It professes to have given bread and life, food and protection to the prisoners of war; and in peace it professes to inculcate the virtues of charity and honesty. But your committee does not wish to be understood as recommending masonry. We are not masons, and have no peculiar motive or inclination to support the institution, except those to which we are driven by that unjust principle of anti-masonry, which includes all in the general proscription who will not join in the chase, and assist in running down their prey.

Anti-masonry owes its origin to the same latitudes which produced the celebrated blue-lights and blue-laws, and golden bibles, and Mormon religion, and seems akin to the similar infatuation instituted against the fairer sex at Salem for witchcraft, who were tied by their legs and arms, and thrown into deep water, to swim if witches, and be burnt; if innocent, simply to drown. The ordeal and justice of anti-masonry seems equally equitable and wise. The annals of our

country have condemned such past folly, and your committee cannot sanction the present.

Anti-masonry comes from the land of notions, and is quite unadapted to the climate, common sense, and sober feelings of Pennsylvania. It aspires to public honours, without the stamp of merit. It envies the possession of office, and influences that power and that respectability which it feels not to be its own. It is ignorantly culpable of sophism, which confounds causes and effects. Unable to appreciate that kind of merit which acquires character, office, and popularity, it ignorantly and absurdly ascribes to masonic influence or magic, that rank and those honours which the people have bestowed on simple merit. Your committee think that anti-masons thus libel our country, its government, and its constitutional authorities. Anti-masonry endeavours to force us into the belief of slanders which would unhinge our government, and destroy the power and efficiency of all legal authority in the land. It alleges that a majority of our public officers, of all kinds, legislative, judicial, and executive, are virtually perjured men: that they are bound by masonic obligations, in certain cases, to violate their oaths of allegiance, their oaths of office, and their judicial oaths:—and that they do so by a masonic power, paramount to the constitution and laws of the land.

Anti-masonry absurdly denounces, as a mysterious institution, full of guilt and blood, a society of which your committee suppose ten or fifteen thousand of our most useful, intelligent, and eminent citizens, of all parties, are members, and to which, we understand, any and every citizen may be admitted, upon payment of certain dues, and compliance with certain rules. It ascribes to the masonic society as a crime, that political influence which merely results from the habits of association, friendship, and confidence, equally resulting from all good societies and families, religious, moral, scientific, mercantile, and benevolent; thus proclaiming itself an enemy to the social ties which bind mankind together—the poisoner of the better feelings and charities of life, and the disseminator of that enmity and discord between man and man, which must destroy our Union and Republic. It denounces the masonic society as a criminal political society,—though the constitution and customs of our country authorize even political societies, such as the Tammany Society, the Washington Association, the Jackson Clubs,—coincidents of political liberty and free government, and which despotism has in vain endeavoured to suppress, even in Europe and Turkey. It would seem to be the same spirit of persecution which consigned thousands of Christians to the stake and scaffold, to the flames and prison, for their peculiarities and meetings, in the darkest ages of arbitrary ignorance. It would again oppress and annihilate all who do not concur in its own singular fanaticisms.

Under these, and such pretences, it invites and solicits the aid and assistance of the legislature of Pennsylvania, to a kind of hunt, crusade, or proscription of its own fellow citizens, against our relations, fathers, brothers, and companions, against our public officers and fellow Christians.

It invites the House and the people to a disfranchisement and oppression of thousands of citizens to whom the Constitution and the laws have guaranteed equal rights. It hopes and professes to deprive them of the elective franchise, of the right of holding offices, of the right to be sworn as jurors or witnesses, or of sitting as judges. It would deprive them, in short, if not of life, of liberty, reputation, and property, and of the means of acquiring or defending them.

Nothing could cause the folly and madness which so characterizes anti-masonry but the fact that such a general proscription of their fellow citizens would give the anti-masonic party the absolute monopoly of the offices, of the bench, and legislature of the Commonwealth, which your committee think they ardently covet.

It has been intimated that lodges of ambitious and enterprising anti-masons, seeking a settlement south of their nativity, have been formed, thus to invade, instruct, and govern that Pennsylvania which we are bound to protect and defend, in all the ancient, inherent, and chartered rights of the American people.

No facts have come to our knowledge, which imputes or establishes guilt on any mason in Pennsylvania. Certain books, romances, pamphlets, and almanacs have been sold and circulated with regard to masonic crimes in New York, where society has been in a measure disorganized, and even the venerable deceased father of their prosperity, the late De Witt Clinton, did not escape the arrows of anti-masonic slander.

With regard to these books, charges, and allegations, we are bound to believe every man innocent till he is proved to be guilty, and neither your committee nor the House have any power or right to try or ascertain the truth by authentic or legal evidence. That right and duty belongs to New York, and we have no right to legislate or judge the culprits of our sister state. Our duty herein is expressly defined by the Constitution of the United States, which we have sworn to support or obey. Article iv, section 1. "Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state." If therefore murders, abductions, perjuries, and conspiracies have been perpetrated in New York, redress must be sought to her own tribunals and legislature. There is no doubt but justice will be obtained there, or crime punished, if crime exists. The legislature of Pennsylvania is bound constitutionally to give to her judicial proceedings full faith and credit, and we are bound to believe her competent to the task of maintain-

ing justice within her own dominion. And if crime should be committed by mason or anti-mason within Pennsylvania, your committee have full confidence in the integrity and ability of the judiciary department of this Commonwealth to hear, try, and determine, and punish, if guilty, according to law. either or both, if necessary, be they king, priest, knight, master, apprentice, anti-lecturer, or what not. Therefore your committee offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That your committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The transactions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the year 1834-35 were only the precursors of the events of 1835-36—events which, if successful, would have destroyed the free institutions of our State. But the firmness and fortitude exhibited by Governor Wolf and others throughout those trying times, only exhibited the purity of their intentions and established the Masonic institution on a firmer basis; that basis being the warmest affection of the heart, breathing love to God and love to man.



## CHAPTER IX.

### THE STEVENS LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

At the Gubernatorial election in October, 1835, owing to an unfortunate defection in the Democratic ranks, whereby there were two nominees for that office, Governor Wolf and Henry A. Muhlenberg, Joseph Ritner was elected to the highest office of the State by a minority vote. In possession of both the executive and legislative branches of the State government, the Anti-Masons were determined to carry out various unlawful measures with a high hand. No sooner did the session of the Legislature open in December following than did the High Priest of Anti-Masonry, Mr. Stevens, bring in a bill entitled "An Act to suppress secret societies, bound together by secret and unlawful oaths," while both Houses were deluged with petitions, "praying God an investigation into the evils of Freemasonry."

On the 15th of December the oath of office, as required by the Constitution of the Commonwealth, was administered to Joseph Ritner by the Speaker of the Senate, after which His Excellency addressed the members of both Houses. In this inaugural he used the following language:

"The supremacy of the laws, and the equal rights of the people, whether threatened or assailed by individuals or by secret sworn associations. I shall, so far as may be compatible with the constitutional power of the executive, endeavour to maintain, as well in compliance with the known will of the people, as from obligations of duty to the Commonwealth. In these endeavours I shall entertain no doubt of zealous co-operation by the enlightened and patriotic legislature of the state. The people have willed the destruction of all secret societies, and that will cannot be disregarded."

Four days after, on motion of Mr. Stevens himself, all the petitions were referred to a committee consisting of "Messrs. Stevens, Cox, Huston, of Fayette; Spackman and Frew, with power to send for persons and papers."

Preliminary to the investigation the following standing interrogatories were adopted by the committee:

1st. Are you or have you been a freemason; how many degrees have you taken, and by what Lodge or Chapter were you admitted?

2nd. Before or at the time of your taking each of these degrees, was an oath or obligation administered to you?

3rd. Can you repeat the several oaths or obligations administered to you or any of them? If so, repeat the several oaths, beginning with the Entered Apprentice's and repeat them literally, if possible; if not, substantially. Listen to the oaths and obligations and penalties as read from this book (Allyn's Ritual), and point out any variation you shall find in them taken from the oaths you took. Is there a trading degree?

4th. Did you ever know the affirmation administered in the Lodge or Chapter?

5th. Are there any other oaths or obligations in Masonry than those contained in Allyn's Ritual, and Bernard's Light on Masonry?

6th. Is Masonry essentially the same everywhere?

7th. State the ceremony of initiation in the Royal Arch degrees; and particularly whether any allusion is made to the Scripture scene of the burning bush. State fully how that scene is enacted in the Lodge or Chapter.

8th. Are you a Knight Templar? If so, state fully the obligation and ordinances of the degree. In that degree is wine administered to the candidates out of a human skull? State fully the whole scene. Listen to the account of it as read from this book (Allyn's Ritual), and point out wherein it varies from the genuine oath and ceremony?

9th. Are you a member of the Society of Odd Fellows? If so, when did you join it?

10th. Are oaths and obligations administered in any of the grades or degrees of said society? If so, state all of them with which you are acquainted fully. Listen to the oaths and obligations and penalties, as read from this book ('An Exposition of Odd Fellowship, by a Past Grand Master,' 1835,) and point out any variations you find in them, from the genuine ones administered in regular lodges of Odd Fellows.

11th. State whether the book just read to you contains a correct account of Odd Fellowship, as far as you have advanced therein?"

This "Inquisition" held their first meeting on the 23d of December, and to this Star Chamber they secured the evidence of a man named Shed, who had been imported for the purpose from the State of Ohio. He seems to have resided

in several States, and seems to have arrived at Fort Niagara about the date of Morgan's abduction—learned all about it, and was acquainted with the scoundrel Giddings, who, if his story were true, as well as Shed's ought to have been hung with him. If not true, they were perjured villains. But the High Court of Inquisition were not after martyrs, they were wire-pulling in other directions.

On the second day, 11th January, an individual from Ireland, imported from Massachusetts, stating that he had been advanced as far as the Knight Templar's degree, appeared. He was just the man they wanted. Armed with Allyn, and Bernard, this fellow assented to the truth (?) of every portion of those works read to him. That is what the High Court was constituted for.

The late Executive of the Commonwealth, George Wolf, having been subpoenaed by the committee, sent the following characteristic and forcible letter:

**GENTLEMEN:**

In answer to the writ of subpoena directed to and requiring me to appear before the Committee of the House of Representatives, "to whom were referred the petitions of divers inhabitants of Pennsylvania, praying an investigation into the evils of Freemasonry," I must respectfully enter my solemn protest against a Committee of the House, or the House itself, possessing any authority under the Constitution, to cause a citizen to appear and give evidence, before such Committee touching such a question.

The Constitution is explicit, and declaratory of the personal security of the people, and is the precious repository of the privileges of the freemen of this Commonwealth, which never shall have a wound inflicted upon its sacred reservations, through my person, without a solemn asservation of its principles. What article of the Constitution clothes the House with power to institute such an investigation? What article of that venerated instrument forbids the people from associating together "in pursuit of their own happiness?" If the association is criminal, or in violation of any principle of the Constitution or laws, the mode and manner of suppressing the unlawful combination must be in accordance with the Constitution and laws. I have yet to learn, that an Inquisition, at whose shrine the rights and liberties of the citizen are to be invaded, is authorized by the principles of our institutions; or that any power exists, by which a citizen can be coerced to give testimony before any tribunal, or for any object, other than the investigation of matters at issue, affecting the

rights of persons or things. When an investigation is instituted by the Legislature, touching the official conduct of a public officer, the power of coercing the attendance of witnesses is unquestioned; or whenever the proceeding is in obedience to the Constitution, but beyond that instrument, which is the only safeguard of the rights of the people, they cannot go.

If it was or is unlawful for men to associate together as masons, let him who violates the law abide the penalty. Yet punishment should be inflicted only by the judgment of his peers, and the laws of the land. Among the indefeasible, inherent rights, secured to every citizen, are those of "acquiring and possessing reputation." When this great and important right is to be assailed, it behooves the man whose reputation is to be prostrated, to guard against any and every infringement of all the means of defense available to him by the Constitution. Is it possible, in this Country of equal rights, that, because a man, at one period of his life, was a member of the masonic order, he is to be placed beyond the pale of the laws, and prosecuted and persecuted as an outlaw? Establish the principle as to this peculiar society, and a precedent is formed, which may, in the course of time, reach every religious denomination or association. Violate the great principle, which declares, that "no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience," as well as that which proclaims that "all men are born equally free and independent," and there is an end of liberty. It is at the threshold such assumptions of rights must be combated; and I must be excused for declining to lend myself a willing instrument to gratify an idle curiosity, or to minister to the prying inquisitiveness of a superstitious prejudice and ignorance on the one hand, or the designing artifices of reckless demagoguism on the other. In making this declaration, I disclaim all intention of disrespect to the House of Representatives, or its Committee; the allusion is simply to the operating causes to which we are indebted for the intended investigation.

The Masonic Institution existed prior to, and at the period of, the adoption of the Constitution. It embraced within the number of its members, many of the purest patriots, and wisest statesmen of the Revolution—men, whose minds were deeply interested with the principles of civil liberty, and whose devotion to the rights of man had been sealed with their blood. Vigilant as these patriots were in guarding the rights of the citizen, we find no provision in our Constitution or laws, prohibiting the existence of such associations. In every country where the people have rights, which are acknowledged by the Government, the right of association has not been questioned; it is only among despots and slaves that it is forbidden. It was, therefore, lawful to form such societies, when I became a member; and to belong to the order is not yet in contravention of any law.

If then, no law has been violated, why call upon an individual to give evidence touching a lawful association? If unlawful, why call upon him to criminate himself? And why compel him to violate a confidence reposed, under the penalty of imprisonment if he refuses to sacrifice his honour and his rights? The Masonic Institution, so far as my knowledge of it extends, inculcates obedience to the laws of the Country, and the practice of every moral virtue congenial to the precepts of the highest standard of moral excellence. In all its principles, it is entirely unconnected with the political conflicts of the day;—so far as I am acquainted with its objects or its design, they are essentially charitable—and I am free to say, that it never can for one moment have the slightest influence in elections, or in judicial proceedings, unless prostituted from its original purity; and I have no reason to believe that the members of that society are less pure in morals, or less patriotic in sentiment and action, than any similar number of other American citizens. Entertaining the highest respect for the House of Representatives, and for the Committee emanating from their authority, it is with reluctance I am constrained, by principles coeval with civil liberty itself, to question the power claimed, as in direct contravention of constitutional rights, and an infringement of principles on which rests the foundation of American liberty.

Disavowing, therefore, any and even the remotest intention of disrespect to the House of Representatives, or to the Committee of its appointment, I feel myself bound by considerations of duty, which I owe, not more to myself individually than to the freemen of Pennsylvania generally, to resist by all lawful means, every encroachment, under what pretence soever the same may be made, upon the rights of conscience; every attempt, however specious, to abridge the privilege of the citizen, or to infringe in any the slightest degree upon the liberties and the immunities of the people, as secured to them individually and collectively by the Constitution.

And to this end, I respectfully but solemnly repeat my protest against, and utterly deny the right of the Committee of the House of Representatives itself, or of any other human power, to interfere with my constitutional rights as a free Citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, with my privileges as a free agent, or with the indulgence of my predilections to form such associations, not prohibited by law, nor violating any provision of the Constitution, as I may from time to time think proper;—or to interrogate me concerning the same, or to compel me to answer in any wise, in relation thereto.

I therefore respectfully decline appearing before the Committee, as required by the subpoena. I do this with less reluctance, as there are numerous other members of the Association, both in and out of the House of Representatives, whose knowledge on the subject of Masonry is doubtless much more accurate and minute than my own

(not having visited a lodge, nor paid any attention to the subject, for the last fifteen or twenty years), and who possibly differ with me in the opinion, in regard to the constitutional principles which I entertain.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE WOLF.

Harrisburg, Jan. 11, 1836.

To the Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom were referred petitions of divers inhabitants of Pennsylvania, praying an investigation into the evils of Free Masonry.

Such contumacy was not to be allowed, and the committee recommended to the House that attachments be issued to compel the attendance of George Wolf and others, delinquent witnesses, before the committee. The House refused by a large majority to issue the same. Several of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania were brought before the committee, all of whom declined to be sworn. Past Grand Master Brother George M. Dallas, who for many years was the proxy of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, and in after years was Vice-President of the United States, appeared and read his protest; and as this is noted for its rigid adherence to the Constitution, it finds a place in this connection:

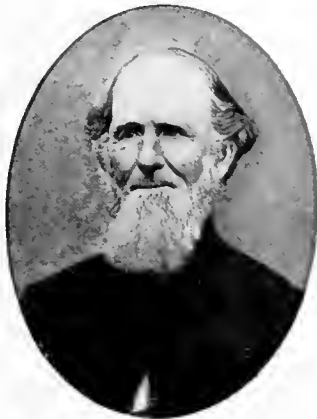
Gentlemen of the Committee:

I am a citizen of Pennsylvania by birth and constant residence. Having imbibed in early youth, I still retain a strong sense of the free spirit of her institutions; and am unconscious of ever having, directly or indirectly, intentionally or inadvertently, committed an act or uttered a sentiment repugnant to her constitution, inconsistent with her laws, injurious to her morals, or derogatory to her character. My present purpose is to do that which, under existing circumstances, best harmonizes with my past life, and with an unabated devotion to her highest, purest, and most lasting interests.

I am a member of the society of freemasons. It is more than twenty years since I became so. At that period the example of the wisest and truest patriots, of Dr. Franklin, Gen. Washington, of Gen. Warren, of Gen. La Fayette, and of many near and dear friends, were naturally alluring. Public opinion designated the association as alike virtuous, useful, and harmless; and legislation, which never discountenanced the connexion, subsequently and expressly encouraged its continuance by signal marks of approval. In passing through the forms of admission, I voluntarily assumed obligations



John H. Berryhill.



Benjamin Parke, LL. D.



Gen. Simon Cameron.



Robert L. Muench.



William H. Egle, M. D.





and duties in themselves perfectly compatible with the paramount obligations and duties of a citizen to his country, and tributary to the pursuits of enlarged philanthropy. If in the spheres of the institution beyond what is termed the Master's degree—spheres which I have not entered—or in other regions of its existence, there are, as I cannot believe, practices or ceremonies opposite in their tendencies, they are irreconcilable with its essential aims and true character. Certainly of any such I am entirely ignorant. It is however not my design or wish to eulogize or defend freemasonry—I am neither authorized or required to do so—my only object is distinctly to explain and justify my own personal attitude and actions in regard to this Committee.

The ninth article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, entitled a *Declaration of Rights*, sets forth, and unalterably establishes, "the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government." It was intended by this article to guaranty the citizen against the inroads of powers, exercised from whatever quarters, and under whatsoever pretext—and it is formally declared, "that everything in it is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate." It is above the reach of legislation. We have no "omnipotence of parliament." Neither this Committee, nor the House of Representatives, nor the General Assembly, nor all the organized departments of the government united, can touch, in order to evade or violate, any one of its provisions. It is a sacred repository of the practical and substantial rights and liberties of the people, enumerated and reserved—inherent and indefeasible. When these shall be supinely yielded up, the freedom of which we now justly boast, must become illusory and vapid.

As a private citizen of Pennsylvania, I claim, with especial reference to this article of her constitution, to possess and to enjoy the rights and liberties which no earthly power can abridge or destroy—nor will I consent, when mindful of the gratitude I owe to the community at large, to be, in the slightest degree, accessory to the mischiefs which a surrender or waiver of those rights and liberties, on an occasion so ostensible as this, might produce. I will not consent that human authority shall, "in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience." I will not consent to discredit the declaration that "the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the inviolable rights of man." I will not consent to consider as idle and nugatory the emphatic precaution, that "the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures." I will not consent to the validity of any "ex post facto law." In a word, I will not consent to hold my rights and liberties of private intercourse, private sentiment, and private business, subject to the domiciliary visita-

tions, the changeable majority, or the ideal policy of any body of men whatever.

I understood this Committee to be empowered by the House of Representatives to investigate what are called the evils of freemasonry, and for that purpose to send for persons and papers; and I am summoned by subpoena, tested by Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., its Chairman, from my home, family, and professional pursuits, to attend here, in order to communicate, as a witness under oath, what I may know in relation to the subject of inquiry.

The society of freemasons is, in this state, strictly of a private nature. It is not incorporated. Like other voluntary associations, it is neither formed nor forbidden by law. Without, therefore, pausing to illustrate and enforce the remark that it would be equally constitutional to investigate the evils of the Society of Friends, or other societies of religion, or societies of politicians, or societies of convivial gayety, or of any of the countless combinations of partnership by which men strive to realize calmness of conscience, the enjoyment of life and liberty, the acquisition and protection of property and reputation, and the pursuit of happiness, I respectfully affirm to this committee my absolute conviction, that the proceeding which attempts, under the forms of legislation and through my own agency, to pry into, expose, condemn, and ridicule my personal doings and relations with this body of citizens, is as utterly inconsistent with the tenor and terms of the constitution as its expansion to similar cases would be fatal to freedom.

Superadded to the considerations at which I have thus glanced, it is impossible for me to be insensible to the just dictates of personal honour. Assuredly this sentiment should never restrain any one from denouncing what is criminal or dishonest, and were I acquainted with anything of that nature in the operation and tendencies of freemasonry, nothing could bind me to silence. But I was received by this association into its own confidence, upon my own application. I have been allowed a knowledge of the modes in which its members identify each other, and avoid deceptions upon their benevolence. At a time when neither law, nor public opinion, nor my own conscience, suggested a doubt of its correctness, I engaged myself to secrecy, and I cannot, without a sense of treachery and degradation which would embitter all my future life, prove false to my promise. Better, by far, endure the penalties of alleged contumacy, be they what they may.

I have thought it due to the Committee and to myself to preface, by these explanatory remarks, my refusal to be sworn.

GEORGE M. DALLAS.

At the subsequent meeting the Rev. William T. Sprole, who was a very frequent visitor to Lodge No. 21, appeared

before the committee, asked to hear the oath, which was repeated to him, when he declined taking the oath, and read the following:

To the Committee appointed by the Honourable the House of Representatives, convened in Harrisburg, to inquire into the evils of freemasonry, I submit the following as reasons inducing me to refuse giving testimony on oath, concerning the order.

I do not feel at liberty to answer any interrogatory, where the supposed intention of the interrogator is rather to gratify personal antipathies, than to obtain information; unless convinced that such a course will result in the promotion of public order or private good. This committee, if there be any meaning in the resolution under which they act, have been thought to affirm, at least by implication, that the order is an evil. The reasonableness of this conclusion appears to be with themselves a subject of debate, else why urge disclosures that shall acquaint them with reasons to sustain the course now taken? Why collect witnesses from abroad to deepen and confirm their admitted suspicions? I am, therefore, required to sustain a premature judgment by criminating myself. I am expected to bear witness against the evils of freemasonry, by declaring first what those evils are! If the committee knew that the craft is an evil, why seek additional testimony? If the fact of my sustaining a connexion with the lodge, be tortured to an overt act, the law comes in, and by its decisions I am prepared to abide.

If I am as yet without accusation which is based on proof, what else can the committee require, unless it be to witness the puerile conduct of one, who is prepared to criminate himself for the sole gratification of the "powers that be?"

"The Bill of Rights" secures to me as an individual, the privilege of pursuing the advice of my own conscience, where my conduct does not violate the laws of the land. I contend that as a citizen, as a man, and as a preacher of the Gospel, neither my public ministrations, nor my private intercourse, have furnished a warrant for the inquisitorial cognizance of any court, civil or ecclesiastical. While I continue a member of this community I shall ever hold myself free to assume any obligation that does not induce an infraction of civil, relative, or personal duties. If I am deprived of this liberty, so much of the Declaration of Independence as speaks of "unalienable rights" is to me an enigma; while these institutions, designed to preserve the same, must appear impotent and useless.

Yet the committee, without pointing to any act of my own in connexion with the order, that betrays an ignorance of my duty to God or man, would have me sign away my rights without promising an equivalent. My conduct is open, and I pray its investigation; but do not suppose that I can fall so far below myself, as to wink at an in-

fringement of those rights, which are dear to me as a man and a Christian. If I am forcibly deprived of liberty of conscience, I submit; while in the midst of involuntary degradation, I shall ever cherish a noble indifference for the wrath and violence of my kindred dust.

I deem the whole matter of the present investigation as the result of misguided popular excitement, and as claiming a servile submission on my part, which, if rendered, would publish to the world, ignorance of my privileges, and establish a precedent, which, if carried out, would burst every ligament now binding us to others, and involve our fair republic in all the horrors of anarchy and misrule. In my humble judgment, to submit, unless compelled, would dishonour the law of the state, which, as a good citizen, I am bound to support and protect; it would afford a specimen of tolerated correction which might encourage restless spirits in future to seek a name and place, by creating popular excitement; it would be aiding the multiplication of firebrands, which, if not speedily extinguished, may consume our happiness as a nation, and reduce to smouldering, those bulwarks that now bid proud defiance to the ruthless aggressor.

Such is my belief, and respectfully do I now declare it to the committee. I have spoken conscientiously, and in the fear of God. If I am wrong, I desire to be convinced of my error.

In answer to the summons of the committee, I am here. I have not troubled myself to inquire after the extent of its powers, nor the probable consequence of its creation; one thing I know, that no man, nor any men, shall compel me to do violence to my conscience. I must also add, that your subpoena was wholly unexpected; it found me in the midst of my peaceful labours, acting as a minister of Christ. I have been dragged from the altar, constrained to relinquish the privacy of study, the fireside, and the domestic mercy seat, and, contrary to all my habits, thrown into the midst of an excitement as foreign to my wishes as to my spirit. How it is, that one without sustaining any relation to politics or party, who was never found at the ballot-box nor in any caucus, and who has invariably shunned even an expression of opinion concerning any political question, should be singled out in this summary manner, and made a gazing-stock for others, is hard to be discovered. Yet since I am here, I claim no sympathy from the committee. I ask no charitable exception to be taken in my case. Gentlemen, if you are willing to convert yourselves into a modern Juggernaut, roll on! But remember the words of Him who came down from Heaven to teach, "He who offendeth one of these little ones, 'twere better that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he cast into the depths of the sea."

WILLIAM T. SPROLE.

The Rev. Mr. Sprole had not quite concluded when the chairman of the committee, with rage, rose up, stamped his foot, and cried, "Silence! Sit down! you have insulted the Legislature—not another word." At the same session of this Star Chamber Inquisition, Francis R. Shunk, a Past Master of Lodge No. 21, was called. He refused to be sworn, as the other free citizens of the Commonwealth had done, and read the protest which follows:

To Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., Chairman.

The undersigned, a citizen of the state of Pennsylvania, has been served with a writ of subpoena by the serjeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives of the said state, requiring him, on the 11th of January, 1836, to appear before a Committee of said House, of which you are chairman, "To whom were referred (as stated in the writ) petitions of divers inhabitants of Pennsylvania, praying for an investigation into the evils of Freemasonry," and to testify his knowledge touching the matters aforesaid.

The undersigned is a freeman of Pennsylvania; he is neither a seceding nor renouncing mason, but he is a Freemason. He is under no engagements as a Freemason that interfere in the remotest degree with his duties as a citizen, his fealty to the Constitution, or submission to the laws of his Country. In the exercise of one of the plainest rights secured by the Constitution, he has joined the Masonic institution. In doing this he has violated no law, but exercised his own rights without interfering with the rights of others.

The evils of Freemasonry, which, by the writ served upon the undersigned, are the subject of investigation on trial before the committee, embrace, as promulgated by the anti-masons, almost every crime that can degrade human character, and render man infamous.

In the summary of anti-masonick faith, announced by the chairman of this Committee, and recorded on pages 45 and 46 of the first volume of the Journal of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania of the session of 1834-5, and in his letter to Genl. Harrison, of the 16th of November last, are the following among some other high crimes and misdemeanors:

"It is said that the masonick institution is injurious to the rights, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. It involves great moral and political evils;—strikes at the root of religion and equal rights;—prevents the wholesome enactment and due administration of laws;—corrupts our legislative halls, executive officers and courts of justice; and converts the trial by jury into an engine of masonick fraud."

The undersigned, so far as he has knowledge of the masonick institution, or is individually implicated, explicitly denies the truth of

the criminal charges promulgated against the institution, and against freemasons; and he as explicitly denies the right of any tribunal (whatever name it may assume, or whatever terms it may use in the trial, not used in courts of judicature), other than the courts established by the Constitution, or by the Legislature under the provisions of the Constitution, to try or investigate the charges which are said to be the evils of Freemasonry, and the subject of investigation or trial before the Committee. The limits of executive, legislative, and judicial power are too distinctly marked, and the right of trial by jury is too firmly secured by the Constitution to admit of a doubt in the mind of the undersigned upon this subject.

He has voluntarily appeared before the Committee on the day designated in the writ of subpoena, and has regularly attended the sittings of the committee; and whilst he entertains due respect for every member of the Committee personally, resting upon the Constitution of his Country, and in vindication of rights secured by that sacred instrument, he enters this protest against the jurisdiction of the Committee, and respectfully but firmly denies that the judicial power is vested in the Committee to compel him to answer under oath before them touching the premises.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Mr. Stevens reported to the House on the 20th the names of all the witnesses who had declined and refused to be sworn before the committee, stating that "the refusal to be sworn was usually accompanied with a written defense of the course pursued by the party; and generally with a defense of the principles and practices of Masonry. Such statements, however, were in no instances sworn to, and such of the witnesses as were called upon to swear to their statements, refused to do so. The conduct and language of the parties was generally decorous and respectful to the committee and to the House. The committee are pained, however, to be compelled to say, that to this there were two exceptions. The manner and unwritten language of George M. Dallas before and to the committee was indecorous and insolent. The matter and sentiments contained in the paper read by Rev. Wm. T. Sprole, was disorderly and insulting, both to the committee and to the House of Representatives; charging conduct, and imputing motives to both, which the dignity of neither could tolerate." They requested therefore that these contumacious witnesses be

brought to the bar of the House to answer for a contempt committed against that body.

In obedience thereto the House of Representatives voted, by 47 yeas to 43 noes, that all of the Brethren summoned should be arrested, and brought to the bar of the House to be sentenced for contempt.

On January 21, 1836, this resolution was attempted to be carried into effect, but the House faltered in its purpose of punishment, and when amendment after amendment had been offered, as to the disposition of the unruly witnesses, the House adjourned to the following day, and then discharged them. But this was not the end of the persecution. Shortly after, an unsuccessful effort was made to procure the passage of an Act fining every one \$100 who should administer a secret oath in a Masonic Lodge.

On January 27, 1836, all of the Brethren who had been summoned before the Legislature issued a sworn statement to the public, justifying their action in refusing to take the oath tendered them, and denying that Freemasonry was an engine of political or religious sectarianism, that its secrets could injuriously affect the morals of its members, or that there was aught in it at variance with Charity, Friendship, Knowledge or Industry.

Ludicrous as all these scenes may appear, the acts of the committee, as contemplated by its chief, were of the most infamous character—outrages upon the constitutional rights of the citizen. Disgusted and chagrined at the decision of the House, Mr. Stevens made a report which for false statements and vindictive spirit remains unequalled in all the nefarious legislation of our State. Not one of the positions he said that he satisfactorily established was true, basing all his testimony on that of subpoenaed witnesses from New England or New York at "so much a head." There was not a single individual who was known to any member of the Assembly or to the general citizen, even the seceding Masons of this State who acknowledged that the revelations of Freemasonry as made by Allyn, Bernard or Morgan, were genuine. In this report, Mr. Stevens alludes to three of the

witnesses who entered their protests, with that spirit of vituperation which characterized his whole political life—and hatred for everything human and divine. He says:

“George Wolf, late Governor of this Commonwealth, was among the number of those who obstinately refused obedience to the law. The committee were particularly anxious to procure his testimony. Having had the vast patronage of this great state at his disposal for six years, it was thought that his evidence would confirm or confute the opinion generally entertained among the opponents of secret societies, that official favours were wantonly bestowed on masonic favourites, without regard to merit. Many millions of public money had been expended during his administration, and rumour had charged its wasteful expenditure to the influence of masonic oaths. Some cases were known, and many others were reported, where successful applications for office had been made to him, founded avowedly on the masonic obligation to “prefer a brother” of the lodge. He was believed to have pardoned masonic convicts on the application of members of the lodge, while he refused to extend similar acts of grace to the uninitiated. All these things, he and the fraternity well knew, had been charged against him. Were he innocent, it was due to him to afford a fair opportunity to vindicate his character. If guilty, it was due to public justice to investigate and remove for ever the cause of the iniquity. His personal examination became the more necessary, as he had carefully removed from the public archives all letters, applications, and petitions for office or pardon, upon which he had founded his official conduct.

“The testimony of the late Attorney-General of this Commonwealth, G. M. Dallas, was desirable for similar reasons. It was important for the legislature to know how far the masonic obligations interfered with and perverted the fair administration of justice; how many culprits had escaped prosecution or conviction, through the agency of the secret “signs” of masonry. Instead of obeying the law, and vindicating the institution and his own official conduct from suspicion, he not only refused to testify in obedience to the commands of the House of Representatives, but treated the committee with great personal rudeness and insolence. The proud, rebellious, and kingly spirit engendered by the principles and practices of the lodge, could not be more strikingly illustrated than they were in the unmannerly and imperious conduct of a gentleman usually so polished in his manners, and so republican in his professions. Its blasphemous and self-righteous tendency was apparent in the haughty bearing and irreverent conduct of William T. Sprole, an ordained minister of Christ, who invoked the vengeance of heaven upon the committee for daring thus to treat “one of His little ones.”



Concluding, this High Priest of the Anti-Masonic Inquisition inveighs against his fellow-members of the House, who, after the witnesses were brought forward to the bar of the House, and repeated the contempt of which they had been guilty before the Committee, "discharged them from custody without punishment or censure."

"Truth requires us to state, that the vote assumed a party aspect—every Jackson Van Buren member voting uniformly to protect and screen the Masons. Had they stood alone, a large majority would still have been found vindicating the supremacy of the laws. The other members were divided into political Anti-Masons and Whigs. Every political Anti-Mason (except, perhaps, one or two, whose politics are of a doubtful character) voted for enforcing the law against the contumacious witnesses. With all their numerical and intellectual powers, they stood by the constitution. The Whigs, with one honourable exception, voted with their natural and uniform opponents, the Jacksonmen, in defence of the Lodge. This brief recital is necessary, that the people may judge how far they can confide in "moral" Anti-Masons; in those who boast that they are "neither Masons nor Anti-Masons;" who are proud of their impartiality between right and wrong, of their neutrality between virtue and vice. That they may entertain no false hope of eradicating from their soil Masonry, that curse of their country, until a majority of both branches of the Legislature shall be composed of avowed political Anti-Masons."

And at his request the "Committee to 'Investigate the evils of Freemasonry' were discharged from further consideration of the subject." And here we may state that although the House directed that the "protests" of the witnesses should be published with the report, this was not done; but this was supplemented by the irrelevant affidavit of Ezekiel Birdseye, of Cornwall, Conn., and "An exposure of Odd Fellowship, by a Past Grand." Thus terminated the eventful proceedings of the session of the Legislature of 1835-36—a session which

"was only characterized by the impudent insolence and the overbearing ignorance of a political party, who grasped at and endeavored to bring down to their limited conceptions an institution whose principles and teachings were in accordance with the precepts of the Book of books. That party made one great, one mighty effort to entirely destroy Freemasonry, clothed as she is with the antiquity

of the centuries, but it was only the spasmodic effort of rabid politicians, destitute of every principle, and whose only object was the distribution of public offices and public honors, although destitute of those great moral principles, which is as necessary for individuals as well as a party to possess, if they expect to be successful in governing the people. Their failure pre-eminently proves the position assumed. It is founded on reason and common sense, and the man or the party who endeavors to trample under foot and destroy any institution whose principles are the promotion of brotherly love and charity, thereby indirectly wages war against that Being who has placed man in this world to accomplish a particular destiny, and in the accomplishment of which he is not only to have the aid and assistance of his fellow-man, but when he wanders from the path of rectitude, he is required to throw over his faults and errors the broad mantle of charity. It is by the cultivation of these principles that Masonry has sustained herself amid the convulsions of empires and the establishing of republics; and so long as Masons are true to each other, to their principles, and to the Supreme Architect of the Universe, just so long will they have His approving smiles, and their labors be crowned with preëminent success. The history of the past, the success of the present, and the increasing respectability of our time-honored institution, more than sustain us in these remarks; and we cherish the fond hope that every Mason may cherish these virtues, and practice them in private as well as in public, so that 'our enemies may be confounded and put to confusion.'

Subsequently, as stated, all of the Brethren who had been summoned before the Legislature issued a sworn statement to the public justifying their action in refusing to take the oath tendered them, and denying, as will be seen, that Freemasonry was an engine of political or religious sectarianism:

"The subscribers, citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, were recently summoned before a committee appointed by the House of Representatives, and required to testify as witnesses on oath, in relation to what were called the evils of Freemasonry. They believe it to be a duty to the cause of civil liberty, to the constitution, to the community, to their families, and to themselves, to resist a compulsory examination for that purpose, and they obeyed the dictates of their conscience by respectfully but firmly pursuing that course. Many of them have long ceased to participate in the meeting and deliberations of Masonic societies, and retain in recollection very little more than their general objects, principles, and tendencies; but all of them are able to give to their fellow citizens,

under the most solemn sanctions, and with the pledge of their characters as Christians and men, certain assurances which may be calculated to remove erroneous impressions and to dispel ungenerous suspicion. Appealing, therefore, to the Searcher of all Hearts for the truth of what they say, they declare.

"First. They do not know, and do not believe, that Freemasonry enjoins upon or sanctions in its members any conduct, incompatible with the strictest and purest citizenship, with the most absolute obedience to the laws of their country as paramount to all voluntary rules and regulations, and with the fairest administration of justice.

"Second. That they do not know, and do not believe, that Freemasonry is, or can be made an engine of political party, or religious sectarianism; having always observed and understood that its societies were indiscriminately composed of men hostile in political sentiment and action, and of every religious persuasion.

"Third. That they do not know, and do not believe, that what are termed the secrets of Freemasonry, can impair the personal independence, or injuriously affect the morals of its members.

"Fourth. And that, while humbly sensible that wherever human beings associate or exist, there must be error, misjudgment, and folly in individuals; they do not know, and do not believe, that Freemasonry as a society has for its foundation or cement any principle or motive, at variance with the cardinal ones of charity, friendship, virtue, knowledge, and industry."

This declaration was subscribed to by George M. Dallas, Francis R. Shunk and others, before William Kline, of Harrisburg, and John Binns, of Philadelphia.

An incident occurred about this period which fully exemplified to what lengths the enemies of Freemasonry went. All sorts of crimes or collusions with crimes were imputed to the Craft. As a good lie was worth sticking to, the Anti-Masons did not fail to invent and propagate the most wilful and malicious. Everything that was vile was blamed upon the Fraternity. In these troublous times and darks days a murder was committed on the road between Middletown and Hummelstown. Some part of the female apparel was found hanging on a bush at the side of a small hillock in the woods. It was recognized as belonging to Sophia Garman of the neighborhood, who was missing. Search was at once made, and some one discovered where the earth had been recently disturbed, in the centre of which was a branch of spruce or cedar tree. An investigation resulted in finding

the body of the murdered girl. The people who had been reading Allyn and Bernard at once jumped to the conclusion that this was the work of one who was a Mason. An individual who was last seen with the girl was arrested, and he was supposed to be a member of Lodge No. 21, and so stated. His name was Tom McHenry. In course of time, there being not the least evidence to convict, the accused was declared not guilty. The outside conclusion was that the jury were Masons, and as the accused was a Mason, the result could not be otherwise. What better evidence could be desired for conviction, for on the grave of the victim was found a sprig of evergreen? A careful examination of all the Lodge records go to show that neither the prisoner nor any of the jury belonged to the Lodge, and the latter only acquitted the prisoner because the guilt was not proven. This was denied at the time, but the lie was too good for Anti-Masonic times, and it was given credence. We simply allude to this story from the fact that only a few years ago the question was asked by one of the profane if it was not correct.

No attempt was made at the following session of the Legislature to "investigate the evils of Freemasonry." The leading Anti-Masons were busy in preparing for the coming campaign. The year prior (1835-36), the United States Bank was rechartered as a State institution, the charter of which as a United States institution and a depository had expired, and the bill rechartering the same by the Federal Government had been vetoed by President Jackson. In 1837 the banks all over the country suspended specie payments, and the anti-bank excitement with financial embarrassments was universal and wide-spread. The people became embittered against all banks, and this was taken advantage of by the politicians; while the most incendiary appeals and denunciations were fulminated against the friends and supporters of those institutions.

In 1837-38 the third Constitutional Convention of the State amended that important instrument, chief among the amendments was one limiting the office of the Govern-

nor to not more than two terms of three years each, and one requiring the election by the people of most county officers heretofore appointed by the Governor, with other very radical changes. This with the renewed war-cry of the Anti-Masons, "Down with the Masons and all secret societies," added to the political animosities which entered into the Gubernatorial contest of 1838. During his term of office Ritner was unfortunate in having as his chief advisers men who were not Pennsylvanians by birth—rabid and unscrupulous—who never understood the people they were dealing with, and were leading the Governor headlong into the abyss of infamy. Some of Ritner's acts were wise and prudent, and he is deserving of all praise for his interest in our public school system, of which he was a firm advocate, and it is believed that had he maintained his dignity as the Executive of a great Commonwealth, and called around him those who were patriotic, he might have made a name for himself on the annals of the State. Under the advice of a revolutionary junta he sent forth two pamphlets which gained for him the supreme contempt of all who read them. One was a "Vindication of General Washington from being a Freemason," the other likewise sent in as a message to the Legislature on "The Dangerous Character of the Society of Freemasons." The circulation of these puerile effusions was secured by the Assembly ordering the usual number of copies to be printed for distribution. Along with these there was reprinted at Harrisburg for campaign purposes "A Brief Defence of John the Baptist against foul slander and wicked libel of Freemasons," written by a fellow named Gest.

During Ritner's incumbency a series of letters purporting to have been written by the Governor to his "Kitchen Cabinet" appeared, and was circulated as a campaign document in the subsequent canvass. The authors of this pamphlet were Ovid F. Johnson, afterwards Attorney-General under Governor Porter, and Benjamin Parke, one of the editors of the "Keystone," the Democratic organ, and afterwards a member of Lodge No. 21. The "Kitchen Cabinet" alluded

to were Thaddeus Stevens, Thomas H. Burrowes, and Theophilus Fenn, the latter the editor of the Ritner organ, the Harrisburg "Pennsylvania Telegraph." The work was illustrated with all manner of caricatures.

## CHAPTER X.

### "THE BUCKSHOT WAR."

In 1838, Governor Ritner was renominated by the Fusionist Whig-Anti-Masonic-Abolitionist party for the office of Governor, and David R. Porter, of Huntingdon, by the Democratic organization for the same high office. The campaign was one of remarkable vituperation and personal abuse of the candidates, unparalleled in the history of politics. The chief newspapers, which indulged in this to such an unbridled extent that it would disgrace any political era, were the Harrisburg "Iron Grey," edited by John H. Cox, on the part of the Democracy; and the "Telegraph," edited by Theophilus Fenn, as the Anti-Masonic organ, referred to above. Many of the editorials of the "Telegraph" were written by Thaddeus Stevens, Thomas Burrowes, and James Todd, the Attorney-General. Cox, who was rather a brilliant writer, was assisted by Isaac R. Diller, George W. Crabb, and George M. Dallas; while the Harrisburg "Keystone," the regular Democratic organ, was then edited by William F. Packer, Oramel Barrett, and Benjamin Parke. The "mud-slinging" editors did not mince words; but if the candidates had been guilty of one-tenth the crimes alleged against them, the penitentiary would have been the only place they ought to have gained.

As heretofore remarked, the election of 1838 was without doubt the most exciting ever held in Pennsylvania. The Democrats made a desperate struggle to regain power, while the Anti-Masonic party was quite as confident that they could retain what they already had in their hands, making equally energetic efforts to do so. The appropriations made to public improvements in the State—to the North and West Branch and Wiconisco Canals, to the turnpike and bridge companies, and to the public schools, by the bonus received from the United States Bank, in consideration of the re-

charter of the same—gave such an impulse to these enterprises as to induce the Anti-Masonic managers of the Gubernatorial canvass to imagine that through this means, together with the official patronage, they could retain their political power in the State. So confident were the leaders of both parties that their candidate would win, that betting commenced very early in the campaign, this not being restricted by law or punished as a crime, and thus became the order of the day. Ten and twenty thousand dollar stakes were put up on the result. This made those on both sides who had stakes more earnest and less scrupulous in the means used to accomplish their ends than they otherwise would have been, and filled the country with a kind of political frenzy. Mr. Stevens having secured an appropriation for the completion of his celebrated Gettysburg Railroad, termed by his political opponents the “tapeworm,” a large number of contractors and workmen were engaged upon it. In addition, owing to the destruction, in June, of the Upper Division of the Juniata Canal, the commissioners employed additional mechanics and laborers, and the work was pushed forward to completion. Other internal improvements were also commenced anew, giving employment to large numbers of men, thus causing much anxiety and fear among the Democrats, who had large bets at stake, and creating the suspicion that frauds would be committed to elect Ritner. On the other hand, it was stated by the Anti-Masons that the friends of Governor Porter, who had always controlled the votes of the city and county of Philadelphia, were determined to use all means that ingenuity could employ to secure the election of their candidate and carry the Legislature. It was freely canvassed, but without any authority or verification whatever, that the Democrats were anxious to defeat the amended Constitution, thus leaving the new Governor in possession of the power then bestowed upon him.

At last the election came, and the result showed that David R. Porter was chosen Governor by a majority of 5,540 votes. Immediately upon the result of the election being made



known, Mr. Burrowes, who was the chairman of the Anti-Masonic State Committee, issued a circular to the "Friends of Governor Ritner," calling upon them to demand an investigation of what he stated were alleged frauds committed at the polls, and advising them to "*treat the election held on the 9th of October as if it had never taken place.*" This circular had the desired effect, and the defeated Anti-Masonic and Whig candidates for the Legislature contested the seats of their successful Democratic competitors on the slightest pretext. Apart from the pronouncement of the chairman of the Anti-Masonic State Committee, many assertions were made by prominent Anti-Masons, that if the Democrats carried the Executive and the Legislature it was by fraud, and all sorts of measures were suggested by which the voice of the people would not be recognized. Mr. Stevens boasted at a public meeting in the Court House at Gettysburg that "the Anti-Masons would organize the House, and if Governor Porter were declared elected, the Legislature would elect canal commissioners for three years, and then adjourn before the date fixed by the new Constitution for the inauguration, and that Porter should never be Governor." Other prominent members of that party were just as revolutionary in their threats. It may not be generally known, but there had been a secret meeting composed of Burrowes, Stevens and Fenn, neither of whom was born in Pennsylvania, at which were suggested some strong revolutionary measures. After the excitement was over, the Legislature settled down to business, and, Governor Porter having been inaugurated, it was seriously considered whether these men should not be tried for treason under the law of December 3, 1782.

As the time approached for the meeting of the Legislature on December 4th, trouble was anticipated, and "Committees of Safety" were appointed in nearly all of the counties of the State, while many persons, especially from the districts in which contests were expected, flocked to Harrisburg to witness the result of the struggle. The House of Representatives then consisted of one hundred members; of these, eight were from Philadelphia, whose seats were contested,

and of the remaining members, forty-eight were Democrats and forty-four Anti-Masonic Whigs. The majority of the Senate belonged to the latter party, and consequently promptly organized by the election of Charles B. Penrose as Speaker. In the House, the former clerk read the list of names of members which had been handed to him by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Upon reading the returns of Philadelphia county, it was discovered that the legal returns had been withheld and fraudulent ones, signed by only six of the seventeen return judges, substituted. This had been anticipated, as it had been settled that the returns which proved to be the minority returns should be first received; and the Secretary of the Commonwealth had determined to have them seated, thus compelling the majority to be contestants and to witness the organization of the House. This had been anticipated by the Democrats, who produced and had read the true returns duly certified by the Prothonotary of Philadelphia. The reading of these returns and the seating of the two sets of contesting delegates from Philadelphia county caused the greatest excitement in the House, during which Thaddeus Stevens, Representative from Adams county, moved that that body at once proceed to the election of a Speaker. The clerk then called the roll of Whig and Anti-Masonic members, and declared Thomas S. Cunningham, of Beaver county, elected Speaker. He was conducted to the Speaker's chair, and took his seat. The Democratic members paid very little attention to the movements of the opposition and elected William Hopkins, of Washington county, Speaker. Two members escorted Mr. Hopkins to the platform, where Mr. Cunningham had already been seated. It has been stated that Colonel Thomas B. McElwee, of Bedford county, went up and ordered Mr. Cunningham to surrender the chair to Mr. Hopkins, which he did, taking another that stood near by on the platform. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives thus enjoyed a double-headed organization. The members of the House, of each party, were then sworn in by their respective officers, fifty-two members who elected Mr. Cun-

ningham, and fifty-six members who elected Mr. Hopkins, Speaker. After qualifying all their members, and electing officers and appointing a committee to wait upon the Governor and upon the Senate, to inform them that the House was ready to proceed to business, both bodies adjourned their respective organizations, to meet the next day at ten o'clock. But the Cunningham party did not wait until the time appointed. In the afternoon they met again in the hall, and after their Speaker had called them to order he requested Mr. Spackman, of Philadelphia, to act as Speaker *pro tem*. Some Philadelphians being in the lobby of the hall as spectators, and feeling very indignant at the proceedings of the Cunningham party, then went up to the platform and carried *pro tem*. Speaker Spackman off and set him down in the aisle. This interference from outsiders the Cunningham House had not power to resent, and immediately adjourned in confusion. They afterwards met in Matthew Wilson's hotel, now known as the Lochiel. During these exciting scenes inside the State House, large crowds of people gathered outside the Capitol who were more or less boisterous. Determined and desperate men were there on both sides, threats were made, defiance hurled back and forth, and to the timid the aspect of affairs appeared alarming. Rather than lose his power as master of the Commonwealth, Stevens was willing to cover it all over with blood and ashes. In the meantime he was prudent. He met the conspirators every day in the cellar of Wilson's Hotel, where he kept them screwed to the sticking place by assurances of final success. He answered the doubters by denouncing them as cowards. When Mr. Montelius complained to him of the strain upon his conscience, he told him to "throw conscience to the devil."

While the foregoing incidents were transpiring in the lower House, in the Senate the troubles were of a more complicated character. There were contests for seats in this body from several Senatorial districts. Upon the floor were members of the House, among them Thaddeus Stevens, the leader of the "Stevens Rump House." and the Secretary of

the Commonwealth, Thomas H. Burrowes, of Lancaster, who had gone there with the minority returns. These individuals, who controlled the Executive, as heretofore stated, were of the opinion—at least, they desired the principle laid down—that the first returns received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, whether minority or majority, were to have precedence. In the lobbies at the rear of the Senate Chamber at this juncture was a dense crowd of spectators composed of excited and enraged citizens, some of whom were there out of curiosity, and some for the purpose of preventing the seating of Hanna and Wagner from Philadelphia, either by the form prescribed by law or by intimidation. The spectators, it is true, were noisy and demonstrative, and the sight of the trio of worthies exerting themselves to exclude Senators legally entitled to seats exasperated the lookers-on to such an extent that threats of personal violence were indulged in. The clerk of the Senate proceeded to open and read the returns delivered to him by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. He had reached, opened, and read the returns for the county of Philadelphia, as well as others, when Charles Brown, who had been elected on the majority return, arose and presented to the Speaker what he said was a copy of the true return, alleging that the one furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth was a false one. The Speaker attempted to stop him, when the crowd in the lobbies shouted, "Hear Brown," "Brown shall speak." Finally, on motion of one of the Senators, Mr. Brown was allowed to speak, and it was during his harangue that the people in the galleries arose and shouted, threatening violence to Burrowes, Stevens, and Penrose. The scene now became one of fearful confusion, disorder, and terror; and at last Speaker Penrose, unable to stem the current any longer, abandoned his post, and with Stevens and Burrowes escaped through a window in the rear of the Senate Chamber, and under shelter of the night from the State House enclosure. One of the newspapers published at the time in Harrisburg related that "Mr. Penrose, the Anti-Masonic Speaker of the Senate, in effecting his retreat from the Senate Chamber, on the first

day of the session, jumped out of the window, twelve feet high, through three thorn bushes, and over a seven-foot picket fence." In the midst of the excitement and turbulence described, it was impossible for the Speaker to proceed with business, and after he had abandoned his post the Senate adjourned to meet the next day.

On the night of the first day of the session a large public meeting was held in the court house, over which General Thomas Craig Miller, of Adams county, presided. The meeting was addressed by Colonel J. J. McCahan and E. A. Penniman, of Philadelphia, and George W. Barton, of Lancaster. A committee on resolutions was appointed, who reported the following, which were adopted:

*"Resolved,* That we recommend to the citizens generally, to pursue a prudent and a calm course, awaiting the events of the day with that firmness which freemen in a free country have resolved upon.

*"Resolved,* That neither those in power, who endeavor to perpetuate their reign through unlawful and fraudulent returns, or citizen-soldiers, who have the same feelings and interests with us, will intimidate people resolved upon having their rights."

A committee was also appointed by the meeting to wait on Thomas H. Burrowes, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and request him forthwith to furnish the clerks of the House and the Senate the full legal returns of the election. A "general committee of safety" was also appointed. About the time of the assembling of the meeting, Governor Ritner, acting under the advice of his political advisers, Messrs. Stevens, Burrowes, and Penrose, issued the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS, A lawless, infuriated, armed mob from the counties of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Adams, and other places, have assembled at the seat of Government, with the avowed object of disturbing, interrupting, and overawing the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and of preventing its proper organization and the peaceable and free discharge of its duties.

"And Whereas, The said mob have already on this day, entered the Senate Chamber, and in an outrageous and violent manner, by clamoring, shouting, and threatening violence and death to some of the members of that body, and other officers of the Government, and finally by rushing within the bar of the Senate Chamber in defiance

of every effort to restrain them, compelled the Senate to suspend business.

"And Whereas, They still remain here in force, encouraged by a person who is an officer of the general government from Philadelphia, and are setting the law at open defiance, and rendering it unsafe for the Legislative bodies to assemble in the Capitol.

"Therefore, this is to call upon the civil authority to exert themselves to restore order to the utmost of their power, and upon the military force of the Commonwealth to hold themselves in instant readiness to repair to the seat of Government; and upon all good citizens to aid in curbing this lawless mob, and in reinstating the supremacy of the law.

"Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth, the sixty-third.

"JOSEPH RITNER,  
"Governor."

Just at this time, to add to the excitement, the State Arsenal was taken possession of by the friends of Governor Ritner, and large quantities of powder, cartridges, and other ammunition were there deposited. The persons who had charge of that building were men brought from the various State works—canals and railroads. Governor Ritner's proclamation and call for troops, together with the seizure of the arsenal, filled the citizens of Harrisburg and the people who had assembled there with intense alarm. There had been no actual outbreak, but the situation now began to assume a serious aspect, and large numbers of people thronged the city from curiosity and to participate in the impending struggle. As an offset to the proclamation of the Governor, the sheriff of Dauphin county, William Cochran, deemed it his duty to issue a counter proclamation, in which he stated that at no time had there been any riotous proceedings upon the part of the people, nor any disturbance which rendered necessary his interposition as a civil officer to preserve the peace.

The excitement among the people, however, continued to grow, and a polyglot crowd flocked to the Arsenal, determined to prevent the ammunition from being seized by the

Governor. These excited people would probably have captured the Arsenal if Major George Ford, of Lancaster, and Joseph Henderson, a committee appointed by the State authorities, had not appeared at this juncture before the Committee of Safety and made the following pledge for themselves and for those who sent them:

“That, as men of honor, no ordnance, arms, muskets, or ammunition should, by any order of the Governor, or any other authority whatever, be taken from the Arsenal for the purpose of arming any forces that might collect in obedience to the proclamation of the Governor; and that if any use of them should be so made, they would hold themselves personally responsible for the consequences.”

This pledge was satisfactory to the Committee of Safety, who believed that the only object of the populace in making a demonstration upon the Arsenal was not to employ the public arms themselves, but, if possible, to prevent their adversaries from making use of them.

Many of the multitude who had collected around the Arsenal had been attracted thither by the intelligence that a quantity of ammunition had been taken there, and that their adversaries had stationed in the building a body of armed men as a rendezvous to subdue the people. The excitement had become tremendous, and for the purpose of acting in good faith, on the part of the committee, it was

“Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to go and address the people, to make known the pledge of Messrs. Ford and Henderson, and urge them quietly to disperse.”

Whereupon Messrs. L. Kidder, General Adam Diller, and Lewis S. Coryell were appointed said committee, who immediately retired to discharge their duties. Subsequently this committee, through Mr. Kidder, reported that they had successfully accomplished the mission assigned them, that they had severally addressed the people, who manifested every disposition to preserve the peace and to act on the defensive, and that the multitude had already quietly dispersed.

On the next day, December 5th, the Governor made a

requisition on Major-General Robert Patterson, commanding the First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, to this effect:

Having received information of an insurrection having been raised by a body of men who invaded the Senate Chamber yesterday evening, during the session of that body, and by lawless violence and by threats of personal injury, and bloodshed, to the members, disturbed the Senate and prevented it from proceeding with its deliberations, and compelled the members to disperse.

Having also been informed that the same body of men have organized themselves and resolved to compel the Senate to adopt their will as their rule of action, I am compelled to order and require you forthwith to call out from your command force sufficient to quell this insurrection and march them immediately to the seat of government.

On receiving orders, and before leaving Philadelphia, General Patterson obtained from the United States Arsenal at Frankford a supply of ammunition. The regular ammunition for the infantry then was buckshot, each as good as a bullet. The headquarters of the Anti-Masonic party during these troubles was the old Shakespeare Hotel, on Locust street, at the north corner of Court avenue. A report was circulated that a number of men at that hotel were engaged in making buckshot cartridges to be used against the populace. A watch was set to prevent these being taken to the Arsenal. This watch intercepted a negro who had been employed to deliver them, and who was compelled to surrender the cartridges; they were distributed among those present, and some are yet preserved as mementos of the "Buckshot War."

Of General Patterson's command, about one hundred men arrived at Harrisburg, on Saturday night (December 8th), and were quartered in the Court House, and at two o'clock of the afternoon of the next day the main body, numbering about eight hundred, with General Patterson, arrived in the lower part of the town, where they halted until communication could be had with the State authorities, which was effected in about an hour, when the troops entered the town, and after marching through several of the streets proceeded to the public grounds in front of the State Arsenal, where



they were divided into detachments, who severally obtained quarters in the Arsenal, the Exchange (the old Masonic Hall), Court House, Lancasterian school-house on Walnut street, and the Presbyterian church, on Second street, then below Chestnut. The General and his staff at once reported to the Executive at his residence, then on Front street below Chestnut. The Governor had his door locked and barred, and the General was not able to gain an entrance until, after repeated knockings, the second story front window was opened, and the Governor in person leaned out and asked who was there and what was wanted. General Patterson gave his name and said he was there in obedience to orders, and had taken possession of the Arsenal, and had placed his command in good position. The Governor at once went downstairs, opened the door, and invited the General with his staff into the house. The latter asked for his instructions, and desired to know what was wanted of him. The Governor made no reply except to send for his Cabinet. Four or five responded, and he and they asked a variety of questions; among others, if General Patterson would obey an order of the Speaker of the Senate, to which he replied he would not, for that would be sustaining a party who, in his judgment, had acted very improperly, and ought not to be sustained. He said he had not come for political purposes, and would not sustain any party in the wrong, and that his command was composed of both parties, and would obey any command he gave, for they knew him well enough to know that he would not give an improper one. He was then asked if he would obey an order from the Speaker of the House, and he replied that he would not for two reasons: they had organized themselves into two houses, Democratic and Anti-Masonic Whigs, and he did not know then which was the right one, but if there were a regular Speaker he would not obey him, as he had no right to take orders from him. He was present in Harrisburg under command of the Governor, and would obey no one else, save that he would protect the Capitol and the public property and preserve order. Being pressed for an answer

by some of the Governor's Cabinet if he would obey the orders of the Governor, he replied that he would obey all orders that the Governor had a right to give. One of the questions was, "What would you consider a proper order?" To that he replied, "I would consider that when the order was given." If ordered to clear the Capitol and install in the chair either or both of the Speakers, he would not do it. That must be settled by the Senate and House of Representatives themselves. If ordered to fire upon those they chose to call rebels, he would not do it, nor would he permit a single shot to be fired except in self-defense, if assailed by the rebels, or in the protection of public property. The conference ended abruptly.

The most remarkable thing about getting the Philadelphia troops to Harrisburg was that it took nearly two days to reach the Capital, having remained over night at Lancaster, and then occupying from 8 a. m. until 2 p. m. on Sunday to reach the outskirts of Harrisburg. The Executive did not pause with the ordering of General Patterson's command to the seat of government, but on the 5th of December addressed a letter to Captain Sumner, then in command of Carlisle Barracks, requesting him to march his troops to Harrisburg for the protection of the State authorities. To this appeal, as also to one made by Mr. Penrose, Captain Sumner replied that he did not deem it proper to interfere in the troubles at Harrisburg, which appeared to him to proceed from political differences alone. On Friday, December 7th, Governor Ritner wrote to President Van Buren, laying before him a full account of the affair, requesting the President to take such measures as would protect the State against violence. In the communication the Governor stated that he had the day before made a regular application to Captain Sumner for aid, enclosing a copy of his formal request and a copy of Sumner's reply. He also enclosed a copy of the proclamation he had issued, and the published statement of the facts connected with the riot in the Senate Chamber, signed by a majority of the Senators, and sworn to by the Speaker and other members of the Senate. He also deemed

it proper to state to the President that the most active leaders of the mob were John J. McCahan, of the Philadelphia post office; Charles F. Muench (a member of No. 21), a deputy marshal of the Middle District of Pennsylvania; and Edward A. Penniman, an officer of the Custom House of Philadelphia, all United States officials. The President replied to this communication through Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, declining to interpose until it appeared certain that convening the Legislature was impracticable.

The Governor's party, finding that General Patterson refused to install them in power, and would obey only such orders as he regarded proper, after the order had been given him by the Governor, directed the return of the troops to their homes. At the same time, the Governor made a requisition on Major-General Alexander, of the Eleventh Division of the State Militia, a citizen of Carlisle, and an ultra Whig in politics. There were at this time three volunteer companies at Carlisle, mustering in all about ninety men, but only sixty-seven responded. The battalion was in command of Colonel Willis Foulk, an ardent Democrat, but he was wholly ignored by General Alexander. The troops received orders on December 15th to march to Harrisburg, and on the following morning embarked for the seat of war. On reaching the western side of the Susquehanna, they disembarked and marched across the wagon-bridge, "breaking step to keep from jarring the structure." General Patterson and his command had already taken their departure for Philadelphia when the troops from Carlisle arrived in Harrisburg. The latter marched into the market house, and then to the State Arsenal, where they were quartered for a week.

It may be reiterated that at no time was there an actual necessity for the troops during the continuance of the "dead-lock" of the Legislature, as no disturbances occurred or were threatened that the civil authorities could not have quelled. The appearance of armed troops, however, on the streets and close to the halls of legislation only added to the excitement. It was estimated that there were at this time between thirty and fifty thousand strangers in the borough.

When the Carlisle troops arrived, the contest, however, was approaching its end, and the soldiers regarded the trip as a frolic, and enjoyed themselves accordingly.

On the 17th of December, Messrs. Butler and Sturdevant, of Luzerne, and Montelius, of Union county, three legally elected Whig members, abandoned their Anti-Masonic associates, and were sworn in as members of the "Hopkins House," which gave it a legal quorum over and above the eight Democrats from Philadelphia, whose rights to seats the "Rump House," as it was contemptuously called, disputed.

Finally, on the 27th of December, in the Senate, Mr. Michler, of Northampton, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which, after various fruitless attempts to amend, were adopted by a vote of seventeen yeas to sixteen nays:

"Whereas, Difficulties have arisen in the organization of the House of Representatives, and two bodies have for some time been in existence, each claiming to be the regularly constituted House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, but neither having had a constitutional quorum of members whose seats were regularly returned, and neither has yet been fully recognized by the Senate;

"And Whereas, The House organized by the election of Mr. Hopkins as Speaker is now composed of a constitutional quorum of regularly returned members, and being thus brought within the pale of the constitution, the Senate ought no longer to refuse to recognize the said House as the proper constituted House of Representatives of Pennsylvania; therefore,

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inform said House that the Senate is now organized and ready to proceed to business."

The committee so named immediately waited upon the other House and a joint committee was appointed by both branches to inform the Governor that the Legislature was organized.

With this formal reconciliation on the part of the two Houses of the Legislature, the returns were opened, the amendment to the Constitution was declared carried, and the election of David R. Porter as Governor of the Commonwealth promulgated. However, the animosity still ex-

isting, it resulted in the appointment by both Houses of select committees to inquire into the "Causes of the Disturbances at the Seat of Government in December, 1838." The reports and testimony are quite voluminous, and although the witnesses were severally sworn, the bias and political proclivity of the individual were apparent.

Mr. Stevens, who appears to have been the ringleader, refused at first to be reconciled, and absented himself several months from the sessions of the House. It was not until the 8th of May that his colleague in the House announced that "Mr. Stevens was now in his seat and ready to take the requisite qualifications." Objection was made, and a resolution offered declaring that Mr. Stevens had "forfeited that right by acts in violation of the laws of the land, by contempt to the House, and by the virtual resignation of his character as a Representative." Action was postponed. On the day following Mr. Stevens again appeared, and, through his colleague, demanded that the official oath be administered. This was, on motion, postponed by a vote of forty-eight to thirty. Two days afterwards Mr. Stevens appeared the third time, but by a vote of fifty-three to thirty-three the question was postponed, and a committee appointed to examine whether he had not forfeited his right to a seat as a member. On the 20th this committee reported that he was "not entitled" to his seat. During all this period Mr. Stevens published over his own name several addresses to his constituents, that the "Hopkins House" was "a usurping body, forced upon the State by a band of rebels who have shaken to their fall the pillars of our Constitution," and yet, in the face of these declarations, when he found that the House proposed taking radical action in his case, "demanded" that the oath be administered to him by the "illegal" Speaker. The House, however, by declaring his seat vacant, caused an election, when Mr. Stevens was again returned, and, appearing, was duly qualified.

Mr. Penrose, the Speaker of the Senate, issued a manifesto "To the People of the State," explaining his participation in the proceedings of the 4th of December, state-

ments characterized by some of his colleagues as "filled with all manner of foulness and falsehood." Subsequently a number of pamphlets appeared, chiefly of the facetious class, which attempted to make a farce of what might have resulted as a very serious affair. One of these pamphlets summarizes the following "conclusions:"

"If Secretary Burrowes had not grandulently withheld the correct and legal returns from Philadelphia County, there would have been no occasion for an *army* in Harrisburg.

"If the Speaker of the Senate had not violated his duty to the *State*, as he once did to his more immediate constituents, the same evil would have been avoided, and more than three hundred thousand dollars saved to her treasury.

"If the six Senators who had been denounced as traitors by their party had adhered to the stand taken by Mr. Fraley of Philadelphia and his friends, we should have been without a government by the representatives of the people, and have had mob Law to our satisfaction.

"Finally, if the leaders of the party who claimed to be 'all the decency,' and were the first to cry out *mob*, had behaved themselves *honorably* and *honestly*, there would have been no 'Buckshot War,' and perhaps they would not have so soon been compelled to witness the 'Last Kick of Anti-Masonry.'"

In conclusion, the "piper was to pay," and naught was left save the political sores, which took many years to heal. The Anti-Masonic crusade had come to an end, and from that date Masonry and Odd Fellowship, those "twin sisters in iniquity," as Mr. Stevens designated them, thrived more than ever. The term "Buckshot War" was a thorn in the sides of its leaders. It is ever the case with political parties, as with nations and individuals—those in a quarrel who are in the wrong generally do the most blustering and make the loudest protestations of innocence, honor, and rectitude, to impress the world with the opinion that not they but their adversaries are the ones who are in the wrong.

## CHAPTER XI.

### THE REVIVAL.

1842—1860.

During those dark days and the misrule of Anti-Masonry, of which we have given such a full account, when the weak forsook the Fraternity in the hour of peril and persecution—when the work of the Lodge was held in abeyance—there were found a few faithful breasts and manly hearts among the remnant who chose to keep alive the fire upon the altar of Masonry, and despite the surroundings of Star Chambers and infamous Inquisitions, preserved the warrant of Lodge No. 21 safe and unimpaired. As the minute book for this period has been ruthlessly despoiled, how or for what reason we know not, little is known of the Craft during a period of about five years. It is with great pleasure that we recall the names of those Masons—worthy and true, who guarded well the outer-door. They were Henry Bearer, Simon Cameron, Henry Chritzman, Jacob Shrom, and Charles F. Muench. In the language of one of the Past Masters of the Lodge “the opposition of that time but tested the integrity of its members and the real strength and value of the institution; lopped off its barren or rotten branches, and prepared it, like the oak of the forest, after bending beneath the storm, to rise invigorated and strengthened to flourish and spread more widely than ever.”

With the downfall of Anti-Masonry, slowly came the quiet wherein passions were stilled—and political strife and demagoguery ceased. Men began to realize the situation, prosperity dawned upon the State, and the broken phalanx of Freemasonry closed up their ranks. With political peace, the revival came, and the old members of Lodge 21, with some sojourning Brethren, took steps for renewing the work of the Craft. There was a difference of opinion as to the policy of reviving the old warrant, some believing at first that with such revival every member, the faithful few and

the weak-kneed, the bad and the good, would stand on the same level; and hence the first application to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at its Annual Grand Communication, December 28, 1840, signed by a number of Brethren, asked for a new Lodge to be called "The Keystone Lodge of Harrisburg." This memorial, which was referred to the R. W. Grand Master and R. W. Grand Secretary, reads as follows:

To the R. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Masonic jurisdiction thereto belonging:

We, the undersigned being regular Master Masons, formerly members of the Lodges mentioned against our respective names, pray for a Warrant of Constitution empowering us to meet as a Regular Lodge at Harrisburg, to be called "The Keystone Lodge," and there to discharge the duties of Masonry in a constitutional manner, according to the forms of the order and the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge and we have nominated and do recommend Brother Jacob Brown to be the first Master, Brother Henry Beader to be the first Senior Warden and Brother C. F. Muench to be the first Junior Warden of the said Lodge, the prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict conformity to the ancient landmarks of our order and the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

In presenting this petition it is deemed proper to remind the R. W. Grand Lodge that formerly there existed in this Borough a Lodge which became dissolved from a neglect of the requirements of the rules and regulations, which from time to time have been prescribed by the R. W. Grand Lodge, and that the undersigned, some of whom were members thereof, deem it highly inexpedient to revive said Lodge on account, particularly, of the privileges which would thereby be given to brothers who have been either irregularly initiated, or have since rendered themselves unworthy of that social communication which none but worthy Masons are able to appreciate. The undersigned are not able, at this time, to make up the fee required by the rules and regulations of Masonry, but have every assurance from the prospects presented of being able shortly to pay over the amount from the proceeds of their work and labor in the good and charitable cause. They, therefore, humbly pray that the R. W. Grand Lodge will extend to them its favor by granting a charter to be paid for at such reasonable time as it may prescribe, and they will pray, &c.

HARRISBURG, December 12. 1840.

(Signed)



Jacob Brown, of Lancaster Lodge, No. 43.

Henry Beader, late of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Harrisburg.

Jacob Betz, late of Lodge No. 62, Reading.

Israel Sallade, late of Lodge No. 62, Reading.

John Maglaughlin, late of Amacitia Lodge, Marietta, Lancaster county.

William L. Wallace, late of Village Lodge, No. 143, Chester county.

D. W. Hyde, late of Lodge No. 62, Reading.

Jeffrey Wells, late of No. 82, Milford, Pike county.

Hugh Keys, late of Washington county.

William J. B. Andrews, of Harmony Lodge, Hillsboro', N. H.

Thomas L. Wilson, late of Columbia Lodge, No. 3, Washington, D. C.

George L. Mytinger, late of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21.

C. F. Muench, late of Lodge No. 21.

William Goode, Lodge No. 62, Reading.

Jacob Shrom, late of No. 21.

George W. Laing, Wilkes-Barre Lodge.

At the Quarterly Communication, Philadelphia, Monday, March 1, 1841, the following petition was received, read and referred to the Grand Officers with power to act:

The undersigned regularly initiated in the mysteries of ancient freemasonry in Lodges duly constituted and established, being desirous of reviving the order in the Borough of Harrisburg, county of Dauphin, beg leave humbly to solicit the necessary action of the R. W. Grand Lodge in furtherance of their desire. They, therefore, pray that the said R. W. Grand Lodge may grant them a revival of the Charter of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, first remitting all dues and obligations of said Lodge to the Grand Lodge which were incurred prior to its dissolution. And as in duty bound will pray, &c.

HARRISBURG, January 28th, 1841.

(Signed)

JACOB BROWN, of No. 43.

WM. Q. WALLACE, of No. 143.

HENRY BEADER, of No. 21.

ISRAEL SALLADE, of No. 62.

GEO. L. MYTINGER, of No. 21.

WILLIAM GOODE, of No. 62.

JNO. MAGLAUHLIN, of No. 62.

HUGH KEYS, of No. 45.

THOS. L. WILSON, of No. 3, D. C.

W. J. B. ANDREWS, N. H.

HENRY CHRITZMAN, of No. 21.

The amount due the Grand Lodge when its warrant and the warrants of fifty-four other Lodges were vacated February 6, 1837, was \$189.27.

The matter was held in abeyance, and, in the meantime by the advice of the Grand Lodge officers, wiser counsels prevailed, and at the Quarterly Communication, June 6, 1842, another petition was presented, for a revival of the original warrant of No. 21. The warrant had never been surrendered and was yet in the custody of the last officers of the Lodge, some few of whom had, even after the suspension of the warrant in February, 1837, occasionally met for a social chat.

The petition, which was referred to the Grand Officers with power to act, was as follows:

Harrisburg, May 11, 1842.

To the R. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned respectfully represent that for circumstances well known to the R. W. Grand Lodge, the Labors of Lodge No. 21 at this place were suspended in 1837, their Warrant vacated by order of the R. W. Grand Lodge and being impressed with the necessity of reviving the said Lodge No. 21, we beg to be empowered so to do, and also to enter upon the Warrant, Jewels, &c., and to faithfully reconstitute the same, promising faithfully to make due and proper return of such reconstitution and annual returns hereafter, and we beg to name Benjamin Parke, Worshipful Master; John McGlaughlin, Senior Warden, and Israel Sallade, Junior Warden, and do promise due allegiance to the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

[Signed]

WM. CLARKE,  
ISRAEL SALLADE,  
JOHN HOLMAN,  
THOS. C. REED,  
JOHN McLAUGHLIN,  
SIMON CAMERON,  
BENJAMIN PARKE,  
HENRY BEADER,  
JOS. W. CAKE,  
J. M. G. LESCURE,  
CHAS. BUEHLER,  
BENJ. HALL,  
JONA. CHANDLER.

Accordingly the R. W. Grand Master on the 9th of June, A. L. 5842, issued the following:

We, Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., Right Worshipfull Grand Master of Masons in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging—

To our Worthy Brother Henry Beader, William Clark, Simon Cameron, Bennozer Hale, Thomas C. Reed, J. M. G. Lescure, Charles Buehler & Jonathan Chandler or any of them

Greeting

Reposing the greatest Confidence in your zeal fervour and constancy in the Craft—

We do by Virtue of the powers and authority in us Vested, hereby Authorize and empower you (and should any or either of you be absent the remainder) to call to your aid or assistance a sufficient number of known and approved Past Masters in your vicinity, To reopen and reconstitute Lodge No. 21 in Harrisburg under its old Warrant &c and to install as the officers thereof our worthy Brothers—

Benjamin Parke, Worshipful Master.

John Maglaughlin, Senior Warden.

Israel Sallade, Junior Warden.

\_\_\_\_\_, Treasurer.

\_\_\_\_\_, Secretary.

and make report to us of your fulfillment of the powers herein granted and also to make return to us of a full and complete list of officers and members as per the petition before us and as many as may be added at the time of the Completion of this our dispensation Stating the degree to which they have arrived and also the time and place of meeting—

This instrument to remain in full force and virtue for three months from the date hereof at the affirmation of which time to be null and void.

Witness our hand & seal at the City of Philadelphia

[L. S.] this ninth day of June in the year of our Lord 1842 and of Masonry 5842—

JOS. R. CHANDLER.

Attest—

WILLIAM H. ADAMS,

Grand Secretary.

In obedience thereto, when the furniture of the Lodge which had been hidden away among the rubbish of several attics, when the old-time jewels and belongings had been

gathered together, and the dear old warrant of No. 21 was brought out from its hiding place, on the 7th of July, A. L. 5842, at the corner of State and Second streets, was held the first meeting of the reconstituted Lodge. The minutes of that date are herewith given:

"A number of the Masonic brethren having met pursuant to a communication from the Grand Lodge to reopen and reconstitute Lodge No. 21, Brother William English was called to the chair and presided as Worshipful Master, Brother Henry Beader presided as Senior Warden and Brother Benjamin Parke as Junior Warden. An Entered Apprentice Lodge having opened the communication received was then read in open Lodge."

"When it was agreed by the Brethren named by said authority by the Grand Lodge to meet to-morrow evening to install the officers named in the Warrant.

"Brethren present\*—

William English, W. M. p. t.	John Maglauchlin.
Henry Beader, S. W. p. t.	Robert Fleming.
Benjamin Parke, J. W. p. t.	William Clark.
Thomas L. Wilson, Sec. p. t.	C. G. Heylman.
William F. Packer, Treas. p. t.	Joseph W. Cake.
William McCoy, S. D. p. t.	Thomas Tustin.
Israel Sallade, J. D. p. t.	Jeremiah Rees, Tyler.

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\*On a slip of paper, among other documents, we find this memoranda:

"This Lodge was revived on the 16th of June, [sic] 1842, and the following eleven names were the Brethren who reconstituted the same:

Benjamin Parke, Attorney-at-Law.  
 Israel Sallade, Clerk.  
 Henry Beader, Clerk.  
 William Clark, Contractor.  
 Simon Cameron, Cashier.  
 Benezzer Hale, Inn-keeper.  
 Thomas C. Reed, Rope-maker.  
 J. M. G. Lescure, Editor.  
 Charles Buehler, Bottler.  
 Jonathan Chandler."

[The residence of all the foregoing was Harrisburg, save that of Brother Cameron, which was Middletown.]

"No further business Lodge closed in ancient form at 10 o'clock P. M.

"Meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, July 8th, A. D. 1842, A. L. 5842, at their room, corner State and 2d Streets, according to adjournment; when Brother Henry Beader by the power vested in him by the Warrant received from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to re-open and reconstitute Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, called Brother William English to preside as Worshipful Master, Brother Robert Fleming, Senior Warden, and Brother William McCoy, Junior Warden, a Master Mason's Lodge opened, when Brother Benjamin Parke was installed as Worshipful Master, there being none but Past Masters present. After which Brother Maglaughlin was installed as Senior Warden and Brother Israel Sallade as Junior Warden.

"Past Masters present—

William English, W. M. p. t.	Thomas L. Wilson.
Robert Fleming, S. W. p. t.	C. G. Heylman.
William McCoy, J. W. p. t.	Joseph W. Cake.
William F. Packer, Treas. p. t.	John Shank.
Henry Beader, Sec. p. t.	Charles Buehler.
Israel Sallade.	John Fisher.
James Elliott.	John W. Ryan.
Henry Ebaugh.	J. M. G. Lescure.
Master Masons admitted after—	William Searight.
John Maglaughlin.	Thomas McCally.
William Clark.	Jeremiah Rees, Tyler.
Samuel Feagley.	

"No further business Lodge adjourned to meet on the 13th inst. in ancient form."

On the 27th of December, 1842, Past Master Bro. Benjamin Parke was appointed by the R. W. Grand Master, District Deputy Grand Master for this Masonic district. At the meeting held the 10th of January, 1843, the R. W. Deputy Grand Master Bro. William Barger visited Lodge No. 21, and exemplified the work. On the 22nd of February following, "R. W. Past Grand Master Joseph R. Chandler delivered before the Lodge an address on the character of General George Washington connected with the principles of our Order." Thus far the minutes allude to this remarkable oration, which was afterwards published, prompted by the publicity of Ritner's so-called "Vindication," which, during

the canvass of 1838, had been spread broadcast over the State. It was a masterful effort, which completely and forever set to rest the cavillings of the few Anti-Masons left.

At the stated meeting in December, 1843, all business except the conferring of the lower degrees and lecturing thereon, and election of officers, was, by direction of the Grand Lodge, ordered to be done in the Master Mason's Lodge.

Save one incident, for almost a period of ten years, little of moment occurred in the history of Perseverance Lodge, save that it steadily increased in members, in good will and great harmony. That one incident was the conferring, on the 25th of December, 1846, of the three degrees, by dispensation, on Edward C. Williams, Isaac S. Waterbury and Peter H. McWilliams. Captain Williams raised the only company for service in the war with Mexico in this neighborhood—the "Cameron Guards." The others were his first and third lieutenants, his second lieutenant, David J. Unger, being already a Master Mason. These officers served with distinction in the Aztec country—and the military services of Captain Williams merited the highest esteem. Several of the privates in the company were members of Lodge No. 21.

In response to an appeal from the commission in charge of the erection of the monument to General Washington at the Federal Capital, on the 12th of July, 1852, the sum of fifty dollars was donated.

On St. John the Evangelist's Day, 1848, a present of "a doz. of Masonic aprons was received from Bro. A. B. Cummings, of Philadelphia."

At the stated meeting of No. 21, held on the 11th of October, A. L. 5852, it was unanimously resolved, "That this Lodge celebrate in an appropriate manner the 4th day of November next, it being the Centennial Anniversary of the entering of George Washington into our ancient and honorable Fraternity." Invitations were sent out in the following form:

HARRISBURG, Nov. 1, 1852.

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :—You are respectfully invited to unite with the Brethren of

## PERSEVERANCE LODGE, NO. 21,

In celebrating, on the Evening of the 4th inst., the *Centennial Anniversary* of

### GEORGE WASHINGTON'S

Initiation into our ancient and honorable Fraternity.

An appropriate address will be delivered in the Lodge, at 6½ o'clock, P. M., by BRO. BENJ. PARKE, after which the Brethren will partake of a Masonic Supper.

R. A. LAMBERTON, W. M.  
CHARLES BUEHLER,  
F. C. CARSON,  
JEHU CHANDLER,  
C. A. SNYDER,  
J. S. ROYAL,  
JOHN EDWARDS.

Accordingly on the day appointed, a very large number of Masons assembled in the Lodge room, Bro. Robert A. Lamberton, W. M., in the chair. Bro. Benjamin Parke then delivered an eloquent and appropriate address to the Brethren on the occasion. The address in full is to be found in "The Temple," Vol. II, p. 195.

"The Temple" was a "Monthly Magazine devoted to Masonry, Literature and Science," published by Bro. Benjamin Parke and Bro. Charles E. Blumenthal; the former was a member of, the latter had been made a Mason by virtue of a dispensation in, Lodge No. 21. The first six numbers (May to October, 1851) were published in Harrisburg; then the place of publication was changed to Carlisle, where Brother Blumenthal was a professor in Dickinson College.

Lodge No. 21 gave its encouragement and subscribed for a copy for every member, but general support was not given by the public; it was to become a quarterly at the end of the second year, and died out shortly thereafter.

The first volume of "The Temple" contains the addresses of Worshipful Master Bro. John H. Berryhill, declining re-election December 8, 1851, and that of the new Worshipful Master Bro. Robert A. Lamberton.

At the stated meeting October 13, 1851, Past Master Parke presented to the Lodge the picture, which now (1901) hangs over the entrance to the Lodge room, entitled: "The Great Masonic Union Celebration of the Brethren hitherto under the jurisdiction of St. John's Grand Lodge with the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the M.: A.: & Hon.: Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York At Tripler Hall, City of New York, Friday, December 27th, A. D. 1850. A. L. 5850." It was drawn on stone by C. G. Creken, and published by Clarke.

The Brother was thanked and the picture was ordered to be framed.

At the stated meeting January 24, 1853, the same generous Brother presented an engraving representing "Washington as a Free Mason;" also a "Fac-simile of a Letter addressed by Washington to the Brethren of the Lodge of Pennsylvania."

Again the Brother was thanked, and these as well as the picture mentioned above were ordered to be framed. The minutes continue, "On motion the Secretary was also directed to have framed an engraving representing the New Masonic Temple about to be erected in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, presented by the W. M." (Bro. Robert A. Lamberton.)

This time the orders of the Lodge were carried out, the pictures duly framed, now (1901) being in the ante-room.

On April 17, 1809, the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall, on the north side of Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Philadelphia, was laid, and the completed building was dedicated June 24, 1811. On March 9, 1819, it was destroyed by fire. It was at once rebuilt, and was dedicated November 1, 1820. The financial affairs of the Grand Lodge, by this loss, received a shock; and before the Grand Lodge had recovered from it, the Anti-Masonic excite-



ment swept over the State, as has been described in this work, and the resources of the Craft were greatly affected, so that it was decided to remove to smaller quarters, and Washington Hall, on the west side of South Third street, above Spruce, was purchased in June, 1835, for \$25,000, the Masonic Hall having been sold to the Franklin Institute for \$110,550.

The purchasers not being able to comply with the conditions of sale, transferred the property back to the Grand Lodge in September, 1841. For some years the old Hall was used as a place of amusement, but many of the entertainments were not of a satisfactory character.

The Third Street Hall having become too small for the increasing membership of the Grand Lodge, prosperity again smiling upon the Craft, it was desired by many to return to the old site in order to obtain roomier quarters, and in 1851 a special Communication of the Grand Lodge was called to consider the question.

Perseverance Lodge did not favor the plan and took action as shown by the following circular letter:

Harrisburg, April 19, 1852.

At a special meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, held on Friday evening, April 16, 1852, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Bro. Lamberton, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Lodge has received with great surprise, a communication from the R. W. G. Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, notifying them, that on the first Monday of May next, a proposition will be submitted to the vote of the Grand Lodge, to incur a further outlay of money upon the ground occupied by the Hall on Chestnut street and thus to postpone indefinitely the payment of the honest debts of the Order, and the immediate reduction of dues to the Grand Lodge so loudly demanded by the subordinate Lodges; and upon which it is the bounden duty of this Lodge to express its candid opinion; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the money already expended upon the Hall in Chestnut street from the purchase of the lot in 1808, until the first of January, 1833, amounts to the enormous sum of \$163,212.02, principal consumed in land, buildings and furniture, of which the only valuable part is the ground, which cost \$14,166.66 and has advanced, perhaps \$100,000.00 in value, all the money spent beyond its original price amounting to \$149,045.36, being a total and entire loss.

*Resolved*, That this building has been desecrated by the uses to which it has been devoted for the last fifteen years, and that it never should be again used for any Masonic purpose whatever.

*Resolved*, That this hall and lot should be immediately sold and their proceeds applied to pay the debts of the Grand Lodge which have disgraced and dishonored the Order in Pennsylvania for nearly half a century.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania have for forty-five years since their purchase in Chestnut street enjoyed an average revenue of \$9,000.00 per annum, amounting to \$396,000.00 derived from dues of the subordinate Lodges and other sources, all of which has been expended in bricks and mortar, furniture, payment of interest and the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures of the Grand Lodge in Philadelphia, without one single dollar of it having ever been devoted to the first and cardinal principle of the order—CHARITY.

*Resolved*, That this wasteful extravagance of large sums raised from the members of the Order should at once be put a stop to, and that we know of no course so effectual as an immediate sale of the large real estate of the Grand Lodge and a payment of our just debts.

*Resolved*, That as honest men and Masons we should rejoice to see the debts of the Order paid, and the Grand Lodge redeemed from the obloquy under which it has so long labored.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Lodge:

1. The hall in Chestnut street should be forthwith sold.
2. All the debts of the Grand Lodge paid.
3. The dues of all the subordinate Lodges reduced at least one-half, and after a proper period another reduction of one-half of the remaining dues to be effected.
4. That a Grand Lecturer should be sent out agreeably to the Ahiman Rezon.
5. That at least at one meeting of the Grand Lodge in each year, provision should be made by mileage or otherwise for the attendance of Representatives of the different country Lodges in Philadelphia, when all propositions of property or finance and of other important questions should be submitted for the action of the assembled Grand Lodge.
6. That a full and detailed statement should be prepared:
  1. Of all the receipts of the Grand Lodge from 1808 to 1852, specifying the source from which they are derived and to be arranged in years.
  2. And of all the expenditures in the same way for the same period.
  3. Of all the Funded Debts of the Grand Lodge during the same period, for what contracted and how paid.
  4. A statement of the present debt of the Grand Lodge, the names of its holders, and

the amount owned by each, specifying the species of debt and how secured. 5. The securities held by the Sinking Fund.

*Resolved*, That a statement of the particulars of the cost of the hall in Chestnut street be appended to these resolutions, and that a copy of the whole be sent to each subordinate Lodge within this jurisdiction.

*Resolved*, That this Lodge will pay the necessary expenses of the W. M., W's., and such P. M's., of this Lodge who are members of the Grand Lodge as may attend the special Communication of the Grand Lodge ordered for the first Monday in May, next; and they are hereby instructed to vote for all such measures as are in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing resolutions.

R. A. LAMBERTON, W. M.

Attest: C. A. SNYDER, Sec'y.

#### STATEMENT.

In 1800 they purchased the lot on Chestnut street, from William Wain, on Ground Rent for which they paid him on 4th December, 1809, the principal sum of, ..... \$14,166 66  
The magnificent building erected on this lot, which was consecrated on the 24th June, 1811, cost, ..... 67,850 67  
Furniture of the upper rooms, ..... 4,962 78  
Furniture of the lower rooms and procession, ..... 2,524 86

Total, ..... \$89,504 98

On the 9th March, 1819, this Hall was consumed by fire. A building committee of five was appointed by the Grand Master under a resolution of the Grand Lodge, and a plan adopted for the reconstruction of the building with the approbation of the Grand Master and the Grand Officers:

The new Hall was constructed in 1821, and it cost as follows:

1. Re-constructing the building, ..... \$46,451 31  
2. Gas Establishment, ..... 8,764 88  
3. Furniture, ..... 7,981 03

..... \$63,107 42

To which should be added (borrowed in the winter of 1821-22, to remedy cardinal defects in the Gas room), ..... 2,000 00

..... \$65,107 42

Repairs, alterations and expenses of hall and Gas establishment in 1832, ..... 8,599 62  
Add cost of first building, &c., ..... 89,504 98

Making a grand total of, ..... \$163,212 02

No definite action was taken at the Adjourned Quarterly Communication in May 3rd, but at an Extra Communication in September it was decided to erect a New Hall on the Chestnut street site.

At the meeting of the Lodge on St. Johns' Day, 1852, in response to a communication from the Grand Lodge relative to the election of a Past Master of each subordinate Lodge, from whom to appoint seven to constitute the Building Committee of the proposed New Hall, Bro. Benjamin Parke was elected by Lodge No. 21.

The corner-stone of the New Hall was laid November 21, 1853, the names of the members of No. 21, on parchment, being deposited with others in the corner-stone.

In March, 1854, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund reported that all the debts of the Grand Lodge were paid.

In the summer of 1853 the sum of fifty dollars was forwarded to the Masonic Board of Relief at New Orleans; and on the 27th of December following, a collection was taken up at the anniversary, the amount being supplemented by the Lodge so as to make fifty dollars for the benefit of the "Ladies' Union Benevolent Society of Harrisburg."

At the stated meeting March 14, 1853, we find, "R. W. G. V. Blumenthal in the chair." He had been appointed by the R. W. Grand Master as "Grand Visitor."

At a special meeting on the 19th he lectured on the mode of working the three degrees. Several of his reports are given in "The Temple."

In May, 1853, Bros. John Wallower, C. Buehler and Hassler were appointed as authorized agents to collect for the Washington monument.

In that year a committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of forming a library in connection with Chapter No. 21, but it did not make any report.

Bro. Charles Buehler was thanked February 27, 1854, for the "Masonic Mirror and Symbolic Chart."

On June 13, 1854, a large mass meeting of the people was held in the Court House for the purpose of making arrangements for a proper celebration of the "approaching anniver-

sary of American independence." The result was a large and successful celebration.

On St. John the Baptist's Day, Lodge No. 21 voted to accept the invitation to participate in the celebration, and "that the Lodge join the procession as private citizens, but not in regalia."

The chief marshal was Dr. E. W. Roberts. The order as given in the Harrisburg "Keystone," of June 20th, was as follows:

Chief marshal, his aids and assistants, orator of the day and reader of the declaration, committee of general arrangements; military companies; the fire department; governor and heads of departments; judges of the courts and members of the bar; invited guests; members of the Masonic order; the several lodges of Odd Fellows; American Mechanic's Association; Typographical Association; Independent Order of good Templars; Sons and Daughters of Temperance; operators of the different factories; Sabbath and day schools; strangers and citizens; citizens on horseback and in carriages.

"The Union," as quoted in the "Keystone" for July 5th, contains the following:

The Harrisburg National Guard, and volunteer companies from Carlisle and Chambersburg marched through the principal streets, and with some two thousand citizens from the borough and surrounding country, repaired to Hanna's grove in the neighborhood, where ample preparations were made to honor the day and exchange friendly salutations among neighbors.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Col. Worrall; and R. A. Lamberton, Esq., addressed the assembled multitude in a neat and appropriate manner, on the civil and religious freedom we enjoy, after which the united company joined in one harmonious strain to the national anthem of "The Star Spangled Banner." The dinner was abundant, and of every variety of the season. The festivities of the day closed with an exhibition of fire-works upon Capitol Hill.

Both of the above gentlemen were members of No. 21.

Hanna's grove near the Roman Catholic cemetery.

Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, on the 5th of August, 1854, participated in a body, with Cumberland Star Lodge, No. 197, at Carlisle, in laying the corner-stone of the German Lutheran Church in that borough. The Lodge took along the National Guard's band.

On the 9th of November, 1854, the R. W. Grand Master, Bro. James Hutchinson, made a visitation to Lodge No. 21, at which the true and ancient work of the Craft in Pennsylvania was exemplified by the then Worshipful Master, Bro. Robert A. Lamberton; and Bro. Wm. H. Egle, an Entered Apprentice Mason, was passed, and "by virtue of the presence of the R. W. Grand Master," raised.

At the May meeting, 1855, twenty dollars was voted to Mountain Lodge, No. 281, at Altoona, whose hall had been burnt out.

In his annual address, December 27, 1854, R. W. Grand Master Bro. James Hutchinson said:

"During the season I have visited, accompanied by the Grand Officers, the Lodges at Lancaster and Harrisburg, and take this occasion to say that the Craft in both places are represented by as bright a collection of Masons as I have ever seen congregated together; and the interest of the order in their hands will never be allowed to suffer."

Being invited to participate in the dedication of the New Hall in Philadelphia on September 26, 1855, a committee having been appointed to ascertain how many would go, reported "twenty-one."

On the 10th of September, 1855, the Lodge donated the sum of fifty dollars for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth in Virginia. This was acknowledged with many expressions of thanks by the committee of citizens.

On the 14th of January following (1856), the sum of fifty dollars was donated to the "Ladies' Union Benevolent Society," for the relief of the poor of the borough of Harrisburg.

On January 14, 1856, "a splendid Bible" was presented to the Lodge by Past Master Bro. John H. Berryhill, lately District Deputy Grand Master.

On February 11th "the thanks of the Lodge was voted to Bro. [Thomas J.] Jordan [Senior Warden] for the presentation of a Past Master's jewel." The Lodge ordered that a suitable collar be procured for it.

On June 9th, Bros. Waugh, Bombaugh and Ingram were appointed a committee to collect and preserve the archives and other valuables of the Lodge.

Beginning July 13, 1842, the Lodge held its meetings in the building of State Capital Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F. on the west side of North Second street, a little above Pine street, then No. 88, now No. 304.

It is interesting to notice that "gass" was introduced into the room at the end of 1851.

On the 24th of March, 1856, it was decided to remove to the second floor of "Wyeth's Hall," on Market street, adjoining the Court House. It was not, however, until the stated meeting on September 8, 1856, that the new hall was ready for occupancy. At that meeting the minutes state: "The New Hall was dedicated in due and ancient form, Bro. R. A. Lamberton acting as R. W. Grand Master; Bro. Thomas J. Jordan, as Senior Grand Warden; Bro. Robert L. Muench, as Junior Grand Warden, and Bro. Beverly R. Waugh, as Grand Chaplain." It was expected that the R. W. Grand Master would be present, but the "official visitation" did not come to pass, until the 22nd of the month.

In the annual address of the R. W. Grand Master, Bro. Peter Williamson, on St. John the Evangelist's Day, 1856, he thus refers to his visit to No. 21:

"Left Lancaster in the afternoon [of Monday, Sept. 22, 1856.] and arrived at Harrisburg; made a Grand Visitation in the evening to Lodge No. 21; found the Lodge in a highly prosperous state, the meetings well attended, and held in a new room, lately fitted up for the purpose, reflecting great credit on the members for the good judgment displayed in all the arrangements.

"After delivering an address, and receiving a flattering report of their proceedings from the Grand Secretary, retired well pleased with our reception.

"This Lodge is under the immediate supervision of the D. D. G. M., Brother Lamberton, whose zeal and knowledge of the work is worthy of notice, and entitles him to much praise."

In the years which follow, little of note transpired, save that the Lodge continued to be prosperous.

On July 8, 1857, Lodge No. 21 joined the Brethren of

Cumberland Star Lodge, No. 197, in laying, with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, the corner-stone of the M. E. Church at Carlisle.

On the 4th of October, 1858, at the "Steubenfest," the Lodge marched in procession in honor of the memory of Baron Steuben, the brave German soldier and honored Mason. "The Masonic Fraternity, in citizen's dress," headed by "Marshal C. F. Muench," were given the place of honor after the "Steuben Flag."

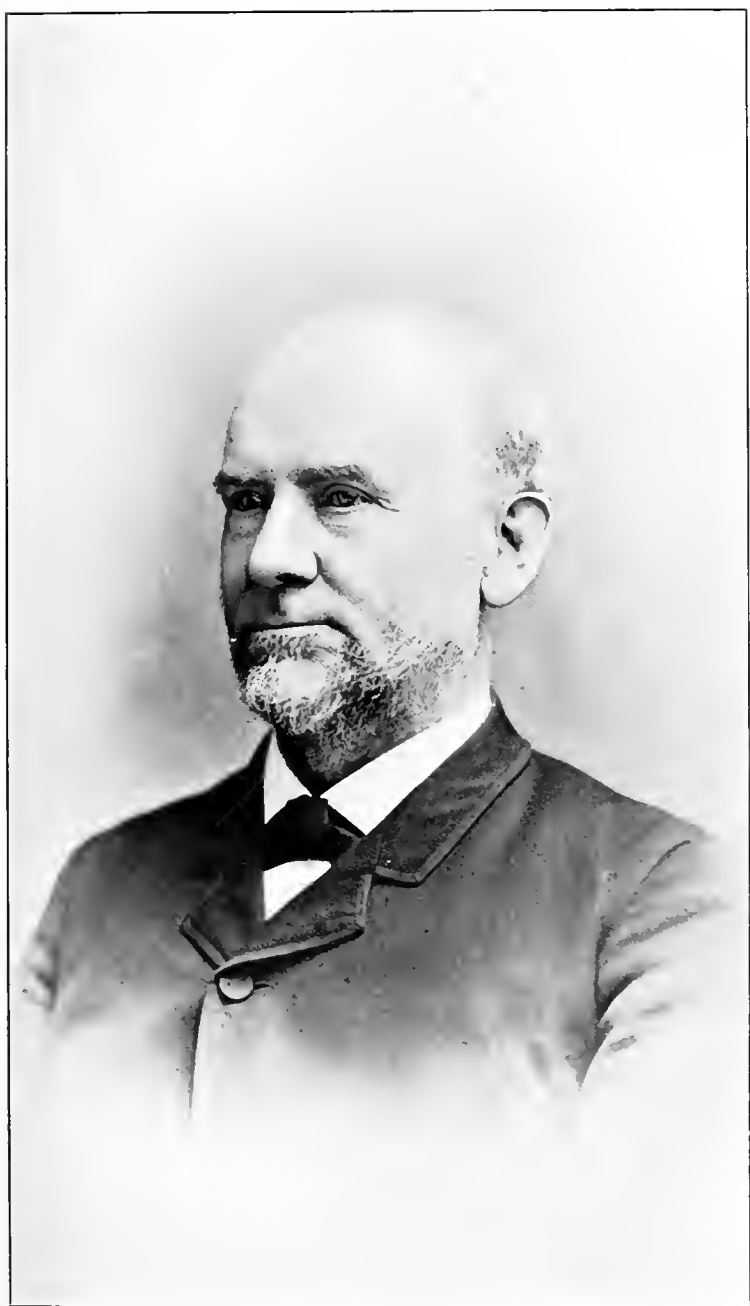
In August, 1857, the Lodge purchased lot No. 92, section U, in the Harrisburg Cemetery and Bro. Samuel Hendricks, who died here without friends, was buried by the Lodge.

November 14, 1859, the Lodge voted twenty-five dollars to Milton Lodge, No. 256, which had been burned out.

It was not until the year 1860 that a new Lodge was broached. On the 13th of February, that year, the proposition to found a new Lodge to be called "Corinthian" was adopted with little debate. The new Master and Wardens were to be Bro. B. R. Waugh, J. W. Glover and John Maglaughlin. Several of the members of Lodge No. 21 had withdrawn therefrom with the assurance that a new Lodge would be agreed to; but a month later, 12th of March, the resolution was rescinded, for what reason, we can only conjecture. Only one or two of those who had withdrawn applied for readmission.

On St. John's Day, 1860, Bro. W. O. Hickok presented "three splendid jewels" to the Lodge.





HON. ROBERT ALEXANDER LAMBERTON, LL. D.,  
R. W. Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, Dec. 27, 1869-Dec. 27, 1871.



## CHAPTER XII.

1861-1879.

On the 1st of February, 1861, an invitation was received from the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, requesting Lodge No. 21 to take part in the ceremonies to be observed in raising the Union Flag on the dome of the Capitol, on the 22nd of February. That day was a memorable occasion at Harrisburg. The President-elect, Abraham Lincoln came to the city, and the events of that day gave the alarm to the people that a great civil strife was impending. On the day in question, a special meeting of the Lodge was held and a procession formed, with Bro. R. L. Muench as marshal. The chief marshal of the parade was Maj.-Gen. Wm. H. Keim.

The first division consisted of the military, composed of some forty-four companies from Philadelphia and the eastern and central parts of the State. We quote several paragraphs from the long account in the Harrisburg "Patriot and Union," for February 23d:

"During the march, Major Knipe formerly of the U. S. Army, fired a salute of thirty-four guns upon Capitol Hill, which was done in a style reflecting considerable credit upon him and the squad under his command."

"SECOND DIVISION.

Robert A. Lamberton, Marshal.

Brass Band.

Mountain Commandery Knights Templar, of Altoona.

DeMolay Commandery, of Reading.

Parke\* Commandery, of Harrisburg.

Perseverance Lodge, A. Y. M., of Harrisburg.

Mount Lebanon Lodge.

Scott Band, of Patterson.

Mifflin Lodge, of Mifflintown.

Charlestown Cornet Band, Chester County.

Lodges of Odd Fellows.

Encampment of Odd Fellows.

Steuben Lodge.

Cavalry Squadron on horse back."

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\*Name changed to Pilgrim, 1869.

"The quaint appearance of the Knights Templar, with their mysterious devices attracted great attention."

"The procession reached the Capitol a little before 12 o'clock, when the flag was run up the flag staff on the dome, by the old soldiers, to the inspiring airs of 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Star Spangled Banner,' amid the prolonged cheers of the assembled thousands."

"After the raising of the flag, the military reformed on Second street and marched to the lower end of the city [Second and Vine streets] where they met Mr. Lincoln, President-elect, and escorted him to the Jones House [now the Commonwealth], where he was welcomed in a few remarks by Gov. Curtin. From thence he was taken to the Capitol."

As there were rumors that a plot had been formed to prevent Mr. Lincoln from reaching Washington, it was decided that he should be taken to Washington, by way of Philadelphia. He was called from the dining room shortly before six o'clock on that evening, and was hurried from the hotel to the station with the knowledge of but very few, and reached Washington safely the next morning. All the arrangements were carefully planned by Mr. Allen Pinkerton.

On July 18, 1862, the Lodge held a special meeting to attend the funeral of Bro. John C. Wray, of "A. W. Rawson Lodge, No. 145," at Pectonica, Illinois, who died at Camp Curtin the day before.

On December 27, 1862, the retiring Worshipful Master, Brother W. O. Hickok, was presented by the members of the Lodge with a regalia and emblem of his station, in token of their esteem for the faithful manner in which he had discharged the duties of his position.

On May 11, 1863, we read: "On motion, P. M. Bro. Robert L. Muench, who having expended forty dollars for the benefit of Masonry, was in consequence of his unwillingness to receive that amount from the Lodge, constituted a life member."

A vote of thanks was tendered on May 25th the Worshipful Master, Brother C. A. Banvart, upon having *No. 21* painted on the aprons of the Lodge.

In 1862, charges having been preferred against an Entered Apprentice, a committee was appointed to investigate the case, and reported the Brother not guilty. Later the report

was adopted by the Lodge, but advancement of the Brother was postponed three months. The Brother appealed to the Grand Lodge, which ordered Lodge No. 21 to advance him, which it promptly did.

On August 10, 1863, the officers of the Lodge were appointed a committee to visit the sick and wounded Masons in the hospital.

On October 12, 1863, Brother John Cunkel presented to the Lodge a Masonic apron, which he found on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

On November 9, 1863, a petition was read from certain Brethren requesting Lodge No. 21 to pass a resolution requesting the R. W. G. L. of Pennsylvania to grant a charter to open a Lodge in this city under the title of "Mechanics' Lodge." It was unanimously resolved that it was "unnecessary inexpedient and detrimental to the interests of Freemasonry to establish another Lodge in Harrisburg."

On December 5, 1864, the Grand Lodge elected a member of Perseverance Lodge as R. W. Junior Grand Warden, Brother Robert A. Lamberton, who had served as a District Deputy Grand Master for eight years, being first appointed by R. W. Grand Master Hutchinson in 1855.

Brother Lamberton was duly elected R. W. Senior Grand Warden, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, and R. W. Grand Master, serving in the latter high station from December 27, 1869, to December 27, 1871.

At the meeting of No. 21, on April 10, 1865, the following resolution was offered by Bro. John Wallower:

*Resolved.* That this Lodge participate in the celebration of the recent victories of the Union Armies, and the surrender of Lee's Army on April 15, and that it takes the position in the procession as a Lodge or body."

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Brother John A. Smull as a substitute, were accepted by Brother Wallower, and adopted by the Lodge:

WHEREAS, It is eminently proper that we as Ancient York Masons, should as an organization take part in the ceremonies of celebrating the success of the National Armies, and the downfall of Treason; therefore,

*Resolved*, that a committee be appointed by the chair to make arrangements for this Lodge taking part in the procession and ceremonies of Saturday, April 15; and that the committee have power, if deemed advisable for good cause to recommend the W. M. to call a special meeting prior to Saturday.

The committee consisted of Bros. J. Wallower, J. A. Small, A. W. Young, C. A. Banvart and G. W. Hoffman. Authority was given to invite neighboring Lodges. The Worshipful Master, Brother Joshua W. Jones, called a special meeting, April 13th, at which the committee made a partial report, the Stewards were directed to have a collation prepared for the Brethren, and a committee, consisting of Brothers W. K. Alricks, T. J. Finney and S. H. Simon, was appointed to illuminate the hall in the evening of the 15th.

Below the minutes of this meeting is this entry:

"The celebration was postponed in consequence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the U. S., on the 14th April, at Ford's Theatre in the city of Washington, D. C."

The rejoicing of the Brethren was changed to mourning.

On July 1, 1865, the R. W. Grand Master, Brother Lucius H. Scott, accompanied by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Brother John L. Goddard; the R. W. Senior Grand Warden, Brother Richard Vaux; the R. W. Junior Grand Warden, Brother Robert A. Lamberton; the R. W. Grand Treasurer, Brother Peter Williamson; and the R. W. Grand Secretary, Brother William H. Adams, made an official visitation and delivered a short address.

The Grand Officers went from Harrisburg to Gettysburg, where, on the Fourth of July, the R. W. Grand Master, assisted by his Grand Officers, laid the cornerstone of the monument in the Soldiers' National Cemetery. The ceremonies, Masonic and otherwise, were of the greatest interest, and included remarks by President Johnson, an address by Governor Curtin, an oration by Gen. O. O. Howard, and a poem by Col. C. G. Halpine.

Lodge No. 21 accepted the invitation of the Gettysburg National Cemetery Association, and participated in the procession.

In his annual address on St. John the Evangelist's Day,

1865, R. W. Grand Master Brother Lucius H. Scott, thus refers to his visit:

"The railroad authorities having kindly placed the Directors' car at our disposal, after a pleasant run of about four hours, we arrived safely at Harrisburg, at 4 o'clock p. m. [Saturday, July 1st]. We were met at the station by the Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, Brother Lamberton, and other Brethren of Lodge No. 21, who conducted us to our quarters.

"Previous notice having been given to the District Deputy Grand Master, Brother Muench, we met the Brethren at their Hall in the evening, for a Grand Lodge Visitation. A large number of Brethren were present, who received us with true Masonic greeting. I delivered a short address, and an hour having been spent in informal Masonic conversation, the Lodge was closed to allow the Brethren to meet at the social board, when, having partaken of the hospitable fare provided for us, we separated, mutually satisfied with each other. The utmost harmony seems to prevail in Perseverance Lodge No. 21, and, as far as I could learn, everything indicated a high degree of prosperity."

During the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, there was scarcely a member of No. 21 who did not in one position or another take part in that strife.

Among the prominent were Generals Edward C. Williams, Thomas J. Jordan, and Joseph F. Knipe; Colonels Seneca G. Simmons, Peter H. Allabach, Edward G. Savage and F. Asbury Awl; Lieutenant Colonel Robert A. Lamberton; Surgeons Charles C. Bombaugh, George Dock, William H. Egle, and William R. DeWitt; Captains William H. Eckels, Robert T. Beatty, Theodore K. Scheffer, George Brooks, William H. Harvie, Isaac Waterbury, John Lawrence, and Isaac Finney, of the U. S. Navy; and Chaplain George G. Rakestraw, and, as has been truly said, "a host of just as brave and gallant worthies who shouldered a musket and carried a knapsack."

The memories of those who fell in the conflict are treasured in grateful hearts.

On February 12, 1866, a petition was presented from Brethren of Lodges Nos. 21, 194 and 222, praying the Grand Lodge for a warrant for a Lodge to be located in the borough of Millersburg, under the name of "Susquehanna

Lodge, No. —," and the consent of Lodge No. 21 was asked and granted.

At a special meeting, May 26, the Lodge accepted the invitation to attend the constitution of Susquehanna Lodge No. 364, on Tuesday, May 29th, which was done by District Deputy Grand Master Bro. Robert L. Muench. See Chapter XX.

On July 9, 1866, a lithograph of an apron presented by Bro. General Lafayette to Bro. General Geo. Washington was obtained and presented to this Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, by Brother General Wm. H. Miller; and September 10th a vote of thanks was given to Brother F. W. F. Brandon for "the very handsome globes" presented by him.

On May 13, 1867, ten dollars was voted to Philomethra Lodge, Elberton, Ga., for "Masons, their widows and orphans in their destitution," and a similar amount to Cherokee Lodge, No. 66, Rome, Ga.

St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24th (1867), was celebrated at Cold Spring. The following is from the Harrisburg "Patriot and Union" of June 25th, under the heading "Picnics." "The Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, went to Cold Spring yesterday to enjoy the attentions of our worthy friend Rodermel, and spend a day in the woods. We understand that a delightful time was had."

An invitation to participate in the dedication of the new hall of Eureka Lodge, No. 302, at Mechanicsburg, on Tuesday, October 29, 1867, was accepted.

November 11th (1867) Bro. Robert A. Lamberton, R. W. Senior Grand Warden, was elected the proxy of the Lodge in the Grand Lodge, and authorized to cast the votes of the Lodge at the Communication in December, as he thought advisable.

The special matter to be considered by the Grand Lodge was the erection of the Masonic Temple at the corner of Broad and Filbert streets, Philadelphia.

On January 13, 1868, Brother Simon Cameron was elected an honorary member. In 1867 and 1868 the Lodge had some correspondence with the Grand Lodge and Lodge No. 43, at Lancaster, with regard to a supposed violation of the



comity which should exist between Lodges. Happily this proved to be a mistake founded on misinformation.

On April 23, 1868, R. W. Grand Master Brother Richard Vaux, accompanied by the Grand Officers, visited the Lodge and "took the chair and proceeded to exemplify the work of the order, the duties of the officers, as well as a correct working of the work." and after the first degree had been worked retired, "thanking the Lodge for their attention."

On St. John the Baptist's Day (June 24), 1868, a large delegation of the Brethren went to Philadelphia to participate in the procession and ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert streets.

The gavel used by Bro. George Washington in laying the corner-stone of the Federal Capitol, at Washington, September 18, 1793, was used. The inscription on the stone is as follows:

"This corner stone of the new Masonic Temple was laid with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of a large concourse of Brethren from Pennsylvania and sister Jurisdictions, June 24, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868. Richard Vaux, Grand Master; Robert A. Lamberton, Deputy Grand Master; Samuel C. Perkins, Chairman of the Building Committee."

On November 9, 1868, Brother Robert A. Lamberton, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, tendered his resignation as Representative of the Lodge, which was accepted, and Brother John J. Clyde was chosen Representative. It has been the usual practice for more than twenty-five years to elect the retiring Worshipful Master as the Representative of the Lodge in the Grand Lodge.

At a special meeting, March 31, 1869, R. W. Deputy Grand Master Brother Robert A. Lamberton in the chair, the invitation to lay, on April 10th, the corner-stone of the monument to be erected to the memory of those who fell in the late Civil War, was accepted. Accordingly, on Saturday, April 12th, at high noon, R. W. Deputy Grand Master Brother Robert A. Lamberton, under authority of the R. W. Grand Master, laid the corner-stone, at Second and State streets, being assisted by the following Brethren:

Thomas J. Jordan, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

Joshua M. Wiestling, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.

Robert Snodgrass, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.  
 William Sayford, R. W. Grand Treasurer.  
 William H. Egle, M. D., R. W. Grand Secretary.  
 Rev. James Calder, D. D., Grand Chaplain.  
 Joseph H. Nisley, Senior Grand Deacon.  
 Franklin Darby, Junior Grand Deacon.  
 James Worrall, Grand Steward.  
 Samuel D. Ingram, Grand Steward.  
 Samuel P. Auchmuty, Grand Steward.  
 Theodore F. Scheffer, Grand Sword Bearer.  
 William Kuhn, Grand Pursuivant.  
 Samuel N. Colestock, Grand Tyler.

All of the above were members of Lodge No. 21 except Bro. S. P. Auchmuty, who belonged to Susquehanna Lodge, No. 364, Millersburg.

The ceremonies were the same as those observed the year before at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia.

His Excellency the Governor, Brother John W. Geary, and Hon. A. O. Heister, Chairman of the Building Committee, represented the State, and the Dauphin County Soldiers' Monument Association, respectively. The music was by Weber's brass band. The articles deposited in the corner-stone were as follows:

The act of incorporation creating the board of commissioners under whose direction this monument is erected.

Book containing the names of the Executive and other committees of the Soldiers' Fair, held for the purpose of raising money to build the memorial; also, the autographs of the visitors to the Fair.

A copy of the Ahiman Rezon or Book of the Constitution; Rules and Regulations of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

List of the officers and members of the Board of Commissioners.

List of the officers of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, under whose auspices the corner stone is laid.

List of the soldiers from Dauphin county so far as could be ascertained, who died in the service of their country during the Rebellion.

"Smull's Legislative Hand Book," for 1869, containing Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Constitution of Pennsylvania, with other important information.



Major Gen. Edward C. Williams.



Major Gen. Thomas T. Jordan.



Major Gen. Joseph F. Knipe.



A copy of original muster roll of Lochiel Grays, one of the first companies raised in Dauphin county.

List of municipal officers of the city of Harrisburg.

A map of the city of Harrisburg.

An impression of the great seal of the State of Pennsylvania.

A gold coin of the United States of the denomination of \$1.

Silver coins of the United States of the denomination of  $\frac{1}{2}$ . 1, 2, 3 and 5 cents respectively.

Specimens of fractional currency now in use of the denominations of 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents in sealed jar.

Sealed jar containing a specimen of the principal beverage of the ancient inhabitants of Dauphin county.

Sealed jar containing specimens of wheat, rye, oats and corn, productions of Dauphin county.

Specimens of revenue stamps now in use.

Specimens of postage stamps now in use.

Copies of the following newspapers, of the date of April 9, 1869.

"Pennsylvania Telegraph," daily and weekly.

"Morning Patriot," daily and weekly.

"State Journal," daily and weekly.

"Pennsylvania Staats Zeitung."

"Vaterlands Waechter."

"Middletown Journal."

"Upper Dauphin Register."

"Philadelphia Daily Age."

"Philadelphia Daily Press."

"New York Tribune."

"New York Herald."

"New York World."

"New York Times."

On February 14, 1870, an application for a new Lodge, signed by Bros. William H. Egle, M. D., D. W. Cox, Sol. G. Grone, John H. Ziegler, C. Schriver and John T. Wilson, to whom "demits" had just been granted, was presented, and the same was approved by the Lodge, and the Grand Lodge having granted the application at the Quarterly Communication in March, the new Lodge, Robert Burns, No. 464, was solemnly consecrated and constituted on Tuesday, March 29th, by R. W. Grand Master Brother Robert A. Lamberton, the first three above named being the Master and Wardens. See Chapter XXI.

At the meeting, March 14th, the use of the Lodge room was granted the new Lodge.

At the meeting, December 12, 1870, demits were granted to nineteen Brethren, whose petition to the Grand Lodge for a new Lodge at Middletown was presented, and received the approval of Lodge No. 21.

The Grand Lodge having granted the application, Prince Edwin Lodge, No. 486, at Middletown, on Monday, March 27, 1871, was solemnly consecrated and constituted by R. W. Grand Master Brother Robert A. Lamberton, Brother Joseph H. Nisley being installed as Worshipful Master, Brother Seymour Raymond as Senior Warden, and Brother George H. Lenhart as Junior Warden. See Chapter XXII.

At the meeting of No. 21, May 8, 1871, a committee of five was appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, if appointed, to inquire into the feasibility of purchasing a site for the erection of a Masonic Hall, and report at the next meeting.

At the June meeting (12th), the committee reported in favor of securing the property at Third and Walnut streets (52-9x110), for \$23,000; and proposed a plan for forming a Masonic Hall Association, which was adopted.

After the great fire in Chicago, October 8 and 9, 1871, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania held a Special Communication, October 12th, when \$1,000 was donated by the Grand Lodge, and the subordinate Lodges were recommended to contribute; whereupon \$175 was raised by the members of No. 21 and promptly forwarded.

A special meeting was held September 23, 1872 for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Hall at the corner of Third and Walnut streets.

The members of the Fraternity formed in procession at the corner of Market street and Court avenue (then Raspberry alley), at 11 o'clock, in the following order:

Weber's Cornet Band.

Prince Edwin Lodge, No. 486, Middletown.

Perry Lodge, No. 458, Marysville.

Susquehanna Lodge, No. 364, Millersburg.

Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, Harrisburg.

Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Harrisburg.

They marched up Market street to Second; down Second to Chestnut; out Chestnut to Third; up Third to the Lochiel Hotel, where the Grand Lodge officers and the officers and managers of the Masonic Hall Association joined in the procession; then proceeded up Market street to Second; up Second to Walnut; up Walnut to Third, and opened order, the members of the Grand Lodge passing through the lines (the Brethren standing uncovered), to the site of the Hall.

The corner-stone was then duly laid by R. W. Deputy Grand Master Brother Alfred R. Potter, under the authority of the R. W. Grand Master. He was assisted by the following Brethren acting as officers of the Grand Lodge:

Robert Clark (R. W. S. G. W.), R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

Robert L. Muench (No. 21), R. W. Senior Grand Warden.

Robert H. Thomas (No. 302), R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

Joseph S. Boswell (No. 186), R. W. Grand Treasurer, p. t.

John Thompson, R. W. Grand Secretary.

Samuel P. Auchmuty (No. 364), Senior Grand Deacon.

Thos. J. Jordan (No. 21), Junior Grand Deacon.

Rev. Wm. J. Stevenson (No. 21), Grand Chaplain.

Rev. Robt. J. Keeling, D. D., (No. 464), Grand Chaplain.

Chas. F. Muench (No. 21), Grand Steward.

John Wallower (No. 21), Grand Steward.

George W. Wood, Grand Marshal.

Jacob Loudenslager (No. 67), Grand Sword Bearer, p. t.

Horace Fitz, Grand Pursuivant.

Charles Schnider, Grand Tyler.

Addresses were delivered by Past Grand Master Brother Robert A. Lamberton and Rev. Brother Robert J. Keeling, D. D., which are given in full in the "Patriot" of September 24, 1872.

Brother Simon Cameron, who had been a member of the Committee of Arrangements for the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall on Walnut street, on July 30, 1827, was present at this ceremony.

The following is the list of the contents of the corner-stone:

Copy of the Holy Bible, copy of the Ahiman Rezon, list of officers of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. A. Y. M., of the State of Pennsylvania, list of the officers and board of the Masonic Hall Association of Harrisburg Pa., list of subscribers to the Masonic Hall Association, list of Committee of Arrangements for the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Hall, sketch of the origin and early history of the Masonic Hall Association, a copy of the ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, a copy of the ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone of the new Masonic Hall, Harrisburg, the Masonic Register for 1872, copy of the 'Keystone' (Philadelphia), copy of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., for the year A. L. 5868-69-70-71, charter and by-laws and list of the members of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, A. Y. M., Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, A. Y. M., Perseverance Chapter, H. R. A., No. 21, Parke Council, No. 7, Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, Harrisburg Lodge of Perfection, Harrisburg Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Harrisburg Chapter of Rose Croix, Harrisburg Consistory of the S. P. R. S., 'Annals of the City of Harrisburg' (Morgan), ordinances of the city of Harrisburg up to 1872, Smull's 'Legislative Manual' for 1872, U. S. currency under and inclusive of \$1, U. S. coins (silver and nickel—coinage of 1872) under and inclusive of \$1, one English sovereign (coinage of 1872) donated by T. Rockhill Smith, Esq., newspapers of the day, report of the proceedings of a banquet given by the citizens of Harrisburg in 1862 to General Simon Cameron, together with part of the report of Mr. Lincoln in his defense, and portions of his report as Secretary of War, donated by Brother Simon Cameron, Roman coin of the reign of the Emperor Trojan Augustus Caesar, who was born A. D. 57, and died A. D. 117, presented by Brother H. H. Mueller, Master Mason's apron one hundred years old, worn by John Garverich, presented by Jacob Houser, copy of the charter of Prince Edwin Lodge, No. 486, Middletown.

The Committee of Arrangements were:

On behalf of the Masonic Hall Association, Brothers John A. Smull, Wm. H. Egle, M. D., Horace B. Mitchell, John Vallerchamp and Robert A. Lamberton.

On behalf of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Brothers Theo. F. Scheffer, Wm. H. Smith, Samuel D. Ingram, Joshua W. Jones and Samuel H. Simon.

On behalf of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, Brothers Wm. R. DeWitt, M. D., Harris Cohen, Daniel D. Boas, Wm. O. Hickok, Jr., and Wm. W. Jennings.

At a special meeting, September 19, 1873, the Lodge voted



to attend the dedication of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia, on Friday, September 26th, next. Fifty members of No. 21, (Bro. Samuel D. Ingram, Worshipful Master; William H. Smith, Senior Warden, and Horace B. Mitchell, J. W.), under Brother Edwin Curzon as marshal, took part in the procession, being assigned to the second of the twenty-six divisions, wearing, as did all the Brethren, the special apron ordered for the occasion.

On Monday, March 9, 1874, at 6 P. M., the new Lodge room in the Masonic Hall at Third and Walnut streets was dedicated to the uses of Masonry, the following Brethren acting as officers of the Grand Lodge:

- Robert L. Muench (No. 21), R. W. Grand Master.
- Robert Snodgrass (No. 21), R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
- William H. Smith (No. 21), R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
- Daniel W. Cox (No. 464), R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
- Levi Wolfinger (No. 21), R. W. Grand Secretary.
- Wm. H. Egle, M. D. (No. 464), R. W. Grand Treasurer.
- Rev. Wm. J. Stevenson (No. 21), Grand Chaplain.
- Rev. Wm. T. Bowen (No. 464), Grand Chaplain.
- Horace B. Mitchell (No. 21), Senior Grand Deacon.
- Jacob Singer (No. 464), Junior Grand Deacon.
- John A. Smull (No. 464), Grand Steward.
- A. P. Price (No. 223), Grand Steward.
- Charles H. Kingston, Grand Marshal.
- Theo. F. Scheffer (No. 21), Grand Sword Bearer.
- Wm. W. Jennings (No. 464), Grand Pursuivant.
- Michael Bender (No. 21), Grand Tyler.

There were present R. W. Past Grand Masters Brothers Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, and Robert A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, and about six hundred Brethren. The music was rendered by the Mozart Quartette Club, of Philadelphia.

The dedicatory address was delivered by R. W. Past Grand Master Vaux, "who," the minutes tell us, "gave an interesting and novel history of the origin of Masonry." About 600 Brethren were present. The following was the programme, which was printed in blue with a gold border:

Dedication Ceremony  
of the  
New Masonic Hall,  
Harrisburg, Pa.,  
by the  
R. W. Grand Master of the G. L. of Pennsylvania.  
Monday, March 9th, A. L. 5874.

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## PROGRAMME.

[The Members will assemble in the Banquet Room at 6 P. M.—  
where the Procession will form under the direction  
of the Grand Marshal.]  
Entrance of the Procession.  
Proclamation by the Grand Marshal.  
Music—"I was glad when they said unto me."—Ps. cxxii: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8.  
Procession of G. L. Officers.  
Opening.  
Prayer by the Chaplain.  
Music—"Except the Lord build the House," etc.—Ps. cxxvii: 1.  
Address of the Master Builder.  
Reply of the R. W. G. M.  
Music—"Behold how good and how pleasant."—Ps. cxxxiii.  
Address of the R. W. G. S.  
Lodge Uncovered.  
First Procession.  
Music—"I will abundantly bless her," etc.—Ps. cxxxii: 15.  
Consecration Prayer.  
Response by the Brethren—"Glory be to God on high, on earth,  
peace, good will towards men."  
CORN.  
Second Procession.  
Music—"Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle," etc.—Ps. xv: 1,  
2, 3, 4, 5.  
WINE.  
Third Procession.  
Music—"Blessed is he that considereth the poor," etc.—Ps. xli: 1, 2.

## OIL.

Music—"And wine that maketh glad," etc.—Ps. civ: 15.

Invocation.

Response by the Brethren—"The Lord is gracious, and his merey endureth forever."

Blessing by Grand Chaplain.

Response by the Brethren—"Glory be to God on high, on earth, peace, good will towards men."

Music—"Oh give thanks unto the Lord," etc.—Ps. cxxxvi: 1, 7, 8, 23, 24, 26.

Lodge Covered.

Music—"God of the Fatherless."

Address by R. W. D. D. G. M.

Music—"Hallelujah Chorus."

Closing.

Procession Retires.

The first meeting in the new Hall was held the evening of the dedication, at 9.30, it being the regular stated night of meeting. Brother Theo. F. Scheffer presented to the Lodge a handsome Bible, which now rests on the altar. The thanks of the Lodge were voted to the Brother.

The furnishing of the new quarters cost \$2,865.63, the share of No. 21 being \$822. Of this sum, \$410 was raised by contributions of the Brethren.

At the meeting, April 12, 1874, a vote of thanks was tendered to Bro. W. O. Hickok for the two gavels presented to the Lodge.

Unfortunately the Masonic Hall Association undertook to do too much with the amount of money at their command. The result was that the property passed into other hands, Lodge No. 21 losing over one thousand dollars.

At the meeting, July 13, 1874, in response to an appeal from a committee of the Grand Lodge, for contributions for the relief of the Brethren of Louisiana and their families, who were sufferers from the recent extraordinary floods and overflow, the Lodge donated \$10; and at the September meeting \$10 was donated to Jefferson Lodge, No. 288, for the sufferers in the flood in Allegheny county, Pa.

On March 23, 1876, Lodges Nos. 21 and 464 were con-

vened by D. D. G. M. Brother Robert L. Muench for the purpose of exemplifying the work.

On September 11, 1877, the Lodge received a handsome pitcher having on one side the Plumb, Level and Square in colors, and on the other the Altar with the Great Lights upon it, and above, the All-seeing Eye. On the front is the following inscription: "Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, A. Y. M., Harrisburg, Pa. Presented by Edmund Mather, 1877."

On July 11, 1875, Brother William Sayford, now (1901) the oldest living member of the Lodge, was made an honorary member.

At the stated meeting, November 12, 1877, R. W. Grand Master Brother Robert Clark visited the Lodge, accompanied by R. W. Deputy Grand Master Brother James M. Porter, R. W. Senior Grand Warden Brother Michael Nisbet, R. W. Grand Secretary Brother John Thompson, R. W. Past Grand Masters Brothers Richard Vaux and Robert A. Lamberton, D. D. Grand Master Brother Robert L. Muench and Brother George Wood, Grand Sword Bearer.

Brother Herman Marks, an Entered Apprentice, was passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft, and by virtue of the presence of the R. W. Grand Master, raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, the R. W. Grand Master as Worshipful Master, the R. W. Senior Grand Warden as Senior Warden, and D. D. G. M. Muench as Junior Warden.

December 5, 1877, the Lodge was notified that the Ali-man Rezon, as revised by a committee (to which Lodge No. 21, with some seventy others had sent proposed amendments), had been adopted, with some amendments. The Lodge had a representative on the Committee on Revision in R. W. Past Grand Master Brother Robert A. Lamberton, who, owing to a long and severe illness, was unable to take much part in the work of revision.

At the stated meeting, September 9, 1878, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the relief of suffering Brethren in the South on account of the yellow fever, and at the next meeting they reported that \$50 had been collected and forwarded.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

At the stated meeting, April 14, 1879, on motion of Brother George W. Rhoads, the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The centennial of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, A. Y. M., will occur on the 4th of October next; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Past Masters together with the elective officers of the Lodge be constituted a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the proper celebration of the same, and, that Bro. Charles F. Muench, being the oldest Past Master, be made chairman of the committee, and that the Past Masters be notified of this resolution.

We quote from the report of the Committee of Arrangements, presented at the stated meeting, September 11, 1879:

Your Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Constitution of our Lodge have instructed me to make report:

Owing to physical infirmity, the Chairman, Bro. Chas. F. Muench, has been unable to take an active part in the work of your Committee. At its first meeting, your Committee elected Bro. Lambertson, P. G. M., chairman pro tem, in which office he continues to act.

The following members of your Committee were present at one or more of its various meetings: Bros. Lambertson, P. G. M., R. L. Muench, D. D. G. M., Clyde, Bishop, Hickok, J. W. Jones, Wiestling, Snodgrass, Theo. F. Scheffer, Ingram, Smith, Mitchell, Burnite, Gilbert, all resident Past Masters, and Bros. Jennings, W. M., Kingport, S. W., and Beggs, J. W.

Sub-committees were appointed as follows:

On Finance—Bros. Jennings, Hickok, Snodgrass, Beggs, Burnite, Gilbert and Ingram.

On Programme—Bros. Lambertson, Clyde, Wiestling, Jones and R. L. Muench.

On Printing—Bros. Jones, Mitchell, Smith, Clyde and Bishop.

On Invitations, etc.—Bros. R. L. Muench, Snodgrass, Ingram, Gilbert and Wolfinger.

On Decorations, Arrangement of Lodge, etc.—Bros Jennings, Hickok, Wiestling, Burnite and Beggs.

On Medals—Bros. Lamberton, Muench and Jennings.”

[A programme was reported and adopted.]

Your Committee take pleasure in reporting that Bros. George A. Gross, Edward Gross, Joshua Gross and Charles A. Bigler, of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, and William Knoche have consented to furnish the music.

In the evening a regular stated meeting of the Lodge will be held, after which there will be a collation in the Banqueting Room.

Your Committee has ordered to be struck copper bronze medals appropriate to the occasion. A wood cut of the ancient pedestal still used by your Worshipful Master, appears on the invitations which will be sent out.”

Fraternally submitted on behalf of the Committee.

R. A. LAMBERTON.

At the same meeting a dispensation was requested from the R. W. Grand Master, to “appear in regalia and allow the proper Masonic ceremonies to be had in the Opera House, on Monday, Nov. 10, 1879, A. L. 5879, on the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Constitution of said Lodge.”

The invitations were on blue paper, about six inches square, and printed in blue, the name of the Lodge being edged with silver, and read as follows :

243

1779



Warranted

Oct. 4, A. D. 1779, A. L. 5779.

WILLIAM BALL,  
R. W. Grand Master.

Constituted

Nov. 10, A. D. 1779, A. L. 5779.

COL. MATTHEW SMITH,  
Worshipful Master.

1879

## Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, A. Y. M.

*Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,*

*October 15th, A. D. 1879, A. L. 5879.*

*Dear Sir and Brother :*

*You are fraternally invited to take part in the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Constitution of Perseverance Lodge, No 21, on Monday, November 10th, A. D. 1879, A. L. 5879, at 12 o'clock M. in the Lodge, and at 5 o'clock and 50 minutes P. M. in the Opera House.*

*Yours fraternally,*

*John C. Jennings,*

*Worshipful Master.*

*Charles F. Muench,*

*Chm. Com. of Arrangements.*

On the inside was a list of the Past Masters of the Lodge. The flap of the blue envelope bore the cut of the old pedestal.

A meeting notice printed from the old engraved plate was also sent out, of which a copy is given, printed from an ancient plate.

The minutes of the anniversary meeting begin:

“Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 10, A. D. 1879, A. L. 5879.

Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, A. Y. M., was convened to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the constitution of the Lodge.”

Members present: Bro. John C. Jennings, W. M.; Bro. Abraham E. Kingport, S. W.; Bro. John I. Beggs, J. W.; Bro. Levi Wolfinger, Secretary; Bro. James Calder, D. D., Chaplain; Bro. George F. Weaver, Jr., S. D.; Bro. Samuel T. Manahan, J. D.; Bro. Aaron M. Steever, Purst. p. t.; Bro. James M. Lamberton, S. M. C. p. t.; Bro. John S. Reichard, J. M. C.; David F. Jaus, Tyler.

Past Masters: Brothers Charles F. Muench, John J. Clyde, Robert A. Lamberton, P. G. M., William T. Bishop, Robert L. Muench, D. D. G. M., Joshua W. Jones, Rev. James Calder, Jackson Shaeffer, M. D., Joshua M. Wiestling, Robert Snodgrass, Samuel D. Ingram, Horace B. Mitchell, David C. Burnite, Spencer C. Gilbert and Benjamin F. Meyers.

Brothers: Peter S. Atticks, Charles A. Aughinbaugh, Robert T. Beatty, Joseph Berrier, George J. Bolton, J. Brisbin Boyd, Alvah H. Boyer, William H. Breitingner, David W. Brightbill, Charles Buehler, John Burke, Fred. W. Coover, M. D., Samuel Couffer, James P. Criswell, John Cunkel, John Downs, William H. Emminger, Anthony F. Englebert, James P. Espy, Jr., Michael Forney, Charles Frank, Isaac Freed, Harrison Funk, John W. Glover, James L. Harder, Jacob R. Hartman, Peter Heckert, Isaac W. Holland, John W. Hutchinson, William E. Kline, Harry W. Knight, J. Monroe Kreiter, William B. Lamberton, William H. Lawser, John D. Lemer, Larue Lemer, James H. Lutz, Daniel McFeeters, George H. Markley, Herman Marks, David R. Miller, James W. Morgan, Sr., James W. Morgan, Jr., Thomas F. Mullen, Alfred K. Nebinger, Henry C. Orth, George W. Rhoads, Edward W. Savage, William Sayford, John R. Schermerhorn, Benjamin F. Scheffer, John Schmidt, George D. Stehley, M. D., William B. Stoner, James B. Thompson, Godfried Weavertoe, Samuel C. Wiestling, George Winters, William Wolf, James Worrall and Warren A. Zollinger.

Visitors: Brothers Michael Nisbet, R. W. Grand Master; Conrad B. Day, R. W. Senior Grand Warden; E. Coppee Mitchell, R. W. Junior Grand Warden; Thomas R. Patton, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Charles H. Kingston, R. W. Grand Secretary, p. t.; Richard Vaux, R. W. Past Grand Master; William L. Drane, Grand Deacon,



p. t.; George W. Wood, Grand Marshal; Oscar R. Myers, Grand Pursuivant.

From Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, Harrisburg: Brothers John Aiken, George W. Barnes, Jeremiah S. Barnes, J. W., Alex. W. Bergstresser, Charles A. Bigler, S. W., Henry L. Bowers, James P. Bumbaugh, Charles T. Coble, Daniel W. Cox, William H. Egle, M. D., Wilson C. Fox, Charles E. Frowert, William Gastrock, John A. C. Germer, George M. Graff, Henry Gregory, Daniel H. Hamaker, John J. Hargest, W. M., Edw. Heffelfinger, Hiram W. Hess, William O. Hickok, Jr., William W. Jennings, Henry M. Kelley, Mathias W. McAlarney, James McCann, Charles W. Maurer, Daniel C. Maurer, David N. Miller, John L. Paul, Harvey Phelps, Herman Plack, Peter Reed, Cornelius Schriver, William H. Shaffer, William S. Shaffer, George W. Simmons, Luther M. Simon, Morris Smith, Frank Strominger, William H. Thomas, John S. Vandling, John W. Young and Warren W. Weitzel.

From Susquehanna Lodge, No. 364, Millersburg: Brothers Samuel P. Auchmuty, Conrad Bower, Peter Bowman, Simon S. Bowman, Jacob Collier, Thomas B. Davis, Alfred Douden, Abraham Fortenbaugh, Charles Swab, W. M., John B. Seal and Edwin H. Willson.

From Prince Edwin Lodge, No. 486, Middletown: Brothers Israel B. Bair, Henry B. Campbell, John E. Carmony, Ephraim B. Cobaugh, George P. Cobaugh, Edw. K. Denny, David A. Detweiler, Tom Downs, Charles Dyer, George W. Ettele, S. W., Joseph A. Fletcher, James S. Grimes, Daniel J. Hake, James H. Neely, Jacob L. Nisley, Joseph H. Nisley, Simon C. Peters, Charles W. Raymond, Henry C. Raymond, W. M., Joseph F. Raymond, Seymour Raymond, James Young, James S. Young and Redsecker I. Young.

Visitors were present from the following Lodges in Pennsylvania: No. 22, Sunbury; No. 43, Lancaster; No. 62, Reading; Columbia, No. 91, Philadelphia; Rural Amity, No. 70, Athens; No. 106, Williamsport; Union, No. 108, Towanda; St. John's, No. 115, Philadelphia; Washington, No. 156, Quarryville; Lafayette, No. 194, Selinsgrove; Cumberland Star, No. 197, Carlisle; Lewistown, No. 203; Chandler, No. 227, Reading; Mount Lebanon, No. 226, Lebanon; St. John's, No. 260, Carlisle; Columbia, No. 286, Columbia; Milton, No. 256, Milton; Mount Moriah, No. 300, Huntingdon; Eureka, No. 302, Mechanicsburg; Mahanoy City, No. 357, Mahanoy City; Big Spring, No. 361, Newville; Lambertton, No. 371, Thompsettown; McVeytown, No. 376, McVeytown; Newport, No. 381, Newport; Vaux, No. 393, Philadelphia; Perry, No. 458, Marysville; Fort Ligonier, No. 331, Ligonier; William C. Hamilton, No. 500, Philadelphia, and New London, No. 545, West Grove.

Visitors were present from the following Lodges outside of Penn-

sylvania: Federal City, No. 1, Washington, D. C.; Painted Post, No. 117, Corning, N. Y.; Hornellsville, No. 331, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Otsenigo, No. 435, Binghamton, N. Y.; Pyramid, No. 490, New York; Mantorville, No. 11, Mantorville, Minn.; Old Dominion, No. 231, Virginia; Grafton, No. 15, Grafton, W. Va.; and Union Fraternal, No. 7, San José, Costa Rica, Central America.

The minutes continue:

“Master Masons’ Lodge opened in ancient form at 12 o’clock M.

“The Provincial Warrant of Lodge No. 21 was read. The minutes of Lodge No. 21, of November 10, 1779, A. L. 5779, were read. The dispensation from the R. W. Grand Master, Michael Nisbet, was read. [It is given in full, and is in the usual form.] The Master Masons’ Lodge was closed and an Entered Apprentice Masons’ Lodge opened, when Mr. Caleb H. Jackson was introduced and received the first degree in Masonry. ‘The Entered Apprentice degree was exemplified by the officers of the Grand Lodge.’ [Brother Conrad B. Day, as Worshipful Master.]

“The Entered Apprentice Masons’ Lodge closed, and a Master Masons’ Lodge opened. No further business appearing the Lodge closed in harmony at 2 o’clock P. M.”

At 3 o’clock in the afternoon, the members of the Lodge and many Brethren assembled at the Lodge room, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, and formed a procession, Brother J. Brisbin Boyd being marshal, headed by the Liberty Cornet Band, of Middletown, Brother Valentine Baumbach, leader. The Brethren marched down Walnut street to Second; down Second to Market, and down Market street to the Lochiel Hotel, where a halt was made.

The R. W. Grand Master and other Grand Lodge officers, having taken places in the line, they were escorted up Third street to the Opera House.

The parquet and a portion of the dress circle were reserved for the Brethren, the remaining portions of the house being occupied by visitors, many being ladies. The stage was arranged in an attractive manner, representing a pillared hall, and contained chairs for the officers of the Grand Lodge and of the Lodge. In the rear of the stage were suspended the words:

## PERSEVERANCE LODGE,



1779.

No. 21,

1879.

A. Y. M.

The first line was in a half-circle, beneath which and directly over "No. 21," was a flaming star of gas jets. A large bell of evergreen was suspended from the centre of the proscenium arch, and the pillars at the side of the stage were handsomely decorated with evergreen.

The Brethren having taken their places, and the Pursuivant, Brother James M. Lamberton, having proclaimed

Silence! Silence! Silence!

the Worshipful Master, Brother John C. Jennings addressed the Senior Warden, Brother Abraham E. Kingport, as follows:

"Brother Senior Warden: Lodge No. 21 having been lawfully warranted on the 4th day of October, Anno Domini 1779, Anno Lucis 5779, by the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Territories Thereunto Belonging, and having been duly constituted on the 10th day of November of the same year, it is my will and pleasure that the public exercises in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Constitution of Lodge No. 21, do now begin. You will announce the same to the Junior Warden, with directions that he proclaim the same to the Brethren, that all present may govern themselves accordingly."

The Senior Warden having announced the same to the Junior Warden, Brother John I. Beggs, the latter made proclamation as follows:

"Brethren: Take notice that Lodge No. 21, having been lawfully warranted on the 4th day of October, Anno Domini 1779, Anno Lucis 5779, by the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Territories Thereunto Belonging, and having been duly constituted on

the 10th day of November of the same year, it is the Worshipful Master's will and pleasure that the public exercises in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Constitution of Lodge No. 21, do now begin. You will therefore govern yourselves accordingly."

The exercises then proceeded according to the following programme, Rev. Brother Robert J. Keeling, D. D., of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, acting as Chaplain:

PROGRAMME OF PUBLIC EXERCISES.

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November 10, A. D. 1879, A. L. 5879.

Proclamation—Silence.

Worshipful Master directs that the Exercises do begin.

Music—"With one consent let all the earth."—Old Hundred.

Prayer.

Music—"Hail Universal Lord."

W. M. presents Michael Nisbet, Esquire, Right Worshipful Grand Master of Masons.

Music—"The spacious firmament on high."

Historical Address—Bro. William H. Egle, P. M.

Music—"Hail, mysterious, glorious science."

Addresses.

Bro. Benjamin Parke, P. M., Bro. Robert A. Lamberton, P. G. M.,

Bro. Robert L. Muench, D. D. G. M.

Music—"God of the Fatherless."

Benediction.

Auld Lang Syne.

The programmes were, when folded, in the shape of a regulation Master Mason's apron, with "21" on the flap, and were printed in blue, silver and black. On the back was the following:

One Hundredth Anniversary  
of Constitution of

LODGE No. 21, HARRISBURG,

Under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the

Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENN'A,

And Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging.

When unfolded, the programme was as given above, with "XXI Perseverance" at the top, and having tessellated border enclosing it.

The words of the musical selections were printed on a double leaflet, tied with a blue silk cord, having on the front

"Appointed to be Sung  
at the  
One Hundredth Anniversary  
of  
Perseverance Lodge,  
No. 21, A. Y. M.,  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
November 10, A. D. 1879, A. L. 5879."

On the back was the cut of the ancient pedestal.

The addresses of the R. W. Grand Master, and of Brothers Parke and Muench, were requested, but were not sent. The historical address of Brother Egle has been incorporated in this volume.

R. W. Past Grand Master Brother Robert A. Lamberton spoke as follows:

"On this notable day in the history of our Lodge, it is meet that our hearts abound with thanksgivings. And as upon their noiseless hinges the gates of a second century swing wide open for our entrance, reverently do we implore the gracious favor and continued help of Him with whom there is neither variableness nor shadow of turning.

What though the hundred years that are gone, have swept with them in their flight such a multitude of those whose names are enrolled in our Lodge and written in our memories! What though the places which now know us shall know us no more forever, and they shall be filled by those whom we know not now! What though these thoughts must come to tell us of the inexorable law to which our race is subject seeming to place in the midst of our festival the grim emblem of mortality, we take courage withal! The good that men do is not buried with their bones, but bringing forth its peaceable fruits here it will be garnered in the harvest for eternity. Therefore, as we look back through the past of our Lodge, and still farther back through the history of our ancient Fraternity, where its beginnings are hidden in the shadows of by-gone ages and know through all that time and in every land where the Masonic altar has been erected, so many of our Brethren, true to the

lessons they have learned in the Lodge, have been on the side of truth, virtue and friendship, and have wrought deeds innumerable of love, mercy and charity, we rejoice that we are in the line of the true-hearted who have gone before.

By our traditions, by our history, by our Ancient Charges, by the shades and memory of our faithful dead and by their good works, and by our prosperous present, for the well-being of ourselves and our fellow men, are we summoned to be good men and true.

Freemasonry does not usurp the faith and the offices of religion. At no time does it interpose between man and his Divine Creator and Benefactor. It walks a tireless auxiliary of that which is of good report. Its voice is not heard in the streets; it broadens not its phylacteries to be seen of men. Whatever its mysteries, it has none as to its tenets and none as to the flag it flies. With its feet planted upon the sure and abiding rock of obedience to the moral law, it uplifts its banner bearing no strange device, but written thereon that all may read who will: 'There is one God, the Almighty Creator and Father.' It holds that by His Omnific Word and for His glory, the heavens and all the powers wherein, the world and all that therein is were created. It enjoins respect to the magistrate, diligence in work, honor in act, peaceableness as a citizen, obedience to law, avoidance of quarrels, temperance in conduct, charity in thought, word and deed, fidelity to trust, uprightness in all things. He who heeds and follows its teachings can say with Sir Galahad:

'My tough lance thrusteth sure,  
My strength is as the strength of ten  
Because my heart is pure.'

In the light of the Holy Bible, Square and Compasses, Freemasonry applies no false standard to the measurement of men. Not blinded by earthly glory it estimates according to real worth. It places among the grandest heroes of all time, the aged prisoner who, as he saw the light creeping through his prison bars, recalled the sufferings and tribulations through which he had passed, wincing under the pitiless lash, buffeting with the remorseless waves, could yet utter his song of triumph: 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith!'

It pronounces no uncertain judgment upon that other prisoner, who died amid the deep roar of the thunder, in his delirium fancied himself once more in the thick of the battle, and ended his brilliant, ambitious, wicked life, muttering, 'Head of the army!'

Brethren, however our great Fraternity may be assailed by reason of our unworthiness, the mission of Freemasonry is far from its end. The hundred years of our Lodge, and hundreds before them,





Obverse and Reverse of the Centennial Medal.



will be extended until men are mindful of the duties they owe their fellows. When the golden rule shall be obeyed, the earth be filled with love and peace, her work will be done. Until that day, with the majestic procession of the centuries will Freemasonry keep company, revering God, helping the needy, protecting the weak, encouraging the despondent, keeping faith, guarding chastity, the memory and influence of its beneficent deeds surviving that dread hour

‘When, shriveling like a parched scroll,  
The flaming heavens together roll,  
And louder yet and yet more dread  
Swells the high trump which wakes the dead.’ ”

In the evening the regular stated meeting of the Lodge was held, at which there were present many who had attended at noon, and the following members not already mentioned: Brothers Henry J. Beatty, Wm. E. Brodbeck, James B. Floyd, Wm. B. Muench, S. Boyd Martin, George F. Rohrer, Charles G. Smith and Albert B. Tack, and Past Master Brother Benjamin Parke, formerly of No. 21.

In addition, from Robert Burns, No. 464, Maurice C. Eby, Edward Z. Gross, John C. Herman, Thos. M. Jones and John Vallerchamp, and members of Lodge 61, Wilkes-Barre; Concordia, No. 67, and Shekina, No. 246, Philadelphia; and St. John's, No. 435, Reading.

After the work of the Lodge had been completed, a banquet was served in the banqueting room.

At the stated meeting in December, the Committee of Arrangements reported that the amounts subscribed by members of the Lodge, \$393, had been sufficient to pay all expenses, leaving a small balance.

On their recommendation, the thanks of the Lodge were tendered to the R. W. Grand Master and the other Brethren who had assisted in the celebration, and copies of the addresses delivered, were requested. The report concluded as follows: “We gratefully esteem the courtesy of Prince Edwin Lodge, No. 486, in providing the band for the public procession at the celebration.

“The Committee have under consideration the publication of a Memorial Volume, but are not now prepared to make definite report on the subject.”

## CHAPTER XIV.

1881—1893.

In May, 1881, one-third of the furniture interests, &c., of the banqueting room was purchased by the Lodge at a cost of \$92.84.

A special meeting of Lodge No. 21 was held November 9, 1881, by order of the R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania, for instruction and exemplification of the work to the Masters and Wardens of this Masonic district.

Brothers Samuel B. Dick, R. W. Grand Master; Joseph Eichbaum, R. W. Junior Grand Warden; Thomas R. Patton, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Michael Nisbet, R. W. P. G. M. and Grand Secretary; Richard Vaux, R. W. Past Grand Master; Robert L. Muench (No. 21), District Deputy Grand Master; John G. Bobb, District Deputy Grand Master; Edward H. Shearer, District Deputy Grand Master; John P. Clark, District Deputy Grand Master; Oscar R. Myers, Junior Grand Deacon; George W. Wood, Grand Marshal; and Harrison G. Clark, Grand Tyler, honored the Lodge with their presence.

The three degrees were rehearsed, and many questions were asked and answered as to many points, Past Grand Masters Vaux and Nesbit being regarded "as authority."

In 1882, the Lodge incurred the censure of the Grand Lodge because it did not apply to the Lodge nearest which an applicant lived, and approved and entered him after receiving a reply from the R. W. Grand Secretary that there was nothing on the records against the said applicant. In this case two wrongs did not make a right. Mistakes are rare in the office of the R. W. Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania having decided to celebrate the Sesqui-Centennial or One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of its organization, on St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24, 1882, Perseverance Lodge took part in the

procession, the members of Robert Burns having been invited to join with them, and was assigned to the first division. Each Brother was in Masonic dress, with lambskin apron and white gloves, the appointed officers leading, with their jewels suspended from the left lapel of their coats, followed by the members; next the Past Masters, wearing their jewels, the elective officers, and the Worshipful Master, Brother William B. Lamberton, last, each wearing the jewel of his office. The Lodge was in charge of its marshal, Brother Samuel D. Ingram, who carried a wand designating its number.

At a special meeting called for the purpose, on January 22, 1883, it was decided by a vote of 51 to 3, to remove from the Opera House building, at Third and Walnut streets, to the present (1901) quarters, in the Commonwealth Guarantee, Trust and Safe Deposit Building, on Market street, adjoining the Court House, which building was formerly Brant's Hall.

On January 8, 1883, District Deputy Grand Master Brother William B. Lamberton, who had just been appointed by R. W. Grand Master Day, in place of Brother Robert L. Muench, who had served so long and had declined a re-appointment, visited the Lodge.

On June 11, 1883, Brother Buehler, was appointed a committee to gather together all books, &c., belonging to the library of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, with power to call to his assistance any member.

The invitation of Prince Edwin Lodge, No. 486, to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Middletown, at 6 P. M., Friday, August 3, 1883, was accepted, and on that day the corner-stone was duly laid by District Deputy Grand Master Brother Wm. B. Lamberton. The Brethren enjoyed the hospitality of Lodge No. 486.

The first meeting of the present (1901) place of meeting, Commonwealth Trust Company Building, was September 10, 1883.

The cost of the furnishing was \$1,550, of which \$950 was collected from the Brethren and \$600 from Lodges 21 and

464, and Perseverance Chapter, No. 21, and Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

The joint committee to furnish the new rooms having finished their labors, sent out invitations to the Brethren and the ladies of their families "to participate with them in a fraternal reception," Thursday evening, September 27, 1883, at 8 o'clock.

The following is from the Harrisburg "Daily Telegraph" of Saturday, September 29, 1883:

"From the care and attention bestowed upon the new lodge room, from the particularity in details and the thorough manner in which everything has been prepared, it is evident that the Masons of Harrisburg have determined to locate permanently, and have a home and abiding place for all time to come. The opening and public reception in the new room in the Commonwealth Trust building on Thursday night was an event that deserves more than passing notice. Those who were present were loud in their praise of the appointments and commended the committee for the thorough manner in which the work was done. The new room is eminently fitted for the purposes intended. It is almost square, is handsomely furnished with massive walnut furniture upholstered in blue velvet, a carpet of pretty design in blue color covers the floor, the chandeliers are graceful, and a magnificent altar occupies the center of the room. There are closets for each Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Consistory, and the ante-rooms are very convenient. At the head of the stairs is the waiting room, furnished throughout very neatly, with hooks for hats and coats. A large banquet hall, capable of seating three hundred persons is just in the rear, and close to this is the kitchen and closets for culinary purposes. There are two modes of entrance. The front by the stairway, not a hard climb, by the way, as the stairs are broad, and the rear way, which is readily reached by the elevator, which is in constant operation during the nights on which meetings are held."

At a stated meeting, held October 15, 1884, R. W. Grand Master Brother Conrad B. Day visited the Lodge and was received with the customary honors. He was accompanied by the following:

Brother Joseph Eichbaum, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.

Brother Clifford P. MacCalla, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

Brother Thomas R. Patton, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

Brother Michael Nisbet, R. W. Grand Secretary.

Brother Richard Vaux, R. W. Past Grand Master.

Brother Wm. B. Lamberton (No. 21), District Deputy Grand Master.

Brother John G. Bobb, District Deputy Grand Master.

Brother Edgar A. Tennis, District Deputy Grand Master.

Brother John Slingsluff, Senior Grand Deacon, p. t.

Brother Edward Matthews, Junior Grand Deacon, p. t.

Brother George W. Wood, Grand Marshal.

Brother Louis M. Chasteau, Grand Sword Bearer.

Brother William J. Kelly, Grand Pursuivant, p. t.

Brother William A. Sinn, Grand Tyler.

After the R. W. Grand Secretary had read his report on the minutes, work was done in the second and third degrees.

At the December Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, 1884, an amendment to the Ahiman Rezon was adopted (Lodge No. 21 had instructed its representatives to vote against the proposed amendment) requiring two years of service by the Worshipful Master to entitle him to membership in the Grand Lodge. This did not apply to those who were members of the Grand Lodge at the time, and before it did apply to Perseverance Lodge, the amendment was rescinded.

The examination of the R. W. Grand Secretary called attention to a rather peculiar case. In 1880, a member of the Lodge, living in Canada, was summoned to appear and pay his dues or show cause why he should not be suspended. The summons was lawful, and the Brother sent his dues to the Secretary, but that officer was absent from the meeting at which the Brother was suspended, without giving notice that the dues had been received. The Lodge, in ignorance of the fact, suspended the Brother. At the next meeting the Secretary informed the Lodge that the dues had been paid. The injustice of the action, though strictly lawful, was manifest, and the Lodge, in order to correct its action, voted to reconsider the suspension; and, although notice was given by a member that such reconsideration was contrary to Masonic law, the reconsideration was adopted. The result was that the

Brother was not lawfully restored to good Masonic standing or to membership.

The Lodge then appealed to the Grand Lodge to heal its action, which it promptly did.

On February 8, 1886, the following report was presented from a special committee and ordered to be spread upon the minutes :

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M.:

Your Committee appointed at the last stated meeting of this Lodge to prepare a minute relative to the impressive coincidence, that occurred at the late installation of the officers of this Lodge, respectfully present the following:

In the spirit of becoming gratulation, we put on record, that this, our venerable Lodge, was favored at the late installation of our officers with the presence of our honored Brother Robert A. Lamberton, Past Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, his services having been solicited for the purpose of installing his son, Brother James M. Lamberton, to the honorable and responsible position of Worshipful Master of the Lodge. Another son and Brother, William B. Lamberton, District Deputy Grand Master, being present in his official capacity, the father and his two sons having been made, passed and raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons in this Lodge, continuing their membership therein until the present time, and each attaining by the willing consent of their Brethren the highest honors in the power of the Lodge to bestow, constitute an item in our history to which we point with great pleasure. Therefore, we gladly commit to the records of our Lodge a coincidence which we believe is without a parallel in the Masonic history of this Jurisdiction.

[Signed]

WILLIAM H. KEITH,  
HENRY C. ORTH,  
SPENCER C. GILBERT.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 6, 1886, A. L. 5886.

At a stated meeting, October 11, 1886, a donation of \$10 was voted for the relief of those suffering from the results of an earthquake at Charleston, S. C., an appeal endorsed by the R. W. Grand Master having been received.

On October 12, 1886, a joint celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the Grand Lodge, was held; the programme was carried out as follows:

# R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania,

F. AND A. M.

DECLARED INDEPENDENT SEPT. 25, A. D. 1786, A. L. 5786

~~~~~  
 BRO. WILLIAM ADCOCK,  
 R. W. GRAND MASTER, 5786.

BRO. E. COPPEE MITCHELL,  
 R. W. GRAND MASTER, 5886.

~~~~~  
 BRO. WILLIAM B. LAMBERTON, OF NO. 21,  
 R. W. D. D. GRAND MASTER, 2ND DIST., 5886.

+++

## PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 21.



Warranted

Oct. 4, A. D. 1779, A. L. 5779.

BRO. WILLIAM BALL,  
 R. W. Grand Master.

Constituted

Nov. 10, A. D. 1779, A. L. 5779.

BRO. MATTHEW SMITH,  
 Worshipful Master.

BRO. WILLIAM BOYD,  
 WORSHIPFUL MASTER, 5786.

BRO. JAMES M. LAMBERTON,  
 WORSHIPFUL MASTER, 5886.

+++

## ROBERT BURNS LODGE, No. 464.



Warranted

Mar. 2, A. D. 1870, A. L. 5870.

BRO. R. A. LAMBERTON, OF NO. 21,  
 R. W. Grand Master

Constituted

Mar. 20, A. D. 1870, A. L. 5870.

BRO. WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D.,  
 Worshipful Master.

BRO. CHARLES W. MAURER,  
 WORSHIPFUL MASTER, 5886.

A. L. 5786—A. L. 5886.

**CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.**

OF THE

INDEPENDENCE OF THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, F. AND A. M.,

BY

PERSEVERANCE AND ROBERT BURNS LODGES.



TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 5886,

AT 7.30 O'CLOCK.



**PROGRAMME.**

Opening and Closing of No. 464, . . . . . Bro. Charles W. Maurer, W. M.

Opening of No. 21, . . . . . Bro. James M. Lamberton, W. M.

Music, . . . . . "When I Can Read My Title Clear."  
Robert Burns Glee Club.

Bros. Charles A. Bigler, William J. Calder, Edward Z. Gross, George A. Gorgas,  
Joshua W. Gross and Charles H. Small.

Invocation, . . . . . The Rev. Bro. James Calder, of No. 21.

Reading of the Warrant of Lodge No. 21, renewed under the authority of the  
present Grand Lodge, upon the surrender of the Warrant of the Provincial Grand  
Lodge, . . . . . Bro. William H. Smith, Sec'y of No. 21.

Music, . . . . . "Hail, Universal Lord."  
Roberts Burns Glee Club.

Address, . . . . . Bro. the Hon. J. Simpson Africa,  
R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

Music, . . . . . "The Heavens Declare the Glory of God."  
Robert Burns Glee Club.

Reading of the Historical Address of Bro. the Hon. Michael Arnold, of No. 126.  
(Delivered in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 5886.)

Bro. Wilson C. Fox, Secty of No. 464.  
Music, . . . . . "God of the Fatherless."  
Robert Burns Glee Club.

Address, . . . . . Bro. Mathias W. McAlarney, of No. 464.

Music. With one consent let all the earth,  
To God their cheerful voices raise,  
Glad homage pay with awful mirth,  
And sing before Him songs of praise.

For He's the Lord, supremely good,  
His mercy is forever sure;  
His truth, which always firmly stood,  
To endless ages shall endure.

Closing of No. 21, . . . . . Bro. James M. Lamberton, W. M.



**COLLATION.**



After the Lodge had closed a collation was served in the banqueting room.

At the stated meeting, April 11, 1887, an invitation was received to attend the Centenary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, at Baltimore, on Thursday, May 12th. The invitation was accepted and a committee consisting of the Worshipful Master, Brother James M. Lamberton, the Secretary, Brother William H. Smith, and Brothers Geo. W. Rhoads, Robt. T. Beatty, Frank A. Boehmer, Henry J. Berrier and Henry W. Techmeyer were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Permission was obtained to participate in the celebration in Masonic clothing.

Under date of May 12, 1887, A. L. 5887, the following is recorded in the Minute Book:

"In accordance with the invitation extended by the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of Maryland to Perseverance Lodge to participate in the Anniversary of their Centennial, and accepted by said Perseverance Lodge, the Brethren assembled in pursuance of notice given, at the Lodge Room on May 12th, 1887, at 6 o'clock A. M., and, after being clothed, marched to the depot, and proceeded to the city of Baltimore, Md., where they took part in the said ceremonies. The following is a list of Brethren participating:

Brothers James M. Lamberton, W. M.; Robt. T. Beatty, S. W. p. t.; Henry W. Techmeyer, J. W.; Albert B. Tack, Treas. p. t.; Wm. H. Smith, Sec'y; Jos. Pyne, S. D. p. t.; Geo. H. Froelich, J. D. p. t.; W. Johnson Hughes, S. M. C.; J. Clyde Rohrer, J. M. C. p. t.; Frank A. Boehmer, Pur. p. t.; David F. Jauss, Tyler; Harry C. Ross, Chaplain p. t.; Wm. H. Lawser, Marshal; P. M. Geo. W. Rhoads, and Brothers M. G. Baker, Jos. Berrier, Henry J. Berrier, Jos. Berrier, Jr., John Cunkle, John A. Hall, Wm. J. Henry, Jacob R. Hartman, Wm. E. Kline, Jas. H. Lutz, Geo. H. Markley, John B. Morgan, Henry Newman, Horace D. Minnichan, John P. McPherran, Sam'l Pass, J. Clyde Rohrer, Jno. R. Shoemaker, Chas. G. Smith, Geo. C. B. Swartz.

Visitors: Brothers Simon S. Bowman, P. M. 364; A. Hiestand Glatz, P. M. 266; Chas. W. Maurer, P. M. 464; Geo. B. Cole, P. M. 315; Thos. Wood, P. M. 266, and Brothers Wm. M. Gastrock, Frank R. Leib, Chas. E. Metzgar, Harvey Phelps, M. A. Poffenberger, Jacob H. Santo, Cor. Shriver, Jos. Shisler, Frank Strominger, Dan'l H. Stouffer, Geo. Z. Zimmerman, all of 464; J. M. Saul, O. P. Maxwell, W. H. H. Yountz and John A. Smith, of 302.

After participating in all the ceremonies and enjoying the hospitality of said Grand Lodge and the good people of the city of Baltimore, Md., the Lodge reached home at 3.35 A. M., May 13, A. D. 1887.

WM. H. SMITH,  
Sec'y."

The Lodge, with the others from Pennsylvania (Nos. 2, 3, 9, 19, 25, 45), were assigned to a place of honor in the first division. The Lodge had just purchased new aprons and collars, and presented a very creditable appearance.

With reference to a new Lodge in Dauphin county, the following occurs in the minutes of the stated meeting on June 13, 1887:

"The D. D. G. Master Wm. B. Lamberton, being present, stated that there would be a new Lodge opened at Wiconisco on the 20th inst., and while he had not as yet received any notice of general invitation to the Lodge, he had no doubt that all the Brethren who desired to attend would be fraternally received."

On the evening of Monday, June 20th, Ashlar Lodge, No. 570, was solemnly consecrated and constituted by R. W. Grand Master Brother Joseph Eichbaum. See Chapter XXIII.

The following is from the minutes of Sept. 12, 1887: "The Secretary reported that by direction of the Lodge he had procured a Past Master's jewel for Worshipful Master Bro. James M. Lamberton, which was presented by Past Master Bro. Joshua M. Wiestling, and accepted by Worshipful Master Bro. James M. Lamberton in feeling speeches on both sides, as Bro. Lamberton leaves the city and the Master's chair for a new field of labor."

From this time on, it became the regular custom to present to the retiring Worshipful Master, a Past Master's jewel.

Upon retiring from the Worshipful Master's station, December 27, 1888, Bro. Wm. L. Gorgas was appointed by R. W. Grand Master Bro. Joseph Eichbaum, District Deputy Grand Master in place of Bro. Wm. B. Lamberton, who declined a reappointment.

In the minutes of St. John the Evangelist's Day, 1888, is the following: "The Lodge was honored with the presence of Bro. Simon Cameron, who had been a member of this Lodge for sixty-two years, who made a few well-timed remarks on the occasion."

Brother Cameron died June 26th, following.

R. W. Grand Master Brother Clifford P. MacCalla, visited the Lodge at its stated meeting, January 13, 1889; he was accompanied by D. D. Grand Master Bro. Wm. L. Gorgas. In his annual address the R. W. Grand Master thus refers to his visit:

"Harrisburg, January 13, 1890.—I visited Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Harrisburg, one of the oldest, best conducted and most prosperous Lodges in the jurisdiction, a Lodge which has given to the Grand Lodge one of its greatest ornaments, Past Grand Master Robert A. Lamberton. The Worshipful Master, Brother Harry W. Techmeyer, gave an excellent address, outlining the Masonic duties of himself, the officers, and members during the new year; the candidates for advancement were examined in open Lodge, and displayed proficiency in the preceding degree; and the work was throughout admirably performed. All the proceedings were in the highest degree commendable. At the close I delivered an address on 'The Permanence of Freemasonry.'"

On June 9, 1890, a donation of \$25 was voted to the Masonic Home in Philadelphia.

On November 25th, the same year, in accordance with a vote of the Lodge, a Past Master's jewel was voted the Secretary, Brother Wm. H. Smith, P. M.

At the stated meeting, June 10, 1889, a donation of \$50 was made for the Brethren suffering from the great flood at Johnstown, Pa.

On June 11, 1888, the following was adopted: "That a committee consisting of five officers of the Lodge, in connection with the Stewards, be appointed to make arrangements for an ice cream and strawberry festival for the members of this Lodge, to which the lady members of said members' families be invited, and that the committee be authorized to make the necessary arrangements." It was held June 19th.

On the afternoon of Friday, January 1, 1892, District

Deputy Grand Master Brother Wm. L. Gorgas, acting by authority of the R. W. Grand Master, laid the corner-stone of the Central High School, at the southeast corner of Forster and Elder streets. He was assisted by the following Brethren, who acted as officers of the Grand Lodge:

Brother Wm. B. Lamberton (No. 21), R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

Brother Wm. M. Donaldson (No. 464), R. W. Senior Grand Warden.

Brother James M. Lamberton (No. 21), R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

Brother Lewis M. Neiffer (No. 364), R. W. Grand Treasurer.

Brother Wm. H. Smith (No. 21), R. W. Grand Secretary.

Brother James Calder, D. D. (No. 21), Grand Chaplain.

Brother Thos. B. Angell, D. D. (No. 21), Grand Chaplain.

Brother Peter K. Sprenkel (No. 464), Senior Grand Deacon.

Brother Harry C. Ross (No. 21), Junior Grand Deacon.

Brother Henry W. Techmeyer (No. 21), Grand Steward.

Brother Samuel D. Ingram (No. 21), Grand Steward.

Brother Luther R. Kelker (No. 464), Grand Marshal.

Brother Harry M. Van Zandt (No. 203), Grand Sword Bearer.

Brother Wm. S. Shaffer (No. 464), Grand Pursuivant.

Brother Jeremiah S. Barnes (No. 464), Grand Tyler.

The Brethren assembled at the Hall, on Market street, and marched up Third street to Forster, and thence to the site of the building, the Commonwealth Band leading. The number in procession was stated by one of the daily papers as follows: Robert Burns Lodge, 116 members; Perseverance Lodge, 58 members, and Grand Lodge Officers, 16. After the stone had been laid, Prof. L. O. Foose, Superintendent of City Schools, made an address on the organization and growth of the High School.

The articles deposited in the corner-stone were as follows:

A copy of the Holy Bible, small American flag, school directories for the years '90-'91 and '91-'92, copy of the school laws, copies of

the various city dailies, list of members of the Harrisburg High School Alumni Association, names of the architect, contractor and master mechanics of the new Central High School building, silver currency of the present period, consisting of a dollar, half-dollar, quarter, ten and five cent pieces, one each of the three styles of United States postal cards now in use, brief statement of the legislation enacted by the School Board relative to the erection of the new building.

The following clipping is taken from the Harrisburg "Daily Telegraph" of November 12, 1892:

"Gavel From the Holy Land.

Among the pleasant occurrences at the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., on Thursday evening, was the presentation to the Lodge of a gavel by Hon. R. A. Lamberton, who is a member of the Lodge and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The gavel is of peculiar significance to the Masonic Fraternity, being made out of red cedar from Jerusalem and the handle of a native wood from Joppa. Mr. Lamberton had the gavel made for the Lodge while traveling through the Holy Land last summer."

At the stated meeting, Oct 9, 1893, the Committee on Resolutions relative to the death of R. W. Past Grand Master Bro. Robert A. Lamberton, appointed at the Stated meeting in September, reported as follows:

IN MEMORIAM.

Robert A. Lamberton,

R. W. Past Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons,

Died September 1, 1893.

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Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., has heard with feelings of profound regret, and sincere sorrow, of the death of R. W. Past Grand Master Brother Robert A. Lamberton. His Masonic career was a pleasure to himself and an honor to the Fraternity. He was made a Mason in this Lodge November 12, 1849, and was the Worshipful Master during 1852, 1853 and 1854. He was also the R. W. Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania in 1870 and 1871.

Our distinguished Brother was a typical Freemason of the highest order, ever ready, with his counsel and advice to his fellow Craftsman, attentive to the duties he owed his Lodge and its varied interests; a wise and patient counsellor of the young, a generous and

sympathetic friend of the aged and the poor, a genial companion, a model citizen, and a Christian gentleman. Honored by his fellow-men, far beyond the average given to the ordinary mortal, and loved by all who knew him, his life brought sunshine into the hearts of his friends, and his sudden death, sadness in its highest degree. The joys and sorrows, the successes and adversities of his brother Mason were all equally his, and he practiced out of the Lodge those principles of religion and morality he had taught within it. His death is not only a calamity to the Fraternity whom he had served with dignity, ability, and honor, but is also a personal loss to every member of this Lodge, and they mourn with those bound to him by ties of blood and weep with those who loved him and were beloved by him. Though our sight be dimmed by a mist of tears, our hearts heavy with the weight of sorrow, and our voices fain would cry out against it, yet we must submit to the inevitable; recognizing our bereavement as a manifestation of the Divine wisdom of Him of whom it is fittingly said

“He giveth His beloved Sleep.”

“That God which ever lives and loves,  
One God, one law, one element,  
And one far-off divine event  
To which the whole creation moves.”

Therefore, be it Resolved—

1. Recognizing in the death of R. W. Past Grand Master Brother Robert A. Lamberton, the hand of the Great Architect of the Universe, believing in the infinite wisdom of His every act, and reverently acquiescing in His will, yet we the Brethren of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., mourn sincerely for our Brother who is no more, and extend to his sorrowing family and friends our heart-felt sympathy in their great grief.

2. That Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., in particular, and the Fraternity of Freemasons in general, by the death of so distinguished a member, have sustained a loss deeply to be deplored.

3. That these resolutions be entered on our minutes, and that a copy of them be sent to the Grand Lodge and to the family of Brother Lamberton.

[Signed]

CLARENCE F. KAUFMAN, P. M.,  
SPENCER C. GILBERT, P. M.,  
JAMES CALDER, P. M.,

Committee.

In 1883 there was a project formed to purchase the property at the northeast corner of Market Square and Strawberry avenue (site of the Russ Building), but was abandoned as sufficient interest was not manifested by the Brethren.

## CHAPTER XV.

1898—1901.

A special meeting was held April 14, 1898, in honor of Past Master Brother John J. Clyde, then in his eighty-fifth year, who fifty years before was Worshipful Master of the Lodge.

The following Past Masters were present: Brothers John J. Clyde, Robt. Snodgrass, Wm. H. Smith, Spencer C. Gilbert, Benj. F. Meyers, John C. Jennings, James M. Lamberton, Wm. L. Gorgas (D. D. G. M), Henry W. Techmeyer, Harry C. Ross, Wood K. Sheaffer, Clark E. Diehl, James H. Worden, Howard L. Calder and N. Frank Matter.

The Worshipful Master, Brother Anson S. DeVout, having filled the stations and places with Past Masters, Brother Emil Taube was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason by Brother Lamberton. After the work was done, Brother Meyers, on behalf of the Lodge, presented to Brother Clyde a gold-headed cane as a mark of esteem, which that Brother accepted in fitting words. The Lodge was then called off to refreshment.

At the celebration of the 114th anniversary, November 9, 1893, R. W. Grand Master Brother Michael Arnold, accompanied by Brother Wm. J. Kelly, R. W. Senior Grand Warden; Brother Michael Nisbet, R. W. Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary, Brother Wm. L. Gorgas, D. D. G. Master, and Brother Wm. A. Sinn, Grand Tyler, honored the Lodge with his presence. Brother Thomas J. Shryock, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Maryland, also was present.

It may truthfully be said that Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, is responsible for the present Ahiman Rezon; and it came about in this way. At a Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, held September 3, 1893, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the Right Worshipful Grand Master be requested to revise the language of the Ahi-

man Rezon as affected by the decisions thereon, so that it may be explicit to the Brethren, and that if possible action be taken on such revision at the Quarterly Communication on the first Wednesday in December next."

The revision was reported and adopted, without being read in full, in December, and in the following June, the "re-print" as it was termed, was sent to the Lodges, and the old books called in.

When on the morning of July 3, 1894, the Brethren of No. 21 assembled at the Lodge room to pay respect to the memory of one of their old Past Masters, Brother Samuel D. Ingram, and the Worshipful Master was about to open the Lodge, in accordance with the custom in this Masonic district, it was discovered that the "Lodge Service" had been omitted from the recently received books, and being without books containing the service, that had to be omitted, to the regret of the Brethren.

Having been present at the Quarterly Communication in December, when no reference was made to the Būrial Service, and believing that it was omitted without proper warrant, a member of the Lodge, Brother James M. Lamberton, determined to try and have the service restored, and accordingly at the Quarterly Communication, held December 7, 1894, he offered a resolution referring the Ahiman Rezon to a committee of seven for revision, that seeming, under all the circumstances, the best thing to do. The resolution was adopted by a large majority. The committee, of which Brother Lamberton was a member, reported their work at the Quarterly Communication, December 4, 1895, and it was adopted unanimously. Brother Lamberton received the thanks of the Grand Lodge (see Proceedings for 1895, page 86), and Lodge No. 21, at its meeting, December 10th, adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That it is with pleasure that Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., endorses the complimentary resolution passed by the Grand Lodge at its meeting of December 4, 1895, in reference to the revision of the Ahiman Rezon by Brother P. M. James M. Lamberton of this Lodge, and that the Secretary be directed to forward



to Brother Lamberton a copy of this resolution, and that it be entered upon the minutes of the Lodge.

At the stated meeting, March 9, 1896, Worshipful Master Calder stated that two gavels had been presented to the Lodge by two of the Brethren, received from A. M. Burkholder.

A Brother having lost his overcoat at the Anniversary of 1896, the Lodge got a new one for him.

In 1897 the hall was refurnished at a total cost of \$1,161.88, Lodges Nos. 21 and 464, Perseverance Chapter, No. 21, and Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, each contributing \$290.47.

At the stated meeting, October 11, 1897, an *In Memoriam* of the late Brother Joseph Pomeroy, Worshipful Master of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, was adopted.

On December 13, the same year, a vote of thanks was given to Bros. C. F. and J. H. Greenawalt for the present of the stone which now stands on the Master's pedestal.

Two gavels were presented in 1898 by Bro. Joseph L. Kaufman, and on December 27th, that Brother presented to the Worshipful Master-elect, Bro. Dwight P. Jerauld, a beautiful gavel.

In response to an invitation from the Commissioners in charge of the building of the new Capitol Building, to replace the one burned February 2, 1897, consisting of His Excellency the Governor, Brother Daniel H. Hastings; Mr. Levi G. McCauley, Auditor General; Brother James A. Beacom, State Treasurer; Brother Samuel J. M. McCarrell, President pro tem. of the Senate, and Brother Henry K. Boyer, Speaker of the House of Representatives (Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, being the architect, and Brother Allen B. Rorke, of Philadelphia, being the contractor), the R. W. Grand Master, Brother William J. Kelly laid the corner-stone of the building on Wednesday, August 10, 1898, at high twelve, in a pouring rain.

When it was recalled with what fierceness the fires of persecution raged in this old Commonwealth at the time of the Anti-Masonic excitement, it seemed as if it was one of the revenges which time so often brings, that the R. W. Grand

Master of our Ancient Fraternity should be invited to lay the corner-stone of the new Capitol Building to be erected in place of the one to which our R. W. Grand Master at that time, Brother Tristman B. Freeman, and a number of the most prominent of our Brethren, including R. W. Past Grand Master Brother George M. Dallas, afterwards Vice President of the United States, were summoned in the vain hope of inducing them to betray the secrets of the Craft.

R. W. Grand Master Kelly was assisted by the following:

Brother the Hon. Henry W. Williams, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

Brother George E. Wagner, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.

Brother Edgar A. Tennis, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

Brother Thomas R. Patton, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

Brother the Hon. Walter Lyon, Lieutenant-Governor, Acting R. W. Grand Secretary.

Brother John A. Perry, Deputy Grand Secretary.

Brother the Hon. Samuel B. Dick, R. W. Past Grand Master.

Brother William L. Gorgas (No. 21), District Deputy Grand Master.

Brother Wilson I. Fleming, District Deputy Grand Master.

Brother John W. Farnsworth, District Deputy Grand Master.

Brother Charles T. Vandegrift, District Deputy Grand Master.

Brother Rev. J. S. J. McConnell, D. D., Grand Chaplain.

Brother Rev. William B. Chalfant, Grand Chaplain.

Brother Rev. J. Gray Bolton, D. D., Grand Chaplain.

Brother George W. Kendrick, Jr., Senior Grand Deacon.

Brother George D. Moore, Junior Grand Deacon.

Brother Robert J. Linden, Grand steward p. t.

Brother Allen B. Rorke, Grand Steward p. t.

Brother William R. Frazier, Grand Marshal.

Brother George J. Vandegrift, Asst. Grand Marshal p. t.

Brother John Slingluff, Grand Sword Bearer p. t.

Brother James M. Lamberton (No. 21), Grand Pursuivant p. t.

Brother Samuel W. Wray, Grand Tyler.

Brother Harry E. Hillier, Asst. Grand Tyler p. t.

Brother Josiah W. Ewan, Most Worshipful Grand Master of New Jersey, also was present.

R. W. Grand Master Kelly used the gavel which Brother George Washington used when he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol at Washington, September 18, 1793, the same

having been kindly loaned by Potomac Lodge, No. 1, of Washington, D. C.

Interesting addresses were delivered by the R. W. Grand Master, by the Governor, and by Brother the Hon. Alexander K. McClure, who was the orator of the day. The music was by the Robert Burns Glee Club, and the Temple Quartette, of Philadelphia.

On their arrival, the officers of the Grand Lodge were met at the Pennsylvania Railroad station by Perseverance Lodge, No. 21 (Brother Anson S. DeVout, W. M.) and Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464 (Brother Frank B. Wickersham, W. M.), who, under the marshalship of Bro. Frank R. Leib (No. 464), escorted them up Market and Third streets to the site of the building, the Steelton Citizen's Band preceding.

After the ceremonies were concluded, a luncheon was served to the officers of the Grand Lodge and invited guests, in the Supreme Court chamber.

The following articles were deposited in the cornerstone, a big block of brownstone, the box containing them being hermetically sealed:

A list of the members of the present members of the Capitol Building Commission and also the names of ex-Auditor General Amos H. Mylin and ex-State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood, who retired from office and as members of the Commission last May; the names of Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, and Allan B. Rorke, the contractor, and the following articles and documents: Copy of the act providing for the erection of the new Capitol, approved April 14, 1897; Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1837; Smull's Legislative Hand-Book, 1898; copy of Masonic ceremonies incident to the laying of the stone; copies of the Harrisburg "Telegraph" and other Harrisburg papers giving an account of the destruction of the State Capitol by fire February 2, 1897; copy of the publication, "The John Harris Mansion," 1766-1897; various denominations of postage and internal revenue stamps; copy of Hon. A. K. McClure's oration at the laying of the corner-stone; various denominations of the gold and silver coins of the United States; box containing a list of buildings erected by Allan B. Rorke, and names of sub-contractors on the new Capitol building; account of the arms of Pennsylvania and the great seal; all the articles and documents taken from the corner-stone of the burned Capitol, as follows: Charter of Charles II to William Penn; Declaration of Independence; Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1776;

articles of confederation and perpetual union between the several States; copy of so much of an act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania by which indemnity was made to the heirs of William Penn for their interest in Pennsylvania; Constitution of the United States, 1787; treaty of peace and acknowledgment by Great Britain of the independence of the United States; Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1790; act of Legislature of Pennsylvania by which seat of government was removed from Philadelphia to Lancaster and Harrisburg, and the building of a State Capitol as the latter authorized; a silver plate on which are inscribed the names of the Grand Officers of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1898, A. L. 5898; a copy of the Philadelphia "Keystone," July 30, 1898, containing an article on the Laying of the Corner-stone of the National Capitol at Washington, D. C., by a member of Lodge No. 21; copy of "Manning's Masonic Register for Pennsylvania, 1898;" copy of the Constitution of the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund; names of the officers of the government of Pennsylvania; names of the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania; names of United States Senators from Pennsylvania, and names of the President, Vice-President, and Cabinet, of the United States; Governor Hastings' speech, August 10, 1898, and Representative M. E. Olmsted's speech in Congress on the war with Spain.

A letter was received September 12, 1898, from the R. W. Grand Master Brother William J. Kelly, thanking the Lodge, which had tendered him the courtesy of an escort on August 10, 1898, at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Capitol Building, for their "truly Masonic appearance upon the occasion, and their Masonic conduct attending the ceremonies."

In January, 1899, Bros. Wm. M. Donaldson (No. 464) and Wm. L. Gorgas (No. 21), purchased the property known as the Brady House, on the south corner of Third and State streets for \$15,700, and offered the same at that price to the two Lodges, the Chapter and the Commandery, for the purpose of building a Masonic Temple. The offer was accepted, and in time it is hoped a suitable building will be erected.

At the stated meeting, March 13, 1899, resolutions on the death of R. W. Grand Master Brother the Honorable Henry W. Williams, were adopted, and at the same meeting, the "demit" granted by the Lodge in 1846, to Brother Edward

C. Williams, was presented by him to the Lodge, and was ordered to be suitably framed, and now hangs in the Secretary's room.

In July, 1899, the Lodge became a member of the Masonic Home in Philadelphia, paying \$100, and in October, 1900, Brother Wm. H. Smith, P. M., was appointed a visitor.

On January 8, 1900, Worshipful Master Whitney was presented with a gavel by Bro. J. C. Burkholder.

At the stated meeting, March 13, 1900, during the work in the third degree, the candidate was taken ill, and had to be removed from the room; an attack of illness followed, and he was not raised until September following.

At the stated meeting, November 13, 1899, Worshipful Master Jerauld, on behalf of the Brethren, presented to Past Master Brother William H. Smith, who had been Secretary since 1883, a beautiful gold-headed cane, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to William H. Smith by his friends of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., on his 67th birthday, November 13, 1899."

June 15, 1900, R. W. Grand Master Brother George E. Wagner, visited the School of Instruction, when the work in the three degrees was exemplified by the members of the school, and received his commendation and approval. He was accompanied by the following:

Brother William A. Sinn, R. W. Grand Secretary.

Brother William L. Gorgas (No. 21), District Deputy Grand Master.

Rev. Brother William B. Chalfant, Grand Chaplain.

Rev. Brother J. Gray Bolton, D. D., Grand Chaplain.

Brother George D. Moore, Junior Grand Deacon.

Brother Edward Spencer, Grand Stewart p. t.

Brother William R. Frazier, Grand Marshal.

Brother John O'Donnel, Grand Sword Bearer.

Brother William T. Reynolds, Grand Pursuivant.

Brother Samuel W. Wray, Grand Tyler.

The Harrisburg School of Instruction meets the first, third and fifth Tuesdays, and the first and third Fridays, for instruction in the Symbolic Degrees, at 7 p. m.; and on the second and fourth Tuesdays for instruction in the Capitular

Degrees, except during June, July and August. A business meeting is held the first Tuesday of each month at 7.30 p. m. The present officers are:

Bro. William L. Gorgas, No. 21, D. D. G. M., President.

Bro. Michael Wm. Jacobs, No. 464, Vice-President.

Bro. Robert C. Welsh, No. 464, Treasurer.

Bro. N. Frank Matter, No. 21, Secretary.

The instructors are Bros. N. Frank Matter, No. 21; Rudolph F. McKee, No. 464, and A. D. Van Dyke; and the assistant instructors are Bros. Frank Rupley; John H. Beachler, No. 21; Clarence M. Johnston; and Samuel K. Furman, No. 21. The Capitular instructors are Bros. Clark E. Diehl, No. 21; Robert C. Welsh, No. 464, and Lewis L. Banks, No. 464.

A Joint Board of Trustees has control of the rooms in the Commonwealth Trust Building, and is made up as follows: From Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Bros. Harry C. Ross, Clark E. Diehl and Wm. H. Bennethum; from Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, Bros. Daniel W. Cox, Wm. M. Donaldson and Jacob P. Barringer; from Perseverance Chapter, No. 21, Bros. Daniel H. Heisey, Maurice E. Finney and Charles C. Schriver; and from Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, Bros. Michael Wm. Jacobs, John H. Shopp and Samuel W. Fleming.

Brother Cox is President and Brother Finney is Secretary and Treasurer, and the Executive Committee is composed of Bros. Barringer, Fleming, Diehl and Heisey.

Although Lodge No. 21, had as early as 1816, as we have seen, suggested the appointment of Brethren to deliver lectures to the Lodges, so as to secure uniformity in the work, it was not until 1822 that the State was divided into districts and appointments of District Deputy Grand Masters made. R. W. Grand Master Brother Josiah Randall offered the position to Brother Francis R. Shunk, No. 21, but "on account of his many private engagements" it was declined. Bro. Wm. R. Smith, of Huntingdon, served for 1823 and 1824; Bro. George B. Porter, of Lancaster, 1825 and 1826; Bro. Nicholas B. Wood, No. 21, 1826; Bro. John DePui, No.

21, 1827-1829; Bro. Walter S. Franklin, No. 21, 1830-1835; Bro. Francis R. Shunk, No. 21, 1836. No appointment was made until 1842, when Bro. Benj. Parke, No. 21, was appointed; he served 1842-1851; Bro. John H. Berryhill, No. 21, 1852-1853; Bro. Robt. A. Lamberton, No. 21, 1854-1857; Bro. Herman M. Johnson, of Carlisle, 1858; Bro. Robt. A. Lamberton, No. 21, 1859-1864, when he was elected R. W. Junior Grand Warden; Bro. Robt. L. Muench, No. 21, 1864-1882, when he declined a reappointment; Bro. Wm. B. Lamberton, No. 21, 1882-1888, when he declined a reappointment; Bro. Wm. L. Gorgas, No. 21, 1888, to the present time.

Perseverance Lodge has received its share of appointments at the hands of the R. W. Grand Masters.

R. W. Past Grand Master Bro. Robt. A. Lamberton served on the Committee on Landmarks from 1871, and as a Trustee of the Title to the Masonic Temple and Other Real Estate of the Grand Lodge, from 1885, when the Trustees were first elected, until his death. He was a member of the Committee to revise the Ahiman Rezon in 1877, and of the Committee on the Sesqui-Centennial celebration in 1882, and was the Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey near the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Bro. Spencer C. Gilbert served as Grand Steward in 1880 and 1881.

Rev. Brother Thomas B. Angell, D. D., was appointed Grand Chaplain for 1892 and was reappointed, until his removal from the Jurisdiction.

Bro. Wm. B. Lamberton was appointed a Trustee of the Title to the Masonic Temple, &c., in 1894, and reappointed five years.

Bro. James M. Lamberton was a member of the Committee to revise the Ahiman Rezon in 1895, and has served on the Committee on Correspondence since 1898. In 1900, he was appointed by R. W. Grand Treasurer Patton a Trustee of the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund, to succeed the late R. W. Past Grand Master Africa.

A member of a daughter Lodge, Bro. Luther R. Kelker,

of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, served as Grand Steward in 1890 and 1891.

A member of Lodge No. 21, Bro. Benjamin Parke, served as Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania in 1860; and a member of her daughter, No. 464, Bro. Michael William Jacobs, filled the same exalted position in 1900.

Brother Benjamin Parke and Brother William H. Egle, M. D., served as Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania in 1858 and 1878, respectively; and a member of No. 464, Brother William M. Donaldson has just been elected Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery.

Bro. Egle was appointed a member of the first Committee on Library June, 1871, and served 1871 and 1872 and 1882 and 1883.

It is of interest to note how many fathers have been followed in the Oriental Chair by their sons in due course of time, viz: Bro. John Mytinger by his son George L.; Bro. Charles F. Muench by his son Robert L.; Bro. Robert A. Lamberton, P. G. M., by his two sons William B. and James M.; Bro. John Wallower by his son Elias Z.; and Bro. James Calder by his son Howard L. Past Master Bro. Wood K. Sheaffer was a grandson of Past Master Bro. Nicholas B. Wood; and a son of Past Master Bro. William O. Hickok, Bro. William O. Hickok, Jr., was Worshipful Master of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464.

Our ancient Brethren did not neglect the social side of Masonry. Doubtless many an evening was spent in "jovial mirth and sociability," as the minutes of December 27, 1779, already quoted, show. Both St. John the Baptist's Day and St. John the Evangelist's Day were duly honored. Under date of December 27, 1804, we find this record: "The Brethren convened themselves in the Lodge Room and partook of an elegant Dinner and adjourned at 5 o'clock p. m." The expenses were \$5.95. On June 24, 1809, there was a dinner at the house of John Bretz.

From 1842 to 1871, the installation of officers occurred in



the evening of St. John the Evangelist's Day, except in 1847 and 1861, when it was at 2 p. m. From 1871 to 1886 the installation was at noon, except in 1874, when it was at 6 o'clock. Since 1886 it has taken place in the evening.

From 1842 to 1852 no mention is made of where the supper on St. John's Day, in December, was held. In 1852, the Brethren went to "Bro. Morgan's;" in 1853 and 1854, to "Bro. Herr's" (now the Lochiel); in 1855, to "Bro. Coverly's" (then the Jones House, now the Commonwealth); in 1858 and 1859, to "Herr's Hotel" and "Mrs. Herr's;" in 1860 and 1861, to "Bro. Bolton's" (then the Buehler House, now the Bolton); in 1862, to the Buehler House; in 1863, to the State Capital (at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, now the Post Office); in 1864, to the Lochiel; in 1865, to the Jones House; in 1866, Hutchison Hotel (now the United States); in 1867, the State Capital; in 1868, "Bro. Emminger's" (now the United States); in 1869, the Bolton; in 1870, "Bro. W. G. Thompson's" (the State Capital); in 1870 Bro. John Gross supplied the refreshments in the Hall, 216 Market street.

Since that year, the banquets, when held, have been served in the banqueting room adjoining the Lodge room, with two exceptions: in 1886 the Lodge held its banquet at "Bro. Heist's" (the Bolton), and in 1900, at the Chestnut Street Hall.

After the Centennial anniversary until 1891 (with the exception of 1881), the banquets were held on St. John's Day, but since that year the anniversary has been fittingly honored. The custom for about twenty-five years at least has been to open a Table Lodge, when the three regular toasts have been honored: The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction Thereunto Belonging; The Memory of Our Deceased Brother George Washington; and Masonry Around the Globe.

On St. John the Evangelist's Day, 1880, the Brethren of both No. 21 and No. 464 united in honoring the day.

It may be of interest, and may recall some pleasing memories to look over a list of the speakers at the Lodge's ban-

quets, for the last twenty years, when they were held. Unless otherwise stated the Worshipful Master acted as Toastmaster:

## NOVEMBER 10, 1881.

Prayer, .....Bro. James Calder, D. D., P. M.  
 Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, ..Bro. Rob't L. Muench, D. D. G. M.  
 Washington, ..... Bro. John P. S. Gobin, P. M. No. 307.  
 Masonry around the Globe, .....Bro. Benj. F. Meyers, P. M.  
 Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, .....Bro. John I. Beggs, W. M.  
 Susquehanna Lodge, No. 364, .....Bro. Thomas B. Davis, W. M.  
 Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, .....Bro. Chas. C. Schriver, W. M.  
 Prince Edward Lodge, No. 486, .....Bro. Cyrus Dyer, W. M.  
 Our Sister Lodges of Cumberland County, .....  
 .....Bro. John T. Criswell, W. M. No. 302.  
 Our Sister Lodges of Lancaster County, .....  
 .....Bro. Andrew J. Kauffman, P. M. No. 286, D. D. G. M.  
 Our Sister Lodges of Lebanon County, .....  
 .....Bro. Allen D. Hoffer, W. M. No. 226.  
 Our Sister Lodges of Perry County, .....  
 .....Bro. Charles H. Smiley, P. M. No. 319.  
 Masons' Wives and Masons' Children, .....  
 .....Bro. Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, P. M. No. 61.

## DECEMBER 27, 1886.

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, .....  
 .....Bro. Robt. A. Lambertson, R. W. P. G. M.  
 Washington, .....Bro. Benj. F. Meyers, P. M.  
 Masonry around the Globe, .....Bro. Joshua M. Wiestling, P. M.  
 Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, .....Bro. James M. Lambertson, W. M.  
 Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, .....Bro. Chas. C. Shriver, W. M.  
 Our Guests, ..... Bro. Wm. P. Hastings, P. M. No. 543.  
 The Mason and the Citizen, .....  
 .....Bro. Gov. Robert E. Pattison, P. M. No. 121.  
 Our Patron, .....Bro. John I. Beggs, P. M.  
 Masons' Wives and Masons' Children, ...Bro. Wm. T. Hildrup, Sr.

## DECEMBER 7, 1887.

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, .....  
 .....Bro. Wm. B. Lambertson, D. D. G. M.  
 Washington, .....Bro. Robert Snodgrass, P. M.  
 Masonry around the Globe, .....Rev. Bro. W. H. Freeburn.  
 Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, .....Bro. Wm. L. Gorgas, W. M.  
 Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, ..Bro. Sam'l J. M. McCarrell, No. 464.  
 Our Guests, .....Bro. Wm. P. Hastings, P. M. No. 543.  
 The Mason and the Citizen, .....Bro. Joshua M. Wiestling, P. M.  
 Masons' Wives and Masons' Children, ...Bro. Wm. T. Hildrup, Sr.

## DECEMBER 27, 1888.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, .....  
 .....Bro. James M. Lamberton, P. M.  
 Washington, .....Bro. John P. S. Gobin, P. M. No. 307.  
 Masonry around the Globe, .....Bro. Robert Snodgrass, P. M.  
 Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, .....Bro. Clarence F. Kaufman, W. M.  
 Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, .....Bro. Luther R. Kelker, W. M.  
 Our Guests, .....Bro. Sam'l J. M. McCarrell, No. 464.  
 The Mason and the Citizen, .....  
 .....Bro. Gov. Dan'l H. Hastings, P. M. No. 268.  
 Masons' Wives and Masons' Children, ....Bro. Wm. T. Hildrup, Sr.

## DECEMBER 27, 1889.

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, .....Bro. Robert Snodgrass, P. M.  
 Washington, .....Bro. Sam'l J. M. McCarrell, No. 464.  
 Masonry around the Globe, .. Bro. Wm. N. Seibert, P. M. No. 319.  
 Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, ....Bro. Henry W. Techmeyer, W. M.  
 Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, .....Bro. Wm. M. Donaldson, W. M.  
 Our Guests, .....Bro. Frank Mantor, No. 11, Minn.  
 To the Memory of our Deceased Brethren, .....  
 .....Rev. Bro. Thos. B. Angell.  
 The Mason and the Citizen, .....Bro. James M. Lamberton, P. M.  
 Masons' Wives and Masons' Children, .....  
 .....Rev. Bro. James Calder, D. D., P. M.

## DECEMBER 27, 1890.

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, ...Bro. Wm. L. Gorgas, D. D. G. M.  
 Washington, .....Bro. James M. Lamberton, P. M.  
 Masonry around the Globe, .....Rev. Bro. Thos. B. Angell.  
 Our Guests, .....Bro. Frank B. Wickersham, No. 464.  
 Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, .....Bro. Harry C. Ross, W. M.  
 Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, .....Bro. Michael W. Jacobs, W. M.  
 The Mason and the Citizen, .....Bro. Benj. F. Meyers, P. M.  
 Masons' Wives and Masons' Children, .....  
 .....Bro. Robert Snodgrass, P. M.

Beginning with 1891, it has been the custom to have the three regular toasts as given above, duly honored, being proposed by the Worshipful Master, and the Senior and Junior Wardens respectively, but without replies.

## NOVEMBER 10, 1891.

Address of Welcome, .....Rev. Bro. James Calder, D. D., P. M.  
 The R. W. Grand Master and the Grand Officers, .....  
 .....Bro. Michael Nisbet, R. W. P. G. M. and Grand Secretary.  
 Our Sister Lodges, .....Bro. Clifford P. MacCalla, R. W. P. G. M.  
 The 112th Anniversary, .....Bro. Robert Snodgrass, P. M.

The Craft and Its Future, .....Bro. Richard Vaux, R. W. P. G. M.  
 Masonry as a Social Force, .....  
 .....Bro. Gov. Rob't E. Pattison, P. M. No. 121.  
 Our Guests, .....Bro. Michael W. Jacobs, No. 464.  
 The Jewels of the Craft, .... Bro. John P. S. Gobin, P. M. No. 307.

## NOVEMBER 10, 1892.

Address of Welcome, .....Rev. Bro. Thomas B. Angell.  
 Toast Master, .....Bro. Geo. B. Orlady, P. M. No. 300.  
 The R. W. Grand Master and the Grand Officers, .....  
 .....Bro. Wm. B. Lamberton, P. M.  
 The Jewels of the Craft, .....Bro. Geo. B. Orlady, P. M. No. 300.  
 Freemasonry...Bro. Andrew J. Kauffman, P. M. No. 286, D. D. G. M.  
 The 113th Anniversary, .....  
 .....Bro. Rob't A. Lamberton, R. W. P. G. M.  
 The Levelling Influence of Masonry, .....  
 .....Bro. Gov. Rob't E. Pattison, P. M. No. 121.  
 The Lodge and the Home, ....Bro. Wm. N. Seibert, P. M. No. 319.  
 Masonry as a Social Force, .....  
 .....Bro. John P. S. Gobin, P. M. No. 307.  
 Our Guests, .....Bro. Michael W. Jacobs, P. M. No. 464.  
 Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, .....Bro. Geo. A. Gorgas, W. M.  
 The Masonry of our Deceased Brethren, .....  
 .....Rev. Bro. James Calder, D. D., P. M.

## NOVEMBER 9, 1893.

Address of Welcome, .....Bro. Howard L. Calder, P. M.  
 R. W. Grand Master and Grand Officers, .....  
 .....Bro. Michael Arnold, R. W. Grand Master.  
 Our Guests, .....  
 ....Bro. Thomas J. Shryock, M. W. Grand Master of Maryland.  
 Our 114th Anniversary, .....Rev. Bro. Thos. B. Angell.  
 The Craft, Its Influence, .....  
 .....Bro. Gov. Rob't E. Pattison, P. M. No. 121.  
 Our Brethren in Freemasonry, .....  
 .....Bro. John P. S. Gobin, P. M. No. 307.  
 Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, .....Bro. Frank P. Coates, W. M.  
 The Jewels of the Craft, .....Bro. Geo. J. Benner, P. M. No. 336.

## NOVEMBER 10, 1894.

Address of Welcome, ... Rev. Bro. Thos. B. Angell, Grand Chaplain.  
 Toastmaster, .....Bro. Geo. J. Benner, P. M. No. 336.  
 The R. W. Grand Master and the Grand Officers, .....  
 .....Bro. Andrew J. Kauffman, P. M. No. 286, D. D. G. M.  
 Our Guests, .....Bro. Sam'l J. M. McCarrell, No. 464.  
 Our 115th Anniversary, .....Bro. Wm. B. Lamberton, P. M.

Freemasonry, .....Bro. Gov. Rob't E. Pattison, P. M. No. 121.  
 Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, .....Bro. Owen M. Copelin, W. M.  
 The Jewels of the Craft, .....Bro. John P. S. Gobin, P. M. No. 307.  
 Masons' Wives and Masons' Biarns, ...Bro. Henry Houck, No. 226.

## NOVEMBER 10, 1895.

Address of Welcome, ..Rev. Bro. Thos. B. Angell, Grand Chaplain.  
 Toastmaster, .....Bro. Geo. J. Benner, P. M. No. 336.  
 R. W. Grand Master and Grand Officers, .....  
 .....Bro. Wm. L. Gorgas, D. D. G. M.  
 Our Guests, .....Bro. Geo. J. Benner, P. M. No. 336.  
 The Lodge, Its Relationship and Duty Towards Its Members, ..  
 .....Bro. Gov. Dan'l H. Hastings, P. M. No. 268.  
 The Jewels of the Craft, .....Bro. Wm. N. Seibert, P. M. No. 319.  
 Masonry at the Fireside, .....Bro. Thomas J. Stewart, No. 190.  
 Thoughts Pertaining to the Past, Present and Future of Perse-  
 verance Lodge, .....Bro. Benj. F. Meyers, P. M.  
 Masons' Wives and Masons' Children, .....  
 .....Bro. Rob't M. McNeal, P. M. No. 364.

## NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

R. W. Grand Master and Grand Officers, .....  
 .....Bro. Michael W. Jacobs, P. M. No. 464.  
 The Fraternal Spirit in Freemasonry, .....  
 .....Bro. Thos. J. Stewart, No. 190.  
 The Landmarks of the Fraternity, ....Bro. Robert Snodgrass, P. M.  
 Freemasonry in War and Peace, .....  
 .....Bro. John P. S. Gobin, P. M. No. 307.  
 November 10th, Its Significance to Freemasonry, .....  
 .....Rev. Bro. Chas. M. Stock, No. 320, Grand Chaplain.  
 The Principles of the Craft, ...Bro. Sam'l J. M. McCarrell, No. 464.

## NOVEMBER 10, 1897.

Address of Welcome, .....Bro. Howard L. Calder, P. M.  
 Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, .....  
 .....Bro. Edgar A. Tennis, R. W. J. G. W.  
 R. W. Grand Master and Grand Officers, .....  
 .....Bro. Wm. L. Gorgas, D. D. G. M.  
 Early History of Perseverance Lodge, .....  
 .....Bro. Wm. H. Egle, M. D., P. M. No. 464.  
 Masonic Charity, .....Bro. Geo. J. Benner, P. M. No. 336.  
 Masonic Unity, .....Bro. Sam'l J. M. McCarrell, No. 464.  
 Masons' Wives and Masons' Bairns, .....  
 .....Rev. Bro. Chas. M. Stock, No. 320, Grand Chaplain.

## NOVEMBER 10, 1898.

- Address of Welcome, .....  
 .....Rev. Bro. Thos. B. Angell, D. D., Grand Chaplain.  
 Toastmaster, .....Bro. Robert Snodgrass, P. M.  
 Our 119th Anniversary, .....Bro. Robert Snodgrass, P. M.  
 Our Sister Lodges, .....Rev. Bro. Rob't Hope, No. 10, Scotland.  
 Masonry in Peace and War, .....  
 .....Bro. Hamilton Ward, No. 441, N. Y.  
 The Mason and the Citizen, .....Bro. Henry Houck, No. 226.  
 Masonry as a Social Force, ..Bro. Nathan C. Sheaffer, P. M. No. 319.  
 The Primary Great Light, ....Bro. Wm. N. Seibert, P. M. No. 319.  
 The Craft, Its Influence, .....  
 .....Bro. Frank P. Wickersham, W. M. No. 464.

## NOVEMBER 10, 1899.

- Address of Welcome, .....  
 .....Rev. Bro. Thos. B. Angell, D. D., Grand Chaplain.  
 The Principles of the Craft, ....Bro. Geo. J. Benner, P. M. No. 336.  
 Our 120th Anniversary, .....Bro. James M. Lamberton, P. M.  
 Our Guests, .....Bro. Gov. William A. Stone, No. 223.  
 The Levelling Influence of Masonry, .....  
 .....Bro. Rob't E. Pattison, P. M. No. 121.  
 What Does Masonry Mean? .....  
 .....Rev. Bro. J. Wesley Hill, D. D., late of No. 19, Minn.  
 Two solos were sung by Bro. B. P. Stout, No. 41, N. J.

## NOVEMBER 9, 1900.

- Address of Welcome, .....Bro. James M. Lamberton, P. M.  
 Toastmaster, .....Rev. Bro. Joseph A. Lyter.  
 Masonic Homes, .....Bro. Wm. L. Gorgas, D. D. G. M.  
 Freemasonry in Pennsylvania, .....  
 .....Bro. Wm. H. Egle, M. D., P. M. No. 464.  
 Hopes and Possibilities of the Craft in the Future, .....  
 .....Rt. Rev. Bro. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., LL. D., No. 283.  
 Masonry in American Citizenship, ..Rev. Bro. J. Wesley Hill, D. D.

After the Table Lodge has been closed, the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" ends the evening.

In going over the records of Lodge No. 21, one cannot but be struck with the fidelity displayed to the teachings of true Masonic charity. No mention has been made in these pages of any gifts to members or their families, and no mention has been made of the numerous gifts to others, when the sum given was less than ten dollars.

As Brother Egle began this history, we cannot do better

than conclude it by giving the closing passages, substantially, of his address at the Centennial in 1879, with a few slight changes, due to the flight of years:

“Down the corridors of time, Lodge 21 has enshrined among its members many whose names and whose fame are part of the history of the State and Nation. Governors Francis R. Shunk and William F. Packer were members. Governors McKean, Wolf, Porter, Geary, Hartranft, Hoyt, Pattison, Hastings and Stone were visitors. President Buchanan, of No. 43, in the earlier days of his life never failed to visit Perseverance if in town on its day of meeting. Two United States Senators from Pennsylvania, Hon. William Marks and Hon. Simon Cameron, were made Masons in No. 21.

“It would be of exceeding great pleasure to call over the roll of the many prominent men whose lives have adorned Masonry, as it has honored them. All professions and trades have sought to behold its beauties—and distinguished in all the years of its existence—the minister of the Gospel of Christ has not been an unwilling neophyte of the Royal Craft.

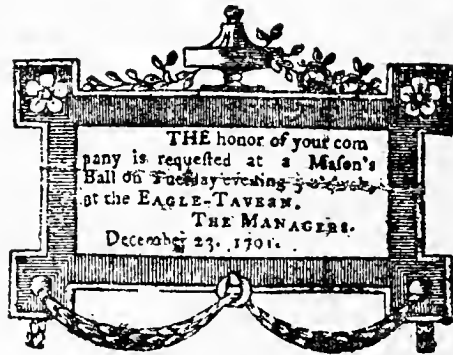
“Honored for her fair name, Lodge No. 21, has given to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, that worthy and distinguished Mason, our late Brother Robert A. Lamberton as R. W. Grand Master; to the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, Brother Benjamin Parke as M. E. Grand High Priest; and to the Grand Commandery of Masonic Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, Brother Benjamin Parke and one [William H. Egle, M. D.], whose name modesty forbids me to mention, as R. E. Grand Commander.

“For a long series of years she has been favored with the selection from her Past Masters, of District Deputy Grand Masters, and we need not recall to your minds the well-known names of Nicholas B. Wood, John DePui, Walter S. Franklin, Francis R. Shunk, Benjamin Parke, John H. Berryhill, Robert A. Lamberton, Robert L. Muench, William B. Lamberton and William L. Gorgas, and—this, our heart-

felt prayer—may the sceptre never depart from good old Perseverance!

“And, lastly, charity! ‘Charity vaunteth not itself.’ wrote that glorious Apostle St. Paul. But the question may be asked: Where is your boasted good? From the first year of its existence, down to the present time, the generosity and benevolence of Perseverance Lodge has been ‘without stint.’ Many a heart has been gladdened by its charity—many a poor wayfarer passed on his way rejoicing; it has clothed the naked, fed the hungry, relieved the distressed; and in granting aid to the helpless orphan and destitute widow, it has hallowed and sanctified the gift by the silence and secrecy with which it has been bestowed.

“‘Such is Freemasonry. Venerable in its age, beneficent in its design, and practical in its Charity.’”



Fac-simile of an Invitation to a "Mason's Ball," 1791.



## CHAPTER XVI.

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE MASTERS OF PERSEVERANCE LODGE, NO. 21.

The elections, when not otherwise stated, took place in December.

#### COL. MATTHEW SMITH.

NOVEMBER, A. L. 5779.

[For sketch of Col. Matthew Smith, the first Worshipful Master, see page 11.]

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#### CAPT. WILLIAM BOYD.

ELECTED OCTOBER AND DECEMBER, A. L. 5780; JUNE, 5781; 5785—5787.

[For sketch of Capt. William Boyd, see page 13.]

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#### JAMES RUTHERFORD.

ELECTED A. L. 5781, 5782, 5783 AND 5784.

James Rutherford was the son of Thomas Rutherford and his wife Jean Mordak, who came to Pennsylvania from County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1729. James was born August 27, 1747, in then Donegal township, Lancaster county, Pa. He entered the struggle for independence in Capt. Joseph Sherer's Company of Associators and served in the campaign in the Jerseys in 1776. He was on several tours of military duty during the war. He acknowledged he was made a Mason in a clandestine Lodge, and was entered in No. 21, December 27, 1779. To him we are indebted for the distinctive title to the Lodge, "Perseverance." He died November 7, 1809, and, with his wife, Margaret Brisban, lies buried in Paxtang church yard.

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#### JOHN BROOKS.

ELECTED JUNE, A. L. 5788, 5789, 5790 AND 5798.

Major John Brooks was born 1727, near Enniskillen, Ireland. His parents were known as "Cromwellians." In 1754, we find him in the British service of the Enniskillen Regiment of Foot, and he was with that command in North America until, disabled by a wound, he was honorably discharged June 8, 1767. In 1775 we find him a resident of Carlisle, Pa., and on the 9th of January, 1776, he was com-

missioned second lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Line. In 1778, during the occupancy of York by the Congress, General Gates appointed him town mayor with rank of captain and acting commissary of supplies. In 1774, he removed from Carlisle to Paxtang, where he lived the remainder of his days. Major Brooks died December 7, 1803, at Elizabethtown, and, with his wife Sarah Pardon, was buried at Harrisburg. Major Brooks was made a Mason in the year 1755 in Lodge 213, Registry of Ireland, was Master of Lodge 205 in the Enniskillen Regiment, and was admitted to Lodge No. 21, June 27, 1787.

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#### JAMES MITCHELL.

ELECTED A. L. 5790 AND 5791.

The name of James Mitchell does not appear on the assessment of the town of Louisburgh for 1787, but on that of the borough of Harrisburg for 1791. The only reference we find is that in the "Oracle of Dauphin," for Monday, 16th March, 1801, under "Deaths"—"In this town last week, Mr. James Mitchell, of Greenwood township [now Perry county], house-carpenter, formerly a resident of this borough. He was a soldier in the Revolution, Cumberland county militia, and served on several tours of duty. He died March 10, 1801."

He was Secretary in 1789 and 1790; and Treasurer, 1793.

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#### JOHN GILCHRIST.

ELECTED A. L. 5792 AND 5793.

John Gilchrist was the son of John and Jean Gilchrist, early settlers in Paxtang. The former died in 1746, when the son was about ten or twelve years of age. When the War of the Revolution began, he was commissioned first lieutenant in Capt. James Cowden's Company of Associators, Col. James Burd's Battalion, and was in the Jersey campaign of 1776. His company was attached to the "Flying Camp." He was wounded in the right arm in the skirmish at Elizabethtown, N. J., August 14, 1776. This did not wholly disable him, for we find that he was captain of the eighth company, Col. Robert Elder's Battalion, in 1777-78, and in service at Brandywine and Germantown. In 1795, Captain Gilchrist was a resident of Harrisburg. He died about the close of the century.

He was entered April 12, 1780, and served as Secretary from 1780 to 1788, was Senior Warden in 1789 and 1790, and Master in 1793 and 1794.

## JOHN ORR.

ELECTED A. L. 5794 AND 5795.

John Orr was a native of East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, where he was born about 1755. He served as a private in the War of the Revolution, and seems to have been a man of means in 1785. He was made a Mason in Lodge No. 21, July 4, 1782. He was elected Junior Warden December, 1793, and Master in December, 1794, and again in December, 1795. On the 5th of October, 1796, we find this minute: "John Orr (the present Master of this Lodge,) being about to leave these parts on his way to New Orleans, requests to resign as such. \* \* \* Bro. Orr applied for a certificate, which was granted."

## MATTHEW HENRY.

ELECTED A. L. 5796, 5797 AND 5798.

Capt. Matthew Henry was a native of Lancaster county, and nearly related to Judge Henry. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and after the war seems to have been a commissioned officer in the regular army. He died prior to June, 1807, when his estate was administered upon by Judge Henry.

He was made a Mason in Lodge No. 43, September 11, 1793, was admitted to No. 21, December 2, 1795, and was elected Master December, 1796, 1797 and 1798.

## JOHN IRWIN.

ELECTED A. L. 5799.

Major John Irwin is to be distinguished from a John Irwin who was admitted to No. 21 in 1790. We are not certain as to the origin of his military title, but give it as we find it. He appears to have been an active citizen while a resident. He married, in 1804, Sarah Maclay, daughter of Hon. William Maclay, of Harrisburg. He removed to the Juniata, and died at Long Hollow, Mifflin county, 11th of November, 1832.

He was entered in No. 21, August 2, 1787, and was Senior Warden in 1796, 1797 and 1798.

## WILLIAM CONNELLY.

ELECTED A. L. 5800 AND 5801.

Capt. William Connelly came from Northampton county. He was a sergeant in the company commanded by Capt. John Nelson in December, 1776, and was at Trenton and Princeton. It is probable

that he rose to a captaincy in this war, as he bore that title on coming to Harrisburg. He died November 10, 1809.

He was entered in No. 21, February 20, 1788, and was elected Junior Warden, December, 1796 and 1797; Senior Warden, 1799, and Master in 1800 and 1801.

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### JAMES PH. PUGLIA.

ELECTED A. L. 5802 AND 5803.

James Philip Puglia came to Harrisburg about the beginning of the last century as a physician and druggist; his place of business was on Front street, above Chestnut. He was probably of Spanish descent, and evidently of good education. He was of a pugnacious temper, being involved in a series of disputes with his Lodge; a great Jeffersonian, in which cause his caustic pen overflowed with adjectives: venting himself at last in publishing an opposition to the "Oracle of Dauphin," under the fiery title of "The Phoenix of Harrisburg;" the first, perhaps the only issue, was of Wednesday, October 26, 1803, its motto

"I die to be born, my body and name  
From ashes arisen shall revive in flame."

He was author of two or three works of no great circulation. After residing here some years, he moved to Philadelphia and became "sworn interpreter" to the courts, 1812 to 1816. He had been a member of Lodge No. 47, called "Union of Franco-American Hearts," held at Port au Prince, in the Island of St. Domingo, in the French West Indies, by virtue of a warrant of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, dated December 18, 1789. He was admitted to No. 21, September 1, 1802, and elected Master in December of that year, and reelected in 1803.

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### JOHN MYTINGER.

ELECTED A. L. 5804.

John Mytinger, son of George Ludwig and Margaret Meitinger, was born June 21, 1767, at Lancaster. The family came from Bretsch, Baden, to Lancaster county, about 1754. John Mytinger removed from Philadelphia to Harrisburg about 1795, where he became one of the founders of the First or Zion Lutheran Church in that year. He was president of the Borough Council in 1820. He died October 11, 1822.

He was entered in No. 21, May 6, 1801, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1801, 1802 and 1803, and Master in 1804.

## JACOB WAIN.

ELECTED JUNE AND DECEMBER, A. L. 5805.

Capt. Jacob Wain was captain of the third militia company in 1802, and coroner of the county for four years from November 5, 1805. He died May 9, 1814.

He was entered in No. 21, February 4, 1801, elected Secretary December, 1802, December, 1803, June, 1806, December, 1808 and December, 1810, and Senior Warden December, 1818, and Master June and December, 1805.

## GEORGE M. WAGNER, M. D.

ELECTED JUNE, A. L. 5806, AND DECEMBER, 5809.

He was admitted to No. 21, December 12, 1804, and was Secretary of Halifax, Middle Paxton and Jackson townships, from 1815 to 1818.

He was admitted to No. 21, December 12, 1804, and was Secretary during 1805, and was elected Master in June, 1806, and again December, 1809. He was a charter member and first Master of Hiram Tyrian Lodge, No. 141, at Halifax, August 9, 1815, and was re-elected four times, and served later as Treasurer and Secretary.

## WILLIAM MURRAY.

ELECTED A. L. 5806 AND 5809.

William Murray was Assistant Burgess of Harrisburg in 1822. He died May 1, 1823. He was entered in No. 21, February 20, 1782, and was elected Senior Warden June, 1806, and Master December, 1806, and re-elected in 1809.

## JOSEPH STANABERGER.

ELECTED A. L. 5808.

He was entered in No. 21, April 13, 1808, and was elected Master in December following.

## GEORGE K. NUTZ.

ELECTED A. L. 5810 AND 5813.

George Kayser Nutz was admitted to the Bar of Dauphin county in March, 1809, and died in 1824. He was entered in Lodge No. 62, at Reading, September 5, 1804, and served as its Secretary from 1805 to 1809; he was admitted to No. 21, November 9, 1809, was elected

Master December, 1810, and re-elected December, 1813, and was elected Treasurer June, 1813.

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ROBERT PARK.

ELECTED A. L. 5811.

Robert Park was born in Kentucky, and came to Harrisburg from Philadelphia; later he removed to Jefferson township. He was a hatter by trade. He was entered, passed, and raised in Lodge No. 13, New Jersey, now No. 43, at Paterson (Paterson-Orange Lodge), September 16, 1803; was admitted to No. 21, November 14, 1810, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1810, and Master in 1811. He became a charter member of Hiram Tyrian Lodge, No. 141, at Halifax, in 1815.

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JOHN A. STEHLEY.

ELECTED A. L. 5813.

Major John Alexander Stehley was a member of Capt. Thomas Walker's Company, First Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, 1814 and 1815. He was one of the incorporators of the German Reformed Salem Church, of Harrisburg, in 1818, and a member of the Borough Council in 1824.

He was a tailor, and kept a store. He died February 19, 1845.

He was entered in No. 21, December 10, 1806, was elected Junior Warden December, 1806 and 1807, and Master in 1813, and served for many years as Treasurer. He was a member of Perseverance Chapter, No. 21.

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GEORGE R. HORTER.

ELECTED A. L. 5813 AND 5817.

Col. George Reis Horter, son of Valentine and Margaret (Reis) Horter, was born in 1784, at Germantown. His parents came to Harrisburg in May, 1785, and his early education was received in the "Latin Schools" of the new town. He learned the trade of a hatter with his brother-in-law, Jacob Bucher. When his brother-in-law, Henry Beader, was appointed register of the county, Mr. Horter served as his deputy. During the War of 1812, he was appointed third lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry, U. S. A., May 1, 1814, subsequently promoted captain for meritorious services, and served until peace was declared, when he resigned. He subsequently took a prominent part in the volunteer military organizations of his day. He was transcribing clerk of the Pennsylvania Senate for a number of years. He died March 8, 1830.

He was entered in No. 21, June 12, 1811, and was elected Secretary



MASONIC APRON OF BROTHER GEORGE K. NUTZ,  
Worshipful Master in 1810 and 1813.





in December, 1811 and 1812, Master in 1813, and re-elected in 1817, and Treasurer in 1819. He was a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21.

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ROBERT McELWEE.

ELECTED JUNE, A. L. 5814.

He was a clerk in the State Treasurer's office, and when the Capitol was moved to Harrisburg, he removed here, where he died, August 3, 1821. See page 67.

He was entered in Lodge No. 43, Lancaster, and was afterwards elected Junior Warden, Senior Warden and Worshipful Master. He was admitted to No. 21, March 9, 1814, and elected Master in June following. He was a member of Chapter No. 21.

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GEORGE CARUTHERS.

ELECTED JUNE\* AND DECEMBER, A. L. 5815 AND 5816.

He was a lieutenant in Capt. Richard M. Crain's Company of Volunteer Artillerists, First Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Col. Maxwell Kennedy, at York, and was in service from August 31, 1815, until March 5, 1815. He died August 18, 1817.

He was entered in No. 21, December 11, 1813, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1814, and Master in June and December, 1815, and 1816.

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WILLIAM N. IRVINE.

ELECTED A. L. 5816.

He was Adutant General from October, 1818 to 1821, and Escheator General from 1815 to 1821, when the office was abolished, and a member the Legislature 1818—1819.

He was entered in Lodge No. 22, at Sunbury, May 8, 1811, and admitted to No. 21, October 9, 1816, and was elected Master in December following. He was a member of Chapter No. 21.

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ISAAC McCORD.

ELECTED A. L. 5818 AND 5821.

He was born in 1790, in Northumberland county. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a printer, and invented a steam-

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\*After Sept. 1, 1816, all elections were held annually in December.

boat wheel, and a wire rope. In 1844 he settled near Fulton, Mo., dying in 1853.

He was entered in No. 21, June 8, 1817, and elected Master in December, 1818 and 1821. He was a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21.

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#### HENRY S. WUNDER.

ELECTED A. L. 5819.

He was entered in Roxborough Lodge, No. 135, Roxborough (Manayunk), Pa., December 11, 1813, was admitted to No. 21, September 9, 1818, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1818, and Master in 1819. He was a member of Chapter No. 21.

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#### FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

ELECTED A. L. 5820.

Gov. Francis Rawn Shunk, son of John and Elizabeth (Rawn) Shunk, was born August 7, 1788, at the Trappe, Montgomery county. His education was due to his own efforts, having become a teacher at the age of fifteen at the village school, and continued to teach the few months school was held, laboring the rest of the year. In 1812, he became a clerk in the office of the Surveyor General, Andrew Porter. During this time he read law with Thomas Elder, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar of Dauphin county, September 20, 1816. He was the tallest man in Capt. R. M. Crain's Company, First Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, which marched to the assistance of Baltimore in 1814.

He was Assistant Clerk and then Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives. Later he was chosen Secretary to the Board of Canal Commissioners, an arduous and important office.

In 1838, he was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. David R. Porter. On retiring from that office, he moved to Pittsburg, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, but in 1844 he was elected Governor, taking office January 21, 1845. He was re-elected in 1847, but his lungs giving way, he resigned his office July 9, 1848, and died the 20th of the same month.

He was entered in No. 21, September 9, 1818, and was elected Secretary December, 1819, and Master in 1820. He was offered, in 1822, the position of District Deputy Grand Master when that office was first made, but declined. Subsequently, in 1836, he was appointed. He wrote an able letter to the Stevens Investigation Committee. He was a member of Chapter No. 21. See portrait.

## WILLIAM GREER.

ELECTED A. L. 5822.

He was a Quaker, and a printer by trade. He lived at Lancaster, and formed a partnership with Charles McDowell in June, 1804, in the publication of a paper called "The Hive." The next year it was enlarged, and the title changed to "The Lancaster Free American," but it did not live long. On December 10, 1814, he was chosen by the Senate printer of the bills. At that time he was residing at Columbia, and while trying to make his arrangements for the work, part of his force struck.

With John McFarland, in 1818, he commenced to publish here the "The Commonwealth," which continued without much success for four or five years. He returned to Columbia and established, July 24, 1819, a paper, called "The Columbian," which lived only a few months. He moved to Washington, D. C., and engaged in printing. He died in Alexandria, Va., about 1828. He would not insert any advertisements of run-a-way slaves.

He was entered in Lodge No. 43, Lancaster, September 11, 1805; admitted to No. 21, February 12, 1817, and was elected Junior Warden in December following. He withdrew February 10, 1819, to become the first Master of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 169, at Columbia, October 30, 1819. He withdrew, and was readmitted to No. 21, February 13, 1822, and was elected Master December following. He was a member of Chapter No. 21.

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 SAMUEL DOUGLAS.

ELECTED A. L. 5823.

He was the son of Henry and Jane (Blair) Douglas, and was born in 1781, near the town of Newton, Limavady, County Derry, Ireland. He received a classical education in Scotland, and came to America about the age of seventeen and located at Pittsburg. He read law and was admitted to the Bar in 1804, and began practice there. In 1812 he volunteered as an aid to Gen. Adamson Tannehill, and was with him in the expedition to Black Rock. In 1817 he was defeated for Congress by a small majority. The same year he came to Harrisburg in the interest of some bridge legislation, and then decided to remain here. He was admitted to the Bar of Dauphin county, March 8, 1819, and was appointed Deputy Attorney General for this county July 17, the same year.

Governor Wolf commissioned him as Attorney General of the State, February 10, 1830, which position he held for three years. He died here July 8, 1833.

He was entered in Lodge No. 45, at Pittsburg, August 3, 1811, and admitted to No. 21, December 20, 1823, and at once elected Master. He was a member of Chapter No. 21.

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NICHOLAS B. WOOD.

ELECTED A. L. 5824 AND 5827.

Nicholas Baylies Wood, son of James and Elizabeth (Baylies) Wood, was born April 2, 1792, at Townshend, Windham county, Vt. He was educated at Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire. He came to Harrisburg about 1809, and engaged in teaching, and in 1818 was the principal of the Harrisburg Academy. He read law with Abiathar Hopkins, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar, October 20, 1818. He was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Dauphin county by Governor Shulze, January, 1824, and served three years. He died September 1, 1832. He was a member of the Borough Council 1823-24, 1828-29, 1830 and 1832, in the last year being President.

He was admitted to No. 21, August 14, 1816, and was elected Senior Warden December, 1823, and Master in 1824 and 1827, and was appointed District Deputy Grand Master in 1826. He was a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21. See portrait.

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JOEL BAILEY.

ELECTED A. L. 5825, 5826 AND 5829.

Major Joel Bailey, son of Joseph and Lydia Bailey, was born September 26, 1789, at Penn's Manor, Bucks county. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, but later in life became a contractor on the public works. He came to Harrisburg shortly after his majority. He was first lieutenant of Capt. R. M. Crain's Company, First Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, 1814 and 1815, and for many years was brigade-inspector and a prominent military officer. In 1821 he was appointed one of the commissioners to fix the site of the seat of justice of Juniata county, and was for a number of years keeper of the State Arsenal at Harrisburg. He was a member of the Borough Council in 1828, and was Chief Burgess in 1832. He died October 16, 1845.

He was entered in No. 21, May 9, 1821, and elected Junior Warden December, 1822 and 1823, and Master in 1825, 1826 and 1829. See portrait.

## HENRY BEADER.

ELECTED A. L. 5828.

He was the son of Henry and Margareta (Horter) Beader. His father was one of the leading citizens of the new town. He was a coppersmith by trade. He was appointed Prothonotary to fill a vacancy in 1839, and was a member of the Borough Council in 1836, and 1838-41. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and an alderman, and for a time clerk in the office of the Auditor General. He died February 1, 1867.

He was entered in No. 21, May 22, 1824, and was elected Senior Warden December, 1827, and Master in 1828. He was Secretary from 1842 to 1844. He was a member of Chapter No. 21. See portrait.

## ANDREW KRAUSE.

ELECTED A. L. 5830.

Major Andrew Krause was a soldier of the War of 1812, and took part in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, the storming of Fort Erie, and the burning of Dover. In 1858 he was marshal of the Association of the War of 1812, and was one of the old soldiers to raise the union flag on the dome of the Capitol, February 22, 1861, as related in this History.

He was an early member, in 1816, of the Hope Fire Company.

In the Civil War he was first lieutenant of a company organized June 25, 1868, to protect the town. He died April 24, 1863, in his 73d year.

He was entered in No. 21, August 12, 1818, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1829, and Master in 1830. He was a member of Chapter No. 21.

## CHARLES F. MUENCH.

ELECTED A. L. 5831 AND 5832.

Charles Frederick Muench, son of Charles Edward and Margareta (Bieser) Muench, was born September 11, 1802 at Rehrersburg, Berks county, Pa..

His parents moved to Lykens township, Dauphin county, in 1804, and when he was a little over ten years of age he came to Harrisburg, and was apprenticed to Chirstian Gleim to learn the printing and bookbinding trade. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, Mr. Gleim having been elected sheriff of the county, he was appointed deputy sheriff, and at the end of the term, in 1822, he went into the printing office of John S. Wiestling, where he worked at

case and press till 1826, when he went to work for Simon Cameron. While in the latter's office he was urged by Mr. Cameron to start a bookbindery, which he did, it proving a successful enterprise. He was United States Deputy Marshall in 1837. In 1840, he took the census of Dauphin county, at which time he sold his bindery to Isaac G. McKinley, then public printer. From 1853 to 1881 he was identified with the brick making industry.

He was chosen Chief Burgess of Harrisburg in 1842 and 1843.

He was elected a member of the Borough Council in 1855, and was re-elected in 1858; was a School Director from 1854 to 1863, and Prison Inspector for fourteen years. In 1860, he was one of the commissioners to lay out the new city of Harrisburg, and later one of the commissioners to locate the new water works. A street in the upper part of the city is named for him. He died December 17, 1882.

He was entered in No. 21, April 9, 1828, was elected Junior Warden December, 1829, Senior Warden in 1830, Master in 1831 and 1832, and Secretary in 1834, serving in the latter office for some years.

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#### SIMON CAMERON.

ELECTED A. L. 5833.

Gen. Simon Cameron, son of Charles and Martha (Pfouts) Cameron, was born March 8, 1799, at Maytown, Lancaster county, Pa.

When about nine years old, he moved with his parents to Northumberland county, where shortly afterward, owing to his father's death, he was thrown upon his own resources. Educational facilities were few, and having a fondness for books, he wished to enter a printing office, and, in 1816, became an apprentice to the printing business with Andrew Kennedy, editor of the "Northumberland County Gazette," where he continued for a year; and then, owing to financial reverses, the office being closed, he made his way by river boat and on foot to Harrisburg, where he secured a position with James Peacock, editor of the "Harrisburg Republican," with whom he remained until he was of age. In 1821 he moved to Doylestown, where he published the "Bucks County Messenger," for a few months, when he formed a partnership with the publisher of the "Doylestown Democrat," and the two papers were merged into the "Bucks County Democrat," which at the end of the year passed, by purchase, into other hands. The next winter he spent in the office of Games and Seaton, publishers of the "National Intelligencer," at Washington, D. C., as a journeyman printer. In 1822 he returned to Harrisburg and entered into partnership with Charles Mowry in publishing the "Pennsylvania Intelligencer," then the organ of the Democratic party at the State Capital. He was elected one of the

State printers and served for seven years. He served as Adjutant General from August 19, 1829, to May 4, 1830, being appointed by Gov. Shulze, of whom he had been an early friend and supporter.

He was interested in internal improvements and took extensive contracts upon the Pennsylvania canal, then in process of construction. In 1826 he began the section between Harrisburg and Sunbury, and later built one or two other sections. In 1831 he took the contract to build the canal from Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans, La., which was regarded as one of the greatest undertakings of the time.

After spending half a year on the work, and showing beyond a doubt its feasibility, he was recalled to Pennsylvania to assist the friends of President Jackson in securing the nomination of Martin VanBuren for Vice-President. He accordingly organized a delegation and went to what was the first Democratic National Convention ever held, which assembled at Baltimore, May 21, 1832. He was offered the permanent chairmanship of the convention, but declined.

The Legislature chartered the Bank of Middletown in 1832, and he became its cashier, and removed to Middletown, Pa., where he remained, the position he retained for twenty-five years.

During this time he projected and created the railroads from Middletown to Lancaster, from Harrisburg to Sunbury, from Harrisburg to Lebanon, and also gave encouragement to the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and it was his influence that secured the Northern Central Railroad from Baltimore interests, and made it a Pennsylvania institution. At one time he was president of not less than four corporations, all operating lines within a few miles of the spot where he was born.

In 1838 he was appointed by President Van Buren a commissioner along with James Myrray, of Maryland, to settle and adjust claims made by traders against the Winnebago Indians.

In 1845 he was elected over the regular Democratic candidate, a United States Senator to succeed James Buchanan, who became Secretary of State under President Polk, by a union of Whigs, Americans and Democrats favoring a protective tariff, and served till 1849. In 1857 he was again elected over the regular Democratic candidate, and served until 1861, when he resigned to become Secretary of War under President Lincoln.

By his re-election to the Senate he came into national prominence and was Pennsylvania's choice for the Presidency in the period preceding the nomination convention in 1860. At that time the Republican party crystalized into a national organization, and Mr. Cameron was recognized as one of the leading forces in it, so that his appointment to a Cabinet position was recognized as a fitting one.

He devoted his abilities to preparing for the struggle which he foresaw would be no small one, and aroused opposition and clamor, and in order to relieve Mr. Lincoln, who had the fullest confidence in him and in his sagacity and courage, he resigned his portfolio January 11, 1862, appointing at Mr. Lincoln's request his own successor, a most unusual thing.

He was then appointed Minister to Russia, where he remained for some months, doing more than is generally appreciated to maintain and strengthen the friendship of Russia with us.

Upon his return to the United States, he was an acceptable adviser and counselor at the White House. He was active in promoting the renomination of President Lincoln in 1864.

In 1866 he was again elected to the United States Senate, and served until 1877, when he resigned. He died June 26, 1889.

He was entered in No. 21, July 12, 1826, was elected Junior Warden December, 1830, Senior Warden in 1831 and 1832, and Master in 1833. He was a member of Chapter 21, and was knighted October 25, 1826, in "Holy and Undivided Trinity Encampment, Knights Templar," at Harrisburg. See portrait.

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#### GEORGE L. MYTINGER.

ELECTED A. L. 5834.

George Lewis Mytinger, son of John and Elizabeth (Fox) Mytinger, was born February 13, 1800, at Harrisburg. By occupation he was a tailor, and in 1843 was borough collector.

He was entered in No. 21, September 8, 1824, was elected Junior Warden December, 1831 and 1832, Senior Warden 1833, and Master in 1834. He was a member of Chapter No. 21.

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#### HENRY CHRITZMAN.

ELECTED A. L. 5835 AND 5836.

He was the son of Christian Gotleib and Anna Gertrude Chritzman and was born April 27, 1798, at Gettysburg, Pa. He was educated at Gettysburg, and then removed to Harrisburg. He was elected Sheriff of Dauphin county in 1827 and served the term of three years. He was commissioned a justice of the peace, December 21, 1833; was adjutant of the Pennsylvania Guard, a local company, 1825-26; was appointed collector of the Pennsylvania Canal, February 7, 1839, and served until March 4, 1844. He died October 7, 1855.

He was entered in No. 21, November 12, 1823, was elected Junior



Warden December, 1825 and 1826, and Master in 1835 and 1836.  
See portrait.

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BENJAMIN PARKE, LL. D.

ELECTED JULY AND DECEMBER, A. L. 5842 AND 5844.

He was the eldest son of Col. Thomas and Eunice (Champlin) Parke and was born in 1801, at Charleston, R. I. He moved, in 1802, to Dimock township, Susquehanna county, Pa., where his father had lived from 1796 to 1800.

His early years were spent on his father's farm; later he taught school in the neighborhood, and at the age of twenty-three left home to study law. He was admitted to the Bar of Dauphin county, November 25, 1828, and settled at Harrisburg. With William F. Packer, afterwards Governor of the State, he edited and published "The Keystone," then the leading organ of the Democratic party. This paper subsequently passed into the control of Messrs. Peacock and McKinley, who continued it under the name of "The Argus." Mr. Parke remaining as editor for two years, during which time he started the "The Pennsylvania Farmer and Common School Intelligencer," which, however, lived but a short time. In 1834 he was appointed, by Governor Wolf, Prothonotary of the Middle District of the Supreme Court, which position he held until the end of 1835. He was also a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, and in 1838 was the principal compiler of Parke and Jordan's "Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania." From 1851 to 1853 he was associated with Prof. C. E. Blumenthal, of Dickinson College, in the editorship of "The Temple," as already related. He contributed largely to magazines and reviews, and published in pamphlet form upwards of twenty addresses, political and Masonic. In 1832 he received from Dickinson College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1853 he was appointed Postmaster of Harrisburg by President Pierce, and was duly commissioned, but, the appointment causing dissatisfaction in his party, he gave up the position to promote harmony.

In 1860 he returned to the farm of his father, Parkvale, Susquehanna county, but several enterprises in which he engaged proving unsuccessful, he removed to Halifax, this county, in 1879, where he died May 29, 1882.

He was entered in Lodge No. 61, at Wilkes-Barre, February 6, 1826, was admitted to No. 21, July 7, 1842, when the Lodge was reconstituted, as Worshipful Master, and reelected December, 1842 and 1844. He was High Priest of Chapter No. 21, 1843-51, and M. E. Grand High Priest in 1860; and Eminent Commander of Parke, now Pilgrim, Commandery, No. 11, 1855 and 1856, and R. E.

Grand Commander in 1857. He served as District Deputy Grand Master from 1842 to 1851. See portrait.

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### JOHN MAGLAUGHLIN.

ELECTED A. L. 5843.

Major John Maglaughlin, son of John and Margaret Maglaughlin, was born December 10, 1792, in Scotland, and came to America when an infant. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and in 1858 was president of the Association of the War of 1812. He was commissioned as alderman, May 8, 1865. He died March 22, 1872.

He was entered in Amicitia Lodge, No. 116, Marietta, Lancaster county, August 2, 1823, was admitted to No. 21, July 7, 1842, and was elected Senior Warden July and December, that year, and Master in 1843.

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### JOHN H. BERRYHILL.

ELECTED A. L. 5845 AND 5846—50.

John Hastings Berryhill, son of John and Eliza (Hughes) Berryhill, was born July 18, 1815, at Philadelphia. He was educated at Washington College, Pa., and studied law with George W. Harris, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar of Dauphin county, August 30, 1838. He was a member of the Borough Council 1857-60. He removed to Davenport, Iowa, in 1863, and engaged in the banking business. He returned to Harrisburg in 1876, and remained for about a year, when he returned to Davenport, where he died March 3, 1880; he was buried in Harrisburg.

He was entered in No. 21, March 17, 1845, and in the following December was elected Master, and re-elected 1846 to 1851. He was a member of Chapter No. 21. He served as District Deputy Grand Master from 1851 to 1854. See portrait.

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### JOHN J. CLYDE.

ELECTED A. L. 5847.

John Joseph Clyde, son of Thomas and Mary (Dentzel) Clyde, was born December 14, 1813, at Harrisburg. He was educated in the schools of Harrisburg, and learned the trade of bookbinding. He established himself, in 1834, in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., and two years later started the "Fayette Journal," which he continued for three years. In 1840 he returned to Harrisburg, and pur-

chased the bindery of S. H. Clark, connecting a book store therewith.

In 1849 he was elected Treasurer of Dauphin county, and in 1851 started the "Whig State Journal." In the following year he purchased the "Pennsylvania Intelligencer," uniting it with the "Journal." In 1853 he sold the establishment to John J. Patterson, and commenced the publication of the "Crystal Fountain." The same year he bought one-third interest in the "Pennsylvania Telegraph," which, in 1855, he sold to George Bergner. During the presidential campaign of 1856, he published the "American," and the same year started the "Daily Herald," which was continued until 1858. He then sold out and entered the service of the Lebanon Valley, later the Philadelphia & Reading, Railroad Co., in which he continued until 1870, when he retired from active business. He served as a member of Select Council of the city 1881-83. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and for many years a Trustee of Grace Methodist Church. He died December 23, 1900.

He was entered in No. 21, May 15, 1843, was elected Junior Warden December, 1845, and Master in 1847. He was a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21, and a member of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

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ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, LL. D.

ELECTED A. L. 5851, 5852 AND 5853.

Robert Alexander Lamberton, son of Robert and Mary (Harkness) Lamberton, was born December 16, 1824, at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa.

He was educated at the public schools and at Dickinson College, being valedictorian of the class of 1843. He taught school for two years and began to read law with William M. Biddle, Esq., of Carlisle; he removed to Harrisburg in 1846, and finished his studies with James McCormick, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar of Cumberland county, August 11, 1846, and, by certificate, to the Bar of Dauphin county, on the 17th of the same month. He continued practice until 1880, when he accepted the Presidency of the Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Pa., of which he had been a trustee since 1871; he began his new work March 30, 1880, at which time there were seventy-two students on the roll; at his death, in 1893, the rolls contained the names of six hundred and thirty-one students, and thirty-seven professors and tutors. In 1880, the University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was for years a member of the Board of Examiners for admission to the Bar of Dauphin county.

He was elected as a Delegate-at-large on the Democratic ticket to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1873.

He was a School Director from 1874 to 1877, a trustee and one of the founders of the Harrisburg Hospital, and a trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, of St. Luke's Hospital and of Bishopthorp School, South Bethlehem, and a director of the Harrisburg Bridge Company, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

During the Civil War, he served as lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and at the time of Lee's invasion was on Governor Curtin's staff.

He was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church; he was for many years a Vestryman of St. Stephen's Church, this city, and Superintendent of St. Paul's Mission, now St. Paul's Church, Forster street.

At the organization of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, in 1871, he was appointed Secretary of the Primary Convention, by Bishop Stevens, and was elected to the same position annually until 1891, when he declined a re-election. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and one of its Deputies to the General Convention of the Church until his death. He was also a trustee of the General Theological Seminary, New York.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society.

He was also prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having served as Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania from 1856 to 1858, and as one of its Grand Representatives in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States, from 1860 to 1876.

He presented, in 1870, the first public drinking fountain to the city of Harrisburg, which was erected in front of the Court House; some years ago it was injured by a runaway, and was replaced by the present fountain.

He died at South Bethlehem, September 1, 1893; and was buried at Harrisburg on the 5th.

He was entered in No. 21, November 12, 1849, and was elected Senior Warden December, 1850, and Master in 1851, 1852 and 1853. He served as District Deputy Grand Master for this District from 1854 to 1858 and from 1859 to 1864. He was elected R. W. Junior Grand Warden in December, 1864 and 1865, R. W. Senior Grand Warden in 1866, R. W. Deputy Grand Master in 1867 and 1868, and R. W. Grand Master in 1869 and 1870.

Upon retiring from the Grand Mastership, he was appointed on the Committee on Landmarks and reappointed till his death. He was a member of the Committee on Revision of the Ahiman Rezon in 1877, and of the Committee on the One Hundredth and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Grand Lodge, and was a Trustee of the Title to

the Masonic Temple and Other Real Estate of the Grand Lodge. He was a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21, and a Past Eminent Commander of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, and he was the Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey near the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. See portrait.

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### JOHN WALLOWER.

ELECTED A. L. 5854.

John Wallower, son of John and Catherine (Fox) Wallower, was born August 7, 1824, in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, Pa.

He was educated at the public schools of Susquehanna township and of Harrisburg. He was the first agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city. He started the first daily line of freight transportation between Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York, and later established the Merchants' Daily Line. He has been identified with canal and freight transportation all his life. For many years he was the largest shipper of grain in this section. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in 1856, when it emerged from the old Whig party. He was a School Director from 1854 to 1861.

He was entered in No. 21, September 9, 1850, was elected Senior Warden December, 1853, and Master in 1854. He is a member of Chapter No. 21, and a charter member of Parke, now Pilgrim, Commandery, No. 11.

He is the oldest living Past Master of the Lodge.

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### WILLIAM T. BISHOP.

ELECTED A. L. 5855.

William Thomas Bishop, son of Charles C. and Eliza (Whalen) Bishop, was born August 29, 1809, at Baltimore, Md. He came to Dauphin county in 1840, settling on a farm near Hummelstown. For a number of years he was clerk to the County Commissioners. He was commissioned justice of the peace for Derry township, April 15, 1845. He moved to Harrisburg, April, 1848, and read law and was admitted to the Bar of Dauphin county, August 20, 1850. He died February 5, 1885.

He was entered in No. 21, January 8, 1845, elected Senior Warden in 1854 and Master in 1855. He was a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21, and a Past Eminent Commander of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

## THOMAS J. JORDAN.

ELECTED A. L. 5856.

General Thomas Jefferson Jordan, son of Benjamin and Mary (Crouch) Jordan, was born December 3, 1821, at Walnut Hill, Dauphin county, Pa.

He received a good classical education, and read law with George W. Harris, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar of Dauphin county, February 16, 1843. He remained in active practice until the breaking out of the Civil War. On the day after the firing on Fort Sumter, he was mustered into the service as an aide, with the rank of major, on the staff of Gen. William H. Keim, and the first action in which he participated was the battle of Falling Waters, where General Keim defeated a brigade under Colonel, afterwards General, "Stonewall" Jackson.

Upon the expiration of the three months' service, he assisted in recruiting a regiment of cavalry, subsequently known as the Ninth Pennsylvania, of which he was commissioned major, October 22, 1861. He reported with the regiment to General Buell, at Lexington, Ky., and the next year was engaged in a number of actions in Tennessee and Kentucky. He was captured July 9, 1862, at Tompkinsville, Ky., by John Morgan, who with a force of over two thousand attacked Major Jordan, then in command of the post with only two hundred and thirty men; but so determined was the defense that while he lost ten killed, fourteen wounded and nineteen prisoners, Morgan lost fifty-seven killed and one hundred and forty wounded.

He was a prisoner in Castle Thunder, Richmond, Va., until December 9, 1862, when he was exchanged, and returned to duty. He was promoted January 13, 1863, to be colonel of his regiment. For gallant conduct he was placed in command of all the cavalry in Tennessee, and cleared that State of invaders. On "the march to the sea," his bravery was displayed on numerous occasions, and from Savannah until the close of the war, he commanded the First Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Army of the Mississippi. In February he was "for gallant and meritorious services" brevetted major-general of volunteers. In March, 1865, he received the surrender of Raleigh, and was at the front when Gen. Joe Johnson surrendered to General Sherman.

After being mustered out of service, July 18, 1865, he returned to Harrisburg, and for a time resumed his profession. Subsequently he engaged in the lumber business in Williamsport. Later he removed to Philadelphia, and for a while held a position in the Post-office, while later he held a position in the United States Mint. He died in Philadelphia, April 2, 1895.

He was entered in No. 21, June 10, 1850, and elected Senior War-

den December, 1855, and Master in 1856. He was a member of Chapter No. 21. See portrait.

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ROBERT L. MUENCH.

ELECTED A. L. 5857, 5858 AND 5859.

Robert Leyburn Muench, son of Charles Frederick and Grace (Leyburn) Muench, was born February 9, 1831, at Harrisburg. His education was begun in the schools of Harrisburg, which he left to enter the printing office and bindery of his father, where he remained for a short time, and then went to Tennant School, Hartsville, Bucks county, to prepare for Yale College, which he entered in 1852, in the class of 1856.

Subsequently he left college, and read law with Robert A. Lamerton, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar, January 22, 1856.

He was City Solicitor 1866-68, and was the first president of Select Council, in 1874, when the old Council was divided into two branches—Select and Common. He was for years a member of the Board of Examiners for admission to the Bar of Dauphin county, and was a member of the Dauphin County Historical Society. He died April 31, 1885.

He was entered in No. 21, December 27, 1853, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1855, Senior Warden 1856, and Master in 1857, 1858 and 1859. He served as District Deputy Grand Master from 1864 to 1883, when he declined a reappointment. He was a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21, and a Past Eminent Commander of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11. See portrait.

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PETER H. ALLABACH.

ELECTED A. L. 5860.

Col. Peter H. Allabach was born about 1825. He was for a time a merchant at Pittston, Pa. He later came to Harrisburg and opened dental rooms. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he was appointed colonel of the One hundred and thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville he commanded a brigade. He served with distinction. At the expiration of his enlistment, he leased the St. Charles Hotel, Washington, D. C., for several years. During the Centennial he had a prominent position in Philadelphia. For the last ten years of his life he was chief of the police force of the Capitol building and grounds at Washington, where he died February 11, 1892.

He was entered in St. John's Lodge, No. 233, Pittston, January 21, 1851; he resigned August 5, 1852, and was admitted to No. 21, Octo-

ber 8, 1855, was elected Senior Warden December, 1859, and Master in 1860. He was a member of Chapter No. 21.

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WILLIAM O. HICKOK.

ELECTED A. L. 5861.

William Orville Hickok, son of John Hoyt and Mary (Lockwood) Hickok, was born October 6, 1815, near Warsaw, Wyoming county, N. Y. From an accident when a boy of five, being trampled by a passing horse in front of his home in Ithaca, N. Y., he never entirely recovered.

After remaining some time with his grandparents, he rejoined his family at Lewistown, where his father was conducting a prosperous academy, and where he studied for a time. Subsequently his father took up the business of book publishing, and his son entered the bindery as an apprentice, but soon became foreman. In 1836 his father removed to Chambersburg, Pa., and in 1839, to Harrisburg, where, his father retiring, he for a time conducted the bindery, but was led to abandon the business on account of a fire and adverse business conditions; he had been of an inventive turn of mind and had made many improvements, and the fire which seemed to be so disastrous led to the starting of a small shop to manufacture book-binders' specialties, and ultimately to the building of the Eagle Works, which, in 1886, passed into the hands of a company, of which Mr. Hickok was the first president. Perhaps the most famous of his inventions were the ruling machine and ruling pen.

He was a member of Common Council from 1862 to 1871, and its president from 1862 to 1868, and a School Director from 1866 to 1869. He died May 25, 1891.

He was entered in No. 21, April 12, 1860, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1860, and Master in 1861. He was a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21, and a member of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

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CHARLES A. BANNVART.

ELECTED A. L. 5862.

He was of French origin, and born about 1834. He was a druggist here for some years; later he returned to the land of his birth, and was for a long time connected with the banking house of Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris, France, until failing eyesight compelled him to retire. He is living in Paris.

He was entered in No. 21, March 14, 1859, and elected Junior Warden December, 1861, and Master in 1862. He is a Past High



Priest of Chapter No. 21, and a Past Eminent Commander of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

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### AMOS W. YOUNG.

ELECTED A. L. 5963.

Amos Wickersham Young, son of Daniel Harman and Sarah (Duncan) Young, was born August 2, 1825, in West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

He was educated at the public schools, and learned the trade of a carpenter; he also was a bookkeeper, and is now superintendent of the Harrisburg Cemetery. He served as a School Director from 1871 to 1874 and from 1884 to 1887.

He was entered in No. 21, June 13, 1854, and was elected Senior Warden December, 1862. Secretary, 1858 and 1859, and Master in 1863. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

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### JOSHUA W. JONES.

ELECTED A. L. 5864.

Joshua Wiestling Jones, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fuchs) Jones, was born August 10, 1831, in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, Pa.

He is a great-grandson of William Jones, who founded Jonestown, Pa., in 1761. He worked on his father's farm and attended the district school. Later he was apprenticed to W. O. Hickok, and assisted him in building his first ruling machine which became famous and in general use, and in making the Hickok ruling pens. After completing his apprenticeship, he had charge of the binding department of the State printer at Harrisburg, and later of that of the State printers of Virginia, at Richmond.

From 1856 to 1874 he was manager for the State printer at Harrisburg, and introduced a number of improvements of his own in binding and printing, such as the gripper sheet delivery on the printing press, since improved and perfected by the late C. B. Cotterel, and invented a signature press and a new method of dry pressing printed sheets, now used by the U. S. Government, the DeVinne press, and principal printers of the world. He was interested with Benjamin Singerly in printing school books, and was one of the publishers of the "State Journal," a newspaper published in Harrisburg from October, 1870, to November, 1873, when it was destroyed by fire.

He was appointed Superintendent of Printing and Binding in 1875 by Gov. Hartranft, reappointed by him in 1876 for a term of

four years, and reappointed by Gov. Hoyt in 1880 for another term.

He organized the first electric arc light company in Harrisburg—that being one of the first cities in the country to adopt the arc light system.

In 1862, at the time of the Confederate invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, he went to the front as a non-commissioned officer in the Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. Henry McCormick and Lieut. Col. R. A. Lamberton. He is the inventor and owner of Jones' patent wire compensators for railroad signals and switches, now used by the Penna. R. R. Co. and other principal railroads.

He was entered in No. 21, April 14, 1858, and was elected Senior Warden, 1863, and Master in 1864. He is a member of Perseverance Chapter, No. 21, and Harrisburg Council, No. 7, and is a Knight Templar.

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REV. JAMES CALDER, D. D.

ELECTED A. L. 5865.

Rev. James Calder, D. D., son of William and Mary (Kirkwood) Calder, was born February 16, 1826, at Harrisburg. He was educated in the public schools, the Harrisburg Academy, and Partridge's Harrisburg Military Institute, and entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., from which he graduated in 1849. In September of that year he joined the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was stationed in Lancaster county until 1851, when he went to China as a missionary. He remained at his station, Foo-Chow, until 1854, when, having changed his views on church polity, he withdrew from the denomination and returned to the United States. Soon after he became pastor of the Bethel Church, Harrisburg, until 1859, and in the meantime editor of the "Church Advocate," the organ of the "Church of God." In 1857, while serving in this pastorate, he took charge of the Shippensburg Collegiate Institute, continuing there one year until, owing to his wife's death, he returned to Harrisburg. In 1862, the larger part of the congregation with their pastor connected themselves with the Free Will Baptist denomination, and built a new church at State and Fourth streets.

In 1869, he was made president of Hillsdale College, Michigan, and remained until 1871, when he was elected president of the Pennsylvania State College, where he remained until 1880, when he resigned and returned to Harrisburg, where he died November 22, 1893.

From 1890 to 1893, he filled the position of lecturer of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, and also acted as assistant editor of "The

Farmers' Friend" published in the interest of the State Grange.

In 1866, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hillsdale College.

He was entered in No. 21, September 14, 1857, and was elected Senior Warden, December, 1861, and Master in 1865. He was a member of Chapter No. 21, and of Pilgrim Commandery No. 11.

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WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D.

ELECTED A. L. 5866.

Major William Henry Egle, M. D., son of John and Elizabeth (von Treupel) Egle, was born September 17, 1830, at Harrisburg. He was educated in the public and private schools of Harrisburg, and at the Harrisburg Military Institute under Capt. Partridge. In 1848 he refused an appointment of midshipman in the U. S. Navy. He spent three years in the office of the "Pennsylvania Telegraph," during most of which time he was foreman, later having charge of the State printing which was done in the office. In 1852 he published anonymously a small volume of poems under the title of "Poems by Lilian May."

In 1853, he became editor of the "Literary Companion," and of the "Daily Times," the latter merging into Clyde's "Morning Herald," which in turn was absorbed by the "Daily Telegraph."

In 1854 and 1855, he was assistant teacher in the Boys' High School and part of the time mailing clerk at the Postoffice, which position he held until the fall of 1857, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in March, 1859. He began to practice in Harrisburg, and was summoned to Washington by Adjutant General Russell, of Pennsylvania, after the second battle of Bull Run, to help care for the wounded. In September, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and arrived at his post just in time to be present at the Battle of Antietam. During the Gettysburg campaign, in 1863 he was surgeon of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. For a time he resumed his profession here, but in August, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him surgeon of volunteers. He served in Kentucky and Southern Virginia. Later he was assigned to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps as executive military officer of Gen. Wm. Birney's Division, which he accompanied during the Petersburg and Appomattox campaigns. He then was chief medical officer of Gen. Jackson's Division, stationed at R6ma, on the Rio Grande, until December, 1865, when he resigned, returning home, and partly resumed his practice.

He was a School Director from 1854 to 1863, and secretary of the board from 1854 to 1862. At the first election under the new charter of the city in 1860 he was elected one of the City Auditors, receiving the highest number of votes. He was a member of the City Council in 1864. In 1867 he was appointed as an examiner for pensions, serving for four years. For twenty years he was annually elected physician to the Dauphin County prison until he resigned in March, 1887, having been appointed State Librarian by Gov. Beaver. He served until 1899, having been reappointed by Governors Pattison and Hastings.

Upon the organization of the National Guard in 1870 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Fifth Division, with rank of lieutenant colonel, subsequently in the consolidation of the commands being transferred to the Eighth Regiment. In 1885 he was commissioned physician in chief of the Third Brigade, which position he resigned in 1899, being the senior medical officer in the Guard, having passed his twenty-sixth year of service.

After his return from the army in 1865 he began his "History of Pennsylvania," published first in 1876, of which more than fifteen thousand were sold. His historical publications include the Historical Register, 2 vols. (1883-1884); History of the County of Dauphin (1883); History of the County of Lebanon (1883); Centennial, County of Dauphin and City of Harrisburg (1886); Pennsylvania Genealogies, chiefly Scotch-Irish and German (1886); Harrisburg--on-the-Susquehanna (1892); Notes and Queries, historical, biographical and genealogical, relating to the interior of Pennsylvania, four series, seven volumes. He was co-editor of the Pennsylvania Archives, second series, vols. I to XII, editor vol. XIII to XIX and of the third series.

He wrote many biographical sketches of prominent Pennsylvanians for Appleton's Encyclopedia of Biography, and for the Pennsylvania Magazine of History.

In 1878, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his historical work. He was a member, active or corresponding, of many historical societies, as well as several learned societies in France and England. He was one of the originators of the Dauphin County Historical Society, of which he had been just re-elected president for the fourth time.

He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, and of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac and of

the Grand Army of the Republic. He was one of the founders and the first presiding officer of the Pennsylvania-German Society. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State and Dauphin County Medical Societies, the Academy of Medicine, at Harrisburg, and an active member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

He was a Vestryman and Warden of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and frequently represented it in the Diocesan Conventions.

He died February 19, 1901, at which time he was working on this History.

He was entered in No. 21, October 9, 1854, and was elected Junior Warden, December, 1863 and 1865, and Master in 1866. In 1870, he became the first Master of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, and was twice re-elected. He was a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21, a Past Eminent Commander of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, and a Past R. W. Grand Commander of Pennsylvania. See portrait.

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#### WILLIAM H. ECKELS.

ELECTED A. L. 5867.

Major William Henry Eckels, son of William and Margaret Eckels, was born February 11, 1831, in Cumberland county, Pa., and he was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and was for a time principal of the Boys' High School, at Harrisburg. He was admitted to the Bar of Dauphin county, August 24, 1858. In the Civil War he was captain of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and later was a major and paymaster in the United States army. He died in Philadelphia, February 13, 1896.

He was entered in No. 21, July 8, 1861, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1866, and Master in 1867. He was a member of Chapter No. 21, and of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

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#### JACKSON SCHAEFFER, M. D.

ELECTED A. L. 5868.

Dr. Jackson Schaeffer, son of John and . . . . . (White) Schaeffer, was born July 1, 1820, at Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa. He was educated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and practiced as a physician and druggist at Middletown until November, 1885, when he removed to Jewell City, Kansas, where he died February 21, 1901.

He was entered in No. 21, March 8, 1858, and was elected Senior Warden, December, 1866 and 1867, and Master in 1868. He was a member of Chapter No. 21, and of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

## JOSHUA M. WIESTLING.

ELECTED A. L. 5869.

Joshua Martin Wiestling, son of Dr. Joshua Martin and Catharine (Youse) Wiestling, was born October 5, 1837, at Harrisburg. He was educated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, graduating in the class of 1857. He read law with A. J. Herr, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar September 4, 1860. He was Register in Bankruptcy for the Fourteenth Congressional District. He was twice elected District Attorney, serving from 1868 to 1874. He removed to Seattle in April, 1889, where he is practicing law.

He was entered in No. 21, December 16, 1858, and was elected Junior Warden, December, 1867, and Senior Warden, 1868, and Master in 1869. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, Seattle, and is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar.

## ROBERT SNODGRASS.

ELECTED A. L. 5870.

Robert Snodgrass, son of Benjamin and Ann (Wilson) Snodgrass, was born October 12, 1836, in East Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pa. He moved with his parents to Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa., in 1843, where he received his primary education. He was prepared for college at Milnwood Academy, Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa., and entered the Sophomore class at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., where he graduated with honors in the class of 1857. He taught in private families in Maryland and Virginia for two years, and in the spring of 1859 he moved to Moorefield, now West Virginia. He was appointed deputy clerk of the county court of Hardy county in 1860, serving until 1862, when he removed to Harrisburg, finding it impossible on account of the Civil War to remain in the South. He had begun to read law with Hon. J. W. F. Allen, judge of the circuit court of Hardy county. He completed his law studies with John W. Simonton, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar of Dauphin county, May 5, 1863.

He was a United States Commissioner from January, 1867, to November, 1870; Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Middle District from November, 1870, to January, 1882. He served as Deputy Attorney General from January, 1882, to May, 1887, having been appointed by Attorney General Palmer and retained by Attorney General Cassidy.

He has been for some years chairman of the Board of Examiners for admission to the Bar of Dauphin county.

He is a charter member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and president of the Dauphin County Bar Association, and was president

of the Board of Trade in 1893. He is a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, of the Dauphin County Historical Society and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He was entered in Moorefield Lodge, No. 192, Moorefield, Virginia, September 12, 1860. He was admitted to No. 21, December 14, 1863, and was elected Junior Warden, December, 1868; Senior Warden, 1869, and Master in 1870. He is a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21, a member of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, and a Past T. I. G. Master of Harrisburg Council, No. 7. R. and S. M.

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### THEODORE F. SCHEFFER.

ELECTED A. L. 5871.

Theodore Frederick Scheffer, son of Carl August and Dorethe (Rosenthal) Scheffer, was born July 31, 1813, at Hamburg, Germany. He received an excellent education. He came to this country when a young man and settled in Harrisburg, and learned the printer's art with B. G. Peters, his knowledge of chemistry assisting him. After working in partnership for some years, he established a business of his own in printing and book-binding, with great success. He died April 6, 1883.

He was entered in No. 21, January 14, 1850, and was elected Senior Warden, December, 1870, and Master in 1871. He was a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21, a charter member and Eminent Commander of Parke, now Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, and a member of Harrisburg Lodge of Perfection.

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### SAMUEL D. INGRAM.

ELECTED A. L. 5872.

Samuel Delaplain Ingram, son of Dr. John and Lydia (Delaplain) Ingram, was born November 9, 1817, at Centreville, Chester county, Pa. His father died when he was young and he was educated at the home of his aunt, the wife of Jonathan Gause, a prominent teacher. He taught the country school at Sunbury when he was eighteen. He removed to Harrisburg in 1836, and in 1837 was elected teacher of the Boys' Grammar School, that being the highest grade at that time. In 1844 he took charge of the Girls' Grammar School, which position he held until he was elected the first Superintendent of the public schools of this city and Dauphin county, which office he held for fifteen consecutive years. Subsequently he taught in the public schools of the city, and conducted a private school of his own for two

years. He was a School Director from 1869 to 1875. He died June 30, 1894.

He was entered in No. 21, May 14, 1849, and was elected Junior Warden, December, 1870, Senior Warden, 1871, and Master in 1872. He was a member of Chapter No. 21, and of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

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#### WILLIAM H. SMITH.

ELECTED A. L. 5873.

William Henry Smith, son of John and Rebecca (Town) Smith, was born November 13, 1832, at Philadelphia, where he was educated at the public schools. For many years he was connected with Adams Express Company, and the express department of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. At present he is a contractor. He moved to Harrisburg in 1862. He has served as a School Director from 1873 to 1886, and from 1895 to the present time, having been at the last election re-elected for another term. He was secretary of the School Board from 1874 to January, 1883, and from 1884 to 1886, and its president in 1900.

He was entered in No. 21, October 8, 1865, was elected Junior Warden December, 1871, Senior Warden, 1872, and Master in 1873, and has been Secretary since 1883. He has been Secretary of Perseverance Chapter, No. 21, for years, and is a member of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, and Recorder of Harrisburg Council, No. 7, R. & S. M.

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#### HORACE B. MITCHELL.

ELECTED A. L. 5874.

Horace Binney Mitchell, son of George H. and Mary M. (Fossett) Mitchell, was born December 12, 1838, at Philadelphia. He graduated from the Central High School, Philadelphia, and was for a time clerk in the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, and, later, Secretary and Treasurer of the Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Company, Philadelphia. He moved to Harrisburg in 1867, and engaged in the coal business, and is sales agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.

He was entered in No. 21, December 11, 1868, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1872, Senior Warden, 1873, and Master in 1874. He is a member of Chapter No. 21, and of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.



## DAVID C. BURNITE.

ELECTED A. L. 5875.

David Clark Burnite, son of David and Sara (Moore) Burnite, was born October 24, 1833, in Cecil county, Md. He was educated in the public schools. He moved to Delaware county, and then to Harrisburg in 1861, where he forsook the business of printing which he had learned and became a photographer. During the Civil War, he was a member of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg and the Churchville campaign. He was a member of the School Board 1873 to 1876, and a member of the State Legislature 1882 and 1883, and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic. He died April 14, 1886.

He was entered in No. 21, October 15, 1866, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1873, Senior Warden, 1874, and Master in 1875. He was a member of Chapter No. 21, and of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

## SPENCER C. GILBERT.

ELECTED A. L. 5876.

Spencer Collins Gilbert, son of Henry and Harriet (Spencer) Gilbert, was born December 20, 1849, at Harrisburg. He was educated at the Harrisburg Academy, and at Edge Hill School, Princeton, N. J. He engaged in the hardware business, becoming a member of the firm of Henry Gilbert & Son, and is now the head of the firm. He was the second president of the Board of Trade, being elected in 1887. He is a member of the Dauphin County Historical Society; a director of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Co., and of the first National Bank and the Commonwealth Trust Co., Harrisburg; president of the Harrisburg and Mechanicsburg Electric Railroad Co.; a manager of the Harrisburg Hospital, and president of the Board of Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg.

He was entered in No. 21, June 12, 1871, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1874, Senior Warden, 1875, and Master in 1876. He is a member of Chapter No. 21, and of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

## DAVID K. RUDY.

ELECTED A. L. 5877.

David Koche Rudy, son of Jonas J. and Mary (Miller) Rudy, was born January 5, 1833, at Harrisburg. He was educated at the public schools, and learned the trade of a plasterer. During the

Civil War he enlisted, in August, 1864, in Company B, Two Hundred and First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as fourth sergeant. This regiment was recruited at Harrisburg for one year's service in compliance with an order of Governor Curtin and under the call of the President of July 18th. The company did duty in Virginia. He was discharged June 21, 1865. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of Common Council 1877 to 1880.

He was entered in Miami Lodge, No. 67, at Peru, Indiana, in 1855, and was admitted to No. 21, September 12, 1864, and was elected Senior Warden December, 1876, and Master in 1877. He is a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21, and a Past Eminent Commander of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, and a member of Harrisburg Council, No. 7, R. & S. M.

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### JOHN C. JENNINGS.

ELECTED A. L. 5878.

John Cramp Jennings, son of Isaiah and Eliza (Tillman) Jennings, was born September 6, 1837, at Saint Mary's, Chester county, Pa., and was educated at Reading, Pa. He was connected with the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. for twenty-four years as brakeman, baggage master, passenger conductor and General Agent at Harrisburg. In 1883 he became General Superintendent of the Cornwall & Lebanon R. R. Co., at Lebanon. In 1886 he became General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Kansas & Nebraska R. R. Co., at Fort Scott, Kans. In March, 1897, he became Commercial Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., at Wachita, Kans., and in 1895 was transferred to Harrisburg, and opened a freight office here, which was closed in 1897 on account of the depressed state of business. He is now engaged in the shirt manufacturing business. He was a School Director from 1872 to 1878.

He was entered in No. 21, February 16, 1863, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1875 and 1876, and Senior Warden, 1877, and Master in 1878.

He is a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21, a member of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, and is a R. & S. Master.

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### BENJAMIN F. MEYERS.

ADMITTED FROM NO. 320, A. L. 5878.

Benjamin Franklin Meyers, son of Michael Dickey and Sarah (Shaff) Meyers, was born July 6, 1833, near New Centerville, Somerset county, Pa. He was educated at the Somerset Academy,

and at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa. In 1853 he was principal of a select school at Somerset. In 1854 he removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he engaged in journalism, one of his first experiences being the reporting of Stephen A. Douglas' speech on the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Somerset county, where he read law with W. H. Koontz, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar of Somerset county, November 16, 1855. He was chairman of the Anti-Know-Nothing Committee of his county in 1857. In August of that year he became one of the proprietors of the Bedford (Pa.) "Gazette," and later removed to that town, where he remained as editor for a number of years. In June, 1868, he purchased an interest in the Harrisburg "Patriot," and became its editor-in-chief, removing to this city.

In 1863, he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1870 was elected to Congress, on the Democratic ticket, from the district composed of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Somerset, by a majority of fifteen, overcoming a Republican majority of several hundred. In 1864 and 1880 he was a delegate, and in 1884 a delegate-at-large, to the Democratic National Convention. In 1875 and 1876 he was elected president of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association. He was State Printer from 1874 to 1877. In March 9, 1887, he was appointed Postmaster at Harrisburg by President Cleveland, serving until 1892. He is now the proprietor and editor of the Harrisburg "Star-Independent."

He is a member of the Dauphin County Historical Society, and was president of the Board of Trade in 1890.

He was entered in Bedford Lodge, No. 320, Bedford, Pa., June 16, 1865, and was elected Senior Warden in 1866 and 1867, and Master in 1867; and was admitted to No. 21, April 8, 1878. He is a member of Harrisburg Consistory.

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#### ABRAHAM E. KINGPORT.

ELECTED A. L. 5879.

Abraham Epler Kingport, son of John and Catharine (Epler) Kingport, was born June 7, 1841, at Churchville, now Oberlin, Dauphin county, Pa., and was educated at the common schools. He came to Harrisburg in 1856, removed to Philadelphia in 1865, then in 1870 to Boston, and travelled for a dry-goods house until 1873, when he returned to Harrisburg and opened a dry-goods store. He went out of business in 1890. He resides in Erie, Pa.

He was entered in No. 21, November 13, 1868, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1877, Senior Warden, 1878, and Master

in 1879. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, and an A. A. S. R. Mason.

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JOHN I. BEGGS.

ELECTED A. L. 5880.

John Irvin Beggs, son of James and Mary (Irvin) Beggs, was born September 17, 1847, at Philadelphia, and was educated at the public schools in that city. He was for a time a carpenter and stair builder, then an accountant and bookkeeper, and later has been engaged in designing, building, operating and financing electric lighting and electric street railway properties, and allied public utilities, and at present is general manager and director of several such enterprises. He was at one time a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He removed from Harrisburg in 1887 and resides in Milwaukee, Wis. He belongs to LuLu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Philadelphia.

He was entered in No. 21, August 10, 1874, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1878 and 1886, Senior Warden, 1879, and Master in 1880. He is a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21, and a Past Eminent Commander of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, and a member of Harrisburg Council, No. 7, and of the A. A. S. R. bodies, 32°, Harrisburg.

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WILLIAM B. LAMBERTON.

ELECTED A. L. 5881.

William Buehler Lamberton, son of Hon. Robert Alexander and Annie (Buehler) Lamberton, was born March 14, 1855, at Harrisburg. He was educated at the Harrisburg Academy, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Yale University, from which he graduated in the class of 1876 with high honors, and at the University of Leipzig. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the Bar of Dauphin county, November 25, 1878. When his father became president of Lehigh University, in 1880, he succeeded him as counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. and its associated companies. In September, 1881, he formed a partnership with his brother, James M. Lamberton, which continued until the latter removed from here in 1887. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Examiners for admission to the Bar of Dauphin county. He is a charter member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, a member of the American Bar Association and Dauphin County Historical Society. He was a manager of the Harrisburg Hospital from 1887 to 1895, when he resigned, having been appointed by Governor Hastings a member of the Board of

Public Charities of Pennsylvania. Being unable to discharge his official duties on the Board, owing to continued ill-health, he resigned in June, 1896.

He was for a number of years a director of the Harrisburg Bridge Co., and of the Harrisburg Opera House Association.

He was for a number of years a vestryman and treasurer of St. Stephen's Church, and frequently one of its delegates to the Convention of this Diocese (Central Pennsylvania).

He was entered in No. 21, November 13, 1876, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1879, Senior Warden, 1880, and Master in 1881. He was appointed District Deputy Grand Master in 1882 and served until 1889, when he declined a reappointment. In June, 1877, he was elected an honorary member of Confidence Lodge of Instruction, of London, England. He served as a Trustee of the Title to the Masonic Temple and Other Real Estate of the Grand Lodge from 1894 to 1899.

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#### FREDERICK W. COOVER, M. D.

ELECTED A. L. 5882.

Dr. Frederick Welty Coover, son of Jacob and Lydia A. (Welty) Coover, was born February 1, 1852, at Coover's Mill, Cumberland county, Pa. He was educated at the public and select schools, and graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1875, and on the month of April, that year, he became the resident physician at the Harrisburg Hospital, being the first to fill that position. At the close of his year of service, he began the general practice of medicine. He is the senior physician and surgeon at the Harrisburg Hospital, having served continuously since 1875, and for the last eight years has been the Dean of the staff. He is a member and has been president of the Dauphin County Medical Society and of the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine, and is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was one of the organizers of the Maternity Hospital of this city.

He was entered in No. 21, September 8, 1879, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1880, Senior Warden, 1881, and Master in 1882.

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#### GEORGE W. RHOADS.

ELECTED A. L. 5883.

George Wilson Rhoads, son of Lewis and Caroline (Dock) Rhoads, was born August 1, 1845, at Newville, Cumberland county, Pa. He was educated at the public schools of Newville and New Cumberland, to which place he removed in 1856.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted in Gen. John W. Geary's (Twenty-eighth) Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company I, and at the expiration of his enlistment, re-enlisted in the same company, serving till the close of the war, when he returned to Harrisburg. He learned the trade of carpenter, afterwards becoming superintendent of Trullinger & Co.'s planing mill. In April, 1888, he removed to Sunbury, where he was associated with Wm. Whitman & Sons in the wholesale planing mill business. In December, 1890, he removed to Herndon, Pa., where he is president of the Herndon Manufacturing Company, making sash, doors, etc.

He was a School Director in Harrisburg from 1874 to 1884, and from 1886 to 1888, and president of the Board in 1884.

He was entered in No. 21, June 9, 1873, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1881, Senior Warden, 1882, and Master in 1883. He is a member of Chapter No. 21, and of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

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#### JOHN D. LEMER.

ELECTED A. L. 5884.

John Dunlap Lemer, son of Dr. LaRue and Sarah Ann (Lamb) Lemer, was born December 21, 1852, at Lisburn, Cumberland county, Pa. He was educated at the public schools, and learned the photograph business with his brother, LaRue Lemer, in Harrisburg, and has pursued that business ever since.

He was entered in No. 21, April 12, 1875, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1882, Senior Warden, 1883, and Master in 1884. He is a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21, and a Past Eminent Commander of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

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#### JAMES M. LAMBERTON.

ELECTED A. L. 5885 AND 5886.

James McCormick Lamberton, son of Hon. Robert Alexander and Annie (Buehler) Lamberton, was born May 21, 1856, at Harrisburg. He was educated at the Harrisburg Academy, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Yale University, where he graduated in the class of 1878 with honors.

In 1878 he moved to Concord, N. H., where for three years he was a master in St. Paul's School. He read law with his father and was admitted to the Bar of Dauphin county, August 23, 1880, and began the practice of his profession at Harrisburg in the fall of 1881, forming a partnership with his brother, William B. Lam-

berton. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Harrisburg Hospital, and of the Board of Examiners for admission to the Bar, and treasurer of the Dauphin County Historical Society, which positions he resigned in the fall of 1887, when he returned to St. Paul's School, where he remained until June, 1899, when he took up the practice of his profession again at Harrisburg.

He is a charter member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, a member of the Dauphin County Bar Association, the American Historical Association, the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Scotch-Irish Society of America, a director of the Harrisburg Bridge Company, and a trustee of Bishopthorpe School, South Bethlehem, Pa. He has written "An Account of St. Paul's School," and a number of articles on Masonic topics for the "Keystone," Philadelphia, and, on the death of Brother Egle, he completed this History.

He was entered in No. 21, July 8, 1878, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1883, Senior Warden, 1884, and Master in 1885, and re-elected in 1886. He was a member of the Committee on Revision of the Ahiman Rezon of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, 1895. As a member of the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge, he wrote portions of the reports of 1898 and 1899, and all of the report of 1900. He is a Trustee of the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund, and a member of the Correspondence Circle of Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, London, a Lodge of Masonic students and writers.

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### WILLIAM L. GORGAS.

ELECTED A. L. 5887.

William Luther Gorgas, son of William Rittenhouse and Elizabeth (Hummel) Gorgas, was born June 23, 1848, in Lower Allen township, Cumberland county, Pa. He was educated at the public schools and at the Cumberland Valley Institute, at Mechanicsburg, Pa. After teaching for several years, he became an apprentice to the machinist's trade with Daniel Drawbaugh, at Eberly's Mills, Cumberland county, but after a time changed his work and became a teller in the Second National Bank, at Mechanicsburg, which position he retained until January, 1873, when he became a clerk in the Harrisburg National Bank, of which he has been cashier since 1892; he is also secretary and treasurer of the Harrisburg Trust

Company. He has been treasurer of the Board of Trade since its formation in 1886, except in 1895, when he was its president; he has been treasurer of the Harrisburg Hospital since 1893, is president of the Harrisburg Burial Case Company, and the Camp Hill Cemetery Association, and is a director of the Harrisburg Bridge Company, of the Harrisburg and Mechanicsburg Electric Railway Company, and of the West Harrisburg Market Company. He is a member of the Dauphin County Historical Society and the Pennsylvania German Society. He was a member of Select Council from 1883 to 1886, and 1887 to 1890, and its president during the first named period.

He was entered in Eureka Lodge, No. 302, Mechanicsburg, March 6, 1871, was Junior Warden in 1876, Senior Warden in 1877, and Master in 1878; was admitted to No. 21, January 11, 1886, and was elected Master December, 1887. December, 1888, he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of this, the second, Masonic District, a position he still holds. He is a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21 and a Past Eminent Commander of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, and a member of the A. A. S. R. bodies, 32°, Harrisburg.

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#### CLARENCE F. KAUFMAN, D. D. S.

ELECTED A. L. 5888.

Dr. Clarence Ferree Kaufman, son of John F. and Elizabeth B. (Flowers) Kaufman, was born December 20, 1860, at Philadelphia. He was educated at the public schools of Harrisburg, and at the Pennsylvania Dental College. For some years he was a teacher in the public schools, but now is a dentist.

He was entered in No. 21, March 10, 1884, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1887, and Master in 1888. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar.

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#### HENRY W. TECHMEYER.

ELECTED A. L. 5889.

Henry Wayne Techmeyer, son of Henry and Eliza E. (Wayne) Techmeyer, was born September 25, 1843, near Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa. He was educated at the common schools of Londonderry township, and has been a farmer, a teacher, a merchant and a dealer in sewing machines; he is now a traveling salesman. He came to Harrisburg in 1870, removed to Middletown in January, 1898, and returned to this city May, 1899.

He was entered in No. 21, July 13, 1885, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1886, Senior Warden, 1887 and 1888, and Master in 1889. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar.



## HARRY C. ROSS.

ELECTED A. L. 5890.

Harry Clay Ross, son of William and Margaret Magdalen (Lawyer) Ross, was born February 1, 1848, at Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., where he was educated at the public schools. He was a clerk in a general store for a time. He removed to Harrisburg in March, 1874, and is now a merchant tailor.

He is vice-president of the Harrisburg Light, Heat and Power Co., and of the Mt. Holly Brick and Clay Co. He belongs to Lulu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Philadelphia.

He was entered in No. 21, October 12, 1885, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1888, and Senior Warden, 1889, and Master in 1890. He is a trustee of his Lodge, and a member of Chapter No. 21, Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, and of Harrisburg Consistory.

## WOOD K. SHEAFER.

ELECTED A. L. 5891.

Wood Kirk Sheaffer, son of Major Henry J. and America (Wood) Sheaffer, was born November 7, 1858, at Mendota, Minn., and removed to this city when he was two years old. He was educated in the public and high schools of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Academy. For a short time he was in the grocery business, then was a bookkeeper, and then studied dentistry under Dr. Westbrook, and attended the Pennsylvania Dental College, from which he graduated in 1880. He practiced his profession successfully for three years in St. Louis, Mo., and then, owing to ill health, he had to give it up. He returned to Harrisburg in 1885, and engaged in the fire insurance business.

He was a member of Select Council from 1890 until his death, and president in 1892 and 1893. He was president of the Board of Revision of Taxes and Appeals.

He was drowned in the Juniata River, near his summer cottage, at Aquaduct Station, July 24, 1898.

He was entered in No. 21, February 14, 1887, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1889, Senior Warden, 1890, and Master in 1891.

## WILLIAM R. DENEHEY.

ELECTED A. L. 5892.

William Robert Denehey, son of William Patrick and Mary Ellen (Shearer) Denehey, was born June 6, 1867, at Harrisburg, where he was educated in the public schools. For a time he was paymaster

and clerk with a contractor, and then a rodman in the engineer corps of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is assistant chief clerk of Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Harrisburg.

He was entered in No. 21, October 8, 1888, and was elected Junior Warden in December, 1890, Senior Warden, 1891, and Master in 1892. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of Harrisburg Consistory.

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#### CLARK E. DIEHL.

ELECTED A. L. 5893.

Clark Ellsworth Diehl, son of Christian and Mary (Runyon) Diehl, was born May 2, 1862, at Rushtown, Northumberland county, Pa. He was educated at the public schools, and learned telegraphy with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. After living at Danville for some time, he was with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Hazleton, and later was with the Western Union Telegraph Company at Atlantic City and Philadelphia. In 1882 he came to Harrisburg as an operator for the American Rapid Telegraph Company, and in the following year becoming manager, which position he now holds with the Postal Telegraph Company, with which the former was consolidated. In June, 1896, he was first appointed City Electrician, which position he still holds, having perfected the fire alarm system in this city. He belongs to Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

He was entered in Danville Lodge, Danville, Pa., and was admitted to No. 21, April 9, 1888, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1891, Senior Warden, 1892, and Master in 1893. He is a trustee of his Lodge, a Past High Priest of Chapter No. 21, a Past Commander of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, and a member of Harrisburg Council, No. 7, R. & S. M., and of Harrisburg Consistory.

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#### JAMES H. WORDEN.

ELECTED A. L. 5894.

James Harlow Worden, son of Hiram B. and Mary A. (Lockwood) Worden, was born October 9, 1855, at Plains, Luzerne county, Pa. He was educated at the public schools, and at the Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pa. He was raised on a farm, and taught school in the winter terms for three years in the schools of Wyoming county. In 1875 he was a clerk in the Chenango Valley Savings Bank, Binghamton, N. Y. In 1876 and 1878 he taught for some months in Pittston and Yatesville. In May, 1878, he resigned, and entered the employ of the Lochiel Rolling Mill Company,

at Harrisburg, a position he held till the mill closed in the following year, when he took charge of the books of D. W. Gross & Co., with whom he remained until 1882. In that year connected himself with C. E. H. Brelsford & Co., and, when in 1892 that firm was re-organized as the Brelsford Packing Company, he became secretary and treasurer, which position he still holds.

He is president of the Columbia Packing and Manufacturing Company, secretary and treasurer of the Carlisle and Mt. Holly Railway Company, and treasurer of several organizations. He was president of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association, and is a member of the State Board of Game Commissioners.

He was elected a School Director in 1898, and re-elected at the last election; he was president of the Board in 1899.

He was entered in No. 21, December 10, 1889, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1892, Senior Warden, 1893, and Master in 1894.

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#### HOWARD L. CALDER.

ELECTED A. L. 5895.

Col. Howard Lincoln Calder, son of the Rev. Dr. James and Ellen D. (Reamshart) Calder, was born June 16, 1864, at Harrisburg. He was educated in the preparatory department of the State College, and at the Harrisburg High School, graduating from the latter as valedictorian in 1883. He at once entered Bucknell University, and graduated as third honor man in the class of 1887, being also assigned the senior prize. In 1890 he was assigned the Master's oration, a recognition of his ability. He read law with Robert Snodgrass, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar of Dauphin county, October 8, 1889. For some time he was associated in the practice of the law with the late Col. A. Wilson Norris. He served in the National Guard for seventeen years working his way up from a private, in Company A, Twelfth Regiment, until at the time of his death he was judge advocate, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on the staff of Major General Charles Miller, commander of the Division.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he accepted the captaincy of Company I, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, infantry, and served with his command in Porto Rico.

In November, 1900, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. He was one of fifteen commissioned officers chosen and appointed to organize a State Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, of which Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Vice-President of the United States, is National Commander. He died April 29, 1901.

He was entered in No. 21, November 9, 1891, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1894, and Master in 1895.

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#### N. FRANK. MATTER.

ELECTED A. L. 5896.

Nehemiah Franklin Matter, son of Samuel and Lydia Ann (Matter) Matter, was born March 19, 1858, in Lykens township, Dauphin county, Pa. He was educated in the public schools at Lykens. For a time he worked in coal mines, then taught in the public schools of Lykens and vicinity, and then was occupied in house painting in Philadelphia. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1889, and is the assistant station master in this city.

He is an honorary life member of the Temple School of Instruction, Philadelphia, in recognition of services rendered in the same as instructor.

He was entered in Susquehanna Lodge, No. 364, Millersburg, Pa., July 1, 1887, and was admitted to No. 21, May 12, 1890, and was elected Senior Warden December, 1895, and Master in 1896.

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#### ANSON S. DEVOUT.

ELECTED A. L. 5897.

Anson Steinbach DeVout, son of Bartholomew B. and Rebecca A. (Waid) DeVout, was born December 10, 1867, at Harrisburg. He was educated at the public schools, and since leaving school has been bookkeeper for the Brelsford Packing Company, this city.

He was entered in No. 21, February 10, 1890, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1895, Senior Warden, 1896, and Master in 1897.

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#### DWIGHT P. JERAULD.

ELECTED A. L. 5898.

Dwight Potter Jerauld, son of Alfred and Adeline Williams (Potter) Jerauld, was born January 13, 1850, at Attleboro, Mass. He was educated at the public schools of Pawtucket, Burrillville, and Scituate, R. I. He was a mill operative in Scituate for a time, then manager; and later a traveling salesman. He moved from Rhode Island to Camden, N. J., then to Allegheny, Pa., and came to Harrisburg in 1890, where has been engaged in the boot and shoe business.

He was entered in Schuylkill Lodge, No. 138, Orwigsburg, Pa., April 30, 1890, was admitted to No. 21, May 8, 1893, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1896, Senior Warden, 1897, and Master in 1898. He is a member of Chapter No. 21, and of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11.

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GEORGE E. WHITNEY.

ELECTED A. L. 5899.

George Edward Whitney, son of George Franklin and Sarah Maria (Davis) Whitney, was born January 29, 1867, at Gardner, Worcester county, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Hingham, and a business college in Boston, Mass. For some time he was with a dry-goods jobbing house, and a brass-goods house, in Boston. Since December, 1890, he has been a clerk in the accounting department of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at Steelton.

He was entered in Old Colony Lodge, Hingham, Mass., April 29, 1890, was admitted to No. 21, June 8, 1891, and elected Junior Warden December, 1897, Senior Warden, 1898, and Master in 1899.

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ELIAS Z. WALLOWER.

ELECTED A. L. 5900.

Elias Zollinger Wallower, son of John and Mary A. B. (Zollinger) Wallower, was born October 4, 1854, at Harrisburg. He was educated at the public schools, and at the Harrisburg Academy. He was the publisher of the "Daily Independent" from 1876 to 1891, since which time he has been engaged in managing a number of enterprises. He is president of the Harrisburg Light, Heat and Power Company, the Peoples' Bridge Company, the Mt. Holly Brick and Clay Company, and vice-president of the S. W. Missouri Electric Railway Company, and the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company. He was president of the Harrisburg Board of Trade in 1889.

He was entered in No. 21, November 9, 1885, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1898, Senior Warden, 1899, and Master in 1900.

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JOHN K. ROYAL.

ELECTED SENIOR WARDEN, A. L. 5900.

John Kelker Royal, son of Josiah S. and Rebecca Elizabeth (Morgan) Royal, was born September 6, 1858, at Harrisburg, where he was educated at the public schools. He learned telegraphy with

the Northern Central Railway Company. From 1875 to 1880 he was clerk at the Bolton House; from 1880 to 1882 he was engaged in bookkeeping.

In 1882 he assisted in organizing the Harrisburg Burial Case Company and has been ever since its secretary and treasurer. He is now serving as City Treasurer, having been elected in February, 1899, by the largest majority ever given any man for any office in the city. He was a member of Common Council from 1890 to 1900, and served on the Board of Revision of Taxes and Appeals.

He was entered in No. 21, September 13, 1889, and was elected Junior Warden December, 1899, and Senior Warden in 1900.

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### FRANK B. MUSSER.

ELECTED JUNIOR WARDEN, A. L. 5900.

Frank Butler Musser, son of Andrew Jackson and Catherine Elizabeth (Shenberger) Musser, was born February 19, 1864, at Columbia, Pa. He was educated at the public schools, and was with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company from 1877 to 1885, as a telegraph operator; from 1885 to 1889 he was superintendent of the Columbia Electric Light Company, and in 1889 he removed to Harrisburg to become superintendent of the Harrisburg Traction Company, which position he still holds.

He was entered in No. 21, November 12, 1889, and was elected Junior Warden, December, 1900.

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### HENRY C. ORTH.

TREASURER.

Henry Charles Orth, son of John George and Margaret Elizabeth (Ruffer) Orth, was born April 8, 1843, at Harrisburg, where he was educated at the public schools; he then obtained a thorough musical education. He was for a number of years a dealer in musical instruments and musical merchandise. He has been in the general insurance business for some time. He has served as a member of the School Board since 1889, and was re-elected at the last election, and is now president of the Board.

He was entered in No. 21, October 14, 1865, and was elected Treasurer December, 1881, and has been re-elected ever since.



WILLIAM H. SMITH,  
Secretary.



HENRY C. ORTH,  
Treasurer.



GEORGE E. WHITNEY,  
Worshipful Master in 1900.



ELIAS Z. WALLOWER,  
Worshipful Master in 1901.



JOHN K. ROYAL,  
Senior Warden.



FRANK B. MUSSER,  
Junior Warden.

OFFICERS OF PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 21, 1900 AND 1901.





## DAVID F. JAUSS.

## TYLER.

David Frederick Jauss, son of Erhart and Margaret (Garung) Jauss, was born August 22, 1822, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany.

He came to Philadelphia about 1833, and to Harrisburg in 1834, where he learned the trade of a tinsmith, with his brother, John G. Jauss. He moved to Philadelphia in 1851, and to Tremont, Pa., in 1857, returning to Harrisburg in March, 1859.

He was entered in Swatara Lodge, No. 267, Tremont, December 20, 1858, and was admitted to No. 21, January 9, 1860. He was first appointed Tyler (having assisted Brother Buehler for years) in 1883, and, with the exception of 1894, he has been reappointed ever since. He is a member of Chapter No. 21, Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, and of Harrisburg Council, No. 7, R. S. M.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF PERSEVERANCE LODGE, NO. 21.

#### *Masters and Wardens.*

<p>November 10, 1799—            Col. Matthew Smith, ..W. M.            William Boyd, .....S. W.            William McCullough, ....J. W.</p> <p>October 26, 1780—            William Boyd, .....W. M.            James Rutherford, .....S. W.            John Boyd, .....J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1780—            William Boyd, .....W. M.            James Rutherford, .....S. W.            John Boyd, .....J. W.</p> <p>June 25, 1781—            William Boyd, .....W. M.            James McNamara, .....S. W.            James Rutherford, .....J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1781—            James Rutherford, .....W. M.            Thomas McArthur, .....S. W.            John Gilchrist, .....J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1782—            James Rutherford, .....W. M.            Thomas McArthur, .....S. W.            John Gilchrist, .....J. W.</p> <p>December, 1783—            James Rutherford, .....W. M.            Thomas McArthur, .....S. W.            John Gilchrist, .....J. W.</p> <p>December, 1784—            James Rutherford, .....W. M.            Thomas McArthur, .....S. W.            John Gilchrist, .....J. W.</p> <p>December, 1785—            William Boyd, .....W. M.            James Rutherford, .....S. W.            Thomas McArthur, .....J. W.</p>	<p>December, 1786—            William Boyd, .....W. M.            James Rutherford, .....S. W.            Thomas McArthur, .....J. W.</p> <p>December, 1787—            William Boyd, .....W. M.            James Rutherford, .....S. W.            Thomas McArthur, .....J. W.</p> <p>June, 1788—            Major John Brooks, ...W. M.            James Mitchell, .....S. W.            Thomas McArthur, .....J. W.</p> <p>December, 1788—            Major John Brooks, ...W. M.            Major John Gilchrist, ..S. W.            Thomas McArthur, .....J. W.</p> <p>December, 1789—            Major John Brooks, ...W. M.            Major John Gilchrist, ..S. W.            Thomas McArthur, .....J. W.</p> <p>December, 1790—            James Mitchell, .....W. M.            Edmund Wright, .....S. W.            Hugh McMullan, .....J. W.</p> <p>December, 1791—            James Mitchell, .....W. M.            Edmund Wright, .....S. W.            James McNamara, .....J. W.</p> <p>December, 1792—            John Gilchrist, .....W. M.            Hugh Calderwood, .....S. W.            John Irwin, .....J. W.</p> <p>December, 1793—            John Gilchrist, .....W. M.            John Irwin, .....S. W.            John Orr, .....J. W.</p>
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- December, 1794—  
 John Orr, .....W. M.  
 John McChesney, .....S. W.  
 John Gilchrist, .....J. W.
- December, 1795—  
 John Orr, .....W. M.  
 John McChesney, .....S. W.  
 John Gilchrist, .....J. W.
- October 5, 1796—  
 Matthew Henry, .....W. M.  
 John Irwin, .....S. W.  
 John McChesney, .....J. W.
- December, 1796—  
 Matthew Henry, .....W. M.  
 John Irwin, .....S. W.  
 William Connelly, .....J. W.
- December, 1797—  
 Matthew Henry, .....W. M.  
 John Irwin, .....S. W.  
 William Connelly, .....J. W.
- December, 1798—  
 John Brooks, .....W. M.  
 Samuel Hill, .....S. W.  
 Adam Breadin, .....J. W.
- December, 1799—  
 John Irwin, .....W. M.  
 William Connelly, .....S. W.  
 Adam Breadin, .....J. W.
- December, 1800—  
 William Connelly, .....W. M.  
 Adam Breadin, .....S. W.  
 Samuel Berryhill, .....J. W.
- December, 1801—  
 William Connelly, .....W. M.  
 Jacob Wain, .....S. W.  
 John Mytinger, .....J. W.
- December, 1802—  
 James Ph. Puglia, .....W. M.  
 John Mytinger, .....S. W.  
 Richard Rees, .....J. W.
- December, 1803—  
 James Ph. Puglia, .....W. M.  
 John Mytinger, .....S. W.  
 Richard Rees, .....J. W.
- December, 1804—  
 John Mytinger, .....W. M.
- Richard Rees, .....S. W.  
 Godfrey Fritchey, .....J. W.
- June 24, 1805—  
 Jacob Wain, .....W. M.  
 Richard Rees, .....S. W.  
 Godfrey Fritchey, .....J. W.
- December, 1805—  
 Jacob Wain, .....W. M.  
 Richard Rees, .....S. W.  
 Godfrey Fritchey, .....J. W.
- June, 1806—  
 Geo. M. Wagner, M. D., W. M.  
 William Murray, .....S. W.  
 Frederick Kleckner, .....J. W.
- December, 1806—  
 William Murray, .....W. M.  
 Frederick Kleckner, .....S. W.  
 John A. Stehley, .....J. W.
- December, 1807—  
 William Murray, .....W. M.  
 Frederick Kleckner, .....S. W.  
 John A. Stehley, .....J. W.
- December, 1808—  
 Joseph Stanaberger, ....W. M.  
 Isaac Mytinger, .....S. W.  
 Jeremiah Rees, .....J. W.
- December, 1809—  
 Geo. M. Wagner, M. D., W. M.  
 John Mytinger, .....S. W.  
 Samuel Bryan, .....J. W.
- December, 1810—  
 George K. Nutz, .....W. M.  
 Samuel Bryan, .....S. W.  
 Robert Park, .....J. W.
- December, 1811—  
 Robert Park, .....W. M.  
 Jacob Wain, .....S. W.  
 John Lyne, .....J. W.
- December, 1812—  
 John A. Stehley, .....W. M.  
 Samuel Bryan, .....S. W.  
 William Bryan, .....J. W.
- June, 1813—  
 George Reis Horter, ...W. M.  
 John Lyne, .....S. W.  
 James Young, .....J. W.

- December, 1813—  
 George K. Nutz, .....W. M.  
 James Young, .....S. W.  
 Jeremiah Rees, .....J. W.
- June, 1814—  
 Robert McElwee, .....W. M.  
 John Frazer, .....S. W.  
 Hugh Rowland, .....J. W.
- December, 1814—  
 Robert McElwee, .....W. M.  
 Frederick Hyneman, Jr., S. W.  
 George Caruthers, .....J. W.
- June, 1815—  
 George Caruthers, .....W. M.  
 Frederick Hyneman, Jr., S. W.  
 Henry Antes, .....J. W.
- December, 1815—  
 George Caruthers, .....W. M.  
 Henry Antes, .....S. W.  
 George Buehler, .....J. W.
- June, 1816—  
 George Caruthers, .....W. M.  
 Henry Antes, .....S. W.  
 Isaac Lightner, .....J. W.
- December, 1816—  
 William N. Irvine, .....W. M.  
 Henry Antes, .....S. W.  
 George Reis Horter, ....J. W.
- December, 1817—  
 George Reis Horter, ...W. M.  
 Isaac McCord, .....S. W.  
 William Greer, .....J. W.
- December, 1818—  
 Isaac McCord, .....W. M.  
 Joseph C. Laveille, ....S. W.  
 Henry S. Wunder, .....J. W.
- December, 1819—  
 Henry S. Wunder, .....W. M.  
 John Buffington, .....S. W.  
 David Umberger, .....J. W.
- December, 1820—  
 Francis R. Shunk, .....W. M.  
 William H. Doll, .....S. W.  
 John N. Kurtz, .....J. W.
- December, 1821—  
 Isaac McCord, .....W. M.
- William H. Doll, .....S. W.  
 John N. Kurtz, .....J. W.
- December, 1822—  
 William Greer, .....W. M.  
 John N. Kurtz, .....S. W.  
 Joel Bailey, .....J. W.
- December, 1823—  
 Samuel Douglas, .....W. M.  
 Nicholas B. Wood, .....S. W.  
 Richard T. Jacobs, ....J. W.
- December, 1824—  
 Nicholas B. Wood, .....W. M.  
 Richard T. Jacobs, .....S. W.  
 Ira Day, .....J. W.
- December, 1825—  
 Joel Bailey, .....W. M.  
 Jeremiah Rees, .....S. W.  
 Henry Chritzman, .....J. W.
- December, 1826—  
 Joel Bailey, .....W. M.  
 Henry Chritzman, .....S. W.  
 Simon Cameron, .....J. W.
- December, 1827—  
 Nicholas B. Wood, .....W. M.  
 Henry Beader, .....S. W.  
 Ebenezer Miltimore, ...J. W.
- December, 1828—  
 Henry Beader, .....W. M.  
 Ebenezer Miltimore, ...S. W.  
 Joel Bailey, .....J. W.
- December, 1829—  
 Joel Bailey, .....W. M.  
 Andrew Krause, .....S. W.  
 Charles F. Muench, ....J. W.
- December, 1830—  
 Andrew Krause, .....W. M.  
 Charles F. Muench, ....S. W.  
 Simon Cameron, .....J. W.
- December, 1831—  
 Charles F. Muench, ....W. M.  
 Simon Cameron, .....S. W.  
 George L. Mytinger, ...J. W.
- December, 1832—  
 Charles F. Muench, ....W. M.  
 Simon Cameron, .....S. W.  
 George L. Mytinger, ...J. W.

- December, 1833—  
 Simon Cameron, .....W. M.  
 George L. Mytinger, ...S. W.  
 Charles Le Baron, .....J. W.
- December, 1834—  
 George L. Mytinger, ...W. M.  
 Charles Le Baron, .....S. W.  
 Benezzer Hale, .....J. W.
- December, 1835—  
 Henry Chritzman, .....W. M.  
 Benezzer Hale, .....S. W.  
 Lewis Plitt, .....J. W.
- December, 1836—  
 Henry Chritzman, .....W. M.  
 Benezzer Hale, .....S. W.  
 Lewis Plitt, .....J. W.  
 [Lodge re-opened.]
- July 8, 1842—  
 Benjamin Parke, .....W. M.  
 John Maglaughlin, .....S. W.  
 Israel Sallade, .....J. W.
- December, 1842—  
 Benjamin Parke, .....W. M.  
 John Maglaughlin, .....S. W.  
 Israel Sallade, .....J. W.
- December, 1843—  
 John Maglaughlin, ....W. M.  
 Jonathan Chandler, .....S. W.  
 John T. Wilson, .....J. W.
- December, 1844—  
 Benjamin Parke, .....W. M.  
 John T. Wilson, .....S. W.  
 Fred. A. Showers, .....J. W.
- December, 1845—  
 John H. Berryhill, .....W. M.  
 William H. Kepner, .....S. W.  
 John J. Clyde, .....J. W.
- December, 1846—  
 John H. Berryhill, .....W. M.  
 William H. Kepner, .....S. W.  
 John T. Wilson, .....J. W.
- December, 1847—  
 John J. Clyde, .....W. M.  
 William H. Kepner, ....S. W.  
 John T. Wilson, .....J. W.
- December, 1848—  
 John H. Berryhill, .....W. M.  
 John T. Wilson, .....S. W.  
 James W. Morgan, .....J. W.
- December, 1849—  
 John H. Berryhill, .....W. M.  
 William H. Kepner, .....S. W.  
 Joshua S. Royal, .....J. W.
- December, 1850—  
 John H. Berryhill, .....W. M.  
 Robert A. Lamberton, ..S. W.  
 Francis C. Carson, .....J. W.
- December, 1851—  
 Robert A. Lamberton, ..W. M.  
 Francis C. Carson, .....S. W.  
 Jehu Chandler, .....J. W.
- December, 1852—  
 Robert A. Lamberton, ..W. M.  
 Francis C. Carson, .....S. W.  
 Jehu Chandler, .....J. W.
- December, 1853—  
 Robert A. Lamberton, ..W. M.  
 John Wallower, .....S. W.  
 George A. C. Seiler, ...J. W.
- December, 1854—  
 John Wallower, .....W. M.  
 William T. Bishop, .....S. W.  
 Emanuel A. Hassler, ....J. W.
- December, 1855—  
 William T. Bishop, .....W. M.  
 Thomas J. Jordan, .....S. W.  
 Robert L. Muench, .....J. W.
- December, 1856—  
 Thomas J. Jordan, .....W. M.  
 Robert L. Muench, .....S. W.  
 Emanuel A. Hassler, ....J. W.
- December, 1857—  
 Robert L. Muench, .....W. M.  
 Emanuel A. Hassler, ....S. W.  
 Rev. Beverly R. Waugh, J. W.
- December, 1858—  
 Robert L. Muench, ....W. M.  
 Rev. Beverly R. Waugh, ..S. W.  
 Charles C. Bombaugh, ..J. W.

- December, 1859—  
 Robert L. Muench, .....W. M.  
 Peter H. Allabach, .....S. W.  
 William Garrett, .....J. W.
- December, 1860—  
 Peter H. Allabach, .....W. M.  
 William Garrett, .....S. W.  
 William O. Hickok, ....J. W.
- December, 1861—  
 William O. Hickok, ...W. M.  
 Rev. James Calder, .....S. W.  
 Charles A. Bannvart, ...J. W.
- December, 1862—  
 Charles A. Bannvart, ...W. M.  
 Amos W. Young, .....S. W.  
 Beverly R. Keim, .....J. W.
- December, 1863—  
 Amos W. Young, .....W. M.  
 Joshua W. Jones, .....S. W.  
 William H. Egle, M. D., J. W.
- December, 1864—  
 Joshua W. Jones, .....W. M.  
 George W. Hoffman, ...S. W.  
 John A. Smull, .....J. W.
- December, 1865—  
 Rev. James Calder, ....W. M.  
 George W. Hoffman, ...S. W.  
 William H. Egle, M. D., J. W.
- December, 1866—  
 William H. Egle, M. D., W. M.  
 Jackson Scheaffer, M. D., S. W.  
 William H. Eckles, .....J. W.
- December, 1867—  
 William H. Eckles, .....W. M.  
 Jackson Scheaffer, M. D., S. W.  
 Joshua M. Wiestling, ...J. W.
- December, 1868—  
 Jackson Scheaffer, M. D., W. M.  
 Joshua M. Wiestling, ...S. W.  
 Robert Snodgrass, .....J. W.
- December, 1869—  
 Joshua M. Wiestling, ...W. M.  
 Robert Snodgrass, .....S. W.  
 Joseph H. Nisley, .....J. W.
- December, 1870—  
 Robert Snodgrass, .....W. M.
- Theodore F. Scheffer, ..S. W.  
 Samuel D. Ingram, .....J. W.
- December, 1871—  
 Theodore F. Scheffer, ..W. M.  
 Samuel D. Ingram, .....S. W.  
 William H. Smith, .....J. W.
- December, 1872—  
 Samuel D. Ingram, ....W. M.  
 William H. Smith, .....S. W.  
 Horace B. Mitchell, ....J. W.
- December, 1873—  
 William H. Smith, .....W. M.  
 Horace B. Mitchell, ....S. W.  
 David C. Burnite, .....J. W.
- December, 1874—  
 Horace B. Mitchell, ....W. M.  
 David C. Burnite, .....S. W.  
 Spencer C. Gilbert, .....J. W.
- December, 1875—  
 David C. Burnite, .....W. M.  
 Spencer C. Gilbert, .....S. W.  
 John C. Jennings, .....J. W.
- December, 1876—  
 Spencer C. Gilbert, ....W. M.  
 David K. Rudy, .....S. W.  
 John C. Jennings, .....J. W.
- December, 1877—  
 David K. Rudy, .....W. M.  
 John C. Jennings, .....S. W.  
 Abram E. Kingport, ....J. W.
- December, 1878—  
 John C. Jennings, .....W. M.  
 Abram E. Kingport, ....S. W.  
 John I. Beggs, .....J. W.
- December, 1879—  
 Abram E. Kingport, ....W. M.  
 John I. Beggs, .....S. W.  
 William B. Lamberton, ..J. W.
- December, 1880—  
 John I. Beggs, .....W. M.  
 William B. Lamberton...S. W.  
 Fred. W. Coover, M. D., J. W.
- December, 1881—  
 William B. Lamberton..W. M.  
 Fred. W. Coover, M. D., S. W.  
 George W. Rhoads, ....J. W.

- December, 1882—  
 Fred. W. Coover, M.D., W. M.  
 George W. Rhoads, ....S. W.  
 John D. Lemer, .....J. W.
- December, 1883—  
 George W. Rhoads, ....W. M.  
 John D. Lemer, .....S. W.  
 James M. Lamberton, ..J. W.
- December, 1884—  
 John D. Lemer, .....W. M.  
 James M. Lamberton, ..S. W.  
 Thomas F. Mullen, ....J. W.
- December, 1885—  
 James M. Lamberton, ..W. M.  
 Rev. William H. Keith, S. W.  
 John R. Schermerhorn, ..J. W.
- December, 1886—  
 James M. Lamberton, ..W. M.  
 John I. Beggs, .....S. W.  
 Henry W. Techmeyer, ..J. W.
- December, 1887—  
 Wm. Luther Gorgas, ...W. M.  
 Henry W. Techmeyer, ..S. W.  
 Clarence F. Kaufman, ...J. W.
- December, 1888—  
 Clarence F. Kaufman, ..W. M.  
 Henry W. Techmeyer, ..S. W.  
 Harry C. Ross, .....J. W.
- December, 1889—  
 Henry W. Techmeyer, ..W. M.  
 Harry C. Ross, .....S. W.  
 Wood K. Sheaffer, ....J. W.
- December, 1890—  
 Harry C. Ross, .....W. M.  
 Wood K. Scheafer, .....S. W.  
 William R. Denehey, ...J. W.
- December, 1891—  
 Wood K. Sheaffer, .....W. M.
- William R. Denehey, ...S. W.  
 Clark E. Diehl, .....J. W.
- December, 1892—  
 William R. Denehey, ..W. M.  
 Clark E. Diehl, .....S. W.  
 James H. Worden, .....J. W.
- December, 1893—  
 Clark E. Diehl, .....W. M.  
 James H. Worden, .....S. W.  
 John R. Shoemaker, ....J. W.
- December, 1894—  
 James H. Worden, .....W. M.  
 John R. Shoemaker\*, ...S. W.  
 Howard L. Calder, .....J. W.
- December, 1895—  
 Howard L. Calder, .....W. M.  
 N. Frank. Matter, .....S. W.  
 Anson S. DeVout, .....J. W.
- December, 1896—  
 N. Frank. Matter, .....W. M.  
 Anson S. DeVout, .....S. W.  
 Dwight P. Jerauld, .....J. W.
- December, 1897—  
 Anson S. DeVout, .....W. M.  
 Dwight P. Jerauld, .....S. W.  
 George E. Whitney, ....J. W.
- December, 1898—  
 Dwight P. Jerauld, .....W. M.  
 George E. Whitney, ....S. W.  
 Elias Z. Wallower, .....J. W.
- December, 1899—  
 George E. Whitney, ....W. M.  
 Elias Z. Wallower, .....S. W.  
 John K. Royal, .....J. W.
- December, 1900—  
 Elias Z. Wallower, .....W. M.  
 John K. Royal, .....S. W.  
 Frank B. Musser, .....J. W.

*Treasurers.*

- Thomas McArthur, ....1779-1781 James Mitchell, .....1792-1794  
 Capt. Wm. Bell, .....1781-1783 William Murray, .....1794  
 James McNamara, ....1784-1788 Samuel Hill, .....1795  
 John McChesney, .....1788-1792 Capt. Andrew Lee, ....1795-1804

\*Removed from this Jurisdiction in 1895.

James Brooks, .....1804-1806	Samuel Holman, .....1829-1836, 1842-1845
Isaac Mytinger, .....1806-1807	Christian F. Haehnlen, 1845, 1846
Major John A. Stehley, ....1808, 1810-1812, 1813, 1814, 1822-1827	Charles Buehler, .....1847
Jeremiah Rees, .....1809	Christian B. Henry, ...1848-1851
John Lyne, .....1812	Charles F. Muench, ....1851-1862
George K. Nutz, .....1813	John T. Wilson, .....1862
Fred'k Wm. Leopold,..1814-1819	Alex. W. Watson, .....1863
George Reis Horter, .....1819	Valentine Hummel, Jr., ....1864
Richard T. Jacobs, ....1820, 1821	Edward M. Pollock, .....1865
George Eicholtz, .....1827, 1828	Daniel A. Muench, ....1866-1881
Henry C. Orth, .....1881—	

*Secretaries.*

John Gilchrist, .....1779 to June 1788; 1790	Francis R. Shunk, .....1819
James Mitchell, .....1788, 1789	James Wright, .....1820, 1821
Anthony Seyfert,..1791-1794; 1804	Warum Holbrook, .....1822
Joseph Wedgley, .....1794, 1795	Samuel Brenizer, ....1823, 1824
Samuel Hill, .....1796-1798	Charles A. Snyder, .....1825
William Wray, .....1798, 1799	James Wright, .....1826-1834
Dr. John Luther, .....1800	Charles F. Muench, ...1834-1836
Samuel B. Davis, .....1801	Henry Bader, .....1842, 1843
Capt. Jacob. Wain, ...1802, 1803 1806, 1808, 1810	William O. Hickok, ...1844, 1845
Dr. Geo. M. Wagner, .....1805	John Calder, .....1846
Samuel Bryan, .....1806-1807	John Fox, Jr., .....1847, 1848
Fred'k Wm. Leopold, .....1809	Charles A. Snyder, ...1849-1851
Geo. Reis Horter, ....1811, 1812	Samuel D. Ingram, ....1852-1854
John Carothers, .....1812, 1813	George F. Weaver, ...1855-1857
George W. Hollis, .....1814	Amos W. Young, ....1858, 1859
John Forster, .....1814	Levi Wolfinger, .....1860-1881
John Frazer, .....1815-1819	John C. Jennings, .....1882
	William H. Smith, ....1883—

APPOINTED OFFICERS.

A. L. 5901.

*Chaplain,*

Rev. Bro. Benjamin F. Stevens.

*Senior Deacon,*

Bro. Maurice E. Finney.

*Senior Master of Ceremonies.*

Bro. Charles Rupp.

*Pursuivant,*

Bro. Alfred J. Feight.

*Junior Deacon,*

Bro. Charles A. Alden.

*Junior Master of Ceremonies.*

Bro. William H. Bennethum.

*Tyler,*

Bro. David F. Jauss.



*Stewards.*

Bro. Joseph Pyne, Bro. Benjamin F. Stence.

*Trustees.*

Bros. Clarke E. Diehl, P. M.; Harry C. Ross, P. M.,  
and William Bennethum.

*Committee on Charity.*

Bros. Henry W. Techmeyer, P. M.; Harry C. Ross, P. M.; Anson S. DeVout, P. M.; Dwight P. Jerauld, P. M., and William R. Denehey, P. M.

*Committee on Grievance.*

Bros. Robert Snodgrass, P. M.; James M. Lamberton, P. M.; James H. Worden, P. M.; William H. H. Sieg; and Spencer C. Gilbert, P. M.

*Committee on Instruction.*

The Worshipful Master, the Wardens, and Bros. N. Frank Matter, P. M.; Anson S. DeVout, P. M.; Charles E. Yohe, Howard A. Rutherford, John H. Beachler, James E. Beatty, Edgar W. Walton, W. Grant Rauch, Charles A. Alden, Samuel K. Furman, George W. Darby and Charles Rupp.

*Representative to the Masonic Home.*

Bro. William H. Smith, P. M.

## MEMBERS.

## † Charter members.

\* Members in good standing at present time, 1901.

Aird, David (Adm.) [d. December 27, 1791 §],	.....	June 24, 1791
Addams, John (Dis.), ‡	.....	January 29, 1814
Antes, Henry (Adm.) [d. January 8, 1860],	.....	March 9, 1814
Armor, Matthew, of Carlisle,	.....	June 9, 1819
Adams, George [d. March 7, 1862],	.....	June 14, 1820
Awl, William Maclay [d. November 19, 1876],	.....	January 8, 1823
Anderson, N. H. (Did),	.....	July 14, 1827
Arnold, Abraham (Adm.),	.....	June 12, 1844
Alleman, John,	.....	September 9, 1846
Allabach, Peter H. (Adm.) [d. February 11, 1892],	..	October 8, 1855

§Is noted as present at the meeting on February 1, 1792. At the meeting on May 2, 1792: "Resolved, That on Monday next, the effects of Brother Aird, dec'd, should be exposed at Public Sale at the Market House."

‡By dispensation.

Allison, William (Adm.),	July 14, 1856
Awl, F. Ashbury,	August 10, 1863
*Alricks, William K.,	March 14, 1864
*Atticks, Peter S.,	February 12, 1866
Ainscough, John,	March 9, 1874
Althouse, Reuben H.,	March 19, 1875
Aughinbaugh, Charles A. [d. 1898],	November 11, 1878
Armprister, Geo. W. (Adm.),	February 12, 1883
Angell, Rev. Thomas B. (Adm.) [d. Jan. 18, 1900],	February 11, 1889
*Affleck, John A. (Adm.),	May 11, 1891
*Anderson, Willis,	December 15, 1897
*Alden, Charles A.,	October 9, 1899
†Boyd, William [d. May 17, 1808],	November 10, 1779
Boyd, John [d. April 5, 1799],	February 16, 1780
Bell, Lieut. William,	May 2, 1781
Breadin, Adam [d. February, 1805],	February 20, 1782
Brooks, John, Sr. (Adm.) [d. December 7, 1803],	June 27, 1787
Bell, James [d. November, 1821],	May 4, 1791
Bridge, John (Adm.),	April 4, 1792
Brooks, James [d. February, 1817],	October 5, 1796
Berrybill, Samuel [d. May 20, 1816],	July 3, 1799
Bunting, Samuel [d. August 8, 1802],	1800
Bucher, Jacob [d. October 23, 1827],	May 6, 1801
Brindle, John ["going out of these parts," 1803],	1801
Barrett, Thomas,	September 14, 1803
Brindle, William,	February 8, 1804
Bachman, Christian,	March 14, 1804
Brown, David,	March 12, 1806
Bryan, Samuel,	April 8, 1807
Bryan, William [d. in 1820, at Baltimore],	December 11, 1811
Boas, Jacob (Adm.) [d. October 8, 1815],	March 9, 1814
Buehler, George (Adm.) [d. August 5, 1816],	March 9, 1814
Bond, John,	August 12, 1818
Buffington, John [d. January 23, 1856],	September 9, 1818
Bailey, Joel [d. October 16, 1845],	May 9, 1821
Banker, Abram V.,	January 9, 1823
Brenizer, Samuel [d. September 23, 1869],	April 9, 1823
Baldwin, Ethan (Adm.),	November 12, 1823
Burnside, Thomas (Dis.),	December 15, 1823
Bader, Henry [d. February 1, 1867],	May 22, 1824
Boyer, Joshua,	October 13, 1824
Boyer, William,	August 9, 1826
Barnard, Isaac D. (Dis.),	October 5, 1826
Boyer, George (Dis.) [d. June 24, 1857],	July 22, 1827
Beal, William,	December, 1827

Brocket, Russell, .....	April 14, 1830
Benjamin, Richard, .....	April 14, 1830
Buehler, Charles (Adm.) [d. January 23, 1891], .....	July 7, 1842
Bender, Michael [d. April 10, 1877], .....	December 14, 1842
Barrett, George R. (Dis.), .....	January 10, 1843
Barrett, Oramel (Adm.), .....	January 10, 1844
Bishop, William T. [d. February 5, 1885], .....	January 8, 1845
Berryhill, John H. [d. March 3, 1880], .....	March 17, 1845
Bayard H. M., .....	July 8, 1846
Beck, Jacob M. [d. May 14, 1881], .....	December 10, 1849
Blumenthal, Prof. Charles E. (Dis.), .....	February 13, 1850
Boyd, Jacob Mish, .....	January 13, 1851
Benner, Mathias, .....	September 8, 1851
Barnitz, David G., .....	April 12, 1852
Boyd, J. Brisbin [d. November 5, 1897], .....	July 12, 1852
Brindle, William (Dis.), .....	January 4, 1854
Brown, W. Harvey, .....	January 9, 1854
Boley, Fred. W., .....	February 12, 1855
Bombaugh, Dr. Charles C., .....	July 13, 1855
Barto, Isaac, .....	February 11, 1856
Bolton, George J. [d. November 14, 1880], .....	October 13, 1856
Blessing, George W. E., .....	November 27, 1857
Brooks, Capt. George A. [k. Sept. 17, 1862, battle of Antietam],....	February 15, 1858
Bell, William H. [d. June 3, 1867], .....	May 10, 1858
Berryhill, William [d. August 28, 1863], .....	September 13, 1858
Bannvart, Charles A., .....	March 14, 1859
Barr, A. W. (Adm.), .....	June 13, 1859
Barnhard, Lazarus, .....	April 14, 1862
Berry, Gordon S. (Adm.), .....	May 10, 1864
Bigler, Caspar S., .....	April 12, 1866
Brandon, Francis F. M., .....	April 12, 1866
Bowman, Josiah H., .....	July 9, 1866
Burnite, David C. [d. April 14, 1886], .....	October 15, 1866
Beatty, Robert T. (Adm.), .....	September 9, 1867
*Beatty, Henry J., .....	August 14, 1868
Baldwin, Frederick A. (Dis.) [E. A. of No. 21, Detroit, Mich.]....	September 20, 1869
Burke, John [d. April 14, 1882], .....	December 20, 1869
Byers, Fred. C. [d. January 18, 1894], .....	April 11, 1870
Brown, William H. (Adm.), .....	October 10, 1870
Boude, Charles H. [d. May 20, 1893], .....	October 9, 1871
Blitz, Abraham, .....	November 14, 1872
Baer, Benj. Franklin, .....	June 9, 1873
*Beggs, John I., .....	August 10, 1874

- \*Brightbill, David W., .....September 25, 1874  
 Boas, William S. [d. 1894], .....October 12, 1874  
 Bryant, Rev. Amzi F. (Adm.), .....November 9, 1874  
 Breitinger, William H., .....March 19, 1875  
 \*Brodbeck, William E., .....May 8, 1876  
 Berrier, Joseph, .....March 10, 1879  
 \*Boyer, Alvah H., .....August 11, 1879  
 Bonner, McDaniel S., .....July 12, 1880  
 Bateman, James G., .....March 14, 1881  
 \*Bear, John H., .....July 11, 1881  
 \*Bach, Harry A., .....February 12, 1883  
 Berrier, Joseph, Jr. (Exp.), .....April 14, 1884  
 Berrier, Harry J., .....June 9, 1884  
 Boehmer, Frank A. [d. October, 1891], .....February 8, 1886  
 \*Baker, Matthias G., .....April 12, 1886  
 \*Benner, William K. (Adm.), .....April 13, 1888  
 \*Baum, Harry C., .....February 11, 1889  
 \*Baker, William C., .....September 13, 1889  
 \*Boggs, Benj. D., .....April 14, 1890  
 \*Bailey, Arthur H., .....May 9, 1892  
 \*Bernheisel, Charles H., .....October 10, 1892  
 \*Briggles, Frank H., .....June 12, 1893  
 \*Burn, Herbert A., .....November 12, 1894  
 \*Beatty, James E., .....January 14, 1895  
 \*Bickel, Charles J., .....December 9, 1895  
 Bodenhorn, Edward E. [d. October, 1897], .....November 9, 1896  
 \*Boyer, Oram A., .....June 14, 1897  
 \*Bill, Dr. George E. (Adm.), .....December 13, 1897  
 Bowman, Harry L. [d. January, 1899], .....January 10, 1898  
 \*Beachler, John H. (Adm.), .....March 14, 1898  
 \*Burkholder, Jacob C., .....October 10, 1898  
 \*Burtnett, Charles W., .....April 10, 1899  
 \*Bach, Tillman H., .....May 8, 1899  
 \*Bennethum, William H., .....October 9, 1899  
 \*Bowman, David G., .....April 9, 1900  
 \*Belson, Eli Ben, .....June 10, 1901  
 \*Barnitz, Rev. Charles M., .....June 11, 1901  
 Bacastow, Simon P., .....approved June 10, 1901  
 Cavert, James, .....February 20, 1782  
 Calderwood, Hugh, [d. September, 1793], .....April 25, 1787  
 Connelly, William [d. November 10, 1809], .....February 20, 1788  
 Carothers, Thomas, .....August 3, 1791  
 Cavigues, Andrew [variously written—Cavrick, Kerger,.....  
 &c.], .....August 4, 1802  
 Cleckner, Frederick [d.] .....September 11, 1805

Cleavland, John (Adm.),	January 9, 1811
Carothers, John,	December 11, 1811
Caruthers, George [d. August 18, 1817],	December 11, 1813
Carrick, William,	January 26, 1814
Cain, George F.,	March 8, 1820
Coulter, Richard (Dis.),	January 19, 1820
Creigh, John D. [d. June 4, 1882],	November 13, 1820
Chritzman, Henry [d. October 7, 1855],	November 12, 1823
Clark, John G.,	November 10, 1824
Colestock, Henry,	March 8, 1826
Cameron, Simon [d. June 26, 1899],	July 12, 1826
Clemson, Rev. John B. (Dis.), [d. February 5, 1891],	July 20, 1826
Cameron, John [d. March 7, 1841],	September 13, 1826
Cowen, Thomas H.,	December 13, 1826
Capp, George,	January 9, 1827
Cragill, Austin (Comedian—aged 35),	March 16, 1827
Clark, William [d. May 19, 1870],	June, 1828
Chandler, Jonathan (Adm.), [d. January 6, 1847],	July 7, 1842
Cake, Joseph W. (Adm.),	August 10, 1842
Clyde John J. [d. December 23, 1900],	May 15, 1843
Curzon, Edwin,	May 8, 1844
Calder, John,	November 12, 1845
Carson, Francis Campbell,	December 13, 1847
Coverly, Wells [d. January 24, 1864],	August 14, 1848
Chandler, Jehu [d. February 13, 1860],	April 9, 1849
Crawford, Dr. Erasmus D.,	May 14, 1849
Colestock, Jacob,	December 10, 1849
Colestock, Samuel H. [d. April, 1894],	January 14, 1850
Cooper, W. P.,	August 11, 1851
Clover, Setto,	April 12, 1852
Care, John (Adm.),	December 27, 1852
Carson, Capt. John [d. January 26, 1880],	October 10, 1853
Collins, Abraham [d. July, 1889],	November 14, 1855
Carver, Reuben W.,	December 10, 1855
Care, Joseph B.,	December 27, 1855
Calkins, Hiram,	April 13, 1857
Calder, Rev. James [d. November 22, 1893],	September 14, 1857
Cunkle, John [d. September, 1896],	December 28, 1857
Cochran, Thomas P.,	February 15, 1858
Charlton, Dr. Samuel T. [d. November 9, 1886],	October 13, 1858
*Carson, Rev. Robert J.,	December 9, 1861
*Carman, William,	November 9, 1863
Campbell, Joseph,	July 11, 1866
Cathcart, Robert A. (Adm.),	November 12, 1866
*Coleman, Thomas,	December 24, 1866

Carson, William D.,	February 25, 1867
Craig, William P. [d. April 9, 1879],	March 11, 1867
Cox, Daniel W.,	April 22, 1867
Care, Clement B.,	February 10, 1868
Cruikshank, John,	April 23, 1868
Cobaugh, Ephraim B.,	May 6, 1868
Cobaugh, George A.,	May 6, 1868
Chrisman, Robert R.,	May 20, 1869
Coart, James [d. March, 1898],	August 9, 1869
Coover, Dr. Joseph H.,	March 15, 1872
*Couffer, Samuel,	October 9, 1872
Creswell, J. Potter (Adm.),	June 10, 1878
*Coover, Dr. Frederick W.,	September 8, 1879
*Cranford, Samuel N. (Adm.),	June 8, 1885
Cook, Dr. Isaac Elmer,	August 8, 1887
Crall, Oscar O.,	October 10, 1887
Calder, Howard L. [d. April 29, 1901],	November 9, 1891
Caufman, Smith H. (Adm.),	February 13, 1893
*Cooper, Alexander S.,	March 23, 1893
*Culp, Dr. John F.,	June 12, 1893
*Clark, Jay Hiram,	March 12, 1894
*Carpenter, James B. (Adm.),	April 12, 1897
*Clark, William P. (Adm.),	December 12, 1898
†Darnal, William,	November 10, 1779
Dickey, William [d. 1794],	November 30, 1779
Denning, William,	February 20, 1782
Duncan, William,	January 5, 1791
Dearmond, Joseph (Adm.), [in 1812 at Palmstown],	Dec. 3, 1800
Davis, Samuel Boyd,	1802
Day, Jacob,	December 13, 1809
Dover, John M.,	July 13, 1814
DeBennville, Nathan,	November 11, 1818
Doll, William H. [d. August 16, 1852],	March 11, 1819
Doyle, John, of Mifflin County,	November 10, 1819
Diffenbach, Henry,	1826
Day, Ira,	April 9, 1823
Douglas, Samuel (Adm.) [d. July 8, 1833],	December 20, 1823
Doll, Emanuel,	August 9, 1826
DePui, Rev. James,	October 19, 1826
DePui, John (Adm.) [d. March, 1828],	November 8, 1826
Dodd, Elijah,	July, 1828
Davis Rev. ——— (Adm.),	September 27, 1847
Dock, Dr. George [d. August 17, 1875],	September 9, 1850
DeWitt, Dr. William R., Jr. [d. May 31, 1891],	June 12, 1854
Delaney, William A.,	September 10, 1855

Dock, William, Jr. [d. February 29, 1864],	September 28, 1857
*Darby, Frank,	July 13, 1863
DeHuff, George W.,	November 9, 1863
Duey, Simon,	November 13, 1865
Dasher, Samuel F.,	March 19, 1866
Detweiler, Henry [d. July 27, 1874],	February 11, 1867
*Dawson, John L.,	February 27, 1871
*Downs, John,	July 14, 1879
DeHaven, Fred. H. [d. May, 1898],	July 14, 1879
*DeVout, Bartholomew B.,	March 8, 1880
Dunkel, Charles C. (Adm.),	April 11, 1881
*Duff, Dr. William L. (Adm.),	February 12, 1883
Daniels, George C.,	June 15, 1883
*Devor, Harry C.,	December 13, 1886
Drinkwater, Edward,	May 9, 1888
*Dress, George W.,	January 9, 1888
*Diehl, Clark E. (Adm.),	April 9, 1888
*Denehey, William R.,	October 8, 1888
*DeVout, Anson S.,	February 10, 1890
*Dill, Irvin W.,	February 10, 1890
*DeHart, Elmer E.,	March 10, 1890
*Duncan, David H.,	March 9, 1891
*Duke, William F.,	December 26, 1895
*Dashiell, Julius I.,	January 11, 1897
*Doehne, Edwin F.,	February 8, 1897
*Darby, George W.,	March 8, 1897
Elder, John [d. April 27, 1811],	April 12, 1780
Elsman, George,	October 11, 1809
Easton, John (Adm.) [d. September 21, 1812],	February 13, 1811
Egle, Valentine [d. November 23, 1820],	March 13, 1811
Eichelberger, Col. Fred'k [d. September 12, 1836],	March 13, 1816
Espy, Dr. John E. [d. April 26, 1821],	September 8, 1819
Eberman, John M. [d. June 4, 1865],	December 12, 1821
Eaton, Cyrus,	November 9, 1825
Eisenhour, John D.,	July 14, 1827
Eicholtz, George (Adm.) [d. June 17, 1859],	November 14, 1827
Egbert, William F.,	June 11, 1849
Edwards, John [d. November 13, 1873],	July 19, 1849
Ebaugh, Adam,	April 12, 1852
Espy, James P., Jr. [d. February 20, 1880],	November 14, 1853
Egle, Dr. William Henry [d. February 19, 1901],	October 9, 1854
Eves, Yetman,	November 9, 1857
Englebert, Anthony F. [d. January 6, 1894],	August 15, 1859
Earnest, William D.,	August 24, 1859
Ensminger, William H. [d. May, 1884],	May 13, 1861

Eckels, William H. [d. February 13, 1896], .....	July 8, 1861
Ellison, Eugene L., .....	May 11, 1874
*Eyer, Elwood D., .....	May 12, 1890
Ehrman, William H. [d. May 1, 1898], .....	November 12, 1894
*Earp, Benj. McC., .....	February 11, 1901
Fulton, Joseph [d. January 28, 1787], .....	March 15, 1780
Freckleton, Robert [d. 1829], .....	April 12, 1780
Forster, Robert, .....	April 12, 1780
Forbes, Robert, .....	October —, 1787
Frazer, William (Adm.), .....	August 20, 1790
Fritchey, Godfrey [d. 1821], .....	June 6, 1792
Fowler, Thomas, .....	1802
Finney, Samuel [d. November, 1823], .....	December 2, 1801
Frazer, John [d. June, 1820], .....	June 8, 1803
Fager, John [d. May 10, 1848], .....	March 13, 1811
Fisher, John, .....	May 11, 1814
Fisher, George [d. February 2, 1853], .....	February 11, 1824
Foley, James G., .....	August 9, 1826
Franks, Samuel D. (Adm.) [d. 1831], .....	November 8, 1826
Franklin, Walter S. (Adm.), .....	
Fleming, Robert (Adm.), .....	July 7, 1842
Fuston, Thomas (Adm.), .....	July 7, 1842
Feagley, Samuel (Adm.), .....	July 8, 1842
Fisher, John (Adm.), .....	July 8, 1842
Faunce, Samuel (Adm.), .....	January 10, 1844
Fox, Philip (Dis.) [d. June 4, 1856], .....	January 13, 1847
Fox, John, Jr. (Dis.), .....	February 11, 1847
Fretz, Oliver, P., .....	February 23, 1852
Foltz, William, .....	December 27, 1853
Fertig, Hiram, .....	December 27, 1855
Finney, Isaac Smith (Dis.) [d. Nov. 19, 1874], ...	September 15, 1856
*Frank, Charles, .....	July, 8, 1861
Fitzsimmons, Thomas, .....	December 11, 1861
Finney, Thomas J., .....	August 10, 1863
Finney, William S. [d. February, 1887], .....	February 8, 1863
Felty, Joshua B., .....	February 14, 1868
Floyd, James B., .....	May 18, 1868
Forney, Michael, .....	November 9, 1868
Frazer, Christian S., .....	December 18, 1868
Freed, Isaac, .....	June 14, 1875
Funk, Harrison [d. December, 1898], .....	June 11, 1877
*Faerster, George (Adm.), .....	July 11, 1881
*Fisher, Wesley, .....	April 10, 1882
*Fisher, Charles, .....	April 9, 1883
*Ford, Ellis W. (Adm.), .....	April 14, 1884



- Fagely, Charles G. [k. December 27, 1887], ..... June 9, 1884  
 Fry, G. Nelson [d. August 22, 1891], ..... February 11, 1886  
 Froehlich, George H., ..... December 13, 1886  
 Fink, William C., ..... February 14, 1887  
 \*Fitzpatrick, W. Righter, ..... April 11, 1887  
 Fahnestock, Frank G. (Adm.), ..... March 19, 1888  
 \*Feeman, John A., ..... November 9, 1891  
 \*Furman, Samuel K., ..... May 9, 1892  
 \*Finney, Maurice E., ..... June 10, 1892  
 \*Fehler, Newton S. (Adm.), ..... January 10, 1898  
 \*Feight, Alfred J., ..... May 9, 1898  
 \*Fite, Edward J., ..... May 8, 1899  
 \*Fuller, Franklin C., ..... June 11, 1900  
 \*Feindt, William F., ..... November 12, 1900  
 \*Flower, Elmer, ..... June 11, 1901  
 Gilchrist, John, ..... April 12, 1780  
 Given, George (Adm.), ..... December 27, 1790  
 Gray, Matthew, ..... April 5, 1792  
 Galbraith, James, ..... March 7, 1793  
 Gilchrist, William, ..... May 7, 1794  
 Gregg, Thomas (Adm.), ..... December 27, 1794  
 Gustine, Dr. Joel T., ..... January 7, 1795  
 Graham, Robert (Adm.), ..... June 13, 1804  
 Goodwin, John D., ..... January 11, 1815  
 Gray, James, ..... February 8, 1815  
 Greer, William (Adm.) [d. in Alexandria, Va.], ... February 12, 1817  
 Grayson, Alfred, ..... February 8, 1826  
 Gleim, Christian (Adm.), ..... December 20, 1823  
 Geety, William (Adm.), ..... December 13, 1826  
 Gilfillan, John, ..... September, 1828  
 \*Glover, John W., ..... September 8, 1851  
 Greenawalt, Jacob, Jr. [d. January 24, 1898], ... November 10, 1851  
 Garratt, William [d. May 30, 1870], ..... September 15, 1856  
 Gibson, E. C. (Adm.), ..... August 8, 1859  
 Garverich, George, ..... November 30, 1859  
 Grone, Solomon G. (Adm.) [d. Sept. 22, 1897], ... February 10, 1862  
 Granger, Capt. Brownall, ..... March 21, 1865  
 Gross, John [d. June 8, 1877], ..... April 10, 1865  
 Gerhart, John H., ..... October 14, 1865  
 \*Gilbert, Spencer C., ..... June 12, 1871  
 \*George, Charles T. (Adm.), ..... July 8, 1872  
 Graybill, Christopher M., ..... July 14, 1876  
 \*Gorgas, Wm. Luther (Adm.), ..... January 11, 1886  
 \*Grove, Charles A., ..... October 11, 1886  
 \*Greenawalt, Harry B., ..... May 12, 1890

*Greenawalt, John H., .....	October 13, 1890
*Greenawalt, Charles F., .....	October 13, 1890
*George J. Elmer, .....	February 9, 1891
*Green, William N., .....	May 11, 1896
*Grove, Martin A., .....	January 11, 1897
Grieg, Adam G., .....	October 10, 1898
*Gardner, George V., .....	December 14, 1899
*Gingrich, James H., .....	February 11, 1901
Henry, Joseph, .....	July 6, 1791
Hudson, William, .....	February 1, 1792
Henderson, John, .....	September 5, 1792
Hill, Samuel [d. November 6, 1809], .....	April 1, 1795
Henry, Matthew (Adm.) [d. June, 1807], .....	December 2, 1795
Hall, James [d. circa, 1801], .....	September 3, 1800
Harter, James (Adm.), .....	June 24, 1802
Harbaugh, Peter [Resides at Lisburn], .....	September 14, 1803
Hickman, Adam, .....	January 11, 1804
Heller, William, .....	1809
Horter, George Reis [d. March 8, 1830], .....	June 12, 1811
Huston, Jonathan [Enlisted in army June 8, 1814], ....	Nov. 13, 1811
Heller, Ephraim (Adm.), .....	December 11, 1811
Herrington, Jacob (Dis.), .....	February 1, 1814
Hays, Samuel (Dis.), .....	January 29, 1814
Hollis, George W. (Dis.) [d. March 8, 1815], .....	January 31, 1814
Huble, Frederick [d. December 23, 1822], .....	.....
Hays, John, .....	March 9, 1814
Hyneman, Frederick, Jr. (Adm.), .....	March 9, 1814
Holbrook, Warum (Adm.), .....	September 11, 1816
Henry, Garvin, .....	March 11, 1818
Henzey, G. B. (Adm.), .....	October 4, 1826
Holman, Samuel [d. September 28, 1863], .....	March 8, 1826
Hale, Benezet [d. May, 1847], .....	July 16, 1827
Heckert, Joseph [farmer 25 years], .....	September 12, 1827
Henrie, Nathaniel, .....	April 9, 1828
Heylman, C. G. (Adm.), .....	July 7, 1842
Haehnlén, Christian F., .....	February 8, 1843
Hickok, Wm. O. [d. May 25, 1891], .....	April 12, 1843
Haldeman, Jacob S., .....	October 8, 1845
Henry, C. B., .....	April 8, 1846
Hummel, John P., .....	June 24, 1846
Hage, Hother (Dis.) [d. June 27, 1872], .....	November 8, 1847
Hooper, George W., .....	December 27, 1847
Huling, Jared P. (Dis.), .....	January 31, 1850
Hassler, Emanuel M., .....	June 24, 1851
Haldeman, John [d. July 12, 1865], .....	.....

Haupt, Isaiah B.,	June 10, 1853
Hamilton, Paul,	April 11, 1853
Himes, Benajmin,	October 9, 1854
Herr, Daniel (Adm.) [d. July 11, 1857],	February 12, 1855
Hutchinson, Joseph B. [d. July 4, 1869],	February 12, 1855
Hartzell, John,	April 13, 1857
Haldeman, Richard J.,	January 11, 1858
Hall, John W. (Adm.),	January 11, 1858
Herr, J. Gilbert [d. January, 1901],	January 18, 1858
Henderson Samuel H. [d. January 4, 1874],	August 9, 1858
*Hildrup, William T., Sr.,	October 10, 1859
Harris, Dr. William H. [d. April 8, 1867],	March 11, 1861
Hoyer, Jacob C.,	December 9, 1861
Heston, Elisha G. [d. December, 1876],	January 13, 1862
Hummell, Valentine, Jr. [d. August 26, 1880],	February 10, 1862
Hoffman, George W. [d. May, 1872],	May 16, 1862
Heckert, Peter,	December 15, 1862
Harper, Frazer P. (Adm.),	December 14, 1863
Hodge, James M. (Adm.),	December 13, 1864
Hibbs, John D. [d. December 6, 1869].	July 18, 1865
Harris, Henry L. [d. August 18, 1898],	October 20, 1865
Hutchinson, David H. [d. January, 1869],	February 12, 1866
Hicks, LaRue M. (Adm.) [d. January 10, 1897],	April 9, 1866
Hoke, Daniel J.,	March 23, 1869
Hubley, John J.,	April 11, 1870
Hutchison, John W. [d. March, 1883],	June 23, 1870
Huber, Philip A.,	June 23, 1870
Horstick, John E.,	December 2, 1870
Harrison, William H.,	December 22, 1871
*Hoffman, Isaac W.,	April 16, 1872
*Hartman, Jacob R.,	June 14, 1875
*Holland, Isaac W.,	January 8, 1877
Harder, James L. [d. January, 1893],	March 20, 1877
*Hammond, Wm. B. (Adm.),	March 13, 1882
*Hughes, Wm. Jonse,	February 12, 1883
Hershey, Martin E.,	February 11, 1884
*Hall, John A.,	August 10, 1885
Henry, William J.,	September 13, 1886
*Hildrup, William T., Jr.,	February 14, 1887
*Hogentogler, C. Cooper,	September 12, 1887
*Heckert, Aaron T.,	March 12, 1888
*Howard, Harry H.,	March 12, 1888
Hughs, Washington R.,	May 14, 1889
*Hutchison, Henry C.,	April 8, 1889
*Harris, W. Dormer,	October 14, 1889

- \*Hamer, Albert M., .....January 11, 1892  
 \*Hoffman, Charles H., .....January 11, 1892  
 \*Hoyer, George R., .....June 13, 1892  
 \*Hunter, Edward A., .....April 8, 1895  
   Heard, Frank S. (Adm.), .....April 8, 1895  
 \*Hoffman, William H., .....September 9, 1895  
 \*Hamsher, William R., .....September 13, 1897  
 \*Hanlen, Irwin B., .....December 12, 1898  
 \*Hanshen, George N. C., .....April 10, 1899  
 \*Hill, Rev. J. Wesley (Adm.), .....November 13, 1899  
 \*Henderson, Hopkins L. (Adm.), .....November 13, 1899  
 \*Hubler, Harry O., .....December 14, 1899  
 \*Handshaw, Harry J., .....December 14, 1899  
 \*Hench, Charles R., .....March 11, 1901  
 \*Henery, Charles R., .....March 11, 1901  
   Irvine [Irvin], John (Adm.), .....March 24, 1790  
   Irvin, Major John, .....August 2, 1797  
   Irvine, William N. (Adm.), .....October 9, 1816  
   Ingram, Samuel D. [d. June 30, 1894], .....May 14, 1849  
 \*Irwin, George Franklin, .....February 23, 1869  
 Ingram, John Geiger [d. October 8, 1877], .....August 8, 1870  
 Jones, Therah (Adm.), .....June 24, 1800  
 Jarrett, Henry (Dis.), .....February 1, 1814  
 Jacobs, Richard Templin [d. November 24, 1832], .....December 9, 1818  
 James, Jesse, .....April 13, 1825  
 Jordan, Thomas J. [d. April 2, 1895], .....June 10, 1850  
 Johnson, William T., .....June 24, 1851  
 Jones, J. H., .....December 13, 1852  
 \*Jones, Joshua W., .....April 14, 1858  
 \*Jauss, David F. (Adm.), .....January 9, 1860  
 \*Jennings, John C., .....February 16, 1863  
   Jacobs, S. Kirk, .....July 10, 1871  
   Jackson, Caleb H., .....March 10, 1879  
 \*Jackson, Andrew, .....April 13, 1885  
 \*Jacobs, Rev. Horace L. (Adm.), .....October 12, 1885  
 \*Jerauld, Dwight P. (Adm.), .....May 8, 1893  
 \*Jones, Robert Ross, .....September 11, 1893  
 Jenkins, Harry C. (Adm.), .....November 13, 1893  
 \*Jauss, Dr. Christian E., .....June 10, 1895  
   Kyle, Thomas, .....May 2, 1871  
   Kelso, Lieut. Thomas [k. at St. Clair's Defeat, November 4, 1791], .....January 5, 1791  
   Kyle, James [d. December, 1793], .....October 5, 1791  
   Kramp, Christian (Adm.), .....October 12, 1808

Krause, Andrew, Jr. [d. April 24, 1863],	August 12, 1818
Kurtz, John N.,	May 12, 1819
Kirkland, William,	March 14, 1821
Kelton, James, Jr.,	February 12, 1823
Kimball, N.,	1823
Kinsey, Isaac,	1826
Kessler, Rev. Peter,	1826
Keagy, Adam L. [merchant, 27 years],	March 14, 1827
Klein, John [d. 1849],	1829
Kepner, William H. [d. January 15, 1871],	September 14, 1842
Kemble, George S. [d. March 9, 1884],	June 11, 1849
Kunkel, David,	May 13, 1850
Kerr, J. Wallace [d. March 19, 1862],	June 9, 1851
Klink, A. C.,	February 14, 1853
Kunkel, George G.,	December 27, 1853
Knop, Geo. W. (Adm.),	October 8, 1855
Kanaga, Henry W. [d. September, 1886],	April 21, 1856
Kemble, Rev. A. A.,	May 1, 1857
Kepner, Benj. F.,	July 12, 1858
Knipe, Joseph F.,	August 12, 1861
Keim, Beverly R.,	August 12, 1861
Kreiter, J. Monroe,	October 14, 1861
Kuhn, William,	June 9, 1862
Knoche, William,	May 14, 1866
Kendig, Walter H.,	July 8, 1867
Kingport, Abraham E.,	November 13, 1868
Kolp, David C.,	July 20, 1869
Klapp, J. A. (Adm.) [d. July 4, 1883],	September 13, 1869
*Kilgore, James Harvey,	December 20, 1869
Keith, Rev. Wm. H. (Adm.),	June 8, 1874
*Knight, Harry W.,	February 19, 1878
Kline, William E. (Adm.),	October 13, 1879
Keifer, Horace A.,	December 16, 1879
Kaufman, Dr. Clarence F.,	March 10, 1884
*Kirk, John,	January 11, 1886
*Kline, Allen H.,	February 8, 1886
Kraber, Charles L.,	August 8, 1887
*Keffer, John J.,	October 14, 1889
*Kline, William (Adm.),	June 9, 1890
*Keiser, Morris L.,	June 9, 1890
*Kerper, Harry W.,	November 10, 1890
*Keene, Charles E. L.,	November 15, 1892
*Kaufman, David A.,	January 9, 1893
*Koons, Jacob L.,	April 14, 1894
*Kaufman, Joseph L.,	November 9, 1896

Kaufman, William B. [d. October 7, 1900], .....	June 14, 1897
*Kuntz, John H., .....	November 8, 1897
*Krieg, Adam G., .....	October 10, 1898
*Keefe, George G., .....	September 10, 1900
*Kinter, Charles H., .....	June 10, 1901
Lusk, Robert, .....	April 12, 1780
Luther, Dr. John (Adm.) [d. January 28, 1811], ..	December 27, 1790
Lee, Capt. Andrew (Adm.) [d. June 15, 1821], .....	April 4, 1792
Legget, James, Sr., .....	November 6, 1799
Legget, Thomas [removed to Virginia, 1803], ....	November 6, 1799
Legget, Enoch [removed to Virginia, 1803], .....	1802
Legget, James, Jr., .....	February 8, 1804
Leopold, Frederick William, .....	October 4, 1809
Lyne, John, .....	September 14, 1811
Lightner, Isaac (Adm.), .....	May 8, 1816
Lavielle, Joseph C., .....	May 14, 1817
Lewis, Elijah, .....	January 24, 1822
LeBaron, Charles, .....	January 12, 1820
Lescure, J. M. G. (Adm.) [d. August, 1847], .....	July 7, 1842
Lutz, Henry S., .....	January 17, 1845
Labille, Robert (Adm.), .....	May 13, 1846
Lamberton, Robert A., P. G. M. [d. Sept. 1, 1893], ....	Nov. 12, 1849
Locy, Titus (Dis.), .....	February 25, 1851
Lawrence, John J. [d. March 27, 1893], .....	June 9, 1851
Lee, Benjamin F. [d. 1877], .....	September 8, 1851
Laird, George Beatty [d. October 29, 1856], .....	March 8, 1852
Landis, Abraham (Adm.) [d. July 1, 1853], .....	October 9, 1854
Longenecker, Dr. J. H., .....	January 8, 1855
Lutz, Isaac D. (Adm.), .....	June 8, 1863
*Lemer, LaRue, .....	April 12, 1866
*Lutz, James H., .....	April 30, 1868
Lenhart, George H., .....	September 15, 1868
Lemer, John D., .....	April 12, 1875
Lawser, William H., .....	August 9, 1875
Lamberton, William B. [d. July 5, 1901], .....	November 13, 1876
*Lamberton, James M., .....	July 8, 1878
Lenuekin, Eli J., .....	October 13, 1879
Lewis, Horace A. (Adm.), .....	September 14, 1885
*Lack, John C., .....	June 11, 1888
*Light, Grant S., .....	April 13, 1891
*Linebaugh, Henry W., .....	February 8, 1897
*Lyter, Rev. Joseph A. (Adm.), .....	June 12, 1899
*Lutz, John S., .....	June 14, 1900
Millar, John [d. April, 1812], .....	March 15, 1780
Marshall, Robert, .....	June 24, 1780

Monteith, Capt. James, .....	March 7, 1781
Murray, William [d. May 1, 1823], .....	February 20, 1782
Mitchell, James [d. March 10, 1801], .....	April 25, 1787
Murray, Dr. Lecky [d. prior to October, 1815], ..	September 14, 1799
Mytinger, John [d. in Huntingdon co., Oct. 11, 1822],	May 6, 1801
Moore, John [d. January, 1808], .....	June 3, 1802
Morrow (Murray), William (Adm.), .....	June 24, 1803
Mytinger, Isaac, .....	July 8, 1807
Mercier, Peter (Adm.) [d. April 4, 1811], .....	January 9, 1811
Mytinger, John (Adm.) [d. November, 1822], .....	March 9, 1814
Miller, Daniel [laid out Millersburg], .....	January 26, 1814
Mitchell, Joseph [d. February 12, 1832], .....	November 8, 1815
Moorhead, William (Adm.) [d. June 29, 1817], .....	January 8, 1817
Machesney, Capt. John [d. May, 1822], .....	September 21, 1818
Montgomery, James, .....	December 9, 1818
Miller, Thomas C., .....	January 16, 1822
Metzler, Samuel, .....	December 12, 1823
Marks, William (Dis.) [d. April 10, 1858], .....	December 16, 1823
Mytinger, George Lewis, .....	September 8, 1824
Mitchell, William B. [Perry county], .....	October 13, 1824
Moyer, Benjamin D. (Exp.), .....	July 13, 1825
Miltimore, Ebenezer, .....	February 8, 1826
Miltimore, John N., .....	October 11, 1826
Mowry, Charles (Adm.) [d. July 28, 1838], .....	February 14, 1827
Mintzer, Rev. George (Dis.), .....	February 23, 1827
May, Rev. James (Dis.), .....	May, 1827
Muench, Charles F. [d. December 17, 1882], .....	April 9, 1828
Morgan, George, .....	1830
Musser, Joseph B. [W. M. No. 237 in 1854], ...	September 14, 1842
Musser, Benj. W., .....	June 19, 1843
Maddock, Randal M., .....	February 14, 1844
Morgan, James W., Sr., .....	May 8, 1844
Murphy, John D. [d. August 15, 1856], .....	March 11, 1846
Marcy, Capt. Robert B. (Dis.), .....	March 4, 1847
Miller, B. T., .....	November 11, 1850
Morrison, William T., .....	March 10, 1851
Muench, Robert L. [d. April 3, 1885], .....	December 27, 1853
Miller, William H. [d. September 12, 1870], .....	June 12, 1854
Magee, John A., .....	July 10, 1854
Mills, Rev. Wm. R. (Dis.), .....	July 10, 1854
Mickey, Francis M. (Dis.), .....	July 13, 1855
*Maeyer, David, .....	March 10, 1856
Meier, William, .....	April 21, 1856
Morton, Levi, .....	February 16, 1857
Miller, Isaac, .....	August 24, 1857

Muench, Daniel A. [d. March, 1893],	February 14, 1859
Myers, Samuel W.,	August 9, 1859
Moltz, J. C. [d. September 27, 1863],	March 11, 1861
Mullen, Thomas F.,	March 11, 1861
Maher, Morty.	July 8, 1861
Myers, John C.,	December 11, 1861
Meily, Henry J. (Adm.),	April 13, 1863
Monaghan, John,	December 14, 1863
Muench, Isaac S.,	March 21, 1865
Murray, George,	November 13, 1865
*Muench, William B.,	June 11, 1866
Miller, Jonathan G.,	March 9, 1868
Maurer, Daniel C.,	April 27, 1868
Moorhouse, George H.,	May 9, 1868
*Mather, Edmund,	May 9, 1868
Markley, Dr. George H. [d. May 11, 1900],	August 14, 1868
*Mitchell, Horace B.,	December 11, 1868
Miller, Lewis H.,	April 8, 1869
Miller, David R.,	July 16, 1872
Mueller, Henry H.,	August 19, 1872
Myers, George W.,	April 12, 1874
Miller, Jacob F.,	May 22, 1874
*Morgan, James W., Jr.,	June 23, 1874
Martin, Samuel Boyd [d.],	July 14, 1876
*Manahan, Samuel T.,	July 9, 1877
*Marks, Herman,	October 8, 1877
*Meyers, Beuj. F. (Adm.),	April 8, 1878
*Machlin, William E.,	March 14, 1881
Moulder, Wm. D. [d. November 8, 1882],	May 9, 1881
*Moore, W. Brooke (Adm.),	March 18, 1882
*Moyer, Albert,	April 10, 1882
*Morgan, John B.,	June 15, 1883
Marks, Leopold,	October 12, 1885
*Minnichan, Horace D.,	March 8, 1886
*Miller, Samuel H.,	January 9, 1887
*Morris, John W.,	March 12, 1888
*Morris, Lewis W.,	March 12, 1888
Morley, Winfield S.,	February 11, 1889
*Musser, Frank B.,	November 12, 1889
*Matter, N. Frank. (Adm.),	May 12, 1890
*Marshall, Samuel M.,	September 15, 1890
Moore, James D. [d. January, 1900],	October 21, 1890
*Major, Jacob M. (Adm.),	June 13, 1892
*Miller, Emanuel H.,	January 9, 1893
*Matter, Harvey O.,	January 8, 1894



Moore, Cyrus C. (Adm.),	November 11, 1895
*Martin, Harry J.,	March 9, 1896
*Miller, Samuel A.,	November 8, 1897
*Meixel, Zachariah T. (Adm.),	December 10, 1900
†McCullough, William [d. circa, 1787],	November 10, 1779
†McNamara, James,	November 10, 1779
MacChesney, Capt. John [d. April 19, 1822],	March 15, 1780
McArthur, Thomas [d. September 17, 1799],	March 15, 1780
McMillan, Hugh (Adm.),	June 3, 1789
McKinney, John,	December 28, 1789
McAdam, John,	May 4, 1791
McMullan, Hugh [removed to Winchester, Va., in 1799],	June 6, 1792
McCormick, George, [living in 1803],	November 2, 1796
McCleary, Hugh (Adm.) [d. July 13, 1803],	November 2, 1796
McFarland, Walter,	September 7, 1797
McElhenny, Robert [d. 1811],	November 9, 1803
McHarry, Samuel (Adm.),	January 11, 1809
McCracken, John,	August 14, 1811
McClure, John [d. August, 1837],	December 14, 1808
McElwee, Robert (Adm.) [d. August 3, 1821],	March 9, 1814
McCord, Isaac [d. 1853],	January 8, 1817
McKinney, Henry [d. July, 1840],	August 13, 1817
McElwee, William (Adm.),	February 12, 1819
McClelland, Robert Harris [Landisburg, Perry Co.],	Feb. 12, 1819
McIlhenny, John [Pinegrove Furnace, Camb. Co.],	Oct. 13, 1824
McCarty, Jesse,	August 9, 1826
McClure, Francis,	July 27, 1827
McKnight, John (Dis.),	July 27, 1827
McKelly, Matthew (Adm.), [d. August 12, 1834],	1827
McKinley, Joseph [printer, 26 years],	September 12, 1827
McManus, Barnard,	April 9, 1828
Maglaughlin, John (Adm.) [d. March 22, 1872],	July 7, 1842
McCally, Thomas (Adm.),	July 8, 1842
McGeehan, John,	December 27, 1842
McWilliams, Peter C. (Dis.), [d. April, 1854],	December 25, 1846
McBride, A. S.,	November 13, 1848
McCully, Andrew C.,	December 13, 1857
McCulloh, Andrew H. (Dis.),	July 11, 1853
McCalla, George W. [d. November 4, 1866],	September 12, 1853
McCalla, Stephen D. [d. April 6, 1870],	February 13, 1854
McIntire, Charles J. F.,	April 10, 1854
McVey, John [d. May 27, 1863],	April 14, 1856
McCarty, J. B. [d. 1856],	April 14, 1856
McManamy, George,	February 6, 1857
McAllister, John B. [d. March 6, 1897],	August 10, 1857

McPheeters, Daniel (Adm.) [d. December, 1894],	December 14, 1857
Maguire, James F.,	May 10, 1858
*McKinley, Isaac J.,	September 13, 1858
McAllister, J. B. (Adm.),	May 8, 1865
McClure, William M. (Adm.),	November 9, 1885
*McPherran, John P.,	December 27, 1886
*McAlister, Dr. John B.,	November 9, 1891
Nutz, George K. (Adm.) [d. 1824],	November 8, 1809
Nairen, James (Adm.),	February 13, 1811
Neidhamer, Daniel,	September 14, 1842
Nusbaum, Ernst,	February 16, 1849
Nicholson, James B. [d. April 18, 1879],	November 14, 1859
Nichols, Austin W.,	November 14, 1859
Neff, Christian [d. June, 1882],	July 8, 1861
Nisley, Joseph H.,	August 14, 1868
Nisley, Jacob L.,	March 23, 1869
Nebinger, Alfred K.,	May 10, 1875
*Newman, Henry,	October 12, 1885
*Neill, J. Wesley,	April 14, 1890
Norris, A. Wilson [d. January 15, 1899],	June 12, 1893
*Nelson, Thomas P.,	January 8, 1894
*Neff, Charles R.,	May 9, 1898
*Neff, Isaac (Adm.),	June 13, 1898
*Nauss, Bertram S.,	December 12, 1898
*Ney, William W.,	March 13, 1899
*Newman, Dr. Oscar A.,	April 10, 1899
Orr, John,	July 4, 1792
Oglesby, George [d. March 21, 1846],	November 12, 1823
O'Friel, Edward,	February 21, 1827
Orme, John,	July 8, 1846
Osman, William,	October 13, 1856
*Orth, Henry C.,	October 14, 1865
O'Brian, William H.,	January 14, 1868
*Orth, Conrad,	August 11, 1873
Osmond, Samuel I.,	September 14, 1885
*Oglesby, Warwick M.,	September 14, 1891
*Ogden, George D. (Adm.),	September 12, 1898
Potts, Hugh,	August 6, 1794
Puglia, James Philip (Adm.) [d. in Philadelphia],	September 1, 1802
Patton, William [d. March 30, 1816],	July 13, 1803
Pearson, George,	July 13, 1803
Phillips, John [d. July, 1845],	May 9, 1804
Price, Abraham C. (Adm.) [d. April 10, 1821],	December 27, 1809
Park, Robert (Adm.),	November 14, 1810
Patterson, Adam (Adm.) [d. October, 1812],	February 13, 1811

Patterson, James, .....	1813
Parrott, Mahlon [d. prior to December, 1816], ....	October 13, 1813
Powell, William, .....	March 8, 1815
Patterson, George (Dis.) [of Carlisle], .....	June 12, 1824
Pattison, Holmes A. [of Carlisle], .....	September 8, 1824
Plitt, George, .....	September 8, 1824
Peacock, James, .....	1826
Provost, Charles [stone-cutter, 27 years], .....	October 10, 1827
Plitt, Lewis [coachmaker, 27 years], .....	October 10, 1827
Powell, Dr. William B. (Dis.), .....	April 26, 1828
Pennell, William M., .....	1830
Parke, Benjamin (Adm.) [d. May 29, 1882], .....	July 7, 1842
Pollock, Edward M., .....	January 11, 1843
Power, James M. (Dis.), .....	January 21, 1848
Porter, James (Dis.) [of Crawford Co.], .....	May 14, 1849
Parsons, George W., .....	May 14, 1849
Patterson, John J., .....	February 16, 1857
Parkhill, William, Sr. [d. February 13, 1870], .....	January 18, 1858
Pass, Samuel T. [d. March, 1893], .....	October 13, 1862
Parsons, William H., .....	May 30, 1864
*Peeples, Thomas W., .....	March 19, 1866
Peters, Simon C., .....	September 15, 1868
*Patterson, James H., .....	July 20, 1869
Pancake, George [d. October 18, 1894], .....	February 27, 1871
*Pancake, Edward, .....	January 12, 1880
*Pyne, Joseph, .....	June 8, 1885
*Pyne, John, .....	February 14, 1887
*Perkey, David L., .....	October 10, 1887
*Pattison, William F., .....	November 12, 1889
*Patterson, James C., .....	April 14, 1890
*Pearce, William (Adm.), .....	May 9, 1898
*Parthemore, John G., .....	September 11, 1899
*Patterson, Henry R., .....	September 11, 1899
*Patton, John Hervey, .....	June 11, 1901
Quigley, William, .....	May 11, 1803
Rutherford, James [d. March 7, 1809], .....	December 27, 1779
Ramsey, Daniel (Adm.), .....	December 27, 1790
Richardson, Isaac, .....	April 6, 1796
Rowan, Adam, .....	March 5, 1800
Rees, Richard [d. June 11, 1806], .....	July 7, 1802
Reutter, Michael [d. October 28, 1805], .....	December 14, 1803
Reed, Walker (Adm.) [d. March 16, 1809], .....	February 20, 1808
Rees, Jeremiah [d. January 4, 1861], .....	October 12, 1808
Roland, Hugh [d. 1820], .....	December 11, 1811
Rogers, Thomas J. (Dis.), .....	January 31, 1814

Reehm, William [d. April 19, 1826], .....	November 1814
Reed, D., .....	March 8, 1815
Reed, David, .....	March 8, 1815
Roberts, Dr. James [d. 1834], .....	August 14, 1816
Roth, David (Adm.), .....	1819
Robertson, Daniel, .....	May 9, 1821
Riley, Philip (Dis.), .....	July 31, 1827
Rupp, Israel Daniel (Adm.) [d. May 31, 1878], .....	June, 1828
Reed, Thomas C. (Adm.) [d. May 15, 1865], .....	July 7, 1842
Reber, Samuel (Dis.), .....	March 29, 1843
Robinson, Thomas, .....	November 11, 1846
Royal, Josiah S. (Adm.) [d. September 19, 1885], .....	January 8, 1849
Roberts, William G. (Dis.), .....	February 9, 1849
Ringland, Dr. John, .....	May 12, 1851
Roat, Wesley, .....	January 10, 1853
Reinhart, Dr. Wm. D., .....	April 11, 1854
*Rakestraw, Rev. George G., .....	July 13, 1857
Rife, Henry J., .....	May 13, 1861
Reel, David [d. May 4, 1901], .....	May 13, 1861
*Rudy, David, K. (Adm.), .....	September 12, 1864
Raymond, Seymour, .....	December 19, 1865
*Rohrer, George F., .....	February 10, 1868
Rodfong, George W., .....	April 27, 1868
*Reily, E. Franklin, .....	September 16, 1868
Rowan, Charles W., .....	May 31, 1869
*Rhoads, George W., .....	June 9, 1873
Reichard, John S., .....	July 9, 1877
Robison, William M., .....	June 9, 1884
*Rider, Jacob R. (Adm.), .....	September 14, 1885
*Ross, Harry C., .....	October 12, 1885
*Rohrer, J. Clyde, .....	December 13, 1886
*Rahter, Dr. Charles A., .....	July 8, 1889
Randall, Lewis C., .....	September 8, 1889
*Royal, John K., .....	September 3, 1889
*Rodenhouse, Harry E., .....	June 9, 1890
*Reynolds, W. Scott, .....	January 11, 1892
*Reynolds, Reuben D., .....	February 8, 1892
*Ryan, Andrew J., .....	October 10, 1892
*Rife, Jacob F. (Adm.), .....	November 14, 1892
*Ritter, George A., .....	October 16, 1894
*Rutherford, Howard A., .....	January 14, 1895
*Rauch, William Grant, .....	April 8, 1895
*Reily, George W., .....	September 9, 1895
*Rupp, Charles, .....	December 13, 1897
*Roth Frank J., .....	May 14, 1900

Smith, Matthew [d. July 22, 1794],	November 10, 1779
Smith, Robert (Adm.),	June 24, 1790
Seyfert, Anthony [d. August, 1813],	July 6, 1791
Shields, John [d. April 2, 1803, aged 48 years],	October 5, 1796
Sampson, William (Adm.),	June 4, 1800
Sampson, Samuel,	1802
Smith, Andrew (Adm.) [d. November, 1802],	September 1, 1802
Stehley, John [d. February 19, 1845],	December 10, 1806
Stanaberger, Joseph,	April 13, 1808
Smith, Samuel R. (Adm.),	June 12, 1811
Sherer, James,	October 9, 1811
Schmeier, Nicholas (Adm.),	March 9, 1814
Skinner, Robert J.,	April 13, 1814
Stoner, George,	July 8, 1818
Shunk, Francis R. [d. July 20, 1848],	September 9, 1818
Snyder, Charles A. (Adm.) [d. November 8, 1868],	December 8, 1824
Stroop, Jacob,	January 14, 1824
Snyder, Henry W. (Dis.),	March 18, 1824
Seibert, Samuel,	April 13, 1825
Smith, Isaac [d. 1834],	August 9, 1826
Shindle, John Peter,	August 9, 1826
Shrom, Jacob [d. June 18, 1855],	September 13, 1826
Spencer, Rev. Joseph (Dis.),	October 13, 1826
Snyder, William R. (Dis.),	October 13, 1826
Shannon, William,	November 8, 1826
Stewart, Rev. James H.,	October 10, 1827
Simmons, Robert [farmer, 37 years],	October 10, 1827
Steinman, James M.,	January, 1828
Spink, Arnold,	April 9, 1828
Snevily, John,	April 9, 1828
Sallade, Israel (Adm.),	July 7, 1842
Stees, Benjamin (Adm.),	August 10, 1842
Spering, Charles F. (Adm.),	December 14, 1842
Showers, Fred A.,	May 10, 1843
Sanders, William T. [d. August 3, 1855],	June 11, 1843
Smith, Samuel J.,	March 13, 1844
*Sayford, William,	December 27, 1847
Smith, Joseph A.,	February 14, 1848
Steever, Mitchell,	May 14, 1849
Shipley, Alex. M.,	December 10, 1849
Scheffer, Theodore F. [d. April 6, 1883],	January 14, 1850
Seiler, Dr. Christian [d. February 11, 1872],	December 27, 1850
Seiler, George A. C. [d. January 19, 1862],	January 13, 1851
Scoonover, Bernard S.,	September 13, 1852
Spears, Matthew [d. January 21, 1856],	November 14, 1853

Schriver, Cornelius [d. December 30, 1894], . . . . .	November 14, 1853
Shoemaker, John J. [d. January, 1889], . . . . .	February 12, 1855
Shick, Leonard J. G., . . . . .	January 12, 1857
Sellers, James M., . . . . .	January 19, 1857
Smith, A. C., . . . . .	June 18, 1857
Shabinger, William [d. January, 1861], . . . . .	July 28, 1857
Savage, James [d. November 10, 1881], . . . . .	August 24, 1857
Slate, George, . . . . .	November 9, 1857
Savage, Edward G., . . . . .	November 9, 1857
Steinman, Rev. Charles L., . . . . .	January 20, 1858
Scheaffer, Dr. Jackson [d. February 21, 1901], . . . . .	March 8, 1858
Stewart, Henry (Adm.) [d. July, 1864], . . . . .	June 14, 1858
Slemmer, Samuel (Adm.), . . . . .	April 14, 1859
Swab, Jonathan, . . . . .	May 31, 1859
Strohm, Thomas, . . . . .	June 13, 1859
Savage, William [d. June 23, 1879], . . . . .	August 15, 1859
Smith, William C., . . . . .	December 12, 1859
*Simon, Samuel H., . . . . .	December 11, 1861
Simmons, Col. Seneca G. [k. July 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks], Dec. 27, 1861	
Scheffer, Theo. K., . . . . .	September 27, 1862
Stahl, Levi, . . . . .	December 15, 1862
Smull, John A. [d. July 10, 1879], . . . . .	February 25, 1863
*Snodgrass, Robert (Adm.), . . . . .	December 14, 1863
Saxton, C. F. (Adm.), . . . . .	January 11, 1864
Shoop, Bernhard J., . . . . .	December 19, 1864
*Smith, William H., . . . . .	October 8, 1865
*Seig, William H. H., . . . . .	March 11, 1867
Stoner, George W., . . . . .	September 23, 1867
Stoner, William B., . . . . .	February 14, 1868
Shoop, George W., . . . . .	April 27, 1868
Scheffer, B. Franklin, . . . . .	May 12, 1868
Sayford, Samuel M., . . . . .	June 16, 1868
Seeger, Conrad, . . . . .	October 12, 1868
Seeger, Augustus F., . . . . .	October 26, 1868
Sprout, J. DeWitt (Adm.), . . . . .	June 14, 1869
Singer, Jacob (Adm.), . . . . .	March 18, 1869
*Simmers, George W., . . . . .	May 9, 1870
Shrenk, Henry, . . . . .	December 2, 1870
Schofield, William, . . . . .	December 22, 1871
Stevenson, Rev. William J., . . . . .	March 11, 1872
*Smith, Charles G., . . . . .	May 17, 1872
Shell, Henry B., . . . . .	January 22, 1875
Schmidt, John, . . . . .	March 19, 1875
*Stoever, Aaron M., . . . . .	May 10, 1875
*Shearer, Samuel B., . . . . .	September 12, 1875

Slentz, James Alfred, .....	October 20, 1876
*Shellenberger, Edward D., .....	November 21, 1876
*Schermerhorn, John R. (Adm.), .....	April 8, 1878
Stahley, Dr. George Diehl, .....	November 11, 1878
*Swartz, Harry C., .....	March 8, 1880
Studebaker, Jacob C. (Adm.), .....	June 14, 1880
Stewart, Craighead (Adm.) [d. March, 1887], .....	March 14, 1881
Stewart, Frank H., .....	April 10, 1882
*Sankey, James W., .....	June 15, 1883
Seabrook, Dr. Clarence Cullen, .....	June 15, 1883
Stormfeltz, John W., .....	June 15, 1883
Smith, George S., .....	September 14, 1885
*Smith, Arthur A. (Adm.), .....	May 10, 1886
Swartz, George C. B. [d. October, 1889], .....	December 27, 1886
Shoemaker, John R., .....	February 14, 1887
Sheafer, Wood K. [d. July 24, 1898], .....	February 14, 1887
Snyder, James F., .....	May 14, 1888
*Strickler, Robert A., .....	February 10, 1890
*Smith, Willis L., .....	May 12, 1890
*Shope, William H., .....	June 9, 1890
*Sprout, George B., .....	September 15, 1890
*Smith, Samuel H., .....	February 9, 1891
*Schmidt, Charles W., .....	March 9, 1891
*Smallwood, Avin J., .....	April 13, 1891
*Smallwood, Thomas W., .....	April 13, 1891
*Steele, Samuel A., .....	November 9, 1891
*Shaffer, Charles A., .....	June 13, 1892
*Stager, Leighton B., .....	November 12, 1894
*Smith, Charles H. (Adm.), .....	January 13, 1896
*Stevens, John C., .....	November 9, 1896
*Stevens, Rev. Benjamin F. (Adm.), .....	January 11, 1897
*Stanford, Jenkin W., .....	March 14, 1898
*Schwartz, Forest E., .....	November 14, 1898
*Shook, Byron T., .....	May 8, 1899
*Schools, Rev. George T. (Adm.), .....	January 8, 1900
*Stence, Benjamin F., .....	March 13, 1900
*Smith, E. Grant, .....	September 10, 1900
*Shisler, Theodore E., .....	November 12, 1900
Thompson, Samuel (Adm.), .....	June 24, 1780
Taylor, Samuel, .....	November 28, 1781
Thompson, John [d. October, 1815], .....	April 6, 1796
Tildern, Joshua (Adm.), .....	June 4, 1800
Thompson, John (Adm.), .....	June 4, 1800
Trindle, David, .....	October 12, 1803
Taylor, James, .....	July 14, 1813

Tryon, Jacob G., .....	January 10, 1816
Thompson, Curtis, .....	May 9, 1827
Tesch, Ludwig John Antonio, .....	October 11, 1843
Taylor, Robert (Adm.), .....	February 11, 1846
*Thompson, James B., .....	April 21, 1856
Thompson, William G., .....	December 27, 1856
Taylor, Ambrose (Adm.), .....	August 9, 1858
Thomas, Shein (Adm.) [d. September 20, 1870],	December 9, 1861
Tracy, Uriah R., .....	February 17, 1862
Thomas, Henry (Adm.) [d. February, 1878],	July 14, 1862
Thomas, Lient. James M., .....	October 9, 1865
*Tack, Albert B., .....	October 14, 1865
Tucker, Lewis S., .....	October 26, 1868
Tomb, Hugh M., .....	May 14, 1883
*Techmeyer, Henry W., .....	July 13, 1885
*Tack, Nicholas, .....	April 11, 1887
*Thomas, William H., .....	June 9, 1890
*Tunis, William S., .....	May 11, 1891
*Trace, Charles S., .....	January 11, 1892
Townsend, Frederick E., .....	September 12, 1892
Trippstein, Adolph J., .....	September 11, 1893
*Taubé, Emil, .....	December 15, 1897
*Thomas, Alfred K., .....	April 9, 1900
Umberger, John [d. April, 1813], .....	February 2, 1803
Umberger, David [d. July 29, 1874], .....	December 9, 1818
Unger, David J., .....	June 11, 1845
Unger, Elias J., .....	January 18, 1858
*Ulrich, William H., .....	September 9, 1889
*Uhler, James M., .....	April 8, 1895
*Uhler, William H., .....	November 11, 1895
Vinton, Rev. Robert S. (Dis.), .....	February 8, 1825
Vischer, Francis J., .....	December 27, 1847
Verbeke, William K. [d. February 23, 1898],	December 27, 1847
Vogel, Henry C. [d. January 13, 1863],	November 11, 1861
Volda, Frank, .....	July 8, 1872
*Vandesloot, Lewis, .....	September 10, 1900
Wright William, .....	December 27, 1779
Wetherill, Anthony, .....	February 7, 1781
Wright, Edmund (Adm.), .....	December 27, 1790
Wiegley, [Wegerline], Joseph, .....	May 2, 1792
Williamson, John, .....	December 4, 1793
Wray, William, .....	December 7, 1797
Wilson, Thomas (Adm), .....	June 6, 1798
Wain, Capt. Jacob [d. May 9, 1814],	February 4, 1801
Wolfersberger, Frederick, .....	April 1, 1801



Wagner, Dr. George M., .....	December 12, 1804
Wills, Isaac [d. April 29, 1814], .....	January 26, 1814
Wilmot David (Adm.) [d. July, 1819], .....	December 12, 1814
White, William, M., .....	February 14, 1816
Wood, Nicholas B. [d. September 1, 1832], .....	August 14, 1816
Wunder, Henry S. (Adm.) [No. 135], .....	September 9, 1818
Wright, James, .....	January 12, 1820
Wallace, Thomas (Adm.), .....	January 14, 1824
Wilson, Robert (Adm.), .....	October 13, 1824
Wise, John, .....	December 8, 1824
Weymouth, Dean (Dis.) [Lieut. U. S. Army],	December 16, 1824
Withers, Michael (Dis.), .....	December 27, 1826
Way, Edward (App.) [trader, 22 years], .....	September 12, 1827
Wilson, John E., .....	September, 1828
Wilson, Thomas Lowe (Adm.) [d. Feb. 28, 1861], ...	August 10, 1842
Wilson, John Tomlinson [d. March 20, 1880], .....	October 12, 1842
Williams, Edward C. (Dis.), .....	December 25, 1846
Waterbury, Isaac S. (Dis.) [d. May 8, 1864],	December 25, 1846
Watson, William, .....	November 13, 1848
Weaver, George F. (Adm.) [d. April, 1887], .....	April 8, 1850
*Wallower, John, Jr., .....	September 9, 1850
Worrall, James [d. April 1, 1885], .....	February 14, 1853
Watson, Alex. W., .....	March 14, 1853
Waugh, Rev. Beverley R. (Adm.) [d. March 24, 1861],	June 12, 1854
Weaver, Martin, .....	January 19, 1857
Wiestling, Samuel C., .....	September 28, 1857
Winagle, John [d. September 5, 1859], .....	February 22, 1858
Weiser, Nelson, .....	April 14, 1858
Wolfinger, Levi, .....	August 11, 1858
Wiestling, Joshua W., .....	December 16, 1858
Willier, Jonas (Adm.), .....	April 8, 1861
Wilson, H. Stewart, .....	April 13, 1863
Witherow, James P., .....	May 11, 1863
Witman, John A., .....	October 20, 1865
Winters, Jeremiah, .....	January 16, 1866
Winters, George [d. December, 1885], .....	October 15, 1866
Weaver, George F., Jr., .....	May 6, 1868
*Windsor, William Lemer, .....	May 6, 1868
*Wolf, William, .....	October 26, 1868
*Wilhelm, Charles A., .....	May 17, 1872
Weavertoe, Godfried, .....	November 19, 1875
Wilson, Thomas Fred. (Adm.), .....	September 10, 1883
Wilcox, Rev. Thomas S., .....	January 12, 1885
*Werner, George A., .....	May 11, 1885
*Wallower, Elias Z., .....	November 9, 1885

- \*Winand, William, ..... April 12, 1886  
 \*Whitney, Everett E., ..... April 9, 1888  
 \*Wright, Thomas, ..... June 10, 1889  
 \*Worden, James H., ..... December 10, 1889  
 \*Whitney, George E. (Adm.), ..... January 8, 1891  
 \*Walkemeyer, Henry A., ..... July 13, 1891  
 \*Walton, Edgar W., ..... October 9, 1893  
 \*Webster, William (Adm.), ..... September 10, 1894  
 \*Wolford, Dr. Martin L. (Adm.), ..... October 12, 1896  
 \*Wall, Jesse J. B., ..... February 8, 1897  
 \*Wagner, Olie, ..... March 14, 1898  
 \*Wagner, Jacob, ..... March 14, 1898  
 \*Westbrook, Ralph, ..... December 14, 1899  
 \*Widder, George H., ..... June 11, 1900  
 \*Wolfe, Henry G., ..... September 10, 1900  
 \*Wagner, Harvey, ..... September 10, 1900  
 \*Wall, Richard J., ..... November 12, 1900  
 Young, William [d. March, 1796], ..... September 5, 1792  
 Young, John [d. August, 1803], ..... May 7, 1794  
 Young, James (Adm.), ..... February 13, 1811  
 Young, James [d. May 4, 1895], ..... July 14, 1851  
 Young, Amos W., ..... June 12, 1854  
 Young, Redsecker I., ..... May 8, 1865  
 Yingst, Fred. W., ..... February 10, 1868  
 \*Yingst, John Charles, ..... February 10, 1868  
 Young, Delaunson James [d. March 31, 1872], ..... April 27, 1868  
 \*Young, John (Adm.), ..... May 12, 1884  
 \*Yoke, Charles E., ..... October 8, 1894  
 Zearing, John, ..... November 13, 1816  
 Zimmerman, Frederick (Dis.) [inn-keeper, 37 years], .. July 25, 1827  
 Zug, Ephraim, ..... October 14, 1850  
 Zollinger, Elias S., ..... December 27, 1851  
 Zollinger, Henry A., ..... March 18, 1852  
 Ziegler, John H., ..... October 10, 1859  
 Zinn, George, Jr., ..... July 18, 1865  
 Ziegler, Charles H., ..... December 20, 1869  
 Ziegler, George M., ..... June 23, 1870  
 \*Zollinger, Warren A., ..... May 22, 1874

## CHAPTER XVIII.

CHARITY LODGE, NO. 101, PALMSTOWN, PA.

Warranted, .....June 7, 5804  
Constituted, .....June 29, 5804

At a Grand Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, held Thursday, 7th of June, A. D. 1804, the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Bro. James Milnor, "informed the Brethren that they were convened in consequence of an Application from divers Brethren praying for a Warrant for holding a Lodge in Dauphin County. The said Petition was thereupon read. It is from Six Brethren, late Members of Lodge No. 21 held at Harrisburg, praying for a Warrant for holding a Lodge at Palms Town, Londonderry Township, Dauphin County (being on the road from Reading to Harrisburgh, about 38 Miles from the former, and about 18 Miles from the latter), and that Bro<sup>r</sup>. William Patton, D. D., might be named Master; Bro<sup>r</sup>. Joseph Dayarmon Senior Warden, and Bro<sup>r</sup>. Frederick Wolfersberger J. Warden of the same, and that the same be held at the House of the said Bro<sup>r</sup>. Joseph Dayarmon. Which Petition being duly recommended, according to the Regulations of this Grand Lodge, On Motion,

"*Resolved*, That the prayer of the Petitioners be granted, and that Bro<sup>r</sup>. Grand Secretary make out a Warrant accordingly, and that the same be Numbered 101."

Charity Lodge, No. 101, of Palmstown (now Palmyra, Lebanon county), was duly constituted on the 29th of June, 5804, by Bro. James Ph. Puglia, W. M. of No. 21, with the following officers:

William Patton, W. M.

Joseph Dearmond, S. W.

Frederick Wolfsberger, J. W.

At this constituting, besides P. M. Bro. James Ph. Puglia, there were present, Past Masters Bros. James Rutherford, Andrew Lee, John Luther and William Connolly, all of No. 21.

The next meeting of Charity Lodge was held on the 27th of July following "at the East of Palmstown." The number of admissions and novitiates were fifty-six—but the remarkable number of persons who were either reported on unfavorably or allowed to withdraw their petitions would put to blush a recent period in the history of Lodge No. 21, when from the course of some of its members the prosperity of the Lodge and the bounden duty of the Masonic Brethren demanded different action. Then followed withdrawals and Lodge No. 101 was left in no better condition when it last met on the 27th of March, 5812—dying of pure inanition. Its

financial affairs even were in a doleful condition—but what else could it be when transactions like the following occurred:

“August 6th, 1805. Br. John Moore received ten Dolls. out of the treasury which he is to refund in a short time.”

“August 7th, 1805. Br. William Patton received out of the treasury five Dolls. which he is to return shortly.”

Under date of “East of Palmstow, May 30th, 1806,” among other business it “was further agreed in open Lodge that we meet at our Lodge Room at 10 o’clock A. M. on the Next Saint John’s Day, & it was further agreed that we would apply to Br. Snodgrass to preach us a Sermon on said Day, and Br. McDonall to procure silk for seven sashes for the use of our Lodge.”

On the 27th of July, 1810, Terah Jones, William Fonse, William Hiller and John Alfred, asked “to withdraw intentionally to establish a Lodge at Elizabethtown.”

Under date of “East of Palmyra, Nov. 29th, 1811,” we find this minute: “An address was handed to the Chair requesting the worshipful master to summon the members of Lodge No. 101 to attend at Elizabethtown on the 27th of December at two o’clock at the room of Amaceta Lodge No. 116.”

The warrant of Charity Lodge, No. 101, was vacated April 4, 1814, and its warrant, books, papers, jewels, &c., were taken into the possession of Bro. George M. Wagner, M. D., the Master of Hiram Tyrian Lodge, No. 141, of Halifax, in pursuance of a “power” given by the R. W. Grand Secretary.

January 1, 1898, the warrant which had come into the possession of the Editor was returned to the R. W. Grand Master through District Deputy Grand Master Gorgas.

#### OFFICERS.

During its eight years of existence Lodge No. 101 made no change in its Master and Senior Warden. At the first election the Junior Warden was elected Secretary, when Andrew Smith was chosen Junior Warden, serving until 1807, when John Sawyer was elected in his stead, the latter serving until the Lodge became dormant. The following membership is herewith given:

#### MEMBERS.

† Charter members.

Antrim, James, .....	November 28, 1806
Alford, John, .....	July 28, 1808
Achy, Jacob, .....	October 26, 1810
Bachman, Christian (Adm.), .....	April 26, 1805
Black, Thomas .....	November 28, 1806
Barnett, Joseph, .....	February 14, 1809

Cathcart, James, .....	January 29, 1808
Crummel, John, .....	December 27, 1810
†Dearmond, Joseph (Adm.), .....	June 29, 1804
Dearmond, Alexander, .....	August 30, 1805
†Frazer, William (Adm.), .....	June 29, 1804
Flood, James, .....	March 28, 1806
Gorman, Owen (Adm.), .....	June 24, 1806
Gilnaugh, Henry, .....	June 24, 1806
Green, Barnard (Adm.), .....	June 30, 1807
Harrison, Genl. John, .....	November 28, 1806
Heller, William, .....	December 27, 1808
Hopkins, William (Adm.), .....	December 27, 1808
Hebel, David, .....	March 30, 1810
Jones, Jarrett (Adm.), .....	June 24, 1806
Kettering, Adam, .....	March 25, 1808
Lawyer, John, .....	September 26, 1806
Loomis, Hezekiah, .....	February 26, 1808
Landis, Peter, .....	October 26, 1810
†Moore, John (Adm.), .....	June 29, 1804
McAllister, Alexander (Adm.), .....	October 12, 1804
McDonald, John (Adm.), .....	February 22, 1805
Moore, Hugh, .....	July 26, 1805
Masterson, Thomas, .....	July 26, 1805
Mease, Henry, .....	July 26, 1805
McCan, David (Adm.), .....	December 27, 1805
McNaugh, Bernard (Adm.), .....	June 24, 1806
McAllister, John (Adm.), .....	June 24, 1806
Moore, George, .....	June 24, 1806
McCord, John, .....	September 26, 1806
McEwen, John, .....	July 27, 1807
McNair, William, .....	May 27, 1808
McNeal, Archibald, .....	1809
McElrath, William, .....	September 28, 1810
Marshall, Andrew (Adm.), .....	January 25, 1811
†Patton, William (Adm.), .....	June 29, 1804
†Pearson, George (Adm.), .....	June 29, 1804
Porter, Edward, .....	January 31, 1806
Porter, Joseph, .....	January 31, 1806
Pollock, Joseph (Adm.), .....	April 25, 1806
Patterson, James, .....	August 29, 1806
Shaw, Samuel, .....	July 27, 1804
Smith, Andrew (Adm.), .....	October 12, 1804
Simonton, Thomas, .....	February 28, 1806
Simonton, James, .....	September 26, 1806
Sawyer, John, .....	September 26, 1806

Shulz, Patrick (Adm.), .....	September 26, 1806
Stewart, Alexander, .....	July 27, 1810
Vance, Adam, .....	September 25, 1807
†Wolfersberger, Frederick (Adm.), .....	June 29, 1804
Wolfley, George, .....	August 19, 1810
Youse, William, .....	March 30, 1810

## CHAPTER XIX.

HIRAM TYRIAN LODGE, NO. 141, HALIFAX, PA.

Warranted, .....June 5, 5815  
Constituted, .....August 9, 5815

In the minutes of a "Grand Quarterly Communication" of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, held June 5, 1815, is the following:

"A Petition from divers Ancient York Master Masons was read praying for a Warrant for holding a Lodge at Halifax, in Dauphin County, in Pennsylvania, to be Named "Hiram Tyrian Lodge," and that Bro<sup>r</sup>. George M. Wagner might be Named W. Master. Bro<sup>r</sup>. Robert Park, S. W., and Bro<sup>r</sup>. Isaac Smith, J. W., of the same. Which Petition and accompanying Documents being in proper Form and duly recommended agreeably to the Regulations of this Grand Lodge. It was

"On motion made and Seconded

"*Resolved*, That the prayers of the Petitioners be granted and that Bro<sup>r</sup>. Grand Secretary make out a Warrant accordingly and that it be Numbered 141."

The Lodge was duly constituted August 19, 1815, by Bro. Samuel W. Brunel for the R. W. Grand Master.

In 1822, the Lodge chose Bros. Isaac Smith, Joseph Brubaker, and Christian Gleim as delegates to convene with the other delegates chosen by the Lodges, at Harrisburg, on the first Monday of January, 1823, in order to consult on means that may be advisable to remedy certain evils that exist in the R. W. G. Lodge of this Commonwealth, and it was provided that "we will concur with what may be done on the premises by our delegates."

In the proceedings of the Grand Lodge at an Adjourned Quarterly Communication, held on the 17th January A. L. 5825, the then District Deputy Grand Master, Bro. William R. Smith, had this to say:

"Lodge No. 141, Halifax, Dauphin County, has been for some years in a declining state. Its situation is in a remote part of the County and not much intercourse is had with the neighbouring Lodges, or with visiting Brethren. I paid them an official visit in February last at their request and delivered three Lectures on the primary degrees of Masonry. I trust that this visit will have a good effect as I found the Brethren much gratified to experience, that although by distance removed from the great body of the Fraternity, yet they were not totally neglected by the Grand Lodge."

March 7, 1825, the Grand Lodge minutes show the Lodge had lost its representation in the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lecturer, in his report submitted March 5, 1827, says:

"No. 141, Halifax, Dauphin county, 1826, Sept. 28th & 29th.

"The labors of this lodge stand in need of much correction. Being located in a remote section very few of the members appear to be sufficiently qualified to conduct the labors of the lodge as they ought to be. Here also it became necessary to recommend a suspension of the meetings of the Lodge until a suitable room could be procured. The Lodge is now erecting a Hall for its own use."

In 1826, the Lodge elected as its Master a member who had never served in the office of Warden, but in view of the circumstances assigned as the occasion of their deviation from the regulations of the Grand Lodge, by the Lodge in response to a letter from the Grand Secretary, the election was confirmed.

In the "Pennsylvania Intelligencer," Harrisburg, of June 26, 1827, occurs the following:

"Masonic—The new Masonic Hall, lately erected, in Halifax, in this County by *Hiram Tirian Lodge*, was on Saturday last, consecrated to the uses of the Order, under the direction of John De Pui D. D. G. M. A procession was formed at the Hall Door, by the Halifax Lodge, a number of brethren from Perry county, and the chapter and brethren from Harrisburg, which proceeded down Main St. to the River, and up to the Methodist Meeting House, where an address on Masonry was delivered by Simon Cameron, a sermon in English by the Rev. Mr. Clemson, and a sermon in German by the Rev. Mr. Kessler of Columbia County. After the service in the church, the greatest part of the brethren, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, which had been prepared in a very elegant manner by Mr. Shaffer at his hotel. The procession made a splendid appearance; there being about sixty or seventy persons present, dressed in the robes and jewels of the different orders, and from the very harmonious and orderly manner, in which the ceremonies and festivities of the day were conducted, we feel assured that every one of the numerous crowd, who observed their conduct must have returned to his home, with at least, a favorable opinion of the morality of the Order."

At the time, in 1837, the Warrant of No. 21 was vacated, Lodge No. 141 was one of five Lodges which was given six months in which to comply with the requests of the Grand Lodge.

It evidently complied, or some arrangement was made by which it continued to hold its warrant, for it continued its labors until about 1842.

#### OFFICERS.

##### *Masters and Wardens.*

June, 1815—

Geo. M. Wagner, M. D., W. M.  
Robert Park, .....S. W.  
Isaac Smith, .....J. W.

December, 1815—

Geo. M. Wagner, M. D., W. M.  
Robert Park, .....S. W.  
Isaac Smith, .....J. W.



June, 1816—	December, 1824—
Geo. M. Wagner, M. D., W. M.	December, 1825—
Isaac Smith, .....S. W.	Henry B. Dorrance, ....W. M.
Thomas Gary, Jr., .....J. W.	Simon Sallade, .....S. W.
December, 1816—	Philip Fetterhoff, .....J. W.
Geo. M. Wagner, M. D., W. M.	December, 1826—
Isaac Smith, .....S. W.	Richard Rodgers, .....W. M.
Thomas Gary, Jr., .....J. W.	December, 1827—
December, 1817—	Isaac Smith, .....W. M.
Geo. M. Wagner, M. D., W. M.	December, 1828—
Isaac Smith, .....S. W.	Joseph Brubaker, .....W. M.
Simon Sallade, .....J. W.	December, 1829—
December, 1818—	Nicholas Boyer, .....W. M.
Isaac Smith, .....W. M.	December, 1830—
Henry H. Barr, .....S. W.	Nicholas Boyer, .....W. M.
John Mitchell, .....J. W.	December, 1831—
December, 1819—	Nicholas Boyer, .....W. M.
Isaac Smith, .....W. M.	December, 1832—
Henry H. Burr, .....S. W.	Henry N. Blackhouse, ..W. M.
John Mitchell, .....J. W.	December, 1833—
December, 1820—	Joseph Brubaker, .....W. M.
Henry B. Dorrance, ....W. M.	
John Mitchell, .....S. W.	<i>Treasurers:</i>
Henry Long, Jr., .....J. W.	Jacob V. Johnson, .....1815-1816
December, 1821—	William Watson, .....1816-1817
Henry B. Dorrance, ....W. M.	Philip Fetterhoff, .....1817-1818
Simon Sallade, .....S. W.	Henry B. Dorrance, ...1818-1820
Philip Fetterhoff, .....J. W.	George M. Wagner, M. D.,
December, 1822—	.....1820-1822-1825
Philip Fetterhoff, .....W. M.	Simon Sallade, .....1822-1824
Joseph Brubaker, .....S. W.	<i>Secretaries:</i>
Adam Bracht, .....J. W.	Philip Fetterhoff, ....
December, 1823—	.....1815-1818-1819-1821
Philip Fetterhoff, .....W. M.	Allen Mann, .....1818-1819
Joseph Brubaker, .....S. W.	George M. Wagner, M. D.,
Adam Bracht, .....J. W.	.....1821-1822-1825
	Simon Sallade, .....1822-1824

## MEMBERS.

## † Charter members.

Abraham, Jacob L, .....	April, 1832
Bracht, Adam, .....	June 10, 1816
Belnap, Ira, .....	November 24, 1817
Burr, Henry H., .....	February 20, 1818
Brubaker, Joseph, .....	December 18, 1818
Benk, Anthony, .....	October 4, 1819

Brubaker, Henry, .....	April, 1825
Baskins, Oliver, .....	April, 1825
Boyer, Nicholas, .....	January, 1826
Bressler, Michael, .....	February, 1826
Backhouse, Henry N., .....	September, 1831
Bixler, Peter, .....	July, 1832
Boyer, Benjamin, .....	December, 1832
Clancy, Lewis, .....	March, 1827
Diddy, Peter, .....	December 4, 1816
Dorrance, Henry B., .....	March 3, 1817
Deibler, John, .....	July, 1832
Elder, Theodore, .....	April 17, 1821
Eyer, Jacob, .....	November, 1833
Petterhoff, Philip, .....	September 20, 1815
Fehrer, Peter, .....	September, 1825
Frank, David, .....	April, 1826
Freck, Mathias, .....	September, 1827
Faunce, Samuel, .....	May, 1832
Franks, Morris, .....	August, 1832
Gary, Thomas, .....	October 18, 1815
Grubb, Peter, .....	November 20, 1820
Gleim, Christian, .....	July 14, 1821
Horning, Lewis L., .....	July, 1825
Hunter, William, .....	July, 1825
Hinen, Henry (Adm.), .....	January, 1826
Hamersley, Solomon, .....	December, 1832
Hertis, Washington, .....	December, 1832
Happle, John N., .....	June, 1833
Johnson, Jacob V., .....	September 20, 1815
Jacobs, Lewis, .....	August, 1832
Long, Henry [d. February 16, 1822], .....	February 10, 1819
Lanney, John, .....	October 4, 1819
Lumars, John, .....	November 20, 1820
Leyburn, Alexander W., .....	June, 1833
Moorhead, William, .....	August 19, 1815
Mitchell, John [d. August, 1822], .....	August 7, 1816
Mease, Henry (Adm.), .....	September 25, 1817
Mann, Allen, .....	December 24, 1817
Montgomery, Frazer, .....	June 4, 1822
Maul [Mack], Jacob, .....	May, 1826
Muench, Daniel A., .....	June, 1832
McAllister, Daniel, .....	October, 1832
†Park, Robert (Adm.), .....	August 19, 1815
Potter, Jacob, .....	March, 1824

Rodgers, Richard, .....	June, 1826
†Smith, Isaac (Adm.), .....	August 19, 1815
Sallade, Simon, .....	August 7, 1816
Sweigert, Michael, .....	July, 1825
Snyder, Nicholas, .....	July, 1825
Shindle, George S., .....	November, 1831
Sousser, Wilhelm, .....	June, 1833
Taylor, David, .....	June, 1828
Trego, Jeremiah, .....	June, 1832
Vanderslice, John S., .....	March, 1826
†Wagner, Geo. M., M. D. (Adm.), .....	August 19, 1815
Watson, William, .....	January 10, 1816
Weidle, George (Adm.), .....	February 26, 1822
Wyeth, Adam, .....	July, 1825
Weadle, George (Adm.), .....	March, 1828
Weaver, Reuben S., .....	February, 1833

## CHAPTER XX.

SUSQUEHANNA LODGE, NO. 364, MILLERSBURG, PA.

Warranted, .....March 19, 5866  
 Constituted, .....May 29, 5866

### OFFICERS.

#### *Masters and Wardens.*

<p>May 29, 1866—December, 1867—                      Samuel P. Auchmuty, ..W. M.                      Julius A. Blattenberer, ..S. W.                      Abraham Fortenbaugh, ..J. W.</p> <p>1868—                      Abraham Fortenbaugh, W. M.                      William T. Jacoby, .....S. W.                      Isaac Miller, .....J. W.</p> <p>1869—                      William T. Jacoby, .....W. M.                      Isaac Miller, .....S. W.                      Andrew J. Pontius, ....J. W.</p> <p>1870—                      Isaac Miller, .....W. M.                      Andrew J. Pontius, ....S. W.                      Peter Bowman, .....J. W.</p> <p>1871—                      Andrew J. Pontius, ....W. M.                      Peter Bowman, .....S. W.                      Joseph Goldsmith, .....J. W.</p> <p>1872—                      Peter Bowman, .....W. M.                      Joseph Goldsmith, .....S. W.                      Alfred Douden, .....J. W.</p> <p>1873—                      Joseph Goldsmith, .....W. M.                      Alfred Douden, .....S. W.                      Simon S. Bowman, .....J. W.</p> <p>1874—                      Alfred Douden, .....W. M.                      Simon S. Bowman, .....S. W.                      Charles T. Dechant, .....J. W.</p>	<p>1875—                      Simon S. Bowman, ....W. M.                      Charles T. Dechant, ....S. W.                      Francis. M. Loomis, ....J. W.</p> <p>1876—                      Charles T. Dechant, ....W. M.                      Joseph D. Pontius, .....S. W.                      Edwin H. Willson, .....J. W.</p> <p>1877—                      Joseph D. Pontius, ....W. M.                      Edward H. Willson, ....S. W.                      Charles Swab, .....J. W.</p> <p>1878—                      Edwin H. Willson, ....W. M.                      Charles Swab, .....S. W.                      James C. Durbin, .....J. W.</p> <p>1879—                      Charles Swab, .....W. M.                      James C. Durbin, .....S. W.                      Thomas B. Davis, .....J. W.</p> <p>1880—                      James C. Durbin, .....W. M.                      Thomas B. Davis, .....S. W.                      John B. Seal, .....J. W.</p> <p>1881—                      Thomas B. Davis, .....W. M.                      John B. Seal, .....S. W.                      Henry Helt, .....J. W.</p> <p>1882—                      John B. Seal, .....W. M.                      Henry Helt, .....S. W.                      George C. Dieffenderfer, J. W.</p>
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- 1883—  
 Henry Helt, .....W. M.  
 George C. Dieffenderfer, S. W.  
 George B. Weiser, .....J. W.
- 1884—  
 George C. Dieffenderfer, W. M.  
 George B. Weiser, .....S. W.  
 Lewis M. Neiffer, .....J. W.
- 1885—  
 George B. Weiser, .....W. M.  
 Lewis M. Neiffer, .....S. W.  
 Edward Lebo, .....J. W.
- 1886—  
 Lewis M. Neiffer, .....W. M.  
 Edward Lebo, .....S. W.  
 W. H. Clay Keen, .....J. W.
- 1887—  
 Edward Lebo, .....W. M.  
 Henry W. Snyder, .....S. W.  
 William B. Meetch, ....J. W.
- 1888—  
 Edward Lebo, .....W. M.  
 Henry W. Snyder, .....S. W.  
 George W. Kline, .....J. W.
- 1889—  
 Henry W. Snyder, .....W. M.  
 George W. Kline, .....S. W.  
 Harry G. Bogar, .....J. W.
- 1890—  
 George W. Kline, .....W. M.  
 Harry G. Boger, .....S. W.  
 Robert E. Woodside, ....J. W.
- 1891—  
 Harry G. Bogar, .....W. M.  
 Robert E. Woodside, ....S. W.  
 George A. Pinkerton, ..J. W.
- 1892—  
 Robert E. Woodside, ..W. M.  
 George A. Pinkerton, ..S. W.  
 Robert M. McNeal, .....J. W.
- 1893—  
 George A. Pinkerton, ..W. M.  
 Robert M. McNeal, .....S. W.  
 Elmer E. Ditty, .....J. W.
- 1894—  
 Robert M. McNeal, ....W. M.  
 Elmer E. Ditty, .....S. W.  
 Samuel S. Pick, .....J. W.
- 1895—  
 Elmer E. Ditty, .....W. M.  
 Samuel S. Pick, .....S. W.  
 Frank P. Seebold, .....J. W.
- 1896—  
 Samuel S. Pick, .....W. M.  
 Frank P. Seebold, .....S. W.  
 Charles F. Moyer, .....J. W.
- 1897—  
 Frank P. Seebold, .....W. M.  
 Charles F. Moyer, .....S. W.  
 Jacob W. Shope, M. D., J. W.
- 1898—  
 Charles F. Moyer, ....W. M.  
 Jacob W. Shope, M. D., S. W.  
 Erastus H. Leffler, ....J. W.
- 1899—  
 Jacob W. Shope, M. D., W. M.  
 Erastus H. Leffler, ....S. W.  
 George W. Gilbert, ....J. W.
- 1900—  
 Erastus H. Leffler, ....W. M.  
 George W. Gilbert, ....S. W.  
 Frederick W. Sponsler, ..J. W.
- 1901—  
 George W. Gilbert,\* ....W. M.  
 Frederick W. Sponsler, S. W.  
 T. Frank Bradenbaugh, J. W.

*Secretaries:*

- George F. Weseman, ....  
 ....May 29, 1866—Dec. 30, 1867  
 Simon S. Bowman, .....  
 ....Dec. 30, 1867—Dec. 27, 1872  
 Ellis W. Ford, .....  
 ...Dec. 27, 1872—Dec. 26, 1876  
 Samuel P. Auchmuty, ....  
 ....Dec. 26, 1876—Dec. 26, 1885  
 Joseph D. Pontius, .....  
 ...Dec. 26, 1885—Dec. 26, 1888  
 John B. Seal, .....  
 .....Dec. 26, 1888—present

\*Died January 3, 1901.

	<i>Treasurers:</i>	Samuel P. Auchmuty, . . . .
		. . . .Dec. 30, 1867—Dec. 26, 1876
Isaac Miller, . . . . .		Alfred Douden, Dec. 26, 1876—
. . . .May 29, 1866—Dec. 30, 1867		present

## MEMBERS.

† Charter members.

\* Present members.

	Auchmuty, Samuel P. [d. November 10, 1884], . . . . .	May 29, 1866
	Abraham, Thomas [d. February 23, 1879], . . . . .	November 23, 1874
	*Acaley, Henry C., . . . . .	May 6, 1887
	†*Blattenberger, Julius A. (Adm.), . . . . .	May 29, 1866
	†Bowman, Peter [d. August 27, 1896], . . . . .	May 29, 1866
	*Bickel, Simon S., . . . . .	July 27, 1866
	†Blanche, Joseph (Adm.), . . . . .	May 29, 1866
	†Bower, Conrad (Adm.) [d. April 19, 1890], . . . . .	May 29, 1866
	Bergstresser, Peter S., . . . . .	September 24, 1866
	†Barrett, Simeon H. (Adm.), . . . . .	May 29, 1866
	*Bowman, Simon S., . . . . .	July 16, 1867
	Bottomstom, Geo. W., . . . . .	February 26, 1869
	Bowen, Peter, . . . . .	June 23, 1869
	Bueck, Hieronymus [d. November 17, 1886], . . . . .	April 10, 1870
	Boyer, Isaac D. [d. June 13, 1899], . . . . .	July 12, 1870
	Bishoff, Daniel, . . . . .	April 5, 1871
	*Bradley, J. Wharton, . . . . .	January 5, 1883
	*Beadle, Robert J., . . . . .	December 7, 1883
	*Bogar, Harry G., . . . . .	March 4, 1887
	*Bradenbaugh, Edwin C., . . . . .	November 29, 1894
	*Brubaker, James A. W., . . . . .	December 7, 1895
	*Boughten, James G., . . . . .	September 1, 1899
	*Bradenbaugh, T. Frank (Adm.), . . . . .	August 4, 1899
	Bellamy, Francis G., . . . . .	January 6, 1888
	*Bateman, James G., . . . . .	February 4, 1898
	†Clemson, Amos C. (Adm.) [d. October 30, 1868], . . . . .	May 29, 1866
	Coble, Hiram, . . . . .	February 10, 1868
	Coller, Jacob, . . . . .	August 11, 1870
	Corbett, Charles J. [d. June 29, 1879], . . . . .	January 6, 1871
	Chester, Holden [d. November 11, 1899], . . . . .	July 22, 1872
	Chester, John, . . . . .	June 1, 1883
	Christman, Dr. Chas. D., . . . . .	June 5, 1885
	Carl, Jeremiah R., . . . . .	May 18, 1875
	*Culp, Chester I., . . . . .	February 3, 1899
	*Chause, Frederick K., . . . . .	March 2, 1900
	*Douden, Alfred, . . . . .	July 6, 1868

- †\*Dechant, Charles T. (Adm.), ..... May 29, 1866  
 Diehl, Alfred, ..... July 12, 1870  
 Dewart, William L. (Adm.), ..... July 3, 1871  
 Daniel, George, ..... July 6, 1869  
 Derr, Peter, ..... February 26, 1869  
 Durbin, James C., ..... April 15, 1870  
 \*Davis, Thomas B., ..... April 14, 1877  
 Dubin, Joseph W., ..... September 14, 1875  
 Deibler, Emanuel W., ..... July 9, 1878  
 Deiffenderfer, Geo. C., ..... November 11, 1879  
 \*Ditty, Elmer E., ..... April 6, 1888  
 \*Deibler, John W., ..... July 6, 1900  
 Enterline, Benjamin [d. October 30, 1869], ... September 24, 1866  
 \*Erdman, Edward M., ..... June 15, 1875  
 †\*Fortenbaugh, Abraham (Adm.), ..... May 29, 1866  
 \*Fennell, James (Adm.), ..... February 26, 1869  
 \*Freeburn, John M., ..... November 19, 1869  
 Ford, Ellis W., ..... July 12, 1870  
 \*Fry, William, ..... March 3, 1874  
 Franke, Benj. M. [d. June 2, 1900], ..... July 10, 1879  
 \*Fickes, Dalbys L., ..... September 4, 1891  
 Grubb, Abraham (Adm.), ..... May 22, 1886  
 \*Goldsmith, Joseph, ..... December 11, 1867  
 Gleim, Chas. G., ..... November 19, 1869  
 Gilbert, John F., ..... February 7, 1890  
 Gilbert, George W. [d. January 3, 1901], ..... April 5, 1895  
 Grimm, Albert C., ..... February 2, 1894  
 \*Grimm, Jacob L., ..... February 4, 1898  
 Harper, Jacob A. (Adm.) [d. Sept. 17, 1872], ... September 13, 1867  
 Helt, Henry [d. January 25, 1886]’ ..... July 28, 1869  
 Hoffman, Chas. H., ..... September 11, 1877  
 Hain, William J., ..... September 11, 1877  
 \*Holman, J. Park, ..... February 5, 1897  
 Jacoby, William T. (Adm.), ..... May 29, 1866  
 Keiper, John, Jr., ..... July 27, 1866  
 Keen, W. H. Clay, ..... June 1, 1883  
 Karper, Barnett H., ..... December 5, 1884  
 \*Kline, George W., ..... March 4, 1887  
 Kauffman, Warren L., ..... July 1, 1892  
 \*Kerr, Lewis W., ..... January 6, 1899  
 \*Lutz, Isaac (Adm.), ..... July 21, 1867  
 \*Lyter, Isaac, ..... November 11, 1867  
 Loomis, Frank M., ..... March 29, 1869  
 Lenker, John M., ..... December 26, 1871  
 \*Lark, Harry L., ..... July 22, 1872

Lenker, Daniel Y. (Adm.),	January 13, 1873
Lyter, Christian [d. July 15, 1874],	July 10, 1873
Loomis, George O.,	August 27, 1874
Loomis, Charles C.,	January 19, 1875
*Lebo, Edward,	May 30, 1876
*Lubold, Daniel G.,	December 6, 1889
*Leffler, Erastus H.,	April 4, 1894
*Lenker, Harry C.,	March 6, 1896
*Lyter, Lawrence W.,	July 3, 1896
*Lark, Charles T.,	April 13, 1900
†*Miller, Isaac (Adm.),	May 29, 1866
Miller, Preston,	September 4, 1866
Mosser, Ephraim N.,	February 18, 1867
Matter, Emanuel T.,	July 16, 1867
Miller, Edmund A.,	July 6, 1868
Miller, Christian B.,	October 1, 1868
*Miller, J. Frank,	October 1, 1868
Mattis, Solomon S.,	June 5, 1871
*Miller, John J. (Adm.),	January 11, 1881
*Meetch, William B.,	September 4, 1885
Moyer, Milton F.,	November 5, 1886
*McNeal, Robert M.,	March 4, 1887
Matter, Nehemiah F.,	July 1, 1887
Messner, Elias D.,	July 1, 1887
*Moyer, Charles F.,	February 4, 1890
*Markley, Henry B.,	June 2, 1890
*Miller, Harris B.,	May 4, 1891
Moyer, Ramsey E. [d. November 24, 1898],	January 1, 1892
*Mark, Warren L.,	April 6, 1900
Neiffer, Lewis M.,	November 11, 1879
*Novinger, Robert O.,	March 1, 1889
†Pontius, Andrew J. (Adm.) [d. February 1, 1885],	May 29, 1866
†Parsons, James M. (Adm.),	May 29, 1866
Parsons, John E.,	April 16, 1867
*Prince, Isaac,	January 14, 1879
*Pinkerton, Geo. A.,	February 1, 1884
Pontius, Joseph D. (Adm.) [d. Sept. 26, 1888],	January 21, 1888
*Pick, Samuel S.,	April 3, 1891
Richardson, James,	July 27, 1866
†Riegler, Charles E. (Adm.),	May 29, 1866
Radel, John,	May 1, 1874
*Romberger, Chas. M.,	March 2, 1900
*Romberger, Joseph F.,	July 6, 1900
†Swab, Jonathan (Adm.),	May 29, 1866
†Sammatt, Godfrey (Adm.),	May 29, 1866



Schreffler, Henry W. (Adm.),	May 29, 1866
Shammo, William,	September 24, 1866
Snyder, John D.,	December 21, 1866
Scholl, George K. (Adm.),	January 21, 1867
Snyder, George C. [d. June 12, 1893],	April 6, 1868
*Snyder, Henry W.,	August 3, 1868
Shure, Hendrick F.,	February 26, 1869
*Shuler, Zachery T.,	December 20, 1869
Swab, Chas.,	October 6, 1873
*Seal, John B.,	August 10, 1875
Smith William H. [d. May 6, 1887],	April 4, 1876
Slotterback, John (Adm.) [d. December 11, 1882],	April 4, 1877
Shade, Robert W.,	March 4, 1882
*Sheetz, James M.,	February 6, 1885
Schofield, Edward L.,	September 4, 1885
*Sponsler, Frederick W.,	November 2, 1888
*Shope, Dr. Jacob W.,	March 7, 1890
*Seebold, Frank P.,	May 6, 1892
*Shuler, Frank E.,	September 3, 1897
*Snyder, G. Guy,	July 2, 1897
*Shuler, Albert M.,	August 3, 1900
*Tobias, Jonathan,	December 21, 1866
†Weseman, Geo. T. (Adm.),	May 29, 1866
Weiser, George B. (Adm.) [d. October 7, 1887],	July 27, 1866
†Weaver, Frederick (Adm.) [d. November 16, 1898],	May 29, 1866
*Wiggins, Alex. M. (Adm.),	September 24, 1866
Wilbert, Daniel,	September 24, 1866
†Witman, Henry O. (Adm.) [d. February 3, 1892],	May 29, 1866
Weaver, Martin (Adm.) [d. July 30, 1878],	May 29, 1866
Wilbert, Henry [d. January 19, 1875],	November 2, 1868
Williamson, J. Wesley [d. December 14, 1880],	November 4, 1872
*Willson, Edwin H.,	July 28, 1874
Witmer, Sereno D. [d. November 3, 1882],	September 12, 1882
Workman, John,	June 1, 1883
*Woodside, Robert E.,	April 1, 1887
*Weaver, Charles,	May 2, 1890
Willies, John G.,	February 5, 1892
Yeager, John G. [d. August 13, 1876],	August 23, 1866
Young, Walter S.,	April 13, 1880
*Zerbe, Joseph H.,	September 2, 1898

## CHAPTER XXI.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE, NO. 464, HARRISBURG, PA.

Warranted, ..... March 2, 5870  
 Constituted, ..... March 29, 5870

### OFFICERS.

1870—	John J. Hargest, ..... S. W.
William H. Egle, M. D., W. M.	Charles A. Bigler, ..... J. W.
Daniel W. Cox, ..... S. W.	1879—
Solomon G. Grone, ..... J. W.	John J. Hargest, ..... W. M.
1871—	Charles A. Bigler, ..... S. W.
William H. Egle, M. D., W. M.	Jeremiah S. Barnes, .... J. W.
Daniel W. Cox, ..... S. W.	1880—
Solomon G. Grone, ..... J. W.	Charles A. Bigler, ..... W. M.
1872—	Jeremiah S. Barnes, ..... S. W.
William H. Egle, M. D., W. M.	Frank Strominger, ..... J. W.
Isaac D. Lutz, ..... S. W.	1881—
Cornelius Schriver, ..... J. W.	Jeremiah S. Barnes, .... W. M.
1873—	Frank Strominger, ..... S. W.
Isaac D. Lutz, ..... W. M.	Samuel Kline, ..... J. W.
Solomon G. Grone, ..... S. W.	1882—
Luther M. Simon, ..... J. W.	Frank Strominger, ..... W. M.
1874—	Alex. W. Bergstresser, S. W.
Solomon G. Grone, .... W. M.	John W. Young, ..... J. W.
Luther M. Simon, ..... S. W.	1883—
William S. Shaffer, ..... J. W.	Alex. W. Bergstresser, W. M.
1875—	John W. Young, ..... S. W.
Luther M. Simon, ..... W. M.	John K. Tomlinson, .... J. W.
William S. Shaffer, ..... S. W.	1884—
William O. Hickok, Jr., J. W.	John W. Young, ..... W. M.
1876—	John K. Tomlinson, .... S. W.
Daniel W. Cox, ..... W. M.	Chas. W. Maurer, ..... J. W.
William S. Shaffer, ..... S. W.	1885—
William O. Hickok, Jr., J. W.	John K. Tomlinson, .... W. M.
1877—	Charles W. Maurer, .... S. W.
William S. Shaffer, .... W. M.	Charles C. Schriver, ..... J. W.
William O. Hickok, Jr., S. W.	1886—
John J. Hargest, ..... J. W.	Charles W. Maurer, .... W. M.
1878—	Charles C. Schriver, .... S. W.
William O. Hickok, Jr., W. M.	Luther R. Kelker, ..... J. W.

- 1887—  
 Charles C. Schriver, ....W. M.  
 Luther R. Kelker, .....S. W.  
 William M. Donaldson, ..J. W.
- 1888—  
 Charles C. Schriver, ....W. M.  
 Luther R. Kelker, .....S. W.  
 William M. Donaldson, ..J. W.
- 1889—  
 Luther R. Kelker, .....W. M.  
 William M. Donaldson, S. W.  
 Michael Wm. Jacobs, ...J. W.
- 1890—  
 William M. Donaldson, W. M.  
 Michael Wm. Jacobs, ...S. W.  
 George A. Gorgas, .....J. W.
- 1891—  
 Michael Wm. Jacobs, ...W. M.  
 George A. Gorgas, ....S. W.  
 Frank P. Coates, .....J. W.
- 1892—  
 George A. Gorgas, ....W. M.  
 Frank P. Coates, .....S. W.  
 Owen M. Copelin, .....J. W.
- 1893—  
 Frank P. Coates, .....W. M.  
 Owen M. Copelin, .....S. W.  
 Harry B. Walter, M. D., J. W.
- 1894—  
 Owen M. Copelin, .....W. M.  
 Harry B. Walter, M. D., S. W.  
 J. Wilson Hoffa, .....J. W.
- 1895—  
 Harry B. Walter, M. D., W. M.
- J. Wilson Hoffa, .....S. W.  
 Joseph Pomeroy, .....J. W.
- 1896—  
 J. Wilson Hoffa, .....W. M.  
 Joseph Pomeroy, .....S. W.  
 Frank B. Wickersham, ..J. W.
- 1897—  
 Joseph Pomeroy, .....W. M.  
 Frank B. Wickersham, ..S. W.  
 Robert C. Welsh, .....J. W.
- 1898—  
 Frank B. Wickersham, W. M.  
 Robert C. Welsh, .....S. W.  
 Lewis L. Banks, .....J. W.
- 1899—  
 Robert C. Welsh, .....W. M.  
 Lewis L. Banks, .....S. W.  
 Edward Z. Gross, .....J. W.
- 1900—  
 Lewis L. Banks, .....W. M.  
 Edward Z. Gross, .....S. W.  
 Lewis E. Beitler, .. ....J. W.
- 1901—  
 Edward Z. Gross, .....W. M.  
 Lewis E. Beitler, .....S. W.  
 Arthur D. Bacon, .....J. W.

*Secretaries:*

John T. Wilson, .....1870-1875  
 Alex. W. Bergstresser, 1876-1881  
 Wilson C. Fox, .....1882-1890  
 Charles C. Schriver, ..1891—

*Treasurers:*

Daniel C. Maurer, .....1870-1875  
 Andrew K. Bloch, ....1876-1892  
 George A. Gorgas, ....1893—

MEMBERS.

† Charter members.

\* Present members.

- Angle, John S. (Adm.), .....May 18, 1871  
 Aikens, John, [d. February 6, 1898], .....November 23, 1876  
 \*Armor, William C. (Adm.), .....January 15, 1891  
 \*Anwyll, Harry L., .....February 20, 1896  
 \*Anwyll, William E., .....February 18, 1897

*Attick, William A. (Adm.),	January 20, 1898
*Anderson, William,	January 17, 1901
*Beatty, George Irwin,	May 31, 1870
*Bell, James T.,	June 4, 1870
Black, Andrew K. [d. April 16, 1897],	June 4, 1870
Breese, Wesley L.,	July 18, 1870
*Bergstresser, Alexander W.,	August 25, 1870
Boas, Daniel D. [d. May 9, 1878],	September 15, 1871
*Barnes, Jeremiah S.,	April 27, 1871
*Bumbaugh, James R.,	August 31, 1871
*Bowers, Henry L.,	September 26, 1872
Bowen, Rev. William T.,	October 24, 1872
*Barnes, George W.,	May 20, 1873
*Boas, Henry D.,	May 20, 1873
Bigler, Dr. Charles A.,	June 3, 1873
*Badshaw, James G.,	September 17, 1874
Bergner, Charles H.,	September 24, 1874
*Barringer, Jacob P.,	April 15, 1880
Bruner, Daniel P.,	April 15, 1880
*Buser, George J.,	February 17, 1887
*Bergstresser, Edwin R.,	March 17, 1887
*Black, Alfred T.,	May 19, 1887
*Baker, George W.,	January 17, 1889
Burnham, Charles F.,	February 21, 1889
*Butler, Eber,	October 17, 1889
*Barrington, Samuel,	September 18, 1890
*Banks, Lewis L.,	September 18, 1890
Bering, Henry Hurst,	November 20, 1890
*Bagley, Rev. Isaac W. (Adm.),	March 19, 1891
*Bosch, Frank B.,	May 21, 1891
*Bobb, George Frank,	May 28, 1891
*Boyer, John M.,	June 16, 1892
Blessing, William [d. July 22, 1895],	February 1, 1893
*Brubaker, Charles J.,	February 16, 1893
*Bacon, Arthur D.,	October 19, 1893
*Balsbaugh, Uriah L.,	April 19, 1894
*Brown, William H.,	June 21, 1895
*Blessing, Marion B.,	November 21, 1895
*Beitler, Lewis E.,	February 18, 1897
*Breckenridge, William W.,	March 18, 1897
*Buttorff, Harvey Y.,	November 18, 1897
*Bradshaw, Sam W.,	December 16, 1897
*Baker, George T.,	June 17, 1898
*Balsbaugh, Hiram W.,	January 19, 1899

- \*Buser, George C. B., ..... March 16, 1899  
 \*Bird, Howard M., ..... May 18, 1899  
 \*Baker, Harry H., ..... May 18, 1899  
   Bowers, Harry C. [d. June 15, 1900], ..... September 21, 1899  
 \*Briggles, George B., ..... December 20, 1900  
 \*Bitner, Harry C., ..... April 18, 1901  
 \*Beidleman, Edward E., ..... June 24, 1901  
 †\*Cox, Daniel W. (Adm.), ..... March 29, 1870  
 \*Cohen, Harris, ..... August 9, 1870  
   Carlisle, Thompson, ..... June 22, 1871  
 \*Coble, Charles T., ..... January 31, 1872  
 \*Coates, Frank P., ..... April 13, 1876  
 \*Clark, Dr. J. Nelson, ..... November 23, 1876  
 \*Cummings, Albert G. (Adm.), ..... October 19, 1882  
 \*Calder, William J., ..... September 20, 1883  
 \*Cook, Frank L., ..... March 17, 1887  
 \*Copelin, Owen M., ..... February 16, 1888  
 \*Clemson, Lloyd C., ..... May 17, 1888  
 \*Covert, Charles E., ..... July 19, 1888  
 \*Collins, James H., ..... September 20, 1888  
 \*Casner, Edmund L., ..... June 19, 1890  
 \*Crist, Orris G., ..... October 20, 1892  
   Corman, Parker E., ..... October 18, 1894  
 \*Cocklin, Dr. Charles C., ..... January 17, 1895  
 \*Cope, John T., ..... November 17, 1898  
 \*Crownshield, B. Frank, ..... January 17, 1901  
   DeWitt, Dr. William R. (Adm.), ..... May 19, 1870  
 \*Demming, Henry C., ..... June 3, 1873  
   Drumheller, Charles (Adm.) [d. August 15, 1900], Nov. 18, 1880  
 \*Donaldson, William M., ..... January 17, 1884  
 \*Dull, Casper, ..... October 17, 1889  
 \*Daron, Edward L., ..... March 15, 1894  
 \*Demming, Benjamin W., ..... March 18, 1897  
 \*Drozdov, Alexander Z., ..... January 18, 1900  
 †Egle, William H., M. D. (Adm.) [d. Feb. 19, 1901], March 29, 1870  
 \*Eby, Maurice C., ..... August 31, 1871  
   Edmund, John, ..... March 21, 1887  
 \*Ebersol, George A., ..... May 16, 1889  
 \*Enney, George W., ..... September 15, 1892  
 \*Egolf, Samuel J., ..... April 26, 1894  
 \*Earnest, Thomas J. (Adm.), ..... September 21, 1899  
 \*Eastlack, Charles C., ..... October 18, 1900  
   Frisch, Barnhart [d. April 30, 1895], ..... June 21, 1870  
   Forrest, Charles E., ..... April 29, 1873

Fortenbaugh, James P. [d. October 14, 1899],	April 16, 1874
Fox, Wilson C. [d. October 8, 1899],	January 20, 1876
*Foltz, Augustus C.,	August 4, 1881
*Fitzgerald, Samuel W.,	February 18, 1886
*Fleming, Samnel W.,	September 16, 1886
Forney, John W. [d. January 20, 1890],	January 20, 1887
*Fellabaum, Henry J.,	June 16, 1887
Fishburn, Rev. W. Haller (Adm.),	November 15, 1888
*Forney, Clayton C.,	May 16, 1889
*Fields, George W.,	October 22, 1890
Fahnestock, William E. [d. July 15, 1896],	June 18, 1891
*Frazer, Edgar K.,	March 24, 1892
*Fletcher, J. Rowe,	October 20, 1892
Fry, William C. [d. July 22, 1896],	November 16, 1893
*Fox, John E.,	June 21, 1895
*Fornwalt, Frank E.,	November 18, 1897
*Fitzgerald, Charles B.,	May 20, 1898
*Fisher, Curtis W.,	June 16, 1898
*Funk, Alfred M.,	April 19, 1900
*Fry, Howard C.,	June 21, 1900
*Fisher, Milton C.,	June 21, 1900
*Foulk, Charlie H.,	February 21, 1901
*Fager, George C., Jr.,	May 16, 1901
*Fetterman, John J.,	April 18, 1901
†Grone, Solomon G. (Adm.) [d. September 22, 1897],	March 29, 1870
*Gastrock, William M.,	November 17, 1870
Gilchrist, Robert M. [d. May 1, 1893],	December 22, 1870
*Germer, John A. C.,	January 25, 1871
*Gregory, Henry,	February 1, 1871
*Gross, Joshua W.,	April 26, 1872
Gemmill, James L. S.,	May 29, 1872
*Gross, Edward Z.,	April 29, 1873
Gross, George A. [d. January 2, 1898],	May 20, 1873
Groff, George M.,	November 24, 1873
Grove, Oliver P. (Adm.),	January 21, 1886
*Gorgas, George A.,	March 17, 1887
Guyon, Lucian J. [d. July 22, 1899],	May 19, 1887
Gerhardt, Henry Barrier,	June 19, 1890
*Goetze, Gustav,	October 16, 1890
*Gauker, Edward,	May 20, 1890
*Gough, Henry W.,	April 16, 1891
*Goho, Stephen O.,	March 22, 1895
*Geisking, Charles,	April 15, 1897
*Gardner, George S.,	April 20, 1899
*Gibbs, James M. (Adm.),	June 21, 1900

- Gerberich, Freeman C., .....approved June 21, 1901  
 Hickok, William O., Jr. [d. October 23, 1881], .....May 31, 1870  
 Hyers, William [d. June 15, 1874], .....November 17, 1870  
 \*Hargest, John J., .....August 31, 1871  
 \*Hess, Hiram W., .....January 9, 1873  
 Herman John C. (Adm.) [d. July 17, 1886], ....December 18, 1873  
 Hodgkins, Joseph, .....June 25, 1874  
 \*Heisey, Daniel H., .....August 20, 1874  
 \*Hamaker, Daniel H., .....September 24, 1874  
 \*Heffelfinger, Edward A., .....March 31, 1878  
 \*Hess, Edwin Hutter, .....May 17, 1883  
 \*Hutter, Francis L., .....February 18, 1886  
 \*Herman, Edwin Stanton, .....May 20, 1886  
 \*Hoffa, John Wilson, .....November 23, 1886  
 \*Hockley, Adam J., .....May 19, 1887  
 \*Handshaw, James O., .....May 19, 1887  
 \*Hawkins, James D., .....July 19, 1887  
 \*Hershey, Dr. Martin L., .....February 27, 1891  
 \*Hutman, George A., .....May 18, 1893  
 \*Holth, Edward, .....March 18, 1894  
 \*Horton, Milton M. (Adm.), .....June 21, 1894  
 \*Hammond, John W., .....September 18, 1894  
 \*Hurlock, W. Spry, .....November 19, 1896  
 \*Hoffman, Calvin J., .....June 16, 1898  
 \*Hassler, Dr. Samuel F., .....June 17, 1898  
 \*Hicks, William L., .....May 17, 1900  
 \*Hamilton, Thomas H., .....November 15, 1900  
 \*Hepford, John W., .....March 21, 1901  
 \*Hershey, Rev. Peter H., .....April 18, 1901  
 \*Heapes, Robert G., .....April 18, 1901  
 \*Heffelman, George W. (Adm.), .....May 16, 1901  
 \*Holmes, Harry L., .....June 24, 1901  
 Jennings, William W. [d. February 28, 1894], .....June 4, 1870  
 \*Johnston, Thomas H., .....June 28, 1870  
 \*Jones, Thomas MacDowell, .....May 16, 1878  
 \*Jacobs, Michael William, .....November 17, 1881  
 Jenkins, Harry C. (Adm.), .....April 18, 1889  
 \*Jennings, William (Adm.), .....March 20, 1890  
 Jennings, Harry, .....March 22, 1894  
 \*Johnston, Robert, .....February 17, 1898  
 \*Johnston, Edgar Paul, .....February 17, 1898  
 \*Jacobson, Morris E., .....April 19, 1900  
 \*Kline, Samuel, .....June 28, 1870  
 \*Kuhn, Amos K., .....June 9, 1870  
 Klidenst, Charles W. [d. December 19, 1887], .....Nov. 10, 1870

- \*Kelley, Henry M., .....December 26, 1872  
 \*Keiser, Joseph T., .....April 13, 1876  
 \*Kuhn, Solomon (Adm.), .....February 16, 1882  
 \*Kelker, Luther Reily, .....May 18, 1882  
 \*Kunkle, George, .....July 21, 1887  
 \*Kurzenknabe, George J., .....March 20, 1890  
 \*Kinter, Samuel W., .....April 17, 1890  
 \*Knisely, Arch. G., .....January 15, 1891  
 \*Kelley, Harry S., .....April 16, 1891  
 \*Kehr, Chas. H., .....March 17, 1892  
   Keeling, Rev. Robert J. (Adm.), .....February 20, 1893  
 \*Kunkel, Dr. George B., .....October 18, 1894  
 \*Kinter, J. Carroll, .....November 15, 1892  
 \*Kreider, E. Caum, .....March 19, 1896  
 \*Kurzenknabe, John E., .....October 20, 1898  
 \*Kline, Rev. Marion Justus, .....November 15, 1900  
   Kauffman, Adam [d. March 21, 1900], .....November 19, 1896  
 \*Kreider, Samuel W., .....April 18, 1901  
 \*Lutz, Isaac D. (Adm.), .....May 19, 1870  
   Lamborn, Elwood, .....November 30, 1875  
 \*Leib, Frank R., .....January 20, 1876  
 Lytle, John A., .....March 23, 1876  
 \*Leyder, James Silas, .....November 17, 1887  
   Lott, John W. [d. November 4, 1897], .....December 15, 1887  
   Leonard, Henry H., .....July 19, 1888  
 \*Lusk, Charles Penrose, .....October 17, 1889  
 \*Lutz, George W., .....November 21, 1889  
   Lenhart, Harry S., .....October 16, 1890  
 \*Lescure, Wm. J., .....May 21, 1891  
 \*Leeds, Albert F., .....January 18, 1894  
 \*Lady, Charles W., .....May 20, 1897  
 \*Lebo, Emanuel N., .....December 20, 1900  
 \*McCann, James, .....June 30, 1870  
   McAarney, Mathias W. (Adm.) [d. Dec. 5, 1900], ..March 21, 1873  
 \*McCarrell, Samuel J. M., .....November 23, 1886  
 \*McKee, Rudolph F., .....March 15, 1894  
 \*McClure, Wm. R., .....June 21, 1895  
 \*McCormick, John L., .....February 18, 1897  
 \*McCann, James P., .....April 21, 1898  
 \*McCall, Carleton C., .....April 20, 1899  
 †\*Maurer, Daniel C. (Adm.), .....March 29, 1870  
 \*Maurer, Charles W., .....May 31, 1870  
   Matlack, Samuel R., .....June 4, 1870  
   Marks, George M., .....June 28, 1870  
   Mahon, William, .....July 17, 1870



Miller, James M. (Adm.),	June 16, 1870
Miller, Nicholas R.,	October 12, 1871
Moyer, John C.,	October 12, 1871
Moore, George W.,	October 12, 1871
Markle, John,	February 29, 1872
Miller, David N. [d. November 26, 1886],	October 24, 1872
Murray, Robert A. [d. March 6, 1877],	September 24, 1874
Moffit, Dr. John W. (Adm.),	April 17, 1873
*Mitchell, Ehrman B.,	February 19, 1880
*Miller, William Bell,	May 15, 1884
Miller, Samuel C.,	October 16, 1884
*Messersmith, James W.,	April 15, 1886
*Maxwell, Oliver Perry,	September 16, 1886
*Metzger, Charles Emory,	February 17, 1887
*Miller, Charles F. (Adm.),	June 16, 1887
*Moffit, Robert H.,	March 20, 1890
*Matchett, John I. (Adm.),	April 17, 1890
*Miller, Wm. A. B.,	May 19, 1892
Miller, John P.,	June 15, 1893
*Morgan, Christian H.,	November 15, 1894
*Montgomery, Harry B.,	February 21, 1895
*Mathias, Geo. M.,	April 16, 1896
*Mumma, John M.,	September 17, 1896
*Messersmith, J. Harry,	November 19, 1896
*Miller, Harry C.,	June 17, 1897
*Miller, James W.,	November 18, 1897
*Moyer, Luther,	May 20, 1898
*Meyers, William K.,	December 15, 1898
*Meixel, C. Lyman,	January 18, 1899
*Morrow, Herbert A.,	October 19, 1899
*Martz, William K. (Adm.),	May 17, 1900
*Mining Charles (Adm.),	March 21, 1901
*McCormick, Walter M.,	June 24, 1901
Neidhamer, John,	August 25, 1870
*Newbaker, John Jay,	January 15, 1885
*Nauss, Christian,	July 19, 1888
Neimann, Henry H.,	June 18, 1891
Nutt, Frank S. [d. May 1, 1896],	October 15, 1891
*Nissley, Isaac L.,	February 17, 1898
*Nicholas, Benjamin F.,	May 20, 1898
*Nissley, John C.,	June 17, 1898
*Napier, Robert W.,	June 21, 1900
*Nissley, Jno. Paul,	February 19, 1891
*Oves, Harry F.,	May 16, 1895
*Oberholtzer, Harvey,	November 21, 1895

*Ober, B. Frank, .....	June 16, 1898
*Olinger, William, .....	December 20, 1900
Pierce, George (Adm.), .....	November 17, 1870
Parkhill, Charles H., .....	May 23, 1872
Patterson, William H. (Adm.), .....	June 20, 1872
Plack, Herman, .....	March 19, 1874
Paul, James L. (Adm.), .....	February 17, 1876
*Poffenberger, Uriah Alfred, .....	November 26, 1879
*Peters, Thomas Sawyer, .....	October 19, 1882
*Pitcairn, Dr. Hugh (Adm.), .....	September 22, 1882
*Poffenberger, Isaac R., .....	May 15, 1884
Piper, James R. (Adm.) [d. January 28, 1894],	December 16, 1886
*Poffenberger, Dr. Albert T., .....	December 16, 1886
*Peters, Dr. Jacob M., .....	January 9, 1890
Pomeroy, Joseph [d. September 24, 1897],	June 19, 1890
*Palmer, LeRue L., .....	October 16, 1890
*Parsons, George B., .....	May 20, 1891
*Phelps, Harvey (Adm.), .....	June 15, 1891
*Patterson, Andrew S., .....	September 20, 1900
*Proud, John (Adm.), .....	October 18, 1900
*Pentz, Charles H., .....	May 16, 1901
*Reed, Peter (Adm.), .....	April 20, 1871
Reed, John H., .....	October 10, 1872
Rebman, Alexander Watson, .....	February 16, 1882
Riley, Harry M., .....	November 15, 1888
*Robinson, Thomas B., .....	April 19, 1888
*Robinson, James E., .....	November 15, 1888
*Reif, Fulmer J., .....	June 20, 1889
Robinson, George M. [d. January 29, 1891],	November 21, 1889
*Rupp, Charles L., .....	June 19, 1890
*Ridgway, Frank, .....	October 16, 1890
*Roberts, George, .....	December 20, 1891
*Rowe, George A. L., .....	May 18, 1893
*Rudy, C. Day, .....	June 20, 1894
*Roberts, William B. (Adm.), .....	May 19, 1898
*Rudy, Jonas M., .....	February 15, 1900
*Rohm, Edward L., .....	February 21, 1901
Rankin, Edmund B., .....	approved June 21, 1901
†Schrivver, Cornelius (Adm.) [d. December 30, 1894],	March 29, 1870
Smull, John A. (Adm.) [d. July 10, 1879],	May 19, 1870
Singer, Jacob (Adm.), .....	May 19, 1870
Stuart, William P. (Adm.), .....	May 19, 1870
Simon, Luther M., .....	June 4, 1870
Shaffer, William Stowe [d. September 30, 1900],	June 9, 1870
*Shaffer, William Henry, .....	June 21, 1870
Schlayer, Andrew [d. February 29, 1892],	June 21, 1870

Simmons, George W. [d. April 4, 1889],	September 8, 1870
*Stoever, Jacob M.,	September 29, 1870
*Schlayer, Jacob F.,	October 13, 1870
Smithe, Morris [d. December 26, 1879],	December 14, 1870
Sturgeon, Henry A. (Adm.) [d. December 7, 1889],	April 20, 1871
*Sayers, John W.,	May 23, 1872
Stewart, Harry M.,	September 26, 1872
*Small, Charles H.,	April 16, 1874
*Strominger, Frank,	July 30, 1874
*Stewart, Henry J. (Adm.),	May 20, 1880
Steinmann, Thompson Mitchell,	March 17, 1881
*Schriver, Charles Cornelius,	May 18, 1882
Speel, Alexander Ramsey,	July 20, 1882
Saunders, John Miller [d. October 2, 1899],	January 18, 1883
Shisler, Josephus [d. November 18, 1891],	October 18, 1883
*Stone, Thomas C.,	October 16, 1884
*Stoey, John R.,	November 20, 1884
Stouffer, Daniel H. [d. October 29, 1895],	March 18, 1886
*Saul, Joseph M.,	May 20, 1886
*Santo, Jacob M.,	June 17, 1886
*Swartz, John R.,	March 17, 1887
*Shaffner, John J.,	March 17, 1887
Sunday, John Andrew [d. November 24, 1892],	September 20, 1888
*Sible, Eugene M.,	October 23, 1888
Smith, John Christopher,	June 20, 1889
*Skeen, William E.,	November 20, 1889
*Stouffer, William S.,	January 9, 1890
*Seitz, Daniel S.,	April 17, 1890
*Sweigart, Isaac B.,	April 30, 1890
*Smith, John W.,	January 15, 1891
*Snyder, David F.,	February 19, 1891
Sassaman, Oliver L.,	April 9, 1891
*Stackpole, Edward J.,	October 15, 1891
*Shammo, Chris. A.,	June 16, 1892
*Shelly, Edwin R.,	October 19, 1893
Singley, Rev. Wm. H. (Adm.),	November 16, 1893
*Smith, Fred. J.	May 17, 1894
*Scott, Robert (Adm.),	May 16, 1895
*Smith, Charlie B.,	February 20, 1896
*Shaar, Jacob,	March 19, 1896
*Stroh, Charles C.,	November 19, 1896
*Storey, J. Wilbert,	June 17, 1897
*Steward, Karl,	December 16, 1897
*Swiler, David H. (Adm.),	January 20, 1898
*Strominger, Ralph,	March 16, 1899

- \*Snavelly, Cyrns, .....April 20, 1899  
 \*Smiley, Claude M., .....January 18, 1900  
 \*Springer, George N., .....December 20, 1900  
 \*Snyder, William S. (Adm.), .....March 21, 1901  
 \*Schlegel, Rev. H. Franklin,.....June 24, 1901  
 Thomas, William H. [d. June 10, 1898], .....September 26, 1872  
 \*Tomlinson, John Kinzer (Adm.), .....March 17, 1881  
 Taylor, Emanuel (Adm.) [d. September 29, 1898]. ....May 19, 1892  
 \*Usaw, Melancthon, .....December 21, 1891  
 \*Vallerchamp, Dr. John, .....May 19, 1870  
 Vandling, John S. [d. August 30, 1889], .....August 9, 1891  
 †Wilson, John F. (Adm.) [d. August 30, 1880], .....March 29, 1870  
 \*Witter, Albert A. (Adm.), .....June 15, 1871  
 Weitzell, Warren W. [d. November 20, 1890], September 21, 1875  
 Wynn, John (Adm.) [d. May 1, 1885], .....August 17, 1876  
 Whiting, Augustus H. (Adm.), .....July 15, 1880  
 \*Wikel, Wilde Wildey, .....September 15, 1881  
 \*Wickersham, Frank B. (Adm.), .....December 16, 1886  
 \*Walter, Dr. Harry B., .....July 19, 1888  
 \*Welsh, Robert C., .....October 23, 1888  
 \*Wallace, E. Frank (Adm.), .....February 21, 1889  
 Wills, Arthur J. (Adm.), .....July 18, 1889  
 \*Walton, Allen K., .....September 19, 1889  
 \*Weidner, Theodore A., .....January 9, 1890  
 \*Wallace, George M., .....March 19, 1891  
 \*Whiteside, John Elton, .....April 28, 1892  
 \*Weakley, Charles S. (Adm.), .....April 21, 1892  
 \*Witman, W. Frank, .....June 16, 1892  
 Wright, Dr. William E., .....June 16, 1892  
 Wiegman, David H., .....June 15, 1893  
 Weidner, William A., .....February 15, 1894  
 \*Williams, John C., .....October 18, 1894  
 \*Wickersham, Oscar G., .....December 21, 1894  
 \*Wharton, Richard M. H., .....December 19, 1895  
 \*Warren, Louis A., .....March 19, 1896  
 \*Wells, Edwin C., .....December 18, 1896  
 \*Witmyer, John A. (Adm.), .....March 18, 1897  
 \*Wensell, John C., .....January 18, 1900  
 \*Workman, Joshua L., .....January 18, 1900  
 \*Weiss, John H. (Adm.), .....March 15, 1900  
 \*Wheeler, John E., .....June 21, 1900  
 \*Winters, Joseph C., .....June 24, 1901  
 \*York, Henry (Adm.), .....July 15, 1875  
 Yontz, William H. H. [d. January 6, 1899], .....July 19, 1877  
 Young, John Wesley [d. June 22, 1895], .....March 20, 1879

Young, Amos W. (Adm.), .....	January 17, 1884
*Yingst, Fred W. (Adm.), .....	August 18, 1887
*Yount, Chas. E., .....	June 18, 1891
*Yost, Charles H., .....	March 17, 1892
†*Ziegler, John H. (Adm.), .....	March 29, 1870
*Zortman, Daniel, .....	June 4, 1870
*Zollinger, George C., .....	March 19, 1874
*Zimmerman, George Z., .....	November 20, 1896
*Zimmerman, Peter S. (Adm.), .....	March 19, 1896
*Zimmerman, Charles J., .....	April 19, 1900

## CHAPTER XXII.

PRINCE EDWIN LODGE, NO. 486, MIDDLETOWN, PA.

Warranted, .....December 27, 5870  
 Constituted, .....March 27, 5871

### OFFICERS.

#### *Masters and Wardens.*

<p>March 27, 1871—                      Joseph H. Nisley, .....W. M.                      Seymour Raymond, ....S. W.                      George H. Lenhart, ....J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1872—                      Joseph H. Nisley, .....W. M.                      Seymour Raymond, ....S. W.                      George H. Lenhart, ....J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1873—                      George H. Lenhart, ....W. M.                      Daniel J. Hoke, .....S. W.                      Simon C. Peters, .....J. W.</p> <p>December 30, 1874—                      Daniel J. Hoke, .....W. M.                      Simon C. Peters, .....S. W.                      Hiram B. Draucher, ....J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1875—                      Simon C. Peters, .....W. M.                      Hiram B. Draucher, ....S. W.                      Ephraim B. Cobaugh, ...J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1876—                      Hiram B. Draucher, ...W. M.                      Ephraim B. Cobaugh, ..S. W.                      Henry C. Raymond, ....J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1877—                      Ephraim B. Cobaugh, ..W. M.                      Henry C. Raymond, ....S. W.                      George W. Eitele, .....J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1878—                      Henry C. Raymond, ....W. M.                      George W. Eitele, .....S. W.                      Cyrus Dyer, .....J. W.</p>	<p>December 27, 1879—                      George W. Eitele, ....W. M.                      Cyrus Dyer, .....S. W.                      Chas. W. Raymond, ....J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1880—                      Cyrus Dyer, .....W. M.                      Chas. W. Raymond, ....S. W.                      James S. Young, .....J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1881—                      Chas. W. Raymond, ....W. M.                      James S. Young, .....S. W.                      Joseph F. Raymond, ....J. W.</p> <p>January 22, 1883—                      James S. Young, .....W. M.                      Joseph F. Raymond, ....S. W.                      Henry B. Campbell, ....J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1883—                      Joseph F. Raymond, ...W. M.                      Henry B. Campbell, ....S. W.                      James H. Nicely, .....J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1884—                      Henry B. Campbell, ...W. M.                      James H. Nicely, .....S. W.                      John Wood, .....J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1885—                      James H. Nicely, .....W. M.                      Jno. Wood, .....S. W.                      Frank Z. Fisher, .....J. W.</p> <p>December 27, 1886—                      John Wood, .....W. M.                      Frank Z. Fisher, .....S. W.                      John N. Fratts, .....J. W.</p>
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December 27, 1887—	December 27, 1896—
John Wood, .....W. M.	John F. Fritz, .....W. M.
Frank Z. Fisher, .....S. W.	Wm. M. Shull, .....S. W.
John H. Fratts, .....J. W.	Chas. E. Longenecker, ..J. W.
December 27, 1888—	December 27, 1897—
Frank Z. Fisher, .....W. M.	Wm. M. Shull, .....W. M.
John H. Fratts, .....S. W.	Benj. K. Booser, .....S. W.
Jacob D. Steel, .....J. W.	Harry G. Garrett, .....J. W.
January 6, 1890—	December 27, 1898—
Frank Z. Fisher— .....W. M.	Benj. K. Booser, .....W. M.
John H. Fratts, .....S. W.	Chas. E. Longenecker, ..S. W.
Jacob D. Steel, .....J. W.	George A. Gardner, .....J. W.
December 27, 1890—	December 27, 1899—
John H. Fratts, .....W. M.	Chas. E. Longenecker, W. M.
Edward M. Raymond, ..S. W.	George A. Gardner, .....S. W.
John H. Frank, .....J. W.	S. Clayton Stecher, ....J. W.
December 27, 1891—	December 1900—
Edward M. Raymond, ..W. M.	George A. Gardner, ....W. M.
John H. Frank, .....S. W.	S. Clayton Stecher, ....S. W.
David H. Barnhill, .....J. W.	Philip C. Elberti, .....J. W.
December 27, 1892—	<i>Treasurers:</i>
John H. Frank, .....W. M.	James Young, .....1871
David H. Barnhill, .....S. W.	John E. Carmany, .....1872
Chas. G. Campbell, .....J. W.	Joseph H. Nisley, .....1873-1896
December 27, 1893—	Isaac K. Longnecker, ..1896—
David H. Barnhill, .....W. M.	
Chas. G. Campbell, .....S. W.	<i>Secretaries:</i>
John A. Borland, .....J. W.	Walter H. Kendig, .....1871
December 27, 1894—	Blanchard H. Benner, .1872-1875
Chas. G. Campbell, ....W. M.	Christian Bowers, ....1875-1878
John F. Fritz, .....S. W.	Jas. H. Nicely, 1878-1883, 1889-96
Christian H. Cobaugh, ..J. W.	John A. Borland, .....1883-1885
December 26, 1895—	Jacob D. Steel, .....1885-1888
John F. Fritz, .....W. M.	Marlin L. Holloway, ..1888-1889
Christian H. Cobaugh, ..S. W.	David H. Barnhill, ....1896-1899
Wm. M. Shull, .....J. W.	Frank Z. Fisher, .....1899—

## MEMBERS.

† Charter members.

\* Present members.

Allen, John E. (Adm.), .....	May 1, 1871
*Andrews, Jacob, .....	August 24, 1874
*Ackerman, Geo. A., .....	March 2, 1891
*Ardaline, Charles, .....	November 7, 1892

- \*Auner, Henry, .....January 1, 1894  
 Benner, Blanchard H., .....May 1, 1871  
 Beane, William H. [d. November 8, 1899], .....July 31, 1871  
 Benner, William K., .....August 28, 1871  
 \*Buser, Israel V., .....August 28, 1871  
 \*Bair, Israel B., .....June 9, 1873  
 Bowers, Christian, .....November 23, 1874  
 \*Baumbach, Adam, .....June 6, 1881  
 Brinser, Christian L., .....July 11, 1881  
 \*Baumbach, Valentine, .....May 21, 1883  
 Borland, John A., .....June 18, 1883  
 \*Brown, Lucien B., .....January 26, 1885  
 †Benson, Robert (Adm.), .....December 26, 1887  
 Beachler, John H., .....July 2, 1888  
 \*Barnhill, David H., .....March 4, 1889  
 \*Booser, Benj. K., .....May 2, 1892  
 Berstler, Joshua B., .....September 3, 1900  
 †Cobaugh, Geo. A. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871  
 †Cobaugh, Ephram B. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871  
 †\*Campbell, Joseph, .....March 27, 1871  
 Cobaugh, John H. (Adm.), .....May 11, 1871  
 Carmany, John E. [d. July 21, 1896], .....June 19, 1871  
 \*Campbell, Henry B., .....May 12, 1879  
 \*Cobaugh, John E., .....February 19, 1883  
 Campbell, John J., .....April 7, 1884  
 Cobaugh, Christian H., .....August 4, 1890  
 Craig, Harvey J. [d. July 4, 1893], .....January 4, 1892  
 \*Cobaugh, Theo. L., .....May 1, 1893  
 \*Campbell, Chas. G., .....March 2, 1891  
 †\*Draugher, Hiram B. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871  
 Dyer, Cyrus, .....July 21, 1873  
 \*Downs, Tom., .....September 1, 1873  
 \*Demmy, Edward K., .....June 5, 1876  
 Detweiler, David A. [d. July, 1893], .....October 7, 1878  
 \*Dehart, Milton R., .....October 3, 1892  
 \*Detweiler, Jacob R. L., .....March 6, 1899  
 \*Ettle, Henry, .....June 26, 1871  
 Ettle, Geo. W. [d. December 25, 1897], .....April 22, 1872  
 Ettle, Geo. S. [d. November 19, 1894], .....April 7, 1884  
 Emminger, Martin Luther [d. March 28, 1893], .....April 11, 1884  
 \*Enders, Nelson, .....November 28, 1887  
 \*Elberti, Philip C., .....January 1, 1894  
 \*Ettle, Philip S., .....April 2, 1897  
 \*Ebersole, Chas. A., .....January 3, 1898  
 Fletcher, Joseph A. (Adm.), .....July 21, 1873



- \*Fratts, John H., .....December 18, 1882  
 \*Fisher, Frank Z., .....February 19, 1883  
 French, Ballard B., .....September 26, 1887  
 \*Frank, John H., .....November 28, 1887  
 \*Fisher, Walter R., .....May 6, 1889  
 \*Fritz, John F., .....April 7, 1890  
 Grimes, James, .....July 21, 1873  
 \*Garrett, Harry G. (Adm.), .....November 6, 1893  
 \*Greenawalt, Geo. F., .....October 7, 1895  
 \*Gardner, Geo. A., .....September 6, 1897  
 \*Garver, Harry V. B., .....June 6, 1898  
 †\*Hake, Daniel J. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871  
 †Hublely, James J. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871  
 \*Hummel, Alfred, .....June 26, 1871  
 Henderson, James B. (Adm.), .....November 3, 1873  
 \*Hemperly, W. Scott, .....February 23, 1880  
 \*Hipple, Henry Jr., .....August 24, 1885  
 \*Holloway, Martin L., .....December 6, 1886  
 \*Heicher, Truman N., .....December 6, 1886  
 \*Hartz, Henry, .....February 2, 1891  
 \*Hendricks, William R., .....November 4, 1895  
 \*Hummel, Elwood F., .....November 2, 1896  
 †Kendig, Walter H. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871  
 Kyle, John A., .....June 25, 1877  
 Kauffman, Walter H., .....December 18, 1882  
 \*Kline, Henry H., .....November 28, 1887  
 \*Keifer, Charles M., .....July 5, 1897  
 †Lenhart, Geo. H. (Adm.) [d. August 21, 1885], .....March 27, 1871  
 Landis, Felix, .....August 12, 1872  
 Lingle, John C., .....June 25, 1885  
 \*Lenhart, Horace A., .....May 6, 1889  
 Landis, Geo. C., .....March 2, 1891  
 \*Longenecker, Isaac K., .....October 3, 1892  
 \*Longenecker, Chas. E., .....October 2, 1893  
 \*Leidig, Charles E., .....April 2, 1900  
 †Montgomery, Thomas (Adm.) [d. Sept. 9, 1890], .....March 27, 1871  
 †Meily, Henry J. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871  
 Miller, Wilson P., .....August 16, 1875  
 Miller, Calvin, .....May 6, 1890  
 McCreary, Elish, .....October 3, 1881  
 \*McNeal, Milliard Y., .....May 6, 1890  
 \*Matheson, Chas. P., .....June 5, 1899  
 †\*Nisley, Joseph H. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871  
 †Nisley, Jacob L. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871  
 Nisley, Isaac B. (Adm.), .....January 29, 1872

- Nisley, John H., .....July 21, 1873  
 Nicely, James H. [d. October 14, 1894], .....June 14, 1875  
 \*Nicely, Albert T., .....January 7, 1884  
 †\*Peters, Simon C. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871  
 \*Peters, Benjamin S., .....June 17, 1872  
 Peters, Jerome G., .....April 7, 1884  
 Raymond, Seymour [d. January 15, 1886], .....March 27, 1871  
 †Rife, Henry J. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871  
 \*Rife, John W., .....May 1, 1871  
 Raymond, Henry C. [d. April 25, 1887], .....June 19, 1871  
 Rife, Jacob F. (Adm.), .....December 27, 1871  
 Rider, Jacob S., .....February 26, 1872  
 Reichman, Gustave, .....August 24, 1874  
 Raymond, Charles Wesley, .....October 22, 1877  
 \*Raymond, Joseph F., .....May 12, 1879  
 Raush, Augustus [d. December 18, 1886], .....January 30, 1882  
 Raymond, James K. [d. March 3, 1891], .....November 3, 1884  
 \*Raiser, Albert, .....January 18, 1886  
 Raymond, Edward M., .....April 4, 1887  
 Rupp, Henry B. [d. August 27, 1900], .....December 2, 1889  
 Rehrer, Henry L., .....August 4, 1890  
 Russel, Geo. D. [d. December 3, 1890], .....September 1, 1890  
 \*Raymond, Robert P., .....March 2, 1891  
 \*Romberger, Daniel M., .....March 5, 1900  
 \*Snyder, Samuel, .....June 21, 1871  
 Stock, Solomon (Adm.), .....October 6, 1873  
 Stehman, Henry C. [d. February, 1893], .....May 12, 1879  
 \*Selser, Samuel S. (Adm.), .....August 8, 1881  
 \*Sutcliff, Alfred, .....July 2, 1888  
 \*Steel, James D., .....June 25, 1885  
 \*Stacks, Alvin A., .....April 7, 1890  
 \*Staley, Frederick W., .....May 4, 1891  
 \*Sourbeer, Milton M., .....April 4, 1892  
 \*Shull, William M., .....January 1, 1894  
 \*Starr, John W., .....May 7, 1894  
 \*Stecher, S. Clayton, .....December 7, 1896  
 \*Schwan, Gustavus A., .....February 1, 1897  
 Shope, Henry M., .....June 5, 1899  
 \*Thomas, Abel, .....July 2, 1883  
 †Witman, John A. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871  
 \*Wall, Richard, .....October 6, 1873  
 \*Wood, John, .....October 15, 1883  
 \*Woodside, Daniel E. E., .....September 26, 1887  
 \*Wall, Charles A., .....October 3, 1892  
 \*Wolf, Franklin, .....November 4, 1895

- \*Wright, William H., .....December 4, 1899  
 †Young, James (Adm.) [d. May 4, 1895], .....March 27, 1871  
 †Young, Redsecker I. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871  
 †Young, Delanson (Adm.) [d. March 31, 1872], .....March 27, 1871  
 Young, James S. [d. October 10, 1886], .....December 17, 1877  
 \*Young, S. Cameron, .....January 2, 1882  
 \*Yetter, Samuel L., .....January 2, 1882  
 †Zeigler, Chas. H. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871  
 †\*Zeigler, George M. (Adm.), .....March 27, 1871

## CHAPTER XXIII.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 570, WICONISCO, PA.

Warranted, .....March 14, 5887  
 Constituted, .....June 20, 5887

### OFFICERS.

#### *Masters and Wardens.*

<p>1887—                      Lewis M. Neiffer, .....W. M.                      W. H. Clay Keen, .....S. W.                      J. Walter Park, M. D., J. W.</p> <p>1888—                      W. H. Clay Keen, .....W. M.                      J. Walter Park, M. D., S. W.                      Barnet H. Karper, .....J. W.</p> <p>1889—                      W. H. Clay Keen, .....W. M.                      J. Walter Park, .....S. W.                      Leopold Marks, .....J. W.</p> <p>1890—                      Leopold Marks, .....W. M.                      E. Lane Schofield, M.D., S. W.                      Harper T. Bressler, ....J. W.</p> <p>1891—                      J. Walter Park, M. D., W. M.                      Harper T. Bressler, ....S. W.                      Fred G. Kniley, .....J. W.</p> <p>1892—                      Harper T. Bressler, ....W. M.                      Fred G. Kniley, .....S. W.                      Milton F. Moyer, .....J. W.</p> <p>1893—                      Fred G. Kniley, .....W. M.                      Milton F. Moyer, .....S. W.                      Lewis K. Diefenderfer, ..J. W.</p> <p>1894—                      Milton F. Moyer, .....W. M.                      Lewis K. Diefenderfer, ..S. W.                      John R. Lefever, M. D., J. W.</p>	<p>1895—                      Lewis K. Diefenderfer, W. M.                      John R. Lefever, M. D., S. W.                      Daniel H. Fegley, .....J. W.</p> <p>1896—                      John R. Lefever, M. D., W. M.                      Daniel H. Fegley, .....S. W.                      John F. Heberling, .....J. W.</p> <p>1897—                      Daniel H. Fegley, .....W. M.                      John F. Heberling, .....S. W.                      William T. Evans, .....J. W.</p> <p>1898—                      John F. Heberling, ....W. M.                      William T. Evans, .....S. W.                      Monroe D. Lehr, M. D., J. W.</p> <p>1899—                      William T. Evans, ....W. M.                      Monroe D. Lehr, M. D., S. W.                      Isaac Mossop, .....J. W.</p> <p>1900—                      Monroe D. Lehr, M. D., W. M.                      Isaac Mossop, .....S. W.                      William Blanning, .....J. W.</p> <p>1901—                      Isaac Mossop, .....W. M.                      William Blanning, .....S. W.                      George W. McIlhenney, J. W.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Treasurers:</i></p> <p>Leopold Marks, .....1887-1888                      John Chester, .....1888-1891 .</p>
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Lewis K. Diefenderfer, 1891-1892	<i>Secretaries.</i>
John J. Nutt, .....1892-1893	Charles P. Sweeny, ....1887-1889
Charles F. Long, .....1893-1894	John H. Botdorf, .....1889-1900
Milton F. Moyer, .....1894—	Frederick G. Kniley, ...1900—

## MEMBERS.

† Charter members.

\* Present members.

*Adams, Mahlon K., .....	January 1, 1901
†Brallier, Dr. J. Lydia (Adm.) [d. March 30, 1901], .....	June 20, 1887
*Bressler, Harper T., .....	August 30, 1887
*Botdorf, John H., .....	February 23, 1888
*Burkhart, Otto C., .....	October 21, 1890
*Basehore, Chester C., .....	January 12, 1892
*Bond, Thomas, .....	October 29, 1895
*Bressler, Henry A., .....	June 23, 1896
*Bond, George, .....	December 15, 1896
*Blanning, William, .....	April 13, 1897
†Christman, Dr. Charles D. (Adm.), .....	June 20, 1887
†Chester, John (Adm.), .....	June 20, 1887
†Carl, Jeremiah R. (Adm.), .....	June 20, 1887
*Carl, Lincoln C., .....	August 2, 1887
*Cox, Samuel C., .....	April 9, 1889
*Cook, Oscar R., .....	September 3, 1889
*Crook, Stephen L., .....	June 8, 1897
*Clarkson, John J. (Adm.), .....	May 28, 1901
†Diefenderfer, Geo. C. (Adm.), .....	June 20, 1887
†Durbin, James C. (Adm.), .....	June 20, 1887
†Durbin, Joseph W. (Adm.), .....	June 20, 1887
*Diefenderfer, Lewis K., .....	January 15, 1889
*Dornheim, Henry G., .....	November 13, 1894
*Daniel, Aaron, .....	March 5, 1895
*Douden, Frederick J. (Adm.), .....	December 31, 1895
*Durbin, William J., .....	January 23, 1896
*Day, Richard W., .....	January 28, 1896
*Dando, Thomas, .....	May 8, 1900
*Edwards, Cradoc, .....	May 22, 1888
*Edmonds, William T., .....	April 29, 1890
*Evans, William T., .....	February 13, 1894
*Eby, John H., .....	June 28, 1898
*Evans, David, .....	March 28, 1901
†Foster, J. Frank, .....	June 20, 1887
*Feindt, Henry, .....	August 2, 1887
*Feagley, David H., .....	October 21, 1890

Feidt, Wilson W. (Adm.),	April 20, 1901
Garman, Jonas H.,	August 2, 1887
Gay, Harry S.,	September 27, 1887
*Geist, Willoby F.,	October 17, 1899
*Hensel, Harper L. G.,	August 2, 1887
*Heberling, J. Frank,	September 18, 1888
*Hoke, Ira M.,	November 13, 1888
*Hoffman, E. Harper,	September 11, 1894
*Hensel, H. Curtis,	June 12, 1900
*Jennings, Francis H.,	May 15, 1894
†Karper, Barnet H. (Adm.),	June 20, 1887
†Keen, W. H. Clay (Adm.),	June 20, 1887
*Keen, Ambrose E. G.,	August 9, 1887
*Kniley, Fred. G.,	April 24, 1888
*Kean, George S. J.,	September 4, 1900
*Lefever, Dr. John R.,	June 11, 1889
*Lehr, Dr. Monroe D.,	July 9, 1889
*Long, Charles F.,	September 23, 1890
*Laudenslager, John A.,	November 10, 1891
*Lebo, Daniel F.,	April 13, 1897
*Lambert, William J.,	November 9, 1897
*Lebo, Amos,	June 28, 1899
*Lebo, Arthur E.,	September 4, 1900
*Marks, Leopold,	June 20, 1887
Matter, Emanuel T. [d. October 30, 1895],	June 20, 1887
†Moyer, Milton F. (Adm.),	June 20, 1887
*McIlhenny, George W.,	August 9, 1887
*Miller, Samuel (Adm.),	August 30, 1887
*Myers, Robert L.,	November 5, 1889
*Miller, Jacob M.,	February 9, 1892
*Martz, Richard F.,	January 16, 1894
*Mossop, Isaac (Adm.),	February 25, 1896
*Miller, Henry J.,	October 5, 1897
*Moyer, William O.,	October 5, 1897
*Moyer, Charles P.,	December 27, 1897
*Metz, Harry G.,	April 30, 1901
Miller, Samuel H.,	approved May 28, 1901
†Neiffer, Lewis M. (Adm.),	June 20, 1887
†Nutt, Dr. John J. (Adm.),	June 20, 1887
†Park, Dr. J. Walter (Adm.),	June 20, 1887
†Powell, William H. (Adm.),	June 20, 1887
*Parfet, George W. (Adm.),	September 6, 1892
*Price, Charles J.,	December 27, 1897
*Reiff, John S.,	February 23, 1888
*Row, James P.,	April 12, 1892

*Raker, Palmer W., .....	June 7, 1892
*Rowbottom, Rev. Thomas W., .....	December 27, 1899
†Sweeney, Charles P. (Adm.), .....	June 20, 1887
†Schofield, Dr. E. Lane (Adm.) [d. Nov. 19, 1893], ....	June 20, 1887
†Smith, William H. (Adm.) [d. January 2, 1890], .....	June 20, 1887
*Saussaman, John W., .....	September 27, 1887
*Stites, Dr. George M., .....	April 29, 1890
*Schoffstall, H. Grant, .....	November 5, 1889
*Stroup, Michael E., .....	April 2, 1901
*Thompson, Alexander S., .....	August 30, 1887
*Thompson, James C., .....	December 27, 1897
†Workman, Levi (Adm.), .....	June 20, 1887
†Workman, John F. (Adm.), .....	June 20, 1887
*Wentz, Christian, .....	November 13, 1888
*Weidel, Jacob (Adm.), .....	April 25, 1894
*Yoder, C. William E., .....	August 7, 1887





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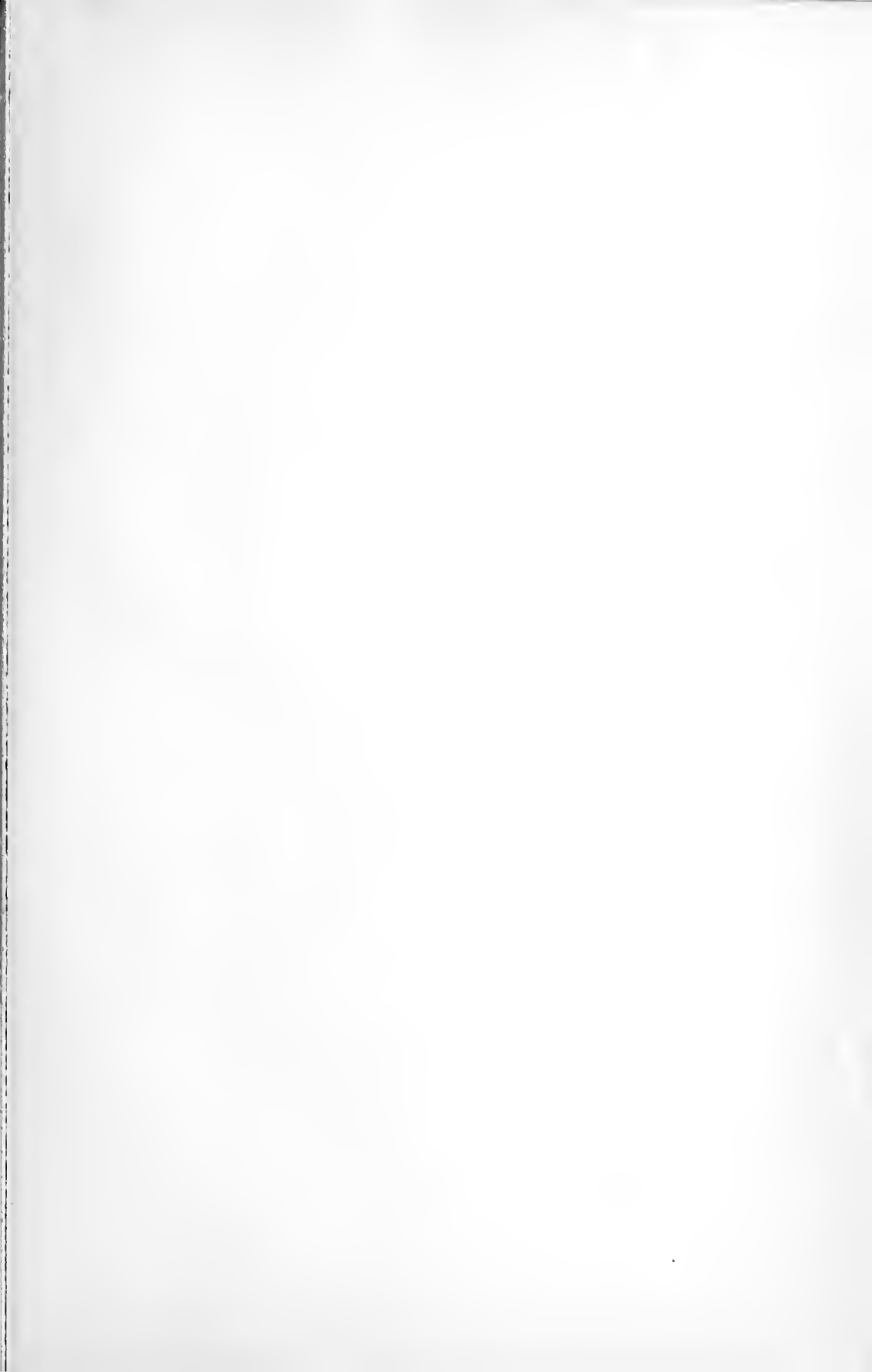
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