

One Hundred Years of
Masonry
In the Oranges

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NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, ORANGE, N. J.

Corner Stone Laid June 24, 1886. Dedicated November 16, 1887.

One Hundred Years of
Masonry
In the Oranges

1809-1909

By G. HOWLETT DAVIS

Published in Connection with
The Centennial Anniversary of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M.,
of Orange, N. J.

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LODGE ROOM, UNION LODGE, No. 11, 1909.

PREFACE.

In anticipation of the Centennial celebration of Union Lodge, the office of Historian was regularly created, three years ago, and the honor of the office was conferred upon me.

Since my election, data have been collected from every possible and conceivable source, including Masonic, general, special and local histories, reports and minutes of the Grand and local Lodges, newspaper files, Court House and other records, deeds, personal diaries, etc.

Much valuable information was obtained through personal interviews with the oldest living members, who covered facts within their memory and such as had been imparted to them by their ancestors and prior members.

In grateful acknowledgment of their aid in the collection of reliable data for this history, I mention the names of those brethren of St. Johns, Corinthian, Hope and Union and other Lodges who have been especially helpful: William P. Condit, Thomas O. Ayres, Stuart C. Smith, David L. Pierson, Charles Starr, Adolph Vogel, Allen M. Hird, and last, but not least, I must acknowledge the untiring and intelligent services of Brother Louis M. Sanders, who read nearly all of my original MSS. and acted as my advisor and critic.

The perusal of the Lodge records, running back a hundred years, was in itself a task; but how to select from the great mass of data collected such material as would prove interesting and instructive and arrange that selected in comprehensive and readable form, has proved a herculean undertaking for one who is neither a writer of history by profession nor by natural endowments.

Having chosen to write up this history in narrative form, I thought it might add both zest and interest to preface the period,

which it is supposed to cover in more or less detail by a brief statement of the origin, divisions, object and actual accomplishments of Freemasonry.

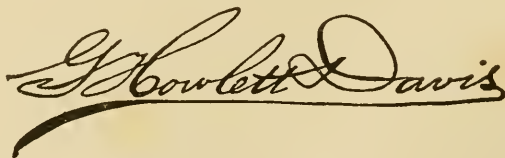
The title chosen for this brief historical narration obligates me to interweave a history of the Oranges with that of Masonry, and in fact it would be impossible to write a true history of one without embodying the other, because the original founders and builders of the Oranges were mostly Masons, as will be apparent upon even a cursory examination of the extensive roster of names herein given.

One of the chapters also recites some historical facts concerning our Brother Mason, General George Washington, particularizing only such incidents as occurred during the Revolutionary War, and which had a direct or indirect bearing upon the Oranges and the formation of Union Lodge therein, and upon its original members and their descendants and followers.

Owing to the multitudinous sources from which I have gathered the data for this history, I have found it necessary to erase many recitals of references, as they formed too frequent interjections.

I shall feel fully repaid for my labors if this history proves instrumental in increasing the reverence of any brother Mason for, or decreasing any prejudice entertained by others against, our ancient and most honorable Order.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "G. Howlett Davis". The signature is written in dark ink and features a prominent, sweeping underline that extends across the width of the name.

Historian, Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M.



G. HOWLETT DAVIS.

Raised in Union Lodge May 28, 1903.

Historian, 1906-1909.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF FREEMASONRY.

Ethnology carries the probable origin of Masonry back to the building, by Bezaleel and Aholiab, of "that most glorious Tent or Tabernacle wherein the divine Schechinalh vouchsafed a special residence." Some even allege that "this most beautiful piece of architecture according to the pattern that God had shown to Moses on the Mount" was afterwards the model of King Solomon's Temple, the building of which latter marks the accepted era of Masonry, designated as Anno Lucis—the year of Light.

Mythology, supported by some facts of Scripture and ancient and mediæval history, as well as by physical evidences, uncovered by exhaustive investigation and research among the ruins of centuries-old temples, crypts, etc., teaches us that at the building of King Solomon's temple, four thousand years before Christ, there were no fewer than three thousand six hundred Master Masons, eighty thousand Fellow Craftsmen and seventy thousand laborers employed. They were all under the immediate direction of our ancient Operative Grand Master, Hiram Abif. On the evening of the sixth day of each week their work was inspected.

On the same day and hour, King Solomon, accompanied by his confidential officers, repaired to the Middle Chamber to meet them, and suffered none to enter except such as were in possession of certain signs, grips and words previously established in identification of those who had proved their skill and worthiness; and, after simply admonishing as to the reverence due the great and sacred name of Deity, suffered them to depart in peace until the time should arrive to commence the following week's work.

The doctrines of psychical identity, when applied by one learned in the rituals, legends and allegory of modern Masonry, and Masonry as practiced under divers names by ancient craftsmen and guilds, prove the connection of the Order with and its transmission through the Pythagoreans, the Eleusinians, the Essenes, and the Carmathites and Fedavi (the mystic Rationalists of Islam).

Masons of to-day are in possession of the same mystic signs, grips and words as were the ancient brethren, and they are still, after the lapse of more than fifty-one centuries, meeting in concourse at regular periods and submitting themselves to the inspection of their Master. Those who prove unworthy at any time are expelled from the ancient and honorable Order, as in ancient times.

Some further facts regarding the antiquity of Masonry may be gathered from the following extracts from a sermon preached in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on December 28, 1778—over one hundred and thirty years ago—in the presence of General George Washington, who was then a Master Mason. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Brother William Smith and was afterwards printed and dedicated “To His Excellency, George Washington, Esq., General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of North America.”

Our Masonic brother, George Washington, listened with mingled feelings, no doubt, as he thought of the terrible responsibilities then upon his shoulders, of bringing a new Nation upon the earth. This gives especial emphasis to the reading of the following words in these days by all brother Masons and other seekers of the truth.

“These are fundamental Principles, and Practices of immutable Obligation in our Society. Flowing from the Fountain-head of Antiquity, they have roll’d down to us, in pure and uncorrupted Streams, through the Channels of Time; and, we trust, will still roll, broader and deeper, until the dread Order of this Terrestrial Fabrick shall be consummated in the endless Order of Eternity. While we draw from such sacred Sources, our true Member, as in Times past, so likewise now and in Times to come, in different Climes and Ages, shall be able to silence ‘the Tribe of Scorners:’ and to convince them that the only Qualities we wish to honor are those which form good Men and good Citizens; and the only Buildings we seek to raise, are Temples for Virtue and Dungeons for Vice.

“The other Societies of this World—Empires, Kingdoms and Commonwealth—being of less perfect Constitutions, have been of less permanent Duration. Although Men have busied themselves, thro’ all Ages, in forming and reforming them, in casting down and building up; yet still their Labours have been vain! The



WILLIAM BROWN WILLIAMS.

Entered February 6, 1827; Passed February 20, 1827; Raised March 13, 1827. Worshipful Master, 1856.

Reason was—hear it and be wise, ye Builders of the present Day—the Reason was, that they daub'd with untemper'd Mortar, and admitted into their Structures the base, discordant, heterogeneous Materials of Pride, Ambition, Selfishness, 'Malice, Guile, Hypocrisies, Envy and Evil Speaking'—which we reject. Hence their Fabrics, unable to support themselves, tumbled to the Foundation, through internal Weakness, or were shaken to Pieces, by external Violence.

"The Egyptian, the Babylonian, the Assyrian, the Persian Empires; the Commonwealths of Athens, of Sparta, and of Rome, with many more of later Date—Where are they now? Fall'n—Fall'n—Fall'n—the weeping Voice of History replies! The Meteors of an Age, the Gaze of one Part of the World; they rose—they blaz'd awhile on high—they burst and sunk again, beneath the Horizon, to that Place of Oblivion, where the pale Ghosts of departed Grandeur flit about in sad Lamentation of their former Glory!

"Such have been the Changes and Revolutions which, as a Fraternity, we have seen. From the Bosom of the Lodge, (seated on an Eminence) its Foundations reaching the Center and its Summit the Sky; we have beheld, as upon a turbulent Ocean at an immense Distance beneath us, the States of this World alternately mounted up and cast down, as they have regarded or neglected the principles described above; while, supported by them, the sublime Fabric of our constitution has remained unshaken through Ages—and, thus supported, it shall still remain, while the Sun opens the Day to gild its Cloud-capp'd Towers, or the Moon leads on the Night to chequer its starry Canopy. The Current of Things may roll along its Basis; the Tide of Chance and Time may beat against its Walls; the stormy Gusts of Malice may assault its lofty Battlements, and the heavy Rains of Calumny may descend upon its spacious Roof—but all in vain. A Building, thus constructed and supported, is impregnable, from without; and can then only be dissolved when the Pillars of the Universe shall be shaken, and 'the great Globe itself, yea all which it inherit, shall, like the baseless Fabric of a Vision,' pass away before the Almighty Architect!"

* * * * *

"This, we know, is a more arduous Labour; because the same watchful Care cannot be so easily applied to the Admission,

Rejection or Government of Members, in large Societies as in small. Nevertheless, if every Man, first in his own House, and then in all those lesser Societies of Brethren with whom he may be connected, would learn, in the Apostle's Use of Liberty, to subdue every evil and discordant Passion; the blessed Habit would easily be carried forth into Society at large. Individual States would not only be happy, durable, and free from intestine Broils and Convulsions; but 'Nation would no more rise against Nation' in dreadful Havoc and Oppression. The whole World would be as one harmonious Lodge, knit together in Brotherly Love, and obedient to the Will of the great Heavenly Master!"

Following is a citation from an Oration delivered by Past Grand Master W. S. Whitehead, at the laying of the corner stone of the New Masonic Hall of Union Lodge No. 11, F. & A. M., on St. John's Day, June 24, 1886.

"We assemble to-day as the representatives of the most ancient secular institution on the globe. The exact beginning of our society in the dim and shrouded past is involved in mystery, which no human research has been able, with entire certainty, to penetrate. But with the aid of scriptural story and Masonic tradition, we can, with sufficient warrant, trace the existence of Free Masonry far back into the remotest recesses of time. With that assistance we are carried back to an era before the Queen of Sheba came from afar to view the glory and revere the wisdom of the first Temple-Builder. Its ritual transports us to the magnificent structure erected upon the summit of Mount Moriah, whose timbers were chosen from the Cedars of Lebanon, and the stones of whose structure were conveyed by sea on floats to Joppa. It has witnessed the rise and fall of dynasties, of kingdoms and of empires. It beheld the coming of Him who, with a power more than human, illustrated and inculcated the practice of that morality and virtue, which it had been ITS mission, with only human power, long to teach and enforce. Tradition numbers among its votaries the Evangelist and the Baptist, of the birth of the latter of whom this anniversary festival is the commemoration. The mediaeval structures, whose beautiful proportions and stern resistance to the ravages of time delight and astonish as well the learned and the uncultured European traveler, owe their beauty and their stability to the genius and skill of those Guilds of Free Masons, who in remote years laid their solid foundations, and

traced in sculptured stone the lines of their yet unsurpassed beauty.”

Notwithstanding their acknowledged greatness, yet Solon, Lycurgus, Numa, and all the other political legislators of antiquity, have not been able to render their establishments durable, and that however sagacious their laws may have been they had, at no time, the power of expanding them over all countries and of perpetuating them to all ages. Having little more in view than victories and conquests, and the elevation of one set of people above another, they were never universal, nor consonant to the taste, genius, or interest of all nations. Universal brotherhood was not their aim. The love of country, badly understood and pushed into limits on which they should not verge, often destroys in warlike republics, the love of general humanity. Men are not to be essentially distinguished by the difference of tongues which they speak, of clothes which they wear, of countries which they inhabit, or of offices with which they are invested. The whole world is one great republic, of which each nation is a family and each individual a child, and Freemasonry provides the only platform upon which all can stand.

It was to revive and re-animate such maxims that the society of Free-Masons was first instituted. The great design was to unite all men of sense, knowledge, and worth, not only by a reciprocal love of the fine arts, but still more by the great principles of virtue, where the interest of the fraternity might become that of the whole human race; where all nations might improve in knowledge, and where every subject or citizen of every country might exert himself without jealousy, live without discord, and embrace mutually, without forgetting or too scrupulously remembering, the spot in which he was born. What obligations do we not owe to those superior souls, who, without listening to the suggestions of interest, or the natural desire to surpass others in power, first conceived an establishment, whose end was the reunion of the understanding and the heart, to render both better by the contact?

CHAPTER II.

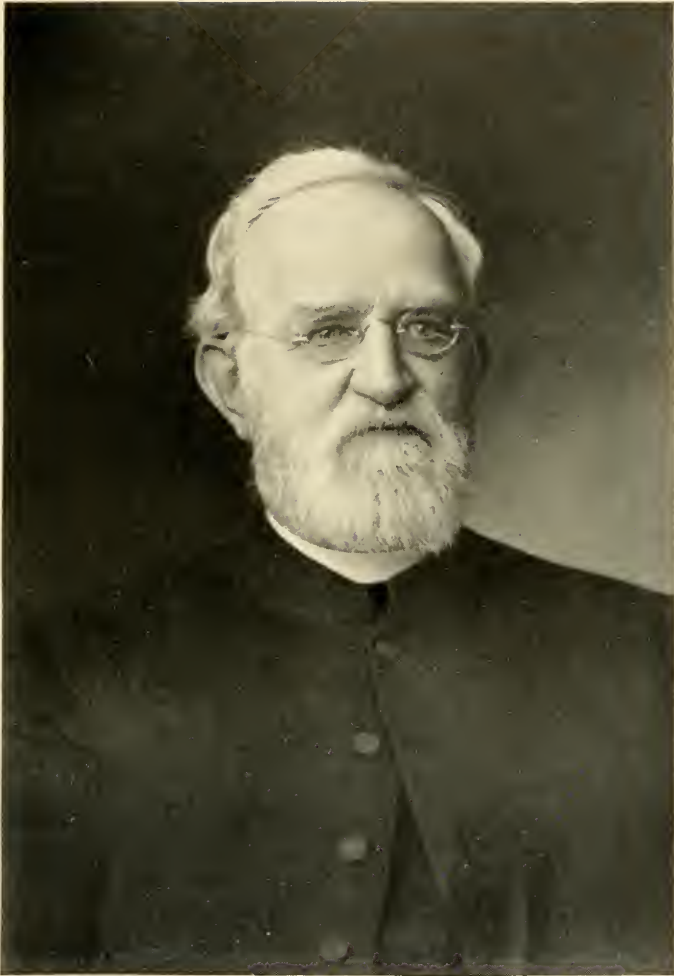
MASONRY AND ITS RELATION TO THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Masonry comprises two distinct divisions or denominations—operative and speculative—both of which have distinctive but direct relation to the subject matter of this chapter.

Operative Masonry embraces the science of architecture and the art of craftsmanship, as developed by men of many nations in ancient and modern times. Through it the grandest temples and edifices of the world have derived their figure, strength, beauty and harmonious correspondence in all their parts. It demonstrates conclusively, that God implanted in man a liberal fund of science and industry to be employed, not only for the raising of temples and churches in His name, but as well to erect humble dwellings and implant therein His truth. Every Masonic Temple ever erected has been dedicated to God. In recognition of the benefits all structural arts have received from Operative Masonry it is the practice of many nations and local governments to have the corner stones of public edifices laid under Masonic rule and ceremonies. The most recent of such occasions in the Oranges was that of the new and imposing High School, at Main and Cleveland Streets.

Spectulative Masonry obligates every applicant and member of its order to pay that rational homage to the Deity which constitutes our first and most sacred duty, and is the foundation of our highest hope and everlasting happiness. It leads the contemplative mind to view with reverence and admiration the glorious works of creation, and inspires us with the most exalted ideas of the perfection of our divine Creator. It teaches every member of its order to subdue the passions, act upon the square, keep a tongue of good report and practice charity.

At the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, at Orange, on November 16, 1887, Rev. Chas. H. W. Stocking, D. D., Prelate of Temple Commandery, No. 2, K. T., in his dedicatory address employed, in part, the following language, explanatory of



REV. LEWIS H. LIGHTHIPE.

Chaplain 1906-1909.

Affiliated November 22, 1906. Worshipful Master Central Lodge, No. 44,
Vincentown, N. J.

Masonry and its relation to the Christian Church. Being both a minister of the Church and a Mason, his words should have great weight with all reasoning minds.

“When the Christian Church, which is the highest type of human brotherhood, looks at our ancient Order with averted face and suspicious look, Masonry bids it remember whose brains conceived, and whose skill created, that glorious House of the Lord, which was the august and expressive symbol of the Church itself, —who it was if not our Grand Master and the faithful wearers of the lambskin! When indifference and opposition, seeking to accomplish by ridicule what they dared not undertake by violence, have striven to hinder the work of mystic building, Masonry has answered them by reminding them that, in the olden time, the mingled sound of the gavel and trowel and voice of prayer drowned the scoffs of Tobias and the sneers of Sanballat, and the Temple walls went steadily up to completion.

“And so we read the charter of the antiquity and perpetuity of this great and world-wide Fraternity. Standing to-night under the grateful shade of this spreading tree, we go down from this mere local branch to the trunk and roots, and we find them circled and ridged with thousands of rings. About fifty centuries of human life have toiled and played, fought and died under its shadow. It is not a pretty sapling planted but a few years since to adorn one of the paths of social life, but an oak of the forest, rooted in fifty centuries of human history, and against which the tempests of opposition, detraction and persecution have swept in vain. It has been castled on mountain heights, installed in massive cathedrals, and throned in kings’ courts. It has struck sturdy blows on every highway for humanity, country and God.

“It has constructed the only floor in this universe on which the child of fortune and the sons of toil can actually stand on the same level. Princes have sought its favor, nobles have rejoiced to enter its lodges and asylums, warriors have counted its regalia their proudest insignia, the poor have been warmed and fed by it, innocence has fled to its altars and was safe, and religion has consecrated its mysteries, ever since Solomon spread forth his hand to pray in the olden Temple. And because of all this, Masonry can never die out of history. It is not a counterfeit church intended to supplant in your affections that Divine Institution wherein are the oracles of God, and in which alone our

symbolic worship and Masonic ethics find their source and continued life. It is a sober, veritable, venerable witness to faith in the Unseen, to purity of life, loyal citizenship, sanctities of marriage, and human equality in the sight of God.

“As the Jewish Temple stood for pure religion in the face of an arrogant paganism, and for national unity as opposed to tribal ambition, so stands our Order for faith in a God who never grows old, as against a conceited infidelity, and for brotherhood in that human society that is just now fighting out the everlasting battle between liberty and anarchy, and emphasizing with the strong hand of constitutional law its right to exist.

“The material structure which our first fellow craftsmen placed on Mt. Zion, as the joy of the whole earth, gathered to itself both Lodge and Chapter, and became a schoolmaster to lead men to higher and better things, and the story of its fall is the old story of human pride and sensual greed.”

The very first section of the first chapter of Ahiman Rezon, a name given hundreds of years ago to the English constitution of Freemasonry, as revised by Rev. Brother Wm. Smith and published, in 1783, by order of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, reads as follows:

“Sect. I. Concerning God and Religion.

“Whoever, from love of knowledge, interest, or curiosity, desires to be a Mason, is to know that, as his foundation and great corner-stone, he is to believe firmly in the ETERNAL God, and to pay that worship which is due to Him, as the great Architect and Governor of the universe. A Mason is also obliged, by his tenure, to observe the moral law, as a true Noachidae; and if he rightly understands the royal arc, he cannot tread in the irreligious paths of the unhappy libertine, the deist, or stupid atheist; nor, in any case, act against the great inward light of his own conscience.

“He will likewise shun the gross errors of bigotry and superstition; making a due use of his own reason, according to that liberty wherewith a Mason is made free. For although, in ancient times, the Christian Masons were CHARGED to comply with the Christian usages of the countries where they sojourned or worked (being found in all nations, and of divers religions and persuasions) yet it is now thought most expedient that the brethren in general should only be CHARGED to adhere to the essentials of



HIRAM INGALSBE.

Entered September 4, 1855; Passed September 25, 1855; Raised November 13, 1855. Worshipful Master, 1860.

religion in which all men agree; leaving each brother to his own private judgment, as to particular modes and forms. Whence it follows, that all Masons are to be good men and true—men of honour and honesty, by whatever religious names or persuasions distinguished; always following that golden precept of 'doing unto all men as (upon a change of conditions) they would that all men should do unto them.'

"Thus, since Masons, by their tenure, must agree in the three great articles of Noah, Masonry becomes the center of union among the brethren, and the happy means of conciliating, and cementing into one body, those who might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance; thereby strengthening and not weakening the divine obligations of RELIGION and LOVE!"

The author, having produced both modern and centuries-old evidences of the good offices of Masonry towards religious institutions of every denomination, asks these latter to look with less suspicion towards and speak with greater respect concerning our ancient and honorable Order.

The secrecy, with which Masonry is shrouded, is the principal cause of opposition by religious orders and of severe animadversion by many honest and fair-minded men acting independently. In justice to our Order the author deems the time opportune to submit the facts that Masonry "is not an invention of modern times, but is a survival of an ancient organization of society, which was controlled and governed by motives of action and established modes of life and conduct, adapted to a civilization differing from that in which we have been educated, and to which we are accustomed. Ancient forms and ceremonies and ancient customs have been transmitted to us from former generations, accompanied with the imperative injunction, addressed to each of us: 'Thou shalt not remove the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set.' These we could not change if we would. Loyalty to the craft forbids us to change them if we could. Novelty in the arts and sciences may be and generally are beneficial. Masonry is the only secular institution in the world which is concluded and finished. The copestone of the perfect and completed temple was erected far back in the mists of early ages. It is not a superannuated thing, which needs repairing; nor is it an incomplete thing, which needs filling up; nor is it a redundant thing, whose excrescences want lopping; nor a defective thing, whose

deficiencies must be supplied; nor an erroneous thing, whose errors must be expunged. No contrivance of man can improve the beauty of the ancient superstructure. Masonry is no appropriate field for the industry of new discoverers. Its ritual, its record and its story have been made up, and by that we must stand or fall, by that we must abide, for better or for worse."

Most of the primitive religions of the world observed secrecy and mystery as incidents of worship, and none to a greater extent than did the ancient Jews, who observed and preserved the secrecy and mystery of the Sanctum Sanctorum, into which none but the High Priest was allowed to enter.

The only church which has travelled for centuries down an avenue of time, of a length at all commensurate with that of Masonry, and which, like Masonry, retains its ancient forms and rituals, supports and encourages a secret society of its own. Masonry does not guard its secrets and mysteries more zealously than does the Order of Knights of Columbus, whose members are not held under the bane of suspicion as traitors to both Church and State. With the view of removing, or at least lessening, the unwarranted suspicion complained of, the author will give, in the succeeding chapters, fuller information concerning the proceedings of Union Lodge, than perhaps has ever been given concerning any other Lodge.

Masons and Masonry have suffered from persecution in many lands and on many occasions, but it stands forth to-day in America purer and stronger than ever.

As will be recited in this history in detail, in its proper chronological order, Union Lodge, together with many other Masonic Lodges, was closed for sixteen years as a result of a fanatical religious war against Masonry, resulting from an incident with which it had no possible connection. That Masonry as a body or fraternity had no connection, remote or direct with the Morgan affair, and that the Protestant Church so believes, is proven by the fact that ministers of the Gospel, since that incident, have joined the Masonic ranks in greater numbers than ever before.

The national influence of Masonry is shown by the fact that with two exceptions every President of the United States has been a Mason.

As Operative Masonry, for ages past, has provided for the cementing together of all structural parts of the temples of God,

even unto the stones forming the highest steeples, so does Speculative Masonry have for its design the cementing together of all good men and all Christian Churches. To the latter it proclaims its allegiance, humbly acknowledges its subserviency and prays for that help and guidance which can issue only from the true temples of God.

In the times of the Holy Wars in Palestine, a great many princes, noblemen and citizens, entered into a scheme to establish Christian temples in the Holy Land, and engaged themselves by an oath to employ their talents and fortunes to give them all the primitive advantages of architecture. They agreed amongst themselves to use certain signs and symbolical words to distinguish themselves from others, and these mysteries were never communicated to any except to those who promised at the foot of the altar never to reveal them. But this sacred promise, so far from being the impious and unmeaning oath, which some people imagine, was a respectable guarantee, entered into for the purpose of uniting men of all nations in the same fraternity. The kings, princes and noblemen, on their return from the Holy Land, established a number of Lodges; and in the time of the last crusade, we find several of these were erected in Germany, Italy, France and Spain.

Freemasonry, therefore, ought not to be considered as a revival of Bacchanalian dissipation or scandalous intemperance, but as a moral order, instituted by our virtuous ancestors in the Holy Land, with a view to recall the remembrance of the most sublime truths, in the midst of the most innocent and social pleasures.

CHAPTER III.

FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND.

William, called the Conqueror, over eight hundred years ago, built the Tower of London. His son, William Rufus, built Westminster Hall, said to be the largest one-room Lodge in the world. Both of these grand monuments of Gothic architecture were raised in the taste and spirit of Masonry and delivered down from those ancient craftsmen and learned Masons sent into England at the request of the Saxon Kings, by Charles Martell, King of France, more than eleven hundred years ago.

As a more modern example of Operative Masonry, there rises above the fogs and human turmoil of England's metropolis the lofty dome of Saint Paul, silently and majestically attesting the skill of our ancient brethren, and the genius of its architect, the last Operative Grand Master of Masons, Sir Christopher Wren.

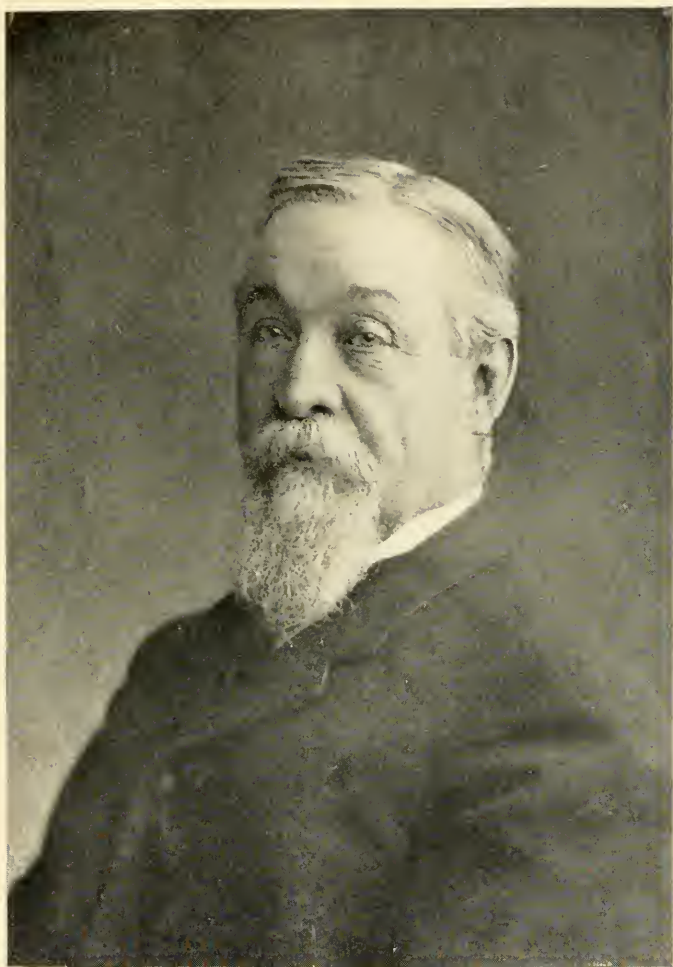
An assemblage of Masons was held by St. Alban at York, in 926.

In 1150 Operative Freemasons from France came to Scotland and built Kilwinning Abbey and the Scottish Lodges date their origin back to this time.

King James of Scotland was Grand Master of a lodge established at Kilwinning in the year 1286, after the demolition of the crusades, the discomfiture of the Christian armies, and the triumph of the Turks.

Henry III., King of England, seeing that there was no longer any security for the Masons in the Holy Land, led them from Palestine, and established his colony of brothers in England. As Prince Edward, his son, was endowed with all those qualities of the heart and understanding which form the hero, he declared himself protector of the order and gave it the name of "The Free-Mason Society."

Charles II. and William III. were also Masons.



THOMAS O. AYRES.

Entered August 12, 1869; Passed September 9, 1869; Raised October
14, 1869. Worshipful Master, 1873.

The Lodges of Killwinning and York gave birth to all of the regularly constituted Lodges in different parts of England.

In an act passed in English Parliament for the suspension of secret societies, in 1799, Freemasonry was the only one excepted from the operation of the law, and since that time Freemasonry has become one of the recognized and accepted institutions of England and its modern kings have zealously espoused its cause.

Long before the Reformation the jealousy of the Church was aroused against Masonry, and Henry of Beufort, Cardinal of Winchester, instigated the passage of an act, during the minority of Henry VI., which forbade the Masons to hold their accustomed meetings, but the act became a dead letter and was never enforced. As related in the letter from John Locke, given below, Henry VI., when he became of age, joined the Order, and the good King Henry VII. was elected Grand Master for all of England.

Judging from the following note, written over two hundred years ago, by the English philosopher, John Locke, it would seem too, that the English ladies of olden times were partial to Masonry. As a result of perusing certain old Masonic documents the great philosopher subsequently became a Mason.

“My Lord:

I have at length, by the Help of Mr. C——ns, procured a Copy of that Manuscript in the Bodleian Library, which you were so curious to see; and, in Obedience to your Lordship's Commands, I herewith send it to you. Most of the Notes annexed to it are what I made Yesterday for the reading of my Lady Masham, who is become so fond of Masonry as to say, that she now more than ever wishes herself a Man, that she might be capable of Admission into the Fraternity.

“The Manuscript, of which this is a Copy, appears to be about one hundred and sixty (now four hundred and seventy-three) Years old; yet (as your Lordship will observe by the Title) it is itself a Copy of one more ancient by about one hundred Years: For the original is said to have been in the Hand-writing of King Henry VI. Where that Prince had it is at present an Uncertainty. But it seems to me to be an Examination (taken perhaps before the King) of some one of the Brotherhood of Masons: among whom he entered himself, it is said, when he came out of his Minority, and thenceforth put a Stop to the Persecution that had been raised against them. —But I must

not detain your Lordship longer by my Prefaces from the Thing itself."

"I am, my Lord

"Your Lordship's most obedient,

"And most humble Servant,

"JOHN LOCKE."

The ancient document referred to by Mr. Locke in his note above, contained the following questions and answers, which, in themselves, when analyzed, throw further light upon the Origin of Masonry and its advent into England.

"*Quest.* Where dyt (Masonry) begyne?"

"*Ans.* Ytt dytbegyne with the fyrste Menne yn the Este, whych were before the fyrste Menne of the Weste, and comynge Westlye, ytt hath broughte herwyth alle Comfortes to the Wyld and Comfortlesse."

"*Quest.* Who dyd bryne ytt Westlye?"

"*Ans.* The Venetians, (1) who beynge Grate Merchaundes, comed ffyrste ffromme the Este ynn Venetia, ffor the bey the Redde and Myddlelonde Sees."

"*Quest.* How comede ytt yn Engelonde?"

Ans. Peter Gower (2) a Grecian, journeyedde ffor Kunnyng yn Edgypte, and yn Syria, and yn everyche Londe whereas the Venetians hadde plauntedde Maconrye; Wynnyng Entraunce yn al Lodges of Maconnes, he lerned muche and returnedde, and woned in Grecia Magna, wacksynge and becommynge a myghte Wyseacre, and gratelyche renowned, and her he framed a grate Lodge at Groton and maked many Maconnes, some whereoffe dyd journeye yn Fraunce, and maked many Maconnes; wherefromme, yn Processe of Tyme, the Arte passed yn Engelope."

"*Quest.* Do the Maconnes descouer here Artes utno Odhers?"

Ans. Peter Gower whenne he journeddè to lerne, was ffyrste made, and anonne techedde; evenne soe shulde all odhers be yn recht. Natheless Maconnes hauethe always, yn everyche Tyme, from Tyme, communycatedde to Mannykynde soche of her Secrettes as generallyche myghte be usefulle; they haueth keped backe soche allein as shulde be harmefulle yff they comede yn euylle Haundes; oder soche as no myghte be holtynge wythouten the Techynges to be joynedde herwyth in the Lodge; oder soche as do bynde the Freres more strongelyche togeder, bey the Proffytte and Commodityte comynge to the Confreie herfromme."

(1) The word "Venetians" should evidently be *Phoenicians*, as the latter ranked among the Ancients as the greatest voyagers of their day. They were also men of letters and in fact were the



MILES A. HANCHETT.

Entered April 18, 1872; Passed May 23, 1872; Raised June 27, 1872.
Worshipful Master, 1878, 1879 and 1880.

inventors of letters, and skilled in all the arts and sciences, all of which they further developed in the West, along with Masonry.

(2) Through another evident clerical error the name "Peter Gower" should be *Pythagoras*, whose life has been written by Dion Hal, who accredits him with being the author, or inventor, of the 47th proposition of Euclid's first book, forming the foundation of all Speculative Masonry.

Masonry flourished in Germany as well as in France and other countries, long prior to its advent into England. The transmission of the Order into America was almost entirely through members of English Lodges, as will appear from a perusal of the succeeding chapters.

The Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the British throne, succeeded his father as the Grand Master of Masons in England.

CHAPTER IV.

FREEMASONRY IN AMERICA.

Considerable controversy has prevailed as to the time of and the circumstances surrounding the advent of Freemasonry in America. The Masons of New Jersey have been prone to claim that their State furnished the first Grand Master in the person of one Cox, the son of "Sunset" Cox, the landed proprietor, and this view was taken and promulgated at a meeting of prominent Masons held in New York some years ago.

From the following facts gathered from publications issued one hundred years ago, or more, it would seem, however, that the principal credit for the introduction of Masonry into America lies with the New England States.

A number of men living in Massachusetts who had been made Free and Accepted Masons in England prepared and presented a petition, dated April 30, 1733, to the Right Honorable Lord Montague, who was then Grand Master of Masons in England, and who subsequently appointed Henry Price, one of the original petitioners, as the first Grand Master of New England.

Upon receipt of this commission the brethren assembled and constituted themselves into a Grand Lodge in Boston, to which they gave the appellation of St. John's Grand Lodge, which is sometimes called "the Grand Lodge of Modern Masons," and the Right Worshipful Andrew Belcher was installed as Deputy Grand Master.

A petition was then presented by several brethren in Boston, praying to be constituted into a regular Lodge. Whereupon, "Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be granted," and this may be considered as the foundation of Masonry in North America.

The anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated June 24th, 1734, when a petition being presented from Benjamin Franklin and several other brethren residing in Philadelphia, for a constitution to hold a Lodge there, the Grand Master, having in this year received orders from the Grand Lodge of England to estab-



EDWIN W. HINE.

Entered January 9, 1879; Passed February 13, 1879; Raised March 13, 1879.
Worshipful Master, 1884.

lish Masonry in all parts of North America, granted the prayer of the petitioners and appointed the Worshipful Benjamin Franklin their first Master. At the same time a warrant was granted to a number of brethren for holding a Lodge at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

In the year 1738, the Right Worshipful Grand Master went to England by the way of Antigua, where, finding some old Boston Masons, he formed them into a Lodge, giving them a charter of incorporation and initiated the governor and several gentlemen of distinction into the Fraternity. This was the origin of Masonry in the West Indies.

From this Grand Lodge originated the first Lodges in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Maryland, Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Surinam, and very probably some other places which have not been transmitted on record.

A number of brethren who had travelled and been initiated into the mystery of the craft in ancient Lodges abroad, became desirous of cultivating the art in this western world. For this laudable purpose they petitioned the Grand Lodge of Scotland for a charter and received a dispensation dated November 30th, 1752, from Sholto Charles Douglas, Lord Aberdour, then Grand Master, constituting them a Regular Lodge under the title of "St. Andrew's. No. 82, to be holden at Boston, in the province of Massachusetts."

The establishment of this Lodge was discouraged by St. John's Grand Lodge, who imagined that their jurisdiction was infringed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. They therefore refused any communications or visits from such members of St. Andrew's Lodge, as had not formerly sat in their Lodges, and this difficulty did not entirely subside for several years.

The prosperous state of St. Andrew's Lodge soon led to exertions for the establishment of an ancient Grand Lodge in the province, and this was effected by three travelling Lodges which were held in the British army, then stationed in Boston. In the American army there appears to have been at least one Lodge of this description, as we find that in the year 1779, on the petition of a number of brethren, officers in the American army, praying that the Grand Lodge would grant them a charter, to hold a travel-

Lodge, it was resolved that a dispensation be granted them under the title of WASHINGTON Lodge to make Masons, pass fellow crafts, and raise Masters in this State or in any of the United States in which there was no Grand Lodge, but that in any State where a Grand Master presided they should apply for his sanction.

This travelling Washington Lodge proved a factor in gaining our national independence, inasmuch as our redoubtable brother, General Washington, through the medium of this military Lodge, bound himself and all of his staff and general officers under oaths of secrecy and fidelity such as no man has ever dared to violate. Washington was raised a Mason when but twenty-one years of age, and being a student of ancient history as well as of warfare, he must have known of the valour which the mystic craft had installed in all those foreign armies which had espoused the cause. The cruel king, Richard III., despising God, man and Masonry, was defeated in battle by the young Earl of Richmond, who subsequently became King Henry VII., and Grand Master of Masons in England. Even Shakespeare has indited some of the spirit of Masonry in the prayer of the young Earl, offered up to God just before entering into battle with the much larger army of his wicked king.

It is yet easier for members of our Order to recognize the true spirit of Masonry, which at all times dominated the actions of our illustrious Washington and which resulted in his overcoming seemingly unsurmountable difficulties and becoming more than a king—our first President. The succeeding chapter recounts Washington's military movements in the Oranges, as well as some further facts regarding his Masonic life.

Reverting again to the St. Andrew's Lodge, they petitioned the Most Worshipful Earl of Dalhousie, and from him received a commission bearing date of May 30th, 1769, appointing Joseph Warren to be Grand Master of Masons in Boston, and within one hundred miles of same. In consequence of this charter, on the ensuing festival of St. John the Baptist, 1769, the brethren proceeded to install the Right Worshipful Grand Master Warren, who afterwards appointed and invested the other grand officers. In 1772 the Right Worshipful Joseph Warren received a commission constituting him Grand Master of America, between which period and the year 1791 this Grand Lodge granted warrants for the

establishment of Lodges in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont and New York.

The political events of the year 1775 produced great changes in the state of Masonry: Boston had become a garrison, and the regular meetings of the Grand Lodge were suspended. At the eventful contest of the 17th of June, 1775, on the heights of Charlestown, commonly called the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Grand Lodge sustained a heavy loss in the death of their Grand Master Warren, who held the rank of a Major General in the provincial forces, and was slain while gallantly defending the liberties of his country.

Soon after the evacuation of Boston by the British, March 18th, 1776, and previous to any regular communication, the brethren, influenced by a pious regard for the memory of their late Grand Master, were induced to search for his body, which had been buried with many others, indiscriminately, on the battle field. His remains were found in a mangled condition, but were easily identified "by his having an artificial tooth." His remains were carried to the State House in Boston, from whence, with a body of brethren and grand officers in attendance, they were carried to the stone chapel, where an animated eulogium was delivered by Brother Perez Morton, at their request. The body was then conveyed to the tomb, and there deposited without a sculptured stone to mark the spot; but as the earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men, his fame and glorious actions are engraved on the tablet of universal remembrance and will survive marble monuments or local inscriptions.

Although there is no monument over his grave, one was erected on the spot where he terminated his glorious career. The handsome monument which graces the heights of Charlestown was solemnly dedicated by Masons on December 2nd, 1794, in commemoration of the events of June 17th, 1775. It is a Tuscan pillar, eighteen feet high, placed on a brick foundation ten feet from the ground, eight feet square, enclosed by four posts. On the top of the pillar is a gilt urn with the letters "J. W., aged 35," entwined in Masonic emblems. On the south side of the pedestal is the following inscription:

Erected A. D. MDCCXCIV.
 By King Solomon's Lodge of Free-Masons,
 Constituted in Charlestown, 1783,
 In memory of
 MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN
 and his Associates,
 who were slain on this memorable spot,
 June 17th, 1775.

"None but they who set a just value upon the blessings of LIBERTY are worthy to enjoy her. In vain we toiled; in vain we fought; we bled in vain; if you, our offspring, want valour to repel the assaults of her invaders."

CHARLESTOWN settled 1628,
 Burnt 1775—Rebuilt 1776.

"The inclosed land given by the Honorable James Russell, Esq."

On the festival of St. John the Baptist, 1776, a number of the dispersed brethren, having returned, convened and celebrated the day with tempered joy. At this time the difficulty arose as to how the Grand Lodge should be constituted, as the commission of the Grand Master had died with him, and his deputy had no power independent of his nomination and appointment. Communications for the consideration of this subject were held at different times till the 8th of March, 1777, when the brethren came to a conclusion with respect to the measures which ought to be adopted. At this meeting the necessity of a superintending government for the different Lodges, in order that a regular intercourse might be kept up between them, appeared obvious. On account of the extreme poverty to which many worthy brethren had been subjected in consequence of the war, and owing to the disorganized state of the institution at this time, there was no general Masonic fund. This was likewise an object of weighty importance. After having taken the subject into serious consideration, they therefore deemed it expedient to proceed to the formation of an Independent Grand Lodge, with powers and prerogatives to be exercised on principles consistent with and subordinate to the regulations pointed out in the Constitutions of Masonry. They next proceeded to the proper organization of the Lodge, and installed the Most Worshipful Joseph Webb as Grand Master.

On the 7th of March, 1780, it was determined that all charters



JAMES F. NAULTY.

Entered April 22, 1880; Passed June 10, 1880; Raised July 18, 1880.
Worshipful Master, 1887 (vice Wm. Stalker, deceased) 1899 and 1900.

granted that were not within the limits of this State should be understood to remain in force until a Grand Lodge was formed in the government, where such Lodges are held, or during the pleasure of this Grand Lodge.

In January, 1783, a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions explanatory of the power and authority of this Grand Lodge as to the extent of its jurisdiction and of the exercise of any other Masonic authority within the same; and also, to write to the Grand Lodges abroad requesting such communications as would tend to promote a friendly correspondence and advance the general interests of the craft.

The report of the committee was presented at a meeting of the Grand Lodge on June 24th, 1783.

The report was adopted and ordered registered.

On December 2nd, 1791, a committee was appointed by the Grand Lodge to confer with the officers of St. John's Grand Lodge upon the subject of a Masonic Union throughout the entire State of Massachusetts, which was effected on March 5th, 1792, and unanimously adopted by both parties.

From the preceding history, we find, that for the space of thirty-six years, two Grand Lodges, equally respectable, were commissioned by different authorities in the same metropolis, each acknowledging the same laws, and practising upon the same general principles. But when we consider that the design of a Grand Lodge is to constitute regular Lodges, to prevent innovations, and to promote a regular intercourse amongst the brethren, it must appear obvious that the existence of two supreme authorities in one place, and over the same jurisdiction, must tend to excite a collision of interests, and to interrupt that perfect harmony which is the cement of our institution. A complete union of these two Grand Lodges was, therefore, a most important object, and it was, as has been already observed, happily effected in March, 1792, and constitutes a new era in the history of Masonry in the United States.

On that memorable day, the two Grand Lodges convened for the last time in their respective halls, and each nominated a Grand Master, two Grand Wardens, a Grand Treasurer and a Grand Secretary, and also seven electors, who met in convention, and after having duly considered the two lists of candidates, unanimously elected the Most Worshipful John Cutler, Grand

Master; the Right Worshipful Joseph Bartlet, Senior Grand Warden, and the Right Worshipful Mungo Mackay, Junior Grand Warden.

These were installed with great solemnity on the 19th of June following. It was then resolved that the Grand Lodge, organized as aforesaid, should be known by the name of "The Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Independent of the charters which had been given to subordinate Lodges by the two Grand Lodges previous to their union, the Grand Lodge of England had in different places appointed provincial Grand Masters to whom they gave warrants for holding Lodges; but the termination of the Revolutionary War, having finally separated the United States from the government of Great Britain, also exonerated Freemasons in this country from subjection to any foreign Grand Lodge, it being inconsistent with the principles of the craft to be subordinate to any of them, as Masonry in a peculiar degree inculcates on every brother the doctrine of obedience to the government of the country under which he lives.

Neither the result of the Revolutionary War, which made ours an independent nation, nor the acts of the Grand Lodges of the several States in declaring their independence of the Grand Lodges of England, served to terminate or otherwise affect the friendly correspondence which has ever prevailed between the Grand Lodges of the two countries, thus evidencing the power of the Fraternity to rise above even the clamors of war and the hatred ordinarily engendered thereby.

Having now traced the history of Masonry in America down to about the year 1800, since which time thousands of Lodges have been instituted and more than a million members enrolled, the author refers to the reports of the Grand Lodges of each State and to other histories for details covering the vicissitudes, but withal the marvelous growth, of the Order during the past century.

The succeeding chapters will be devoted to a history of Masons and Masonry in the Oranges during the last one hundred years, thus, at last, justifying the title given to this book.

The temptation to go farther, and yet farther, back into the history of Freemasonry has proved irresistible to the author, but

he feels that in so doing he is the better prepared to do that which his Lodge has commissioned him to do, namely, write a history of "One Hundred Years of Freemasonry in the Oranges."

Those of the brethren who have urged the incorporation of this and the preceding chapters, which carry back nearly six thousand years, must take upon themselves at least a part of the censure which may be aimed at their historian in having gone beyond the life of our century-old Lodge.

CHAPTER V.

MILITARY MANEUVERS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON IN THE TERRITORY OF WHICH ORANGE NOW FORMS A PART.

The following brief sketch of the Masonic life of Washington will lend increased interest to the military maneuvers of our most illustrious brother, as hereinafter related.

Washington took three degrees of Masonry in the Lodge at Fredericksburg, Va. He was initiated November 4, 1752; passed March 3, 1753, and raised August 4, 1753. He was initiated before he was twenty-one years of age.

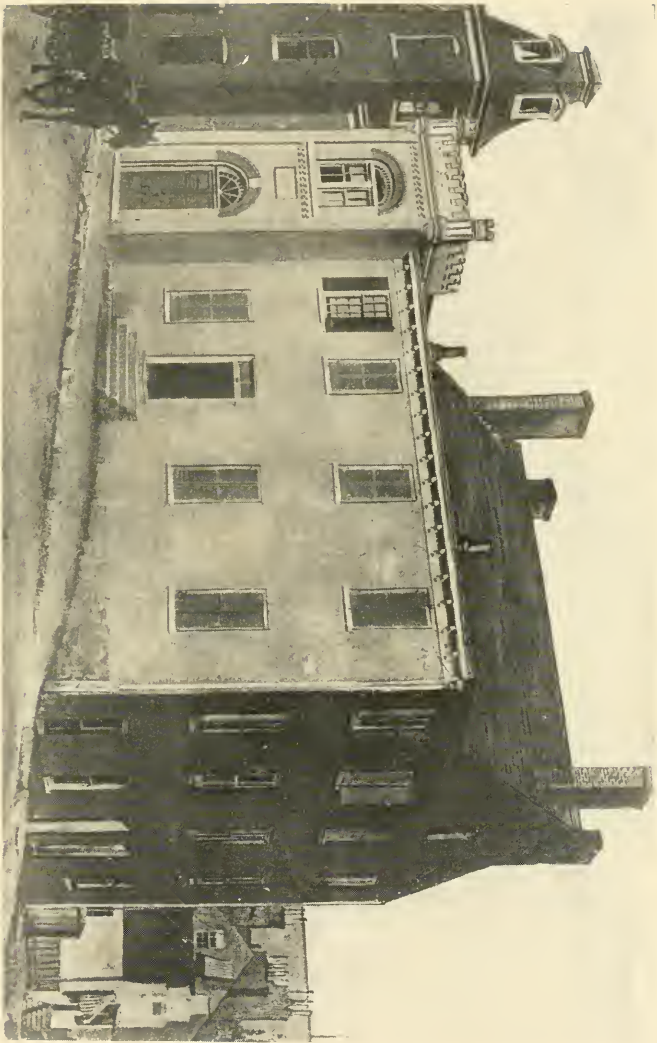
After the close of the Revolutionary War, Washington secured his dimit in due form from the Fredericksburg Lodge, and affiliated with a Masonic Lodge in Alexandria, Virginia. He was afterwards elected Master of the Alexandria Lodge and continued as an active member thereof until his death.

During nearly the entire period of the Revolutionary War Washington maintained a military or "travelling" lodge, the circumstances surrounding the organization of which are related in the preceding chapter. This was chartered as "Washington Lodge."

Washington was buried at Mount Vernon, Virginia, with Masonic honors, the members of the Alexandria Lodge attending in a body, together with prominent Masons from many other Lodges.

To the same extent that Masonry directly influenced the life and actions of our illustrious brother, so indirectly it evidently influenced the destiny of our beloved country, which in turn, in its present greatness, exercises an influence for good over the entire world.

George Washington, the Christian, Patriot, Soldier, Statesman and Mason, first encamped in the vicinity of what is now known as Orange, in November, 1776. The American Army, at this period of the Revolution, had suffered a series of disasters, beginning with the battle of Long Island, in August; followed by



FREDRICKSBURG LODGE.

In which George Washington was made a Mason.

that of Kip's Bay, in September; the forced evacuation of New York; the defeat at White Plains, in October; and lastly the defeat and capitulation of the troops at Fort Washington, on the 16th of November. From Fort Lee, on the opposite side of the Hudson, Washington, with General Greene and Tom Paine, witnessed the defeat of the little band of patriots but could afford no relief.

Washington, in his retreat, marched with his troops to Newark, where he arrived on the evening of the 22d of November. Following slowly in pursuit came the British troops under the command of Cornwallis. Washington encamped in what was then the village of Newark, from the 22d until the morning of the 28th. In the meantime he had his lookouts at Eagle Rock (now included in West Orange), and at other points on the mountain, watching the approaching enemy. On the morning of the 28th of November, the sixth day after his entry, Washington departed from Newark on the retreat southward.

It was during this sojourn of one week in Newark that Washington visited with members of St. John's Masonic Lodge, which is still in existence and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest Masonic Lodge in the State of New Jersey, and of having furnished eight of the charter members of Union Lodge. At this time, and during all of the dark years of the Revolutionary War, the lights of the famous, old St. John's Lodge were extinguished on account of the proximity and frequent depredations of the British and Hessian troops, but the unextinguishable Masonic lights still burned in the hearts of the members of St. John's, and it was arranged that the paraphernalia of the Lodge should be moved temporarily to Morristown, in the care of one of the brethren of the Lodge. This was done at the request of General Washington, and while at Morristown he organized what was known as a Military Lodge, and there entered, passed and raised General Lafayette, using for the purpose the tools, Bible, etc., loaned by St. John's Lodge.

Just as the American troops moved out of Newark the advance guard of Cornwallis moved in from the north. Instead of pressing forward in pursuit, the British troops remained at Newark until the morning of December 1st, when they resumed their march and came within firing distance of the rear guard of Washington, as the guards crossed the Raritan River at New Bruns-

wick, destroying part of the bridge as they passed over. Cornwallis left in Newark a strong guard, which remained till after the battle of Trenton.

A division of the American army, as it receded from the approach of Cornwallis, passed through Orange. Marching up the road which is now Main Street, and turning down the road now known as Scotland Street, it was just out of sight when a detachment of the enemy appeared. A British officer in command inquired of two farmers, who were just entering the village from over the mountain, if the American troops had passed that way. Being answered in the affirmative, he then inquired as to their numbers and was told that "the woods in that direction were full of them." Fearing an ambuscade, he called a halt and encamped for the night in the old burying-ground, which then contained very few graves.

At the corner of this old burying-ground there now stands an imposing monument of bronze, representing a Dispatch Rider, who looks down Main Street, from whence the British troops came, as narrated above. This statue is probably a replica of one of Washington's Rear Guards, stationed at the very same spot to observe and announce with dispatch the approach of the British troops. The moving spirit in the erection of this grand statue was Brother David L. Pierson, a member of Hope Lodge, No. 124, F. & A. M.

This mountain region was an important one in its strategic relations. Washington frequently traversed it, carefully inspecting its topography, informing himself of the sentiments of the people and acquiring all necessary knowledge of the approaches to Morris County through the mountain passes. He was always attended by his suite. There are idle traditions that on occasions he made his visits alone, on secret service. He appreciated too well the grave responsibilities of his station, to allow himself to be unattended by a proper retinue as a guard to his person.

It was during the war movements in the autumn and winter of 1776, that the people of this locality were constantly harrassed by British soldiers and Hessian hirelings. The mountainous range that divides the township of Orange was the limit of the enemy's incursions in this direction. Behind it large numbers of the exposed inhabitants took refuge with such property as they were able to remove. A few of the inhabitants, however, remained at

their homes, trusting in the promises of British protection, but learned, when it was too late, that these promises afforded them no protection against the merciless Hessians.

Individual records and traditions show that there were many enlisted men from this part of the country, numbering among them many Masons, but no separate list of them has been kept. Many names connected with the old families are found in the rosters of the different companies. In the same families were found patriots and Tories—men who honestly differed in their opinions.

The fact that Washington did, on a second occasion, and during a more hopeful period of the Revolution, encamp in this vicinity has been recently settled beyond dispute, by the exhaustive sketch, entitled, "Cranestown During the Revolutionary War," by Rev. Oliver Crane, D. D., LL. D., which appeared in the "History of Montclair, Illustrated," as follows:

"In General Washington's Revolutionary Orders, issued during the years 1778-1782, and edited by Henry Whiting, Lt.-Col., U. S. A., New York, 1844, 1846, occurs the following order, viz:

Headquarters, Totoway, Oct. 23, 1780.

"The Corps of Light Infantry will remove from their present encampment, and take post on the most convenient ground, to the Cranestown Gap and the Notch, for the more effectual security of our Right. Gen. St. Clair will take care of the approaches on the left, Col. Maryland's Regiment will furnish the necessary patrols and will take a new position for that purpose. The Officers of the Army are to be furnished with two rations per day until further Orders."

Cranestown was the name formerly given to that section now known as Montclair.

During the three weeks of Washington's remaining in headquarters at Cranestown, the troops were encamped directly to the south of the old mansion, their tents standing thick all along the meadows, then wholly unobstructed, from Valley Road to what is now Mountain Avenue, and guarding the intersection of the old Newark Road (now Church St.) with the road leading to Orange, and thence to Elizabethtown, and beyond.

We are supplied with further data establishing the fact of the occupancy of Cranestown by Washington at this juncture. Soon after General Lafayette had fairly started on his return to head-

quarters, he dispatched a courier with a letter to the Commander-in-Chief, stating the unfortunate outcome of the attempt; and this letter we find in "The Memoirs of Lafayette," by his son, George Washington Lafayette, and published in English, in New York, 1837. The letter is dated Elizabethtown, October 27, 1780. It reads as follows:

"I have taken my position between Elizabethtown and Connecticut Farms. General Clinton has not the time of making any disposition against us. To-morrow, at nine or ten, I will march to our position of Crane'stown and the day after to-morrow to Totowa, unless I receive contrary orders. Newark Mountain (now Orange Mountains) was rather too far to march to join their tents again. If your excellency approves of this arrangement, I beg you will order our baggage to wait for us on our position of Crane'stown; if you dislike the disposition, your orders may reach us on the road."

This fixes exactly the date of the occupancy of Cranestown as temporary headquarters and also supplies the specific object while distinctly stating that the troops were there in tents.

In less than a year from that time (October 17, 1781), came the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the recognition of American independence by European nations.

PLUCK OF SAMUEL HARRISON.

One of the many deeds of individual pluck, heroism and loyalty occurring during the invasion of the Orange Mountain territory is related in connection with Mr. Samuel Harrison, who late in life, became Tyler of Union Lodge, and when arrayed in the uniform of his office, with sword at his side, looked every inch a man and a Mason, notwithstanding his advanced years.

The inhabitants of the village were possessed of more or less silver plate, which, together with their silver money, they were careful to conceal, and thus to save from plunder.

The house of Aaron Harrison, which stood until a year ago, on the Valley Road, situated on the corner of what is now Lakeside Avenue, was visited by the redcoats. The family, being forewarned of their approach had fled over the mountain, taking their valuables, so far as they were able. Samuel Harrison, a bachelor uncle of Aaron, remained alone in the house. The raiders came, as expected, and demanded silver. He replied that he should not



WILLIAM PARKINSON.

Affiliated May 13, 1886.
Worshipful Master, 1890-1891.

give it up. They threatened to shoot him, suiting their threatening action to their word. "Well," said he, "it don't matter much to me whether I die now, or at some other time. You may shoot me, if you please." The robbers left him, and the silver dollars which he had buried in the swamp were saved. May Union Lodge ever be Tyled by such brave men!

With our nation Tyled by a Washington and our Lodge by a Harrison during their early carreers, the One Hundred Years of independent and useful existence of both Nation and Lodge is accounted for. So may it ever be!

CHAPTER VI.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF ORANGE.

Until 1782, the only name by which the settlement along the mountain and extending toward the Newark settlement was known, was that of the Mountain Society. There were several small hamlets embraced within the territory of what is now the Oranges, which were designated by the names of the principal families living in these localities, as Freemantown, Williamstown, Pecktown, etc.

Montclair and vicinity was formerly known as Cranestown or Cranetown, and is connected with several incidents recited in this history.

The inhabitants soon found that it was only necessary to give the locality, "Mountain Society," a more appropriate name, in order to start a "business boom," and they no doubt believed, with Col. Sellers, that there were "millions in it." The following advertisement appeared in Wood's Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser, of June 10, 1795:

"TO BE SOLD.

"By way of public vendue, on Saturday, the 25th of July, twenty-three building lots, pleasantly situated in Orange Dale, on the main road, opposite the meeting-house and adjoining the academy. Four of said lots have a never-failing stream of water running through them, which renders them convenient for tanning business. On one of said lots there is a well of excellent water and likewise a number of good fruit trees dispersed through the different lots, all of which are fronting on a road which renders them convenient for both mercantile and mechanical business. They are situated in a very flourishing part of the country, and would be very convenient for any person or persons who may wish to take in boarders.

"MATHEW CONDIT.
"JOSEPH CONE."

The second floor of "The Academy" building, mentioned above, provided the first meeting place of Union Lodge, as will be hereinafter more particularly described.

The name of "Orange" was first applied to the place the year following, and the "Dale" dropped. This was in an advertisement which appeared in the same paper :

"Opened on Tuesday, the 17th, inst., under the immediate instruction of Mr. Wyckoff, who has taught the English and learned languages, the arts and sciences in this place with approbation and success for a number of years. Those who choose to send their children to this institution may be assured that great care and attention will be paid both to their education and morals under the attendance, direction and influence of a board of trustees annually chosen by the parish for that purpose.

"JEDEDIAH CHAPMAN, President.

"Orange, May 24, 1796."

Orange became a separate township under an act of the State legislature, passed the 27th day of November, 1806.

As early as 1697-8 the Town Records of Newark show that land was given to Azariah Crane "out of the common," to hold and "enjoy it so long as he doth follow the trade of tanning."

Old wills, deeds and other records show that many of the early settlers could neither read nor write, and their "mark" affixed to these documents established their legality beyond question. These men left their mark on the community, and their character for honesty, uprightness and devotion to principle is ineffaceably stamped on the pages of history. These men brought into the wilderness with them the energy of the Anglo-Saxon, and the vigorous yet rigorous and stable religious principles of the Puritan. Entering this then-forest with bold hearts, they placed the rude cabin by the side of the wigwam, and made the forest vocal at once with praise to God and with the sounds of civilized industry. Allotments of land by and on the mountain, to settlers, at a very early period were made, but at what time they actually took possession and erected their dwellings is not known. The two oldest houses still standing in the Oranges are the stone house in South Orange and the Samuel Harrison place in West Orange, near Tory Corners, on Washington Street. The former was erected before 1680.

Tradition declares that it was the "fighting parson" Chapman, who was the most determined champion of the name, "Orange Dale." He was present at the meeting of the Presbytery, in 1782; and it was probably he who procured the selection of Orange

Dale as the place of its next meeting. The sermon, was delivered by him on "Lord's Day, 21 Nov. 1791; Orange Dale, P. M." In 1796, and as the president of the trustees of "the Academy at Orange Dale," he advertised its opening session, in the Newark Gazette, and there is an oft-told tale, that when the people came together, on one occasion, in order to discuss whether the village should be called "Orange" or "Orange Dale," he was the most excited of the whole party; and, that as the meeting broke up in confusion, and without having come to any decision, he shouted out, in his trumpet tones: "Well! we'll call it Orange Dale, anyway!" So it was under the spell of his influence, that, in 1801, and after he had gone to Western New York, "The congregation of Orange Dale," extended its call to the Rev. Mr. Hillyer. Even in April, 1805, he recorded in his diary: "I attended the Lord's Supper at Orange Dale, with the dear people of my former charge." The legislature finally decided the matter in 1806, by passing an act to incorporate "The township of Orange."

The author will now endeavor to draw a mental picture of Orange and the conditions and customs existing in 1809, the purpose, of course, being to surround the institution of Union Lodge at that time with such details of human interest as to encourage a further perusal of this history.

The close of the Revolutionary War left the states like a Masonic Temple overthrown—its proportions destroyed, its material scattered, its debris without form or cohesion, and in its wrecked state an easy prey for the political vultures, who ever seek to destroy a weak nation through their selfish ambitions. It is against just such vultures on State and Church that Masonry has arrayed itself for ages past—although often maligned by the principal recipients of its protection.

In the new-born township of Orange, discord still rent asunder and destroyed the happiness of families, and the old-fashioned intercourse between neighbors had been greatly impaired. For many, long years, the terms of "Whig" and "Tory" were cherished and freely used. The bitterness descended to the children who were born after the war. In their sports and games—at ball, at marbles, at snowballing, and in the construction of snow forts in winter—they grouped themselves according to the traditions of their fathers. It was not until the War of 1812, that the animosities gave place to cordial unity of popular sentiment.



STUART C. SMITH.

Entered October 14, 1886; Passed November 11, 1886; Raised December 9, 1886. Worshipful Master, 1892-3.

The demoralizing effect of the seven-years conflict had disturbed the economies of our community of thriving farmers. Moral influences had lost much of their power over the better impulses of every rank and condition of men. Removal from religious and social restraints, neglect of the Sabbath, drunkenness, vice and immorality—the bitter dregs of war—prevailed in every neighborhood. “All sorts of worldly amusements absorbed the thoughts of the young, even in the most respectable and religious families.” But evidence of a return to better things soon began to show themselves. Farming, manufacturing, and all religious and educational interests were quickened into activity, and it was not long before the people of the Newark Mountain returned with vigor and enthusiasm to the cultivation of the arts of peace. The institution of Union Lodge, and the bringing together as a brotherhood, of the majority of the best and most prominent men of the new township, accomplished much towards bringing about this better condition of men and affairs.

THE MOUNTAIN SOCIETY.

In the first year of peace the Mountain Society, which for sixty-five years had been a religious body, applied to the Assembly of the State of New Jersey, for an act of incorporation. It was granted on June 11, 1783. Joseph Riggs, Esq., John Range, Dr. Matthias Pierson, Stephen Harrison, Jr., Samuel Dod and John Dod, were thereby appointed “Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark.”

REV. ASA HILLYER, D. D.

Mr. Hillyer promptly accepted the call, and he was installed as pastor on December 16th, of the same year, 1801. As related in Chapter VI., the Rev. Mr. Hillyer and his church both assumed prominent parts during the institution of Union Lodge in 1809. While never an actual member of Union Lodge, Dr. Hillyer served for many years as its Chaplain.

The then existing condition of affairs in the parish was in sharply-drawn contrast with that of the last years of the pastorate of Mr. Chapman. The adoption of the Constitution of the United States in 1787, had brought the States into harmonious relations with each other. The rancor of political strife was softened; and the blight of French infidelity, which had spread over the whole

land, was giving place everywhere to purer moral impulses, and to a more elevated religious sentiment. The years of peace, too, were bringing with them stability of purpose and increase of wealth. The varied arts of industry prospered exceedingly.

Main Street was at that time a sleepy village thoroughfare; its roadbed soft and sandy in dry weather and muddy up to the wagon hubs in spring and fall. The street was edged with a row of tall sycamores, that in summer cast a grateful shade and shielded the occasional passer-by from the scorching rays of the mid-day sun.

Washington Street, which branched off the former street, near the old road to Doddtown (now Prospect Street), was known as the Swinefield Road. This was the old Indian trail which led from the Hudson River to the Delaware River, and was more frequently used by the aborigines than the main thoroughfare going west over the mountains to Morristown, and thence to the Delaware River.

Christian Path, which was a short-cut for the people living over the mountain in making their way to the church, was still in use, as it had been for a hundred years previously. It was the custom for the men, women and children to start out early in the morning, and stop at the spring at the point beginning on what is now Mountain Ridge, West Orange, on their way to the Meeting House.

Watts' hymns were still in use and were sung with a nasal twang. The minister preached as long as the sands in the hour glass continued falling, and sermons were of a very serious character in the early days of the nineteenth century. There was no community in the state more God-fearing than our little hamlet of Orange.

At the third annual town-meeting, on April 10, 1809, at the old Meeting House, the town officials were elected, and these included a number of men who helped in organizing and officering Union Lodge the same year.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

"That any person suffering their swine after the age of three months to run in the public highway, without a ring in the nose, from the first day of May to the first of November, shall pay the Overseers of the Poor seventy-five cents each for the use of the

township and that it shall be the duty of the Overseers of the Poor on complaint to prosecute for the same."

It will thus be seen that at this time cattle and swine were allowed to roam at large in the village streets, but the latter were required to have the rings in their noses to prevent them from tearing up the farm products.

Familiar names of streets and localities to the people living in Orange in 1809, were Dark Lane, now Valley Road, from St. Mark's Church to Freemantown (about where the street now meets Freeman Street); Whiskey Lane, now Grove Street, East Orange; Munn Lane, now Munn Avenue, East Orange; Cherry Street, now Arlington Avenue, East Orange; Mulberry Street, now North Clinton Street, East Orange; Doddtown Road, now Prospect Street, East Orange; Swinefield Road, now Washington Street, East Orange; Cranetown Road, now North Park Street, East Orange; Daniel Dodd's Hill, a large mound of earth on Center Street, nearly opposite Henry Street, where the children enjoyed great sport in the winter months, coasting down its slippery surface.

All the streets which branched off the main highway, or Main Street, as it is now called, still retain their original names, with the exception of Park Street, which was the beginning of the Cranetown Road, at Main Street, and which was continued at North Park Street and Washington Street. Hillyer Street had been opened only a few years and was named in honor of the minister of the First Church, who made his home at the northeast corner of Main Street and the above mentioned thoroughfare.

Directly opposite, on the southeasterly corner of Oakwood Avenue, stood the home of the first pastor of the old Meeting House, the Rev. Daniel Taylor, who died in January, 1748.

A few feet further west, on the site of the present Y. M. C. A. building, was the old sandstone parsonage.

The ground was purchased on September 14, 1748, the same year that the Rev. Mr. Taylor passed away, and in the following year the Rev. Caleb Smith, the first schoolmaster of Orange, became the first occupant of the new building. People came from all directions to help in the installation in his new home of the pastor, who occupied it until his death, thirteen years afterward. Then the Rev. Jedediah Chapman, the strong, courageous patriot, who dared the whole British army, came to the parish. He lived

in the house for thirty-four years and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Hillyer, who lived there from the time of his settlement, in 1801, till 1817, when he moved into the new house at the corner of Hillyer and Main Streets.

The old parsonage was then given over to tenement purposes and finally, in 1854, was razed, and used as material for other building operations. The sentiment which had been attached to the building in the earlier days had been almost destroyed by the uses to which it had been put.

The old tavern on Main Street, known as the Orange Tavern, was conducted by Moses Condit, Jr., who afterward met his death, on September 14, 1820, while repairing a cider press, which was located in a building on the site of the present Masonic Temple, in Orange. His widow, Lydia Munn, carried on the business for several years afterward, and was familiarly known as "Landlady Condit."

The next building of importance on the opposite side of the street was the Park Tavern, later given the name of the Park House. Landlord Munn, as he was called, carried on the business as tavern keeper, as his fathers had before him. Liquor, of the fiery kind, was dispensed with liberality in return for a few cents.

It was in this tavern that the Rev. Dr. James Alfred Williams, son of Amos Williams, one of the first members of Union Lodge, was born on September 6, 1809. Landlord Munn was the child's grandfather. The boy was destined to become one of the famous preachers of Orange. He was ordained deacon of the Episcopal Church, on July 10, 1836, and on August 13, the same year, he was ordained a priest at Burlington, N. J., and on September 9, 1839, he assumed the rectorate of St. Mark's parish, and kept up his work until a few days before his death, on September 2, 1883, at the age of seventy-four years.

Opposite the old Park Tavern, the Common, as it is now called, was the training ground for the militia, and early in the month of June the companies came from various parts of the community and went through the manual of arms and a few movements in marching. Stands, upon which were placed edibles, consisting chiefly of the old-fashioned molasses cake and quantities of hard cider, were liberally patronized, and many a thrifty man and woman gathered in a large harvest of pennies from the thirsty and hungry soldiers. It was the great holiday of the year, next



CHARLES E. WILLIAMS.

Entered November 22, 1888; Passed December 20, 1888; Raised February
14, 1889. Worshipful Master, 1895.

to Independence Day, and all business was suspended. The housewives appeared dressed in their best gowns and the men put away all work for the day, after the chores of the early morning had been attended to.

Day Street was laid out and opened in 1813. Mr. Day then owned the lands on both sides of the street, from the main highway to a point about two-hundred feet north of Park Avenue, and the Williams family held beyond him. The road was distinguished as being the first highway running northwardly, which was opened between Park Street, or the Cranetown Road, and the Valley Road. There had previously been a rude cartpath, beginning on the main road at a point near the present Cleveland Street, and running northeastwardly to the present line of Day Street, at or near the northern boundary of Mr. Day's land. This cartpath was at times wet and impassible for teams, and an improved highway was needed. In 1811, the corporate title of the Orange Congregation was changed from the "Second Presbyterian Church of Newark," to the "First Presbyterian Church of Orange." In that year, the pastor felt it to be a duty to provide another and more appropriate edifice for the worship of God. The needs of the town, by reason of its increasing population, seemed to him to demand it. The second meeting-house had now stood for fifty-eight years. The congregation had outgrown it; and it was homely in style, and compared unfavorably with the churches of Newark and other neighboring places. Dr. Hillyer, thereupon, proposed the erection of a new building. Mr. Hoyt says: "Some approved and some objected. Some thought it feasible, and some impossible. He asked certain persons of the latter class if they would favor the undertaking, provided he would secure the subscription of a certain sum of money, which he named."

He began his efforts on a Monday morning, and before the close of the week, he had secured more than twice the sum he required. Jared Harrison subscribed \$500; Aaron Harrison and Stephen D. Day (then Treasurer of Union Lodge), \$300 each; and six others gave \$200 each. This prompt response led to a speedy and cordial determination to build a new church; one which should be worthy of the growing town and of a prosperous congregation.

The old church building was in the middle of the street. Its west end was nearly on a line with the east line of Day Street.

The broadside of the building (called the "backside," in the resolution of the parish meeting), having two ranges of windows, one above the other, was directly opposite our present Music Hall. The entrance door was in the center of the south side, thus fronting the site of the building now occupied by the Orange Savings Bank.

Almost coincident with the enlargement of the burial ground, in 1792, was the placing of a bell upon the meeting-house. Its belfry had been an unused and not very comely feature of the building, from the time of its construction, thirty-eight years before. The bell cost the parish £114, 6s. 3d., or about \$575.

From several entries in the parish books, it appears that the bell was thereafter actively employed, and that the position of bell-ringer must have been a laborious one. The people were to be summoned to public service in the church on every Sabbath and Lecture Day; and, at nine o'clock in the evening, they were to be warned that the hour had come for family worship, and for retiring to bed.

In the same year, when the Township of Orange was set off, a charter was granted for the construction of a turnpike road from Newark to Morristown.

The Newark and Mt. Pleasant road passed through Orange, and was laid, for the most part, on the old highway which had been surveyed in 1705. Orange Street, in Newark, from a point about four hundred feet above High Street, was then opened, as it now runs, and was "worked" as far as its intersection with the old Crane Road. From the latter point, the turnpike was laid out anew for a distance of about six hundred feet, leaving the old road to the north. This part still remains open to public use, and is honored with the name of Hedden Place. No other change was made until the turnpike reached the open space in front of St. Mark's Church, in West Orange, where it left the old route toward "Wheeler's," and, turning to the north, took a direct course to the base of the Mountain. In this way was formed the triangular plot of land, bounded by the Valley Road on the east, Condit Place on the northeast, and the turnpike on the West. The turnpike was continued to Morristown, and thence, by the Washington Turnpike, to the Delaware River. This was for many years the principal means of travel from Easton, Pa., and from Warren, Sussex and Morris Counties, to the Passaic River, and the waters of New York Bay.

In the fall and winter seasons these roads, for the first three days of each week, were alive with teams and heavy Jersey wagons, carrying butter, grain, flour, pork and other farm produce to market. The last three days of the week witnessed their return, freighted with sugar, molasses, Jamaica rum and merchandise of all kinds for the shop-keepers in the interior.

The traffic was economically managed. The feed for the teams was carried upon the wagons, and often the food for the men who drove them. One shilling was the uniform rate, at the wayside inns, for each stabling and lodging for the night, as well as a single meal at table. The evenings at these inns were festive occasions. The bar-room was primitive in construction and furniture; but it was well warmed by stove or open fireplace, and often crowded with guests. Frequent tumblers of hot toddy—made from apple jack or whiskey—opened the hearts and loosened the tongues of the assemblage; and song and story followed each other in quick succession, until the necessity for sleep, as a preparation for the next day's work upon the road, drove the merry-makers to their unwelcome beds.

Previous to the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Phillipsburg, these caravans of Warren and Sussex wagons were a bi-weekly spectacle on the main street of Orange. We have been told by old residents who remember them, that they have sometimes seen as many as thirty teams in line. But the turnpikes were beaten by the railroad. The charters were surrendered; the gates taken down; and the roads abandoned to the public. The country taverns, thus deprived of their principal source of income, have either gone out of business entirely, or have lost their old-time gaiety and prosperity.

In 1809 industries of the village were beginning to make themselves felt. Cooperage had, of course, been in existence for a hundred years or more. Cider and apple whiskey had been the two staple products, besides farming, for many decades, and no place in the country turned out finer brands from the apple orchards, of which there were hundreds in the Oranges, than did the fields in the possession of the yeomanry of the mountain village.

The sloop, which made periodical visits to New York and other towns on the Hudson River, as far as Albany, from the

dock on the Passaic River, was run under the direction of the parish of the First Presbyterian Church. Major Jabez Pierson was the captain in charge, and his log book is still in a good state of preservation, the property of Colonel O. H. Condit, of East Orange, a member of Hope Lodge, of that city.

The Newark dock was abandoned by the Mountain people during the running of the sloop, and the Orange dock was built by the parish. In 1806, the trustees erected upon it, by subscription, a storehouse, 18x30 feet. The contract for the building was awarded to Amos Harrison for \$239.75. The dock was in possession of the parish and was rented by it until 1819, when it was sold to John L. Plume, for \$400. Ezekiel Ball, William Halsey and John N. Cuming are named in the deed, as being the owners of the adjoining lands. The dock was on the south line of Bridge Street, and extended one hundred feet on the river front.

Hatting was taken up that year, and boot and shoe making also. Soon afterward both became well established industries. The latter went out of existence in our community about 1887.

The first grist mill erected in Orange was that of John Dod, a miller by trade, which is shown by leases and contracts now in the hands of his descendants to have been built previous to 1735. It was located upon the north side of Second River at the point where Midland Avenue now crosses it. It was reached by a narrow road leading in from the Doddtown Road (now Dodd Street) at a point a few feet east of where Brighton Avenue now intersects that highway. It was owned and operated at that time by John Dod and continued to be used as a grist mill for more than a hundred years. For a period of about twenty years, it was leased to certain parties as a woolen mill. About ten years before the death of David Dod, it came into the possession of Reuben W., his son, who again converted it into a grist mill, and it was run by him in connection with his store, in Orange, for about twenty-five years. Reuben W. Dodd was initiated into Union Lodge on May 29, 1869.

This ancient landmark, connecting the past with the present, remained intact until December 24, 1882, when it was destroyed by fire, and soon after, during a severe autumn storm, the dam was broken down, the stream returned to its natural course and, with this exception, nothing remains to mark the spot where, more



MOSES L. GANS

Entered September 11, 1890; Passed October 9, 1890; Raised November 13, 1890. Worshipful Master, 1896. President Corporate Board, 1907.

than a century and a half ago, the first stamping mill and the first grist mill were erected and the stream first arrested in its course to supply the power to run them.

THE CUSTOMS OF THE TIMES.

The habits and customs of the people had not changed materially from what they had been, during the early Colonial period. Houses were of frame or sandstone and were not more than two stories high, more frequently one story, with a "lean-to." The broad axe felled the timber in the forests, of which there were large growths in the mountains and on its eastern slope, and horses and sleds were the means used to draw the material to the site chosen for the erection of a building.

The old well-sweep was in general use, excepting where a spring was convenient, and then the toil of digging a well was dispensed with.

The old-fashioned Dutch oven occupied, in every home, a place alongside the fireplace. Here, the weekly baking was done by the housewife and her children, when they became old enough to be handy about the house. It was the rule to build a fire in the long opening made of bricks, and, after it had burned for two or three hours, to prepare the interior by carefully cleaning it with a broom kept especially for the purpose. Then the "baking," as it was called, would be quickly placed in the recess, which sent out volumes of heat. When the great iron door was opened at the expiration of the necessary time, the mass of edibles was brought out, with a long, wooden shovel, all nicely browned. As a rule there would be a dozen or more loaves of bread, loaf cake, pies, a chicken or two, several pans of biscuits, etc., enough to last the family for a week.

All the daily cooking was done before the open fireplace, where a crane swung back and forth at the touch of the hand of the careful housewife.

The flint and steel were still in use to ignite the fire, and occasionally the flint would fail to shower the necessary sparks in response to the touch of the steel, in which case a juvenile member of the family was sent down the road to the next neighbor to borrow some live coals. It was, however, considered a grave mistake, to allow a fire to go out on the hearthstone. In the winter

the great black log, several inches in diameter, and at least eight feet in length, would be placed over the burning coals and carefully banked for the night. In the morning the bellows were brought into requisition, and soon there would be a mass of flames and steaming kettles in preparation for the breakfast.

The candle dip was still in use, and any other form of illumination was unknown. The sun dial was also a part of every household equipment, for few there were who could afford the luxury of a clock. There was, however, little necessity for this expensive ornament, for time was not so valuable as it is in these rushing days of the twentieth century.

The bell in the Meeting House rang every night at nine o'clock, to give warning to the good people of the village that it was time to bank the fires and retire for the night. There was always a ready response, and a half hour later the village would be wrapped in the deepest slumber.

There were no carriages in use in the community, and the means of transportation was either by horseback or by oxen. It was customary to place chairs in a rough wagon, made without springs, and then, with a man steering the team, the way would be led to the destination. Ten miles was considered a long journey.

When "Dr. John," as Senator Condit was familiarly called, started out on his trips to Washington by horseback, it created quite a commotion in the village, and people would flock to the roadside to bid him God-speed.

Of course the stage-coach, a great lumbering affair, made its regular trips through the village to and from Morristown and New York. The river town, as Newark was then called, was considered a day's journey.

Amos Condit, who died at his home in East Orange, on September 6th, 1890, was nine years of age in 1809, yet he remembered this birthday very well, for it was the first year that the locusts appeared in the Oranges. The militia rendezvoused at Squire Day's Hill, near Millburn, in the summer of that year, and Mr. Condit was one of the spectators. The pests appeared in such large numbers as to put an end to all military maneuvers. They were scooped off the fence rails in bucketfuls, and they destroyed about everything there was in the way of vegetation.

In the fall, great piles of wood were stored near the kitchen door in preparation for the long, cold winter, which generally prevailed in this section.

There were no cellars to the houses, but a trap door, generally from the middle of the living room, opened into a "cave," which had been scooped out of the earth. Here were kept the vegetables, which had been carefully stored in the early fall for the household use during the winter months. Herbs, which grew in the fields, were carefully dried and placed in the rafters in the attic. Sage, used for dressing the fowls at the Christmas feasts, grew luxuriously in the lowlands, and the attic soon became perfumed with the aroma of the fragrant herbs after a generous supply had been gathered for the winter's use. The smokehouse, where the pork was kept, was also an indispensable part of every house.

It was the custom for the itinerant shoemaker to appear at the farm houses in the fall. The upper part of the boot or shoe was made on the premises, but it was the duty of the "professional" man to make the foundation of the footwear. Often, when there was a family of ten or twelve, or even more, he would stay a week or longer at the house bringing with him all the gossip from the stops that he had previously made. He always sat at the same table with the family, and there were very few dull moments as he wagged his tongue over the choice morsels of news which he brought along with him. When he had finished his task, a row of brand new boots and shoes, not as ornately made as in our day, would be set in front of the fireplace for inspection with more or less pride. These would last all winter.

In speaking of old-time customs, the spinning wheel must not be forgotten. Many a maiden became weary of the incessant grind of weaving the homespun material into gowns and wearing apparel.

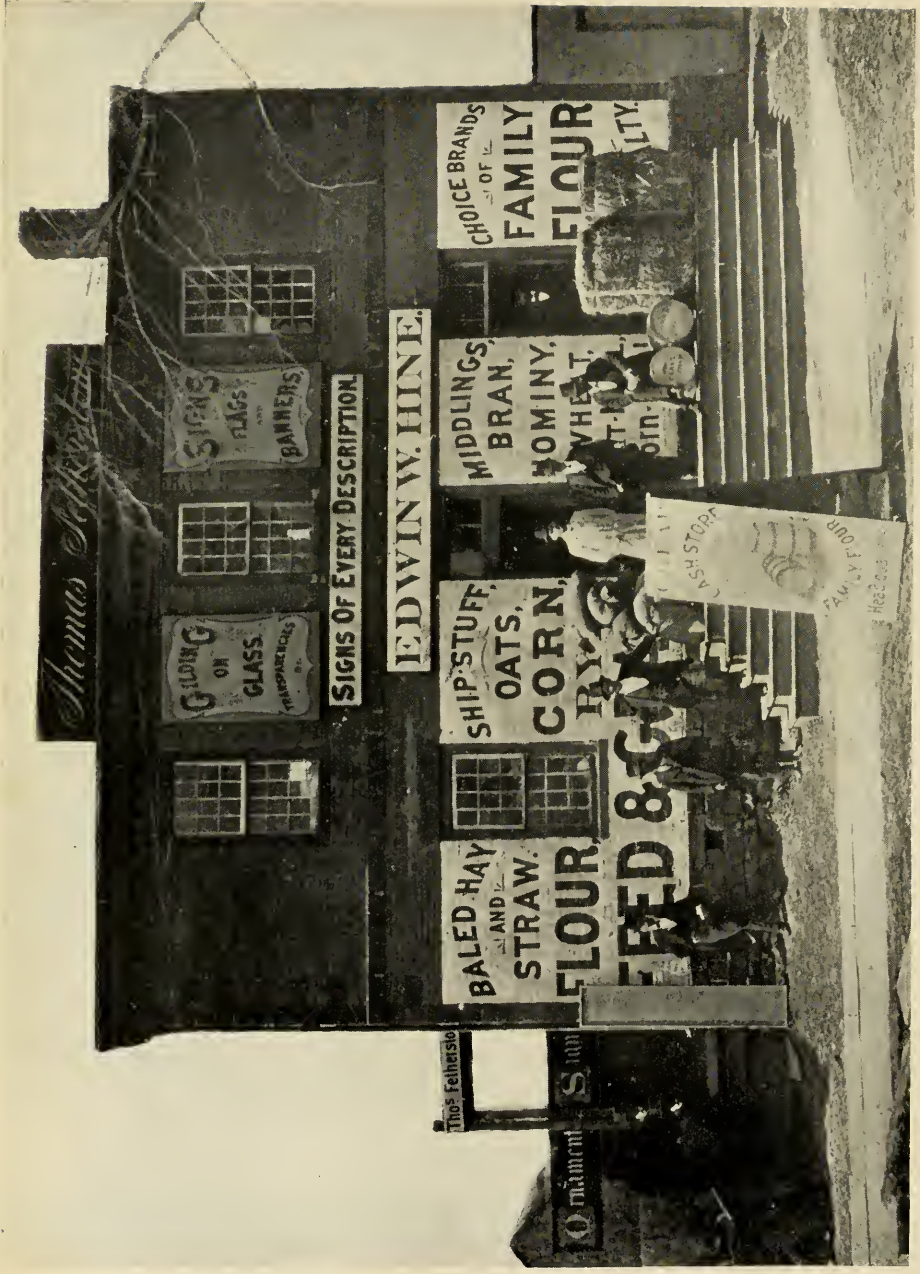
It was a period of hard work. Everything for the physical comfort was made on the premises, and the boy and the girl were early taught, that in order to accomplish anything in this world it was necessary to toil from morning to night.

The family Bible occupied a place in every household, and on Saturday afternoon, when the sun went down over the mountains, all work ceased. To the oldest member of the family was

delegated the sacred duty of reading passages from the Holy Writ, a custom that was religiously followed. Frequently the grandfather or grandmother, with frosted hair and bent form, would take charge of the devotions, and it was a most solemn and impressive moment as the family gathered about the hearthstone in the deepening twilight, with the tallow candle and the glow from the fire on the hearth furnishing the light for reading the Scriptures.

It must be remembered that the old Jewish idea of the Sabbath, beginning with the going down of the sun on Saturday, was followed by the people of Orange well along in the nineteenth century. When the sun disappeared on the Sabbath evening, it was a time of rejoicing among the young people, for the period of restraint was then over, and it was permissible to romp and play while the older people looked after the chores.

Times have changed, and now the comforts and conveniences of the homes in the Oranges are so many that we wonder how they ever got along in the days of a century ago, but it must be remembered that, without the knowledge of the modern way of doing and enjoying things, they, in their day, did the best with the means at command, and life was sweet and pleasant to them. It has been only through the toil of the generations that we have come into our legacy, and we should ever remember that our forebears, in their thoughtfulness and in the hard, physical work performed, made it possible for us to have our beautiful Orange of today, and we should all have a love for our native heath.



THE FAMOUS ORANGE ACADEMY BUILDING.
 Home of Union Lodge from 1809 to 1827, as it appeared in 1875 after being put to commercial uses.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FIRST MASONIC HALL OF ORANGE.

(The Academy.)

The present members of Union Lodge, amid the comforts and conveniences of their new Temple, which is one of the finest Masonic edifices in the State, should, upon this centennial occasion, attempt the retrospective in order to form a mental picture of the first meeting place of their grand, old Lodge.

In the preceding Chapter, entitled, "The Early History of the Oranges," the writer has endeavored to form a frame of ancient land marks, in which to place our mental picture of our first Masonic Hall, and in the following chapter, life and color has been put into the material forming the background. Now, with the aid of the photograph, herewith reproduced, imagine a little, two-story, brick and brown stone building (then considered a large one), standing on the southerly side of Main street, about thirty feet west of where Lindsley's hardware store now stands. The one-tenth acre lot upon which the Academy stood had at the rear a brook bordered by willow trees.

A few rods east of the Academy and in the middle of Main Street, extremely wide then as now, stood the Meeting House, or First Church, with the road dividing on either side thereof. Dispersed at considerable distances along the road were the combination stores and residences of the citizens, the nearest store of importance being that of Lindsley and Day, on the opposite corner of Cone Street; these and other more remote surroundings being described in Chapter IV.

The Academy thus stood, one hundred years ago, as the pride of the then three-year-old township of Orange, and in fact the grand, old building gained an international reputation, as will be evidenced by that which follows.

The only safe guide for either the present or the future is an ever-present knowledge of and reverence for the past, of which we are now celebrating the one-hundredth mile-stone of our Lodge.

Without the past, Freemasonry could not be, and it therefore behooves every true member of our craft to preserve in our memories and records, all those ancient landmarks which extend back nearly six thousand years.

Then, brothers, let us bear in reverential remembrance that little, stone building in which our first meeting was held, and which provided our Lodge room until 1827, or for eighteen years.

It would seem a crime to give a history of the famous, old Academy without connecting therewith, the grand, good man, who was mostly instrumental in rearing the building and organizing, in 1787, an academy which eventually gained a national reputation, and housed our members in meetings for many years.

Rev. Jedidiah Chapman, in 1766, with his Say Brook traditions, and of the like ecclesiastical tendencies, came here to occupy the same field of pastoral work.

From the very beginning of Mr. Chapman's pastorate, he was an uncompromising defender of Colonial rights. When war came, he espoused the patriot cause with his whole soul. He preached Rebellion in the pulpit, and taught it from house to house. No portion of his large parish was forgotten. Because of this he became known as "the fighting parson."

Rev. Mr. Chapman, manifested a deep interest in the welfare and success of the College of New Jersey. His love of learning and his desire for its promotion are further illustrated by his efforts, soon after the war, in founding in his own parish an Academy of such an order as to attract students from abroad. Through his influence, at a public meeting of the parish, on April 21, 1785, it was unanimously agreed to build a house in the heart of the village "for the purpose of a public school." A committee, of which he was one, was then appointed to take measures to perfect the scheme. It was also voted that five of the trustees should be annually elected to have the care and control of the same. The first trustees so elected were Rev. Mr. Chapman, Dr. John Condit, Dr. Matthias Pierson, Josiah Hornblower and Bethuel Pierson. Generous subscriptions were obtained and great diligence was shown in providing for the erection of the necessary building. Its site—one-tenth of an acre—was purchased from Mathew Condit, son of John Condit, who built and kept the tavern south of, and opposite to, the Meeting House. The deed, dated December

13, 1785, was made to Jedidiah Chapman, Col. John Condit and Henry Squier; and it declared that the school, to be erected, should be forever free for all the inhabitants of the neighborhood. The same three persons who received the deed, together with Josiah Hornblower and Bethuel Pierson, were afterwards made the second board of trustees.

A substantial two-story brick and stone building was put up, and in the spring of 1787, the new school began its work.

The New Jersey Journal, of October —, 1787, contains the following advertisement: "The winter session of the Academy at Orange Dale will begin on the 22nd, under the immediate instruction of Mr. Harris and Mr. Crow, both graduates of Nassau Hall."

That the institution soon obtained a good name is certified to by one, Mr. Winterbottom, an English traveler, who wrote a few years later to one of his friends in this country in reference to New Jersey, as follows:

"There are a good many academies in this State; one at Freehold; another at Trenton, in which there are eighty students; another at Hackensack, with upwards of one hundred scholars; and another flourishing academy at Orange Dale, in the county of Essex, with as many scholars as any of the others, furnished with able instructors and good accommodations."

After the decease of Mr. Chapman, in 1813, and Mr. Squier, Col. John Condit, the survivor, by his deed, dated November 14, 1823, made a conveyance of the lot, not, however, as the surviving trustee, but in his own right, to the following men, who were mostly members of Union Lodge: Stephen D. Day, Rev. Asa Hillyer, Daniel Babbitt, John M. Lindsley, Daniel D. Condit, Abraham Winans and Samuel W. Tichenor, as trustees of the Orange Academy District, for the same use which had been specified in the original grant from Matthew Condit.

In 1845, the trustees of the Academy District, having secured the necessary legislative aid, sold and conveyed the Academy and lot to John M. Lindsley. The old structure was taken down in the early days of August, 1888, to give place to a large brick building, erected in that year, and into the foundations of which the old material was worked.

CHAPTER VIII.

INSTITUTION OF UNION LODGE IN 1809.

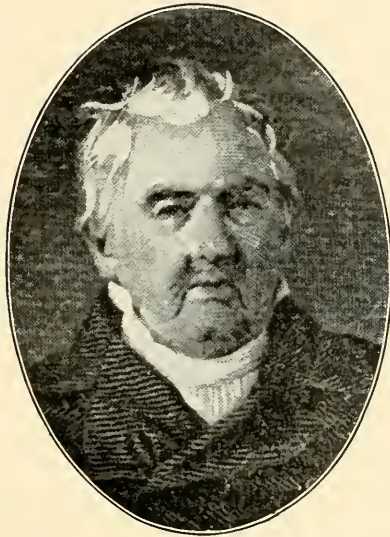
According to the records of the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey, a Charter, dated November 10, 1809, was granted to Union Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M. Believing that the exhibition of the original document would prove of special interest at the Centennial exercises of Union Lodge, the author made diligent search for the original Charter among the archives of the Lodge. Failing to find it he applied to the Grand Lodge, but the original document was not to be found among its records.

From authentic records it appears that the original Charter of Union Lodge prescribed that its regular communications should be held alternately in Orange and Bloomfield, two years in each place.

The charter members were: Jephtha Baldwin, Alexander Wilson, Matthias Smith, Stephen D. Day, Joseph Munn, Nathaniel H. Baldwin, Samuel M. Dodd, Abraham Winans, Frederick Gruet, Amos Williams, Joel Dunham, Samuel B. Williams, Moses Condit, Jr., Daniel Beach, Jr., Linus Baldwin, Samuel Harrison, Jr., John Ward, Benjamin Lindsley, John Purves, Jephtha Crane, Simeon Baldwin, Moses Harrison, Peter Doremus, Peter Gruet, Edward Gruet, Samuel Baldwin, William W. Baldwin and Stephen Tichenor.

The Record of Minutes of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, shows that in October, 1809, their representatives to the Grand Lodge were instructed to use their influence to establish a new Lodge in Orange, New Jersey. A Charter was obtained, and in February, 1810, St. John's Lodge, by resolution, sent congratulations to the new Lodge at Orange, known as Union Lodge, No. 21, and an enclosure of \$40.

The records of St. John's Lodge also show that the following of its members were dimitted in order to assist in the organization of Union Lodge: Jephtha Baldwin, Moses Condit, Jr., Stephen D. Day, Edward Gruet, Benjamin Lindsley, Stephen Tichenor, Simeon Baldwin and William Baldwin. All of these



STEPHEN D. DAY.

First Treasurer of Union Lodge, 1809.
Worshipful Master, 1818. (See Biographies, Chap. IX.)

men were charter members, and all but Edward Gruet were elected to offices at the first formal meeting of the Lodge.

After receipt of the Charter there were presumably several informal preliminary meetings of the Charter members, at which business matters and details of organization were settled. No record appears to have been kept of these preliminary meetings, but at the first formal meeting, held about six weeks after the date of the Charter, all business and other details were evidently provided for.

The second floor of the then famous Academy Building, which we have described and illustrated in the preceding chapter, had been rented and furnished as a Masonic Hall prior to the first formal meeting, which is described in the Record of Minutes of the Lodge.

The old Academy Building, providing the first Masonic Hall of Orange, is made the subject of the preceding chapter.

While the following Record of Minutes of the first, formal meeting of our dear, old Lodge are far more complete than most of the records of subsequent meetings, yet the historian deems it important to throw all the light possible upon the circumstances and conditions surrounding that famous Masonic gathering of one hundred years ago, and before discussing in detail, and attempting to enlarge upon the facts as recorded of our first meeting, it seems well to first recite some facts which were of great importance about that time.

Our third, and perhaps our most learned President, Thomas Jefferson, had completed his second term of office in March of that year; and our fourth President, James Madison, who had taken office at about the time of our first meeting, found himself surrounded with many national difficulties. As the troubles of our Nation are as well the troubles of every member of our Order, which both Jefferson and Madison had previously joined, we will now recount some of the difficulties which beset us at that time.

We had just previously freed ourselves of acting as the grain between the upper and the nether-stone, in the naval war which had been waging between England and France, and during which our seamen suffered many indignities from the navies of both countries.

A second war was then pending with England, principally

as a result of the "right of search," which it claimed, without reason, and practiced so atrociously as to arouse the enmity of every loyal American; and even at this time many members of Union Lodge, under the leadership of its first treasurer, Stephen D. Day, had formed a company of volunteers, who afterwards offered themselves in a body to, and were accepted by, the government as soon as the War of 1812 was declared.

The Indians, under the able leadership of Tecumseh, and acting under the encouragement and aid of the English located in Canada, were giving us great trouble upon our Western frontier.

Many of the citizens of Orange were still classed as Tories. These Royalists were then in the minority, but many of them, under the continued arrogance of their mother-country, were led to disavow allegiance, and in fact many of them joined the Colonial armies during the war, which commenced three years after the organization of our Lodge.

The great tension under which the members of our Lodge and all citizens of the country were living, in 1809, was relieved somewhat by several events which were to cast their shadow before, and most prominent of these was that surrounding the inventions and commercial developments of Robert Fulton, who was a member of a Masonic Lodge in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

A number of the original members of our lodge, only a short time prior to its organization, had travelled by team and by stage to the banks of the Hudson River, and there witnessed the first voyage of Fulton's steamboat, "Katharine of Clermont," a replica of which most of the present members of Union Lodge saw a few months ago, in September, upon the same grand river, which had, one hundred years ago, borne upon its bosom, Fulton's first, successful power-craft. Those of us who felt great exultation during the recent Hudson-Fulton Centennial Celebration, are better able to judge of the unbounded rapture which must have filled the breasts of our brethren who saw the first and real "Clermont" slowly and laboriously wending its way towards Albany, which it required thirty-two hours to reach. The boat, which was previously called "Fulton's Folly," marked an epoch in our history, of which we should ever be proud.

Imagine our brethren, under the conflicting emotions depicted above, busily receiving and entertaining in the little

village of Orange, on the morning of December 28, 1909, about sixty or more fellow "Breathern from the neighbouring Lodges, assembled upon the occasion, accompanied by our Brother right worshipfull D. G. M. William M. Kissac and other Breathern of distinction."

It can safely be assumed that the organizers of Union Lodge found accommodations not only for the visiting brothers, but for all those who, no doubt, accompanied them. The farmers from round about, no doubt, drove into "town" upon that memorable day, and it is safe to assume that the concourse of people on that day was greater than ever before.

A great variety of vehicles and other means of conveyance must have lined both sides of the great highway, around and about the Academy Building.

About eleven A. M. the resident and visiting brethren commenced to wend their way up the winding stairway of the Academy Building, to the Lodge Room on the second floor, where the usual exchange of pleasantries took place.

The following is a full and exact copy of the first Record of Minutes of the Lodge:

"UNION LODGE ROOM, Dec. 28th, A. L. 5809.

"Agreeable to previous arraignment for the purpose of constituting a Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, in the Township of Orange a large number of Breathern from the neighbouring Lodges, assembled upon the occasion, accompanied by "our" Brother right worshipful D. G. M. William M. Kissac and other Breathern of distinction. The Breatheren convened at High-twelve, and after some ceremonies the room was dedicated to Masonic purposes. The D. G. M. in the chair. The M. Lodge was opened & the degree of Past M. was conferred upon the W. M. Brother Jephtha Baldwin, the Breatheren then agreed to postpone the instaling of the officers untill after the public ceremonies was over in Church. The Breatheren then formed in Masonic procession and Marched into the Chirch accompanied by the G. Chaplin and took their seats in due form. The ceremonies was opened by the G. C. Brother Joseph Willard, with an appropriate prayer, after which he delivered an impressive and animated discours, enforcing all the precepts of the Masonic institution, & painted in never-fading colours the sublim Happiness of real Friendship and Brotherly Love. After the ceremonies was closed in Church and the Breatheren returned in this same order, they

came to the lodge room when the officers were installed in ancient form—viz—

W. M. Jephtha Baldwin
 Elexandria Wilson, S. W.
 Matthias Smith, J. W.
 Stephen D. Day, Trr.
 William W. Baldwin, Secy.
 Stephen Tichenor, S. D.
 Moses Condit, Jur., J. D.
 Simeon Baldwin, M. C.
 Abraham Winans & stew.
 Benjamin Lindsley
 Linus Baldwin, Tyler.

“N. B. The number of Breatheren convened on this day amounted to the number of about 80, there being so many it was not thought proper to insert their names.

“The room was dedicated to God for Masonic purposes and the Lodge declared to be duly constituted. After which the Lodge adjourned to B. M. Condit, Jr., and partook of an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion. Accompanied by the Revers. Mr. Hylier and Mr. Alden. The utmost harmony prevailed during the whole proceeding. After diner the Breatheren of the New Lodge returned to their room to conclude the buisness of the day.

“The entered Apprentices Lodge was opened in due form. The By-Laws not being formed and of cours, the time for the regular convening of this Lodge not agreed upon, the lodge Resolve unanimously to meet on thursday the fourth day of January Analucis 5810 and procure the by laws of Newark, Patterson and Cincinnatti Lodges. No further business being before the lodge closed in due form.”

(Signed)

WM. W. BALDWIN, Secty.”

The mortal lips which voiced the spirit of Masonry and true friendship at that memorable meeting are forever silent, but by the aid of the writings which are left to us, and more especially by the aid of the immortal spirit of Masonry, which for nearly six thousand years has been transmitted to us by word of mouth only, the members of the Order of to-day are enabled to draw many accurate conclusions as to the happenings both within and without the Lodge.

Precisely at high noon, Deputy Grand Master William M.



FREDERICK J. TEULON.

Entered December 12, 1889; Passed February 13, 1890; Raised April 10, 1890. Worshipful Master, 1897.

Kissac called the assemblage to order, and at once proceeded, with the aid of the brethren, in due and ancient form, to dedicate the room to God and Freemasonry.

After this the Lodge was opened upon the Master Mason's degree, and in due and ancient form the degree of Past Master was conferred upon Worshipful Brother Jephtha Baldwin. The Lodge was then closed.

"The Breatheren then formed in Masonic procession and Marched into the Church accompanied by the G. Chaplin and took their seats in due form." This procession, headed by officers in full regalia, after reaching the foot of the stairs, turned sharply to the right and marched easterly to a point directly in front of the present Orange National Bank, and then turned to the left and entered the church, which stood in the middle of the broad highway. The line of march was walled in by such of the townspeople and visitors as were unable to gain seats in the little church, where the Masonic brethren were received and welcomed by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Hillyer, who surrendered his church to the brethren and his rostrum to the Grand Chaplain, Joseph Willard.

It is recorded that our Grand Chaplain "delivered an appropriate prayer, after which he delivered an impressive and animated discours, enforcing all the precepts of the Masonic institution, & painted in never-fading colours the sublim Happiness of real Friendship and Brotherly Love." No record can be found of the discourse referred to, but it will take no effort on the part of any member of our Order of to-day to realize that that discourse of one hundred years ago was both inspiring and elevating.

"After the ceremonies was closed in Church and the Breatheren returned in this same order, they came to the lodge room when the officers were installed in ancient form." Nor is it hard, after the lapse of one hundred years for those of our Order to imagine the feeling of sublimity with which our brethren re-entered their Lodge Room with the sublime words of their Grand Chaplain still ringing in their ears, and with their hearts filled with a newer and greater determination to live up to all the precepts of Freemasonry.

The Lodge was re-opened upon the Master Mason's degree. "when the officers were installed in ancient form."

The remainder of the minutes of this memorable meeting is in the form of a postscript, which conveys in its first paragraph

that "the number of Breatheren convened on this day amounted to the number of about 80, there being so many it was not thought proper to insert their names."

The gathering of eighty Masons in 1809 indicates in itself the relative importance of the occasion, particularly if one considers the smallness of the village, or town, at that time, and the many difficulties which attended traveling during those early days. Even from Newark, it was a day's travel by coach, and it is certain that some of the visitors came from far more distant places.

From the second paragraph of this postscript we find that after the installation of officers, "the Lodge adjourned to B. M. Condit, Jr., and partook of an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion. Accompanied by the Revers. Mr. Hylier and Mr. Alden." The shadows of evening were gathering and the then famous "Orange Tavern" was illuminated with tallow dips, and every available room and corner set with tables, and, no doubt, the proprietor, Moses Condit, Jr., who had just been elected as Junior Deacon of the new Lodge, left the Lodge Room in advance of the others, in time to welcome the brethren at his hostelry. It is on record that "the utmost harmony prevailed during the whole proceeding," and that "after diner the Breatheren of the New Lodge returned to their room to conclude the business of the day."

After dinner "the entered Apprentices Lodge was opened in due form. The By Laws not being formed and of cours, the time for the regular convening of this Lodge not agreed Upon, the lodge Resolve unanimously to meet on thursday the fourth day of January Analucis 5810 and procure the by laws of Newark, Patterson and Cincinnatti Lodges. No further business being before the lodge—closed in due form." This paragraph of the postscript to the Record of Minutes is so full and complete as to require little or no explanation.

Since all those present attended church before dinner and were accompanied to Condit's Inn—later called "Widow Condit's"—by two clergymen, it is fair to assume that the dinner was a decorous affair, and such a one as even now serves to bring the members of the craft in closer communion one with another.

It seems unfortunate that the names of the many visiting and other Masons in attendance were not recorded, as, no doubt, they were among the makers of history of their day.

The Record of Minutes of the Lodge for many subsequent

years, recites dinners had at "Widow Condit's." The famous Condit's Inn is embodied in the old portion of the building on Main Street, known at this time as the Central Hotel. If the old timbers, which are still visible, could speak, they could tell many a glorious tale of Masonic dinners and after dinner speeches.

THE FIRST BY-LAWS.

The matter of formulating and adopting the By-Laws of the new Lodge was brought up at the meeting next succeeding that recorded above, or on January 4th, 1810, and at several succeeding meetings, but the actual formation and adoption did not take place until the meeting of April 17th, 1810.

The By-Laws then adopted are given in full at the conclusion of this chapter, together with the names of all the signers thereof.

Perhaps it would not be amiss to invite attention to and explain some of the provisions of these old By-Laws, which may seem peculiar now.

Article I, of Section 1, provides:

"That a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons be held in Orange each Tuesday upon or proceeding every full moon throughout the year."

Article I, of Section 2, also had a quaint provision:

"This Lodge shall meet from the vernal to autumnal equinox at 7 o'clock in the evening and sit till 10, and from the autumnal to vernal equinox shall meet at 6 o'clock and sit till nine."

It must be remembered in connection with these two provisions that many of the members came from a distance and that it was easier to make one's way on moonlight nights over the uneven roads, which were more in the nature of lanes or paths, as the paths were almost imperceptible on dark nights.

The remaining articles of the By-Laws, while couched in the quaint language of one hundred years ago, are clear and self-explanatory, and the following is a full and exact copy thereof:

BY-LAWS OF UNION LODGE UNANIMOUSLY

ADOPTED APRIL 17TH, A. L. 5810.

SECTION 1ST.

Article 1st. That a lodge of Free and accepted masons be

held in Orange, each Tuesday upon or preceding every full moon Throughout the Year.

Article 2nd. The lodge shall consist of one Master, two wardens, one Treasurer, one Secretary, two deacons, two stewards, one Master of Ceremonies, and as many members as the Master and Majority shall think proper.

Article 3rd. Every brother shall appear in clean decent clothing, and shall observe a due decorum while the lodge is open, and particularly while engaged in what is serious and solemn.

Article 4th. For the preservation of Secresy and good harmony, a brother skilled as a Master Mason, shall be appointed and paid for tyling the lodge during the time of communication, and for every night he attends to his duty he shall be entitled to fifty cents, and in case there is an initiation he shall receive one Dollar as an additional fee, and likewise, be exempt from paying the regular evening dues.

SECTION 2ND.

Article 1st. The lodge shall meet from the Vernal to the Autumnal equinox at 7 o'clock in the evening and sit till 10, and from the Autumnal to the Vernal equinox, shall meet at 6 o'clock and sit till Nine.

Article 2nd. The officers of this lodge shall be chosen by ballot on the stated lodge meeting next preceding the festival of St. John the Evangelist.

SECTION 3RD.

On every stated lodge night each member absent, or present, shall pay into, or be debtor to the Treasury 12 1-2 cents. If an extra lodge be called at the desire and on the particular request or business of an individual, in such case, such individual shall pay into the Treasury the sum of three Dollars for the expence of such extra lodge.

SECTION 4TH.

No visitor shall be admitted into the lodge without the consent of the Master, and having first performed a certain ceremony, in the presence of some officers of the lodge, except such visitor be known in the lodge as a lawful mason of good standing. Nor shall any brother visit a third time who is not a member of some regular lodge. — Sojourners excepted. —



CHARLES PEARCE.

Entered September 11, 1899; Passed October 9, 1890; Raised November 13, 1890. Worshipful Master, 1898.

SECTION 5TH.

Article 1st. Any person desirous of being initiated into the misteries of this institution shall manifest such his wish by a written petition addressed to the lodge which shall be presented by a brother at least one regular lodge night before the ballotts of the lodge shall be taken for the petitioner in order that the breatheren may have time to enquire into the morrals, charracter and circumstances of such petitioner.

Article 2nd. The brother who presents the petition shall at the same time deposit with the Secretary the sum of eight Dollars to ensure the lodge that the candidate will come forward if his petition be granted, and after the initiation of the candidate, he shall pay eight Dollars more making in the whole fifteen dollars, all of which must be paid, before being raised to the degree of M. Mason. But if the lodge think the candidate unworthy and reject his petition, his money deposited shall be faithfully returned. But in case the lodge approve of the candidate and grant his request and the candidate does not come forward thereto within three months after prefering the same, his deposit shall be forfeited for the relief of distressed Free Masons.

Article 3rd. No person is capable of becoming a Free Mason and a member of this lodge but such as are of mature age, upright in body and limbs, free from bondage having the senses of a man, and endowed with an estate, office, Trade, occupation, or some visible means of acquiring an honest and respectable livelihood as is becoming the members of this most ancient and honourable Fraternity.

Article 4th. Any old mason desirous of becoming a member of this lodge, upon being proposed by a memer of the same, shall be balloted for, and if admitted shall pay into the Treasury the sum of three Dollars.

SECTION 6TH.

Article 1st. Any member guilty of indecent, rude, or improper words or behavior in the lodge shall be censured by the Master or fined, as the majority of the lodge shall think proper.

Article 2nd. Any member coming in the lodge disguised with spiritous liquor, shall be admonished by the Master, for the first offence, fined 3 dollars for the second, and for the third be expeled and reported to the Grand Lodge.

Article 3rd. Any member of this lodge who shall disclose the secret transactions thereof to any one not a member, shall be suspended and reported to the Grand Lodge.

Article 4th. Any member of this lodge who is found conversing as a mason with an expelled member of any lodge knowing him to be such, shall be suspended and reported to the Grand Lodge.

SECTION 7TH.

Article 1st. The Secretary and Treasurer shall post up and settle their accounts with each individual member, once a quarter and with the lodge at large, once a Year computing from St. John the Evangelist, Ana-Lucis 5810.

Article 2nd. The members of this lodge shall contribute annually to the Grand Lodge fund or general charity, for the relief of distressed Free Masons according to the general mode of contributing for the time being.

SECTION 8TH.

One member of this lodge shall not go to law with another without first laying the matter of his complaint before the lodge that the lodge as bretheren may endeavour to effect a settlement But if this prove ineffectual then he shall be at liberty to seek redress as an ordinary citizen in the like case.

SECTION 9TH.

No member of this lodge shall be permitted to speak more than twice in one evening on the same subject of debate.

SECTION 10TH.

Any member of this lodge, who shall, on a charge of frequent intoxication or a general immorality of conduct, unbecoming a regular member of this lodge, be reported to this lodge, and the charges be so supported as to obtain the votes of a majority of the members present, against him; the whole of the members being specially notified to attend shall, for the first offence be suspended for three months, and if at the expiration of that time he does not reform, and make such concessions as shall meet the forgiveness of the bretheren, he shall be expelled and reported to the Grand Lodge.

SECTION 11TH.

Any person desirous of becoming a member of this lodge and having petitioned as before mentioned the petition laid over at least one regular lodge meeting, the ballots shall then be taken, and must be declared to be unanimous, or he cannot be admitted, one dissenting vote is to be considered as sufficient to exclude the petition.

SECTION 12TH.

These by laws shall be in full force until repealed by the majority of the members present in lodge, and to shew our conformity to them we have hereunto subscribed our names, with the date thereto of our innitations. Every member on this occasion must be duly notified to attend.

Baldwin, Jephtha W. M.	Dodd, Jephtha.
Wilson, Alexander S. W.	Harrison, John.
Smith, Matthias J. W.	Purvas, John.
Day, Stephen D., Treasurer	Beach, Daniel, Jr.
Baldwin, William W., Secretary	Gray, Edwin.
Gruet, Peter.	Harrison, Samuel
Gruet, Edward.	Munn, Ira.
Gruet, Frederick.	Condit, Stephen.
Lindsley, Benjamin.	Lindsley, Chalon.
Williams, Samuel B.	Mecker, Nathaniel W.
Munn, Joseph.	Leonard, Josiah.
Baldwin, Linus.	Harrison, Chas.
Winans, Abraham.	Tichenor, Samuel W.
Doremus, Peter W.	Mitchell, Lewis.
Averill, Lyman S.	Harrison, Amos A.
Baldwin, Simeon.	Sullivan, Timothy.
Ely, Abram H.	Smith, Walter, Jr.
Baldwin, Nathaniel H.	Reock, John.
Smith, Daniel.	Tichenor, Sam. W.
Crane, Jephtha.	Griffith, Philow N.
Williams, A. L.	Baldwin, Josiah L.
Millington, Johnson.	Squier, Benj. H.
Kent, Joseph.	Baldwin, Josiah O.
Jackson, Enoch W.	Williams, Lewis, Jr.
Henderson, James.	Camp, Samuel.
Williams, Amos.	Beach, William.

Kilburn, Daniel.
Squier, Jonathan T.
Ross, Matthias W.
Meeker, Abraham P.
Osborn, Allen.
Roberts, Sayres, Jr.
Shuert, David.
Clark, John B.

Howell, Charles.
Bond, Daniel.
Squier, Daniel.
Harrison, Abraham P.
Harrison, Josiah.
Williams, Henry.
Harrison, Simeon.
Harrison, Ichabod, Jr



FREDERICK R. ROMER.

Entered March 22, 1894; Passed May 10, 1894; Raised June 14, 1894.
Worshipful Master, 1901-1902.

CHAPTER IX.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE FIRST OFFICERS OF UNION LODGE.

JEPHTHA BALDWIN .

Jeptha Baldwin was the first Master of Union Lodge, and he had previously served as Master of some other Masonic Lodge, but the present historian has been unable to ascertain the name of such Lodge.

In 1809, and for some years previous thereto, he was an active member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Newark, and was the moving spirit in the formation of Union Lodge, persuading seven other members of St. John's, whose names have been previously given, to join their efforts with his in starting a Lodge in the township of Orange, which was then but three years old.

He served as Master of Union Lodge during the seven years from 1810 to 1817, and five years later he again became Master, and served as such during the years 1822 and 1823, thus making a total service of nine years as Master of Union Lodge, which is a longer period than any other Master has ever served during the one hundred years of existence of the Lodge.

Mr. Baldwin was born in 1778, and married Catherine Bishop. They had three sons, George W., born about 1820; Benjamin E., and Aaron B. They also had ten daughters.

He was descended from Joseph Baldwin, the earliest record of whom, in this country, dates back to 1639. Joseph Baldwin, and his wife, Hannah, had two sons, Benjamin, born in 1642, and Jonathan, born in 1649.

Jeptha Baldwin, our first Master, was descended in a direct line from Benjamin, the first son of Joseph Baldwin, while our recently deceased brother and Secretary, Jeptha H. Baldwin, and his son, Merrick R. Baldwin, our present Junior Master of Ceremonies, are descended in a direct line from Jonathan, the second son of Joseph Baldwin.

From the meager information obtainable, concerning our first Master, it appears that he owned a large farm upon the easterly border of Orange, which then included East Orange, West Orange and part of South Orange.

The will of his father, Benjamin Baldwin, dated September 1st, 1801, proved April 9th, 1804, among other devises gives "To son Jephtha all the farm I now live on including the land I bought of Jabez Pierson."

He met his death in 1852, while hauling a load of meadow hay to his farm above referred to. In crossing the newly laid tracks of the Morris and Essex Railroad, at Market Street, in the town of Newark, the wheels of his heavily loaded wagon became mired between the ties, and in a brave effort to unhitch his two horses from the wagon, and save them from a rapidly approaching train, he was instantly killed and buried under the wreckage which followed.

It seems coincidental that one of his Masonic friends of many years' standing, Daniel Babbitt, then an officer of Union Lodge, should have been the one who was instrumental in organizing the railroad, on the tracks of which his friend, Jephtha Baldwin, met his death.

The great popularity of our first Master is sufficiently proved by the fact that he was elected to preside over the Lodge for a period of nine years, outranking the most prominent and worthy men of the time and place.

The first officers of Union Lodge who served under Jephtha Baldwin as Master were: Alexander Willson, S. W.; Mathias Smith, J. W.; Stephen D. Day, Treasurer; Wm. W. Baldwin, Secretary; Stephen Tichenor, S. D.; Moses Condit, Jr., J. D.; Simeon Baldwin, M. C.; Abraham Winans, S. S.; Benjamin Lindsley, J. S.; Linus Baldwin, Tyler.

STEPHEN D. DAY.

As previously recorded, Stephen D. Day dimitted with seven others from St. John's Lodge, Newark, in order to organize Union Lodge, No. 21. At the first meeting held, he was elected Treasurer of the new Lodge, which position he filled with great credit to himself, until he became the second Master of the Lodge in 1818.

He was a son of David and Elizabeth (Lyon) Day, and was born at Camptown, (now Irvington), July 1, 1771. On March 30, 1798, he purchased a lot on the southwest corner of Main and Cone Streets, and built a two-story house, on the first floor of which he opened a country store.

He subsequently formed a co-partnership with John Morris Lindsley, whose sister he married some years later. The partnership was dissolved in 1811, and Mr. Day built a new store on the site now occupied by the Orange Savings Bank, the easterly corner of Main and Cone Streets. Mr. Day bought out Mr. Lindsley in 1811, and in 1813 he sold all his property on the south side of Main street, taking in part payment, the northeast corner of Main and Day Streets, on which he built a fine house which he occupied until his death, the lower part being occupied by him as a store.

Day Street was not opened when this last purchase was made. That the improvement was then contemplated, would appear from the terms of the deed made by him to the Church Trustees about that time for the lot on which the present Meeting-House was erected. The southeastern corner of this lot is described as being seventy-five links from the southwestern corner of John M. Lindsley's lot. These fifty feet were, in 1813, thrown out as a road through Mr. Day's land, which road ran northwardly to the present Washington Street. In 1814, Mr. Day built his house on the Lindsley lot, opposite to the new church. It was a large, double, two-story building; the most conspicuous as well as the best appointed dwelling in the district of Newark. The southwesterly corner of the ground floor was used as a country store. The building was burned to the ground on Tuesday night, March 3, 1866.

Day Street was laid out and opened in 1813.

Mr. Day was the first and most successful merchant in Orange and prominent in public affairs throughout the county. He invested largely in real estate in different parts of Orange and sold at a very small advance over the cost in order to encourage settlement. He was a man of great liberality, and when the third Meeting House in Orange was built, he subscribed \$300 towards it. During the War of 1812-15 he raised and commanded a company of infantry which was mustered into the United States service. He was a leader in and a promoter of nearly every public enterprise in this locality. He assisted in the organization of the Orange Bank and served as its first president. He bought a piano for his daughter, said to be the first ever brought to Orange. It is claimed that he laid in front of his own premises the first sidewalk ever laid in Orange. It is also claimed that

he brought the first load of anthracite coal to Orange, but as stoves of the day were not constructed for its use it did not prove a success.

With a conscience awake to his obligation to his fellow men and to his Maker, no selfish consideration deterred him from yielding to its dictates. Before the days of total abstinence the sale of ardent spirits had formed a profitable part of his large and flourishing trade. As was then common, his sideboard was always made inviting by his well filled decanters, which were hospitably open to every guest. The arguments against the use of strong drink had made no impression upon him. It happened, however, upon a certain occasion, that a sea captain, who was his guest, sickened and died in his house. From his house also the deceased was conveyed to the grave; and, as was then customary, the decanters on the side-board were resorted to during the preliminary services, and to such a degree that the bearers were unable to perform their duty with proper decorum. When Mr. Day returned from the grave, he promptly ordered the decanters to be emptied and removed from their accustomed place.

From that time onward he was a pronounced and consistent advocate of temperance reform. The apple orchards which adorned his well-tilled acres were cut down by his command, notwithstanding the loss to him of their rich revenues. His old friends sometimes upbraided him upon the use of tobacco, to which he was largely addicted; and they freely charged him with inconsistency. He decided the question in his own way and in his own time. One day when riding alone he was led to reflect upon the tobacco habit—its waste of money and time. Taking his pipe from his mouth he broke it in pieces, resolving never to use it again. A small portion of the stem he put in his pocket, and kept it there for many a long year, as a continual reminder of his laudable resolution.

WILLIAM W. BALDWIN.

William W. Baldwin was one of the eight men who dimitted from St. John's Lodge and became a charter member and the first Secretary of Union Lodge, at the first election held in 1809.

He was the son of Uzal Baldwin, and a nephew of Jephtha Baldwin, the first Master of our Lodge.

MOSES CONDIT, JR.

Moses Condit, Jr., the son of Timothy Condit, was elected to the office of Junior Deacon of Union Lodge, at the first election held in 1809. He was formerly a member of St. John's Lodge, Newark, and dimitted with seven others in order to assist in the formation of Union Lodge.

He married Lydia Munn, on January 6th, 1799, and after his death, as recorded herein, his wife succeeded him in the management of the Orange Hotel, and in the early records of our Lodge she is referred to as Widow Condit, or Landlady Condit.

The old Orange Hotel was built by John Condit, probably in 1739, as a license was granted him in that year, by the court, to keep a public house.

STEPHEN TICHENOR.

Stephen Tichenor dimitted from Union Lodge, with seven others, and became a charter member and first Senior Deacon of Union Lodge, in 1809.

He was by profession a surveyor, and because of his great skill and his high reputation as a man, he was elected as town surveyor, directly after the incorporation of the township and three years prior to the organization of our Lodge.

ABRAHAM WINANS.

Colonel Abraham Winans, as he was afterwards called, became the Senior Steward of the new Lodge at the first election of officers, in 1809.

About the time of the organization of Union Lodge he operated a large tannery on the low ground at the intersection of Parrow Brook and Main Street. The business was abandoned as unprofitable and the ground grew up in willows. Some of the trees came to a large size, forming a pleasing feature of the street. They gave the name to Willow Hall, which was erected in 1852.

He and John M. Lindsley were color bearers during the parade on Independence (Natal) Day, July 4, 1801.

SIMEON BALDWIN.

Simeon Baldwin became the first Master of Ceremonies of

Union Lodge, in 1809, having previously dimitted, with seven others, from St. John's Lodge.

His name appears among the list of persons who entered into covenant on October 16th, 1774, during the pastorate of Rev. Jedidiah Chapman. He was a man of quiet demeanor, and practiced Christianity in a quiet, but practical manner. He took an interest in all public affairs, but never sought public office.

LINUS BALDWIN.

Linus Baldwin was elected to the office of Tyler of Union Lodge, at the first formal meeting held in 1809.

DANIEL BABBITT.

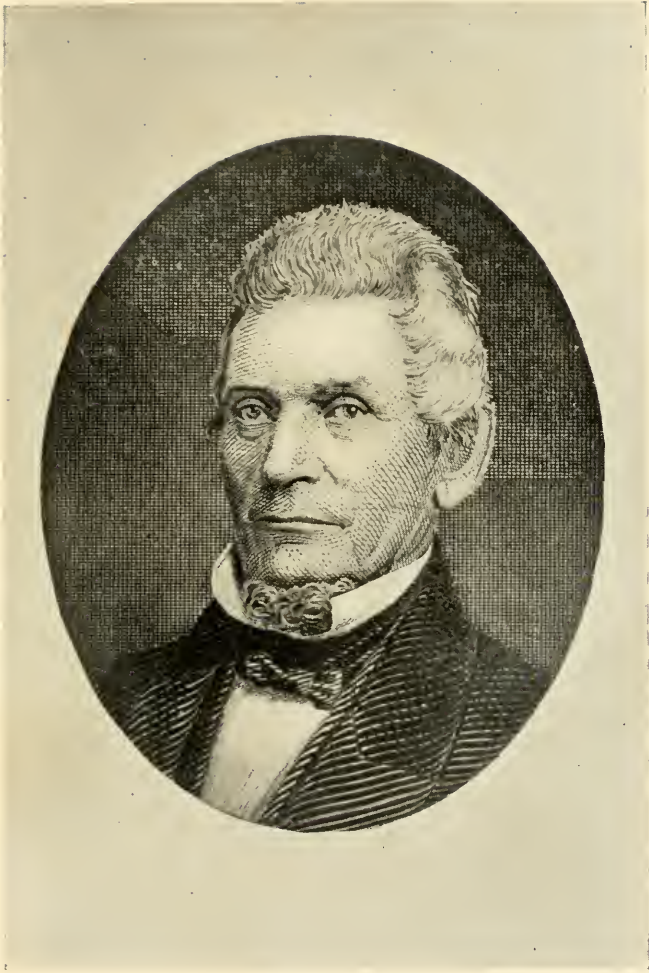
Daniel Babbitt was initiated in Union Lodge on May 7th, 1811; passed, June 4th, 1811, and raised, June 19th, 1811. He became the third Master of Union Lodge, succeeding Stephen D. Day, and served as Master during the years 1819 and 1824.

He was prominent in Masonic affairs throughout the state. He remained loyal to the Order during the anti-Masonic excitement, and when work was resumed in 1846, he was one of the first to resume his labors in the Lodge.

He was installed as Grand Master of the State of New Jersey, at Jersey City, February 9th, 1856, and held the position one year, and continued active in the interests of the Fraternity up to the time of his death. The photograph reproduced in this volume was loaned for the purpose by the Grand Lodge.

He is the only member of Union Lodge who has served as Grand Master of the State, but we hope and expect to furnish another Grand Master, in a few months, in the person of Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master Allton H. Sherman.

Dr. Babbitt was born at Mendham, Morris County, New Jersey, August 3, 1788. He graduated at Princeton College and began the practice of medicine in Orange in 1810, which practice he eventually discontinued in order to enter commercial life, for which he was especially adapted. He encouraged public enterprises of every character, and was earnest in his efforts to promote the building of railroads in the State and in securing railroad communication between Orange and New York, and was long a Director of the Morris & Essex R. R., and served as its first president.



DANIEL BABBITT.

Entered May 7, 1811; Passed June 4, 1811; Raised June 19, 1811.
Worshipful Master, 1819 and 1824.
Grand Master of the State of New Jersey, 1856.



PHILIP KINGSLEY.

Affiliated December 8, 1824.
Worshipful Master, 1846 and 1849.

He assisted in organizing the Orange Bank and succeeded Stephen D. Day as its President.

Dr. Babbitt was elected councilman from the Second Ward at the first election after incorporation.

He was one of the Trustees of the Orange Academy, and was interested in everything that tended to promote the cause of education.

AMOS A. HARRISON.

Amos A. Harrison was initiated May 7th, 1816; passed June 22nd, 1816, and raised July 9th, 1816. He was first made Master of Union Lodge in 1823 and again served as Master from 1825 to 1830.

He was Master of Union Lodge at the time of its suspension on account of the Morgan excitement.

It was largely due to the personal efforts of Amos Harrison that the members of Union Lodge were kept in touch one with the other during the sixteen years when Masonry was receiving staggering blows in many directions.

Secret meetings were held at his residence on Valley Road (Dark Lane) where it is now intersected by Park Avenue, and it is said that he also stored there all the working tools of the Lodge, and it is certain that partly under his guidance and care the property of the Lodge was kept intact.

Amos Harrison learned the trade of carpentering and became especially skillful at his trade, and at a comparatively early age became a foreman, and later started in business for himself and erected many buildings, both in Orange and at Newton, at which latter place he resided for a time. He was the contractor for and did all of the wood work during the erection of St. Mark's church.

He amassed quite a fortune and became possessed of much real estate in and about the Oranges, but through either misfortune or mismanagement, or both, he later suffered financial losses.

During all of the time he was active in the affairs of Union Lodge he was highly respected by all who knew him.

PHILIP KINGSLEY.

Philip Kingsley affiliated with Union Lodge upon December 8th, 1824, and served as Worshipful Master thereof, during the

years 1846 and 1849. He was the first affiliated member to become a Master of our Lodge.

He was by profession a lawyer.

He served, with a number of other members of Union Lodge, in the Mexican War, with a company formed in Orange, and which became a part of the Fifth Regiment of New Jersey.

This company was kept in existence for many years, and was mustered into the State Militia again during the Civil War. The company assumed the title of Home Guards, and kept things going lively while they existed. They drilled in Central Hall. Warren McChesney resigned his commission after the war, and George P. Kingsley, son of Philip Kingsley, became Captain; Joseph W. McChesney, First Lieutenant, and Charles K. Ensign, who had been First Sergeant, was elected Second Lieutenant. The company finally became tired of going to Newark to Battalion drills, and about the year 1873 disbanded.

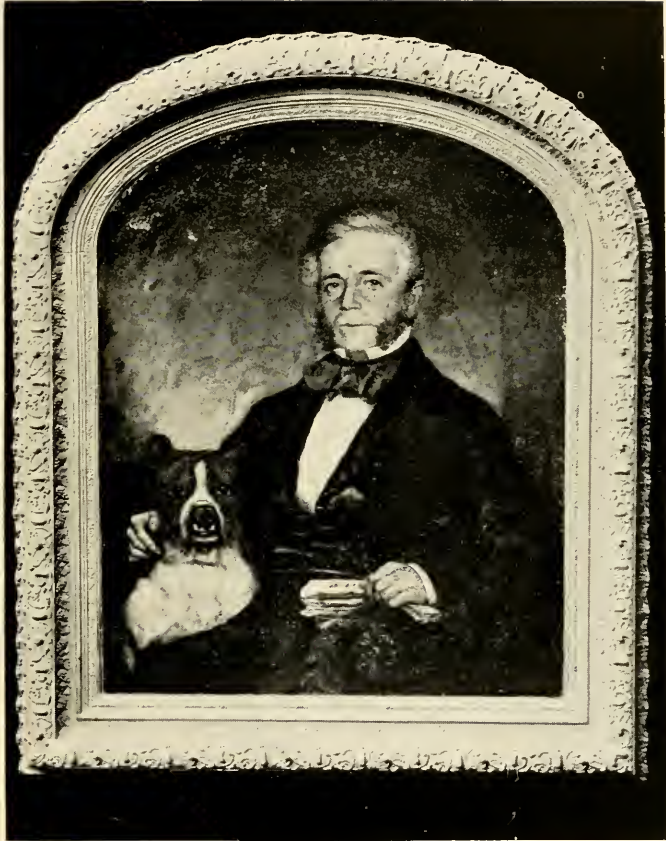
Philip Kingsley enjoyed the distinction of never having had his photograph taken, but during an unguarded moment, a silhouette artist was able to portray his profile, and this silhouette, together, with the frame, which has been carefully preserved for many years by his descendants, has been photographed, and is herewith reproduced.

SIMEON HARRISON.

Simeon Harrison was initiated in Union Lodge, April 18th, 1826; passed, May 16th, 1825, and raised the same evening. Twenty-six years after taking his three degrees, he was elected as Master of Union Lodge, and served as such during the years 1852 and 1853, and after a lapse of eleven years he again served the Lodge as its Worshipful Master, during the eventful year of 1864.

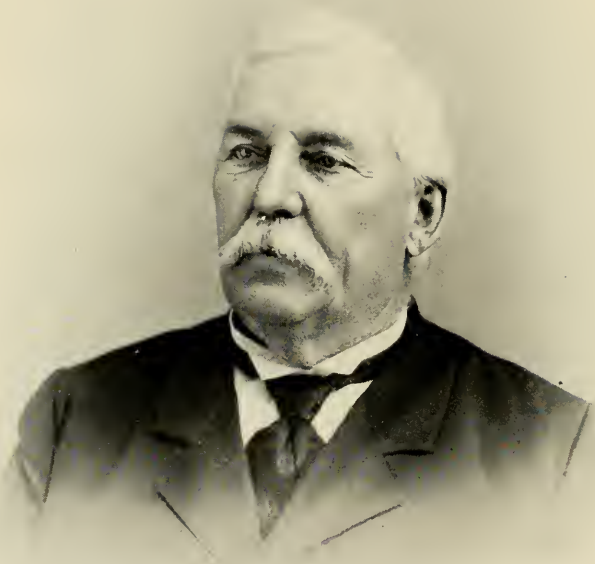
A bust of this great and good man has been carefully preserved for many years by Union Lodge, and through the kindness of his grandson, Simeon Harrison Rollinson, a Past Master of Corinthian Lodge, Orange, we are able to reproduce a photograph, taken especially for this history.

He was born at the homestead of his father, in what is now West Orange, February, 1804. He attended the village school and had the advantages of a higher education at the Bloomfield Academy, a noted school in its day. He was a born leader of



SIMEON HARRISON.

Entered April 18, 1826; Passed May 16, 1826; Raised May 16, 1826.
Worshipful Master, 1852, 1853 and 1864.



WILLIAM P. CONDIT.

Initiated, passed and raised March 23, 1852.
Worshipful Master, 1857. (See Biographies, Chap. IX.)

men, and he exerted a strong influence for good. By his kind, genial disposition he won the confidence of his fellowmen. He was in public office nearly all of his life. At the fall election of 1858 he was elected a representative of the Second Assembly District in the State Legislature. While faithfully representing his constituents in local matters, he could rise above all party ties when any great principle was at stake, and, while loyal to his party, he was in no sense a partisan. It was largely through his efforts that the new charter for Orange was obtained in 1860, and he was elected a member of the first Common Council under this charter. Later he became a member of the West Orange Township Committee.

He was a most exemplary and worthy representative of the Masonic Fraternity, and no worthy, distressed brother ever appealed to him in vain. He was seldom absent from the stated communications of Union Lodge, of which he was for forty-six years an honored member. He was an excellent presiding officer and a skillful craftsman. Mr. Harrison's charities were not confined to his Masonic brethren. He recognized the fact "the poor ye have always with you," and his well-filled larder could always be relied upon to supply the wants of the needy. He was a man of positive convictions, but not self-assertive. He was well informed on all the topics of the day, and ready at all times to meet an opponent in open, fair combat. He was respected alike, by friend and foe and admired for his many noble deeds. He died at the old homestead, in 1871.

WILLIAM P. CONDIT.

William P. Condit was initiated, passed and raised in Union Lodge, March 23, 1852, and served as Master of the Lodge during the year 1857.

He is the senior living Past Master, and one of the oldest living members in good standing of the Lodge, and his biography should prove especially interesting in this chapter.

In Chapter XV. will be found an account of the special ceremonies conducted in the Lodge Room, September 13, 1906, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Condit as a Past Master of Union Lodge. Among other terms of honor and endearment, he was on this occasion called the "Patriarch of Union Lodge."

Mr. Condit is one of the oldest citizens of Orange, N. J., where he was born March 30, 1829. He is the son of Samuel Condit and Phoebe Peck.

Mr. Condit was educated in the Orange schools. After completing his studies, he was an apprentice in the wheelwright and carriage business. Subsequently he was for some years a farmer, engaging largely in dairying. He became interested in the business of a real estate dealer, and in this connection he has been actively and extensively occupied to the present time. Mr. Condit has achieved success, and during a long and active life has maintained the confidence of all who know him. He is a man of great energy, enterprise and perseverance, prominently identified with the growth of his native town, and honored and respected by the entire community.

In public, as well as in business life, he has been active and prominent. He has held various municipal offices, such as Surveyor of Highways, member of the Township Committee, Assessor, School Trustee, Appraisement Commissioner for the Park Commission, and other public positions. He was quartermaster on the staff of General Condit of the Essex Brigade, and Assistant Provost Marshal for the Eleventh District of New Jersey during the Civil War.

Public spirited, progressive, and alive to the best interests of his town, Mr. Condit has been very active in promoting its welfare, and officially and privately has done much toward laying out and planning several of the finest streets in East Orange and Essex county.

He was married June 24, 1862, to Emily A. Olds, of Newark, and has had four children—Bertha C. (deceased), Emily, Mary M., and Watson S.

ALLTON H. SHERMAN.

This chapter, which is entitled, "Biographies of the First Officers of Union Lodge," would not be complete without some special account of our officer of first rank, namely, Right Worshipful D. G. M. Allton H. Sherman.

He was initiated in Union Lodge, February 23rd; passed April 12th, and raised May 10th, 1888.

He served as Senior Deacon during 1889, as Junior Warden



ALLTON H. SHERMAN.

Entered February 23, 1888; Passed April 12, 1888; Raised May 10, 1888.
Worshipful Master, 1894. D. D. G. M., 1894-1903; J. G. W., 1907;
S. G. W., 1908. R. W. Deputy Grand Master, 1909.

during 1890 and 1891, as Senior Warden during 1892 and 1893, and as Worshipful Master during 1894.

He officiated as District Deputy in the Grand Lodge for the Ninth Masonic District for 1894 to 1903, inclusive; as Junior Grand Warden during 1908.

He was elected Deputy Grand Master in April, 1909, and it is the sincere hope and confident expectation of every member of Union Lodge that our Right Worshipful Brother will in due time be elected as our Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Right Worshipful Brother Sherman is the first member of Union Lodge to become Deputy Grand Master, and in his person our Lodge hopes to furnish a second Grand Master, the first having been our Most Worshipful Brother Daniel Babbitt, whose biography is given in this chapter.

Right Worshipful Brother Sherman was born at Eastford, Connecticut, in 1852, and was educated at Yale College, from whence he graduated in the year of 1878.

He was for fourteen years Vice Principal of the High School of Orange, for ten years professor of Mathematics in the Newark High School, and now holds the office of Superintendent of Schools in West Orange.

He is now, and has been for nineteen years, the Secretary of the Orange Building and Loan Association; is the Secretary of the New England Society of Orange, and also a Director and Secretary of the Orange Free Library.

The high character and genial disposition of our universally esteemed brother has won for him deservedly rapid promotion in the ranks of Masonry.

CHAPTER X.

RECORDS AND INCIDENTS FROM 1809 TO 1827.

THE OLD ACADEMY PERIOD.

This period, eighteen years, includes all of that time during which the Academy building was used as a Masonic Hall, and up to the time the building of the first Masonic Temple was commenced.

The first or old Temple period and the second or new Temple period form, with the period covered by this chapter, the three grand divisions of time into which the history of Union Lodge is herein divided.

The period covered by this chapter forms a most momentous one in the history of our Nation, including the War of 1812, which latter is treated of in this chapter.

The incidents of ordinary interest to the members of the Lodge are best described in the following chronologically arranged extracts from its records, together with other events, the details of which have been gathered from outside sources.

EXTRACT FROM RECORD OF MINUTES OF MEETING OF UNION LODGE, JANUARY 30, 1810.

FIRST CHARITY.

“A motion was made and duly seconded and a resolve thereupon was passed that there should be a collection made by this Lodge for the charitable purpose of relieving the necesitous wants of an unfortunate Brother, by the name of John R. Glenen. Whereupon this Lodge contributed \$10 for the above purpose, and B. M. Smith was appointed a committe to convey said money to the aforesaid Brother.”

WAR OF 1812.

In the War of 1812, Mr. Stephen D. Day, then Treasurer of Union Lodge, raised a company of volunteer infantry, to be commanded by himself in the service of the United States during the months of August and September. The company was composed of young men, chiefly farmers from over the Mountain. 116

generously offered to accept the same pay as the privates, and divided the balance of his captain's pay among them, pro rata. After the work on their farms during the day was complete, they came down the Mountain by the "Christian's Path" and spent the evening in drill. A pay-roll, still preserved, gives the names of the officers and men, with official notes, also, of the service of the company.

The muster roll is endorsed as follows:

Camp Heights of Navesink,
"Sept. 23, 1814.

"Brigad Head Quarters:

"Capt. Day's company, Orange Volunteers, agreeable to the within muster roll is furloughed for ten days, ending on the fourth of October next, on which day they are ordered to rendezvous at Newark, and repair with all possible despatch to this encampment, unless ordered to the contrary.

"WM. COLFAX, *B. Genl.*"

FEBRUARY 27TH, 1810.

NEW HAT FOR MASTER.

"Br. Mths. Smith made a motion that this lodge furnish a hat for the chair, which was carried unanimously. Br. N. Baldwin a committee for above purpose."

DECEMBER 27TH, 1810.

FIRST INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

"The Lodge then proceeded to the installing of their officers, it being necessary for installing the master that the Past Master Lodge should be opened the bretheren retired except those who had passed the chair after the ceremonies were performed, the bretheren again returned and the rest of the officers were severally installed and received their different charges. The Lodge was then closed, and the Bretheren repaired to Brother Moses Condit's Hotel and partook of a most excellent supper, and one that did an honour to him that prepared it. After supper was over the bretheren regaled themselves with a few glasses of wine and moderately gave vent to those effusions of Joy and harmony, which appeared to animate each mind, sentiment which are alone in the bosoms of Free and Accepted Masons. At a reasonable hour the bretheren retired and it is presumed that no one went away dissatisfied."

APRIL 2ND, 1811.

NO SMOKING.

"Br. Simeon Baldwin made a motion which was duly sec-

ended that no person while in this Lodge shall be permitted to smook a pipe or segar, as it is offensive to a number of brethern, and also considered improper at such a place."

NO LIQUOR ONLY WINE.

"Br. John B. Williams presented a motion to the Lodge to the following import. That there shall be no liquor used in this lodge except wine and that no Brother be permitted to drink more than one glass on each evening in the lodge. After some debate the motion was laid over till next regular meeting."

OCTOBER 29TH, 1811.

RUSK INSTEAD OF BISCUIT.

"Br. Peter Gruet presented a motion to the lodge viz: That the bretheren in future be provided with Rusk for refreshment, instead of biscuit—and also raise the price of the evening dues—which was laid over for further consideration."

MAY 26TH, 1812.

FIRST CELEBRATION OF ST. JOHN'S DAY.

"A Resolution was then passed that we celebrate the ensuing Festival of St. John in this plan and that a general Invitation be given to the neighboring Lodges to attend with us on that occasion. Bros. Henderson, Wilson, Condit, Wm. W. Baldwin and Babbit were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements."

FEBRUARY 22ND, 1820.

ORPHANS SENT TO SCHOOL.

"The committee appointed to enquire into the situation of the Widows of Bros. Stephen Tichenor and Jephtha Dodd reported that think it expedient to grant some assistance to the Widow of Stephen Tichenor it was ordered by the lodge that committee put one or more of her children at school at the expense of the lodge."

DEATH OF MOSES CONDIT.

Eleven years after the Lodge was instituted the first sorrow came over the members, who had been living together in a true spirit of unity, as commanded by the psalmist.

On September 14th, 1820, Moses Condit, the Senior Warden of the Lodge, and proprietor of the Orange Hotel, which had been the scene of many enjoyable Masonic occasions, met his death accidentally, and a gloom settled over the community, which only time dispelled.

He was in his forty-fifth year and was one of the most popu-

lar men in the town. Soon after dinner, on the day mentioned, he repaired to his cider mill on Main Street, on the spot where our present Temple is erected, and was superintending some needed repairs about the building, when a heavy beam fell, striking his head and crushing out his life.

Just in the prime of life, and in the enjoyment of a useful career, he was called from his labors on earth to the Grand Lodge above, where the Masonic spirit prevails for time eternal.

After the funeral services the cortege proceeded to the Old Burying Ground, where the remains were committed to the earth. There is no record of the sad ceremony, but there can be little doubt that the Rev. Dr. Asa Hillyer assisted the Master and Chaplain of the Lodge.

The memorial erected above the grave in the Old Burying Ground is still in a good state of preservation, and reads as follows:

"In
Memory of
Moses Condit, who died
September the 14th, 1820
age 44 years
His death was sudden and unexpected and
affecting his surviving family.
I was in perfect health, my friend,
No doubt you'll read with sorrow;
For I was killed before the night,
So prepare yourselves to follow.
Go home, dear friends, and cease from tears.
I must lie here till Christ appears,
Prepare for death while life you have,
There's no repentance in the grave."

JULY 22ND, 1823.

REPAIRS TO SCHOOL ROOM.

"On motion it was resolved that the Lodge advance the sum required for the repairs of the school room under the Lodge room and take a lease for the space of eight years."

JANUARY 9TH, A. L. 5827, (1827).

DONATION.

"On a reconsideration it was moved and carried that the Lodge make a donation of Fifty dollars to Franklin Lodge at Camptown." (Irvington.)

CHAPTER XI.

THE FIRST MASONIC TEMPLE.

It appears, after a careful analysis of the records of the Lodge and those of its Corporate Board, that the first Masonic Temple was built by the Lodge upon ground which it had leased, and which ground was not purchased until the 22nd day of April, 1853.

The following extracts from the records of Minutes of the Lodge, running from March 13th to June 13th, 1827, show that it was originally the intention of the Lodge to purchase a lot as well as erect a building, for the sixth paragraph of the resolutions of March 16th, 1827, reads as follows: "That there be Trustees appointed to receive a title to the lot when purchased."

MARCH 13TH, A. L. 5827 (1827).

FIRST COMMITTEE ON NEW LODGE.

"It was on Motion Resolved, That there be a committee appointed to consider & report to the next Meeting of the lodge what measures are necessary & expedient to be pursued with respect to providing a lodge room. The following brethren were appointed to compose the committee, viz: The W. M. Br. Babbit, E. Gruet, A. P. Meeker & P. M. Griffith."

MARCH 16TH, A. L. 5827 (1827).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

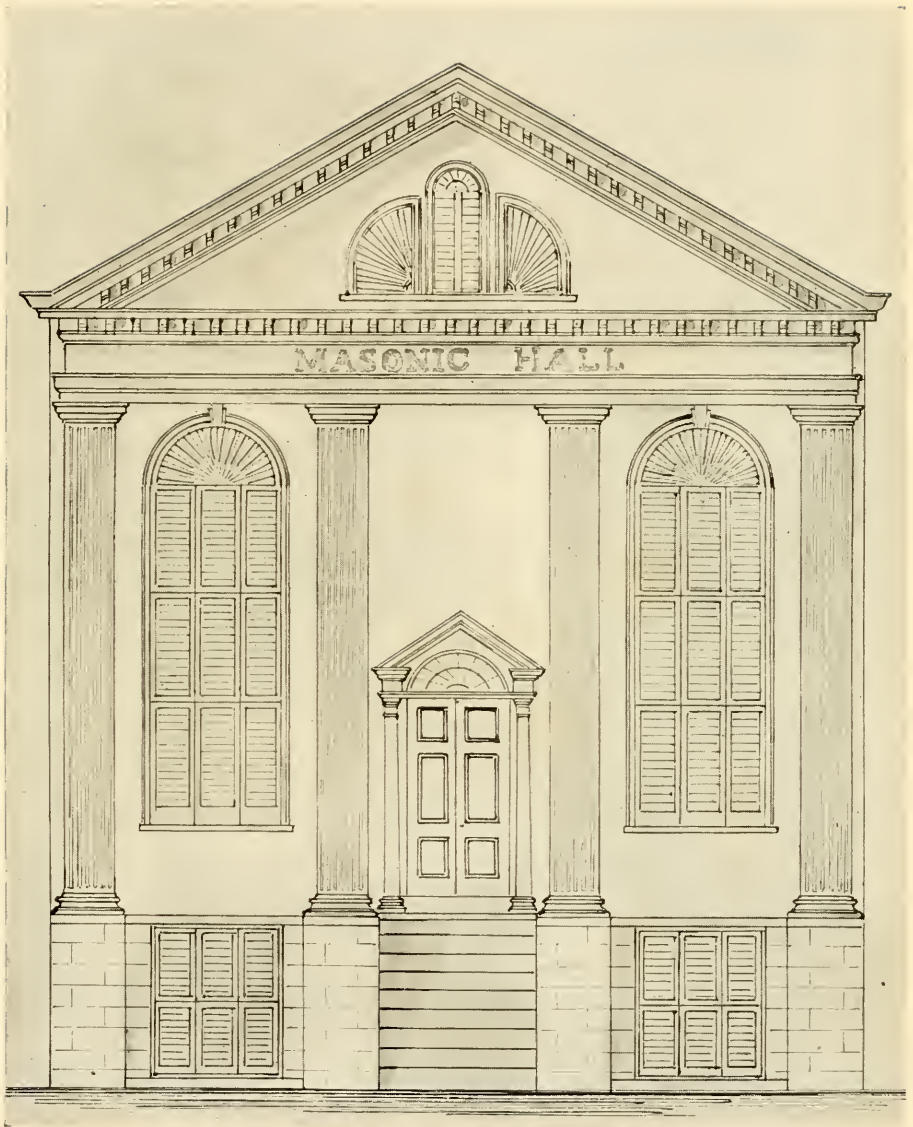
"The committee appointed to take in to consideration the propriety of Building a room for the accomodation of this Lodge—Respectfully beg leave to report—That they have had the subject under consideration & after due reflection Unanimously agreed to reccommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved 1st. That it is expedient to build a house on a spot to be fixed on by this lodge.

"2nd. The site of the house be left to the direction of the Building committee.

3rd. That a compitant committee be appointed to superintend & direct the work & to employ a competet builder on the most reasonable terms.

"4th. That a stock bearing Interest of 6 pr cent pr annum be created as the best means of raising the necessary funds for the erection of the building and that the faith of the lodge & all



FIRST MASONIC TEMPLE.

1827-1887, from architectural plans before remodeling.

its property be pledged for the payment of the Interest & final redemption of the principal of this stock.

"5th. That a subscription be immediately opened and circulated to ascertain whether sufficient funds can be raised by a committee to be appointed for that purpose.

"6th. That there be Trustees appointed to receive a title to the Lot when purchased.

"The report & resolutions having been read the resolutions were taken up separately & agreed to. The following committees were then appointed, viz: Building Committee, The W. M. Amos A. Harrison, Daniel Babbet, Stephen Condit, Abram P. Meeker & Philo N. Griffeth; Committee to circulate subscriptions, Br. Stephen Condit, Daniel Babbet & Abram P. Harrison. The following Brethren were appointed Trustees, viz: Br. Edward Gruet, Stephen Condit & Abm. Winans."

MAY 8TH, A. L. 5827.

TERMINATION OF FIRST LEASE.

"It was moved that there be a committee appointed to settle with the Trustees of Academy with instructions to settle according to the terms of the lease and no other. The W. Master Br. E. Gruet & Stephen Condit were appointed."

JUNE 5TH, A. L. 5827.

SALE OF STOCK CERTIFICATES.

"Brs. Stephen Condit, D. Babbet & P. N. Griffeth were appointed a committee to receive the instalments on the stock subscribed for the erection of a Lodge room."

JUNE 13TH, A. L. 5827.

COMMITTEE ON LAYING OF CORNER STONE.

"It was on Motion—Resolved—that the corner stone of the new Hall be laid on Monday the 25 of the present month. The following Brethren were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements, viz: The W. Master Brs. A. P. Harrison, D. Babbet, D. Shuert, Thomas Burnside, S. Condit, A. P. Meeker & Ichabod Harrison, Jr."

The preceding paragraph records the last formal meeting of importance, held in the dear, old Academy Building, where the Lodge enjoyed the tenancy of the entire second floor for eighteen years.

Even under the exultation of becoming landed proprietors, the members must have felt great reluctance in leaving forever surroundings which had become endeared to them through years of pleasant associations.

From the resolution passed on June 5th, 1827, and which is given in full above, it appears that the brethren named "were appointed a committee to receive the installments on the stock subscribed for the erection of a Lodge room," and not for the purchase of a lot, as contemplated in the resolution previously referred to.

Probably the lot was not purchased at the time of the erection of the first Temple, because of the inability of the Lodge at that time to take legal title thereto, which inability was cured by the organization, many years subsequently, of the Corporate Board, a history of which is comprised in the following chapter.

In accordance with the resolution of June 13th, 1827, of which a full copy is given above, the corner-stone of the first Masonic Temple of Orange was laid on the 25th of June, 1827, all the arrangements therefor having been made by the special committee appointed for that purpose.

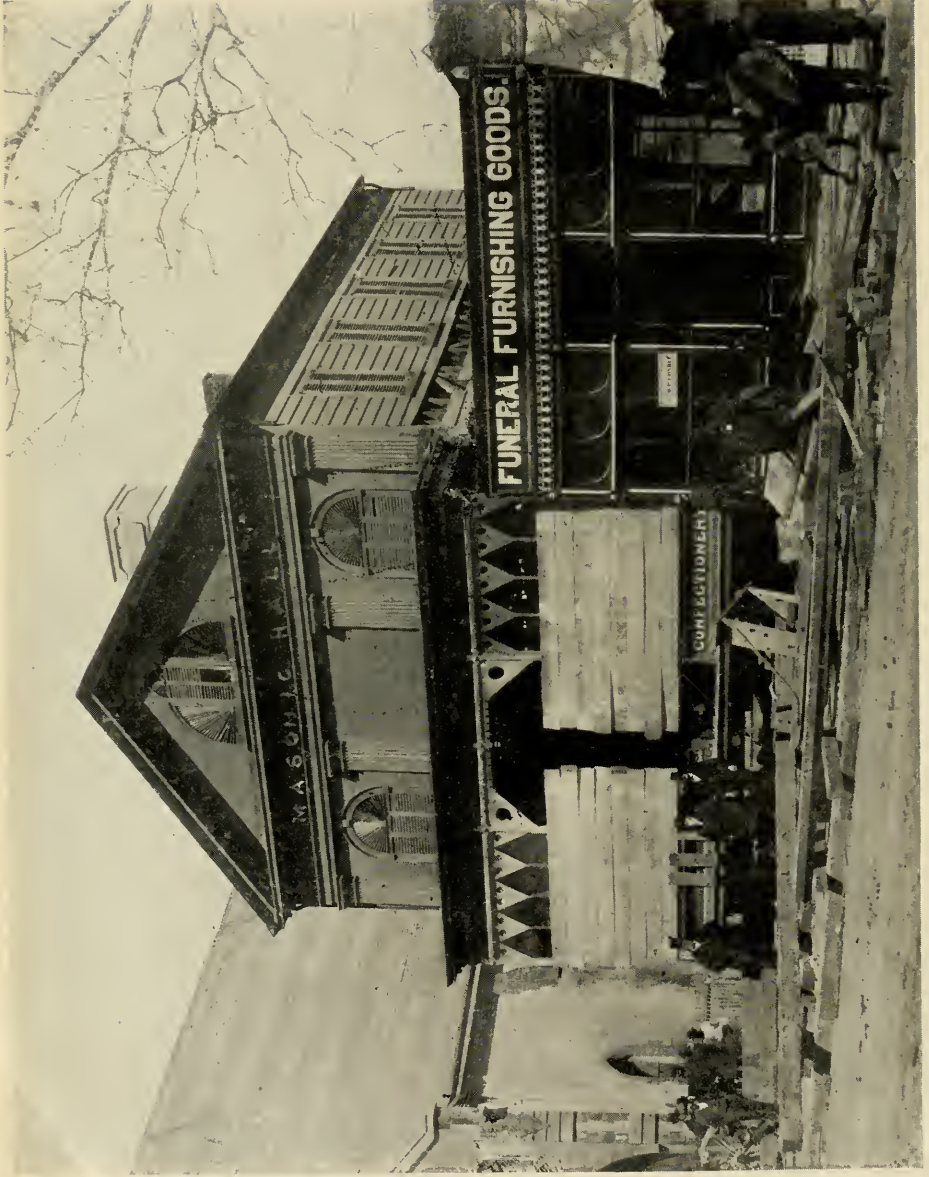
No record can be found by the present historian detailing the ceremonies which attended the laying of the corner-stone of this first Temple at Orange, but we know that the usual Masonic order of ceremonies was carried out.

The old building, after fifty-nine years occupancy as a Masonic Temple, was vacated with ceremonies appropriate to an event of such historical importance. The farewell communication, held on Tuesday, March 30th, 1886, was attended by many visitors, as well as by members of the Lodge, and the quaint, old building soon started on its journey to its new location on Park Street, where it now serves in part as a place of business and as a meeting place of Washington Temple of Honor, Independent Order of Good Templars.

Many of the members of Union and sister Lodges will remember the delightful evenings spent under the old roof-tree, which had been the home of Masonry in the Oranges, longer than within the memory of the oldest member.

There were other communications held in the old Lodge room, but it was deemed fitting that a farewell service should be held on the site of the original Temple, where the Lodge meets to-day.

The Lodge was honored on that occasion by having two of the oldest Masons in the State present at the meeting. They were Abraham Mandeville and W. Brown Williams, both of Orange,



FIRST MASONIC TEMPLE.
Second Home of Union Lodge, 1827-1887.

and though well along in years they greatly enjoyed the ceremonies.

Worshipful Brother J. Frank Smith, the Master of the Lodge, was the Master of Ceremonies. Horace Stetson, of Corinthian Lodge, read the paper of the evening, none other than the address of Amzi Dodd, which was delivered at the laying of the cornerstone of the building on June 25th, 1827. It really seemed as if time had stood still for a moment and that the hands of the clock were pointing back to the old days.

The program contained the following numbers: Duet, "The Larboard Watch," sung by John and George Gill. Address, "Masonry," by the Rev. Henry Vehslage, of Irvington. Song, "The Midshipmite," John Gill. Humorous Selection, "The Joiners," by Edward Parsloe, of Montclair. Duet, "Come Night, the Daylight is Gone," sung by John and George Gill. Recitation, "The Mason's Vow," by Worshipful Brother C. F. R. Moore. Address, "The Lodge and the Old Building," George Spottiswoode, of Orange. Song, "Down Among the Dead Men," by J. O. B. Harrison.

After the program a collation was served and the remainder of the evening, till 10:30, was spent in singing and informal speaking.

Markwith's Brass Band appeared at that hour and gave a concert of selected numbers, and adjournment was made just before the midnight hour.

The last man raised to the degree of Master Mason in the old Temple was George F. Carter, of Corinthian Lodge, on Thursday evening, April 1st.

We are able to here produce an architect's drawing of the front elevation and a photograph of the first Temple just prior to its removal to Park Street, showing the stores that were afterward built in the front of the first floor. The building was moved directly outward into the middle of Main Street, where it remained all night, and where the house-movers expected to find everything next morning just as they had left it. Imagine their surprise and that of the populace of Orange upon discovering early the next morning at the upper front window, a large goat, with its horns painted red, walking back and forth in front of the window. It was afterwards discovered that some of the practical jokers of the Lodge had, during the night, erected a platform

in front of the window in such a manner that the goat, which they had placed upon the platform, was visible to all who chanced to look upwards. This incident, though trivial in itself, created great amusement at the time, and it has been the subject of discussion on many occasions among the older as well as the younger members of our Lodge.

CHAPTER XII.

RECORDS AND INCIDENTS FROM 1827 TO 1886.

FIRST MASONIC TEMPLE PERIOD.

THE MORGAN EXCITEMENT.

Some of the principal events during the early period of the First Masonic Temple are recorded in the numerous extracts in the records of Minutes of the Lodge which follow.

The principal event occurring during the fifty-nine years of occupancy of the first Masonic Temple was the anti-Masonic excitement, which began at the time of the alleged disappearance of one William Morgan in September, 1826, and which lasted for sixteen years, causing Union Lodge to suspend for that period, as related in this chapter in its proper chronological order.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF UNION LODGE.

SEPT. 4TH, A. L. 5827 (1827).

“On Motion—Resolved, That there be a Committee appointed to receive Proposals for renting the rooms in the new Hall—Brs. Daniel Babbet, Stephen Condit and Daniel Kilburn compose the committee.”

OCTOBER 2ND, A. L. 5827.

“On Motion—Resolved, That there be a committee appointed to dispose of the fixtures of this room and that they be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 6th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. Resolved, That there be a committee to furnish the new lodge room. The W. M. Brs. Babbet and D. Shuert were appointed on both the above resolutions. The above committee were instructed to obtain such new clothing as in their judgment they may deem proper.”

OCTOBER 30TH, A. L. 5827.

“On Motion—Resolved, That this lodge be represented at the approaching Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge by our W. M. A. A. Harrison. Resolved, That the delegation from this lodge be requested to obtain the remittance of the charity dues for the present year.”

NOVEMBER 26TH, A. L. 5827.

“Br. Babbet was appointed a committee to obtain an assur-

ance on this house. Resolved, That the Policy be made in the name of the W. M., S. W. and J. W., who shall be elected for coming year."

DECEMBER 27TH, A. L. 5827.

"The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form. At the request of Union Lodge the Grand Lodge proceeded to dedicate this Hall in Masonic form. At the request of the W. M. of Union Lodge the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to install the officers of Union Lodge elect for the ensuing year, viz: Amos A. Harrison, W. M.; Abram P. Harrison, S. W.; Thomas Burnside, J. W.; Simeon Harrison, Treasurer, and Ichabod Harrison, Jr., Secretary. No further business appearing, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form."

JANUARY 29TH, A. L. 5828.

"On Motion—Resolved, That the Tyler be instructed to repair the aprons and procure 26 new ones."

FEBRUARY 26TH, A. L. 5828.

"On Motion—Resolved, That the lower rooms of this Hall be rented at Public Auction. Resolved, That there be a committee appointed to rent the rooms for a term not exceeding Twenty years. The following Brethern compose the committee, viz: Daniel Babbet, A. Winans, A. P. Harrison, P. N. Griffith and Stephen Condit. On Motion—Resolved, That the above committee be instructed to enclose this lot by contract or otherwise, as may be thought most adviseable. Resolved, That any alteration to be made in this lot be refered to the same committee."

MARCH 25TH, A. L. 5828.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this lodge be presented to Br. C. Durand for the elegant seal presented to this Lodge, and that the W. M. Communicat this Resolution. Br. Stephen Condit from the committee to rent the lower rooms of this hall reported that the committee advertised the rooms and rented them at Public Auction to Br. Daniel Babbet for the term of Twenty years from the first of next April for the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty dollars. On Motion—Resolved, That Br. D. Babbet be instructed to make out a title of the lot purchased for the hall to the Trustees of Union Lodge Library Company. Resolved, That the Trustees be a committee to attend to receiving the title."

MAY 27TH, A. L. 5828.

"On Motion—Resolved, That the Building Committee be instructed to loan a sufficient sum to enclose this lot with a fence."

Frequent meetings of the Lodge were held through the year 1828 and all previous years, but during the year 1829 but two



EDWARD A. PEARSON.

Entered November 15, 1886; Passed October 13, 1887; Raised November 15, 1887. Worshipful Master, 1905.



meetings were held, one on November 3rd and the other on December 8th.

The final meeting of Union Lodge, No. 21, was held on April 6th, 1830, and is here recorded in full.

“Union Lodge, No. 21, Regularly convened at the Lodge Room April 6th, 1830. Present, A. A. Harrison, W. M.; Thos. Burnside, S. W.; Simeon Harrison, J. W.; D. Bond, S. D.; H. Stryker, Treas. An entered Apprentices Lodge was opened in due form. The minutes of last Meeting read and approved. On Motion—Resolved, That the regular meetings of the Lodge be suspended subject to a call by the W. Master thro’ the Secy. by special Notice. On motion further Resolved, That the Lodge Room be leased for the term of six months agreeable to contract previously made by Bro. D. Smith & A. A. Harrison, a committee appointed for that purpose. Also that the W. M. be a committee to construct a fence around the M. H. and that the rent of the Lodge Room be pledged to defray the expenses of the same. No further business appearing the Lodge was closed in due form.

“P. KINGSLEY, Secy.”

THE MORGAN EXCITEMENT.

As previously stated, no record of meetings of Union Lodge was entered between 1830 and 1846.

This lapse of sixteen years might be passed over except for the resolution of the author to make this a complete history of Union Lodge, and the omission of an account of the following unpleasant episode would be a violation of such resolution and a cowardly evasion of a duty which seems to demand at least an effort towards clearing away a stigma which might otherwise attach itself permanently to our ancient and honorable Order.

One David C. Miller, about 1826, conceived the idea that if he could publish in his cheap weekly paper, the *Republican Advocate*, issued at Batavia, New York, some of the secrets of Freemasonry, his then unsuccessful periodical would be brought into prominence and provide a source of revenue and thus avoid his threatened arrest for debt, which arrest, however, subsequently followed.

With this end evidently in view, Miller endeavored to, and in due course did, receive the first degree in the Masonic Lodge at Batavia. Miller’s overzealousness in attempting to gain in advance the secrets of the Fraternity aroused the suspicion of certain members of Batavia Lodge, and as a result he was refused

further degrees and refused further access to the Lodge Room where he had practiced "pumping."

Becoming possessed of the secrets of the first degree, Miller looked about him for a weakling and a traitor from whom to obtain the secrets of the second and third degrees.

Miller found both weakling and traitor in the person of William Morgan, a former resident of York, Canada, where he possibly received his Masonic degrees, and at which place he failed in business as a brewer in 1821.

Subsequently, Morgan worked at his trade of stone mason at Rochester and Batavia, New York, at which latter place he gained entrance to the Blue Lodge, and on May 30, 1823, he was made a Royal Arch Mason at LeRoy, New York. Morgan petitioned with others to have a Royal Arch Chapter established at Batavia, but the original petition was later objected to by many of the members of the Batavia Lodge because Morgan was allowed to sign same, it having been previously proven that he was a drunkard and otherwise unworthy to be a Mason. Morgan, upon learning that a new petition had been filed without his name, in his drunken frenzy swore vengeance against the Fraternity. This seemingly trivial act of substitution of petitions by the little Batavia Lodge resulted in a national crisis which shook Masonry to its very foundation walls, as will appear from the following.

While in his cups, Morgan fell an easy prey to the editor Miller, who was himself in a vengeful mood, and under the laws which existed at that time was momentarily in danger of imprisonment for his many pressing debts, to escape which he built his hopes upon an exposé of Masonry.

After extracting all the secrets possible from the rum-soaked brain of Morgan, Miller announced in his paper the fact that he was then printing in book form an exposé of Masonry, and as a further means of drawing attention to his then bankrupt paper, announced in bold type one morning in September that a slight fire occurring in his office the previous night had been started by Masons in the hope of destroying manuscript which would, when published by him, injure the Fraternity, and as a capper he offered \$100 reward for the arrest of the guilty parties. Of course, he was never required to pay the reward, but his schemes commenced to work, and in a few weeks he had the

press of the country by the heels, and for a time both he and his paper flourished, but not until after he had suffered arrest for his debts.

Some misguided Masons, acting entirely in their individual capacity and wholly without the sanction or knowledge of the Fraternity and in the hope of stopping the publication threatened by Miller, persuaded Morgan to return to Canada and there obscure himself until the existing excitement subsided. Accordingly upon the release of Morgan from the jail at Canandaigua, an escort was provided, comprised of Loton Lawson, Sheriff Bruce and others, and Morgan eventually reached Fort Niagara, via Rochester, Clarkson, Gaines and Lewiston.

The movements of Morgan as thus far traced are authentic and all accounts of his subsequent movements, if any, are mere surmise, but it is certain that notwithstanding the repeated rewards offered by Governor Clinton, himself a Mason in high standing, no trace could ever be found of Morgan or any proof adduced that he had been foully dealt with.

The enemies of Masonry, headed by the leading and unscrupulous politician, Thurlow Weed, boldly charged the Fraternity with having ordered the death of Morgan, and charged that his body was accordingly sent over the Falls. Weed's paper, the *Albany Evening Journal*, continued for years to publish most inflammatory charges against Masonry, and hundreds of other papers followed suit, with the result that the entire country was aroused, and in many places Masonic meetings were prevented by actual force of arms.

Many of the clergy joined issues with the politicians and denounced Masonry in scathing terms from their pulpits, and this they continued for years.

A body, which was eventually proved to be that of Timothy Monroe, which was found on October 7, 1827, on a beach below Niagara, was first and for a long time claimed by the enemies of Masonry to have been that of Morgan, and Thurlow Weed is charged with having said: "It's a good enough Morgan until after election."

The election just referred to involved candidates under an anti-Masonic party which sprung into existence as a result of the Morgan affair and which party grew rapidly in numbers under the devious ways of Thurlow Weed and the more honorable

leadership of William H. Seward, Millard Fillmore, Attorney General William Wirt and John Quincy Adams.

The editor, Thurlow Weed, through inflammatory and perjurious statements, kept aflame the public excitement which his co-editor, David C. Miller, had kindled through fuel unfairly extracted from the drunkard, William Morgan. The latter is alleged to have made and signed the following statement at Niagara in the presence of Colonel William King, a resident of Youngstown and a noted veteran of the War of 1812, Sheriff Bruce and several Masons from the Canadian village of Niagara who had come to escort Morgan into the interior.

“(1.) That he had contracted with Miller and others to write an exposition of Masonry, for which he was to receive a compensation.

“(2.) That he had never been made a Mason in any lodge, but had received the Royal Arch degree in a regular manner.

“(3.) That Miller and the other partners had utterly failed to fulfill the terms of the contract with him.

“(4.) That Whitney had paid him \$50. as agreed, and he had agreed to destroy the written and printed work as far as possible and furnish no more, and that before leaving Batavia he had done what he promised in that way.

“(5.) That it was impossible now for Miller to continue the ‘illustrations’ as he (Morgan) had written them. If he published any book, it would have to be made from some other person’s materials.

“(6.) That he had been treated by Chesebro, Whitney, Bruce and all of them with perfect kindness on the journey.

“(7.) That he was willing and anxious to be separated from Miller and from all idea of a Masonic exposé; wished to go into the interior of Canada and settle down as a British citizen; wished to have his family sent to him as soon as possible; expected \$500 when he reached the place, as agreed upon; expected more money from year to year, to help him, if necessary.

“(8.) Finally, he expressed his sorrow for the uproar his proceedings had made, sorrow for the shame and mortification of his friends, and had ‘no idea that David C. Miller was such a d— scoundrel as he had turned out to be.’”

We have now traced the origin of the almost unholy persecution of Masonry, which lasted for over sixteen years, to a drunkard and two unscrupulous editors, all three of whom trembled at the great conflagration which resulted from the little fire which they started, and all three of whom hid themselves from public



SPENCER G. AYRES.

Entered July 8, 1897; Passed September 23 1897; Raised October 28, 1897.
Worshipful Master, 1906.

view and from the wrath of both the maligned and the misguided. The rank Weed eventually took up his abode in London, and from there tried to justify certain perjurous statements which he had made concerning John Whitney, who put Weed to shame at a National Republican Convention held in Chicago, in 1850.

Many ministers of the gospel, finding that they had been led into an unwarranted fight against Masonry, subsequently did all they could to quell the disturbance, and many of them joined the Fraternity, which now has the honor of counting among its members more ministers of the gospel than any other Fraternity on earth.

Abraham Lincoln and Grover Cleveland were the only presidents who were not Freemasons, and the former, realizing the great injustice which had been visited upon the institution as a body because of the possible indiscretion of a few of its members acting without the authority of the Order and against the principles of the Fraternity and every good member thereof, is known to have declared his intention of entering the Fraternity after the termination of his presidency, but God willed that it should not be.

During the anti-Masonic excitement and during the darkness of those years just recorded, the lights were extinguished in the Lodge Rooms of our first Temple, the sound of the gavel was no longer heard, and all within the Lodge remained as silent as the grave for the entire period of sixteen years.

The true lights of Masonry continued to burn, however, in the hearts of every member of Union Lodge, and frequent secret meetings were held at their residences, particularly at that of Amos Harrison, who was the Master of the Lodge prior to the period of its suspension.

During the Morgan excitement the Lodge Rooms, as above recited, were closed, but the lower floor of the building was profitably rented, and the business affairs of the Lodge were attended to by its still ardent members.

The loyalty of the members of other Lodges in the State did not stand the test as did that of Union Lodge, for the following appears in the records of St. John's Lodge, Newark:

“The anti-Masonic excitement began in 1828, and spread rapidly throughout the country, causing the suspension of Lodges everywhere, some of which never resumed work. A great anti-Masonic convention was held in Newark, June 24th, 1830, at

which Silas Cook was chairman and James Vanderpool, Secretary; Judge Hornblower, principal speaker; Obediah Woodruff, John Poinier and Hugh McDougall, former members of this Lodge, publicly renounced Masonry."

After the Morgan excitement, Union Lodge applied for and received a new charter, as Union Lodge, No. 11, its former number having been 21.

Among those who were active in causing an abatement of the Morgan excitement in Newark and the Oranges was Brother Edward Stewart, of Newark Lodge, No. 7, who made many able public speeches in Essex County, tending towards a revival of Freemasonry. His most ardent efforts were directed towards Union Lodge, and the extract of Minutes next following evidences in some measure the appreciation of the members of our Lodge.

The first meeting of Union Lodge, No. 11, under a new charter, was held on January 27th, 1846, and is recorded as follows:

"Union Lodge, No. 11, regularly convened at their room, January 27th, 5846.

"Present: P. Kingsley, W. M.; A. Harrison, Jr., J. W.; S. Harrison, S. W.; G. Harrison, Sec. (p-t); Danl. Bond, Treas.; A. R. Tichenor, S. D.; W. B. Williams, J. D.; I. C. Edwards, Tyler. Visitors: M. W. G. M. Ira Merchant, E. Stewart, Jos. Munn, Thos. Belcher, Ogden Baldwin, L. S. Averill, C. P. Crockett, E. T. Hillyer, Albert Williams.

"A Master Masons Lodge was opened in due and ancient form. The committees on petitions of C. E. Willis and John M. Condit reported worthy, whereupon the reports were received, the committees discharged and the candidates balloted for and elected.

A petition for membership from I. M. Baldwin was presented by Brother I. Harrison, Jr., and referred to a com. consisting of Bros. S. Harrison, A. B. Williams and A. R. Tichenor. The Lodge of Master Masons was closed in due form and that of an E. App. opened. C. E. Willis was duly prepared and instructed in the E. A. degree, when no further business appearing, the lodge was closed according to ancient custom.

"E. M. DODD, Sec."

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF UNION LODGE.

OCTOBER 6TH, A. L. 5846 (1846).

"As a grateful testimonial to Brother Edward Stewart, of Newark Lodge, No. 7, for his assiduous exertions to advance the

interests of Union Lodge, No. 11, and his voluntary and acceptable services therein, it was 'Resolved, That a competent artist be employed to paint the portrait of Br. Stewart at the expense of individual members, and that he be invited to sit for the same.' Bros. Kingsley, I. Harrison, Jr., and S. Harrison were appointed a com. to carry the foregoing resolution into effect."

DECEMBER 23RD, 1846.

"A communication from Newark Lodge, No. 7, was read, inviting this Lodge to unite with them on the ensuing festival day of Saint Johns, and participate in a supper at the house of Bro. E. Stewart; which was accepted."

AUGUST 14TH, A. L. 5847.

"An appropriation of Thirteen Dollars was made for the purchase of a Masonic carpet."

SEPTEMBER 14TH, A. L. 5847.

"On motion of Kingsley, Bros. Ich. Harrison and W. B. Williams were appointed a committee to settle with the painter of the Masonic carpet, as their judgment may dictate."

NOVEMBER 23RD, A. L. 5847.

"A motion offered by Br. Kingsley was carried instructing the Secy. to give public notice of a meeting of the Stockholders of the Masonic Hall, to be held at the Park house on Thursday, Dec. 2nd."

FEBRUARY 22, A. L. 5848.

"A motion to appropriate Eight dollars for a hat for the use of this Lodge was carried."

FEBRUARY 28TH, A. L. 5850.

"On Motion Resolved that we attend the funeral of Bro. Isaac Andrus as a lodge. It was moved that we turn out in full regalia, which motion was lost. On Motion, Resolved that all who can make it convenient to attend the funeral of Bro. Andrus meet in the lodge room at 1 o'clock."

AUGUST 13TH, A. L. 5850.

"A committee from the United Americans asked for the use of this room for the purpose of holding their meetings in. On motion it was granted that they have the use of it from date to the first of April at the rate of 30 Dollars a year provided they get the consent of the Odd Fellows."

OCTOBER 22, A. L. 5850.

"A Motion was made and seconded to purchase the furniture of the Lodge room now belonging to the Odd Fellows, which was laid over until the next communication."

DECEMBER 10TH, A. L. 5850.

“Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the probable expense of furnishing the hall in Masonic form and to report at what price the furniture now belonging to the order of Odd Fellows can be purchased if for sale and to suggest such alterations in the room as they may think expedient and report at the next regular communication. Committee, Brs. P. Kingsley, R. W. Dodd and George Harrison. A Motion was made and seconded to appoint a committee to procure new collars; the committee consisted of Brothers J. M. Baldwin, George Harrison and Daniel J. Kilburn.”

DECEMBER 24TH, A. L. 5850.

“E. Combs Bill of 24 Dollars for collars was presented and ordered paid. M. M. Mitchell Bill of 26.94 Dollars was read and ordered paid. The committee on the furniture was called on for a report and reported that it could be bought for 90 Dollars, a motion was made and seconded that the comm. have power to close the bargain with the Odd Fellows, which was so ordered.”

MARCH 25TH, A. L. 5851.

“On motion it was ordered that we rent the use of Union Lodge room to the order of United Americans.”

MAY 13TH, A. L. 5851.

“On Motion a donation of 25 Dollars was made to J. Munn Baldwin out of the funds of the Lodge on account of his loss by having his shop broken open.”

MAY 27TH, A. L. 5851.

“On Motion the Com. appointed to close the bargain with the Odd Fellows be discharged and a new committee appointed. The comm. consisted of Brothers John M. Condit, Simeon Harrison and Daniel J. Kilburn.”

NOTES AND EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF UNION
LODGE, 1852-1886.

1852.

FEBRUARY 10.

William P. Condit, entered, passed and raised by dispensation.

MARCH 23.

Ed. T. Whittingham, entered, passed and raised by dispensation.

MARCH 23.

Candidates, after being raised, were on motion elected to become members of this Lodge.



NEWELL N. SMITH.

Entered March 23, 1899; Passed May 25, 1899; Raised September 14, 1899.
Worshipful Master, 1907.

OCTOBER 19.

"Masons made by dispensation, were considered Masons at large, and had to petition afterwards to become Members of the Lodge.

1858.

FEBRUARY 9.

P. Master's Regalia presented to P. Master Wm. P. Condit.

1859.

Union Lodge recommended a petition for a New Lodge to be called Mount Horeb Lodge and to be located in Orange.

NOVEMBER 22.

C. M. Matthews granted a dimit on payment of dues.

DECEMBER 13.

Moved and carried to reconsider the case of Bro. C. M. Matthews, on the ground that according to a decision of the Grand Lodge, that Bro. C. M. Matthews was not a Member of Union Lodge, No. 11, he having signed a petition for Eagle Rock Lodge, for which a charter had been granted by the Grand Lodge. Bro. E. B. Smith moved that the resolution be amended by inserting the words that a dimit be granted, dated the second Tuesday in January last, that being the day of the meeting of the Grand Lodge. Motion carried."

1860.

AUGUST 13.

"Petition recommended a new Lodge, to be named CORINTHIAN Lodge, to be located in Orange, N. J., petitioned for by Bros. E. D. Pierson, James P. Burton, Leander Williams, Ed. Gardner, E. B. Whiting, James M. Ward, R. G. Williams, Andrew Britton, Geo. A. Merwin and Chauncey Williams. Nothing said about the above Brethren taking their demits."

1861.

Decision of Grand Lodge, that no Lodge shall confer degrees for less than \$20, and to be paid before initiation.

1863.

NOVEMBER 9.

"On motion ordered that the Secretary be instructed to procure refreshments for next communication, to consist of crackers, cheese, ale and cigars."

1864.

MARCH 10.

"Corporate Board instructed to pay off the mortgage on the building, by a unanimous vote."

1865.

APRIL 19.

"This Lodge went to Newark, to attend the funeral of late President Abraham Lincoln."

1866.

A donation of \$15.00 given to the Secretary for Services on Masonic History.

1871.

OCTOBER 12.

\$200.00 donated by the Lodge to the sufferers by the fire in Chicago. Also a subscription amounting to \$50.00 was sent to the Masonic sufferers by the same fire.

1872.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Minute of the death of Bro. Edwin Gray, formerly a member of Union Lodge and the first Mason raised in Orange. He was one of the oldest Masons in the State.

1873.

JANUARY 23.

Columns presented to Union Lodge, No. 11, by Past Master Wm. P. Condit. These columns are still in use by the Lodge. Their original cost was over \$300.

1874.

MARCH 26.

Lodge of Sorrow held in Library Hall.

1878.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Masonic reunion and festival was held, and a collection amounting to \$56.00 was taken up and sent to the suffering Brethren in the South from the ravages of the Yellow Fever.

1880.

The committee on writing the history of Union Lodge, No. 11, reported that they had been unable to accomplish anything, and asked to be discharged. On motion, their request was granted.

"On motion resolved that a new Committee on History of Union Lodge, No. 11, be appointed. The W. Master appointed Bros. Geo. Spottiswoode, P. M. J. M. Dodd, C. E. Dodd and P. M. T. O. Ayres, as Committee on History."

It appears that nothing was accomplished by this committee.

DECEMBER 27.

Reunion of Union and Corinthian Lodge was held.

1881.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Lodge ordered to be draped in mourning three months in memory of late President Jas. A. Garfield.

A donation of \$50.00 sent to the M. W. Grand Master of Michigan, for the sufferers by the late disastrous fires.

1882.

JANUARY 26.

"Moved and carried that Bro. J. O. B. Harrison be engaged as organist of this Lodge, the remuneration to be \$1 per communication, to date from the first communication in the year."

FEBRUARY 23.

"Moved and seconded the Corporate Board be requested to pay to Memorial Hospital in the name of Union Lodge, No. 11, the sum of one hundred dollars. Carried."

1884.

JANUARY 24.

"That the Secretary make a careful examination of all the books, writing up, and making the above correction. Including insertions of Annual Reports and Memorial Pages, for which he shall be paid."

A careful examination of the Minutes of the Lodge discloses the fact that from 1860 down to date, regular communications were held upon the stated evenings, with but the single exception of October 23, 1884, when, as recorded in the Minutes of the Secretary, "In consequence of the absence of the W. Master and Wardens, no communication was held."

1885.

JANUARY 22.

In accordance with recommendation of Finance Committee and adopted by Union Lodge, No. 11, on January 24, 1884, the Secretary reported that he had complied with the recommendation and had fulfilled the duty as far as practicable, and presented a report of the condition of our Minutes from 1809 to 1885. On motion, resolved that the report be received and spread upon the Minutes in full.

FEBRUARY 12.

On motion, resolved that the Secretary be instructed to notify every member at least four days before our next communication to attend said communication for the purpose of

taking some action in regard to the erection of a building on the Lodge property. Also to send a special notice to the Secretary of the Corporate Board of the action of the Lodge, and requesting him to have the Board present at the communication.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Bro. Peter Gerbert on behalf of the Corporate Board of Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., stated that the Corporate Board had procured plans for a new building from three architects, and that the Corporate Board unanimously recommended the plans presented by P. M. Jos. M. Dodd for the approval of the Lodge.

On motion, resolved that the plans presented by P. M. J. M. Dodd be adopted if the cost of building comes within the price specified.

On motion, resolved that the Corporate Board have the necessary specifications, and procure estimates on the plans presented by P. M. J. M. Dodd and present them to the Lodge for approval as early as possible.

1886.

JANUARY 28.

No. of Members January 1, 1885	89	
No. of Members Raised	5	
	—	94
No. of Members Deceased, P. M. J. Williams	1	
	—	93

Passed, Wm. Crocker.

Entered, C. F. Coyne.

“On motion, resolved that the recommendation of the Corporate Board be adopted, to erect a building, and that they are hereby authorized to make the contracts and proceed to the erection of the building.

“On motion, resolved that the Corporate Board be authorized to dispose of the old buildings.

“On motion, resolved that the Corporate Board be authorized to borrow the money, not to exceed \$15,000, at not more than five per cent. interest.”

MARCH 25.

“On motion, resolved that a Special Communication be held on Tuesday evening, March 30, 1886, as it would be the last opportunity to meet in the old building before its removal, and that the members of Corinthian Lodge, No. 57, and others be invited to meet with us on that occasion.”

MARCH 30.

“The W. M. stated that we had been called together to enjoy



BENJAMIN P. LAIDLAW.

Entered April 27, 1899; Passed June 8, 1899; Raised October 12, 1899.
Worshipful Master, 1908.

ourselves, it being the last gathering in the old building previous to its removal."

"Horace Stetson, P. M. of Corinthian Lodge, 57, read an address that was read by Amri Dodd, Esq., at the laying of the Corner Stone of this building on June 25, 1827."

JUNE 18.

The Committee was convened for the purpose of making preparations for laying the Corner Stone of the new building, and as a petition had been presented to the Corporate Board of Union Lodge to change the front of the building by building the first story of granite, the Corporate Board refused to grant the petitioner's request.

CORINTHIAN LODGE.

Union Lodge is proud of being the mother Lodge of Corinthian. The two Lodges have always met in the same Lodge Room, and a most friendly intimacy has always existed between their officers and members. The following brief history of Corinthian Lodge will, therefore, prove of interest to the members of Union Lodge.

On July 21st, 1860, the following members of Union Lodge met at the office of E. D. Pierson for the purpose of forming a new Lodge: Leander Williams, Edwin B. Whiting, George A. Merwin, Chauncey G. Williams, James P. Burton, James M. Ward, Horace Freeman and Edward D. Pierson. Leander Williams was chosen Chairman and Edward D. Pierson, Secretary. The signers of the petition to the Grand Master for the formation of the Lodge was signed by the above and Andrew Britton, Edward Gardner, Elias O. Doremus and R. G. Williams.

It was decided that the Lodge should be known as Corinthian, and that the following should be the officers: Andrew Britton, W. M.; Edwin B. Whiting, S. W.; Edward D. Pierson, J. W.; Leander Williams, Treasurer; James M. Ward, Secretary; Chauncey G. Williams, S. D., and George A. Merwin, J. D.

A committee of three was appointed to go to Paterson to present a petition to the Grand Master and ask that he grant a dispensation for said Lodge, provided Union Lodge, No. 11, recommended the petition. This committee was composed of Andrew Britton, Edward Gardner and Chauncey G. Williams.

Union Lodge, No. 11, unanimously recommended the petition to the Grand Master, and on September 24th, 1860, a special

communication was called by the M. W. Grand Master Isaac Van Wagonen for the purpose of instituting Corinthian Lodge by dispensation, which was done.

On September 26th, 1860, a set of Rules and Regulations was adopted for the Lodge while under dispensation.

On February 18th, 1861, a special communication was held, and Corinthian Lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M., was instituted under the charter granted by M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey.

On March 1st, 1861, a set of By-Laws was adopted for the Lodge under charter.

The Lodge has grown, until now (November, 1909) there are two hundred and forty-two members, and every member may be classed as a substantial citizen and a worthy Mason.



PETER GERBERT.

Raised in Union Lodge September 9, 1851. President of the Corporate Board of Union Lodge, F. & A. M., from 1868 to 1906.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CORPORATE BOARD OF UNION LODGE.

THE OLD AND NEW TEMPLES.

The early records of the Corporate Board of Union Lodge afford but meagre data from which to gather material of a historical nature. Diligent inquiry among the older members of the Lodge, coupled with the facts and figures found in the records, however, enables us to piece together in substantial form, enough data from which we may get a fair understanding of the situation which made it necessary to organize and incorporate.

As related in a previous chapter, Union Lodge for many years occupied the second floor of the famous Academy Building. In 1827 it removed to the First Masonic Temple, which formerly occupied the site of the present Temple, the lot upon which the building was erected being the property of Philip Kingsley, who was Master of Union Lodge in 1846 and again in 1849.

Worshipful Brother Kingsley died in the latter part of 1851, and the following record appears in the minutes of the Lodge for January 8, 1852:

“On motion it was ordered that we appoint a committee of three to settle with the estate of Brother Kingsley, and procure a title for the Lodge of the building and lot and proceed to organize the Lodge as a charitable society.”

The committee consisted of Simeon Harrison, W. M., William B. Williams and Ichabod Harrison. The Treasurer of the Lodge was ordered to pay the past year's interest on the Lodge Building. It must be understood, however, that the title of the property was not in the Lodge at this time and the transfer did not take place until more than a year later.

In the meantime, the Lodge had been incorporated and directors of the Corporate Board were elected, and upon their organization the Worshipful Master was named as chairman.

It appears that the property occupied by the Lodge was sold at Sheriff's sale on the 22d day of April, 1853, and Simeon Harrison, Ichabod Harrison and William B. Williams were appointed

by the board to attend the sale and purchase the property. The sheriff's deed was taken in the name of Simeon Harrison, he holding title for the Lodge until all of the preliminaries in the way of incorporating had been completed. The consideration named was "six hundred and four dollars and seventy cents, lawful money of the United States," and the title was subsequently transferred to the Corporate Board, subject to a mortgage running from Simeon Harrison to Moses Reynolds for the sum of \$500.

The conditions of this second deed may be interesting as a matter of history to the members of Union Lodge, for "the party of the second part, namely, Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M." received the property "upon the express trust and condition that the granted and bargained premises are to be used, occupied and possessed by the party of the second part for all times, forever hereafter from this time henceforth forever as a place of meeting for the said Union Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, and the rents, issues and profits arising and accruing from said premises are to be used, enjoyed and appropriated by the said party of the second part, to and for the proper and legitimate purposes connected with the charities of said Lodge, and to no other purpose whatsoever except it be to the relief of widows and orphans of the members of Union Lodge, No. 11, of Free and Accepted Masons."

The Board for 1854 was as follows: Simeon Harrison, President; Albert Williams, Vice-President; Edward Pierson, Secretary; Daniel Bond, Treasurer; Peter Gerbert, William M. Babbitt, William B. Williams, N. Stetson, Andrew Brittan, Directors.

At this early date the directors, nine in number, were elected by the Lodge in open meeting, as now; but upon their first meeting the directors proceeded to organize by electing their own officers.

It is interesting to note at this point that the late Peter Gerbert was a member of the Corporate Board during the second year of its existence, and from that time forth almost continuously; serving as its president without interruption from January 28, 1868, until his death in 1906.

Simeon Harrison has sometimes been credited with having donated to Union Lodge the ground upon which the Masonic



HENRY BERG.

Entered September 10, 1896; Passed October 22, 1896; Raised November
27, 1896. Worshipful Master, 1903-1904. President
Corporate Board 1908-1909.

Temple stands. From the above it will be seen that this is incorrect. Worshipful Brother Harrison was probably instrumental in securing the property for the Lodge, and because of the legal difficulties in the way of a direct transfer of the title, he simply served in the capacity of a trustee until such time as these legal difficulties had been removed by incorporating the body as a charitable organization. The restrictive covenants in the deed from Brother Harrison to the Corporate Board may have given rise to this belief as to the outright donation, but this may be answered by the fact that the Lodge wished the property to be forever dedicated to Masonic purposes, and how better could this be done than to provide such restrictive covenant in the deed by which the Corporate Board became possessed of the legal title to the property of which it already possessed the equitable title? We may rest assured that our worthy brethren of more than half a century ago took competent legal advice in making the transfer, and later Masonic generations will profit by their wisdom and foresight.

The records of the Corporate Board indicate that from the beginning up to the time of the erection of the new Temple in 1886-7 its principal and practically its only business was to see that the offices and stores of the building on the Lodge property were properly cared for and kept in repair and occupied with paying tenants. That investment of \$604.70 in 1853 was the nucleus of its later magnificent fund of more than \$20,000 when the new Temple was begun a third of a century later. It would be intensely interesting, did time and space permit, to go into all of the details of the changes in the membership of the Board. We find that for years the names of Williams, Harrison and Condit were seldom absent from its list of members.

The following is a connected list of Presidents of the Board from 1853 to date: 1853-4, Simeon Harrison; 1855, D. J. Northrup; 1856, Leander Williams; 1857, Jesse Williams; 1858, Isaac L. Van Orden; 1859, Simeon Harrison; 1860, Simeon Harrison; 1861, Simeon Harrison; 1862, William B. Williams; 1863, Isaac L. Van Orden; 1864, Jesse Williams; 1865, Jesse Williams; 1866, Richard Vivian; 1867, Walter E. Smith; 1868 to 1906, Peter Gerbert; 1907, Moses L. Gans; 1908-9, Henry Berg. Geo. Spottiswoode was elected Treasurer, January 23, 1868.

THE BUILDING OF THE NEW TEMPLE.

One of the most interesting periods in the history of the Corporate Board of Union Lodge is that covering the inception and erection of our present Temple. After Union Lodge came into possession of the property on Main Street, and the institution of the Corporate Board as the holding body for the title of the property, the records show that many of their meetings were given over to the mere consideration of the extension of leases and tenancies to the offices and stores then in the old hall, as well as to the loaning of the constantly increasing fund accruing from rentals of Lodge property.

As these funds accumulated to a considerable amount, the members of the Corporate Board began to consider the advisability of replacing the old and unpretentious Temple with a modern structure, at once suitable to the needs of Masonry in Orange and an architectural ornament to the growing community.

As early as 1871 consideration was given by the Corporate Board to the new enterprise, and the following resolution was passed on March 22, 1871, viz:

"On motion the following committee was appointed to devise some plan for the erection of a building on the Masonic Hall property: George Spottiswoode, Jos. M. Dodd and James Rowbotham."

Later in the same year (August 8) this committee reported progress and architects were consulted as to plans, but it appears that a legal obstacle was met in lack of authority of the Board under its charter to borrow money or to convey real estate. This, however, was soon overcome by the passage by the State Legislature in March, 1872, of a special enabling act.

When all these difficulties had been removed the Board again took up the problem and resolved itself into "a committee of ways and means to obtain subscriptions for the building fund." But the plan proposed proved unsuccessful, and after further consideration of building plans the whole matter was dropped for more than ten years. In February, 1883, the proposed building was tentatively discussed and again dropped for two years, when finally the Lodge took the matter up in earnest, and on February 26, 1885, passed the following resolution, viz:

"Whereas it is thought advisable that Union Lodge, No. 11,



GEORGE SPOTTISWOODE.

Raised April 13, 1863.

Treasurer Corporate Board of Union Lodge, No. 11, since 1868.

should commence the erection of a building on the Lodge property as early in the year 1886 as practicable, and the preliminary drawings and sketches of a suitable building should be obtained in order that the approximate cost may be ascertained and such information had as will enable the Lodge to act intelligently;

Resolved, That the Corporate Board are hereby instructed to obtain and submit to the Lodge sketches and drawings from three different architects at a cost not to exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) each. The architect who may be engaged to make the detail plans to accept the seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) for the preliminary drawings in part payment for the detail plans."

GEORGE SPOTTISWOODE.

The history of the Corporate Board of Union Lodge would hardly be complete without some special mention of the one who has acted as its Treasurer for forty-one years, and during that long period has only missed being present at one regular meeting. This is certainly a record worthy of note.

In the county of Tipperary, Ireland, where George Spottiswoode was born, the 2nd of November, 1832, the hatting industry was carried on by several families the same as it was many years ago in Orange, and the father of George was a skilled workman in this line. The young man acquired some knowledge of the business from constant association with his father and brothers. He was sent to an excellent school in the parish, where he made good use of his opportunities. Thus equipped, he left his home at the beginning of the fifties to make his fortune in America. He landed in Orange in 1851 and soon after became an apprentice in Stetson's hat factory.

George Spottiswoode is the only representative of this family who can be classed among the builders of the Oranges. His record as a builder covers a wider range and extends over a longer period than most of those now living within the present boundaries of the city of Orange, and while it may be said of him that he has fulfilled the injunction of the famous Bard of Avon, "Put money in thy purse," he has certainly helped hundreds of others to do the same thing, and the well paved streets and other improvements bear witness to his enterprise and public spirit.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE SECOND OR NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

At a meeting held on February 26, 1885, as recited in the preceding chapter, Union Lodge decided to build a larger and more substantial building to replace the old Masonic Temple. The plans were drawn by Br. Joseph M. Dodd and the corner-stone was laid on June 24, 1886. It is an imposing brick structure, four stories high. The facade is of Philadelphia pressed brick, with terra cotta trimmings. On the first story are the post office and stores, and a broad entrance-way opening upon the staircase leading to the upper stories. On the second floor are offices, on the third floor are the lodge rooms, etc., and on the fourth is the banquet hall. The cost of the building was about \$50,000.

The erection of the new and imposing Temple, together with the title and care of the property, was assigned, by due vote and legal action of the Lodge, to the Corporate Board of Union Lodge, as fully set forth in the preceding chapter.

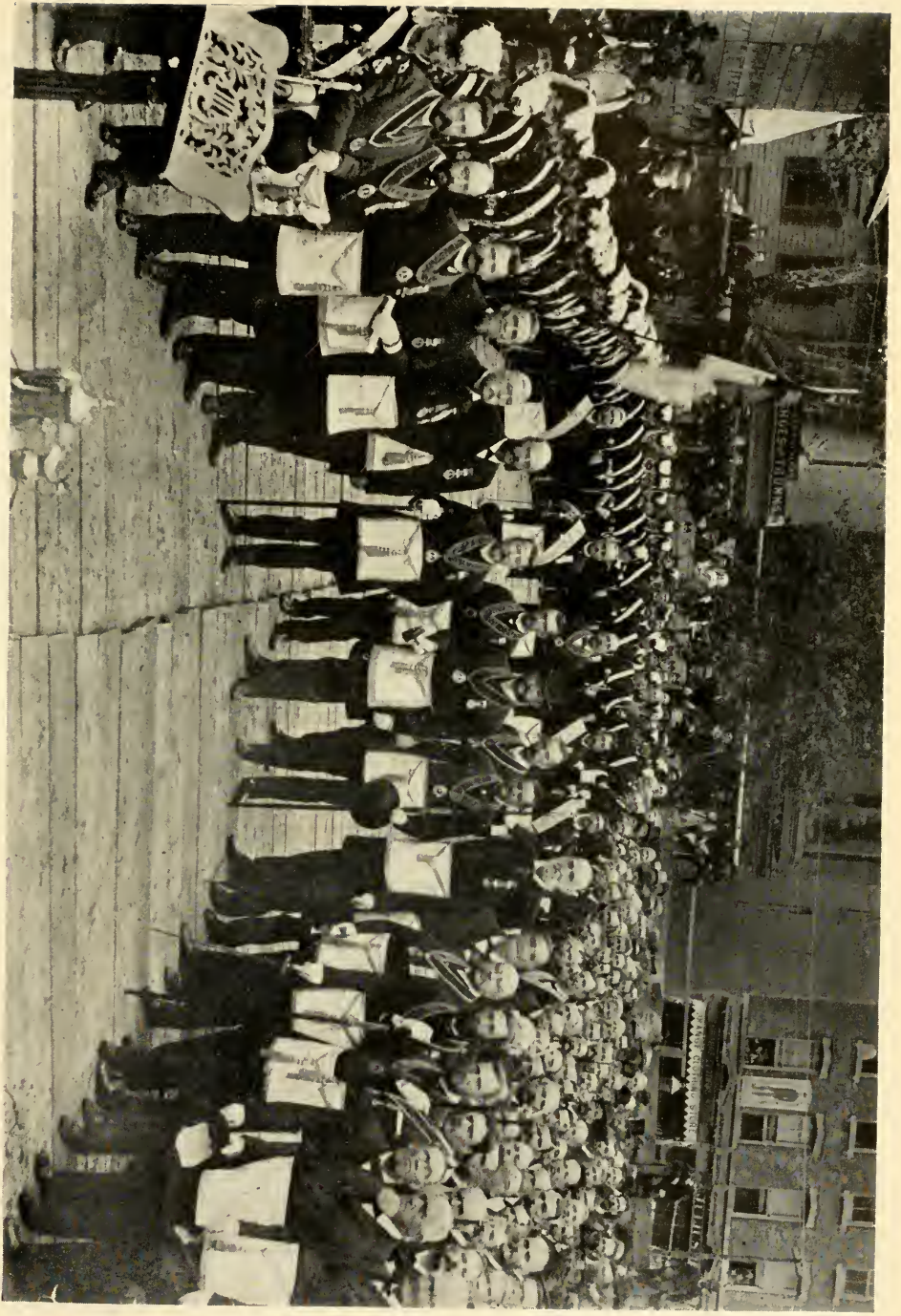
The contractors were Messrs. Christopher Baker, mason; A. Hall Terra Cotta Co., terra cotta; Williams & Parkhurst, carpenters; M. & T. Chalmers, plumbers; Wallace Iron Works, iron work; Wm. H. Kirk & Co., sash and doors; Chas. Brown, steam heating; Ferd Coyne, painter; David Cartwright, roofer.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE, JUNE 24, 1886.

Many brother Masons who were present upon this auspicious occasion have stated that the ceremonies attending this function were more imposing and inspiring than they had ever before witnessed, and the Historian therefore trusts that the following will not be considered an excess of detail.

At the dedication exercises, Union Lodge had every officer present, together with eleven Past Masters and sixty-one members. The Grand Lodge was represented by its entire official force, with five Past Grand Masters. Hope Lodge, No. 124, sent a delegation of seventeen; Montclair, No. 144, sent eighteen; Century, No. 100, sent eighteen; Eureka Lodge, No. 38, sent sixty; Triluminal Lodge, No. 112, sent forty-six, and it would

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE PRESENT MASONIC TEMPLE, JUNE 24, 1886.



appear that every member of Corinthian Lodge available was present, although their names were not recorded in the Minutes. Damascus Commandery, No. 5, sent a delegation of sixty, headed by S. S. Roberts, Grand Commander. Many of the members of the other Lodges present were listed with Damascus Commandery, and therefore the delegations found such Lodges appear accordingly reduced in numbers. It is also noted that a large number of members of Newark Lodges marched and were listed with Eureka Lodge, No. 39, so that the number of Lodges represented.

The program of the procession recites many Masons of exalted rank who participated:

Marshal and Aids.
 Policemen.
 Voss's Band.
 Damascus Commandery.
 Tyler with Drawn Sword.
 Stewards with Rods.
 Entered Apprentices.
 Fellow Crafts.
 Master Masons.
 Secretary and Treasurer.
 Senior and Junior Wardens.
 Past Masters.
 Chaplain.
 W. Master, Supported by Two Deacons with Rods.
 Choristers.
 Markwith's Band.
 Grand Tyler with Drawn Sword.
 Grand Pursuivant and Grand Organist.
 Grand Stewards with White Rods.
 Principal Architect with Square, Level and Plumb.
 Corporate Board.
 District Deputy Grand Master.
 Grand Instructor.
 Deputy Grand Secretary.
 Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.
 Bible, Square and Compasses, carried by a Past Master
 and Supported by Two Stewards.
 Grand Chaplain.
 Grand Orator.
 Past Grand Officers.
 Board of Education.
 Common Council.
 Mayor of City of Orange.
 Governor of State.

Junior Grand Warden, carrying a Silver Vessel with Oil.
Senior Grand Warden, carrying a Silver Vessel with Wine.
Deputy Grand Master, carrying a Golden Vessel with Corn.
Master of the Oldest Lodge, carrying Book of Constitution.
Grand Master, supported by Two Deacons with Rods.
Grand Sword Bearer with Drawn Sword.

The members of Damascus Commandery, with their white plumed hats and dark uniforms and bright regalia, made a very handsome appearance. All the lodges wore regalia and the white lambskin aprons. The line of march was up Main to Day Street, to Park Avenue, to High Street, to Main Street and thence to the site of the new Temple on the north side of Main Street, midway between Center and Canfield Streets. Upon every available spot or place from whence a view could be obtained, men, women and children had located themselves, so that before the arrival of the procession a large number were on hand, and the windows in the vicinity were occupied. A rough flooring, sloping from three sides to the east corner, had been laid on the foundation walls. Outside of the foundation walls, on the ground level, nearest the east corner, a platform for the singers had been erected. Preparations for laying the stone had been previously made. The stone itself is of granite, in two nearly equal parts, the bottom section having been cemented in its place and the upper section suspended by chain and tackle held by a strong tripod. The two sections together measure three feet long, two feet wide, and twenty inches deep. The bottom stone was cut out to receive the metal box eleven inches by eleven inches by seven inches deep. Contained within this is a **smaller metallic box**, and between the space is filled with resin.

The procession, arrived at the place on Main Street where the building was to be erected, opened to the right and left, and, uncovering, the Grand Master and his officers passed through the lines to the platform, and the brethren formed a hollow square around the platform.

The Grand Master called to order and announced the purposes of the occasion, and the necessary preparations were made for laying the stone.

The Grand Chaplain then delivered a most impressive prayer.

The Grand Master then directed the Grand Treasurer to

deposit under the stone a hermetically sealed iron box containing the following:

Jas. F. Naulty, United States fifty cent silver coin, 1813; English sixpence, 1880; French coin, Louis XV.

James T. Russell, ten cents and fifty cents United States paper money.

George Spottiswoode, United States paper dollar, taken from the United States Treasury Department, March 4th, 1885, at the Inauguration of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States.

David Dodd, small piece of Mosaic Tiling taken from a palace in the ruins of Pompeii, taken from the ruins in the year 1875 by Bro. David Dodd, placed in the box by him 1886.

David Dodd, silver money of 1886, one dollar, fifty cents, twenty-five cents, ten cents, five cents, three cents, one cent.

Eugene Tiesler, medal of the four generations of the present reigning family of Germany; also silver, nickel and copper coins of German empire.

Joseph B. Bray, one shilling of George III, date 1787; one shilling, Canada, date 1872.

James Mitcham, fifty cent coin of 1827, one English shilling of George II, 1758; Spanish coin, 1720, one-half cent, United States, 1805.

James Carter, United States 5 cent coin, 1883; Irish coin of James II, 1689.

Abraham Mosler, United States gold dollar, with monogram.

James T. Russell, United States three cent coin; United States one cent copper of 1835.

David A. Bell, United States one cent copper, 1794.

Thomas Cusack, one cent, New Jersey, 1787.

George W. Baker, one cent copper, Austrian, 1735.

H. J. Brady, Old Masonic Hall Photograph.

Orange Journal, June 19th, 1886.

Orange Chronicle, April 10th and June 19th, 1886.

East Orange Gazette, June 24th, 1886.

New York Tribune, June 24th, 1886.

New York Daily Times, June 24th, 1886.

New York World (New Jersey Edition), June 24th, 1886.

New York Herald, June 24th, 1886.

New York Sun, June 24th, 1886.

Newark, N. J., Advertiser, June 24th, 1886.

Newark, N. J., Journal, June 24th, 1886.

Newark, N. J., Press-Register.

Orange Sonntagsblatt, June 20th, 1886

Freemasons' Journal, June 21st, 1886.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, June 12th, 1886.

Newark, N. J., Sunday Call, June 20th, 1886.

Third floor plan and elevation of the New Building.

Pictures of James A. Garfield; Daniel Cox, first Grand Master of New Jersey; Edward Stewart, P. G. M.; Joseph Trimble, P. G. M.; Isaac Van Wagener, P. G. M.; William Silas Whitehead, P. G. M.; Henry R. Cannon, P. G. M.; Robert Rusling, P. G. M.; William E. Pine, P. G. M.; Hamilton Wallis, P. G. M.; William A. Pembroke, P. G. M.; Joseph A. Martin, P. G. M.; Joseph H. Hough, Grand Secretary; Geo. W. Fortmeyer, D. D. G. M.; Hon. Leon Abbett, Governor of New Jersey.

Employees' time table of the Morris & Essex Division of Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad.

Coin, five cent United States, of 1883, by Ida Dodd.

Order of Exercises Laying of Corner Stone.

Roster of Third Battalion of New Jersey.

Uzal Dodd Post, Grand Army Badge and Bylaws.

Rules and regulations, water rents, etc.

Memorandum and History of Corinthian Lodge, with list of members.

Copy of address delivered by Amzi Dodd, Esq., at laying of corner stone, June 24th, 1827, with list of members at that time.

Ten dollar bill of the Orange State Bank, 1862, with list of officers of the bank.

Piece of old corner stone.

List of Articles deposited in box.

Holy Bible, by Wm. P. Condit, P. M.

Orange Directory, by I. P. Baldwin.

Twenty-five cent silver United States coin by Chas. E. Williams.

Ordinances City of Orange.

William Mead's Masonic Instructor, presented by his widow.

Constitution and Bylaws of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of New Jersey.

Bylaws of Union Lodge, No. 11, and Corinthian Lodge, No. 57; Proceedings of Grand Lodge, 1886.

Rules and Regulations of Board of Education.

Old Chinese Coin, presented by Bro. R. E. Parsons.

Picture of steamship City of Rome.

Report of State Board of Education.

Estimated cost of New Building.

Medal of the Union of Erie with the Atlantic, taken from corner stone of old building.

While the corner stone was being laid an ode was sung by the Masons present.

After the stone was laid it was proved and the usual Masonic ritual fully carried out.

After these formalities an eloquent oration was delivered by Past Grand Master William Silas Whitehead.

The exercises closed with the singing of the doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction.

The visiting officers and brethren were then escorted to the Park Rink, where refreshments were served by S. and J. Davis. It is needless to say that good cheer prevailed and many expressions of brotherly good-will were exchanged.

Many of the visitors remained over night and were royally entertained.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW TEMPLE.

The new Masonic Temple was formally dedicated on Wednesday evening, November 16, 1887, according to the Masonic ritual. There was a notable gathering of the Masonic fraternity on the occasion, there being present nearly all of the Grand Officers of the State; a large number of the Past Grand Masters; while nearly every lodge in the State was represented by its Worshipful Master and Senior and Junior Wardens, or one of them. The members of Corinthian Lodge, No. 57, of this city, and of Hope Lodge, No. 124, of East Orange, were present in a body. The Grand Officers of the State reached East Orange station about 6 o'clock, and were received by Junior Grand Warden George W. Fortmeyer, who escorted them to S. and J. Davis' new parlors in the Commonwealth building, where supper was served, after which they proceeded to the Lodge room, where about 300 Masons were assembled. Soon after 8 o'clock the Grand Lodge formed in column in the anteroom, and to the notes of a brilliant march played on the piano by Prof. J. O. B. Harrison, accompanied by John Egner on the cornet, and Wickliffe Miller on the violin, marched in solemn procession into the Lodge room.

The dedication ceremonies followed immediately, and were conducted according to the Masonic ritual by Grand Master Robert M. Moore, of Elizabeth, and the other Grand Officers. The dedication was followed by a congratulatory address by Grand Master Moore, and then the orator of the evening, the Rev. Charles H. W. Stocking, D. D., of Albany, was introduced. He made a most eloquent and interesting address, reviewing the history of the Masonic Order from the earliest times, and tracing its development and ramifications through all parts of the world.

Dr. Stocking was followed by a short speech from the Grand Master. There were also addresses made by Deputy Grand Master Charles H. Mann, of Haddonfield; Junior Grand Warden George W. Fortmeyer, of East Orange; Past Grand Master Henry R. Cannon, of Elizabeth, whose address was an interesting resume of the history of the Order in the state, and more especially of Union Lodge, No. 11; Past Grand Master Hamilton Wallis, of East Orange, and Grand Chaplain Rev. Henry Vehslage, D. D., of Irvington. The exercises were pleasantly interspersed with music by the Temple Quartette, of New York. After the dedicatory services a banquet was served to the visitors in the unoccupied lodge room on the same floor, where 150 covers were laid. The supper was furnished by Frederick Reinhardt. The guests took their departure about 11 o'clock.

CHAPTER XV.

RECORDS AND INCIDENTS FROM 1887 TO 1909. THE NEW TEMPLE PERIOD.

1887.

On March 21, 1887, W. M. William Stalker died, and this is the first record that is found of the death of the Master of Union Lodge while in office.

"R. W. D. G. M. Allton H. Sherman filed his petition for the Degrees of Masonry in Union Lodge at the tenth regular communication, held on the 26th day of May, 1887. He was duly elected on the 23rd day of June, 1887; entered February 23, 1888; passed April 12, 1888, and raised May 10, 1888."

OCTOBER 13.

"W. Bro. James Rowbotham, on behalf of Bro. Jas. Mitcham and Mrs. Mitcham, presented the Lodge with a handsome Bible for use on the Altar. Wor. Bro. E. W. Hine, with appropriate remarks on behalf of the Lodge accepted the generous gift, and moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Bro. Mitcham and wife, and that it be recorded on the Minutes and their names and date of presentation be inserted in the Bible. Motion carried unanimously."

OCTOBER 13.

"Bro. Chas. E. Dodd, on behalf of Bro. Peter A. Embury, presented to the Lodge a handsome Altar Cushion. On Motion, Resolved, that the generous gift be received and a vote of thanks tendered to Bro. Embury, and that it be recorded on the Minutes."

"Bro. Chas. E. Dodd then statd that it gave him great pleasure to present to the Lodge three Hammers, for use of the W. M., Senior and Junior Wardens, and two Columns to be placed on the Pedestals of the Senior and Junior Wardens. On Motion, Resolved, his generous gift be accepted and that a vote of thanks be tendered Bro. Dodd, and that it be recorded on the Minutes."

"Bro. Wm. Parkinson presented the Lodge with a Square and Compasses for use on the Bible. On Motion, Resolved, That Bro. Parkinson's generous gift be accepted and a vote of thanks be tendered him, and that it be recorded on the Minutes."

1888.

At a regular Communication held on May 24, 1888, a resolu-

tion that a Committee be appointed to prepare a social entertainment on St. John's Day, June 24, 1888, that being the anniversary of the laying of the Corner Stone of the new Temple. It was subsequently decided to hold the celebration of the anniversary on Monday evening, June 25, 1888, and accordingly a very pleasing programme was prepared, and it is recorded in the Minutes that about two hundred and seventy-five Masons were present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent to the satisfaction of all present.

DECEMBER 5.

"Bro. Geo. Spottiswoode stated that the Committee was called in consequence of an application from the Royal Arcanum to rent the Lodge Room, the Corporate Board agreeing to do so, if the Lodge approved this action, and if it was consistent with Masonic rules and regulations. Since the action of the Corporate Board, Bro. Spottiswoode had been to the M. W. Grand Master and the Grand Master informed him that in New Jersey a Lodge Room that was dedicated to Masonry could not be rented or used for any but Masonic purposes."

1889.

The following Communication from W. Bro. David George, Corinthian Lodge, No. 57, was read:

"Orange, N. J., January 25, 1889.

"Mr. Charles E. Dodd, Chairman of Building Committee.

"Dear Sir and Bro.—Having re-gilded and decorated the two Columns in Union Lodge Room, as per instructions from you, I now desire Union Lodge to accept that work from me as a labor of love and as a token of my esteem and regard for the Brethren of Union Lodge. If you will kindly convey my wishes to Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., you will confer a favor on,

"Yours Fraternaly,

"DAVID GEORGE."

MARCH 28.

"Communication from the Committee on Invitations from the Board of Trade of the City of Elizabeth, inviting Union Lodge to take part in the parade of Elizabeth at the Centennial of the Inauguration of General Washington as President of the United States, was read. On Motion, Resolved, That the Communication be received, and that the Secretary write to the Committee, accepting the invitation."

1891.

DECEMBER 23.

"The Chaplain presented on behalf of the retiring officers for

the year 1891, a beautiful set of Working Tools to Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., which was received by the W. M., thanking the retiring officers for the handsome present."

1892.

FEBRUARY 11.

"On Motion, Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to procure the necessary paraphernalia to equip the Stewards."

The years of 1892 and 1893 were uneventful.

Upon December 23rd, 1893, a presentation to Union Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., was made by Past Master J. M. Dodd, of the following relics of Union Lodge.

(1.) Picture of Orange Academy. Erected, 1786; destroyed, 1888. (The present historian discovered that the picture or drawing here referred to represented the First Masonic Temple as it was originally built, and not the Academy, which latter is herein illustrated.)

(2.) Picture of First Masonic Temple.

(3.) Cornerstone of First Temple, which was laid with Masonic Ceremonies, June 25, 1827, and dedicated December 27, 1827. (Upon April 8, 1886, this cornerstone was found in the southeast corner of the old foundation during the removal of the old building.)

(4.) The pedestal supporting case, being a duplicate of the corner stone of the second Masonic Temple, which was laid June 4, 1886.

(5.) The plumb, square, level and gavel used in laying the stone.

(6.) Quicksand taken from beneath the cement concrete footings of building.

(7.) The form used at the dedication of the Hall by the Grand Lodge, November 16, 1887, with the corn, wine and oil.

(8.) Photographs, numbered 9, 10 and 11, representing the corner stone, the Fraternity, and the second Masonic Temple, respectively.

NOVEMBER 8, 1894.

"The stereopticon was first used with satisfactory results in the M. M."

FEBRUARY 14, 1895.

Past Master A. H. Sherman appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District of the State of New Jersey."

JUNE 11, 1896.

"The Lodge was presented with a picture of the building in

Philadelphia in which the first Lodge of Free Masons was organized in North America, by Mrs. Lottie Hasselman, daughter of Wor. Bro. Jas. Rowbotham."

NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

"This date being the 50th Anniversary of the Charter, the event was fittingly celebrated by a Special Communication of the Lodge, one feature of the evening being an Historical Address delivered by Bro. Edw. A. Pearson, Junior Warden.

"The celebration came to an end after a sumptuous repast prepared by Bro. Jos. Davis."

The years 1897 to 1901 were uneventful in our Lodge History.

On September 16, 1901, the Grand Master sent the following communication, which is self-explanatory:

"Office of the Grand Master, Free and Accepted Masons,
"State of New Jersey

"Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 16, 1901.

"To all Free and Accepted Masons to whom these presents shall come.

"Greeting:

"It becomes my sorrowful duty to announce officially the decease of William McKinley, President of the United States of America, and a distinguished member of the Masonic Fraternity, on the 14th day of September, 1901.

"The peculiarly sad circumstances connected with his untimely and sudden decease by the assassin's hand appeals strongly to the hearts of a loving and loyal people, and a horror-stricken nation bows in humble submission to the fiat of our Supreme Grand Master.

"Brother McKinley was a typical representative of Masonic manhood. His charity was as boundless as his thoughtfulness was tender, his sympathy was touching in the extreme and his suavity of manner and courtesy were the outcome of the gentleness of his life. His domestic life and devotion to the home circle was beautiful as the clear sunshine, pure as the atmosphere of a perfect day; his cheerfulness was contagious, its wealth of sympathy appealed to the hearts of all with whom he came in contact, and his perfect resignation when the dark shadow hovered over and surrounded him at the crucial moment was a beautiful exemplification of 'Death being swallowed up in Victory.'

"'Good-bye, all! Good-bye! It's God's way. His will be done, not ours,' and the soul of the mortal was ushered into the presence of the Supreme Architect, whose protecting care and love had been the inspiration of his public and private life.

"Thus passed away the typical man of the day; honored in

political and social life, respected and revered as the Chief Executive of the Nation, loved by family and friends, mourned by the world.

As Masons we acknowledge the power and wisdom of Him "that doeth all things well," and humbly supplicate our Supreme Grand Master for strength to support us in the time of our affliction.

To the bereaved widow who was his constant care and upon whom he lavished the choicest gifts of the heart's undivided affection, we tender our fraternal sympathy. With the Craft at large we join in reverent and fraternal tribute of respect to our deceased brother.

As an acknowledgement of our loyalty and fraternal esteem it is my order that the altars and jewels of the officers of the several Lodges of this jurisdiction shall be appropriately draped and the habiliments of mourning displayed for sixty days from date hereof.

(Signed) JOS. E. MOORE, Grand Master.

Attest: THOS. H. R. RIDWAY, Grand Secretary.

DECEMBER 11, 1902.

"Robert Hunter elected Treasurer."

JUNE 11, 1903.

"By-Laws revised. The Initiation Fee was made \$30 instead of \$50, as heretofore."

DECEMBER 8, 1904.

The following resolution appears in the Minutes of the 18th Regular Communication in 1904:

"Moved and carried that a Committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions for a new organ."

Committee appointed: Thos. M. Jones, Jas. F. Naulty, Adolph Vogel, Chas. Berg and G. Howlett Davis.

JUNE 22, 1905.

Committee reported progress and made an appeal for aid—Location of organ in Lodge room at this time determined.

FEBRUARY 8, 1906.

Third Regular Communication was held in Hope Lodge, 124, East Orange, on account of installation of organ.

During the summer of 1906, the Lodge Room was beautifully redecorated to conform with the decorations of the new pipe organ, the two combining to make the Lodge Room highly attractive.

THE NEW PIPE ORGAN.

No other Masonic Lodge Room in the State contains so fine a pipe organ as that which now adorns Union Lodge and edifies its members on every meeting night. Few of the brethren, however, appreciate the arduous work of the committee whose efforts finally resulted in the installation of the handsome organ, which was built by Brother Harrison at his factory in Bloomfield. Even after a year's effort, the committee was unable to collect sufficient funds to cover the cost of the organ, and a deficit of over five hundred dollars was donated, in 1905, by Brother Charles Berg, who is now our Worshipful Master.

Having acted as a member and Secretary of the Organ Committee, the author feels impelled to now state and record the above fact for the first time. Union Lodge will ever feel proud of and grateful to our generous Master.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1906.

"As this was the first Communication held since the Lodge had been redecorated, much admiration was expressed for the same, and the Lodge expressed its satisfaction by passing a vote of thanks to the Committee and also to Brother Max Mayer for furnishing the design."

"Fiftieth anniversary of the installation of Wor. Bro. William P. Condit to be celebrated. Committee of Arrangements: F. J. Teulon, P. M.; M. L. Gans, P. M.; Henry Berg, P. M."

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF P. M. WM. P. CONDIT.

DECEMBER 27, 1906.

"At this time (8 P. M.) Past Master William P. Condit was announced and entered the Lodge. To-night is the 50th anniversary of his installation as Worshipful Master of Union Lodge.

The Lodge was called up and sang 'Auld Lang Syne,' after which the Worshipful Master received him in the East and spoke of the faithfulness with which he ruled over the Craft 50 years ago.

"Brother Pearson made a speech commemorating Brother Condit's service while Worshipful Master and christened him with a new name, William Patriarch Condit, and presented him with a bouquet of beautiful flowers.

"Brother Condit replied and thanked the Lodge for its kindness to him."

Mr. Condit was made a Mason in 1852, and is the oldest living member, in good standing, of Union Lodge. He was nearly overcome by his feelings in trying to respond, but finally

succeeded in expressing his appreciation of the good wishes of his brethren.

Brother Condit was accorded the privilege of presiding over the meeting, which then elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Worshipful Master, Newell N. Smith; Senior Warden, Benjamin P. Laidlaw; Junior Warden, Charles Berg; Treasurer, Robert Hunter; Secretary, Allton H. Sherman; Historian, G. Howlett Davis; Chaplains, Rev. Lewis H. Lighthipe and Rev. Frank MacDaniel; Senior Deacon, Fred M. Struck; Junior Deacon, Thomas M. Jones; Senior Master of Ceremonies, George E. Titterton; Junior Master of Ceremonies, Peter J. Feitner; Senior Steward, Charles F. Hunter; Junior Steward, Willard K. Smith.

We reproduce a strikingly good likeness of our oldest member and venerable brother in connection with his biography appearing in Chapter IX.

Union Lodge took no part in the Centennial Celebration of Orange, June 14, 1907.

The Grand Master's letter calls attention to the 13th general regulation, and declined to grant permission for Union Lodge to parade in Masonic clothing.

APRIL 21, 1909.

Allton H. Sherman, of Union Lodge, No. 11, was elected Deputy Grand Master.

He served the Grand Lodge as Junior Grand Warden and Senior Grand Warden in 1907 and 1908, respectively.

FEBRUARY 27, 1908.

It was first proposed to celebrate the 100th anniversary, and on March 12, 1908, it was on motion decided to celebrate the event.

MARCH 8, 1909.

The Worshipful Master designated the following members to act as the Centennial Committee: W. P. Condit, P. M.; Thos. O. Ayres, P. M.; Miles A. Hanchett, P. M.; Edwin W. Hine, P. M.; Stuart C. Smith, P. M.; Allton H. Sherman, P. M., R. W. D. G. M.; Frederick J. Teulon, P. M.; James F. Naulty, P. M.; Henry Berg, P. M.; Spencer G. Ayres, P. M.; Newell N. Smith, P. M.; Rev. Lewis H. Lighthipe, P. M.; George Spottiswoode, Edward P. Smith, Elias M. Condit, John Harrison, John P. Hills, Robert Hunter, Jephtha H. Baldwin, James F. Smith, William T. Carter, Adolph Vogel, William E. Gilmore, G. Howlett Davis, Louis M. Sanders, Frederick M. Struck, George E. Titterton, Frank C. Green, Peter J. Feitner, William A. Hunter, William H. Wagner, Allan M. Hird.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE OF THE NEW ORANGE HIGH SCHOOL, JUNE 22, 1906.

The Grand Lodge assembled at Masonic Hall, Main Street, Orange, on Friday, June 22, 1906, and, under the escort of brethren of Union and Corinthian Lodges and a large delegation of visiting brethren, proceeded to the place appointed, where the impressive ceremonies of our time-honored institution were conducted in ample form under the direction of the Grand Master and in the presence of hundreds of the brethren and several thousand citizens of the Oranges.

R. W. William H. Morgan, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, offered the invocation, which was followed by an eloquent oration from the M. W. Grand Master Walter Chandler.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS AT ORANGE, N. J.

"My brethren and friends who are gathered to-day to join with us in these important and interesting ceremonies, whereby the cornerstone of the Orange High School will be laid in due and ancient form, and in accordance with the time-honored custom of our fraternity, by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons and the officers of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey associated with him, I greet you one and all, and particularly the young, on this beautiful afternoon, and welcome you on behalf of the committee who have charge on this auspicious occasion. Here, within the walls of a material structure, to be erected, shall be gathered, we hope for generations, the youth of this community, the boys and girls who will 'lay the foundation-stones' of learning and knowledge, which in the years to come will enable them to go out into the world prepared to engage in life's battles for all that is noblest and best in the advancement of humanity along that pathway 'to that far-off Divine event towards which the whole creation moves.'

"We are all workers in this busy, hustling world, and it is not living in the world of yesterday, nor in the world of tomorrow, but in to-day's world which counts. We must know the world and the day we are living in, and keep in responsive touch with all the great and important events around us. We are all builders, too. Not of material edifices, but of spiritual temples, which, when completed, may be fit dwelling places for that Supreme Being 'before whom all should stand uncovered, and bow with that awe and adoration which is due from the creature to the Creator.' Forward, upward and onward to higher, nobler and better thoughts and aspirations and to greater achievements, that the world and mankind may be better and purer and sweeter because you, my brother, or you, my friends, have lived in it, and



OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE, F. & A. M., STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Escorted by Union Lodge, No. 11; Corinthian Lodge, No. 57; and visiting Brethren at the laying of the Corner Stone of Orange High School, June 22, 1906.

have demonstrated in your lives the dignity, the truth and the beauty of those high principles which we, as Masons, teach and should practice in our daily walk and conversation. And to you, my young friends, gathered around us to-day, let me, as one who has lived in the world and experienced many of its trials, temptations and vicissitudes, say to you in all earnestness that there is no such thing as failure if you will indeed be true to God, to your neighbor and to yourselves. 'Failure,' says Geats, 'is in a sense the highway to success, inasmuch as every discovery of what is false leads us to seek earnestly after what is true, and every fresh experience points out some form of error which we shall afterward most carefully avoid.'

"Defeats and failures have played a great part in the history of success, and are great developers of character. Thousands have been forced into greatness by the very severity of the struggle.

"I believe you all are interested in Masonry. So am I, and with regret I must say there are some things which I cannot refer to in this presence. You all know, or should know, that Masonry teaches and practices morality, fraternity and obedience to the civil authority, and that charity and patriotism are among its virtues. Our A. B. wrought in both operative and speculative Masonry, and received their wages in accordance with their work. Except for the laying of cornerstones, dedications and a few other public ceremonies, the fraternity at present works in speculative Masonry only, preserving the working tools for the illustration of higher aspirations, nobler thoughts and greater achievements. We have progressed from operative to speculative Masonry, yet preserving the landmarks.

"In the early days man's wants were simple, his life was pastoral. The shepherds of old upon the hillsides of Chaldea, as they watched their flocks by night and gazed upon the starry-decked canopy of the heavens, became familiar with the grand procession of the equinoxes. They saw Octurus with his suns, beheld Orion belted with strength, and inhaled the sweet influence of the Pleiades, those mighty constellations, symbols of the sure promises of God. Their knowledge gave them power, and these early Seers became rulers of men.

"All through the ages are to be found the watchtowers of the astronomers, yet it has been reserved for comparatively modern times, a Gallileo, a Keppler, and a Newton, to demonstrate and proclaim those immutable laws which bind with chains stronger than adamant, yet viewless as the air, all these stupendous systems and circling suns to the throne of God.

"As M. M., my brethren, we stand on the highest step, the summit, as it were, of moral and intellectual progress. The horizon of thought widens with the sweep of our spiritual vision, with the unknown and unattainable stretching before us in limitless

expanse. The dull level of existence is beneath and behind us, but light received enables us to take a clearer and broader view of the tracts and field of knowledge. What before seemed dark and obscure, now has become bright and luminous. The mists which have clouded the intellect are dispelled, and have rolled away like the early clouds before the morning sun, and the sublime in man is brought nearer to his God. For from out the clouds of spiritual and moral darkness and night has risen on high 'the Sun of Righteousness,' with the promise of light and life eternal, and we become conscious that the dawn of a new day approaches, and that by the merits of the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, we shall be raised to an immortal life, and receive that 'new name' and the wages of the speculative Mason from His right hand.

* * * * *

"Let not the possession of all knowledge and the mysteries of our royal craft depress, but rather elevate us, as we become conscious that heretofore our thoughts have travelled on too low a level, that our lives have lacked nobility, but drawing an inspiration from the sublime truths which surround us, let us form for the future high and pure resolves. For the soul of man, rising upon the wings of faith, attains to sublime heights, which the intellect can only hope to achieve by difficult and painful steps—if ever.

"In the character of Masons we are gathered here to-day before you all to establish the foundation of a building which, we pray God, may become and continue a place for the concourse of the wise and good. Our present meeting and ceremonies will have been vain and useless if they fail to excite our serious reflection and to strengthen our resolutions to maintain with greater assiduity, the dignified character of our profession. May our faith be evinced by a correct moral walk and deportment; may our hopes be bright as the glorious mysteries that will be revealed hereafter, and our charity boundless as the wants of our fellow creatures. And having faithfully discharged the great duties we owe to God, to our neighbor and to ourselves, when at last it shall please the Grand Master of the Universe to summon us to His eternal presence, may the trestle board of our whole lives bear such inspection that it may be given unto each of us through His grace and mercy, to 'eat of the hidden manna' and to receive the 'white stone with a new name written' which will insure perpetual and unspeakable happiness at His right hand."

After the exercises the Grand Lodge returned to its place of meeting in Union Lodge, and the communication was closed. After the closing of the Grand Lodge an elaborate banquet was served to the Grand Lodge officers and brethren at the Orange Club in Prospect street, at which a number of speeches were made by the brethren present.



CHARLES BERG.

Entered June 1, 1897; Passed September 3, 1897; Raised October 28, 1897;
Worshipful Master, 1909.

CHAPTER XVI.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF UNION LODGE FROM 1809 TO 1909.

The following rosters will be found of special interest, as they give a complete record of the members of the Lodge from its institution to the present time.

The first table gives the names and Masonic history of those members who have served as Master of Union Lodge.

The second table includes all Past Masters and other members. In this table the highest office held is noted after the names of those who have ever served in office. The names of those who have affiliated with Union Lodge are preceded by an asterisk (*); those who have demitted or otherwise severed their connection with the Lodge, by a single dagger (†). The names of deceased brothers are preceded by a double dagger (‡).

This record is official only so far as the records of Union Lodge take it, and the history of brothers who have dimitted cannot be confirmed by official record. In cases in which it comes within the personal knowledge of the historian the names of brothers who have died since dimitting or otherwise withdrawing from Union Lodge are marked with a double dagger. In the same way brothers who are known to have served as officers of the Grand Lodge or other subordinate Lodges are so designated in the roster.

PAST MASTERS OF UNION LODGE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Initiated.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Raised.</i>	<i>Master of Lodge During</i>
Baldwin, Jephtha				1809 to 1817 1822 and 1823
Day, Stephen D.....	May 7, 1811	June 4, 1811	June 19, 1811	1818
Babbitt, Daniel	May 7, 1816	June 22, 1816	July 9, 1816	1819 and 1824
Harrison, Amos A.....				1823 and 1825 to 1830
Kingsley, Philip		Affiliated	Dec. 8, 1824	1846 and 1849
Harrison, Ichabod	July 18, 1826	Aug. 1, 1826	Aug. 15, 1826	1847 and 1848
Condit, John M.....	Feb. 17, 1846	March 24, 1846	March 28, 1846	1850 and 1851
Harrison, Simeon	April 18, 1826	May 16, 1826	May 16, 1826	1852 and 1853 also 1864
Dodd, George A.....	Nov. 9, 1847	Nov. 23, 1847	Nov. 23, 1847	1854
Babbitt, William M.....	Nov. 23, 1852	Nov. 23, 1852	Nov. 30, 1852	1855
Williams, William B.....	Feb. 6, 1827	Feb. 20, 1827	March 13, 1827	1856
Condit, William P.....	March 23, 1852	March 23, 1852	March 23, 1852	1857
Van Orden, Isaac L.....	June 13, 1848	June 21, 1848	Aug. 22, 1848	1858 and 1859
Ingalsbe, Hiram	Sept. 4, 1855	Sept. 25, 1855	Nov. 13, 1855	1860
Ensign, Edward H.....		Affiliated	Dec. 9, 1856	1861 and 1862
Smith, Ezekiel B.....	May 30, 1846	June 9, 1846	June 13, 1846	1863
Lees, John W.....	Jan. 11, 1863	Feb. 13, 1863	March 9, 1863	1865
Williams, Jesse	May 29, 1855	July 24, 1855	July 24, 1855	1866
Gasner, Joseph	Feb. 27, 1855	March 27, 1855	March 27, 1855	1867
Dodd, Joseph M.....	Feb. 9, 1863	March 18, 1863	April 13, 1863	1868 and 1869
Smith, Walter E.....	June 26, 1860	July 23, 1860	Aug. 27, 1860	1870
Morris, Frederick W.....		Affiliated	Dec. 12, 1867	1871 and 1872
Ayres, Thomas O.....	Aug. 12, 1860	Sept. 9, 1860	Oct. 14, 1860	1873
Coon, Augustus W.....	Dec. 28, 1865	Feb. 18, 1866	March 8, 1866	1874 and 1875
Rowbotham, James	Feb. 11, 1864	March 10, 1864	April 14, 1864	1876 and 1877
Hanchett, Miles A.....	April 18, 1872	May 23, 1872	June 27, 1872	1878 to 1880
Parsons, Robert E.....	March 9, 1876	April 27, 1876	Sept. 14, 1876	1881

PAST MASTERS OF UNION LODGE.—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Initiated.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Raised.</i>	<i>Master of Lodge During</i>
Edwards, John	June 8, 1871	Sept. 28, 1871	Nov. 9, 1871	1882 and 1883
Hine, Edwin W.	Jan. 9, 1879	Feb. 13, 1879	March 13, 1879	1884
Smith, J. Frank	May 14, 1874	June 11, 1874	July 9, 1874	1885 and 1886
Stalker, William	March 9, 1876	May 11, 1876	June 8, 1876	1887
Kavanaugh, Daniel		Affiliated	Jan. 14, 1886	1888 and 1889
Parkinson, William		Affiliated	May 13, 1886	1890 and 1891
Smith, Stuart C.	Oct. 14, 1886	Nov. 11, 1886	Dec. 9, 1886	1892 and 1893
Sherman, Alton H.	Feb. 23, 1888	April 12, 1888	May 10, 1888	1894
Williams, Charles E.	Nov. 22, 1888	Dec. 20, 1888	Feb. 14, 1889	1895
Gans, Moses L.	Sept. 11, 1890	Oct. 9, 1890	Nov. 13, 1890	1896
Teulon, Frederick J.	Dec. 12, 1889	Feb. 13, 1890	April 10, 1890	1897
Pearce, Charles	Sept. 11, 1890	Oct. 9, 1890	Nov. 13, 1890	1897
Naulty, James F.	April 22, 1880	June 10, 1880	July 18, 1885	1898
Romer, Frederick R.	March 22, 1894	May 10, 1894	June 14, 1894	1899 and 1900
Berg, Henry	Sept. 10, 1896	Oct. 22, 1896	Nov. 27, 1896	1901 and 1902
Pearson, Edward A.	Nov. 15, 1886	Oct. 13, 1887	Nov. 15, 1887	1903 and 1904
Ayres, Spencer G.	July 8, 1897	Sept. 23, 1897	Oct. 28, 1897	1905
Smith, Newell N.	March 23, 1899	May 25, 1899	Sept. 14, 1899	1906
Laidlaw, Benjamin P.	April 27, 1899	June 8, 1899	Oct. 12, 1899	1907
Berg, Charles	June 1, 1897	Sept. 3, 1897	Oct. 28, 1897	1908 and 1909

The following Past Masters have served as Masters of other Masonic Lodges and affiliated with Union Lodge on the date set opposite their respective names. Worshipful Brother Lighthipe is now, and has been since 1906, the beloved Chaplain of Union Lodge.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Affiliated</i>	<i>Formerly Master of</i>
Schieman, Frank X.	June 22, 1899	Corinthian, No. 57, Orange, N. J.
Grundman, Frederick	April 28, 1898	Corinthian, No. 57, Orange, N. J.
Yeomans, Orion L.	May 12, 1898	Corinthian, No. 57, Orange, N. J.
Lighthipe, Lewis H.	Nov. 22, 1906	Central, No. 44, Vincentown, N. J.

ROSTER OF MEMBERS OF UNION LODGE FROM
NOVEMBER 10, 1809, TO NOVEMBER 10, 1909.

†Abbott, Aug H.	June 11, 1860
Agar, William C.	November 16, 1904
†*Aikins, John	July 25, 1814
†*Aikins, Robert	July 25, 1814
†Akers, William	March 24, 1812
†*Allen, Peter J.	June 24, 1886
†Allen, William R.	October 13, 1856
*Allerton, Thomas	April 27, 1893
†Alvord, Edmund S.	January 22, 1850
†Anderson, Andrew B.	January 23, 1827
†Anderson, Robert	September 14, 1852
†Arbuthnot, Lawrence	August 8, 1848
†Averill, Lyman S.	March 20, 1810
Ayres, Spencer G. (P. M.)	October 28, 1897
‡Babbit, Daniel (G. M.)	June 19, 1811
‡Babbit, William	November 30, 1852
††Baker, George W.	May 13, 1875
‡Baker, Henna	March 16, 1827
‡Baldwin, Henry	April 1, 1848
‡Baldwin, Isaac P.	January 18, 1847
‡Baldwin, James M.	November 28, 1848
‡Baldwin, Jephtha (W. M.)	1809
‡Baldwin, Jephtha H.	February 13, 1902
‡Baldwin, Joseph M.	April 7, 1846
‡Baldwin, Josiah L.	May, 23, 1820
‡Baldwin, Josiah O.	May 23, 1820
‡Baldwin, Justice	October 1, 1811
‡Baldwin, Linus	1809
Baldwin, Merrick R. (J. M. C.)	April 26, 1906
‡Baldwin, Nathaniel H.	1809
‡Baldwin, Simeon	1809
‡Baldwin, William W. (Secy.)	1809
‡Ball, Enoch	June 8, 1813
‡Banta, John J.	July 15, 1851
†Barber, Edwin A.	September 14, 1865
*Barker, George W.	May 10, 1906
Barnett, George	November 25, 1886
†*Barry, Charles W.	April 10, 1873
‡Baxter, Robert	April 14, 1870
Beach, Albert F.	March 12, 1908
‡Beach, Daniel	1809
‡Beach, Isaac S.	August 27, 1850
‡Beach, William	July 22, 1817
Beck, Oscar C.	November 27, 1907
†*Beer, Fred C.	November 11, 1886
†*Bell, Alexander	April 14, 1846
‡Bell, David A.	October 25, 1883
‡Bell, James	February 8, 1848
†*Bell, James	September 14, 1865
‡Bell, Nicholas	November 13, 1849
Berg, Charles (W. M.)	October 28, 1897
Berg, George C.	May 23, 1895
Berg, Henry (P. M.)	November 27, 1896

†Bradbury, Thomas C.....	January 14, 1861
‡Bretzfeld, Adolph M.....	September 28, 1899
‡Brisen, John.....	December 7, 1813
†Britton, Andrew.....	November 5, 1853
‡Brown, Dr. B.....	June 23, 1812
†Brown, Charles W.....	June 12, 1853
†*Brown, George W.....	February 9, 1871
†Brown, John.....	December 14, 1852
‡Brown, Robert.....	January 4, 1814
‡Brown, William.....	November 17, 1812
†*Brown, William.....	February 9, 1819
†*Bruen, E. E.....	May 13, 1886
†*Bryans, James A.....	December 9, 1897
‡Buckley, William C.....	June 12, 1849
‡Bugby, Richardson.....	January 23, 1827
‡Bunn, Nathan.....	October 28, 1822
‡Burnsides, Thomas.....	May 16, 1826
‡Burton, James P.....	May 19, 1860
‡Cadmus, John H.....	December 20, 1853
‡Camp, Samuel.....	December 5, 1821
‡Carpenter, Henry.....	September 27, 1866
‡Carr, James L.....	December 14, 1882
‡Carter, James.....	November 13, 1884
‡Carter, William T.....	December 11, 1873
‡Case, Stephen M. (S. M. C.).....	May 10, 1906
‡Cassaben, Herman.....	October 2, 1852
*Caywood, James H.....	October 24, 1907
‡Chalmers, Thomas.....	June 9, 1870
‡Chandler, Robert.....	October 10, 1826
‡Chapin, Frederick.....	August 25, 1812
‡Chalmers, Matthew.....	March 24, 1864
‡Christian, Daniel W.....	March 28, 1854
‡Christianson, Nels P.....	June 11, 1908
‡Christie, Robert D.....	June 11, 1908
‡Clark, John B.....	April 11, 1824
‡Close, David C.....	December 4, 1855
†*Clover, William.....	March 14, 1878
‡Cochran, Robert T.....	February 11, 1909
††Codington, Edwin J.....	January 25, 1866
†*Collins, James.....	March 13, 1855
‡Colt, Samuel T.....	November 22, 1906
‡Colt, Thomas C.....	March 26, 1891
‡Condit, Albert P.....	May 29, 1855
‡Condit, Alvin M.....	February 16, 1864
‡Condit, Elias M.....	June 23, 1870
†Condit, George W.....	May 14, 1850
†Condit, Henry A.....	September 21, 1852
‡Condit, John M. (P. M.).....	March 28, 1846
†Condit, John.....	April 23, 1850
††Condit, Jotham H.....	August 9, 1853
‡Condit, Moses.....	1809
††Condit, Samuel D.....	October 9, 1855
‡Condit, Stephen D.....	February, 1816
‡Condit, William P. (P. M.).....	March 23, 1852
‡Cooke, George W.....	May 26, 1857
†Coon, Augustus W. (P. M.).....	March 8, 1866
‡Cooney, James.....	May 23, 1848
‡Cory, William.....	October 30, 1827
†*Coumont, Edward A.....	June 26, 1855

Bessell, John H.	December 10, 1868
†Black, Andrew J.	March 12, 1891
Blackman, Walter T.	September 20, 1907
‡Blake, Stephen	December 7, 1813
Blatherwick, John G.	December 12, 1907
†Bloomfield, Henry C.	August 26, 1861
‡Bodwell, William	February 23, 1847
‡Bond, Daniel	April 26, 1825
‡Bond, Riley W.	September 18, 1855
Cox, Albert E.	November 29, 1907
Coyne, Charles F.	February 11, 1886
†Coyne, Patrick	April 27, 1865
†Crane, Herbert R.	September 20, 1905
‡Crane, Jephtha	1809
‡Crane, Zenas S.	October 20, 1815
†Crocker, W. A.	January 28, 1886
†*Crocket, John R.	December 7, 1852
Crosby, Ernest G.	November 16, 1904
†Crowell, John M.	September 10, 1860
‡Crowell, Joseph L.	July 25, 1814
Cullen, William A.	June 25, 1903
Cully, Hugh S.	April 27, 1905
†Cummins, Ray S.	June 14, 1894
Curry, Archibald	June 28, 1906
‡Cutting, Charles W.	July 25, 1856
Daum, Oscar	June 28, 1906
Davis, G. Howlett (Hstn.)	May 28, 1903
*Davis, Thomas	April 13, 1893
†Day, David P.	November 27, 1884
‡Day, Stephen D. (P. M.)	1809
†*De Prato, A.	December 28, 1899
Dexheimer, John P.	October 22, 1891
Deusinger, John	November 27, 1903
‡Dibble, I. H.	May 27, 1856
‡Dickerson, Abner	October 26, 1852
†Dickerson, Joshua L.	October 8, 1860
‡Dickerson, Orin	September 27, 1856
†Dickinson, James T.	April 28, 1892
Diecks, Louis	January 2, 1903
‡Dietrich, G. H.	July 14, 1881
Dobbins, Justice W.	December 21, 1894
‡Dodd, David	October 12, 1863
‡Dodd, Samuel M.	1809
‡*Dodd, Charles E.	May 14, 1868
Dodd, David A.	November 8, 1906
†Dodd, George A.	November 23, 1847
†Dodd, Jephtha	November 7, 1810
‡†Dodd, Joseph M. (P. M.)	April 13, 1863
‡Dodd, Reuben W.	May 29, 1869
†Dobb, William R.	December 21, 1894
†Doremus, Edmund	November 8, 1853
‡Doremus, Elias O.	May 30, 1853
†Doremus, Owen	March 13, 1855
‡Doremus, Peter W.	1809
‡Dounan, William	October 25, 1814
‡Downs, Israel	August 10, 1813
†Drew, Robert M. (S. D.)	April 13, 1876
†Drewer, John	March 5, 1822
†Duffey, Francis	March 24, 1864



FRANK C. GREEN.
Affiliated February 11, 1904.
Senior Warden, 1909.



PETER J. FEITNER.
Raised May 18, 1904.
Junior Warden, 1909.



ALLAN M. HIRD.
Raised May 10, 1906
Secretary, 1909.



ROBERT HUNTER.
Raised June 10, 1880.
Treasurer, 1909.

‡Dunham, Joel	1809
‡Dunman, William	August 10, 1813
‡*Durand, Caleb	May 26, 1812
‡Durand, Cyrus	June 18, 1821
‡Durand, Henry	August 15, 1821
‡*Durand, Samuel	March 24, 1812
‡†Edwards, John	November 9, 1871
‡Edwards, John C.	February 26, 1828
Edwards, Samuel M.	June 24, 1897
‡Ehlers, Hans	February 25, 1850
‡Eichhorn, Frank W.	October 12, 1905
‡*Elkan, A.	January 9, 1890
‡Ely, Abram H.	February 27, 1810
Ely, John A.	April 26, 1900
‡*Embury, P.	January 14, 1886
‡Emmerson, James H.	November 9, 1863
‡*Ensign, Edward H. (P. M.)	December 9, 1856
‡*Eppley, Francis M.	September 9, 1886
‡Erhardt, Charles	October 11, 1850
‡Ermintage, John S.	June 6, 1814
Fehon, Oscar G.	October 8, 1908
Feitner, Peter J. (J. W.)	May 18, 1904
†Ferguson, Thomas	December 11, 1893
Fleming, Joseph L.	March 22, 1900
Fleming, William H.	April 12, 1900
Flint, Walter A.	September 20, 1907
‡Force, Thomas W.	April 11, 1854
*Forrest, Alexander	December 12, 1907
*Forrest, Henry, Jr.	May 24, 1906
†Foster, George	June 29, 1869
Freeman, Grant	June 30, 1905
†Freid, Calvin T.	February 28, 1901
‡*Frisby, James W.	August 10, 1852
‡Frost, Josiah	October 20, 1812
Funger, Robert A.	December 29, 1904
†Galpin, Peter G.	December 3, 1860
Gans, Henry	March 24, 1892
Gans, M. L. (P. M.)	November 13, 1890
‡Gardner, Edward	March 20, 1855
‡Gasner, Joseph	March 27, 1855
Gerber, Oscar G.	June 14, 1894
‡Gerbert, Peter	September 9, 1851
†Gerster, Anton	April 22, 1861
†Gib, Francis A.	September 30, 1886
‡Gill, John	June 23, 1881
Gilmore, William E.	May 11, 1899
†Gist, Robert, Jr.	May 13, 1880
‡Glover, Hay S.	April 26, 1853
‡Gonzales, Emanuel B.	February 11, 1875
Gore, Alfred M.	June 30, 1904
‡Gray, Edwin	February 27, 1810
†Geary, Henry E.	April 13, 1905
*Green, Frank C. (S. W.)	February 11, 1904
‡Greenwood, Richard	May 15, 1821
‡Griffith, Philo N.	March 17, 1818
‡Gruet, Edward	1809

‡Gruet, Frederick	1809
‡Gruet, Peter	1809
*Grundman, Frederick (P. M.).....	April 28, 1898
‡‡Hamilton, Morris R.....	August 30, 1853
*Hammel, B.....	April 28, 1892
Hanchett, Miles A. (P. M.)	June 27, 1872
†Hankins, George M.....	May 9, 1895
Hanners, Alva R.....	May 31, 1904
†Hardy, James F.....	October 23, 1890
Harper, Charles F.....	May 28, 1891
Harper, John D.....	November 29, 1907
Harr, Fred C., Jr.....	January 11, 1905
‡Harrison, Abraham P.....	May 16, 1826
‡Harrison, Amos A.....	July 9, 1816
‡Harrison, Charles	September 24, 1811
*Harrison, Charles P.....	May 28, 1891
‡Harrison, George	June 15, 1827
‡Harrison, Ichabod, Jr. (S. G. W.)	August 15, 1826
‡Harrison, John	June 12, 1810
Harrison, John	April 18, 1872
‡Harrison, J. O. B.....	May 26, 1881
‡Harrison, Josiah	February 1, 1825
‡Harrison, Matthew	1809
‡Harrison, Samuel (Tyler)	1809
‡Harrison, Simeon, (P. M.).....	May 16, 1826
†*Hawes, Gilbert R.....	February 11, 1897
†Hay, Robert	May 14, 1903
Hay, William A.....	January 11, 1905
*Hayes, John	June 14, 1883
Hedden, Harry C.....	January 25, 1906
‡Hedden, Jabez B.....	February 21, 1826
Hedden, James A., Jr.....	June 30, 1905
†Hedden, Joseph	February 27, 1860
Hedges, C. DeWitt	March 26, 1903
†Heer, Jacob	March 24, 1857
Heleker, Edgar L.....	December 29, 1904
‡Hempstreet, John W.....	November 23, 1852
‡Henderson, James	October 9, 1810
Hills, John P.....	June 24, 1880
Hine, Edwin W. (P. M.).....	March 13, 1879
Hird, Allan M. (Secy.)	May 10, 1906
Hoagland, Victor E. H.....	October 11, 1906
Hoffman, Archie D.....	December 12, 1907
Holey, T. E.....	March 12, 1891
†Hoole, John	October 8, 1850
†*Hopping, G. W.....	January 10, 1901
Horn, John B.....	February 27, 1868
*Horton, Nathan C.....	December 8, 1892
‡Howard, Thomas	June 6, 1814
‡Howell, Charles	November 6, 1824
†Hunt, Charles W.....	May 26, 1857
Hunter, Charles F.....	June 14, 1904
Hunter, Robert (Treas.)	June 10, 1880
Hunter, William A.....	June 15, 1904
Ingalsbe, Hiram (P. M.)	November 13, 1855
‡Jackson, Enoch W.....	November 6, 1810



WILLARD K. SMITH.

Raised June 30, 1905.
Senior Deacon, 1909.



WILLIAM H. M'GREGOR.

Affiliated February 11, 1904.
Junior Deacon, 1909.



MERRICK R. BALDWIN.

Raised April 26, 1906.
Junior Master of Ceremonies, 1909.



STEPHEN M. CASE.

Raised March 10, 1906.
Senior Master of Ceremonies, 1909.

‡Jackson, William W.....	June 16, 1857
‡Jaggers, Jeremiah	March 21, 1826
‡*Jarvis, James	June 9, 1846
‡Jilson, Clark V.....	June 8, 1905
‡*Johnson, J. G.....	October 14, 1886
‡Jones, Thomas M. (J. D.)	May 14, 1903
‡Joyce, Joseph S.....	February 26, 1850
‡Judd, Charles D.....	March 26, 1868
‡*Kavanaugh, Daniel (P. M.).....	January 14, 1886
‡Kent, Joseph	1810
‡Kerr, William	November 8, 1906
‡*Kilburn, Abner L.....	April 17, 1810
‡Kilburn, Daniel	June 18, 1821
‡Kilburn, Daniel J.....	September 26, 1848
‡Kiloh, George	November 29, 1907
‡King, Luke	July 20, 1863
‡Kinghorn, David	May 29, 1890
‡Kingsbury, J. G.....	April 9, 1891
‡*Kingsley, Philip (P. M.).....	December 8, 1824
‡Kinne, George	June 4, 1811
‡Kirkland, Joseph P.....	April 3, 1815
‡Kitchell, Victor T.....	June 28, 1906
‡*Kittridge, Edward	September 23, 1856
‡Klauber, Alfred	June 30, 1904
‡Kocher, Charles	November 8, 1894
‡Kocher, Lawrence	April 24, 1855
‡Kocher, Lawrence	September 20, 1907
‡Kocher, Lewis J.....	May 10, 1866
‡Koehler, Charles C.....	November 14, 1899
‡Kyle, James	November 9, 1905
‡Knighton, Robert (Tyler)	March 9, 1905
‡Laidlaw, Benjamin P. (P. M.).....	October 12, 1899
‡Larsonneur, Francis	November 29, 1856
‡Lees, John W.....	March 9, 1863
‡Leonard, J.....	July 18, 1815
‡*Levi, Samuel	March 23, 1893
‡Lewis, David P.....	November 17, 1864
‡Libonati, Joseph	June 30, 1904
‡*Lichte, Andrew	December 26, 1872
‡†Lighthipe, Charles A.....	February 22, 1872
‡*Lighthipe, L. H. (C.) (P. M.).....	November 22, 1906
‡Lincoln, Alexander S.....	June 13, 1846
‡Lindsley, Benjamin	1809
‡Lindsley, Chalou	June 24, 1817
‡Lindsley, Jep. B.....	October 16, 1853
‡Lindsley, Nathaniel	April 28, 1812
‡Linnnsden, Robert C.....	June 13, 1895
‡*Lohman, Howard O.....	May 12, 1892
‡*Losey, Titus	March 9, 1852
‡*Luchiner, Charles	September 14, 1876
‡Ludlow, David W.....	June 8, 1819
‡Luth, Peter J.....	September 26, 1895
‡*Lynch, William U.....	September 23, 1874
‡Lyons, John J.....	December 9, 1875
‡Lyons, William W.....	September 20, 1905
‡MacDonald, James	November 22, 1906

‡MacDonald, John J.....	April 14, 1898
Maghee, James M.....	October 12, 1905
‡Mandeville, Abraham.....	February 20, 1827
Manitz, Gustav C.....	November 30, 1885
†*Mann, Charles H.....	February 11, 1874
‡Manners, Joseph M. J.....	August 15, 1821
*Marion, George L.....	February 8, 1906
Marquet, Frederick E.....	December 12, 1907
*Marsh, Alonzo J.....	December 11, 1902
Martin, Joseph E.....	May 29, 1890
Marvel, William C. (S. S.).....	December 21, 1906
Massmann, Fred W.....	February 25, 1897
†Matthews, Charles M.....	July 22, 1854
Matthews, DeWitt C.....	December 21, 1906
Mayer, Max.....	June 11, 1891
‡†McChesney, William.....	October 12, 1871
†McClellen, Herbert F.....	December 29, 1904
McCormick, Charles H.....	May 13, 1909
‡†McCullough, Chris.....	July 14, 1864
McDaniel, Frank.....	November 27, 1903
McDevitt, Arthur.....	June 8, 1905
‡McGowan, Andrew.....	December 9, 1886
‡McGowan, Robert.....	June 8, 1863
*McGowan, Thomas.....	December 12, 1907
*McGregor, William H. (J. D.).....	February 11, 1904
McWhinney, Leroy T.....	March 12, 1908
†McWilliams, J. Woods.....	March 11, 1880
‡Meeker, Abraham P.....	July 17, 1821
‡Meeker, Ambrose.....	March 9, 1824
‡Meeker, Ambrose M.....	February 21, 1826
‡Meeker, Nathaniel W.....	October 29, 1816
Menzel, Christian.....	April 27, 1905
Menzel, Claus.....	February 8, 1906
Menzel, Ernest C.....	May 18, 1904
†Mervin, George A.....	March 8, 1856
†*Mervin, Joseph A.....	March 8, 1900
‡Metcalf, Charles E.....	May 22, 1873
†Metz, James J.....	April 27, 1865
†*Milford, Benjamin P.....	February 27, 1896
†Miller, Jacob.....	May 25, 1871
*Miller, Jacob R.....	April 27, 1905
‡Millington, Johnson.....	July 10, 1810
*Milne, A.....	December 8, 1870
‡Mingis, Ambrose.....	September 26, 1848
‡Minot, Joseph A.....	November 10, 1857
‡Mitcham, James.....	May 14, 1885
‡Mitchell, Lewis.....	April 1, 1817
‡Mitchell, Mark M.....	August 26, 1846
‡Mohor, Michael.....	December 8, 1857
†Moller, John.....	April 28, 1885
†Monroe, Charles W.....	June 23, 1864
Montgomery, Horace N.....	December 12, 1907
‡Mooney, Charles.....	April 9, 1850
‡Moore, John C.....	August 8, 1846
Moore, John H.....	June 12, 1890
‡Moore, John.....	December 20, 1814
‡Moore, Samuel T.....	March 22, 1859
Moore, William J.....	May 26, 1898
Moorehouse, Joseph.....	September 11, 1884



WILLIAM C. MARVEL.
Raised December 21, 1906.
Senior Steward, 1909.



DITLOW SCHROLL, JR.
Raised April 26, 1904.
Junior Steward, 1909.



HUGH S. CULLY.
Raised April 27, 1905.
Tyler, 1909.

Morgan, Charles H.....	May 14, 1903
†*Morris, Fred W. (P. M.).....	December 12, 1867
†Morrison, John	October 22, 1850
‡Munn, Ira	1810
‡Munn, John	March 12, 1816
‡*Munn, Joseph O.....	April 14, 1857
‡Munn, Joseph	1809
‡Murphy, Dennis	July 10, 1821
†Murphy, Ira G.....	October 29, 1904
*Muta, Samuel A.....	November 23, 1905
‡Myers, Henry	July 22, 1817
Naulty, George A.....	June 30, 1904
Naulty, James F. (P. M.)	July 8, 1880
*Nehr, William F.....	May 14, 1908
*Neighbour, F. G.....	February 14, 1901
†Nelden, R. W.....	June 12, 1890
‡*Nelson, James	October 29, 1816
‡Nichols, Christian	April 17, 1852
‡Northrop, David J.....	March 8, 1853
‡Norris, Henry A.....	January 15, 1850
Ofner, Emil	September 20, 1907
†*Ogle, Edward W.....	March 24, 1904
Ogle, William W.....	April 13, 1905
Oltmanns, Gerd J.....	October 11, 1906
†O'Neill, David J.....	June 23, 1870
O'Neil, A. D.....	September 25, 1890
†Osborn, Allen	March 5, 1882
‡Osborn, Joseph	November 2, 1813
‡Osborn, Thomas H.....	March 21, 1826
†Osborn, William S.....	July 28, 1857
‡Osborne, G. N.....	March 23, 1858
†Osmun, George B.....	November 23, 1852
‡*Parkinson, William (P. M.)	May 13, 1886
‡Parsons, R. E. (P. M.).....	September 14, 1876
Pearce, Charles (P. M.)	November 13, 1890
Pearson, Edward, A. (P. M.)	November 15, 1887
Pearson, William E.....	November 30, 1901
‡Peck, James	April 7, 1856
†*Peck, James	April 11, 1867
†Pennell, George C.....	May 14, 1860
†Pennell, Arthur P.....	April 21, 1888
‡Piercy, William	March 16, 1813
†Pierson, Aaron	May 11, 1869
‡Pierson, Edward	October 16, 1853
‡†Pierson, Edward D.....	July 26, 1859
‡Pierson, Hiram	July 25, 1820
‡Pierson, Matthias	February 19, 1850
†*Pieterkowsky, S. J.....	February 12, 1880
Price, George T.....	November 29, 1907
†*Price, Rodman M.....	December 15, 1855
†Price, William M.....	April 12, 1859
†Puff, William J.....	April 26, 1866
‡Purvas, John	1809
†Pyke, Frank H.....	April 26, 1906
†Quimby, Aaron	July 8, 1851

†Quimby, Elias M.....	July 16, 1855
*Quimby, Ira	January 23, 1827
Raub, Albert E.....	November 27, 1903
†Reeves, William	September 23, 1851
Reid, James H.....	June 11, 1908
Reid, John	November 14, 1901
†Reich, John	October 20, 1812
‡*Rendell, Willett	April 25, 1889
‡Reynolds, Benjamin	February 5, 1822
†Rhinehart, George W.....	October 7, 1856
Rice, Harold W.....	October 11, 1906
Richards, George H.....	December 27, 1890
†Ritchie, Charles G.....	December 9, 1856
†Roberts, Sayres, Jr.....
*Robertson, Alexander	September 10, 1908
‡Robertson, Morgan	February 23, 1855
†Robinson, John J.....	May 13, 1869
‡Robinson, Samuel L.....	March 9, 1847
‡Rogers, John	March 12, 1816
‡Romer, Fred'k. R. (P. M.).....	June 14, 1894
‡Rose, Enoch	April 2, 1811
‡Ross, Hugh P.....	November 2, 1812
‡Ross, Matthias W.....	September 11, 1821
‡Ross, William	June 23, 1812
‡Rowbotham, James (P. M.).....	April 14, 1864
‡Rowe, Abijah	April, 2, 1811
†Rupell, W. D.....	August 11, 1857
*Russom, W. J.....	November 13, 1890
Rowe, W. R.....	May 13, 1909
Sanders, Louis M.....	November 16, 1904
Sanderson, George W.....	November 8, 1906
‡*Sargeant, Willard E.....	May 12, 1900
Savale, Louis C.....	May 28, 1891
†Saxton, Charles F.....	October 25, 1859
†Sayers, James, Jr.....	May 25, 1882
‡Sayres, Noah	April 1, 1817
Scheuer, Albert	October 11, 1894
Sherrer, Peter	December 8, 1892
Schreiner, Harry B.....	December 21, 1906
Schroll, Ditlow, Jr. (J. S.).....	April 26, 1904
*Schieman, F. X. (P. M.).....	June 22, 1899
†Scott, James O.....	April 11, 1872
‡Seabury, G. J.....	April 27, 1882
†Seligman, S.....	November 24, 1881
‡†Sharp, John H.....	March 8, 1865
‡Shepard, David G.....	December 7, 1852
Sherman, Allton H. (D. G. M.).....	May 10, 1888
‡Sherman, George W.....	February 26, 1850
‡Shewart, David	April 11, 1824
‡*Simonson, Robert	November 9, 1871
Simpson, William T.....	June 15, 1904
*Slater, Alexander	April 26, 1888
†Slater, Sylvester	September 18, 1855
†Smith, Alexander	August 24, 1855
‡Smith, Caleb A.....	February 10, 1862
‡Smith, Charles H.....	June 22, 1865
‡Smith, Daniel	March 20, 1810



FRANK X. SCHIEMAN.

Affiliated June 22, 1889.

Worshipful Master Corinthian, No. 57.

‡Smith, Edward G.....	July 14, 1862
Smith, Edward P.....	April 12, 1866
‡Smith, Ezekiel B.....	June 13, 1846
†Smith, Fred D.....	May 26, 1898
Smith, Fred W.....	May 22, 1902
†Smith, George.....	December 28, 1852
‡Smith, Isaac A.....	June 5, 1827
‡Smith, Jacob.....	March 24, 1812
Smith, James F.....	April 28, 1871
‡Smith, John F. (P. M.).....	July 9, 1874
†Smith, John F.....	October 28, 1869
†Smith, Joseph A.....	November 11, 1863
‡Smith, Joshua.....	November 10, 1818
‡Smith, Matthias (J. W.).....	1809
Smith, Newell, N. (P. M.).....	September 14, 1899
‡*Smith, Stephen T.....	February 11, 1892
Smith, Stuart C. (P. M.).....	December 9, 1886
‡Smith, Walter, Jr.....	June 23, 1812
‡Smith, Walter E.....	August 27, 1860
†*Smith, Walter P.....	October 12, 1899
Smith, Willard K. (S. D.).....	June 30, 1905
‡†Snyder, John.....	November 26, 1850
†*Snyder, John.....	March 14, 1867
‡Solano, Joseph.....	October 19, 1852
Sonnenschein, Louis.....	October 12, 1905
‡Soper, Platt.....	February 12, 1849
Spottiswoode, George.....	April 13, 1863
‡Squier, Benjamin H.....	February 22, 1820
‡Squier, Daniel.....	August 19, 1823
‡Squier, Henry.....	1809
‡Squier, Jonathan T.....	August 15, 1821
‡Stalker, William (P. M.).....	June 8, 1876
‡Stanley, Henry.....	September 27, 1814
*Stanton, Carl E.....	April 12, 1906
*Starr, Charles.....	November 10, 1909
‡Stephens, Thomas H.....	April 12, 1853
‡†Stetson, Henry.....	June 14, 1894
‡Stetson, Napoleon.....	August 11, 1846
‡Stites, William.....	October 24, 1848
‡*St. John, Elijah H.....	September 14, 1871
†*Stocking, Charles H. (G. C.).....	February 28, 1889
Stout, William D.....	May 5, 1905
†Stratton, Edgar A.....	December 9, 1851
†Stratton, George L.....	June 14, 1853
‡Strong, Morris H.....	December 26, 1814
Struck, Frederick M. (S. D.).....	February 13, 1902
‡Stryker, Henry.....	February 20, 1827
‡*Stuart, Robert.....	July 25, 1814
‡Suitzer, Christian.....	September 28, 1852
‡Sullivan, Timothy.....	April 1, 1817
‡Sweet, George W.....	October 28, 1875
Taylor, Percy B.....	May 18, 1904
†Taylor, William.....	April 30, 1856
Teed, Leslie F.....	December 12, 1907
Thatcher, Norman H.....	March 12, 1908
†Thomson, Edward James.....	June 10, 1869
†Thompson, George A.....	March 9, 1865
Thompson, George F.....	November 27, 1903

†Thompson, Oscar S.....	May 22, 1879
†*Thorpe, William B.....	October 8, 1891
‡Tichenor, Albert R.....	August 15, 1826
‡Tichenor, Edwin N.....	April 22, 1851
‡Tichenor, Samuel W.....	October 19, 1816
‡Tichenor, Samuel W.....	October 29, 1816
‡Tichenor, Samuel W.....	1811
‡Tichenor, Stephen.....	1809
‡Tiesler, Eugene.....	April 22, 1875
Titman, Lorenzo.....	November 22, 1906
Titterton, George E. (S. M. C.).....	April 26, 1904
Todd, James H.....	October 26, 1899
Todd, Robert C.....	January 2, 1903
‡Tompkins, Ambrose.....	September 12, 1826
Teulon, F. J. (P. M.).....	April 10, 1890
*Towne, Edward B.....	April 14, 1904
Towne, Milton E.....	January 11, 1905
Tracy, William.....	January 11, 1905
†Travers, Henry N.....	August 22, 1867
Truetschler, Max.....	December 29, 1904
†Turner, George D.....	May 11, 1871
†Van Auken, Samuel G.....	May 24, 1853
‡†Van Buskirk, Levi.....	February 13, 1873
‡Van Buskirk, John S.....	February 9, 1858
Van Horn, D. A. Jr.....	June 27, 1901
‡Vanhouten, James H.....	March 30, 1847
‡Van Ness, Austin.....	October 28, 1870
Van Ness, Robert E.....	May 13, 1909
‡Van Orden, Isaac L. (P. M.).....	August 22, 1848
†Van Orden, John A.....	August 11, 1857
‡Van Winkle, Peter.....	September 4, 1847
‡Varndell, Walter.....	July 13, 1865
Venino, Henry.....	December 21, 1906
†Vivian, Richard.....	March 18, 1863
Vogel, Henry.....	October 10, 1901
Vogel, Adolph.....	March 23, 1898
Voorhees, Albert H.....	June 28, 1906
‡Vreeland, William.....	November 11, 1851
†Vreeland, William H.....	January 11, 1866
Vossler, Jacob.....	June 11, 1891
†Wade, Henry.....	July 25, 1820
Wagner, William H.....	October 29, 1904
Wakeley, William A.....	December 21, 1894
Walker, Herman B.....	May 31, 1904
Walker, Thomas.....	October 26, 1871
Wallace, Thomas.....	October 21, 1890
†Walters, John.....	April 14, 1887
†Ward, Israel B.....	May 23, 1854
‡Ward, James M.....	September 4, 1847
‡Ward, John.....	1809
‡Ward, Jonathan B.....	April 8, 1860
†Watts, Isaac.....	March 26, 1870
‡Wells, Dr. John R.....	September 22, 1846
‡Wells, William L.....	July 23, 1855
Werner, George H.....	November 27, 1903
West, Eugene G.....	April 26, 1906
‡White, Edwin.....	August 8, 1846



ORION L. YEOMANS.

Worshipful Master. Corinthian, No. 57.

Affiliated May 12, 1898.

‡Whitehead, Jonathan	June 4, 1811
†Writenoure, Albert	May 28, 1885
†*Whiteside, George D.....	December 28, 1899
†Whiting, Edwin B.....	January 23, 1860
Whittaker, William	November 28, 1889
‡Williams, A. L.....	1810
‡Williams, Albert	March 13, 1827
‡Williams, Amos	1809
Williams, Arthur W.....	May 18, 1904
‡Williams, Benjamin L.....	April 26, 1904
Williams, Benjamin L, Jr.....	April 26, 1904
Williams, Charles E. (P. M.)	February 14, 1889
‡Williams, Charles P.....	October 23, 1873
‡Williams, Chauncey	December 28, 1852
‡*Williams, Chauncey G.....	December 23, 1869
‡Williams, Frederick H.....	March 23, 1876
‡Williams, George N.....	November 16, 1852
‡Williams, Henry	
‡Williams, Henry	1825
‡Williams, Horace E.....	August 12, 1856
*Williams, J. F.....	December 12, 1889
†Williams, James P.....	April 25, 1872
‡Williams, Jesse	July 24, 1855
‡Williams, Dr. John	June 19, 1811
Williams, John C.....	December 29, 1904
‡Williams, Jothan	1809
‡Williams, Leander	October 1, 1853
‡Williams, Lewis, Jr.....	January 25, 1820
†*Williams, M. J.....	January 8, 1801
‡Williams, Moses J.....	November 12, 1850
†*Williams, R. G.....	November 22, 1804
†Williams, R. G.....	September 14, 1818
*Williams, R. Girard	September 14, 1858
Williams, Richard I.....	February 11, 1897
‡Williams, Samuel B.....	1809
‡Williams, William B.....	April 26, 1904
Williams, William B. (P. M.)	March 13, 1827
‡†Williams, William N.....	July 14, 1804
‡Willis, Charles E.....	March 10, 1846
‡Wilson, Alexander S. W.....	1809
‡†Wilson, David	May 28, 1860
‡Winans, Abraham	1809
Wiseman, Charles M.....	January 11, 1905
‡Winans, David R.....	March 16, 1827
†Wittingham, Edward T.....	October 12, 1862
Wolfe, Frederick J.....	June 8, 1905
‡Wood, Andrew	July 9, 1885
*Wood, William J.....	December 12, 1907
‡Woodruff, Daniel	January 23, 1827
‡Woodworth, R. W.....	September 22, 1846
‡Wright, Alfred E.....	November 25, 1848
Womer, Matthew W.....	September 23, 1909
‡Yates, David	June 6, 1814
*Yeomans, O. L. (P. M.).....	May 12, 1898
‡Young, George	December 20, 1814
*Zehmisch, Emil	April 14, 1898
Zehmisch, Reinhold, O. F.....	October 29, 1904

No.221519

Davis, G. H.,
One hundred years of masonry
in the Oranges

N.J.

DATE

NAME HS539

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