

THE LAND *of* MASONIC ROMANCE

*A Masonic Guide to Washington, D. C.
and Northern Virginia*

by

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Pilgrimage Director

The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Pilgrimages



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[[PRICE, FIFTY CENTS]]

TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANT PART
MASONS HAVE PLAYED AND ARE NOW
PLAYING IN THE HISTORY OF OUR
NATIONAL CAPITAL AND NORTH-
ERN VIRGINIA IS TO APPRECI-
ATE BETTER THE HONOR OF
BEING A MASON

—*H. Edmund Bullis*

OUR MASONIC LAWMAKERS

At the time this Masonic Guide was being prepared for press, 60 per cent of the members of the United States Senate were Masons, i.e., 58 out of 96 Senators. In the House of Representatives there were 291 Masons out of 435 Congressmen, or 67 per cent. In both houses there were 349 Masons, or 66 per cent of the total roster.

Alabama, Delaware, and South Carolina had 100 per cent Masonic representation in the Senate and the House. Twenty other states had 100 per cent Masonic representation in either the Senate or the House.

FOREWORD

A MASON LOOKS AT WASHINGTON

SO closely has Freemasonry identified itself with the lives of great Americans there is little wonder that the City of Washington, D. C., presenting as it does a panorama of American history, should be in every sense the veritable Masonic capital of the country.

In compiling a Masonic Guide to Washington, I did not have in mind an apologia for American Freemasonry. If the finished product demonstrates that Brothers of the Craft have played a glorious part in every phase of our nation's growth, it is they who have lived the apologia rather than I who have tried to manufacture it out of paper and ink.

My aim was rather to let other Masons in on a hobby that I developed some years ago, when, as a Washington man, it was often my task to show out-of-town visitors the city.

Occasionally, after pointing out a painting or statue of some eminent American, I would be surprised to have my visitor tell me that the man represented had been a very active Mason. Sometimes my visitor could substantiate his remark on good authority; other times he based it on a half-forgotten hearsay.

The amount of information and misinformation I gathered through scattered contact of this kind started me on the hobby of definitely identifying great American Masons. The driving power of the collector's instinct kept me at it until I had enough material at hand to provide a special holiday or two in Washington for any enthusiastic Mason. This material I have organized into standard guide book form, so that the visitor, no matter what his itinerary might be, can refer to the Masonic significance of each item of interest as he views it.

Every effort has been made to cover the ground thoroughly. Still I find (with a glow of pride that I feel I share

with every American Mason) that the subject is such an inexhaustible one that I must offer my Guide as a conscientious effort rather than an arbitrary work. If there are any glaring omissions I invite my readers to call them to my notice, so that later editions may be increased in their usefulness. At any rate, as far as I have been able to learn, this is the first Masonic Guide Book to be published for any city, and as such I feel it will well serve its unique purpose.

In so far as the Guide proper could not offer continuity without sacrificing its more general adaptability, it might not be amiss to present here a little Masonic reconnoitre of Washington.

Suppose we start at the Capitol, the cornerstone of which was laid with fitting ceremonies by George Washington, first Masonic President and the only one to be Master of a Lodge while in office. We enter through one of the beautiful bronze doors, a panel of which depicts the Masonic cornerstone laying. We could spend hours here, Guide Book in hand, going over the numerous Masonic items in the Rotunda, the Statuary Hall, and in the Senate and House Chambers.

As we leave, we enter the plaza formed by Pennsylvania Avenue, the Mall, and Fifteenth Street. It is here that a new series of Government buildings is rising, among them the Department of Justice Building, and we reflect for a moment that the first head of this important Department was Attorney-General Edmund Randolph, Grand Master, Virginia, 1786-88, Masonic intimate of George Washington. Immediately we think of two great Masons who were Chief Justices of this highest tribunal—John Marshall, Grand Master, Virginia, 1793-95, and William Howard Taft.

If we continue along Pennsylvania Avenue we pass at frequent intervals statues and memorials to men who were outstanding Americans and outstanding Masons—President Garfield, General Hancock, General Rawlings, Benjamin

Franklin. Here we might digress to visit the Smithsonian Institution. President Polk assisted in laying its cornerstone Masonically, and within we find numerous items contributed to science and progress by Brother Masons. Our Guide Book will inform us, for example, that Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, a Mason, crossed the Atlantic in the "Spirit of St. Louis," now on exhibition here. We might spend days here to exhaust the subject.

A little farther on we come to the statue of General Casimir Pulaski, a Masonic Brother from across the seas, who gave his life for American liberty.

Further along Pennsylvania Avenue is the White House, where ten of the eleven Masonic Presidents lived during their terms of office.

Were we to stop here with even such a cursory inspection of the points of interest along the length of Pennsylvania Avenue, there are thousands of American Masons who would consider themselves better informed than before. With the aid of the Guide Book this territory presents considerably more than can be covered in this sketchy survey.

In the parks and outdoor art centers of the capital we find at every hand tributes in bronze and marble to men who have brought credit to the Fraternity—Admiral Farragut, General Greene, General Scott, President Jackson, General Lafayette, General Pike, General Logan, John Paul Jones, and Baron Von Steuben—to mention a few.

As we visit each important department of the Government we are reminded of the great Masons who helped to build it; as we view the Declaration of Independence in its shrine at the Library of Congress we are reminded of the fifteen Masons among that brave band of men who dared to sign it. If we were proud to be Masons before, we have even greater cause after a trip of this kind.

An appropriately large portion of the Guide is devoted to George Washington and the innumerable relics, me-

morials, and mementos of this great man. In his case our Guide Book takes us to Mount Vernon, Alexandria, and Fredericksburg, as well as through the City of Washington itself. The Washingtoniana collection of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, is priceless in more than a figurative sense. For the Williams portrait of Washington alone the Lodge has refused the large sum of \$100,000. The portrait is one of the hundreds of treasures of the Lodge. We can add only Washington's Masonic apron and the trowel he used to lay the cornerstone of the Capitol in this limited space. The Guide itself will help to satisfy any curiosity we might stimulate here.

Possibly, as I have hinted, it was the collector's instinct that prompted me to compile this book. This seems to be confirmed by the fact that I have even determined which of the United States postage stamps have special Masonic interest—an item that will appeal to Masons who have been bitten by the stamp collecting bug. I have done the same regarding the various denominations of paper money. Regarding the collection of these items I can do no more than wish my readers the greatest success.

In addition to William L. Boyden, 33°, Major Hugo J. Tatsch, 32°, outstanding Masonic historians, and many others who have assisted me at first hand in compiling this Guide, I like to feel that I have had the aid of the entire Fraternity—that it was such men as Washington, Marshall, Lafayette, and Pike who were the real compilers of this record of Masonic patriotism.

—H. EDMUND BULLIS.

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CORNERSTONE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The cornerstone of the District of Columbia was Masonically laid by Alexandria Lodge No. 22, in 1789. Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, family physician of George Washington, succeeded the President as Master of the Lodge. In this capacity he presided over the cornerstone laying ceremony. Dr. Dick also assisted George Washington in laying the cornerstone of the National Capitol. He attended the President in his last illness and conducted the Masonic services at his funeral.

The Masonic apron he wore at the funeral, his medicine scales and some of his books are among the relics of Alexandria-Washington Lodge. His grave is in the Quaker Cemetery, Queen Street, Alexandria.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL

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IN addition to being the actual seat of the American Government, the Capitol, by virtue of its architectural strength, has become a universal symbol to represent the City of Washington and even more generally is its design employed to epitomize the Republic, itself.

Not only is the Capitol in fact and significance worthy of such symbolic representation but so much of American history has been enacted within its walls that in a broad sense it might be said that the magnificent structure comes close to being in fact the Republic it represents in symbol.

Therefore the American Mason is particularly proud of the fact that the cornerstone of the Capitol, aptly referred to by Parke A. Arnold, a Masonic writer, as "the cornerstone of a nation," was laid with full Masonic rites.

George Washington, acting in the capacity of President of the United States, officiated over the ceremonies, which took place in 1793, and not only did he participate in the rituals but he assisted the prominent Masons present in performing the stonemasonry of the work.

Collin Williamson, of Federal Lodge, No. 1, Washington, D. C., was a master stonemason. He set the stone in place and leveled it and President Washington fixed the plate.

The trowel that Washington wielded on the occasion was used by President Hoover in 1929 in laying the cornerstone for a new group of Government buildings.

In an article on the subject Parke A. Arnold quotes at length from an account which appeared in the *Columbian Mirror* and *Alexandria Gazette*, September 23, 1793. We requote:

On Wednesday one of the grandest Masonic processions took place for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the Capitol of the United States which perhaps ever was exhibited on the like important occasion. About 10 o'clock, Lodge No. 9 was visited by that congregation so graceful to the craft, Lodge No. 22 of Virginia, with all their Officers and Regalia; and directly afterwards appeared, on the Southern banks of the Grand River Potowmack, one of the finest companies of Volunteer Artillery that hath been lately seen parading to receive the President of the United States, who shortly came in sight with his suite, to whom the Artillery paid their military honors; and his Excellency and suite crossed the Potowmack, and was received in Maryland by the officers and brethren of No. 22 Virginia and No. 9 Maryland, whom the President headed, and preceded by a band of music; the rear brought up by the Alexandria Volunteer Artillery, with grand solemnity of march, proceeded to the President's square, in the City of Washington, where they were met and saluted by No. 15, of the City of Washington, in all their elegant badges and clothing, headed by Brother Joseph Clark, Rt. W.G.M.P.T., and conducted to a large lodge prepared for the purpose of their reception, after a short space of time, by the vigilance of Brother Clotworthy Stephenson, grand marshall P.T., the brotherhood and other bodies were disposed in a second order of procession, which took place amidst a brilliant crowd of spectators of both sexes, according to the following arrangements, viz:

The surveying department of the City of Washington; Mayor and corporation of Georgetown; Virginia Artillery; Commissioners of the City of Washington and their attendants; Stone cutters; Mechanics; two sword bearers; Masons of the first degree; Bibles, etc., on grand cushions; Deacons with the staff of office; Masons of the second degree; Stewards with wands; Masons of the third degree; Wardens with truncheons; Secretaries with tools of office; past masters with their regalia; treasurers with their jewels; band of music; Lodge No. 22 of Virginia, disposed in their own order; corn, wine and oil; Grand Master P.T. George Washington; W.M. No. 22 Virginia; grand sword bearer.

The procession marched two abreast in the greatest solemn dignity, with music playing, drums beating, colors flying and spectators rejoicing from the President's square to the Capitol in the City of Washington, where the grand marshal ordered a halt and directed each file in the procession to incline two steps, one to the right and one to the left, and face each other, which formed an hollow square, through which the grand sword bearer led the van, followed by the grand master P.T. on the left, the President of the United States in the center and the worshipful master of No. 22, Virginia, on the right. All the other orders that composed the procession advanced in the reverse of their order of march from the President's square to the southeast corner of the Capitol, and the Artillery filed off to a destined ground to display their maneuvers and discharge their cannon, the President of the United States, the grand master P.T. and worshipful master of No. 22 taking their stand to the east of a huge stone and all the craft forming a circle westward stood a short time in lawful order. The Artillery discharged a volley.

The grand marshal delivered the Commissioners a large silver plate with an inscription thereon, which the Commissioners ordered to be read and was as follows:

This southeast cornerstone of the Capitol of the

United States of America, in the City of Washington, was laid on the 18th day of September, 1793, in the thirteenth year of American independence, and the first year of the second term of the Presidency of George Washington, whose virtues in the civil administration of his country have been so conspicuous and beneficial as his military valor and prudence have been useful in establishing her liberties, and in the year of Masonry 5793, by the President of the United States, in concert with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several lodges under its jurisdiction and Lodge No. 22 from Alexandria, Va.

Thomas Johnson, David Stuart, Daniel Carroll, Commissioners; Joseph Clark, R.W.G.M., P.T.; James Hoban, Stephen Hallate, Architects; Collin Williamson, M. Mason.

The Artillery discharged a volley.

The plate was then delivered to the President, who, attended by the grand master P.T. and three most worshipful masters descended to the cavazion trench and deposed the plate and laid it on the cornerstone of the Capitol of the United States of America, on which was deposited corn, wine, and oil, when the whole congregation joined in reverential prayer, which was succeeded by Masonic chaunting honors and a volley from the Artillery.

The President of the United States and his attendant brethren ascended from the cavazion to the east of the cornerstone and there the Grand Master P.T. elevated on a triple rostrum, delivered an oration fitting the occasion, which was received with brotherly love and commendation.

LOCATION OF CORNERSTONE

As you face the east front of the old part of the Capitol over which the dome rises, the cornerstone will be found just to the right of the main steps, inside the portico about eighteen inches above the street. Above it is a bronze tablet

placed there on September 18, 1893, one hundred years after Washington laid the cornerstone. This tablet was erected in the presence of President Cleveland, the Vice-President, members of Congress, and a large gathering of distinguished citizens.

THE SECOND MASONIC CORNERSTONE LAYING

A second Masonic cornerstone laying ceremony took place at the Capitol in 1851, when President Millard Fillmore laid a second cornerstone for extensions to the original edifice. He was assisted by the Grand Master of Masons and the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

It is appropriate to note that William L. Boyden, in his *Masonic Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Signers*, says of President Fillmore:

It has been claimed that he received the degrees of Freemasonry but that he recanted during the Morgan anti-Masonic excitement. In the *By-Laws and History of Federal Lodge, No. 1, Washington, D. C.*, is this statement:

"July 4, 1851, when Federal Lodge, No. 1, of Washington, D. C., paraded at the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol extension by the Grand Lodge, President Fillmore attended in his official character, on the best of terms with the representatives of a Society that he had denounced as organized treason when an ambitious young politician in northern New York a quarter of a century before."

MASONIC BRONZE DOOR

At the head of the long row of marble steps at the east entrance to the Senate wing of the Capitol are two bronze doors depicting various scenes in the early history of the United States. The scene depicted at the top of the left hand door is that of Washington laying the cornerstone of the Capitol, with Masonic ceremonies as described above.

THE TRUMBULL PAINTINGS

The four Trumbull paintings in the Rotunda of the Capitol are of especial interest to Masons because of the large number of illustrious brothers of the Fraternity contained in the four historic groups. The paintings, which depict the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, (see *Declaration of Independence* for Masonic associations) the Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, the Surrender of Cornwallis, himself a Mason, at Yorktown, and the Resignation of Washington as Commander-in-Chief are almost photographic in detail authenticity. A key list beside each painting gives the names of most of the subjects.

Colonel John Trumbull, painter of these pieces, was a son of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, and as an officer in the Revolution was for a while Military Secretary to Washington. Many of the subjects in this historic group were painted from life.

Three of the outstanding figures in the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," John Hancock, who is depicted in the act of signing, Roger Sherman and Benjamin Franklin, who are shown standing before his desk, were Masons.

The outstanding Masonic figures in the "Surrender of Cornwallis" are Washington, Von Steuben, Lafayette, Knox, Hamilton, and Muhlenberg. See *individual headings* for Masonic biographies of the above.

ROTUNDA

George Washington portrait by Gilbert Stuart.

George Washington bust by David d'Angers. See *Executive Mansion*.

George Washington plaster cast copy of Jean Antoine Houdon's famous statue now in Richmond, Virginia. Houdon did his work from a life mask of Washington. He was also a Mason, a member of the Lodge of Nine Sisters, Paris.

Lafayette bust by David d'Angers. See *Outdoor Statuary*.
Lincoln marble head by Gutzon Borglum. See *Lincoln Memorial*.

Hamilton marble statue by Horatio Stone. See *Outdoor Statuary*.

STATUARY HALL

Each state is permitted space for statuary tribute to her two most distinguished sons in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol. At least eleven of the men represented there were Masons. They are:

LEWIS CASS

Lewis Cass, a Michigan statesman, is represented by a work executed by Daniel Chester French in 1889.

Cass, son of a Revolutionary General Officer, distinguished himself in the War of 1812. Rose to the rank of Brigadier-General and was appointed after the war to the Governorship of the Territory of Michigan.

In Masonic activities Lewis Cass also demonstrated his ability of leadership as Grand Master of Masons in Michigan.

ROBERT FULTON

Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat, represents Pennsylvania. The Fulton piece was done by Howard Roberts in 1881. Fulton was a New York Mason.

See *United States Senate*, *Post Office*, and *Office of Committee on Patents* for portraits.

SAM HOUSTON

Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, and later Governor of Texas after that Territory was admitted to the Union, is represented with an execution by Elizabeth Ney, unveiled in 1904.

According to the history of Holland Lodge No. 1, of Texas, Houston received his degrees from Cumberland Lodge No. 8, Nashville, Tennessee, in 1817, and became

affiliated with Holland Lodge No. 1 (originally No. 36 Louisiana) at Houston, Texas, in 1837.

When the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the Republic of Texas was organized on December 20, 1837, he presided over the convention.

With the passing of the Republic of Texas, the allegiance of Holland Lodge to the Grand Lodge of the State of Texas went immediately into effect without dissent.

GENERAL JOHN PETER GABRIEL MUHLENBERG

Brigadier-General Muhlenberg represents Pennsylvania. His likeness was sculptured by Helen Blanch Nevin in 1881.

Muhlenberg was made a Mason in Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia, April 13, 1779. Masonic records show he visited Lodge No. 8, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1785.

The other identified Masons represented in Statuary Hall are: Roger Sherman, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Connecticut; Major-General Lew Wallace, Civil War Officer, Indiana; Richard Stockton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, New Jersey; James A. Garfield, President, Ohio; Nathanael Greene, Revolutionary Officer, Rhode Island; George Washington, President, Virginia; Robert R. Livingston, Grand Master, New York, and Chancellor of the State of New York, administered oath to George Washington at the First Presidential Inauguration.

Consult index for Masonic biographies.

* * * * *

Among the sculptors whose work is represented here and elsewhere in the capital is Gutzon Borglum, Past Master of Howard Lodge No. 35, New York City.

UNITED STATES SENATE

The Vice-President of the United States acts as President of the Senate. Thirteen Masons have served in this capacity.

There is a bust of each in the Senate wing of the Capitol. The Masonic Vice-Presidents were:

AARON BURR

(Bust by Jacques Jouvenal)

Received his degrees from Union Lodge No. 40, Danbury, Connecticut, being raised September 13, 1806.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS

(Bust by Charles H. Niehaus)

Was the first Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York while serving as Vice-President.

RICHARD MENTOR JOHNSON

(Bust by James P. Voorhees)

Received his degrees from Hiram Lodge No. 4, Frankfort, Kentucky.

GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS

(Bust by Henry J. Ellicott)

Received his degrees from Franklin Lodge No. 134, Philadelphia, and was twice elected Master of this Lodge. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1834.

WILLIAM RUFUS KING

(Bust by William C. McCauslen)

Raised in Phoenix Lodge No. 8, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

JOHN CABELL BRECKINRIDGE

(Bust by James P. Voorhees)

Was raised in Des Moines Lodge No. 41, Burlington, Iowa. Twice Senior Warden of this Lodge. Affiliated with Good Samaritan Lodge No. 174, Lexington, Kentucky; Temple Chapter No. 19, Lexington, Kentucky; Webb Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, Lexington, Kentucky. Received 4° to 32° from Albert Pike, 33°.

Crowned a Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33° and Active Member of the Supreme Council in Washington, D. C., March 28, 1860.

ANDREW JOHNSON
(Bust by William C. McClausen)

Later President. See *Executive Mansion* for Masonic biography.

SCHUYLER COLFAX
(Bust by Frances M. Goodwin)

No. 14 Jackson Place, N. W., was the home of Schuyler Colfax.

Entered by Lebanon Lodge No. 7, Washington, D. C., and passed and raised by St. Joseph Lodge No. 45, South Bend, Indiana.

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON
(Bust by Franklin Simmons)

Raised in Metamora Lodge No. 82, Metamora, Illinois, and later was affiliated with Bloomington Lodge No. 43, Bloomington, Illinois.

He was Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. He was affiliated with Metamora Council No. 38, Metamora, Illinois, and DeMolay Commandery No. 24, Knights Templar, Bloomington, Illinois.

GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART
(Bust by F. Edwin Elwell)

No. 17 Madison Place was once the home of Garret Augustus Hobart, 24th Vice-President of the United States. It is now part of the Cosmos Club.

Hobart was raised by Falls City Lodge No. 82, Paterson, New Jersey. His other affiliations were: Cataract Chapter No. 10, St. Omer Commandery No. 13, Melita Commandery No. 13, all of Paterson; Washington Commandery No. 1, Washington, D. C.; New Jersey Consistory 32°, Jersey City.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
(Bust by James E. Fraser)

Later President. See *Executive Mansion* for Masonic biography.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS
(Bust by Franklin Simmons)

Received his degrees from Oriental Lodge No. 500, Indianapolis, Indiana.

He was affiliated with: Keystone Chapter No. 6, Indianapolis; Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, Indianapolis; and the following Scottish Rite bodies: Adoniram Lodge of Perfection, Saraiah Council Princes of Jerusalem, Indianapolis Chapter Rose Croix and Indiana Consistory, all of Indianapolis.

He was a life member of Murat Temple, Mystic Shrine, Indianapolis.

THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL
(Bust by Moses A. Wainer Dykaar)

Raised in Columbia City Lodge No. 189, Columbia City, Indiana. He was High Priest of Columbia City Chapter No. 54, Columbia City, Indiana; Grand High Priest of Grand Chapter of Indiana; Illustrious Master of Columbia City Council No. 55, R. & S. M.; Illustrious Grand Master of Grand Council of Indiana; Conductor of Indiana Council of High Priests; Knighted in Fort Wayne Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Eminent Commander, Cyrene Commandery No. 34, Knights Templar, Columbia City, Indiana.

He was affiliated with the following Scottish Rite bodies: Fort Wayne Lodge of Perfection, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Saraiah Council Princes of Jerusalem, Indianapolis Chapter Rose Croix and Indiana Consistory, all of Indianapolis, Indiana.

He was Honorary and later Active Member of Supreme Council, 33°, Northern Jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS

The Chief Justices of the United States who have been Masons were Oliver Ellsworth, John Marshall and William Howard Taft. Among the Associate Justices who have been Masons were John Blair, John Catron, Stephen J. Field, James Iredell, William B. Woods and Willis Van Devanter.

In the robing-room is a portrait of Chief Justice Marshall by Rembrandt Peale. It was presented to Chief Justice Chase by the Bar of New York and later bequeathed by him to the Supreme Court.

SENATE POST OFFICE

Portrait of Robert Fulton. See *Statuary Hall*. Portrait shows the inventor watching his Clermont, the first steam-boat passing the Palisades of the Hudson.

There is also a full-length portrait of Fulton at the entrance of the Senate office of the Committee of Patents.

PRESIDENT'S ROOM OF THE SENATE

A bust of President *William McKinley* stands in the President's Room. It is the work of Emma Cadwalader Gould. See *Executive Mansion* for Masonic biography.

EASTERN STAIRCASE

Foot of Eastern Staircase. Marble statute of *Benjamin Franklin* by Powers. See *Declaration of Independence*, Masonic Signers, for Masonic biography.

WESTERN STAIRWAY

Main corridor of United State Senate floor. Carrara marble statute of John Hancock by Horatio Stone. See *Declaration of Independence*, Masonic Signers, for Masonic biography.

EAST LOBBY OF GALLERY FLOOR

President Garfield. Italian Mosaic portrait, gift of Signor Antonio Salviati, of Venice. See *Executive Mansion* for Masonic biography.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Among the Speakers of the House who were Masons were the following: Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Jonathan Dayton, Henry Clay, John Bell, James Knox Polk, Howell Cobb, Schuyler Colfax, Michael C. Kerr, David Bremmer Henderson, Joseph G. Cannon, and Champ Clark.

THE CHAIR

Right of the Chair is a full-length portrait of Washington as President by John Vanderlyn. Ordered by Congress in 1832 to signalize the hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth. See *Executive Mansion*.

Left of the Chair. Portrait of Lafayette by Ary Sheffer. See *Outdoor Statuary*. Nearby fresco by Brumidi showing Washington and Cornwallis at Yorktown.

EASTERN STAIRCASE

At the top of this staircase on the attic floor is a full-length portrait of Henry Clay, painted by Neagle in 1843.

Henry Clay, Speaker of the House, father of the "Missouri Compromise," and advocate of a gradual abolition of slavery that might have averted the Civil War, was prominent in the Masonic affairs of his day.

He was Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky in 1820, and in the records of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia for 1821 appears the following unique notation, which Rear Admiral George W. Baird, 33°, P.G.M., Masonic historian, attributes to the influence of Clay:

"Those members of Congress who belong to the Masonic Fraternity, and those visitors in the City who are or who have been members of any Grand Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held in the Senate Chamber this evening at seven o'clock to take into consideration matters of general interest to the Masonic Institution, March 9th."

Baird states that this is the only instance he could find of the Senate Chambers being used by the Fraternity.

It was characteristic of Clay that he held his own for Freemasonry during the Morgan excitement, when entire Lodges were panic-stricken into disbanding.

WESTERN STAIRCASE

At the head of this staircase is a full-length portrait of Chief Justice John Marshall by R. N. Brooke.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

The House of Representatives Office Building is located at the southeast corner of the Capitol grounds and is connected with the Capitol by underground passages. President Theodore Roosevelt participated in the Masonic cornerstone laying of this building on April 14, 1906. See *Executive Mansion* for Masonic biography.

The late *Joseph G. Cannon*, also a Mason, was Chairman of the House Office Building Commission during the construction of the building. A marble bust of Cannon by Albert Jaegers stands in a niche on the central staircase.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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THE Library of Congress, east of the Capitol, contains some 3,500,000 books and pamphlets. It is one of the largest in the world.

It would require volumes to catalogue the items of Masonic interest to be found here. The following are merely exemplary:

WASHINGTON'S MASONIC LETTERS

Among the historic documents preserved by the Library are the following Masonic letters of George Washington: Draft of letter to Watson and Cassoul, of Nantes, France, confidential agents of the United States during the Revolution; letter from King David Lodge No. 1, Rhode Island and reply; letter from St. John's Lodge No. 2, Newbern, North Carolina and reply; letter from Prince George Lodge (Moderns), Georgetown, South Carolina and reply; draft of reply to Grand Lodge of South Carolina; letter from Grand Lodge of Georgia and reply; letter from Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and reply; letter from Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and reply; letter from Alexandria Lodge No. 22, Virginia, and reply; letter to Paul Revere and Grand Officers; draft of reply to the Grand Lodge of Maryland; letter from G. W. Snyder and reply.

* * * *

The old Minute Book of Williamsburgh Lodge No. 6, Williamsburgh, Virginia, showing that James Monroe, our Second Masonic President was entered apprentice there on November 9, 1775, is being carefully preserved in the Library of Congress.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Shrine for the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States is located in the west corridor on the second floor. The Masonic affiliation of the following fifteen signers of the Declaration has been established by William L. Boyden, 33°.

MASONIC SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

See *Smithsonian Institution* for Franklin's hand printing press; also *United States Senate* for statue and *Outdoor Statuary*.

Franklin played a prominent part in Freemasonry of the Colonial days. He received his degrees from St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia. Later he became Secretary of this Lodge. In 1734 he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It is traditional that he Masonically laid the cornerstone of Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

In 1749 he was appointed Provincial Grand Master and was Deputy Grand Master the next year. It is recorded that he was present at the Grand Lodge of England in 1760 with his son and during his mission in France to secure the aid of the French in the Revolution he became affiliated with the Masonic affairs of that country. He became a member of the Lodge of the Nine Sisters and assisted in the initiation of Voltaire into this Lodge. He also took part in the latter's Masonic funeral services and later became Master of the Lodge.

His other French Masonic affiliations were: Lodge of St. John of Jerusalem; Loge des Bon Amis, Rouen, Honorary Member.

LYMAN HALL

Was a member of Solomon's Lodge of Savannah, Masonic historians have reasons to believe. The minutes of this

Lodge are incomplete, a large portion having been destroyed by the British during their occupation of Savannah.

JOHN HANCOCK

Received his degrees from Merchants Lodge No. 277, Quebec, Canada, in 1762, and became affiliated with Lodge of St. Andrew, Boston, Massachusetts, on October 14, 1762.

See *Trumbull paintings* and *United States Senate* for statue.

JOSEPH HEWES

Masonic affiliation established by the record of his visit to a meeting of Unanimity Lodge, Edenton, North Carolina. His lodge is unknown.

WILLIAM HOOPER

Member of Hanover Lodge, Masonborough, North Carolina.

THOMAS MCKEAN

Is known to have visited Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as a Brother Mason. Lodge unknown.

THOMAS NELSON, JR.

Tradition says he was a visitor with Washington, Lafayette, and Marshall at Yorktown Lodge No. 9, immediately after the surrender of Cornwallis. Lodge unknown.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE

Masonic affiliation established by an entry in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which shows that he attended a called meeting at Roxbury. Lodge unknown.

JOHN PENN

The *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina* for 1912, page 75, relates how record of his Masonic affiliation was handed down to the present day by word of mouth. No other record available.

ROGER SHERMAN

Lodge unknown. His Masonic apron is preserved by Yale University, of which he was at one time treasurer.

RICHARD STOCKTON

Charter Master of St. John's Lodge, Princeton, New Jersey.

MATTHEW THORNTON

Said to have received his degrees from Louisburg Military Lodge of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New Hampshire, while a British Colonial soldier.

GEORGE WALTON

Received his degrees in Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Savannah, Georgia.

WILLIAM WHIPPLE

Member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

JOHN WITHERSPOON

Mentions visits to Masonic meetings in his diary. No other records available.

See *Outdoor Statuary*.

EXECUTIVE MANSION OR WHITE HOUSE

The Masonic Presidents were: Washington, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Johnson, Garfield, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Harding.

TEN of the eleven Masonic Presidents of the United States have resided in the present Executive Mansion or White House during their terms of office. The exception was George Washington, as the building was not completed during his term of office. During the War of 1812 the British set fire to the Executive Mansion. After repairs it was reopened with a New Year's reception by President Monroe in 1818. The Masonic Presidents were

GEORGE WASHINGTON

A later section of this guide book is devoted exclusively to George Washington, our first Masonic President.

JAMES MONROE

Many items historically associated with President Monroe are contained in the shrine at Fredericksburg. Among them is a piano presented to Monroe by John Jacob Astor, who was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of New York.

The Masonic affiliation of Monroe is established by the records of Williamsburgh Lodge No. 6, Williamsburgh, Virginia. While these records show that he was entered on November 9, 1775, and fail to reveal when he received his second and third degrees, they nevertheless show that he paid dues from January 2, 1776 to October, 1780. It is believed he was raised in a military Lodge during the Revolution.

ANDREW JACKSON

A portrait of Jackson by Andrews hangs in the lengthwise corridor. See also *Outdoor Statuary*.

Jackson was the first Masonic President to be made a

Grand Master of Masons and also the first to act as Deputy General Grand High Priest.

While the date of his receiving his degrees is unknown, it has been established that he was a member of Harmony Lodge No. 1, as early as 1800. It is also known that he was present at the first meeting of Tennessee Lodge No. 2, on March 24, 1800.

He was made honorary member of Federal Lodge No. 1, Washington, D. C., on January 4, 1830, and of Jackson Lodge No. 1, Tallahassee, Florida, at an unestablished date. From October 7, 1822 to October 4, 1823, he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee and on January 15, 1833, he was elected honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Florida.

It is believed that Jackson received his Royal Arch Degree by authority of the Blue Lodge warrant, a practice frequent in the early Masonic history of certain jurisdictions.

On April 3, 1826, when the Grand Chapter of Tennessee was instituted, Jackson officiated as Deputy-General Grand High Priest.

In 1825 he introduced General Lafayette, a brother Mason, to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and on May 6, 1833, while President, he participated at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in laying the cornerstone of the monument to Mary Washington, mother of President Washington, at ceremonies under the auspices of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4.

Jackson, with Henry Clay, were leaders in the campaign against Anti-Masonic Party, which sprung up during the Morgan episode.

JAMES KNOX POLK

A portrait of Polk by Healy hangs in the length-wise corridor. Mrs. Polk is represented with a portrait in the Green Room.

Polk was the first President to be made a Royal Arch Mason. He received this degree from Lafayette Chapter

No. 4, Columbia, Tennessee, on April 14, 1825. He was made a Master Mason in Columbia Lodge No. 31, Columbia, Tennessee, on September 4, 1820, and held the offices of Junior Deacon and Junior Warden of this Lodge.

On May 1, 1847, President Polk participated in the Masonic cornerstone laying of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. See *Smithsonian Institution* for further Masonic associations.

JAMES BUCHANAN

There is a half-length portrait of Buchanan in the Red Room.

Buchanan was the first President to be appointed a District-Deputy Grand Master. On February 22, 1860, he participated in the Masonic dedication of the equestrian statue of George Washington, first Masonic President, in Washington Circle, Washington, D. C.

He was raised in Lodge No. 43, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on January 24, 1817, and became Master of that Lodge in 1822. On December 27, 1823, he was appointed First District Deputy Grand Master for the District comprising Lancaster, Lebanon, and York Counties. Exalted in Royal Arch Chapter No. 43, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on May 20, 1826. See *Outdoor Statuary*.

ANDREW JOHNSON

Johnson was the first President to be made a Knight Templar, first to receive the Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and first to be buried by the Knight Templar service.

Received degrees from Greenville Lodge No. 119, Greenville, Tennessee, in 1851; Royal Arch Chapter name and date not established, Knighted by Nashville Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, Nashville, Tennessee, July 26, 1859. President Johnson received the Scottish Rite Degrees, at the Executive Mansion June 20, 1867.

The story is told that President Johnson, when participating in the cornerstone laying of the Masonic Temple at 9th and F Streets, N. W., on May 20, 1868, declined to assume a place of honor with the Grand Officers and insisted upon marching in line as a Master Mason. All members of the Fraternity in Government positions in Washington were excused from duty for the occasion.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD

A portrait of Garfield by Andrews hangs in the lengthwise corridor. See *United States Senate* for mosaic portrait. James Abram Garfield was the first Masonic President to be made Chaplain of a Lodge.

He received two degrees from Magnolia Lodge No. 20, Columbus, Ohio, being raised in Columbus Lodge No. 30, Columbus, Ohio, at the request of Magnolia.

His other Masonic affiliations were: Garrettsville Lodge No. 246, Garrettsville, Ohio, which he served as Chaplain; Pentalpha Lodge No. 23, Washington, D. C., charter member; Columbia Chapter No. 1, Washington, D. C., Columbia Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, Washington, D. C., Hanselmann Commandery No. 16, Knights Templar, Cincinnati, Ohio, Honorary Member; Mithras Lodge of Perfection, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Washington, D. C., 4° to 14°, most of them by communication from General Albert Pike, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33°, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

Garfield was shot in the old Pennsylvania Railroad Station at the corner of 6th and B Streets, N. W. This building has been demolished.

See *Outdoor Statuary*.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

The story is told of how William McKinley first became interested in Freemasonry while a young Lieutenant at Winchester, Virginia, during the Civil War. Young McKinley noticed a surgeon under his charge extending special favors

to several wounded Confederates, and upon inquiry learned they were brother Masons. He was initiated into the Fraternity shortly after, being raised in Hiram Lodge No. 21, Winchester, Virginia, on May 3, 1865.

His other Masonic affiliations were: Canton Lodge No. 60, Canton, Ohio; Eagle Lodge No. 431, Canton, Ohio, charter member; Canton Chapter No. 84, Canton Ohio; Canton Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, Canton, Ohio; Washington Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, Washington, D. C., life member; Illinois Masonic Veteran Association, Honorary Member.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Roosevelt became a Master Mason in Matinecock Lodge No. 806, Oyster Bay, New York, on April 24, 1901. He was later affiliated with Pentalpha Lodge No. 23, Washington, D. C., as an Honorary Member, April 4, 1904, and was elected an Honorary Member of the Illinois Masonic Veteran Association in 1903.

He delivered an address at the 105th anniversary celebration of George Washington's Masonic initiation, held by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Participated in Masonic cornerstone laying of Army War College, House of Representatives Office Building, and New Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C.

See *Army War College, House Office Building, New Masonic Temple*.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

The residence at 1603 K Street, N. W., was the home of Taft when he received announcement of his Presidential nomination.

The William Howard Taft Bridge, formerly known as the "Million Dollar Bridge," spans a tongue of Rock Creek Park. Shortly before his death President Taft took daily strolls across this structure.

Taft was the first Masonic President to be made a Mason at sight. He was raised in this unusual ceremony by Charles S. Hoskinson, Grand Master of Masons of Ohio on February 18, 1909, at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Cincinnati, Ohio.

He became affiliated with Kilwinning Lodge No. 356, Cincinnati, Ohio, and was later elected an Honorary Member of Crescent Lodge No. 25, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING

Harding was the first Masonic President to receive the Royal and Select Master Degrees, to be elected to receive the 33°, to be made a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, to be made a member of a Grotto of the Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, to be made a member of the Forest of Tall Cedars of Lebanon, to be made a member of a Chapter of the Sojourners Club.

He was raised in Marion Lodge No. 70, Marion, Ohio, on August 27, 1920, more than nineteen years after he received his first degree from this Lodge, June 28, 1901.

His other Masonic affiliations were: Albert Pike Lodge No. 36, Washington, D. C.; Marion Chapter No. 62, Marion, Ohio; Marion Council No. 22, Royal and Select Masters, Marion, Ohio; Marion Commandery No. 36, Knights Templar, Marion, Ohio; the following Scottish Rite bodies of Columbus, Ohio; Enoch Lodge of Perfection, Franklin Council Princes of Jerusalem, Columbus Chapter of Rose Croix, Scioto Consistory; elected to the 33° Northern Jurisdiction; Aladdin Temple Mystic Shrine, Columbus, Ohio; Almas Temple Mystic Shrine, Washington, D. C.; Imperial Council Mystic Shrine; Kallipolis Grotto, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, Washington, D. C.; Evergreen Forest No. 49, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, Milford, Delaware; Washington Chapter No. 3, Sojourners Club, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington, first President of the United States, was also the first Masonic President and the only President of the United States to be Master of a lodge while in office.

To expedite the usefulness of this guide as a ready reference to the hurried tourist this general heading has been divided into five parts:

- I. Washington's Masonic Biography.
- II. Alexandria, Va.
- III. Fredericksburg, Va.
- IV. Mount Vernon.
- V. Washington, D. C.

I.—WASHINGTON'S MASONIC BIOGRAPHY

George Washington was initiated in Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, Fredericksburg, Virginia, on Saturday evening November 4, 1752, received his second degree March 3, 1753, and made a Master Mason August 4, 1753.

Washington became an Honorary Member of Alexandria Lodge No. 39, Alexandria, Virginia, (under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania) in 1784. The Lodge became Alexandria No. 22, under Grand Lodge of Virginia in 1788. After Washington's death the name was changed to Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22. Washington was made Charter Master of this lodge when it came under the Virginia Grand Lodge jurisdiction and was unanimously re-elected for a second term.

He was made an Honorary Member of Holland Lodge No. 8, New York City in 1789.

During the Revolution he was a frequent visitor to American Union (Military) Lodge and to other Masonic lodges during his military travels. There were several proposals to make him Grand Master of the United States, but

this was never done. No such General Grand Lodge was ever formed though often proposed.

Washington, Lafayette, John Marshall and Thomas Nelson, Jr., are said to have visited Lodge No. 9, at Yorktown, Virginia, shortly after the surrender of Yorktown by Lord Cornwallis, who is also said to have been a Mason.

Washington was presented with a Masonic apron by two brother Masons, Watson and Cassoul of Nantes, France, in 1782, and with another, the gift of General Lafayette, made by Madame Lafayette, in 1784.

Washington records in his diary that he attended the Masonic funeral of William Ramsey at Alexandria, Virginia, on February 12, 1785.

On April 30, 1789, Washington took his oath of office as President of the United States on the Bible belonging to St. John's Lodge No. 1, New York City.

Washington Masonically laid the cornerstone of the Capitol of the United States, acting as Grand Master P.T., September 18, 1793. See *National Capitol* for full description of the Masonic cornerstone laying of the Capitol.

Alexandria-Washington Lodge possesses the famous Masonic portrait of Washington, by William Williams.

II.—ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Alexandria is located on the west bank of the Potomac, six miles south of Washington. This colonial town was associated with George Washington's life from his early days as a surveyor to his death.

He surveyed its streets, he represented the town in the House of Burgesses, he was vestryman of its Christ Church; it was here he was made a Major under Braddock, here he pledged himself to the cause of American independence. He founded and endowed its first public school, cast his last ballot and held his last military review here. It was Colonel George Deneale, Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, who as clerk of the court, recorded his will.

ALEXANDRIA LODGE NO. 22

Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, was instituted as Alexandria Lodge, with George Washington as its first Master, in 1788. No. 22 succeeded the old No. 39, chartered under Pennsylvania, of which Washington had been an Honorary Member. Its charter, signed by Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia and Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, (1786-88), still hangs on its wall with the name of George Washington as Charter Master.

After Washington's death the name of the lodge was changed to Alexandria-Washington.

The Washingtoniana collection of the lodge contains the Masonic apron he wore when he laid the cornerstone of the National Capitol. See *Capitol, National* for a detailed description of this event. The apron was worn by General Lafayette when he visited the lodge and was also used at the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington Monument in 1848.

Also in the collection are Washington's wedding gloves, his farm spurs, his pruning knife, a black glove worn at his mother's funeral, a pearl-handled knife presented to him by his mother, his pocket compass, his cupping and bleeding instruments, a piece of sealing wax last used by Washington before his death and a boot-strap he wore at Braddock's defeat. These relics and a copper plate used by John Hancock to print his reception cards while President of the Continental Confederacy were all presented to the lodge by Washington's nephew, Captain George Steptoe Washington.

There is also a button cut from the coat Washington wore at his first inauguration, presented by Dr. James Craik, and a piece of canvas from his tent presented by his adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis.

Other items in the collection include a picture of Doctor Elisha Cullen Dick, who was with Washington when he died, medicine scales belonging to Washington and Dr.

Dick and a medallion of Washington presented to him after he had founded the first free school in Alexandria, by D. Eggleston Lancaster, founder of free schools in England.

Washington's clock is one of the treasured relics of the lodge. When Washington died Dr. Dick cut the pendulum cord of the quaint old timepiece that stood in his chamber and its hands point today as they did then to twenty minutes after ten.

The Lesser Lights used since the inception of the lodge were employed at the laying of the cornerstone of the District of Columbia, the laying of the cornerstone of the National Capitol, the funeral of Washington and the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington Monument.

The Hour Glass of the lodge is the one used since the beginning of the lodge. One of its columns was broken and replaced by a new one.

Washington's chair in which he sat as Master of the lodge was in use for 118 years before its wear necessitated its being placed in a glass case for preservation. Among the celebrities who have used it upon special occasions are: General Lafayette, President Taft, Vice-Presidents Fairbanks and Marshall, Speaker Cannon, and Admiral Schley.

Washington's trowel used in laying the cornerstone of the National Capitol, is still the property of Alexandria-Washington Lodge. The trowel, which is of silver with an ivory handle, was made by John Duffy, who married the daughter of Washington's landscape gardener.

The trowel was wielded by Right Worshipful Charles H. Callahan, when as Grand Master pro tem of the Grand Lodge of Virginia he laid the cornerstone of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria, Va., on November 1, 1923.

Painting of General Lafayette, executed by Charles Wilson Peale after the Revolution and presented to the lodge. It shows Lafayette in the uniform of a Continental General Officer.

Portrait of Nellie Custis, adopted daughter of George Washington and grand-daughter of Mrs. Washington.

Portrait of Betsy Fauntleroy, said to be an early sweetheart of George Washington.

Flag of Washington's Bodyguard. This picturesque banner, bearing the legend: "Conquer or Die" was carried by the 250 selected men, who acted as the General's personal bodyguard. It is among the relics that were damaged when fire destroyed the old Masonic Temple in 1871.

Williams' Masonic Portrait of Washington. The lodge authorized a portrait for which Washington sat in 1794. It has refused an offer of \$100,000 for the painting, which was the work of William Williams.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST

Christ Church, Alexandria, in which the families of George Washington and Robert E. Lee worshipped, is located near the Washington Street Station in Alexandria. Washington's pew, for which he paid the sum of 36 pounds, 10 shillings is preserved here.

Gadsby's Tavern, now the home of the American Legion of Alexandria, was the headquarters of George Washington when he prepared for the Battle of Great Meadows and again when he was made a Major on Braddock's staff.

Here he bid farewell to his neighbors when he left for his first inauguration and here he reviewed the local troops a few weeks before he died—his last service as a soldier.

It was at Gadsby's Tavern that Lafayette and John Paul Jones first met. Washington was given a birthday party here in 1798, which he attended with Mrs. Washington.

Carlyle House, built by John Carlyle in 1744. It was in this dwelling that Washington received his commission as Major under Braddock. Its view is now obscured from the street.

Alexandria Academy, still occupied as a public school, was established and endowed by George Washington, as the

first free school in Alexandria. Washington guaranteed 50 pounds sterling a year for the maintenance of the school and in his will bequeathed \$4,000 as a permanent endowment.

The Old Presbyterian Meeting House, South Fairfax Street, Alexandria. It was here that the Masons of Alexandria held their first religious service in the celebration of the anniversary of Saint John the Evangelist in 1783.

The pastor of this church, the Rev. James Muir, was also chaplain of Alexandria Lodge and in this office led the religious service at Washington's funeral. Muir also delivered a eulogy on Washington at non-Masonic services held here. On Washington's birthday the year after his death, Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, then Master of Alexandria Lodge, addressed the congregation on Washington as a Mason.

Many of Washington's closest Masonic friends lie buried in the graveyard of the Old Presbyterian Meeting House, among them: Pastor Muir, Dr. James Craik (*See Army Medical Museum* for biographical note), Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, Col. Dennis Ramsay, Masonic pallbearer at Washington's funeral, and John Carlyle.

The grave of the "unknown soldier" of the Revolution is also here.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL

May 12, 1932, was set as the date for staging the most magnificent dedication of a Masonic Temple in the history of the country—for the largest assemblage, representing every Grand Lodge, to gather for the dedication of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial.

Thus in the Bicentennial year of the first Masonic President came the culmination of a movement that originated with Alexandria-Washington Lodge in 1909—to erect on Shooter's Hill this towering memorial. It was on the in-

itation of Charles H. Callahan, then Master of the lodge, that eighteen representatives of the Grand Lodges assembled at Alexandria to form the "Washington Masonic Memorial Association."

On November 1, 1923, R. W. Bro. Callahan, acting as Grand Master, pro tem of the Grand Lodge of Virginia saw this Masonic dream materializing as he laid the cornerstone of the Temple, using the same trowel that Washington wielded in the cornerstone laying of the National Capitol. President Calvin Coolidge, then in office, and Ex-President William Howard Taft were present as guests of honor.

The \$5,000,000 Memorial is on grounds covering thirty-six acres of land and is approached by seven terraces. At its extreme height it is 438 feet above sea level, presenting a clear view to the north of the City of Washington. To the south is Mount Vernon and at its foot is Alexandria.

The Memorial is planned to be a center of Masonic service and education, where a National Masonic Library will be suitably housed. It has a Memorial Hall with a seating capacity exceeding one thousand, a replica of the old Alexandria-Washington Lodge, destroyed by fire in 1871, a Blue Lodge, provisions for other Masonic bodies, an assembly hall, a museum and an art gallery. The point of greatest interest, of course, is the George Washington Memorial Hall.

FIRST FLOOR

Devoted to the spacious assembly hall, flanked by eight columns, the amphitheater, administrative and service rooms.

SECOND FLOOR

George Washington Memorial Hall flanked by eight Corinthian columns. Niche for statue of Washington at back of hall. Side spaces for mural paintings depicting story of Washington's life.

Upper part of amphitheater. South side of building, fully

equipped Blue Lodge. North side, fully equipped room with balcony, regalia rooms, etc., a place for meeting of other Masonic bodies. In southeast corner, Replica Lodge, a reproduction of the Alexandria Lodge room, exact in every detail.

THE TOWER

Third Floor—Mezzanine space.

Fourth Floor—States Memorial Hall for the commemoration of individuals, affiliated bodies and jurisdictions, who took part in constructing the Temple.

Fifth Floor—Mezzanine space.

Sixth Floor—Masonic and Historic Library, featuring Washingtoniana.

Seventh Floor—Mezzanine space.

Eighth Floor—Museum and enclosed observation room for visitors.

Ninth Floor—Open observation platform, giving unobstructed view in all directions.

Shooter's Hill, the site of the Memorial, was first selected because of its prominence and beauty as the most suitable location for the National Capitol. It was Washington himself who objected to having the Capitol erected here, because of the large amount of property he owned in the adjacent neighborhood. He thought future generations would believe the site was selected to raise the value of his lands.

In design the Memorial was inspired by the Ziggurat towers of old, built in Mediterranean harbor entrances, the fore-runners of our modern lighthouses. In a symbolic sense the Memorial holds aloft in beacon-fashion the bright and guiding light of Washington's career.

III.—FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4 is not located in the original lodge rooms in which Washington received his degrees. The old quarters were in the Market House, which was torn down in 1813. The present building was erected

shortly after. When the lodge took possession is unknown because part of its records were lost during the Civil War.

Among the relics of the lodge, catalogued by J. Shriver Woods, P.D.D.G.M., are:

The scarf worn by Daniel Campbell, who raised Washington to the degree of Master Mason. It is framed, hanging on the north wall. It was returned after the Civil War.

The minutes dealing with Washington's affiliation and the Bible upon which George Washington was Masonically obligated are in the vault of the Planters National Bank. A photostat hangs below the scarf. There is also an original Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington in the bank.

Three framed aprons owned by members when Lafayette was made an Honorary Member in 1824.

A painting showing Washington on his way to see his mother after the surrender of Cornwallis. Another showing Lafayette and members of Union Lodge, swearing allegiance to Washington.

Two chairs belonging to Mary Washington.

A china bust of Washington made from the Houdon mask.

A picture of Washington praying at Valley Forge. Another showing him with his adopted children, Nellie and Parke Custis.

The banner used when Jackson laid the cornerstone of the monument to Mary Washington in 1832, used again in 1893 for the present Mary Washington Monument in Fredericksburg. Two stone columns standing on either side of the book-case were part of the original monument.

There are a number of other places of Masonic interest in Fredericksburg. The first Masonic cemetery established in the United States, is immediately adjacent to the former law office of the second Masonic President, James Monroe. This law office is now a museum of Monroe relics.

When Washington was about eight years old, his family moved to the Ferry Farm opposite Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock River. This farm was left to George Washington by his father and was Washington's home until 1759.

when he married Martha Custis and in the same year inherited Mount Vernon. After Washington moved to Mount Vernon, Ferry Farm was the home of his mother, who lived there alone with her servants until 1772. Washington, becoming uneasy about his mother's living out in the country alone, moved her into what is now known as the Mary Washington House, which is also a place of interest in the city of Fredericksburg. Here she remained until her death. This Mary Washington House recently has been restored. While visiting his mother at one time George Washington planted thirteen horse-chestnut trees around the Fredericksburg house, one tree for each of the colonies. One of these original trees is still living.

IV.—MOUNT VERNON

Mount Vernon, sixteen miles below Washington is on the right bank of the Potomac. Some two hundred acres of the original Washington estate are preserved here as a patriotic shrine.

The Washington Mansion at Mount Vernon has been carefully preserved. Its central hall contains four of Washington's swords and among other interesting relics, the main key of the Bastille, presented to Washington by General Lafayette, a brother Mason; a bust of Washington made by Houdon from the first impression of the Life Mask; and many items of Washington's personal belongings.

According to William L. Boyden, 33°, Librarian of the Supreme Council, 33°, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, S.J., the Masons of the United States played an important part in the preservation of the old Washington homestead at Mount Vernon as a national shrine.

In an article in "The New Age" he describes how Ann Pamela Cunningham, an invalid, suffering from an incurable spinal disease, lead the campaign to save Washington's home from the hands of speculators.

Mrs. Cunningham's mother was taking her from their South Carolina home to Philadelphia for medical treatment.

They were aboard a Potomac steamer nearing the City of Washington when the steamer's bell pealed forth into the moonlight night, paying the tribute that was customary in those days when a steamer passed Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Cunningham's mother, knowing the significance of the tribute, expressed the hope that some good woman of the South would start a movement to save the Washington mansion. It was common knowledge that Col. John A. Washington, its owner at the time, wished to dispose of the property because its maintenance was beyond his means. It was also known that his offers to sell it to either the State or National Governments had been rejected. There were many private offers but these he had refused.

In answer to her mother's wish Ann Cunningham said, "I will do it."

Shortly after she issued an appeal to the women of the South signed with the *nom de plume* "A Southern Matron." It was warmly received and on March 19, 1858, the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union was incorporated to purchase the Washington home for \$200,000 in spite of the fact that speculators had offered as much as \$300,000. Records show that one year previous to the incorporation the Grand Lodge of the State of Virginia had passed a resolution offering to cooperate with "the Southern Matron."

Later records show that Dr. John Dove, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, reported before a meeting that the offer to cooperate had been accepted and that he had sent out a circular letter to every other Grand Lodge in the Union asking them in turn to give their aid. He stated that every Grand Lodge that had met since the sending of the letter had promised support.

It was thus that the Grand Lodges, constituent bodies and individual members added thousands of dollars to the fund to save Mount Vernon for the nation.

The Washington Mansion now is the shrine for many Masonic pilgrimages from all parts of the country. On

February 22d of each year, members of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, journey there to place a wreath on the tomb of their First Worshipful Master.

Washington's Tomb at Mount Vernon is not the one at which the original Masonic funeral services were conducted. His remains were first placed in the old family tomb, nearer the river and farther east, now covered with ivy. Mrs. Washington rested beside him until 1831 when the remains of both were removed to the present tomb.

Washington's funeral services were conducted by the Reverend Thomas Davis, Rector of Christ Church. Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, (Washington's Lodge), and the Reverend James Muir, Chaplain of the Lodge, conducted the Masonic services.

Other Lodges that participated were Brooks Lodge No. 47, of Alexandria, and Federal Lodge No. 1, of Washington, D. C. The funeral was conducted on Wednesday, December 18th, 1799.

V.—WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington Monument is the tallest work of stonemasonry in the world. It is over 555 feet high. Its observation room can be reached by elevator or a flight of 898 steps. Its inner walls contain blocks of marble contributed by numerous foreign countries, states, and societies, with Freemasonry playing a prominent part. Plans for a fitting memorial to George Washington were begun while he was still alive. Nevertheless, the cornerstone of the present monument was not laid until July 4th, 1848. It was completed in 1884.

The cornerstone laying was attended by Masonic ceremonies under the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. On February 21st, 1885, when the monument was formally dedicated, further Masonic ceremonies were performed.

On this second occasion Grand Master Myron M. Parker, of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, displayed many invaluable Washington relics, among them being:

The gavel Washington used at the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol, belonging to Potomac Lodge No. 9.

The Bible of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, on which Washington took his Masonic vows.

The Great Light Washington used as Master of Alexandria Lodge.

The apron made for Washington by Madame Lafayette.

The golden urn made by Paul Revere, containing the lock of Washington's hair presented to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts by Mrs. Washington in 1800.

One of the lesser lights borne at Washington's funeral.

* * * *

George Washington Bronze Equestrian Statue, Washington Circle, Pennsylvania Avenue and K Street. Clark Mills, who modeled and cast the statue, essayed to represent Washington at the Battle of Princeton. President Buchanan Masonically laid the cornerstone of this statue on February 22, 1860.

* * * *

George Washington University was Columbian University until 1904. At the first commencement of Columbian College, as it was known until 1873, two prominent Masons, Henry Clay and General Lafayette, played a part. The university received two large bequests in recent years. One was from the widow of Chauncey Depew, 33°, the second a \$1,000,000 bequest, from the Supreme Council, 33°, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, S.J.

PORTRAITS AND BUSTS

Portraits of George and Martha Washington, full-length, in East Room of White House, by an obscure artist of Stuart's school. They were removed in 1814 to save them from the British.

Portrait of Washington, full-length, by Cedana of Quito, an Ecuadorian artist. In the length-wise corridor of the White House.

Bronze bust of Washington by David d'Angers, also plaster cast by W. J. Hubard, in the Rotunda of Capitol. Hubard's cast is a copy of Jean Antoine Houdon's famous statue now in Richmond, Virginia. Houdon did his work from a life mask of Washington's face. Houdon was also a Mason and a member of the Lodge of the Nine Sisters, Paris.

Portrait of Washington, full-length by John Vanderlyn, ordered by Congress to mark the one-hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth. Located right of the chair, House of Representatives. Nearby is a fresco depicting the surrender of Cornwallis, painted and presented to Congress by Brumidi.

Portrait of Washington, famous work of Gilbert Stuart, bought by Congress in 1876. Hangs near the Rotunda entrance to the Senate Chamber in the Capitol.

Portrait of Washington, a copy by Stuart of the above work. In the State War and Navy Building, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

* * * *

A Masonic portrait of Washington was painted by Miss Hattie Burdette, of Washington, D. C., for exhibition in the office of the George Washington Bicentennial Committee during the celebration of the Bicentennial year.

It depicts Washington wearing the Cassoul apron, the jewel and the regalia which were his personal possessions and are now the heirlooms of his lodge. His hand holds the historic gavel and rests upon the original pedestal of the lodge. Charles H. Callahan, P.G.M., of Virginia, commended the portrait as a faithful representation of the subject.

* * * *

See *Smithsonian Institution* for description of its collection of Washington relics.

See *Library of Congress* for George Washington's Masonic letters.

MASONIC TEMPLES

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THE HOUSE OF THE TEMPLE

THE Supreme Council 33° Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, Mother Council of the World, has as its headquarters the beautiful House of the Temple at the corner of Sixteenth and S Streets, N. W. The cornerstone of this magnificent stone edifice, considered one of the most beautiful fraternal buildings in the world, was laid with Masonic ceremonies on October 18th, 1911. The historic Bible, the candlesticks, silver trowel, and gavel used by George Washington in the Masonic ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Capitol were used on this occasion. Four years afterwards to a day, October 18th, 1915, the House of the Temple was dedicated.

The steps leading up to the great bronze main entrance rise in groups of three, five, seven, and nine—numbers which have a symbolic significance. Carved in the frieze over the entrance is the inscription: "FREEMASONRY BUILDS ITS TEMPLES IN THE HEARTS OF MEN AND AMONG NATIONS."

At each side of the upper flights of steps is a colossal stone Sphinx. The one on the right, with its eyes half closed and its face expressing contemplation and repose, is a symbol of Wisdom. The one on the left, with its eyes wide open, the cheeks and chin expressing determination and activity, is a symbol of Power.

As superstructure and surmounting the Temple Room is

a great peristyle, consisting of thirty-three monolithic columns, thirty-three feet high.

The architecture, decoration, and furniture of the Temple Room will always be remembered by Masons after hearing their symbolic significance explained.

There are exactly thirty-three seats in the Executive Chamber, the most highly decorated room in the Temple. Thirty-three is the maximum limit of Active Members of the Supreme Council; there is no need of a greater number of seats.

The library contains one of the most valuable and extensive collections of literature of Freemasonry in the world. This library of over 100,000 items, the greater part of which are Masonic, had for its foundation the private collection presented by General Albert Pike. The largest collection of Burnsiana in America, consisting of more than 5,000 volumes of various editions of Robert Burns' poems and works related to him, are among the valued possessions of the library. Robert Burns was the first poet laureate of Freemasonry. There is also an excellent collection of the writings of Goethe, who was a Mason.

William L. Boyden, 33°, Librarian of the Supreme Council, has prepared and artistically mounted the interesting exhibits of Masonic relics in the Museum adjacent to the library. Of especial interest is the very complete collection of George Washington Masonic medals and coins. There is also a collection of more than 12,000 different Royal Arch Chapter pennies, presented by Brother A. M. Hanauer of Pittsburgh.

On the middle landing of the grand stairway leading from the great reception room to the Temple Room is a bronze bust of General Albert Pike. Above this bust in the curved stone wall is carved:

*What We Have Done for Ourselves Alone Dies
With Us; What We Have Done for Others and the
World Remains and Is Immortal.*—ALBERT PIKE.

This is the sentiment that our most illustrious Brother, General Pike, would have all Masons take away with them when leaving the House of the Temple.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL

This edifice is described under the Alexandria division of the section devoted to George Washington.

ALEXANDRIA-WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 22

For a complete description and list of relics see the Alexandria division of the section devoted to George Washington. The regular meetings of this lodge take place on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

FREDERICKSBURG LODGE, No. 4

See Fredericksburg, Va., under the section devoted to George Washington. The regular meetings of this lodge take place on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE

President Theodore Roosevelt delivered an address at the laying of the cornerstone of the New Masonic Temple, 13th Street and New York Avenue, N. W., on June 8, 1907.

See Executive Mansion for biography of Roosevelt.

SCOTTISH RITE CATHEDRAL

Located at Third and E Streets, N. W.

ALMAS TEMPLE, A.A.O.N.M.S.

Located at 1315 K Street, N. W.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND BUILDINGS

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All Masonic Cabinet officers are listed in the chronological order of their terms of office.

STATE DEPARTMENT

A portrait of each of the eleven Masonic Secretaries of State is to be seen in the State, War and Navy Building, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

They are:

Edmund Randolph. See *Department of Justice* for Masonic biography.

John Marshall. See *U. S. Supreme Court*.

James Monroe. See *Executive Mansion*.

Henry Clay. See House of Representatives under *National Capitol*.

Edward Livingston.

Louis McLane.

James Buchanan. See *Executive Mansion*.

Lewis Cass. See *Statuary Hall*.

William Jennings Bryan. See Spanish-American War under *War Department*.

Bainbridge Colby.

Frank Billings Kellogg.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Department of Treasury building is located at Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Here may be

viewed the portraits of thirteen Masons who have served as secretary of this department. Alexander Hamilton, first secretary, whose statue stands on the steps of the Treasury, was probably a Mason.

History tells us that President Jackson's notoriously bad temper was responsible for the site of the Treasury building. After endless debating as to the best site for this important department, Jackson's patience was at an end. While walking from the White House to the Capitol he stuck his cane in the ground, probably with one of his colorful oaths, and said, "Build it here!" His impetuous decision stood. See *Executive Mansion* for the Masonic biography of Jackson.

The Masonic Secretaries of Treasury are: Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of Treasury, whose Masonic affiliation is doubted by some Masonic historians; Oliver Wolcott, George W. Campbell, Richard Rush, Louis McLane, George M. Bibb, Thomas Corwin, James Guthrie, Howell Cobb, John A. Dix, Daniel Manning, William G. McAdoo and Andrew W. Mellon.

BUREAU OF PRINTING AND ENGRAVING

This bureau, a subdivision of the Department of Treasury, is located at Fourteenth and B Streets, S. W. Here all Government securities, certificates, stamps, etc., are designed and printed.

Likenesses of the following eminent American Masons are used to designate various denominations of paper money:

Washington	\$ 1	bill
Hamilton	10	"
Jackson	20	"
Franklin	100	"
McKinley	500	"

Stamp collecting Masons should know that the following stamps make an interesting Masonic collection:

Nathan Hale	1½ cent
Franklin	1 "
Harding	1½ "
Washington	2 "
Taft	4 "
Roosevelt	5 "
Garfield	6 "
McKinley	7 "
Monroe	10 "

Old Issues

Jackson, 1890 and earlier.....	3 cent
Martha Washington	4 "
Clay, 1890 issue.....	15 "
Hamilton, 1870 issue.....	30 "
John Marshall, 1849 issue.....	5 dollar

Special Issues

Livingston, Louisiana Purchase issue.....	1 cent
Harding memorial issue.....	2 "
Lindbergh, special airmail issue.....	10 "

The Pulaski, Von Steuben and Yorktown issues are also of interest.

The Bicentennial Issue

On January 1, 1932, 40,000 people stormed the Washington Post Office to purchase the new issue of the George Washington Bicentennial. By night more than 1,000,000 of the new stamps had been purchased at a cost exceeding \$100,000. Fourteen windows of the Post Office were devoted exclusively to the sale of these stamps from 7:30 A. M. until late at night.

There are twelve stamps in this issue. The most interesting one to members of the Craft is the nine-cent pink stamp. It is taken from the Masonic portrait by William Williams in 1794, the property of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22.

A complete list of the stamps in this issue follow:

One-half cent (dark brown)—from the Washington portrait by Charles Wilson Peale.

One cent (green)—from the Houdon bust of Washington.

One and one-half cent (light brown)—another Peale portrait, depicting Washington as a Virginia Colonel.

Two cent (red)—the familiar Gilbert Stuart Athenaem portrait of Washington.

Three cent (purple)—Peale's Valley Forge portrait of Washington.

Four cent (warm brown)—another Peale, known as the Rhinebeck Portrait of Washington.

Five cent (blue)—the New York Historical Society's Portrait of Washington.

Six cent (orange)—a Trumbull portrait of Washington.

Seven cent (black)—another Trumbull.

Eight cent (olive)—drawing of Washington by J. F. Saint-Memin.

Nine cent (pink)—Williams Masonic portrait of Washington.

Ten cent (orange)—from a Gilbert Stuart portrait.

There are also five stamped envelopes in this issue depicting scenes of Mount Vernon.

WAR DEPARTMENT

The War Department occupies the northern part of the State, War and Navy Building at Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue and the Munitions Building on Constitution Avenue.

MASONIC SECRETARIES OF WAR

In the offices of the War Department are to be seen portraits of the following Masons who have headed the department:

Major-General Henry Knox, first Secretary of War, is said to have been a Massachusetts Mason. His affiliations are unknown. General Henry Dearborn was Secretary of War

for eight years. He was raised by St. John's Lodge, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1777.

James Monroe. See *Executive Mansion*.

John H. Eaton, Lewis Cass. See *Statuary Hall*. Joel R. Poinsett, John Bell, James M. Porter, John B. Floyd, Simon Cameron, Edwin M. Stanton, John A. Rawlings, See *Outdoor Statuary*. Alphonso Taft, Russel A. Alger, William Howard Taft, James W. Good.

* * * * *

The following are some of the outstanding Masonic Generals in each of America's wars:

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

General George Washington, Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4 and Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22.

Major-General Joseph Warren, W.M., St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston and Grand Master.

Major-General Nathanael Greene. Affiliation unknown. Wore a Masonic medal around his neck. Medal now in possession of Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.

Major-General Henry Knox. Affiliation unknown.

Major-General John Sullivan, St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, N. H.

Major-General Anthony Wayne. Conceded as a Mason. Affiliation unestablished.

Major-General Lafayette. Made a Mason in France.

Major-General John DeKalb. Conceded as a Mason. Affiliation unknown.

Major-General Friedrich Von Steuben, Trinity Lodge No. 12, New York, N. Y.

Major-General Benedict Arnold, Hiram Lodge No. 1, New Haven, Conn.

Major-General Horatio Gates. Lodge not known. Present at Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, December 28, 1778.

Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, Mass.

Major-General Israel Putnam, Hiram Lodge No. 1, New Haven, Conn.

Major-General Alexander Hamilton. Affiliation conjectural.

Brigadier-General Casimir Pulaski. Made a Mason in a Military Lodge in Georgia during the Revolution.

Brigadier-General John P. G. Muhlenberg, Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia, Penn.

Brigadier-General Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, Fredericksburg, Va.

Brigadier-General Mordecai Gist, Grand Master of South Carolina, 1790-91.

Brigadier-General Daniel Morgan. Lodge not established. Known to have been a Mason.

Brigadier-General Samuel Holden Parsons, Hiram Lodge No. 1, New Haven, Conn.

Brigadier-General Rufus Putnam, American Union (Military) Lodge.

Brigadier-General John Starke, Masters Lodge No. 2, Albany, N. Y.

Brigadier-General David Wooster, Hiram Lodge No. 1, New Haven, Conn.

Brigadier-General Samuel Elbert, Grand Master of Georgia, Solomon Lodge No. 1, Savannah, Georgia. Governor of Georgia.

Brigadier-General Richard Caswell. Grand Master of North Carolina. Governor of North Carolina.

Brigadier-General Jeremiah Mosher, Lodge No. 43, Lancaster, Penn.

Brigadier-General Thomas Nelson, Jr., Lodge No. 9, Yorktown, Va.

MASONS IN BRITISH ARMY DURING REVOLUTION

Charles Lord Cornwallis and many other British officers were Masons. There was a lodge of German officers with the Brunswick troops. A number of British Military Lodges are also on record.

WAR OF 1812

Major-General Andrew Jackson, Past Grand Master of the State of Tennessee, Harmony Lodge No. 1, Nashville, Tenn.

Major-General Henry Dearborn, St. John Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, N. H.
Major-General Morgan Lewis, Grand Master of New York.
Brigadier-General Lewis Cass, Past Grand Master of Michigan, Amity Lodge No. 5, Zanesville, Ohio. Governor of Michigan.
Brigadier-General John Chandler. Lodge not known. Attended a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Maine.
Brigadier-General Green Clay, Lexington Lodge No. 1, Lexington, Ky.
Brigadier-General William Hull, Meridian Lodge, Natick, Mass.
Brigadier-General Winfield Scott, Dinwiddie Lodge No. 23, Va. (now dormant).

MEXICAN WAR

Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, Dinwiddie Lodge No. 23, Virginia (now dormant).
Major-General John Anthony Quitman, a 33rd Degree Mason.
Brigadier-General Thomas L. Hamer, Harmony Lodge No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brigadier-General Joseph Lane, Center Lodge No. 23, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Brigadier-General Sterling Price, Warren Lodge No. 74, Keytesville, Missouri.
Brigadier-General James Shields, Springfield Lodge No. 4, Springfield, Ill.
Brigadier-General William J. Worth. A Mason. Lodge not known.
Brigadier-General Archibald Yell, Grand Master of Tennessee.

CIVIL WAR

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, Southern California Lodge No. 278, Los Angeles.
Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, a 33rd Degree Mason.
Major-General Alfred Pleasanton, Franklin Lodge No. 134, Philadelphia, Pa.
Major-General James B. Steedman, Northern Light Lodge No. 40, Waynesfield, Ohio.
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Charity Lodge No. 190, Norristown, Pa.

Major-General John A. Logan, Benton Lodge No. 64, Benton, Ill.
Major-General Lew Wallace, Montgomery Lodge No. 50, Crawfordville, Ind.
Major-General John A. Rawlings, Miners Lodge No. 273, Galena, Ill.
Major-General George Brinton McClellan, Willamette Lodge No. 2, Portland, Ohio.
Brigadier-General Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Grand Master of Iowa, 1860-63, Iowa City Lodge No. 4, Iowa City, Iowa.

ON THE CONFEDERATE SIDE

General Albert Pike, Western Star Lodge No. 50, Little Rock, Arkansas, Sovereign Grand Commander, A. and A. S. R., S.J., 1859-1891.
Brigadier-General Howell Cobb, 33rd Degree Mason.
Brigadier-General John B. Floyd, St. John's Lodge No. 36, Richmond, Va.
Brigadier-General Nathan Bedford Forrest, Augerona Lodge No. 168, Memphis, Tenn.
Brigadier-General John H. Morgan, Lexington Lodge No. 1, Lexington, Ky.

INDIAN WARS

Major-General Nelson A. Miles, Southern California Lodge No. 278, Los Angeles, Cal.
Kit Carson, Montezuma Lodge No. 1, Santa Fe, N. M.
William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill", Platte Valley Lodge No. 32, Platte Valley, Neb.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Major-General Leonard Wood, Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Major-General William R. Shafter. A Mason. Frequently referred to in Illinois Masonic Veterans' Association proceedings.
Major-General Joseph Wheeler. A Mason and a member of DeMolay Commandery No. 14, Decatur, Alabama.
Brigadier-General Robert H. Hall. 33rd Degree Mason.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Matinecock Lodge No. 806, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Colonel William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lincoln, Neb.

WORLD WAR

General John J. Pershing, 33rd Degree. Member of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lincoln, Neb.

Major-General Amos H. Fries, 33rd Degree, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service during the World War, P. M. of Columbia Lodge No. 3, Washington, D. C., former National President of the Sojourners and Past Potentate of Almas Shrine Temple.

Among the Masonic Major-Generals in the World War were: James G. Harboard, M. M. Patrick, G. E. Leach, B. D. Foulois, George M. Cole, Kenize M. Walker, Frederick W. Coleman, Merritte W. Ireland, 33°, and Robert U. Patterson.

Masonic Brigadier-Generals included: Frank T. Hines, Herbert Bliss, 33°, Sydney Grant and F. S. Cocheu.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE

The cornerstone of the Army War College, foot of 41½ Street, S. W., was laid Masonically with President Roosevelt participating, on February 21, 1903. See *Executive Mansion* for Masonic biography.

The War College, also known as the United States General Staff College, is on the location where four conspirators in the assassination of Lincoln were hanged and buried. Their trial and execution were under the command of Major-General Hancock. See *Hancock, Major-General Winfield S., statue of* for Masonic affiliations.

On the grounds of the War College the statue of *Frederick the Great* was erected after its presentation by Emperor Wilhelm. Frederick the Great was a zealous Mason. In the first year of his reign he established a lodge of twenty-four members, of which he was Master. Frederick the Great

formulated the Grand Constitutions of 1786 for the government of Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. The Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States was the first Supreme Council established and holds these Grand Constitutions as the fundamental law of the Rite.

THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM

The Army Medical Museum, Seventh and B Streets, S. W., contains some 25,000 specimens dealing with the medical side of warfare. Its library is considered the most complete medical collection in the world.

It is appropriate to note here that one of the first Americans to distinguish himself in the medical branch of the service was *Dr. James Craik*, one of General Washington's Masonic intimates. It is said that he was with Washington in every battle he fought, from his first command at the Battle of Great Meadows in 1754 to the capture of Yorktown. He gave the last medical attention to the dying Braddock at Monongahela and performed the same offices for General Hugh Mercer, a Mason, at Princeton. At Brandywine he dressed the wounds of Lafayette and when the days of conflict were long past he was still at the side of Washington as the great leader passed out of this life.

He also attended the last moments of Martha Washington and her son, John Custis.

His remains rest in the graveyard of the Old Presbyterian Meeting House. See *Old Presbyterian Meeting House* for further Masonic associations.

Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon-General during the World War is a 33° Mason. Present Surgeon-General R. U. Patterson is also an enthusiastic Mason.

SOLDIERS' HOME

Soldiers' Home is four miles directly north of the Capitol in the center of a wooded park. In the chapel of the national

military cemetery in the rear of the Home are interred the bodies of General and Mrs. John A. Logan.

See *Logan, General John A., Statue of* for Masonic affiliations.

There is a bronze statue of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice Building is located at the corner of Vermont Avenue and K Street. The Attorney-General is head of this department.

Here can be viewed portraits of the twelve Masons who have served as Attorneys-General.

Edmund Randolph, first Attorney-General, was an eminent Mason of the Revolutionary days. He also served as Secretary of War and Governor of Virginia. He was Grand Master of Masons in Virginia 1786-88 and in this capacity signed the charter of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, of which Washington was the first Master.

The other Masonic Attorneys-General were: Caesar A. Rodney, William Pinckney, Richard Rush, William Wirt, Felix Grundy, John J. Crittenden, Edwin M. Stanton, Edward Bates, Alphonso Taft, William H. Moody and Harry M. Daugherty.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Post Office Department Building is located on Pennsylvania Avenue between 11th and 12th Streets. One of the early organizers of the American postal system was Benjamin Franklin. See *Declaration of Independence, Masonic Signers*, for Masonic biography.

See *Bureau of Printing and Engraving* for list of Masonic postage stamps.

The Masonic Postmasters-General, whose portraits can be viewed in the offices of the department are: Joseph Haber-

sham, Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., William T. Barry, Amos Kendall, Charles Wickliffe, Jacob Collamer, James Campbell, Aaron V. Brown, Alexander W. Randall, Thomas L. James, John Wanamaker, Charles Emory Smith, Will H. Hays, Hubert Work and Harry Stewart New.

* * * * *

John Wanamaker was made a Mason "at sight" by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on March 30, 1898. He was a member of Friendship Lodge No. 400, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, and later Master of this Lodge. His other Masonic affiliations were: Abington Chapter No. 245, Royal Arch Masons, Jenkintown, Pa., Mary Commandery No. 36, Philadelphia. He received his Scottish Rite degrees from Philadelphia Lodge of Perfection, DeJoinville Council Princes of Jerusalem, Philadelphia; Kilwinning Chapter of Rose Croix, Philadelphia, and Philadelphia Consistory. He received the 33° on September 16, 1913.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Portraits of the following Masons, who have served as Secretaries of the Navy, can be seen in the Navy Building, Seventeenth and B Streets: Paul Hamilton, David Henshaw, John Y. Mason, Richard W. Thompson, Benjamin Franklin Tracy, William H. Moody, Victor Howard Metcalf and Edwin Denby. Joseph Hewes, a Mason, was the first de facto Secretary of Navy.

A compilation of naval heroes who were Masons by G. A. C. Heslep shows the important part the Fraternity has played in this branch of the country's service. It was published in "The New Age" in 1925. Much of the following information was gathered from this source:

NAVY DAY

October 27th, designated as Navy Day, is also the anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt, Masonic President, who

served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President McKinley. His son, Theodore, Jr., a member of Matinecock Lodge, Oyster Bay, held the same Navy post under the Harding administration.

EARLY OFFICERS

Congress on December 22nd, 1775, appointed the first five captains of the Navy. The first of these was Ezekial Hopkins, created captain with the rank of Commander-in-Chief equal to Washington's. He was a brother of Stephen Hopkins, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and according to the traditions of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, he was a Mason. Third of these first five captains was Abraham Whipple, of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Rhode Island.

Among the lieutenants appointed at the time was the now famous John Paul Jones. (See *Jones, John Paul, statue of*, for biographical note.) Masons who distinguished themselves under his command included the Nicholson brothers and Leurens Brooke, of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, Virginia, surgeon on the "Bon Homme Richard" and the "Ranger."

All of the Nicholson brothers later became captains. Samuel Nicholson was a member of Queenstown Lodge No. 17, of Maryland. John Nicholson was a member of Lodge No. 16, of Baltimore. James Nicholson, who headed the list of sea captains issued by Congress on October 10, 1776, being in charge of the "Virginia," 28 guns, is thought to have become a Mason in "Ancient" Lodge No. 7, at Chestertown.

The first American flag displayed on the Thames at London after the peace of 1783 was on board the ship "William Penn," commanded by Captain James Josiah, of Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia.

Samuel Tucker, commissioned a Captain of the Navy on

March 15, 1777, was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge, Boston, on January 30, 1779.

WAR OF 1812

Joshua Barney entered the Continental Navy at the age of 16, in 1775, and rose to Lieutenant and Captain. During the War of 1812 he was defeated in Chesapeake Bay by a larger fleet and thereupon landed his forces and made a gallant defence of the City of Washington. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Bladensburg. The bullet that caused his wound is preserved by the Navy Department. Barney is recorded as a Mason of Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia, May 17, 1777.

The records of the Grand Lodge of New York indicates that Captain James Lawrence of "Don't give up the ship" fame, was a member of the Fraternity.

Other Masonic naval heroes of the War of 1812 included: Stephen Decatur, St. John's Lodge No. 1, Newport, Rhode Island; Captain Isaac Chauncey, of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, New York City; Captain John Downes, of Rising Star Lodge, Stoughton, Massachusetts; and Commodore Lawrence Kearney, of Columbian Lodge, Boston. Commodore Kearney was active also in the campaign to exterminate piracy and began the negotiations that later resulted in a commercial treaty with China.

MASONIC PIONEERS

Henry Eckford, builder of the "Ohio," and outstanding among the early American naval constructors, was a member of Fortitude Lodge No. 84 (now No. 19), of Brooklyn, New York.

Thomas Boyle, noted privateer, was a member of Washington Lodge No. 3, of Baltimore.

The Rev. John Ireland, first Chaplain commissioned in the United States Navy, appointed August 16, 1816, was a member of Fortitude Lodge No. 19, Brooklyn, New York.

The first Engineer-in-Chief appointed in the Navy, October 3, 1844, was Charles H. Haswell, a Past Master of Hiram Lodge No. 10, Washington, D. C.

MEXICAN WAR

Rear Admiral John D. Sloat, who was buried with Masonic rites in Greenwood Cemetery, Long Island, by St. Nicholas and Tompkins Lodges, saved the State of California for the United States. As flag officer of the Pacific fleet he placed the American flag on the Customs House and took possession of California on July 7, 1846, just a few hours before the British officer arrived to claim the territory for England in payment of Mexico's debt.

CIVIL WAR

The outstanding naval hero of the Civil War was Admiral David Glascoe Farragut. See *Farragut, Admiral David Glascoe, Statue of*, for Masonic affiliations.

John Mills Browne, who was surgeon on board the "Kearsarge" in its engagement with the "Alabama" off the coast of England, and rose to the rank of Surgeon-General, was Past Master of the Grand Lodge of California, a 33° Mason and one time Treasurer-General of Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction. He is buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry H. Gorringe, of Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137, Brooklyn, brought the famous Egyptian obelisk to America.

Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy under President Hayes, was a member of Terre Haute Lodge No. 19, of Indiana, and one of the founders of the Masonic Veterans' Association.

Benjamin Franklin Tracy, Secretary of Navy under President Harrison, was a member of Friendship Lodge No. 153, Owego, New York.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, hero of Santiago, was a member of Benjamin B. French Lodge No. 15, Washington, D. C., and up to that time was the first man to be made a Mason at sight in the District of Columbia. He received his 33° on October 10, 1907.

MASONIC EXPLORERS

Masonic membership among naval explorers is extremely notable. Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, Navy surgeon, made a peace-time sacrifice of his life through the hardships of an Arctic expedition under his supervision to search for Sir John Franklin in 1857. He received his degrees from Lodge No. 134, Philadelphia, and Kane Lodge No. 454, New York City, was named in his honor.

The burial place of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, is marked by a beautiful Masonic memorial in the Arlington National Cemetery. The memorial consists of a granite sphere supported by four bronze feet upon a granite base. It is surmounted by the Masonic pentalfa, signifying the five points of fellowship. Admiral Peary's widow planned the memorial and the National Geographic Society financed its erection. Peary was a member of Kane Lodge, New York City.

Rear Admiral George Wallace Melville, sailed under Lieutenant DeLong on the "Jeanette" to discover a north-east passage across the polar sea. The "Jeanette" and many of her crew were lost. Melville gathered the survivors and directed their safe return. He was a member of St. Albans Lodge No. 56, Brooklyn.

Captain Donald B. MacMillan, noted polar explorer, was made an honorary member of Kane Lodge.

Rear Admiral George W. Baird, 33°, of Washington, D. C., saw service in the Civil War and superintended the construction of the "Albatross," deep sea exploring vessel,

on which he served for many years during her expeditions. He was a Past Master of Hope Lodge, Washington, D. C., and Past Grand Master of the District of Columbia.

It has been said that when Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, member of Kane Lodge, New York City, announced plans for his Antarctic Expedition in 1929 he received some six thousand applications for places in his crew. Of these he selected eighty-two applicants, sixty of whom were brother Masons. No one knew of or inquired as to their Masonic affiliations until the company was finally assembled. En route to the Antarctic the expedition stopped at Wellington City, New Zealand, where Lodge Renown presented the company with three gavels to be used at meetings in the frozen wastelands.

WORLD WAR

Among the Masonic Naval officers of high rank who served in the World War was Admiral R. E. Coontz, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, recipient of the 33°, and Past Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington. He also served as National President of the Sojourners.

Others were Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, Rear Admiral L. E. Gregory, 33°, Rear Admiral Reynold T. Hall, 33°, and Rear Admiral N. J. Blackwood.

Among the Marine Corps officers of higher rank who served in the World War were Major-Generals John A. Le Jeune and Smedley D. Butler, and Brigadier-Generals Hugh Mathews and Randolph C. Berkeley.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

The Department of Interior is located at 18th, 19th, E. and F Streets.

There are portraits here of the nine Masons who have served as secretary of this department. They are: Jacob

Thompson, Caleb B. Smith, Columbus Delano, Zachariah Chandler, Samuel J. Kirkwood, Henry M. Teller, Cornelius N. Bliss, Ethan Allen Hitchcock and Hubert Work.

* * * * *

Columbus Delano, of Ohio, who served as Secretary of Interior under President Grant was Junior Deacon of Mount Zion Lodge No. 9, Mount Vernon, Ohio. He seconded the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency at the Republican National Convention of 1860. See *Lincoln Memorial*.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Located on the Mall between 12th and 14th Streets. In the offices of the department are portraits of the following Masonic Secretaries of Agriculture: James Wilson, Edwin T. Meredith, Henry C. Wallace, William M. Jardine and Arthur M. Hyde.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Two Masons have served as Secretaries of Labor: James J. Davis and William N. Doak.

OUTDOOR STATUARY, PARKS AND SQUARES

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LAFAYETTE SQUARE

HERE is an interesting anecdote connected with the naming of the beautiful plaza in front of the White House. Many years after Washington's death it was decided to beautify this plaza, which had been more or less of a pasture for many years. In spite of the fact that Washington had at one time suggested that the name of Lafayette be given to this square, it had never been officially designated as such. The friends and admirers of Andrew Jackson wished to have this square named "Jackson Square," while there were many others of influence in the national capital

who desired to call the plaza "Lafayette Square," as Washington had suggested. Finally, a compromise was made satisfactory to the followers of both Masonic leaders, Lafayette and Jackson: the square was officially designated as Lafayette Square and authority was given to place in the center of this square a statue in honor of Andrew Jackson. Since that time there have been four other statues added to the plaza, two of them commemorating two other distinguished Masons, Lafayette and Von Steuben.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

Congress erected in the southeast corner of the Square the Lafayette Memorial, which comprises a heroic bronze figure of the Revolutionary general being presented with a sword by America. At his side are figures of Rochambeau, Dupontail, D'Estaing, and DeGrasse. The memorial was modeled by Falquiere and Mercie.

The Lafayette Room in Washington's Mansion at *Mount Vernon* is so named because it was occupied by General Lafayette during visits there. Among the Lafayette relics to be seen at Mount Vernon is a musket he brought from France. It is now in the relic room.

The chair in which Lafayette sat upon the day of his death is in the *Smithsonian Institution*, which also has on exhibition bronze cannons he brought to America.

General Lafayette is represented in the "Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown," one of the four *Trumbull paintings* in the Rotunda of the Capitol. There is a marble bust of Lafayette by David D'Angers in the Rotunda of the Capitol. At the left of the chair, House of Representatives, there is a portrait of Lafayette, presented to Congress in 1824 by its painter, Ary Sheffer.

General Lafayette was a Mason before he came to America. His original lodge is unknown. It is known that he was made a Royal Arch Mason in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, New York City, in 1824, and that he became a Knight

Templar the same year in Columbian Commandery No. 4, New York City, or Morton Commandery No. 4, of New York City. Both Commanderies claim the honor.

He received his Scottish Rite degrees in New York City. He was made Honorary Member of many Lodges and Grand Lodges during 1824 and 1825.

ANDREW JACKSON

In the center of the Square stands the imposing equestrian statue of Jackson. It was the first successful large bronze casting made in America. Clark Mills, who designed it, cast it himself at Bladensburg, melting down cannons captured by Jackson. The statue was erected in 1853 and unveiled on the thirty-eighth anniversary of Jackson's victory at New Orleans.

See *Executive Mansion* for Masonic biography.

BARON FRIEDRICH VON STEUBEN

Von Steuben's services to America in the Revolution are commemorated by a statue in the northwest corner of the Square. The statue is the work of Albert Jaegers.

He was a member of Trinity Lodge No. 10, New York, and an Honorary Member of Holland Lodge No. 8, also of New York.

* * * * *

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Statue by James Earl Fraser on the south steps of the Treasury Building.

Hamilton, who served as first Secretary of the Treasury, was most likely a Mason.

MAJOR GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE

An equestrian bronze statue of General Greene stands in Stanton Square, half a mile northeast from Maryland Avenue. It is the work of H. K. Brown.

So outstanding were General Greene's services as a Revo-

lutionary officer through the Southern campaigns, particularly at Eutaw Spring, that his skill has been rated only below that of Washington's.

He presided over the court that sentenced Major Andre to death.

General Greene is believed to have been made a Mason in one of the ten military lodges of the Continental Army. The Grand Lodge of Rhode Island has among its treasures the Masonic jewel presented to Greene by Lafayette.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD

The Garfield Statue, Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues, was erected by President Garfield's comrades of the Army of the Cumberland in 1887, six years after his assassination. It was designed by J. Q. A. Ward.

See *Executive Mansion* for Masonic biography.

JOHN MARSHALL

The statue of Chief Justice John Marshall on the Terrace, west side of the Capitol, is the work of W. W. Story. It was made in Italy and presented to the Government by members of the Bar in 1884.

Opposite the head of the western staircase, leading to the galleries of the House of Representatives, is a full-length portrait of Chief Justice Marshall painted by R. N. Brooke in 1880. The portrait of Marshall in the Supreme Court Chamber was painted by Rembrandt Peale. It was the gift of the New York Bar to Justice Chase, who bequeathed it to the Supreme Court.

Original lodge is unknown. He was a member of Richmond Lodge No. 10, Richmond, Virginia, in 1793, and was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia from 1793 to 1795. He was a member of Richmond Chapter No. 3, Richmond, Virginia, Royal Arch Masons, and in 1822 was named on a committee to organize a General Grand Lodge of the United States. Such organization was never accomplished.

BOTANICAL GARDEN

The Botanical Garden, bordering Pennsylvania Avenue from First to Third Streets, was founded in 1819. Auguste Bartholdi, creator of the Statue of Liberty, also executed the illuminated fountain that stands in the center of the garden grounds. Bartholdi was a Mason and a member of Lodge Alsace-Lorraine, Paris.

Luther Burbank, the foremost botanist America has produced, was a 33° Mason. He was a member of Santa Rosa Lodge No. 57, California.

The Botanical Garden was founded by William R. Smith, who was for many years its Director. He presented the House of the Temple with his collection of works on Robert Burns. See *House of the Temple*.

JOHN PAUL JONES

The statuary memorial of John Paul Jones, naval hero of the American Revolution, in Potomac Park, foot of 17th Street, was the work of C. H. Niehaus.

Received degrees from St. Bernard's Lodge No. 122, Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, his native land. Later he was affiliated with the Lodge of the Nine Sisters, Paris. See *Navy Department*.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL

The Arlington Memorial Bridge connects the Lincoln Memorial with Arlington Cemetery. The Lincoln Memorial is a monument in the form of a temple, designed by Henry Bacon. It contains an impressive statue of the martyred President by Daniel French.

While Abraham Lincoln was not a Mason, one instance of the part Freemasonry played in his career is worth noting here. Maurice F. Lyons, 32°, K. C. C. H., in an article in "The New Age" alludes to the Great Emancipator as "The Mason without an Apron," and describes how brothers of the Craft played an important part in sending Lincoln to the Presidency.

It was Columbus Delano, Junior Deacon of Mount Zion Lodge No. 9, Mount Vernon, Ohio, who seconded Lincoln's nomination for President at the Republican National Convention in Chicago on May 18, 1860.

Caleb B. Smith then arose and seconded the nomination on behalf of Indiana. Smith had been Master of Warren Lodge, Connersville, Indiana, and was later to be Grand Master of the state.

William M. Stone, later to be Governor of Iowa, joined in the seconding. He was Past Master of Oriental Lodge No. 61, Knoxville, Iowa, and had been its first Senior Warden.

It was Brother Smith who received the honor of the chair for the third ballot and it was she who had the honor of announcing to the assemblage that the Republican Party had nominated Abraham Lincoln.

A bust of Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum, the well-known sculptor, stands in the Rotunda of the Capitol. Borglum is a Mason.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Bronze equestrian statue, Washington Circle, Pennsylvania Avenue and K Street. See *Executive Mansion* for Masonic biography and complete list of Washington statues, paintings, and relics.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

See *Executive Mansion* for Masonic associations.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT

Equestrian statue, located in Scott Circle, 16th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.

This memorial to the outstanding figure in the Mexican War was modeled by H. K. Brown and cast in Philadelphia from cannon captured in Mexico. The pedestal consists of five huge blocks from the Cape Ann quarries, said to be the largest ever quarried in the United States.

Lieutenant-General Scott was a member of Dinwiddie Lodge No. 23, Virginia (now dormant).

ADMIRAL DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT

Statue in Farragut Square, 17th, I, and K Streets, designed by Vinnie Ream. It was cast from the propellor of the Admiral's flagship, "Hartford."

Farragut was buried Masonically by a lodge at Portsmouth, N. H., a lambskin apron resting on top of his casket.

GENERAL GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN

There is a statue of Major-General George B. McClellan at Connecticut Avenue and 18th Street, the work of Frederick MacMonnies.

According to the minutes of Willamette Lodge No. 2, Portland, Oregon, George B. McClellan, then a Captain of the United States Army, was initiated, passed, and raised on December 9, 1853, under a special dispensation by Grand Master John Elliott.

See *Cosmos Club*.

Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the construction of the bronze memorial described above. It was unveiled in 1906.

JOHN WITHERSPOON

John Witherspoon, only clergyman to sign the Declaration of Independence, is the subject of a statue that stands on the corner of Connecticut Avenue and M Street, the work of William Cooper.

He mentions visits to Masonic meetings in his diary. There are no other records of his Masonic affiliation.

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN

A bronze equestrian statue by Franklin Simmons in Iowa Circle, at Vermont and Rhode Island Avenues. See *Soldiers' Home* for burial place of.

Major-General Logan, soldier and statesman, was a mem-

ber of Benton Lodge No. 64, Benton, Illinois; Washington Chapter No. 3, Chicago; Chevalier Bayard Commandery No. 52, Chicago. General Logan was also a 33° Mason.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CASIMIR PULASKI

In the park to the right of Pennsylvania Avenue at 13th Street stands the equestrian statue of General Pulaski, by Kazimierz Chodzinski.

There is a bust of Pulaski by H. D. M. Mochowski in the east lobby of the Gallery Floor of the Senate.

Count Pulaski was Commander-in-Chief of the Polish patriots, who enlisted their services under General Washington during the Revolution. He died for the cause of American independence at Savannah, after having distinguished himself at Brandywine, Germantown, and Charleston.

General Pulaski was made a Mason in a Military Lodge in Georgia shortly before his death.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

On Pennsylvania Avenue and 10th Street, N. W., is a statue of Benjamin Franklin, represented as Minister to the Court of France. Stilson Hutchins, editor and writer, presented it to the City of Washington in 1889. See *Declaration of Independence* for Masonic biography.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN A. RAWLINGS

Bronze statue in the park space near Pennsylvania Avenue and 9th Street, N. W. Designed by J. Bailey and cast from the bronze of cannon captured from the Confederate forces. Friends of Rawlings erected the memorial in 1874.

Rawlings distinguished himself as General Grant's Chief of Staff. When Grant became President he appointed Rawlings his Secretary of War.

Member of Miners Masonic Lodge No. 273, Galena, Illinois.

MAJOR-GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK

Bronze equestrian statue by Henry J. Ellicott erected in 1896 at Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street. The unveiling of the memorial was accompanied by a rally of the Second Army Corps.

It has been established that Hancock, hero of the Mexican and Civil Wars, was made a Master Mason in Charity Lodge No. 90, Norristown, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1860.

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE

Statue by G. Trentanove, located at the intersection of Indiana Avenue and Third Street. Erected by the Supreme Council, 33°, and presented to the Government. The statue, which was unveiled in 1901, represents General Pike with book in hand, standing in a characteristic pose. Reclining at the granite base of the memorial is the Goddess of Masonry, holding aloft the banner of the Scottish rite.

The library of the Scottish Rite Temple, now containing 100,000 volumes, and one of the largest of its kind in the world, consists basically of General Pike's private Masonic collection, which he bequeathed to the order. See *Scottish Rite Temple*.

Albert Pike, author, poet, soldier, orator, jurist, philosopher, and Masonic leader, has often been referred to as the greatest American Mason.

He received his degrees from Western Star Lodge, Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1850 and became Master of Magnolia Lodge No. 60, the following year. He became a Knight Templar in 1853 and received his Scottish Rite Degrees in 1858.

In 1859 he was elected Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33°, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

When the Provincial Grand Lodge Royal Order of Scotland for the United States was instituted in 1877, General Pike was named the first Provincial Grand Master.

The following Masonic Jurisdictions elected him Honorary Member of their Supreme Councils: Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Brazil, Egypt, Tunis, Peru, Canada, Colon, and Nueva Granada. He was also Honorary Grand Master and Grand Commander of the Supreme Councils of Brazil, Tunis, and Egypt.

Becoming Sovereign Grand Commander in 1859, General Pike continued in that office until the time of his death, thirty-two years later.

General Pike was considered a world-wide Masonic authority, particularly on matters pertaining to the Scottish Rite, which he developed to such an extent that the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction became the most outstanding in the Order.

His Masonic writings are monumental. He was the compiler of "Morals and Dogma" and "Statutes and Regulations, Institutes, Laws and Grand Contributions of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite."

General Pike received his Royal Arch Degrees from Union Chapter No. 2, and served as Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Arkansas for two years. He was first Eminent Commander of Hugh dePayens Commandery, Knights Templar, and until his death was the only Honorary Member of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Arkansas.

In Little Rock, Arkansas, where General Pike established the Scottish Rite bodies, his memory is perpetuated by the Albert Pike Consistory, considered one of the finest Scottish Rite cathedrals in the country.

General Pike is the only Confederate officer to whom Congress has devoted space for a memorial statue (the memorial described at the beginning of this topic).

During the Civil War the home of General Pike and the

nucleus of his library were saved from destruction by a Northern General, General Thomas Hart Benton, Jr., also a prominent Mason, and Grand Master of Iowa at the time.

General Pike was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington.

GENERAL PHILIP H. SHERIDAN STATUE

Sheridan Circle, Massachusetts Avenue and R Street. This imposing equestrian statue is the work of *Gutzon Borglum*, noted sculptor, creator of the Stone Mountain Memorial. Sheridan was not a Mason.

Borglum is a Past Master of Howard Lodge No. 35, New York City. Among his works to be seen in Washington is the bust of Abraham Lincoln in the Rotunda of the Capitol and the representation of Zebulon Baird Vance in Statuary Hall.

ROCK CREEK PARK

Rock Creek Park was the scene of Robert Fulton's early experiments with models of his "Clermont," the first steamboat. See *Statuary Hall*.

JAMES BUCHANAN

Bronze statue in the southeast corner of Meridian Park, just off the corner of 15th and Florida Avenue, unveiled June 26, 1930.

The cost of this memorial, \$100,000 was provided for in the will of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, niece of President Buchanan, who was mistress of the White House during his administration.

See *Executive Mansion* for Masonic biography of James Buchanan.

PLACES OF INTEREST Museums, Historic Buildings, Etc.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

THE Smithsonian Institution, founded under the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, in 1846, was established for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." It is under Government control. The President of the United States, the Vice President, the Chief Justice and the Cabinet are members *ex officio*. Its cornerstone was laid Masonically by President Polk on May 1, 1847.

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It is beyond the scope of this guide to offer a complete list of the Masons, whose contributions to the arts and sciences are honored at the vast Smithsonian Institution. The following are noted as outstanding examples:

Probably the most popular item in the Institution in this air-minded age is the "Spirit of St. Louis," now famous plane in which *Col. Charles A. Lindbergh*, a Master Mason of Keystone Lodge No. 243, St. Louis, made his sensational flight from New York to Paris.

* * * * *

In the North Hall, devoted to American History is Benjamin Franklin's own hand printing press. See *Declaration of Independence, Masonic Signers of*, for biographical note

and Masonic affiliations. The following is from an inscription on a plate attached to the press:

Dr. Franklin's remarks relative to this press when he came to England in the year of 1768. The Doctor at the time visited the printing office of Mr. Watts, of Wild Street, Lincoln-Inn-Fields and going up to this particular press . . . thus addressed the men who were working at it:

"Come, my friends, we will drink together. It is now forty years since I worked like you, at this press, as a journeyman printer."

The Doctor then sent out for a gallon of porter and he drank with them—

"Success to printing!"

* * * * *

Collection of Washington Relics. In the National Museum of the Institution there is an extensive collection of uniforms, household belongings and military equipment of President Washington, among them the uniform he wore when he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief at Annapolis and a set of china presented to Mrs. Washington by General Lafayette.

This collection was augmented by the purchase of the G. W. Lewis collection of Washington relics by Congress for \$12,000 in 1878.

* * * * *

Other items of Masonic interest include:

Sam Houston's rifle.

Andrew Jackson's pistol case and the uniform and sword he wore at the Battle of New Orleans.

Hair of fourteen Presidents from Washington to Pierce. (For Masonic Presidents see *Executive Mansion*).

Model of earliest steamboat of *Robert Fulton*.

Button found near Natural Bridge, Va., bearing the words: "Long live the President, G. W."

General Pershing's headquarters operations map in use on November 11, 1918.

Statue of Washington.

Admiral Peary's polar trophies.

Rejected models of the Washington Monument.

Relics of *Elisha Kent Kane's* arctic expedition.

The sabres and uniform of *Major-General Leonard Wood*.

The Masonic apron and 33° jewel of *Admiral Schley*.

The cane presented to Washington by *Benjamin Franklin*.

The armchair made by *Franklin* and presented to Jefferson, who later gave it to Madison.

The chair in which *Lafayette* sat on the day of his death and the bronze cannons he brought to this country.

A special section is devoted to the gowns of each President's wife, including the Masonic Presidents. They show the changes in feminine attire from the Colonial days to the present time.

The Roosevelt East African Collection is also in the National Museum.

Consult Index for Masonic Biographies.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION BUILDING

The fact that the cornerstone of this building, located at 16th and M Streets, was Masonically laid is of especial interest because the Freemasons of this country have always fought strenuously for the improvement and development of public education. The Fraternity has been particularly interested in the establishment of a national department of education.

THE NATIONAL CATHEDRAL

The National Cathedral is the most general designation of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, now in course of construction, at Mount St. Alban. It is the burial place of

President Wilson and is rated with the famous cathedrals of the Old World for beauty and size.

* * * * *

In 1929 the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, D.D., 32°, Bishop of Washington, dedicated a stone at the cathedral as a step toward the establishment of a "Masonic Corner." The stone was presented by Potomac Lodge No. 5, of Georgetown, D. C., on the 140th Anniversary of its founding.

In the ceremonies, Bishop Freeman used the gavel President Washington wielded at the Masonic cornerstone laying of the National Capitol. See *National Capitol*. It has been pointed out that the Cathedral was erected in the manner of the operative masons of centuries ago. No iron or steel framework was used. It was constructed entirely of stone, cement and brick. The establishment of a "Masonic Corner" at the Cathedral was considered a link between operative and speculative Masonry.

CHRIST CHURCH

The adjoining churchyard of Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal) on G Street, S. E., between Sixth and Seventh Streets, often called the Congressional Burial Ground, is the final resting place of many distinguished Masons.

Prominent among them is *William Pinckney* who was affiliated with Amanda Lodge, Annapolis, Maryland. After the Revolution General Washington sent him to England to execute under Jay's Treaty claims of damage to private merchants.

Owen Thomas Edgar, 98 years old, last surviving veteran of the Mexican War, was interred here in 1929. Members of Lafayette Lodge No. 19 conducted Masonic services.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART

The Corcoran Gallery of Art, 17th Street and New York Avenue, was the gift of William Wilson Corcoran, a member of Potomac Lodge No. 5, of Washington.

Among the items of Masonic interest to be seen here are:

PAINTINGS

President James Buchanan, Henry Clay, Benjamin Franklin, President Andrew Jackson, President Andrew Johnson, Chief Justice John Marshall, President James Munroe, President James K. Polk, President and Mrs. Washington, Washington's Headquarters on the Hudson.

ELECTROTYPES

Frederick the Great.

BRONZES

Bust of Washington.

MARBLES

Bust of Vice President John C. Breckenridge, bust of Henry Clay.

Consult Index for Masonic Biographies.

UNION STATION

The Union Station, erected at a cost of \$18,000,000, is a veritable portal to the City of Washington. All railroad trains arrive and depart here.

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Of special interest to the Masonic visitor is the fact that the first stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was laid with Masonic ceremonies on July 4, 1828, in the City of Baltimore by the Grand Lodge of Maryland. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, although a Catholic, participated in the event, which has since been looked back to as a notable example of tolerance. The Grand Chaplain paid tribute to Carroll, who responded by saying that he considered the event the second most important in his life, second only to the signing of the Declaration.

"If second even to that," he added.

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The cornerstone of the office building of the Southern Railway Company in Washington was laid with Masonic

ceremonies in 1929. Among the items placed in the stone was a roster of the Masons in the employ of the railroad, numbering about 10,000.

The trowel used was the one with which President Washington laid the cornerstone of the National Capitol. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia officiated.

JACKSON HALL

The cornerstone of historic Jackson Hall, 339-41 Pennsylvania Avenue, was laid with Masonic ceremonies in 1845. The structure was erected as a monument to President Andrew Jackson, first President to be a Grand Master of Masons.

See *Jackson, Andrew, statue of, also Executive Mansion*.
The cornerstone inscription reads:

Founded July 4, 1845
A Monument to Andrew Jackson
In the Propagation of His Principles
Stat Immobile Saxim Capitoli

Jackson Hall might well be known as the birthplace of the Congressional Record. It was the owners of the Daily Globe, who erected the building. They later published there the Congressional Globe, which in 1873 became the government publication, known at the present time as the Congressional Record.

COSMOS CLUB

The Cosmos Club, Madison Place and H Street, N. W. occupies the old residence of President Madison, used by General McClellan as headquarters during the Civil War. See *McClellan, General George Brinton, statue of* for Masonic biography.

JOHN WANAMAKER RESIDENCE

No. 1731 I Street, N.W., was the home of John Wanamaker, American merchant prince, when he was Postmaster General.

See *Post Office Department* for his Masonic biography.

DECATUR HOUSE

Decatur House, the home of Commander Stephen Decatur, stands on the S. W. corner of Jackson Place, N. W. and H. Street. After Decatur's death it was occupied by many notable figures among them Henry Clay (See Masonic biography) and President Martin Van Buren. While Van Buren was Vice-President he cut a special window in the south wall so that he could communicate by signals with *Andrew Jackson* in the White House. See *Executive Mansion* for Masonic biography.

Commander Decatur died at the hand of Commodore Barron in a duel fought at the famous duelling grounds of Bladensburg. See *Bladensburg*.

Decatur was initiated in St. John's Lodge No. 1, Newport, R. I.

OUTLYING SECTIONS

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ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ALL items of Masonic interest located at Alexandria are listed and described under the section devoted to George Washington.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

Arlington Mansion, family home of Martha Custis until she became Mrs. George Washington and went to live at Mount Vernon. Later became the home of Robert E. Lee, who lost control of it when he "went with his state."

The Government ordered a sale of the estate for non-payment of taxes, bought it for \$23,000 and established the *Arlington Military Cemetery* there in 1864. When George Washington Custis Lee inherited the estate his right to its title was maintained by the Supreme Court but he shortly after returned the property to the Government for a payment of \$150,000.

Among the prominent Masons buried in the Arlington Military Cemetery are:

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, who was a 32° Mason, of Washington.

Major-General Leonard Wood, who was a member of Englewood Commandery, Chicago, and a 32° Mason of Brooklyn, N. Y.

President William Howard Taft, Kilwinning Lodge No. 356, Ohio.

Rear Admiral George W. Baird, 33°, Past Grand Master of the District of Columbia.

Surgeon-General of the Navy, John Mills Browne, 33°, Past Grand Master of California.

William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State in the cabinet of Woodrow Wilson. He was a member of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Nebraska.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole. He was a member of Kane Lodge, New York City.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley. He was a member of Benjamin B. French Lodge No. 15, Washington, D. C., and received the 33°.

The Roosevelt Rough Riders Monument marks the burial place of members of President Roosevelt's Spanish-American War volunteers. See *Executive Mansion*.

BLADENSBURG, MD.

Bladensburg is a Maryland village, seven miles northeast of Washington.

It was at Bladensburg that Clark Mills cast the equestrian statue of *Andrew Jackson* that stands in the center of Lafayette Square. This was the first large bronze casting made in America. Cannons captured by Jackson furnished the metal.

See *Executive Mansion* for Masonic biography.

In the duelling ground of Bladensburg, located in the ravine where *Commodore Barney* made his famous stand during the War of 1812, *Henry Clay* fought there the duel that resulted in his death.

It was also in a duel fought here on March 20, 1820, that *Commodore Stephen Decatur* was fatally wounded by *Commodore James Barron*. See *Decatur, Stephen*, home of for Masonic biography.

Joshua Barney, was a member of Lodge No. 3, Philadel-

phia. In addition to his services in the War of 1812 he also distinguished himself in the Revolutionary War. See *Navy Department*.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

All items of Masonic interest at Fredericksburg are listed and described under the section devoted to George Washington.

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Old Tudor Place, completed late in the 18th Century, still stands in Georgetown. George Washington often visited the old structure. Among its early occupants was Francis Loundes, a tobacco merchant, who helped to establish Georgetown as a trading center. In 1805 he sold it to Thomas Peter, husband of Martha Parke Curtis, a granddaughter of Martha Washington.

Washington's headquarters as a surveyor were also located at Georgetown.

GREAT FALLS, VA.

Great Falls, Va., is located sixteen miles above the City of Washington. It is here that the Potomac rages and foams through rocky gorges. George Washington in his youth helped to survey the old canal around the falls.

Later in life Washington was the first President of the Potomac Company, which undertook the construction of the navigation canal at Great Falls. He never accepted any pay for his services in this capacity and invested more than \$10,000 of his own in the enterprise.

MOUNT VERNON, VA.

All items of Masonic interest at Mount Vernon are listed and described under the section devoted to George Washington.

SUGGESTED MASONIC ITINERARIES

Masonic groups wishing to follow these or similar Washington itineraries can complete all arrangements through the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Pilgrimage Committee. H. Edmund Bullis, Pilgrimage Director, 512 Goddard Road, Battery Park, Washington, D. C.

IN planning a Masonic itinerary, the first consideration is the time available. To really see the high points of Masonic interest in Washington and northern Virginia requires a minimum of two days.

Two hours to two weeks, however, can be spent profitably by studying the itinerary listed below, together with the details given in this guide book.

The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Pilgrimages have arranged itineraries for a number of groups. The following two-day itinerary has proved very satisfactory. Any individual desiring to follow this itinerary can do so very easily by just inquiring from attendants at the various buildings, policemen, or any individuals he might meet, the best directions to get to the next point of interest mentioned.

TWO DAY ITINERARY

FIRST DAY.—Special sight-seeing busses with well qualified lecturers will leave the Union Station, Washington, at about 9:45 A. M. Among the many places of interest passed during the morning trip are: Senate Office Building, United States Capitol (stop of 40 minutes will be made here), Library of Congress (stop of 20 minutes will be made to see the original Declaration of Independence), House Office Building, Botanical Gardens, Smithsonian Institution (35 minute stop will be made here to see the many Masonic treasures housed in this most interesting museum), Department of Agriculture, Washington Monument, Treasury Building, Statue of Alexander Hamilton, White House, State, War and Navy Building, Jackson Statue,

Lafayette Memorial, and Von Steuben Monument, up 16th Street past Scott Circle to the House of the Temple, the magnificent home of the Supreme Council 33rd Degree Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction (30 minute stop will be made here), past the many interesting Embassies and Legations on 16th Street, through Rock Creek Park and the Zoo, over the William Howard Taft Memorial Bridge, past the homes of Taft, Hoover and Wilson, down Massachusetts Avenue to 13th Street, past the Masonic Temple to the National Press Club.

Shortly after one o'clock a banquet-luncheon will be served in the beautiful auditorium of the National Press Club. National leaders will welcome the Pilgrimage group to Washington. The Masonic significance of the high points of the Pilgrimage will be outlined by a Masonic historical authority.

Motor coaches will leave the National Press Club about 2:30 P. M., passing the new Commerce Department Building, and the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, over the Potomac River Bridge into historic Virginia, through Alexandria to Mount Vernon (an hour will be spent at this national shrine where Washington lived, died and was buried.) A tour of old Alexandria will be made passing its many places of historic interest including the Old Presbyterian Meeting House, Alexandria-Washington Lodge of which Washington was Master while President of the United States (a stop of 30 minutes will be made here), Gadsby's Tavern, Christ Church, where Washington worshipped (15 minutes will be spent here.) After returning to the District of Columbia the pilgrimage group will be taken around the Tidal Basin where the Japanese Cherry Blossoms bloom in April, past the John Paul Jones statue, Lincoln Memorial, Academy of Sciences, Munitions Building, Navy Building, Pan-American Union, D. A. R. Building, Red Cross Buildings, Corcoran Art Gallery, First Division Monument to the hotel where the pilgrimage group will stay. Time will be given for the group to go to their rooms and wash up before dinner.

Dinner will be served in the hotel dining room at 7:00 P. M. The evening will be left open for rest and for personal engagements.

SECOND DAY.—Motor coaches will leave hotel at 8:00 A. M. after early breakfast for Arlington Cemetery. The party will pass Washington Circle, Washington's Headquarters in Georgetown, over the Francis Scott Key Memorial Bridge, through Fort Meyer to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier where a wreath will be laid by the party.

From Arlington the party will proceed directly to Fredericksburg, Virginia. A tour of this historic old city will be made, passing such places of interest as the home of Mary Washington, mother of our first president, the home of John Paul Jones, Father of the American Navy and a distinguished Mason, the old slave block, Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, where Washington was made a Mason (a stop of 30 minutes will be made here. The officers of the Lodge have consented to display the Bible upon which Washington was Masonically obligated, to the members of the Pilgrimage group.) A stop of 30 minutes will also be made at the law office and museum of our second Masonic President, James Monroe, author of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Pilgrimage group will be welcomed to Virginia at a special luncheon given under auspices of the officers of Fredericksburg Lodge.

After leaving Fredericksburg the motor coaches will take the group to THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL, where brief exercises will be held as the culminating feature of the Masonic Pilgrimage.

From the Memorial the party will proceed directly to the Union Station passing memorials to Pulaski, Franklin, and General Pike and the New Acacia Building.

ONE DAY ITINERARY

For those having only one day at their disposal, the first day itinerary listed above is suggested.

ONE-HALF DAY ITINERARY

For those having only a half day at their disposal, a choice can be made between the morning or afternoon program of the first day itinerary listed above.

ITINERARY OF MORE THAN TWO DAYS

For those having more time at their disposal, the two-day itinerary listed above can be decidedly lengthened by spending more time at all of the stops suggested, and by making special stops at the Washington Monument, White House, art galleries, etc.

The side trip to Annapolis is decidedly worth while as there can be seen the tomb of John Paul Jones the Mason, in the Chapel on the grounds of the United States Naval Academy. The Old State House is of historic importance as that is where George Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army. The Masonic visitor will find many other things of interest in this historic old community.

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