

Section 3

American Masonic Revolution

Figure 1



James Otis
(1725-1783)

American Revolutionary statesman, known for the phrase, "taxation without representation is tyranny." He joined Minute Men at Bunker Hill. Made a Mason in St. John's Lodge, March 11, 1752. Killed by lightning.

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Figure 2: "Common Sense." See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1., 3rd edition, chapter 30.

Thomas Paine (1737-1809)



Revolutionary philosopher and writer. Born of Quaker parents in Thetford, Norfolk, England, UK. Tried various occupations — a corset-maker from the age of 13, a sailor, a schoolmaster, and an exciseman, then bankruptcy.

Paine was in London in 1773, when the Boston Tea Party ignited the American Revolution. In 1774, at the suggestion of Benjamin Franklin, who was in England at the time, Paine sailed for Philadelphia and became the editor of *Pennsylvania Magazine*. He served for a time in the Continental Army as an aide to General Nathanael Greene, and was made secretary to the Committee of Foreign Affairs. In 1776 he wrote the 47-page pamphlet *Common Sense*, which argued for complete independence from England.

In 1787 he returned to England, where he wrote *The Rights of Man* (1791-2) in support of the French Revolution, urging the British to overthrow their monarchy. Arraigned for treason, he fled to Paris, where he was elected a Deputy to the National Convention. There he offended the party in power (the Grand Orient Masonic Jacobins), for his proposal to offer the king asylum in the USA. For this he was imprisoned.

While in prison he wrote *The Age of Reason*, in favor of deism. Released in 1796, he joined French Grand Orient Freemasonry and became an atheist. It is also claimed that before he returned to America, he went to England and founded several Grand Orient lodges in that island nation. Returning to America in 1802, he became involved in political controversies and lived his last years in ostracism and relative poverty.

Fig. 3: Boston Tea Party. See *Scarlet and Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd ed, ch. 30.



King George of England levied a tax on tea shipped to the American colonies by the British East India Company. The BEIC was given permission to collect the tax. Meanwhile, in Boston, a group of citizens disguised as Indians tossed the offensive tea into the harbor. This eventually triggered our Revolutionary War. This story is given more detail in Masonic publications.

From the five-volume work *Little Masonic Library*, a chapter entitled "The Customs of Colonial Freemasonry," we read the true story of the "tea party," which action took place in the year 1773.

Colonial lodges were accustomed to meeting at the tavern of a brother Mason. Usually, the tavern-keeper was made a Mason to insure his loyalty and fidelity to the Craft. And so it was at Boston Harbor. The "Tea Party," according to the tradition of St. Andrew's Masonic Lodge, originated within its walls and was carried out under its leadership. The party of 90 Masons then proceeded to the Green Dragon Tavern, where they dressed as Indians. From the Tavern the Masons made their way to the wharf where the tea ships were anchored, broke open the chests and emptied their contents into the harbor.

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Figure 4-5: Ben Franklin — diplomat and Freemason. See *S&B*, V.1, 3rd ed., chs. 5, 8, 30; & V. 3 Epilogue.



3° Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)

American statesman, scientist, philosopher, author. Gained wide recognition with his *Poor Richard's Almanac*.

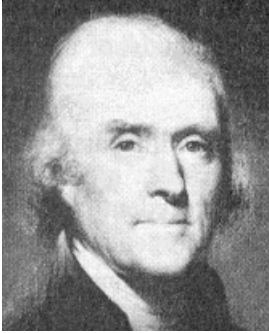
In 1727 he organized the "Leathern Apron Club" as a secret society in Philadelphia (non-Masonic); and on Dec. 8, 1730 printed an article in his paper pretending to reveal Masonic mysteries.

Two months later (Feb. 1731) he joined Freemasonry and received his degrees in St. John's Lodge of Philadelphia and became active in its work from the very beginning. He was Secretary of the Lodge from 1735-38; elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Penn. on June 24, 1732 and Grand Master on June 24, 1734. He was appointed Provincial Grand Master of Boston on June 10, 1749. In 1760 he was named Provincial Grand Master of Philadelphia. On April 7, 1778 he assisted at the initiation of Voltaire in the Lodge of the Nine Sisters in Paris, France. Further honors are too numerous to mention.



One of Franklin's 1st successful acts as representative of America abroad was to plead the case of the colonies before the British House of Commons to repeal the 1765 Stamp Act

Figure 6: Was Thomas Jefferson a Mason? See S&B, V.1, 3rd ed., ch. 5, 30; Vol. 3, Epilogue.



Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)

Third President of the United States. Graduate of William and Mary in 1762. Admitted to the bar in 1767. As a member of the Continental Congress, he was chairman of the committee that wrote and presented the Declaration of Independence to that body. He was governor of Virginia from 1779-81, and again member of Continental Congress from 1783-85. From 1785-89 he was U.S. Minister to France, and Secretary of State, 1790-93. He was Vice President of the U.S. from 1798-1801, and President, 1801-09, being elected by the House of Representatives after a tie vote with Aaron Burr. Masonic speakers and periodicals, both Masonic and Anti-Masonic, of the mid-1800's claimed Jefferson was a Freemason. His closest associates were Freemasons. His writings and actions contain Masonic philosophy. It is claimed that the French Dr. Guillotin recorded in his diary that he "attended Lodge in company with Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Paine from the American States." There has been an attempt to link his membership with Door of Virtue Lodge No. 44, Albemarle Co., VA, because his son-in-law, Gov. Thomas M. Randolph, and favorite grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, were members of that lodge, as well as nephews Peter and Samuel Carr. He was identified as marching in procession with Widow's Son Lodge No. 60, and Charlottesville Lodge No. 90, Oct. 6, 1817, at the laying of the cornerstone of Central College (now University of Virginia). On August 21, 1801 a dispensation was ordered for a lodge at Surry Court House, VA to be named Jefferson Lodge No. 65. Some have claimed that he was a member of the Lodge of Nine Muses, Paris. In July, 1826, both the Grand Lodges of Louisiana and Georgia held funeral orations for Jefferson, and on Aug. 2, 1826, the Grand Lodge of S.C. held a funeral procession for him. A letter from Moses Holbrook, 33^o Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, (SJ) to Dr. J.M. Allen, Skaneateles, N.Y. dated Aug. 2, at Charleston, SC said: "I have nothing new to write, except tomorrow we have a funeral procession for Thomas Jefferson, and all the societies are invited. I never knew that he was a Freemason."

Kenneth C. Davis, in *Don't Know Much About History*, 2002, HarperCollins Publishers Inc., writes, "Jefferson had...once produced an edited version of the Gospels (still available in book form as *The Jefferson Bible*) in which he highlighted the moral and ethical teachings of Jesus while editing out any reference to his divinity or miracles. He once wrote that it made no difference to him whether his neighbor affirmed one god or twenty, since 'it neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg.'"

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Fig. 7: Continental Congress ready to adopt Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson presents document to John Hancock (seated), Pres. of the Congress. Masonic Bible states, "Of the 55 signers of the document, 53 were Masons." Below are six Masonic credentials. First five are the draftees.



John Adams (1735-1826): Founded Masonic Lodges in New England states.

Roger Sherman (1721-1793): Masonic apron in historical collection at Yale.

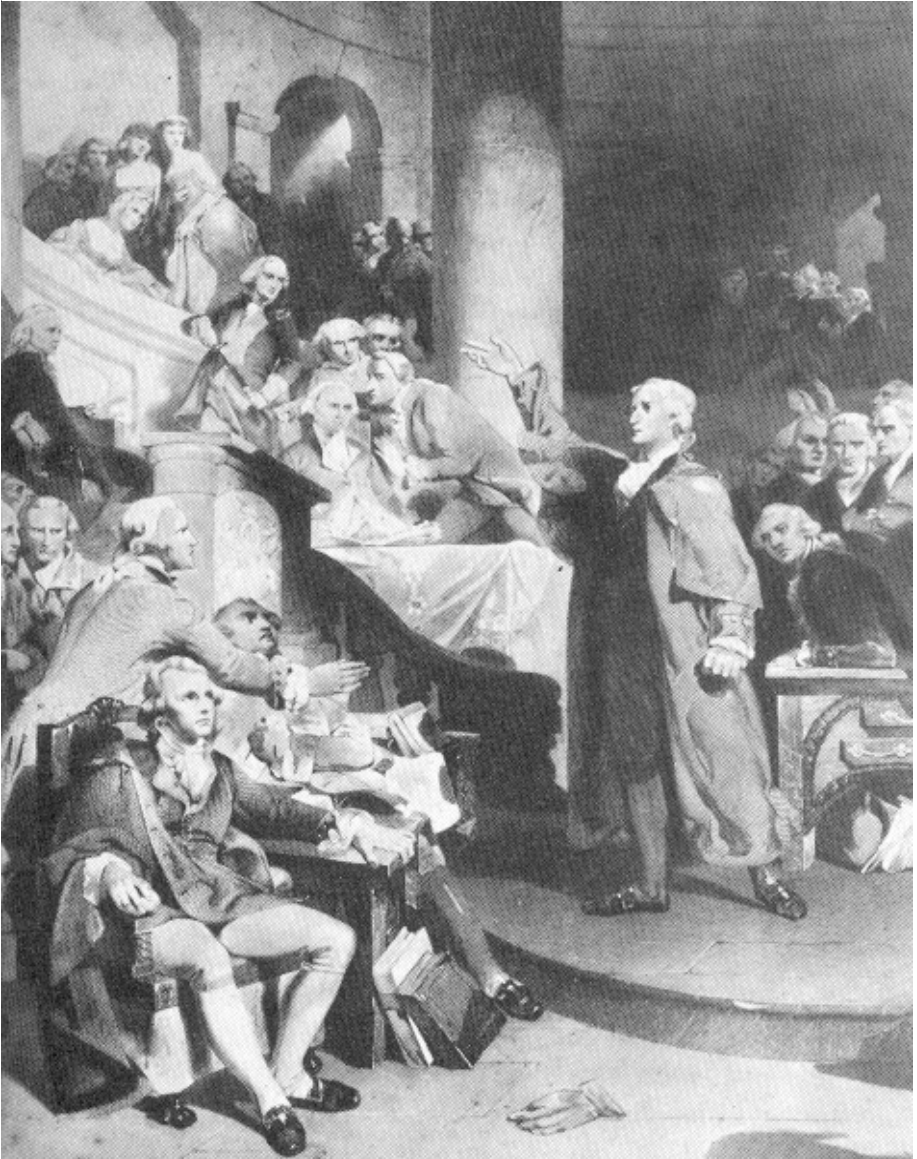
Robert R. Livingston (1746-1813): On May 22, 1771, he constituted Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Also a Member of St. John's Lodge. He administered oath of office to George Washington upon his inauguration as first president of U.S.A., using the altar Bible of St. John's Lodge. He served as Master of Union Lodge, N.Y.C. In 1784 was elected first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York. Served until 1801.

Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826): Attended lodges in France. Joined Lodge of Nine Muses in Paris. Was member of Illuminati Lodge in Virginia.

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790): In 1727 organized "Leather Apron Club" as secret society in Philadelphia. Received degrees in St. John's Lodge.

John Hancock — (1737-1793): First signer of Declaration of Independence, with largest signature. When asked why he wrote so boldly, he replied, "So that George III may read it without putting on his glasses." While on a mission to Quebec in 1772, Hancock was made a Mason in Merchants Lodge No. 277. Hancock was also affiliated with St. Andrew's Lodge at Boston.

Figure 8: Patrick Henry fearlessly opposed George III's tax law. He is famous for saying, "Give me liberty or give me death."



Patrick Henry (1736-1799) — Many references to his being a Freemason, particularly by Grand Lodge orators in the 1800's, but no satisfactory evidence of his membership. It is believed he was a member of Old Tappahannock Lodge of Va. whose records are lost. See *S&B*, Vol.1, 3rd ed., chap. 30.

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Figure 9: The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere — a Royal Arch Mason. See *Scarlet and Beast*, VI, 3rd ed., ch. 30.



3^o Paul Revere (R.A.M.):
Metalsmith
Revolutionary Patriot.
(1735-1818)

Son of a French Huguenot refugee and silversmith. Paul served in the French and Indian Wars as a Lieutenant of Artillery. He took part in the famous Boston Tea Party of 1773. April 18, 1775 he made his famous ride from Boston to Lexington, to warn the country side that the British were on the march.

Raised to 3^o in St. Andrews Lodge, Boston, Sept. 24, 1760. Became Master of lodge in 1770. Served as Master again from 1777-79 and from 1780-82. This lodge met at the "Green Dragon Tavern" where plans for the famous tea party were hatched. In 1783 Revere was a founding member of Rising States Lodge, and was its first Master. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mass. from 1794-97.

Fig. 10 — Famous American Masons during our Revolutionary War. See *Scarlet and Beast*, V1, chap. 5&29-30.



3^o George Washington
(1732-1799)

First President of U.S.A. He was Initiated Nov. 4, 1752 in Fredericksburg VA. A praying man who ended all his prayers in the name of the Grand Architect of the Universe.

Concerning Washington's consistent church activity, Kenneth C. Davis, in *Don't Know Much About History*, published 2003, writes: "Washington usually left [the church service] before the communion service, pointedly if silently stating his disbelief in this central ceremony of the Christian faith."

Washington was initiated (1^o) in 1752 in the lodge at Fredericksburg, VA. On March 3, 1773 he received the Fellow Craft degree (2^o), and the same year was raised to Master Mason (3^o).

It is possible that Washington received the Mark Master degree during the French and Indian War. It is also speculated that he received the Royal Arch degree in Fredericksburg Lodge. This claim is made stronger with the fact that Washington's Masonic apron, which was embroidered by Madame Lafayette, contained emblems of the Royal Arch with the letters H.T.W.S.S.T.K.S. in a circle and a beehive within the circle to indicate that it was the weavers' mark. Washington was also a member of several other lodges. Washington wrote to the Grand Lodge of South Carolina in 1791, "I recognize with pleasure my relation to the Brethren of your society...I shall be happy, on every occasion, to evince my regard for the Fraternity."

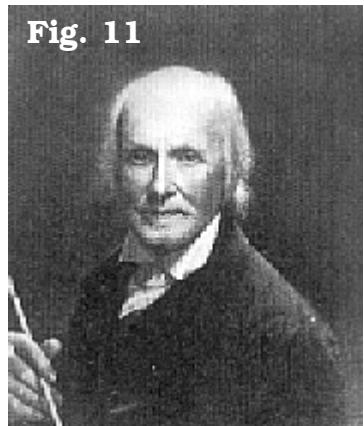
Charles Willson Peale

(1741-1827)

Early American
portrait painter

George Washington gave Peale 14 sittings. Many of the portraits in this first section bear his name. Peale was a member of Williamsburg, VA lodge.

Fig. 11



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Fig. 12 — Famous American Masons during our Revolutionary War. See *Scarlet and Beast*, VI, chap. 5&30.



◀ 33° Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834)

Hero of American Revolution. Received Scottish Rite degrees in Cerneau Supreme Council of NY and was made 33° and honorary Grand Commander of that body. He presented to George Washington the Masonic apron made by Madame Lafayette worn by our first President (see Fig. 19).

His father, a soldier, had died at the Battle of Minden a few weeks before his birth, and his mother died in 1770, leaving him a vast estate. He refused a prominent position in the French court to become a soldier in 1771. He withdrew from the service in 1776, outfitted his own ship, *Victoire*, and sailed with 15 other young adventurers, Baron de Kalb, also a Freemason, to fight with the American colonists against England.

At first their services were refused by the American Congress, but noting Lafayette's full pocketbook, connections at the French court, and his offer to serve without pay, he was commissioned Major General in the Continental Army on July 31, 1777.

Lafayette became an intimate associate of Washington. He was wounded at Brandywine while rallying the American troops from a retreat. He was then appointed to lead an expedition to invade Canada, but for lack of funds the plan was never carried out.

Lafayette was with Washington at Valley Forge; served on the court martial that tried Major Andre; stationed at Tappan, NY; served in Virginia; and was at both the Battle of Yorktown and the and the surrender of Cornwallis.

In 1778-1780 he was on furlough in France to assist Franklin in obtaining financial aid from France for the colonists.

In December, 1781, after the American Revolution, Lafayette returned to France — a hero in both nations. He became a member of the French national assembly in 1789, where he showed his liberal sympathies.

Lafayette returned to America in 1784 and stayed five months. He again returned in 1824-25, at the invitation of a grateful Congress, which voted him \$200,000. On this visit he toured all 25 states, receiving more Masonic honors than any Freemason before or since. Lodges in all states vied with each other in conferring honorary degrees, citations, and membership.

Lafayette named his son George Washington Lafayette.

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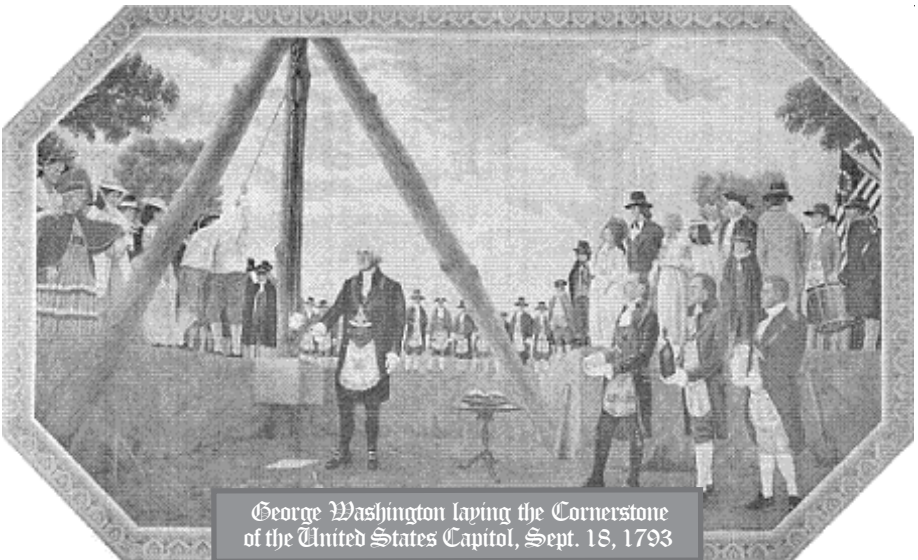
Fig. 13 — Washington laying the Masonic Corner Stone of United States Capitol Bldg. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, chapter 30.



"George Washington prayed regularly and fervently...often resorted to calls to 'Providence'... The father of the country regularly attended the Episcopal church... But as Thomas Fleming noted in *Duel*, 'Washington usually left before the communion service, pointedly if silently stating his disbelief in this central ceremony of the Christian faith.'

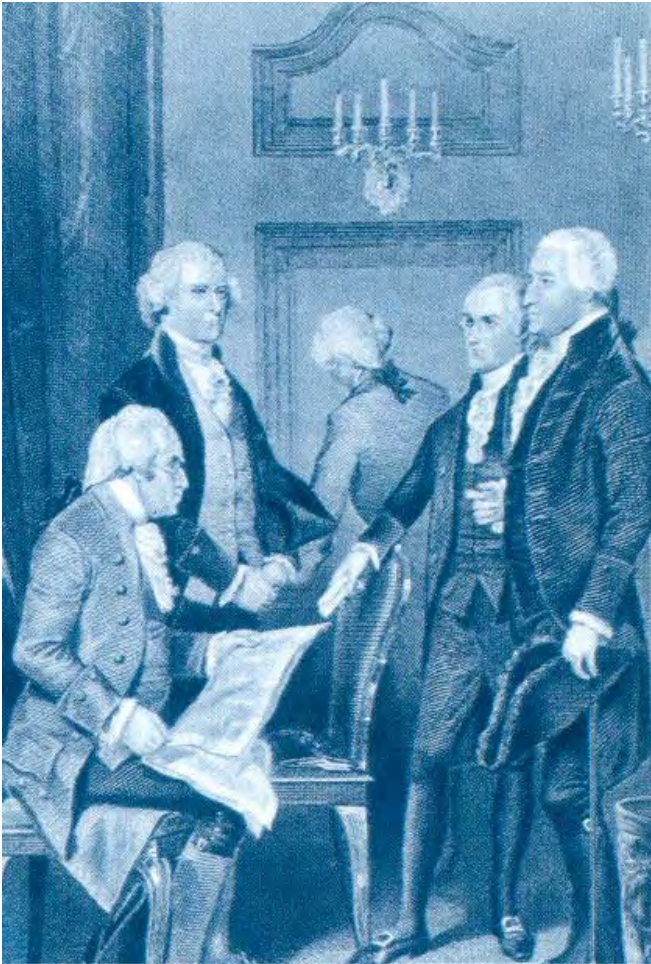
"Perhaps more significantly, the nominally Episcopalian Washington was also a Freemason, along with numerous other Founders, including John Hancock, Paul Revere, and Franklin... When Washington laid the Cornerstone of the Capitol in 1793, the local Masonic lodge organized the ceremony, and Washington wore a Masonic apron made for him by the wife of the Marquis de Lafayette, who belonged to the Masons as well.

Washington took his oath of office as president with a Masonic Bible." *Don't Know Much About History* by Kenneth C. Davis, HarperCollins Publishers, 2003.



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Figure 14: First American Presidential Cabinet was wholly Masonic. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol.1, 3rd edition, chaps. 29-30.



FIRST AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL CABINET: From left **Henry Knox** (1750-1806) Sec. of War. Member of St. John's Regimental Lodge at Morristown; **Thomas Jefferson** (1743-1826) Sec. of State. Member of Illuminati Lodge in Virginia. **Edmund Randolph** (1753-1813) Attorney General. Member of Williamsburg Lodge No. 6. Master of Jerusalem Lodge No. 54. Grand Master of Grand Lodge Virginia in 1786. **Alexander Hamilton** (1757-1804) Sec. of Treasury. Was a Mason in attendance at American Union Military Lodge when Washington raised (3^o) General Lafayette to Master on Dec. 27, 1779. **President George Washington**. See *Scarlet and Beast*, VI, ch. 5, 29 & 30.

Figure 15



**3^o Sir William Johnson
(1715-1774)**

English Baronet, born in Smithtown, County of Meath, Ireland. He came to America in 1783 to manage his uncle Admiral Sir Peter Warren's property, located 24 miles west of Schenectady. He became a colorful and most powerful figure in pre-revolutionary America, trading with Indians, who he treated with honesty and justice. His manner was always dignified and affable, cultivating their friendship by learning their language, assuming many of their manners, and even their dress. His influence with them was greater than any white man had then possessed.

He was raised (3^o) Apr. 4, 1766 in Union Lodge No. 1 (now Mt. Vernon No. 3) of Albany NY. May 23 a charter was issued to St. Patrick's Lodge No. 8 to constitute a regular lodge to be held at Johnson Hall in Albany Co. and the province of New York. First meeting was held Aug. 23, 1776. Johnson was charter Master. His nephew, Guy Johnson, was senior warden. His son-in-law, Daniel Claus, was junior warden. John Butler, of Revolutionary fame, was Secretary.

Today Johnson Hall is a museum with some of the original lodge furniture still intact.

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Figure 16: More on Capt. John Paul Jones.

John Paul Jones (1747-1792)

Father of the American Navy. Born in Kirkbean, Scotland. Went to sea at age 12. At 19 was first mate of a slaver, and captain of a merchantman three years later. Ill fortune struck when a man was killed aboard ship. Hostile witnesses at the inquiry made it rough on Jones, so he fled to Fredricksburg, Va.

He had been a member of St. Bernard's Lodge No. 122 of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, Nov. 27, 1770.

At the outbreak of the American Revolution he obtained a commission in the Continental Navy as a Lieutenant. It is said that fraternal connections obtained it for him. He soon became a Captain, and acted as Commodore of a fleet of privateers through which he established a reputation. Taking the war into European waters, he went to France, and through Franklin's influence, obtained a vessel named the *Bonhomme Richard* which first flew the new American ensign in foreign waters. Two days after a fight with the British *Serapis* (where he is supposed to have uttered the words "I've just begun to fight!"), his ship sank and he made his way back to Paris.

While in Paris he became associated with the famous Lodge of the Nine Sisters, and there are several references to his membership in the Lodge records. This lodge had a bust of Jones made by Houdon. Jones was also a visitor to St. Thomas Lodge in Paris.

Returning to Philadelphia in 1781, he was named to command the *America*, a man-of-war ship under construction. Because of defects discovered before the ship sailed, he was not allowed to take the vessel to sea.

He again returned to Paris. In 1787, the American Congress voted him a medal — the only one awarded a naval hero in the Revolution.

After declining service with Denmark, he accepted an appointment as Rear Admiral in the Navy of Empress Catherine of Russia, then at war with the Turks. He was victor in the engagements on the Black Sea, but lost battles in the palace corridors. He returned to Paris in 1790 and died of dropsy. He was buried in the Protestant cemetery of Paris and his grave site was forgotten until 1905, when it was rediscovered. His remains were borne in solemn procession through the streets of Paris prior to shipment to America. They were later interred at Annapolis MD.



Figure 17 — Famous American sea captains who were Masons



3^o Stephen Decatur, Sr.
(1751-1808)

Naval officer during American Revolution. Was Captain of a merchantman at an early age, and during the Revolution commanded the privateers, *Royal Louis* and *Fair American*. He was appointed Post-Captain in the Navy in 1798 at the beginning of hostilities with France and commanding the *Delaware*, a 21-gun sloop of war, he captured several French vessels off the coast of New England and in the West Indies. He commanded a squadron of 13 vessels on the Guadeloupe station in 1800. He retired from the sea in 1801 and engaged in business in Philadelphia.

He was a member of Lodge No.16 in Baltimore, MD, being initiated in Aug. 1777. He received his Master's (3^o) degree in lodge no. 3 of Pennsylvania charter on April 18, 1780, paying a large fee of \$100.00.

Stephen Decatur, Jr.
(1779-1820)

Stephen Jr., son of Stephen Sr., made a voyage with his father when he was 8-years-old. In 1803 he commanded the schooner *Enterprise* in Tripolitan waters. In 1804 he performed the daring exploit of burning a frigate captured and held by the Tripolitans. For this he was promoted to Captain and commanded a division of gunboats in attacks on Tripoli.

In the "War of 1812" he commanded the *United States* in victory over the British ship *Macedonian*. In 1815 he commanded the *President* in victory over the *Endymion*.

In a banquet he gave the famous toast: "Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong!"

Steven Jr. was initiated at St. John's Lodge on Oct. 12, 1799.

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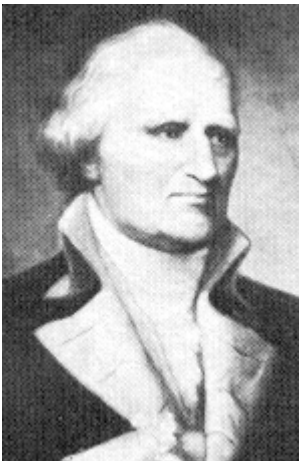
Figure 18 — Famous American Masons during our Revolutionary War

James Lawrence (1781-1813)

U.S. Naval Captain, famous for his dying words, "Don't Give Up the Ship!" Although it is known that Lawrence was indeed a Mason, his lodge membership remains a mystery. The Grand Lodge of New York passed the following resolution: "Resolved that it be referred to the grand officers, that in case there should be a public funeral of our deceased brother, the late gallant Captain Lawrence, to take measure to assemble the lodges in this city (NYC) to join in the procession." He was buried with military and Masonic honors.



1° John Starke (1728-1822). Major General of American Revolution and last surviving general officer of that war. Born in Londonderry, N.H. While hunting and trapping in his early years, he was captured by the Indians, but ransomed for \$103, remarking that he thought he was worth more than that. Joined the famous Rogers' Rangers as a Lieutenant, and served through all the campaigns around Lake George and Lake Champlain. At the close of the French and Indian War, he retired to his farm until the news of the Battle of Lexington reached him. He led several hundred neighbors to join the army at Cambridge. He was famous for his saying "Look yon, men! There are the red coats! Before the night they're ours or Molly Stark's a widow." He is also noted at the Battle of Bunker Hill as saying, "Boys aim at their waistbands."



He became a member of Masters Lodge No. 2 at Albany, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1778. The minutes read, "The petition of Brigadier General John Starke being presented to the body, he was balloted for, met with the unanimous consent of the members present, and was initiated accordingly. Brig. Gen. John Starke paid 5 pounds for his initiation fee, 8 shillings to the Tyler, and 4 shillings for extra lodging."

Figure 19 — Famous American Masons during our Revolutionary War. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd ed.; chap.30.

3° Horatio Gates

Major General of Continental Army
in American Revolution.
(1728-1806)



Born in Maldon, England. He entered the British army and served with Braddock's army in Virginia in 1755. Was wounded at Monongahela. In 1760 he was a brigade-major under Moncton at Fort Pitt, and was his aide in 1762 at the capture of Martinique. In 1772, at the invitation of Washington, he took up land in Virginia and settled down to develop it.

When the Revolution broke out, he sided with the colonies and in 1775 was appointed adjutant-general with the rank of brigadier. The next year he was made Major General of the Continental Army and placed in command of the northern army that had been commanded by Arnold, Wooster, Montgomery, and Sullivan.

Gates was at Fort Ticonderoga for the next two years and received credit for the success in repulsing Burgoyne's army from the north, although Schuyler and Benedict Arnold were responsible for the defense, Arnold was later charged with cowardice at this action.

After this battle his friends formed the noted Conway Cabal to place Gates as commander-in-chief instead of Washington. It failed, and in 1780 he lost the disastrous battle of Camden, SC, for which he was relieved of his command.

He returned to his plantation, where he asked for an official inquire into his conduct at the battle of Camden. In 1782, Congress finally acquitted him, after which he served loyally under Washington for the remainder of the war. During his military absence he remained on his plantation, where his wealthy wife, who spent most of her fortune on the cause of the colonies, nursed wounded patriot Thaddeusz Kosciuszko.

Gates was a member of a regimental Masonic lodge at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, Canada, which was active between 1738 and 1755. Practically all the officers of the regiment were members.

On Dec. 18, 1778 the minutes of St. John's Grand Lodge of Massachusetts report inviting "The Honorable General Gates, with his male family who were Masons, to dine at the Feast of St. John's Day."

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Figure 20 — Famous American Masons during our Revolutionary War. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd ed; chapter 30.



While colonial officers watch, Von Steuben drills Continental soldiers in the maintenance of continuous fire in battle, one rank loading while the other kneels to fire. He did much to turn Washington's unskilled force into an efficient army.

Freemason Baron von Steuben (1730-1794)

Full name — Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand von Steuben. He desired a field command, but did not receive it until late in the war, when he commanded in the Virginia campaign. It was more important that he train the American troops. At Washington's inauguration he had a seat on the platform with the favored few, and soon after became the beneficiary of liberal retirement pay from the new congress.

He made frequent trips to New York City where he mingled with his brethren of the Masonic fraternity. It is not known where he received the degrees and earned the title "past master," but it is presumed to have been in Europe. E.A. Sherman states he received his degrees in the "Military Lodge of the Blazing Star" at Berlin. He was a member of Trinity Lodge No. 10 (now 12) of New York City and an honorary member of Holland Lodge No. 8, N.Y.C. On St. John's Day, 1788, he dined with Holland Lodge, and in French addressed the "Veterans of the Royal Art." In the minutes of Feb. 6, 1789, "Bro. Past Master von Steuben" was appointed a member of the committee to inform Washington of his election as an honorary member of the lodge.

Figure 21 — Famous American Masons during our Revolutionary War. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd ed; chapter 30.



Freemason Benedict Arnold
(1741-1801)

Born in Norwich, CT. Patriot Officer who loyally served the cause of the American Revolution until 1779, when he shifted his allegiance to the British. Thereafter his name in America became an epithet for "traitor."

As relations between the Colonies and England deteriorated during the 1770s, Arnold (then a prosperous businessman in New Haven, CT) was elected a captain in his state militia. Upon learning of the outbreak of hostilities at Lexington, Mass. (April 1775), he immediately volunteered for service, and the following month participated with Col. Ethan Allen

in the successful colonial attack on British-held Ft. Ticonderoga, NY. That autumn, Arnold was appointed by Gen. George Washington to command an expedition to capture Quebec. His march with 700 men by way of the Maine wilderness was a remarkable feat of woodsmanship and endurance, but he awaited reinforcements from Gen. Richard Montgomery before attacking the well-fortified city. The combined assault in a snowstorm (Dec. 31, 1775) failed, Montgomery was killed, and Arnold was severely wounded.

Congress promoted Arnold to brigadier general, and shortly thereafter he constructed a flotilla on Lake Champlain and inflicted severe losses on a greatly superior enemy fleet near Valcour Island, New York (Oct. 11, 1776). He returned a hero, but his rash courage and impatient energy had aroused the enmity of several other officers. In Feb. 1777, when Congress created five new major generalships, Arnold was passed over in favor of his juniors — ostensibly because of the political need to apportion the major generals among the states. Arnold resented this affront, and only Washington's personal persuasion kept him from resigning.

Two months later he repelled a British attack on Danbury, CT, forcing Congress to make him a major general, but his seniority was not restored and Arnold felt his honor impugned. Again he tried to resign, but in July he accepted a government order to help stem the British advance into upper New York. He won a victory at Ft. Stanwix (now Rome) in

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August 1777 and commanded advance battalions at the Battle of Saratoga in September and October, fighting brilliantly and decisively until seriously wounded. For his services he received a new commission restoring him to his proper relative rank.

Since Arnold's wounds had left him crippled, Washington placed him in command of Philadelphia (June 1778), where he enjoyed the city's social life, moved among families of Loyalist sympathies, and lived extravagantly. To raise money, he violated several state and military regulations, arousing the suspicions and, finally, the denunciations of Pennsylvania's supreme executive council. These charges were then referred to Congress; some were thrown out, but Arnold asked for an immediate court-martial to clear himself of the remaining four.

Meanwhile, in April 1779, Arnold (four years a widower) married Margaret Shippen, a young woman of Loyalist sympathies. Early in May he made secret overtures to British headquarters. He was asked to remain on the American side and send information until he obtained an important post or field command that he could betray.

The following May, he informed the British of a proposed American invasion of Canada and later revealed that he himself expected to obtain the command of West Point, NY. He asked the British for 20,000 British pounds for betraying this post and half that sum if he failed. When the British contact, Maj. John André, was captured by the Americans, Arnold managed to escape on a British ship, leaving André to be hanged as a spy. The sacrifice of André made Arnold odious to Loyalists, and his reputation was further tarnished among his former neighbors when he led a raid on New London, CT in September 1781.

Arnold went to England at the end of 1781 and remained there for the rest of his life. Although he and his wife received small pensions for their wartime services, he never felt adequately compensated by the British government. Inactive, ostracized, and ailing he died in England.

There is no question that Arnold was a Freemason. Wallace, in his *Traitorous Hero* says he was admitted a member "in the West Indies" which may well be true, since he was there in his early days before the Revolution. The first record in Book II of Hiram Lodge No. 1, New Haven, CT (April 10, 1765) reads "Brother Benedict Arnold is by R.W. (Nathan Whiting) proposed to be made a member of the R.W. Lodge, and is accordingly made a member in this Lodge." This was ten years before his first action in the Revolution. His name appears frequently on the records of Hiram lodge until about 1772. After his defection the lodge erased his name from membership and he was abandoned as a Mason. On June 12, 1771 he visited Solomons Lodge No. 1 at Poughkeepsie NY, and on May 16, 1781 the lodge, by vote "ordered that the name of Benedict Arnold be considered as obliterated from the minutes of this Lodge, a Traitor 🖐️, with a figure of a hand pointing to "traitor."

Figure 22 — Famous American Masons during our Revolutionary War. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd ed; chapters 5, 30.

3° Henry Dearborn (1751-1829)

Major General U.S. Army. Sec. of War (1801-09) under Jefferson. Fought in Revolutionary War and War of 1812. Practicing physician in Nottingham, NH. Initiated and Passed in St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, NH, March 3, 1774. Raised (3°) April 18, 1777. Recorded as visitor to American Union Lodge of Ct. on Apr. 7, 1779. He had three wives; several sons were named for his brother Masons who were his comrades in the army. Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago, was named for him.

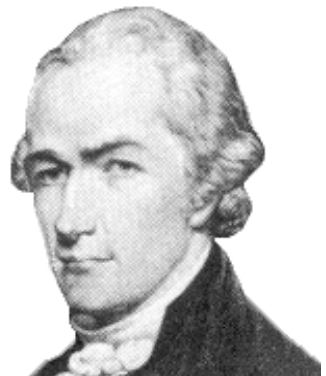


Nathanael Greene (1742-1786)

Continental Army General under the command of George Washington in the Continental American during the American Revolution. Member of a Rhode Island Lodge and a military lodge. Wore a Masonic medal presented to him by Lafayette. This medal is in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. In 1937 his Masonic apron was presented to Lakewood Lodge No. 601, Lakewood, Ohio. Greene retired from public life to a plantation in Savannah, Georgia.

Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804)

American Statesman and first U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. In 1800 Hamilton ran for the presidency and defeated Aaron Burr. On July 11, 1804, in a duel with Burr, Hamilton was wounded and died the next day. Some say Hamilton was a Mason. They base their claims principally on the fact that he was recorded among the visitors of American Union Lodge (military) at Morristown, N.J. on Dec. 27, 1779, at which time Washington raised General Lafayette to the third degree. A non-Mason is prohibited from attending such initiations.



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Fig. 23 — Famous American Masons during our Revolutionary War.



3^o John Sevier

(1745-1815)

Sevierville, TN named after him. Pioneer, frontiersman, Revolutionary soldier, Indian fighter, first Governor of Tennessee, and first and only Governor of the briefly historic "State of Franklin." Born in Rockingham Co., VA. Educated at the Fredericksburg, VA Academy. Founded village of Newmarket, VA in the Shenandoah Valley. Here he became a celebrated Indian fighter.

He organized every able bodied man from 16-50 years in the militia and became their Colonel. They fought many successful conflicts with border Indians.

Sevier was commissioned Brigadier General in 1789, and the following year elected to Congress as the first Representative from the Valley of the Mississippi. He continued his campaigns against the Creeks and Cherokees, and broke their will to fight in the Etowah campaign of 1793.

When Tennessee was admitted to the Union in 1796, Sevier became the first Governor, serving until 1801, and again from 1803 to 1809. He was elected to Congress in 1811 and again in 1815, but died before he took his seat.

Sevier's original lodge is not known, but he was first Master of Tenn. Lodge No. 41. This lodge later became Tenn. Lodge No. 2, under the Grand Lodge of Tenn. The charter was arrested in Oct. 1827. In 1805 his name also appears as a member of Greenville Lodge No. 3.

Count Casimir Pulaski

(1748-1779).

Polish nobleman involved in Polish rebellion in 1768, and elected commander-in-chief of Polish forces. Ben Franklin persuaded Pulaski to aid the Colonies in their bid for freedom.

Pulaski was affiliated with the Army Lodge in the Maryland Line. Casimir Pulaski Lodge No. 1167, meeting in Logan Square Masonic Temple, Chicago, is named in his honor. Pulaski, VA is named after him.



Figure 24 — Famous British Masons during our Revolutionary War. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd edition; chapters 30.



Lord Charles Cornwallis

(1738-1805)

British General of American Revolution, who surrendered to George Washington at Yorktown, thus ending the war.

Born in Suffolk, England, he was 2nd Earl and first Marquis of Cornwallis. At the beginning of the American Revolution he was a Major General. He was created full General in 1793. He defeated Greene at Gilford Court House in 1781.

He performed the grand honors of Masonry at the funeral of Major General DeKalb, who was wounded and taken prisoner on August 17, 1780 at the Battle of Camden.

John Dickinson

(1732-1808)

Known as the "Penman of the Revolution." He was president of both Delaware and Pennsylvania and was a signer of the Constitution.

He studied law in Philadelphia and later in England. Returning to America, he practiced law in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly in 1764, and of the Colonial Congress (convened in New York to oppose the Stamp Act in 1765).

He was a member of the first Continental Congress. In 1776 he opposed the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and refused to sign, deeming it premature. During the Revolution he served as a private until 1777 when he was commissioned Brigadier General of Delaware militia. On Nov. 13, 1781 he became the fifth President of Delaware. On Nov. 4, 1782 he resigned to accept the presidency of Pennsylvania, serving until 1785.

He was raided (3^o) Jan. 11, 1780 in Lodge No. 18, Dover, Delaware (under Pennsylvania charter).



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Fig. 25 — Famous American Masons during our Revolutionary War. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd edition, chapter 30.



3° Robert R. Livingston

(1746-1813)

U.S. Minister to France who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase for the United States.

Graduate of Kings College in N.Y.C. Admitted to the bar in 1773 and for a short time was in partnership with John Jay. In 1775 he was elected to the provincial assembly of N.Y. from Dutchess Co.

In 1775 he was sent by New York provincial assembly as delegate to the Continental Congress. He was one of the Committee of Five that drew up the Declaration of Independence.

On April 30, 1789 Livingston administered the oath of office to George Washington upon his inauguration as the first President of the United States of America, using the altar Bible of St. John's Lodge No. 1 for the ceremony.

Livingston held the office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs for the U.S.A. in 1781-83. He refused the post of Minister to France in 1794, but accepted that post in 1801. He was a close friend of Napoleon Bonaparte. The U.S. acquisition of the Louisiana Territory (Louisiana Purchase) was due in part to Livingston's friendship with Napoleon.

While in France he met Robert Fulton and became interested in steam navigation. When both men returned to America, they secured the exclusive right to navigate the waterways of New York, provided they could build a boat that would make four miles an hour. The first boat of 30 tons sailed at 3 mph. But, in 1807 the *Clermont* made 5 mph.

Livingston was a member of Union Lodge, N.Y.C. and in 1784 served as First Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York. In that position, on May 22, 1791, he constituted Solomon's Lodge No. 1 at Poughkeepsie.

When the Grand Lodge of New York presented him with a jewel on his retirement, he responded, "I shall wear, with pride and pleasure, the jewel with which the Fraternity has honored me, and consider it as a memorial of the pleasing connection which binds us to each other when the duties I owe the public shall have separated them from me..."

383 Masonic military officers during Revolutionary War and/or War of 1812, in alphabetical order by last name from 10,000 Famous Freemasons, by 33° William R. Denslow

John Adams (?). Naval officer of *Raleigh* in American Revolution. Member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, NH.

Richard Adams (?). Privateer and Captain during American Revolution. Member of St. Peter's Lodge, Newburtyport, MA.

Nathaniel Alexander (1756-1808). Surgeon in Revolutionary War. Officer of Grand Lodge in NC. Senior Grand Deacon at his death.

Ethan Allen ((1738-1789). Major General Revolutionary War, commanding "Green Mountain Boys." Received first degree at Windsor, Vt. on July 7, 1777.

Joseph I. Anderson (1757-1837). Captain and Major during Revolutionary War. Member of Military Lodge No. 19 of Pennsylvania, and New Jersey Lodge No. 36 in the New Jersey Brigade. After war, became 1st senior warden of Princeton Lodge No. 38.

Richard C. Anderson (1750-1826). Captain in 5th Virginia Continentals, American Revolution. Close friend of Gen. Washington. First master of Lexington Lodge No. 25 (now No. 1 of Kentucky). After war obtained charter for Louisville (KY) Lodge from Grand Lodge of VA.

Robert Andrews (?). Revolutionary War chaplain of 2nd Virginia regiment in Continental Army. Grand Master of Virginia. Past Grand Master of Williamsburg Lodge, Oct. 13, 1778.

John Armstrong (1758-1843). Deputy Adjutant General in American Revolution. General in War of 1812. Raised (3°) in Army Lodge No. 19. Member of Grand Lodge Pennsylvania; Old Cone Lodge No. 9, Salisbury, NC; and Hibernia Lodge No. 339, NY.

William Bainbridge (1774-1833). Commodore, U.S. Navy, War of 1812. Assumed command of squadron during War of 1812, consisting of flag ship *Constitution*, with *Essex* and *Hornet*. Captured British frigate *Jave* off coast of Brazil, Dec. 1812, and received gold medal. Initiated (1°) in Lodge No. 51, Philadelphia, PA, June 14, 1810.

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Isaac D. Barnard (1791-1834). Served as Captain, then Major in 14th Infantry during War of 1812. A Mason.

Joshua Barney (1759-1818). Commodore American Navy during Revolutionary War and War of 1812. Buried at Pittsburgh, PA with military and Masonic honors. Freemason in Lodge of Nine Sisters, Paris, France in 1799.

John Barry (1745-1803). Commodore, U.S. Navy in American Revolution. Initiated in Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia, PA on Oct. 12, 1795.

William Barton (1748-1831). Colonel during American Revolution. Member of St. John's Lodge, Providence, RI, 1779.

Timothy Bedel (1740-1787). Colonel in American Revolution. In command of forces at Battle of the Cedars near Montreal. Member of Union Lodge No. 1, NY.

John Beatty (?). Commissioner General of prisoners (with rank of Colonel) in Revolutionary War. Raised (3^o) in Trenton Lodge No. 5, Trenton, NJ. Past Grand Master of Grand Lodge, New Jersey.

Gunning Bedford, Jr. (1742-1812). Colonel and aide to General Washington in Revolution. Raised (3^o) Sept. 11, 1782 in Washington Lodge No. 14 of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Benbury (?). Brigadier General of Militia in American Revolution. Served as Master of Unanimity Lodge No. 7, Edenton, NC.

Caleb P. Bennett (1758-1836). During Revolution, entered Delaware regiment as a private. Rose to 1st lieutenant, serving in Battle of Brandywine. In War of 1812 was Major of Delaware State Militia. His Grandmother was Mary Boone, daughter of the famous Daniel Boone. Raised (3^o) in Lodge No. 14 at Christina Ferry, Del., Jan. 16, 1781.

William Benton (1750- 1831). Colonel in American Revolution. Set up capture of British General Prescott, for which Congress voted him a sword and a grant of land in Vermont. Member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Providence, RI in 1779.

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Theodoric Bland (1742-1790). Revolutionary War soldier, doctor and member of Continental Congress. Captain of first group of Virginia cavalry, and later Colonel. Although his lodge not known, he was present at Williamsburg Lodge No. 6 on July 7, 1778.

Henry Bloom (?). General in War of 1812. His grave has a Masonic headstone.

Joseph Bloomfield (1753-1823). At beginning of Revolutionary War he was Captain in Dayton's regiment of the 3rd New Jersey in 1776. By end of war, attained rank of Major. During War of 1812 was Brigadier General. Raised (3^o) in Bristol Lodge No. 25, Bristol, PA. Served as Master in 1782. Was affiliated with Trenton Lodge No. 5, Trenton, NJ in 1790 and 1799. Grand Master of Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

Oliver Bowen (?-1800). Commodore of American Navy in Revolutionary War. Member of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Savannah, GA.

Thomas Boyd (?-1779). Lieutenant in American Revolution. After capture by British troops, Boyd's life was spared by Indian Chief Joseph Brant when Boyd gave the Masonic sign of distress. Chief Brant, who was the first Indian Freemason of which there is record, turned Boyd over to Colonel John Butler, who was in the British service during the Revolution. Butler allowed the Seneca Indians to torture Boyd to death when Boyd refused to give troop movements of General Sullivan's army. Boyd was member of Military Lodge No. 19 under warrant from Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Boyd was given a Masonic burial by this lodge.

Thomas Bradford (1745-1838). Captain of a military company in Philadelphia, 1775. Later was commissary-general of the Pennsylvania division of Continental Army. Member of Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia.

William Bradford, Jr. (1755-1795). Brother of Thomas Bradford. Served in Revolutionary War as Lieut. Colonel. Member of Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia.

Hugh Brady (1768-1851). Major General in War of 1812. Led 22nd Infantry in Battle of Chippewa. Distinguished himself in battles of Lundy's Lane & Niagara. Initiated (1^o) June 9, 1797 in Lodge No. 22, Sunbury, PA.

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John Brant (1794-1832). Indian chief of Mohawks and son of the more famous Joseph Brant. Served British with distinction in War of 1812. Member of Union Lodge No. 24.

Joseph Brant (1742-1807). Mohawk Indian chief. First Indian Mason. Most famous Indian of Revolutionary period. Father of John Brant. Fought with English Freemason Sir William Johnson against Americans in Battle of Lake George (1755). Sent to England early in 1776 where he became a Freemason in Hiram's Cliftonian Lodge No. 417, London. Returned to America where he was commissioned Colonel in 1778. Participated in the 1778 Cherry Valley massacre of Americans. During that battle Brant was credited with saving the lives of several American Masons who gave him the Masonic sign of distress. They were Col. John McKinstry (May 30, 1778); Lt. Johnathan Maynard (May 30, 1778); Major John Wood (July 19, 1779); and Lt. Thomas Boyd (Sept. 13, 1779).

David Brearley (1745-1790). Military officer during Revolutionary War. First Grand Master of New Jersey Lodges from 1786 to his death.

Marquis de Britigney (?). Served as Colonel in American Revolution. Member of St. John's Lodge No. 3, New Bern, North Carolina.

Daniel Broadhead (1736-1809). Revolutionary War soldier. Raised a company of riflemen who served in Battle of Long Island, 1775. Colonel of 8th Pennsylvania regiment. Brigadier General after the war. Member of Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia, PA.

Laurens Brooke (?). Surgeon and medical officer to John Paul Jones, father of American Navy. Served on Jones' ships, *Ranger* and *Bon Homme Richard*. Member of Lodge No. 4, Fredericksburg, VA.

Robert Brooke (?). Medical student at University of Edinburgh, England at outbreak of Revolutionary War. Returned to America to serve as 1st Lieutenant of cavalry. Past Master of Lodge No. 4, Fredericksburg, VA. Grand Master of Virginia, Nov. 23, 1795.

John Brooks (1752-1825). Drilled a company of minutemen, who participated in the Battle of Lexington, the Ft. Stanwix expedition, and the

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Battle of Saratoga. Promoted to Colonel, 1778. Worked with Baron von Steuben in training Continental Army. Became Major General of Militia after the War. Received Entered Apprentice degree (1^o) in American Union (Military) Lodge on Aug. 28, 1779. Member of Washington Military Lodge No. 10, under Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Jacob Brown (1775-1828). Major General, War of 1812. While in command of 200 mile section along Canadian border, he repulsed several attacks from superior British forces. Commissioned Brigadier General, 1813; Major General, 1814. Initiated (1^o) in Ontario Lodge at Sackets Harbor, NY on Jan. 2, 1806. Raised (3^o) at same lodge. Member of Watertown Lodge No. 49, Watertown, NY.

Nathan Brownson (1742-1796). Studied medicine at Yale. Graduated 1761. Practiced in Liberty Co., GA. Member of Provincial Congress of 1775. Delegate to Continental Congresses of 1776 and 1778. Revolutionary War surgeon. Member of North Star Lodge of Manchester, VT.

James Bruff (?). Commandant of Upper Louisiana Territory shortly after U.S. took over Louisiana Purchase. 1st Lieut. with 7th Maryland regiment in Revolutionary War. Original lodge unknown. On record as visitor to several lodges. Recorded as member of Lodge No. 7, Chestertown, MD.

Nathaniel Brush (?). Revolutionary War Colonel, who headed Bennington, VT militia at Battle of Bennington, Aug. 1777. This battle proved to be turning point in the Revolution. He was charter member and first master of North Star Lodge, Manchester, VT., formed in 1775.

William B. Bulloch (1776-1852). Served in War of 1812 in Savannah heavy artillery. Member of Solomon's Lodge, No.1, Savannah, GA.

Edward Buncombe (?-1777). Colonel in American Revolution. Taken prisoner at Germantown. Died of wounds at Philadelphia. Member of Unanimity Lodge No. 7 at Edenton, NC. Received blue degrees May 16 and 25, June 3, 1776.

Henry Burbeck (1754-1848). Founder of West Point. Lieutenant of artillery (May 1775) in American Revolution. Was in battles of Long Island, Brandywine and Germantown. Wintered at Valley Forge. His

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Revolutionary War credentials are too numerous to mention here. In War of 1812, he commanded harbor defenses at New York, New London and Newport. Retired as Brigadier General, 1815. Was Senior Grand Warden of St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge in Boston.

Johathan Burrall (1753-1834). Revolutionary War soldier. Joined Northern Army under Schuyler, 1776. Became assistant paymaster. At close of war was on the commission to settle accounts of the commissary and quartermaster departments. Admitted to Masters' Lodge No. 2 at Albany, NY, 1778.

Robert Burton (1747-1825). Quartermaster General of militia in American Revolution. Member of Continental Congresses from North Carolina. In 1801 was member of commission to fix boundary between the Carolinas and Georgia. Member of Hiram Lodge No. 24 of Williamsborough, NC.

John Butler (1728-1794). Colonel in British service during American Revolution. Recruited a force of Indians and rangers, known as "Butler's Rangers." Many atrocities have been attributed to him. One example: when Lieut. Thomas Boyd had given a Masonic sign of distress, Butler turned him over to the Indians, who tortured and killed him. Butler was Raised (3^o) in Union Lodge No. 1, Albany, NY.

Richard Butler (1743-1791). Lieut. Colonel in Pennsylvania line at beginning of the Revolution. Promoted to Colonel in 9th Pennsylvania regiment at close of war. Promoted to Major General after the war. Initiated (1^o) in Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia on April 14, 1779, passed (2^o) April 20, and raised (3^o) April 27.

Robert Butler (?). General in War of 1812. During war he learned the importance of becoming a Mason, but did not join until after the war. Joined Grand Lodge of Alabama when it was organized on June 3, 1825.

John Cadwalader (1742-1786). Brigadier General in American Revolution. Master of Military Lodge No. 55. Member of Lodge No.8 in PA.

Thomas Cadwalader (1707-1779). During Revolutionary War was medical director of Army hospital at Philadelphia. Senior Grand Warden of the first St. John's Lodge of Philadelphia in 1738.

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Thomas Cadwalader (1778-1841). Entered War of 1812 as a private. Advanced to Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry and subsequently Major General of First Division, Pennsylvania Militia. Member of Lodge No. 51, Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1808.

Newton Cannon (1781-1842). In 1813 served as Colonel in Tennessee Mounted Rifles. Commanded left column in Battle of Tallushatchee. Member of Cumberland Lodge No. 8, Nashville, TN.

Joseph P. E. Capelle (1757-1796). Surgeon during American Revolution. Raised (3^o) in Lodge No. 14 at Wilmington on Aug. 21, 1783. Served as Master in 1786 and 1792. On Aug. 6, 1789, received R.A.M. Degree.

Lewis Cass (1782-1866). Brigadier General in War of 1812. On Dec. 5, 1803 he was initiated (1^o) in old American Union Lodge No. 1 at Marietta, OH; passed (2^o) April 2, 1804; and raised (3^o) May 7, 1804. Later he became a R.A.M. (Royal Arch Mason — York Rite).

Stephen Cassin (1783-1857). U.S. Naval officer. Served in War of 1812. Victoriously commanded the *Ticonderoga* in war with Tripoli (modern Libya). For this he was awarded a gold medal by Congress. Member of Holland Lodge No. 8, NYC.

Richard Caswell (1729-1789). General in American Revolution. At battle of Moore's Creek he defeated a large body of Loyalists. Original lodge not known, but was a member of St. John's Lodge No. 3, New Bern, NC. Elected Deputy Grand Master of North Carolina, Dec. 11, 1787, and Grand Master, Nov. 18, 1788.

John Catron (1778-1865). Served in New Orleans campaign in War of 1812. Chosen one of the judges of state of Louisiana, 1824. Member of Cumberland Lodge No. 8, Nashville, TN.

Henry Champion (1751-1824). Company and battalion Commander in Continental Army during Revolutionary War, fighting at Bunker Hill, Long Island, West Plains, Germantown and Stony Point. Led battalion of selected Connecticut troops in audacious assault of Stony Point on July 15-16, 1779. Initiated in American Union Lodge at Redding in 1779.

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Served in several positions as an officer of the lodge. Past High Priest of VandenBroek Chapter, York Rite (R.A.M.) Member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar. Personal friend of Thomas Smith Webb.

John Chandler (1760-1841). Brigadier General, War of 1812. Lodge not known, but attended a session of the Grand Lodge of Maine in 1820.

Isaac Chauncey (1772-1840). American naval hero of War of 1812. When war broke out he was in command of Navy yard at New York, as well as all the Great Lakes except Champlain. Member of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, NYC., 1796.

John Chipman (1744-1829). Revolutionary War Captain, participating in battles of Hubbardton, Bennington and Saratoga. Raised in Union Lodge, Albany, NY prior to Oct., 1779. After war was Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Vermont, 1797-1814, and Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, R.A.M. of Vermont, 1813-15.

Nathaniel Chipman (1752-1843). Served as Lieutenant in Revolutionary War. At Valley Forge in winter of 1777. Present at battles of Monmouth and White Plains. Raised (3^o) in a military lodge. In 1795 was a member of Center Lodge No. 6, Rutland, VT, and its first Master.

Joseph Cilley (1735-1799). Revolutionary War soldier. Major General of New Hampshire militia. Immediately after Battle of Lexington, he raised a company of volunteers and led them into Boston. He served at Ticonderoga, and other battles. Raised (3^o) in St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, NH, June 15, 1775. Fees were waived due to service to his country.

Joseph Cilley (1791-1887). Grandson of Joseph Cilley above. Lieutenant in Infantry during War of 1812. Participated in battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and Chrysler's Field. Member of Sullivan Lodge No. 19, Lee, NH. Deputy Grand Master of Grand Lodge New Hampshire, 1848-49.

George Rogers Clark (1752-1818). Older brother of explorer and Freemason, William Clark. George was a Brigadier General in American Revolution. Fought the British and Indians in the Illinois and Kentucky regions, saving the two regions for the colonies. His lodge is unknown, but he was buried Masonically by Abraham Lodge No. 8, Louisville, KY.

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Joel Clark (1730-1776). Colonel in Revolutionary War. Served in siege of Boston and defense of New York. Founder of famous American Union Military Lodge, which traveled with Continental Army throughout war.

Green Clay (1757-1826). General in War of 1812. When General Harrison was besieged by British at Fort Meigs in 1813, he came to Clay's relief with 3,000 volunteers, forcing enemy to withdraw. Member of Lexington Lodge No. 1, Lexington, KY.

Moses Cleaveland (1754-1806). Founded Cleveland, Ohio in 1796. Was at Yale when Revolution broke out. Commissioned in Col. Blatchley Webb's Continentals, 1777. While stationed in Hudson Highlands was made a Mason in American Union Lodge (military), Sept. 1779.

John P. Clement (?-1845). British officer, serving as Captain during War of 1812. During a skirmish on July 5, 1814 he saw an Indian in the act of preparing to kill an American prisoner. The prisoner had just given the Masonic Sign of Distress. Clement rescued the brother and took him to a farm house, where he was cared for until he was well enough to go home. Some months later Clement himself was taken prisoner. His jailor was the same man he had rescued earlier. The jailer informed Clement that he would be returned to Canada the next morning. Member of Niagara Lodge No. 2 of Ontario.

James Clinton (1733-1812). Brother of George Clinton and father of Dewitt Clinton. Captain in French and Indian Wars. Revolutionary War Colonel of 3rd New York Continentals in Canadian expedition of 1775. Promoted Brigadier General next year. Wounded at Ft. Montgomery, 1777. Was on Sullivan's expedition at Yorktown, where his Brigade received surrendered British colors. Member of Warren Lodge at Little Britain.

George Clinton (1739-1812). Member of Continental Congress (1775-76). Brigadier General in American Revolution. Member of Warren Lodge No. 17, NYC, serving as Master in 1800. Represented Warren lodge at Grand Steward's Lodge on May 28, 1800. His nephew was DeWitt Clinton. Lodges in New York named "Clinton" were named for George, not DeWitt.

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Sir George Cockburn (1772-1853). British Naval Admiral in War of 1812, who took out his revenge against America on public property. In August 1814 he entered Washington DC with 200 men and burned public buildings, including the White House. Member of Inverness Lodge No. 4, London.

John Cocke (1772-1854). In War of 1812 was Major General of East Tennessee Volunteers in Creek War. Served under Jackson at New Orleans in 1814. Member of Rising Star Lodge No. 44, Rutledge, TN.

John H. Cocke (1780-1866). Brigadier General in War of 1812. Received Entered Apprentice degree in Jefferson Lodge No. 65 at Surry Court House, VA. Became member of Philanthropic Lodge No. 127, from which he was suspended May 18, 1827 for "gross unmasonic conduct," referring to his anti-Masonry following Masonic murder of Capt. William Morgan.

Jacob Collamer (1791-1865). Served in militia in frontier campaign of War of 1812. Member of Rising Sun Lodge No. 7, Royalton, VT.

Lord Charles Cornwallis (1738-1805). British General during American Revolution, who surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, thus ending the Revolutionary War. Cornwallis performed the grand honors of Masonry at the funeral of Major General DeKalb.

Capt. John Cotton (?). Naval Officer of Revolutionary War. By resolution of Congress, it was directed that two frigates of 36 and 28 guns be built in Connecticut. One vessel was "to be built under the supervision of Capt. John Cotton of Middletown." Member of Lodge in Middletown, CT.

Isaac Craig (?). Revolutionary War Naval officer who served as captain under John Paul Jones. Member of Military Lodge No. 19 (now Montgomery No. 19 of Philadelphia, PA). Master of the lodge.

Dr. James Craik (1731-1814). Physician of George Washington, accompanying him in the expedition against French and Indians in 1754. Promoted to Surgeon General of Continental Army during Revolutionary War. First U.S. Surgeon General. One of three physicians who attended Washington during his last illness. Member of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, Alexandria, VA.

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John Crane (?) Member of Boston Tea Party. Served as General in Revolutionary War. Made a Mason in American Union Lodge (Military) while encamped at West Point in 1781.

Benjamin W. Crowninshield (1772-1851). Secretary of Navy under Madison and Monroe. During War of 1812 he commanded several ships. Member of Essex Lodge, Salem, MA.

William Cunningham (?-1791). English Captain and Provost Marshal of American Revolution, who was notorious for his treatment of American prisoners. Over 250 were hanged without trial. 2,000 starved to death. His only virtue was in the recovery of stolen jewels, books and records of Lodges No. 2 and 3 in Philadelphia. His own lodge is not known, but he was visitor to Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia on Oct. 10, 1777. After the war he returned to England, where he became a vagabond. He received his comeuppance when he was executed on Aug. 10, 1791 for forging a draft.

Nathaniel Cushing (1753-1814). Major in American Revolution. Fought with Massachusetts troops from 1775-1782. At close of war moved to Belpre, OH. Was first Master of Farmers Lodge No. 20, Belpre.

William R. Davie (1756-1820). Member of Constitutional Convention. Revolutionary War officer. Entered War after graduating from Princeton in 1776. Became Major General of militia. Raised (3^o) in Occasional Lodge No. 1791. Served as Grand Master of North Carolina (1792-98).

Joseph H. Daviess (1744-1811). Joined army of Gen. William H. Harrison as Major, 1811. In Battle of Tippecanoe, seeing that an exposed angle of the line was likely to give way, led a cavalry charge at that angle and was killed. Grand Master of KY.

Thomas Davis (?). Chaplain of 1st Continental Dragoons during Revolutionary War. Rev. Davis was a member of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, Alexandria, VA, and officiated at the burial of George Washington.

Charles Dayan (1792-1827). Lieutenant Colonel in War of 1812. Was last Master of Jefferson Lodge No. 164, when due to the Anti-Masonic Movement, caused by the 1826 Masonic murder of Captain William Morgan in Batavia, New York, Dayan's lodge was forced to discontinue

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meetings. In 1848, immediately after the published deathbed confession of one of the murderers of Morgan, Dayan once again joined Freemasonry, and became First Master of Lowville Lodge No. 134, Lowville, NY.

Elias Dayton (1737-1807). Brigadier General of American Revolution. Took prominent part in battles of Springfield, Monmouth, Brandywine and Yorktown. Member of Military Lodge No. 19 of Pennsylvania registry; recorded as a visitor to American Union Lodge.

Jonathan Dayton (1760-1824). Officer in American Revolution. Participated in many battles, including Yorktown. Had a command under Lafayette. Member of Temple Lodge No. 1 at Elizabethtown.

Henry Dearborn (1751-1829). Major General U.S. Army. Secretary of War under Jefferson. Fought in both the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. Initiated (1^o) and passed (2^o) in St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, NH, March 3, 1774. Raised (3^o) April 18, 1777.

Baron Johann de Kalb (1721-1780). Major General in Continental Army during Revolutionary War. Served with valor in cause of colonies. De Kalb's statue at Annapolis, MD was unveiled by Grand Lodge of Maryland.

Henry Dodge (1782-1876). Officer in War of 1812. Initiated (1^o) Dec. 6, 1806 in Western Star Lodge No. 107, Kaskaskia, IL (Indian Territory). Later affiliated with Louisiana Lodge No. 109 at St. Genevieve, MO. Served as Master for three years. Fort Dodge was named after him.

John Downes (1786-1855). Commodore, U.S. Navy, War of 1812. Commanded captured ship *Essex Junior*. Initiated (1^o) in Rising Star Lodge, Stoughton, MA, Oct. 23; passed (2^o) Nov. 20; raised (3^o) Dec. 4, 1806.

Sir John Doyle (1756-1834). British General who served in American Revolution. His brigade captured Charleston. As a Major, was initiated (1^o) May 2, 1792 in Prince of Wales Lodge No. 259 in England. Was later appointed by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex to the position of Deputy Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge.

Peter Stephen (Etienne) Du Ponceau (1760-1844). In 1777 he accompanied Freemason Baron von Steuben to America as his secretary.

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Served in the American Revolutions as aide-de-camp to von Steuben. Became a naturalized citizen in 1781. On Feb. 14, 1782, he petitioned Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia to become a Mason. Received the first two degrees on August 14, 1782. No reference of Master Mason degree.

Victor Marie DuPont (1767-1827). Aide-de-camp to Lafayette. Petitioned to organize Lafayette Lodge No. 14, Wilmington, with charter granted Jan. 17, 1825. Member of Washington Lodge No. 1 of Delaware on April 1, 1813. Member of Temple Lodge No. 11 on Feb. 11, 1819. Same year was Grand Marshal of Grand Lodge of Delaware. Grand Treasurer, 1825.

John P. Duval (1790-1855). Served as Captain in War of 1812. Member of Jackson Lodge No. 1 at Tallahassee FL. First Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Florida, 1830.

William P. Duval (1784-1854). Served in War of 1812 against the Indians. Elected to U.S. Congress from Kentucky, 1813-15. Member of Jackson Lodge No.1, Tallahassee, 1829. Assisted in the formation of Grand Lodge of Florida, 1830. Was also a Royal Arch Mason (K.T.) Knights Templar.

William Eaton (1764-1811). Entered Revolutionary army at age 16 and served 19 years. Member of North Star Lodge, Manchester, VT in 1792. Wrote eulogy to George Washington. Last verse concludes: "Approving Heaven, with fostering hand, Gave Masons triumph through this land; And firmly to secure our Craft, From bigot rage and envy's shaft, Sent a Grand Master, Freedom's son, The Godlike patriot, Washington!"

Henry Eckford (1775-1832). In War of 1812 was employed by U.S. Government to build ships. His vessels were superior in strength and speed to all others. Was a member of Fortitude Lodge No. 48 (now No. 19) of Brooklyn, NY, and first Junior Warden of the lodge.

Pierpont Edwards (1750-1826). Served in Revolutionary Army. Initiated (1^o) in Hiram Lodge No. 1, New Haven, Dec. 28, 1775. Served as Master of the Lodge (3^o) in 1777-78. Was First Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, 1789-90.

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Samuel Elbert (1743-1788). Last Grand Master of Georgia to be appointed by United Grand Lodge of England. Brigadier General during Revolutionary War. At Brier Creek, where he commanded 60 continentals and 160 militia, he was surrounded on three sides and made a valiant stand, but was wounded and captured. He was rescued by a British officer who drew him out of line of fire when he had given a Masonic sign. Member of Solomon Lodge No. 1, Savannah, GA. Elbert County named after him.

Nehemiah Emerson (?). Captain in Revolutionary War. Was one of the guards at execution of Major Andre. Received Masonic degrees in Washington Military Lodge No. 10. Member Merrimack Lodge, Haverhill, MA.

Robert Erskine (1735-1795). Surveyor General and Geographer to the Army of the United States during Revolutionary War. At outbreak of the Revolution, he espoused colonial cause and turned his iron production over to the American army. On record as one of the visitors to American Union Lodge at Morristown (Dec. 27, 1779) when the famous military traveling lodge entertained a distinguished assemblage, headed by Gen. Washington. Erskine was made a Mason in either Edinburgh or London.

William Eustis (1753-1825). Entered Revolutionary Army as a regimental surgeon, serving throughout the war. Became Secretary of War, 1807-13. Raised (3^o) in St. Andrew's Lodge of Boston on Feb. 6, 1795.

Samuel Fessenden (1784-1869). Served 14 years as Major General of the 12th Massachusetts militia. Raised (3^o) Sept. 25, 1805 in Pythagorean Lodge No. 11, Fryeburg.

Joshua Fisher (1748-1833). Graduated from Harvard in 1776. Surgeon on privateer during Revolutionary War. After the war he settled in Beverly, MA. He bequeathed \$20,000 to found a Harvard professorship in natural history. Was member of Unity Lodge at Ipswich, MA. Served as secretary of the Lodge.

John Fitzgerald (?). Aide-de-Camp to General Washington (Nov. 1776 to July 1778) in Revolutionary War. Major in the 9th Virginia Regiment. Member of Williamsburg Lodge No. 6.

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Jellis A. Fonda (?). Revolutionary War Major in Col. Willett's New York Regiment. Initiated (1^o) in St. Patrick's Lodge No. 8 at Johnstown. Member of St. George's Lodge No.1, Schenectady. Master of lodge (3^o), 1797-1805.

Robert Foster (?). Captain of Minute Men in Revolutionary War. Master of Essex Lodge, Salem, MA.

John Frost (1738-1810). Brigadier General in American Revolution. Member of St. Andrews Lodge of Boston MA.

Joseph Frye (1711-1794). General in the Revolutionary War. Member of a lodge in Massachusetts.

James Gadsden (1788-1858). Appointed Lieutenant Colonel of engineers, serving with distinction in War of 1812. Served as aide-de-camp to General Jackson in campaign against Seminole Indians, 1818. Went with Jackson to Pensacola when the latter took possession of Florida. Was active in settling dispute between Jackson and the Spanish governor. Member of Jackson Lodge No. 23, Tallahassee, FL.

Edmund P. Gaines (1777-1849). Major General in War of 1812. Was instrumental in arresting Aaron Burr.

Horatio Gates (1728-1806). Major General of Continental Army in American Revolution. Member of a regimental lodge at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, Canada. Dec. 18, 1778 the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts invited "The Hon'bl General Gates...to dine at the Feast of St. John's Day. The minutes of the lodge confirm his attendance.

John Gibson (1740-1822). Commanded a regiment at beginning of American Revolution. Served in New York and in the Jersey retreat. Commanded the western military department from 1781 until peace was established. Received his first two degrees in Lancaster PA, and his 3rd degree in Vincennes Lodge, Indiana on March 14, 1809.

Thomas Gibson (1750-1814). Revolutionary War soldier, who served with distinction. Member of Nova Caesarea Lodge No. 10, Cincinnati OH. First Master of Scioto Lodge No. 2, Chillicothe, OH, 1805-07. Exalted in Cincinnati Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Mason, Dec. 11, 1799.

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Joshua R. Giddings (1795-1864). In War of 1812. Became U.S. Congressman from Ohio. Raised (3^o) in Jerusalem Lodge No.19, Hartford, OH.

Nicholas Gilman (1755-1814). Signer of Federal Constitution of 1787. Fought in Revolutionary War. Accounted for the prisoners surrendered by English Freemason Cornwallis at Yorktown. Member St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, NH.

George Gilpin (?). Colonel in American Revolution. Pallbearer at George Washington's funeral. Member of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, Alexandria, VA.

Mordecai Gist (1743-1792). Brigadier General during American Revolution. Member of Lodge No. 16, Baltimore MD. First Master of Army Lodge No. 27 of the Maryland Line, chartered by Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, April 1780.

John Glover (1732-1797). Brigadier General in American Revolution. Commanded the "amphibious regiment." Member of Philanthropic Lodge of Marblehead, Mass. Recorded as visiting St. John's Lodge in Providence, RI while stationed there.

George Gorham (?). Captain during American Revolution. Helped stretch cable across Hudson river to obstruct British in their attempt to sail ships on the river. Member of King Hiram Lodge No. 12, Derby, Conn.

Charles Gratiot (1788-1855). Brigadier General in War of 1812. Was senior warden of Comfort Lodge No. 143 at Old Point Comfort, VA.

John Greaton (1741-1783). Brigadier General in Revolutionary War. While stationed at West Point in 1777, he became a member of Masters' Lodge of Albany, NY. Was J.W. of Washington Lodge No. 10 (Military Lodge) in the Mass. Brigade, when it organized at West Point in 1779.

Christopher Greene (1737-1781). Colonel during American Revolution. Known as the "hero of Red Bank." Killed in battle on May 13, 1781 when his headquarters on the Croton River was surrounded by loyalists. Initiated (1^o) March 3, 1779 in St. John's Lodge, Providence, RI.

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Nathanael Greene (1742-1786). General during American Revolution. He, with four others, were the only generals who served throughout the war. Member of a Rhode Island Lodge — a military lodge.

Richard Gridley (1711-1796). Major General in American Revolution. Earned the reputation as an artilleryist. Commissioned Major General in command of Continental artillery. Entered Masonry in St. John's Lodge of Boston, MA. Was Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Thomas Grosvenor (1744-1825). Revolutionary War patriot. Lieutenant under Putnam in 1775, and later a Colonel. Entered Masonry in American Union Lodge, Redding, CT. Served as secretary and Senior Deacon.

Isaac Guion (1755-1823). Revolutionary War soldier commissioned Ensign in Lamb's Artillery at outbreak of hostilities. Discharged in 1783 as Captain. Member of St. John's Lodge No. 3, New Bern, NC.

James Gunn (1739-1801). General in American Revolution. Member of Solomon's Lodge No. 1 of Savannah.

John Habersham (1754-1799). Major in 1st Georgia Continental Regiment, American Revolution. Member Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Savannah, GA.

Joseph Habersham (1751-1815). Brother of John Habersham. As a Major of 1st Georgia Battalion, he defended Savannah from a British naval attack in March, 1776. He also participated in the disastrous attack on Savannah in 1779. Advanced to Lieutenant Colonel at close of war. Member of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Savannah.

Nathan Hale (1755-1776). In response to a call from General Washington, he volunteered for hazardous spy duty behind British lines on Long Island. Was caught and ordered executed by Sir William Howe. Before he was hanged, his last words were: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." He was ordered executed by Sir William Howe. Hale's Masonic credentials are questionable. He is sometimes referred to as a member of St. John's Regimental Lodge of New York City.

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David Hall (1752-1817). Captain in Haslet's Delaware regiment, 1776. Following year was made Colonel of Delaware regiment. Raised (3^o) May 18, 1776 in Lodge No. 18 at Dover, DE. Master of Hiram's Delaware Regimental Lodge No. 30. Charter master of Lodge No. 63, Lewes, DE.

Elijah Hall (?). Naval Captain during Revolutionary War. Raised (3^o) in St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth NH, June 26, 1777.

William Hall (1774-1856). Major General of Tennessee state militia. He commanded a regiment of Tennessee riflemen under General Jackson in War of 1812. Member of King Solomon Lodge No. 6, Gallatin TN.

Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804). In Revolutionary War served in 1789 as Inspector General of the Army, with rank of Major General. Killed in dual with Arron Burr. Was recorded among visitors of American Union Lodge (military) at Morristown NJ, on Dec. 27, 1779, at which time Washington raised General Lafayette to the "third degree" of Freemasonry.

Paul Hamilton (1762-1816). As Secretary of Navy under James Madison, Hamilton's policy was to keep our frigates in port to prevent their capture in War of 1812. Past Master of Lodge No. 8, Charleston SC. In 1806 was Grand Master of Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

Benjamin Hammond (?). Commander of privateer schooner *Greyhound* in Revolutionary War. Member of Essex Lodge, Salem, MA.

John Francis Hamtramck (1756-1803). Colonel in American Revolution. Joined General Montgomery's army, Sept. 1775 as it was marching on Montreal. In 1776, commissioned Lieutenant, then Captain of 5th New York Continentals. Advanced to Major, Jan. 1, 1781. Lt. Colonel in command of the first sub-legion under General Anthony Wayne, Feb. 18, 1793. Assumed command of Detroit, July 13 same year. Member Union Lodge No. 1, Albany, NY (now Mt. Vernon No.3).

Edward Hand (1744-1802). Brigadier General and Adjutant General of Continental Army. At start of Revolution he joined Thompson's brigade as Lieutenant Colonel, serving at siege of Boston and battles of Long Island and Trenton. Was a member of Pennsylvania Military Lodge.

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George Handley (1752-1793). During the Revolution (1776) he joined Georgia continental battery as Captain, rising to Lieutenant Colonel. Was captured at Augusta, GA. and sent to Charleston as a prisoner of war. Member of Solomon Lodge No. 1 of Savannah.

Martin D. Hardin (1780-1823). During War of 1812 he joined the army and served under General Harrison as Major of the Kentucky Volunteers. Member of Washington Chapter No. 11, R.A.M. (Royal Arch Mason).

Josiah Harmar (1753-1813). Brigadier General and General-in-Chief of Army in 1789. Initiated (1^o) July 2, 1778 in Lodge No. 3 of Philadelphia. Member of Pennsylvania Union Lodge No. 29, and Nova Caesarea Lodge No. 10, (now Harmony Lodge No. 2 of Cincinnati).

John Haywood (1753-1826). Officer in American Revolution. Member of St. Andrews Lodge No. 57, Louisburg, NC.

Jonathan Heart (1744-1791). Officer during American Revolution. Member of the famous military lodge — American Union Lodge. First secretary and third and last master of that lodge.

William Henry (1761-1824). Foot soldier of Revolution and War of 1812. Commissioned Major General of Kentucky volunteers in Aug. 1813. In the year 1803 was both raised (1^o) in Union Lodge No. 43 of Pennsylvania and admitted to Lexington Lodge No. 1 of Lexington, KY.

Nicholas Herkimer (1715-1777). Brigadier General of American Revolution in 1776. Fatally wounded in the Battle of Oriskany. Initiated (1^o) on April 7, 1768 in St. Patrick's Lodge No. 8 of Johnstown, NY.

Samuel Herrick (?). Brigadier General in War of 1812. Affiliated with Amity Lodge No. 5 of Zanesville, OH (1813).

Joseph Hiester (1752-1832). At beginning of the Revolution he raised and equipped Reading, PA with a company which took part in the battles of Long Island and Germantown. In 1807 he was appointed one of the two Major Generals to command the quota of Pennsylvania military militia called for by the President. Member of Lodge No. 62, Reading, PA.

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James Hogun (?-1781). Brigadier General in American Revolution. Member of Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia. Received blue degrees on April 13, 15, and 17, 1779.

Robert L. Hooper, Jr. (1709-1785). Deputy Quartermaster General in American Revolution (1778). Initiated in Lodge No. 2, Phil. Affiliated with Trenton Lodge No. 5. First Deputy Grand Master of Grand Lodge, NY.

Samuel Hopkins (1750-1819). General in Continental Army during the American Revolution and War of 1812. Member of Jerusalem Lodge No. 9 of Henderson, KY.

Timothy Hosmer (1745-1815). Officer in Continental Army during Revolutionary War. Surgeon on General Washington's staff. Attended and certified execution of British spy Major John Andre. Member of both Frederick Lodge, Farmington, CT, and American Union military lodge No. 1, Aug. 20, 1779, signing bylaws on that date. Became charter Master of Ontario Lodge No. 23, Canandaigua, NY, 1792.

Benjamin Chew Howard (1791-1872). Officer in War of 1812. In 1814 he assisted in organizing troops for the defense of Baltimore. April of 1813 became member of Cassia Lodge No. 45, Baltimore.

John E. Howard (1752-1827). Colonel in Revolution. In anticipation of war with France in 1798, Washington made him one of his Major Generals. Member of Army Lodge No. 27 of the Maryland Line.

Robert Howe (1732-1785). Commissioned Major General of American Revolution and led an expedition against Florida, which ended in disaster. Returned to Savannah, GA, but lost that city to the British. For this loss he was court-martialed and acquitted. Was in command at West Point in 1780. Member of Hanover Lodge of Masonborough, NC.

Richard Howell (1753-1802). Commissioned Captain in 2nd N.J. Regiment. Promoted to Major in 1776 when the Revolution began. Member of Trenton Lodge No. 5, Trenton, NJ. Past Master of same.

William Hull (1753-1825). Lt. Colonel in 1779 under Baron Von Steuben. After war was promoted to Major General, then to Brigadier General in

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War of 1812. Commanded northwestern army. Court-martialed for failing to defend Detroit and sentenced to be shot. The power of Freemasonry is recorded in the fact that after sentence was pronounced, he was told to go home and await his execution, which never came. Hull was a member of Washington Lodge No. 10, a traveling lodge located at West Point. Became first Master of Meridian Lodge, Natick, MA in 1797.

Ebenezer Huntington (1754-1834). Revolutionary War soldier. In 1792 commissioned General in Connecticut state militia. In 1799 promoted to Brigadier General by Washington. Member of Somerset Lodge No. 34 of Norwich, CT. Also a York Rite, Royal Arch Mason.

James Hutchison (1752-1793). Surgeon General of Pennsylvania during the Revolution. Member of Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia.

James Iredell, Jr. (1788-1853). Served in War of 1812. In 1808 he was raised (3^o) in Unanimity Lodge No. 54 at Edenton.

Andrew Jackson (1767-1845). Major General of U.S. Army assigned to defend New Orleans in the War of 1812. Seventh President of the U.S.A. Initiated (1^o) in Philanthropic Lodge No. 12 at Clover Bottom, TN. Member of Greeneville Lodge No. 3 of TN (formerly No 43 of NC.)

James Jackson (1757-1806). Commissioned Brigadier General in 1788. Took part in defense of Savannah. Saw action at Blackstocks, Augusta, Cowpens, and Long Cane. Initiated (1^o) in Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Savannah in 1782. Served as Master (3^o) of the Lodge in 1786.

Thomas S. Jessup (1788-1860). Commissioned Lieutenant of Infantry in 1808. Beginning War of 1812 was adjutant-general to Gen. Wm. Hull. Member of Harmony Lodge No. 2, Cincinnati, OH.

George Jones (1766-1838). Fought in Revolutionary War. Imprisoned in 1780-81 on an English ship. Served in War of 1812 as Captain of Savannah reserves. Member of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Savannah, GA.

Jacob Jones (1768-1850). Commodore, U.S. Navy. Commissioned Commander, 1810. In 1811 was assigned to the ship *Wasp*. In the first

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naval battle of the War of 1812 the *Wasp* was overpowered by the 74-gun British ship *Poictiers*. Member of Holland Lodge No. 8, NYC.

William Jones (?). Lieutenant American Revolution. Killed by Indians at Wyoming, PA. Received a Masonic burial from Military Lodge No. 19, Pennsylvania Artillery.

Lawrence Kearny (1789-1868). Commodore, U.S. Navy. In War of 1812 was assigned to coastal defense of South Carolina and adjacent states. Was raised (3^o) in Colombian Lodge, Boston, MA.

John Kendrick (1745-1800). Revolutionary War captain of a privateer. Initiated (1^o) a Mason Dec. 10, 1778 in St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, MA.

Joshua King (?). Lieutenant in Continental Army to whom Major Andre, the British spy, first revealed his identity. Member of Union Lodge No. 40, Danbury, CT.; member of St. Johns Lodge, Norwalk; first treasurer of Jerusalem Lodge No. 49, Ridgefield.

William King (1768-1852). Served in War of 1812 as Colonel. Initiated (1^o) in Massachusetts Lodge at Boston on Feb. 3, 1800. Became first Master of Solar Lodge No. 14, Bath, ME on Sept. 10, 1804.

Ephraim Kirby (1757-1804). Enlisted in the volunteer cavalry at age 19. Took part in Battle of Bunker Hill. Fought at Brandywine, Monmouth, Elk River, and Germantown. Left on field as dead at Elk River. Was in 17 battles, receiving 13 wounds. Was discharged an ensign, Aug. 23, 1782. Later he rejoined as a Colonel in the 17th regiment of the Connecticut militia. In 1881 he became a member of St. Paul's Lodge No. 11, Litchfield, CT. He presented his sword to this lodge.

Samuel Kirkland (1741-1808). Revolutionary patriot and clergyman missionary to the Indians. He became a brigade chaplain to General John Sullivan and chaplain to the Continental forces at Fort Schuyler and at Stockbridge, MA. Kirkland was initiated in St. Patrick's Lodge No. 8, Johnstown, NY on Feb. 7, 1767.

Robert Kirkwood (1730-1791). American Revolutionary War hero. Entered the Army as a Lieutenant. In early 1777 was commissioned Captain. He

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commanded at Cowpens, Guilford, and Eutaw, after which he was breveted a Major. Kirkwood was raised (3^o) in Lodge No. 18, Dover, DE.

Henry Knox (1750-1806). Major General in American Revolution. One of George Washington's most trusted advisors and close personal friend. Joined American forces at outbreak of war, first fighting at Bunker Hill. Promoted Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery in Continental Army. After surrender of Cornwallis was promoted to Major General (1781). Commanded West Point in 1782. Secretary of War, 1785-94, first to hold that office in the Federal government. Member of St. John's Regimental Lodge at Morristown, NJ. In 1779 helped constitute Washington Lodge at West Point. Recorded as visiting many other lodges.

33^o Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834). Hero of American Revolution. His father, a French soldier, was killed in battle a few weeks before his birth. His mother died in 1770, leaving him a vast estate. He refused a prominent position in the French court to become a soldier in the French Army in 1771. He withdrew from service in 1776, outfitted his own ship, *Victoire*, and sailed with 15 other young adventurers to fight with the American colonists against England. His Masonic credentials are too numerous to print here. But, suffice it to say, he was a 33^o Scottish Rite Mason.

James Lawrence (1781-1813). Naval Captain. In War of 1812 he cruised the coast of Brazil, blockading the British *Bonne Citoyenne* in the port of Salvador, and sank the *Peacock*. Later, off the shore of Boston about 30 miles, he met the British frigate, *Shannon*, but was outgunned and his ship captured with 47 killed and 99 wounded. Lawrence himself was mortally wounded. *Field Book of the War of 1812* reported that Lawrence was buried with military and Masonic honors.

Sheppard C. Leakin (?). General in War of 1812. Initiated (1^o) Mason in Washington Lodge No. 3, Baltimore, MD, Feb. 4, 1812. After the war served as Master (3^o) of the lodge for several terms.

Henry Lee (1756-1818). Father of Robert E. Lee. Known as "Light Horse Harry" for his brilliant cavalry operations during Revolutionary War. He joined Washington's army in Penn. as Captain of a Virginia cavalry company. At close of War he was a Colonel. Member of Hiram Lodge No. 59, Westmoreland Co., VA.

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William Lenoir (1751-1839). Captain in American Revolution, and Major General of militia following the War. Wounded at the Battle of King's Mountain. Received all three degrees of Blue Lodge on Dec. 30, 1793. In 1804 was Master of Liberty Lodge No. 45, Wilkesboro, NC.

Uriah P. Levy (1795-1862). Joined U.S. Navy as a flag officer at beginning of War of 1812. His ship took the battle to the shores of England, and destroyed 21 vessels in the English Channel. Initiated (1^o) Nov. 19, 1812 in Columbia Lodge No. 91, Philadelphia, PA.

Fielding Lewis (1726-1781). Patriot of American Revolution. Married George Washington's sister, Elizabeth. Manufactured guns. Member of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, Virginia. Attended Grand Lodge of Virginia.

Morgan Lewis (1754-1844). Colonel of American Revolution and Major General in War of 1812. Served on the Niagara frontier, captured Fort George, and commanded at Sackett's Harbor and French Creek. Initiated (1^o) in Union Lodge No. 2 of Albany. Following year admitted to Master's Lodge No. 2. Was unanimously elected Grand Master of Grand Lodge of New York on June 3, 1830, reigning in that position until his death.

Benjamin Lincoln (1733-1810). Secretary of War and Major General of militia in American Revolution, 1781-84. Active in organizing and training the Continental troops. On Dec. 25, 1780, he received his blue degrees in St. Andrew's Lodge of Boston.

George Little (1754-1809). Revolutionary War naval captain in command of U.S. frigate, *Boston*. Cruised with his ship until end of war. Member of Old Colony Lodge of Hingham, MA — 1792.

Peter Little (1775-1830). Colonel in War of 1812. Served as a mechanic. Member of Concordia Lodge No. 13, Baltimore, MD, 1797. In 1798 he became Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and Grand Master of the same in 1818. Member of Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Mason.

Henry Beekman Livingston (1750-1831). Brother of Robert Livingston. Brigadier General during American Revolution. August, 1775, he raised a company of soldiers and accompanied his brother-in-law, General

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Richard Montgomery, on his expedition to Canada. In 1776 he became aide-de-camp to Gen. Philip Schuyler. In November he was promoted to Colonel of the 4th battalion of New York volunteers. At close of the war he was promoted to Brigadier General. In 1777 he became a member of Masters Lodge No. 2 of Albany.

James Livingston (1747-1832). Revolutionary War soldier. Given command of a regiment of Canadian auxiliaries at start of hostilities. With General Richard Montgomery at capture of Fort Chambly. Continued with American army as Colonel until close of war. Present at Battle of Stillwater and surrender of Burgoyne, 1777. Command of Stony Point at the time of Benedict Arnold's treason in 1780. Master of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Poughkeepsie, NY, 1777.

Edward Lloyd (1779-1834). Served in War of 1812 as Lieutenant Colonel in 9th Maryland regiment. Member of Coates Lodge No. 76, Easton, MD.

Robert Lucas (1781-1853). Moved to Ohio in 1800, joined the militia, and was promoted to Major General. In War of 1812 was commissioned Captain in 19th U.S. Infantry. Initiated (1^o) in Scioto Lodge No. 6 of Chillicothe, OH.

Augustus Ludlow (?-1813) Lieutenant, U.S. Navy. Killed with Capt. James Lawrence in naval battle between American frigate Chesapeake and British ship Shannon during War of 1812. Buried with Masonic honors by Grand Lodge of Delaware.

Thomas Macdonough (1783-1825). Fought in Revolutionary War. When War of 1812 broke out, he returned to active duty and commanded naval base at Portland, MN. Shortly after taking command (Sept. 12, 1812), he was ordered to assume command of fleet on Lake Champlain. He became a hero in "Battle of Lake Champlain." Outgunned and outmanned by the British, he fought an underdog battle that destroyed or captured every vessel of the British fleet, and compelled the enemy ground troops (14,000 against his 1500) to withdraw. This was the turning point in War of 1812. In thanks, Congress voted him land grants in New York and Vermont. Initiated a Mason in an English Lodge on Island of Malta during a previous Mediterranean tour. Member of a New York Lodge (unknown). Buried with Masonic honors by St. John's Lodge No. 2, Middletown, CT.

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Thomas Machin (1744-1816). Member of Boston Tea Party and Captain in Revolutionary War. Fought at Bunker Hill and wounded in the arm. Placed chains across the Hudson River at the Highland to stop British ships. Was again wounded at Fort Montgomery, Oct. 1777. Member of Union Schoharie Lodge and Machin Lodge of New York. Master of latter. York Rite Royal Arch Mason in Ames Mark Lodge, Schoharie, NY.

Alexander Macomb (1782-1841). Major General in War of 1812. As Colonel of 2nd Regiment, fought at Niagara and Fort George. Promoted to Brigadier General (1814) and placed in command of northern frontier, bordering Lake Champlain. For his defense of Plattsburg on Sept. 11, 1814, and in face of superior British forces, he was made Major General, after which he received a gold medal from Congress. After the war he became General-in-Chief of all U.S. Forces. Was Master of Zion Lodge No. 1, Detroit, MI. On his tombstone in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington, DC are displayed several Masonic emblems.

William Malcolm (?). Brigadier General in American Revolution. Member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, NYC., and at one time Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York.

James Mann (1759-1832). Studied medicine at Harvard, graduating in 1776. Surgeon for three years in American Revolutionary Army. Practiced medicine in New York until the War of 1812, when he joined the U.S. Army as a hospital surgeon. He was a member of the secret Society of the Cincinnati. He was a member of Montgomery Lodge, Milford, MA.

Francis Marion (1732-1795). Revolutionary War General, known as "Swamp Fox." Served throughout the Revolution in command of Militia troops in South Carolina. He would harass British Forces by raids and fade into the swamps and forests. Mason.

Meredith Miles Marmaduke (1791-1864). Served as Colonel in War of 1812. At close of war was appointed U.S. Marshal for eastern Virginia. Fifty years later, during the Civil War, he was a staunch Unionist, although his two sons joined the Confederate forces. Marmaduke, Sr. was a member of Arrow Rock Lodge No. 55, Arrow Rock, MO. Saline

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County history states that Marmaduke was buried "according to the rites of Freemasonry, he having been a Mason for a number of years."

Daniel Marsh (?). Assistant Quartermaster General of American Revolution. Unknown with what lodge in New Jersey he affiliated, but was member of convention at New Brunswick for the formation of a Grand Lodge. Member of St. John's Lodge No. 2 of New York City.

John Marshall (1755-1835). Son of Thomas Marshall. Both father and son served in American Revolution. Fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point and Yorktown. His father Thomas was a Major in same regiment in which son John was a Lieutenant. Wintered with Washington at Valley Forge, where John became a Mason. Member of Richmond Lodge No. 13 of Richmond, VA, and York Rite Richmond Chapter No. 2, R.A.M. Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Virginia, 1793-95.

Alexander Martin (1740-1807). Member of convention that framed the Constitution. Served in Revolution as a Colonel of 2nd North Carolina regiment at Germantown and Brandywine. Raised (3^o) at a communication of Grand Lodge North Carolina held in Fayetteville on Nov. 21, 1788. Was Grand Pursuivant of same in 1805-06, and Junior Grand Warden, 1807.

John Martin (1730-?). Beginning of Revolutionary War he joined the Continental Army and commissioned Captain, then Lieutenant Colonel (1781). Was member of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Savannah, GA, and in 1786 Grand Steward of Grand Lodge of Georgia.

Armistead T. Mason (1787-1819). Served as volunteer in War of 1812, first as Colonel and later as Brigadier General of Virginia Militia. Member of Olive Branch Lodge No. 114, Leesburg, VA.

Jonathan Mason, Jr. (?). Privateer in American Revolution. Member of Essex Lodge, Salem, MA.

Nathaniel Massie (1763-1813). Entered Revolutionary Army at age 17. Major General of Militia for several years. Member of Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1802. Member of Scioto Lodge No. 2.

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Thomas Matthews (?). Officer in American Revolution. Member of Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, 1778. Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Virginia.

Ebenezer Mattoon (1755-1843). Officer in American Revolution. Major General of 4th Division in War of 1812. Received Masonic degrees in Pacific Lodge, Amherst, MA, 1802. Served as Master of Lodge 1818-19.

Israel D. Maulsby (?). General in War of 1812. Member Mt. Ararat Lodge No. 44, Slate Ridge, MD. Sr. Grand Warden of Grand Lodge of Maryland, 1836-37.

William Maxwell (?-1798). Entered Colonial Service, 1758, serving in French and Indian War until American Revolution. Became Colonel of 2nd New Jersey Battalion. With Canadian expedition of 1776, which ended in disaster. With Schuyler at Lake Champlain. Commissioned Brigadier General, 1776. Harassed enemy till end of War. Member of Pennsylvania Military Lodge No. 19. Recorded as visitor to American Union Lodge. Past Master in Northern Jurisdiction (NJ) proceedings of 1786.

Jonathan Maynard (?). Lieutenant during American Revolution. His life was spared by Indian chief, Joseph Brant, when the latter found him to be a Freemason. The story: "As he was about to be put to death by torture, Brant, who was present, discovered symbols of Masonry marked in ink upon prisoner's arms. Brant, being a Freemason himself, intervened, saving Maynard's life, and saw to it that he was sent as a prisoner to Canada. Several months later he was exchanged and sent home."

Duncan McArthur (1772-1839). Brigadier General during War of 1812. Became Major General of territorial militia in 1808. Commissioned Colonel of 1st Ohio Volunteers in 1812. Commissioned Brigadier General on March 12, 1813. He succeeded General Harrison in command of the Western Army in 1814. Invaded Canada with a force in 1814. Member of Scioto Lodge No. 2 (now No. 6) of Chillicothe, OH.

Andrew McCleary (?). Major in the American Revolution. Killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Said to have been the first killed in the War. Member of St. Johns Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, NH.

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John McKinstry (?). American Colonel in Revolutionary War. At Battle of The Cedars (Canada, May 20, 1776) he was taken prisoner. When about to be killed, gave Masonic grand hailing sign of distress, and was saved by Indian Chief, Joseph Brant, who also was a Mason. "McKinstry had already been fastened to the fatal tree, and the preparations for the human sacrifice were rapidly proceeding, when, in the agony of despair, and scarcely conscious of a hope, the captive made the great mystic appeal to a Mason in the hour of danger. It was seen and understood by the Chieftain Brant, who was present on the occasion. Brant at once interfered in his behalf, and succeeded, by the influence of his position, in rescuing his American brother from his impending fate. Having freed him from his bonds, he conducted and guarded him in safety to Quebec, where he placed him in the hands of the English, by whom he was permitted to return to his home on parole. It is said that Brant's friendship with McKinstry continued throughout their lives, and that Brant visited him at his home in Greendale, NY. In 1805 they together attended Hudson Lodge No. 7 in Hudson, NY.

Allan McLane (1746-1829). Revolutionary soldier and jurist. He took an early part in American Revolution. In 1775 was a volunteer in Great Bridge fight near Norfolk, VA, where Virginia militia repelled an assault of 600 British with a loss of 55 enemy and one patriot wounded. Later he joined Rodney's Delaware regiment as a Lieutenant, fought gallantly at battles of Long Island, White Plains, Princeton, Monmouth, and Yorktown, retiring from Army as Colonel at close of War. Member of Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia.

Louis McLane (1786-1857). Officer of American Revolution. Entered Navy as midshipman at age 12. Cruised one year on *Philadelphia* under Freemason Stephen Decatur. In War of 1812 he served as a Volunteer in Freemason Caesar A. Rodney's company at defense of Baltimore in 1814. Raised (3^o) in Lafayette Lodge No. 14, Wilmington, DE.

Alexander McNair (1775-1826). Lieutenant in command of a company during whiskey rebellion, 1794. Colonel of Missouri militia, War of 1812. Member of St. Louis Lodge No. 111, chartered by Pennsylvania. Buried in old military cemetery by Missouri Lodge No. 1.

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Return Jonathan Meigs, Sr. (1740-1823). Father of Return J. Meigs Jr. Colonel in American Revolution. Origin of his name is as unusual as the name itself. He was in love with a young Quakeress, who repeatedly rejected his suit saying, "Nay, Jonathan, I respect thee much; but I cannot marry thee." On his final rejection, he slowly mounted his horse to leave when the relenting lady said, "Return, Jonathan! Return, Jonathan!" These happy words, which were tacked on to his name by friends, were also given his firstborn in commemoration of the event. During American Revolution, Meigs, Sr. answered the Lexington alarm as Captain of a contingent from Middletown, CT., serving at Bunker Hill and (under Benedict Arnold) in Quebec Expedition. May 23, 1777, with 170 men, he raided Sag Harbor, Long Island in Whale boats, taking 90 prisoners, burning 12 vessels, and returning without the loss of a single man. On June 24, 1791 he was raised (3^o) a Master Mason.

Thomas Melville (?). Member of "Boston Tea Party" and Major in the American Revolution. Initiated (1^o) in Mass. Lodge of Boston, Feb. 3, 1772.

Hugh Mercer (1720-1777). Brigadier General, American Revolution. Arrived in Philadelphia from Scotland in 1746, where he practiced medicine. At outbreak of Revolution he was Colonel of 3rd Virginia Regiment. At Washington's request, was promoted to Brigadier General. At Battle of Princeton he was wounded, then surrounded by enemy. Yet, he fought gallantly, suffering seven bayonet wounds in hand-to-hand combat. Left on battlefield as dead. He died nine days later at a farmhouse. In 1761 he became a Mason in Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4.

James Mercer (1736-1793). He first served in French and Indian War, then an American Revolutionary leader. Member of Continental Congress, 1779-80. Educated at William and Mary. Second Grand Master of Freemasonry in Virginia. Member of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4. Became second Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Virginia, 1774-1786.

Thomas Metcalfe (1780-1855). Captain in War of 1812, commanding a company at Battle of Fort Meigs. Member and onetime secretary of Nicholas Lodge No. 65, Carlisle, KY.

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James Miller (1776-1851). Brigadier General in War of 1812. Entered Army as Major of 4th Infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel, 1810. Commanded at Battle of Brownstown, 1812. For his gallantry was promoted to Colonel. Fought at Fort George, Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane. This last battle "won the day" for American forces and he was promoted to Major General. Made an honorary member of St. John's Lodge, Boston, Dec. 6, 1814.

John A. Minor (?). American General in War of 1812. Member of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, Fredericksburg, VA.

Richard Montgomery (1736-1775). Delegate to the 1st Provincial Congress in NYC, 1775. Same year was Brigadier General in Continental Army of American Revolution. Captured St. John's, Chambly, and Montreal, Canada, and promoted to Major General. Attached his 300 men to Benedict Arnold's 600 men for a joint assault on Quebec in Dec. 1775. Was killed with first volley of British guns. Carleton, the British Commander, himself a Freemason, gave Montgomery burial within the city. As an early American martyr of the Revolution, he was toasted at Masonic meetings as "one of the three eminent Masons who fell in liberty's cause — Montgomery, Warren and Wooster." This toast was given in American Union Lodge on June 24, 1779, Connecticut Military Lodge. Montgomery was member of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, Albany, NY.

Benjamin Mooers (1758-1838). Entered Revolutionary Army as an Ensign, serving as Lieutenant until end of Hostilities. During War of 1812 he was Major General of a command at Battle of Plattsburg on Sept. 11, 1814. His Lodge is not known, but he is listed in 1901 Masonic records as among brethren who served in Revolution and War of 1812.

Andrew Moore (1752-1821). As Lieutenant under General Gates, served in Revolution at Battle of Saratoga. Resigned as Captain in 1779. In 1808 was commissioned Brigadier General of Virginia Militia. That same year was promoted to Major General. Member of Bath Union Lodge No. 42, Warm Springs, VA.

Robert Moore (?). Privateer in American Revolution. Member of Ionic Lodge, Steuben, ME.

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Daniel Morgan (1736-1802). Brigadier General in American Revolution. Fought numerous battles throughout Revolution. In 1781 was in command of all light troops and cavalry in Lafayette's army. Commanded large army of Western, PA in 1795. In one of the most brilliant military actions of any war, he defeated Tarleton in Battle of Cowpens with only 900 men. Because of rheumatism he thrice retired. He finally resigned his commission in 1799 in general resentment against congressional promotions. Member of Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, Virginia.

32° James Morrison (1755-1823). Revolutionary Soldier and Quartermaster General of Army in War of 1812. Member of Lexington Lodge No. 1, Lexington, KY. Grand Master of Grand Lodge Kentucky in 1801-02.

Jacob Morton (1756-?). Officer of American Revolution. For 30 years was Major General of 1st Division, NY Militia. Master of St. Johns Lodge No. 1, NYC. Grand Master of Grand Lodge of New York until 1805.

Perez Morton (1751-1837). Patriot of American Revolution. Active in administration of public affairs during Revolution. Became a Freemason in Massachusetts Lodge of Boston on Dec. 21, 1778.

Samuel Mott (1736-1813). Militia General in French and Indian Wars and American Revolution. Was engineer in Northern department during Revolution, building coastal defenses in CT. Initiated (10) in Military Lodge No. 7, 1761 in the 55th Foot Regiment at Crown Point. Charter member and Master of St. James Lodge No. 23, Norwich, CT.

John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg (1746-1807). Lutheran minister. Son of Henry M. Muhlenberg, founder of Lutheran Church in America. Major General in Revolutionary War. From pulpit to battlefield began in a dramatic and eloquent sermon to his congregation. He ended by saying: "There is a time for all things — a time to preach and a time to pray; but there is also a time to fight, and that time has now come." Pronouncing the benediction, he went to the door of his church, ordered the drums beat for recruits, and 300 of his congregation responded. They became the 8th Virginia Regiment — also called the "German Regiment," and

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fought with honor. At close of war he was promoted to Major General. His statue is in U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC. Was a member of Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia, PA. Received blue degrees, April 12, 15, and 17, 1779.

Hardy Murfree (1752-1809). Revolutionary soldier appointed Captain. In first part of the war Murfree served under George Washington. At capture of Stony Point, Murfree commanded the North Carolina battalion of picked men that took position immediately in front of the fort, then opened fire to distract attention as a sidewinder flank moved in for the kill. Three quarters of the officers in this light infantry flank were Masons, and often were seen in American Union Lodge at West Point. Murfree's first visit to this Lodge was on June 24, 1779.

Arnold Naudain (1790-1872). Graduate of Princeton, 1806. Graduate of med-school at U. of Pennsylvania, 1810. Began medical practice at Dover. Surgeon General of Delaware Militia during War of 1812. Member of Union Lodge No. 7, Dover, serving as Master in 1817. Grand Master of Grand Lodge Delaware in 1826.

Roger Nelson (1735-1815). Brigadier General in American Revolution. Severely wounded in battle of Camden and left on field for dead. Member of Hiram Lodge No. 28, Frederick, MD.

Thomas Nelson, Jr. (1738-1789). Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Elected to Continental Congress in 1775, serving until 1777. At siege of Yorktown, he commanded Virginia militia, and ordered artillery turned on his own house, which was supposed to be headquarters for Cornwallis. After the siege of Yorktown he visited Lodge No. 9 at Yorktown, along with Washington and LaFayette. Master of Army Lodge No. 9 at Yorktown.

Robert Newman (?). American Revolutionary patriot who hung the lanterns in the church steeple that started Paul Revere on his ride. Member of St. Johns Lodge, Boston, MA.

Samuel Nicholas (1744-1790). In earlier years at sea he served in Royal Navy as a Marine. In 1775 he was named Captain of the Marines. When he

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jumped ship to side with the Americans, he was given the duty to recruit and train the first corps. During winter of 1776-77, when vessels of the Navy were immobile, his Marines reinforced Washington's little army, helping "man the boats" that crossed the Delaware at Trenton. A week later his Marines fought in Battle of Princeton. Nicholas was member of Lodge No. 13, Phila. Recorded as Junior Warden, Jan. 24, 1783.

Wilson C. Nicholas (1757-1820). Revolutionary War officer. Commanded Washington's lifeguard until it was disbanded in 1783. Member of the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States of America. Was appointed first Master of Warren Lodge No. 33, Warren, VA.

Francis Nichols (1737-1812). Officer in American Revolution. Came to America in 1769. Enlisted in Patriot Army in Cumberland Co., PA in 1775. Rose in commission to Brigadier General. Member of Lodge No. 2, Phil. Recorded as visiting Lodge No. 8, Chester Co., PA during Revolution.

James Nicholson (1737-1804). Commander-in-Chief of American Navy during Revolutionary War. Entered Navy in 1775 on Maryland ship *Defense*. With this ship he recaptured several Continental vessels from the British. In June 1776 he was given command of the 28-gun *Virginia*. In Jan. 1777 he succeeded Commodore Esek Hopkins as commander-in-chief of Navy. Held that post until it was dissolved. His military exploits are too numerous to mention. Initiated (1^o) in Lodge No. 7, Kent Co., MD. Was admitted to Lodge No. 16, Baltimore, MD on June 19, 1778.

Samuel Nicholson (1743-1813). During Revolutionary War, Nicholson was in the 1773 sea battle between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*. Commissioned Captain, Sept. 17, 1779, and early in 1782 commanded the frigate *Deane*, with 32 guns. He took many prizes with this ship, including three sloops of war. Was first commander of the famous frigate *Constitution*, which was constructed under his supervision. At his death he was Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy.

John Nixon (1733-1808). Revolutionary War leader. In French War he was Lieutenant of company with which his father had been Captain. May 1776 he was in charge of defenses of the Delaware at Fort Island.

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July 8, 1776, from State House in Philadelphia, he publicly read to the people the Declaration of Independence for the first time. As Colonel of 3rd battalion of "The Associators" (also known as "silk stockings"), he marched his battalion to Trenton, NJ. Remained there with Washington's army until late January, taking part in Battle of Princeton, while staying with troops at Valley Forge. His lodge in not known, but he is recorded as having been a visitor to American Union Lodge, June 24, 1779.

Caleb North (1753-1840). Revolutionary War soldier. From merchant to Captain in 4th Pennsylvania Battalion, he served in Canada campaign. On return was promoted Major of 10th regiment. After Battle of Germantown, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 11th Penn. regiment, then participated in Battle of Monmouth. After surrender of Cornwallis, he had charge of British prisoners. From 1828 until his death, was president of Society of Cincinnati. Member of Pennsylvania-Union Lodge No. 29, and recorded as having visited Lodge No. 8, Chester Co. Pennsylvania.

Jeremiah O'Brien (1744-1818). Naval Captain in American Revolution. Engineered first Naval engagement of Revolution. When English ship *Margaretta* sailed into Machias Harbor with two lumber sloops, O'Brien commandeered one sloop, and with 60 volunteers, captured the *Margaretta*. Raised (3^o) March 26, 1778 in St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston.

Joseph O'Brien (?). Revolutionary War patriot and brother of Jeremiah O'Brien. Assisted in capture of British vessels at Machias, ME. Later served as a private in Revolutionary Army. Member of Warren Lodge No. 2, East Machias, ME.

Aaron Ogden (1756-1839). Revolutionary War officer. Entered war as Lieutenant. Advanced to Brigade Major. In War of 1812 he declined an appointment by President Madison to be Major General. Member of Lodge No. 19, a military lodge of the Pennsylvania Artillery, 1779. Charter member and first Junior Warden of Military Lodge No. 36 of Pennsylvania registry, whose warrant was dated May 25, 1782 and signed by officers of the New Jersey Brigade. Signer of the petition for warrant of Washington Lodge No. 41 (now No. 33) of Elizabeth, NJ, Dec. 28, 1818.

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Francis B. Ogden (1783-1857). Nephew of Aaron Ogden. Francis served in War of 1812. Was an aide-de-camp to General Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. At Liverpool, Ogden built the first propeller boat to be used in the U.S.A. Ogden was U.S. Consul at Liverpool from 1829-40. Member of Holland Lodge No. 8, NYC.

Matthias Ogden (1754-1791). Colonel and Brigadier General of American Revolution. Father of Frances B. Ogden and brother of Aaron Ogden. Joined Army under George Washington at Cambridge. Accompanied Benedict Arnold in his march through Kennebunk Woods in winter of 1775. Participated in attack on Quebec, where he was wounded. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of 1st Battalion in 1776, and Colonel of 1st Regiment of N.J. Continental line, which he commanded until end of war. His brother Aaron served under him in this regiment. Both were members of Lodge No. 36 of Pennsylvania registry, which was established in the J.J. Brigade, May 25, 1782.

Eleazer Oswald (1755-1795). Revolutionary War soldier. Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery. Highly regarded as an artillery officer, distinguishing himself at Compo and Monmouth. Member of Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia.

James Otis (1725-1783). American Revolutionary statesman, known for phrase, "taxation without representation is tyranny." Graduate of Harvard, 1743. Studied law under Freemasons Jeremiah Gridley. Began law practice at Plymouth. Moved to Boston, 1750. When he heard rumor of Battle of Bunker Hill, he borrowed a musket and joined the minute men, who were marching to aid troops in the battle. After the war he was killed by lightning while standing in the front doorway of his home. Made a Mason on March 11, 1752 in St. John's Lodge, Boston, MA.

Abraham Owen (1769-1811). During Revolutionary War he became Colonel of first militia regiment raised in Kentucky. Was first to join Gen. William H. Harrison, and was his aide-de-camp. Killed at Battle of Tippecanoe. Past Master of Shelbyville Lodge No. 5, Shelbyville, KY.

John Page (1744-1808). With George Washington on western expedition against French and Indians. During Revolutionary War he raised a regiment of militia to repel a British invasion, after which he was made Colonel in the Continental Army. Member of Botetourt Lodge No. 7, Gloucester, VA.

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Gamaliel Painter (1743-1819). Revolutionary War Captain and Quartermaster. Member of Union Lodge No. 5, Middlebury, VT.

William Palfrey (1741-1780). Paymaster General in American Revolution. Active in movement that preceded Revolution. Was aid to Washington from March/April 1776, after which he was appointed paymaster-general, with commission of Lieutenant Colonel. On Jan. 26, 1761 he was initiated into membership at St. Andrews Lodge, Boston, MA. He was charter secretary of Massachusetts Lodge. From 1769-71 he was Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

John Park (1754-1789). Lieutenant Colonel in American Revolution. Entered Continental Army, serving in quartermaster's department. Was with Washington's army until close of hostilities, attaining position of Lieut. Colonel. Original member of American Union Lodge in April, 1776, and Past Master of same. Also was member of Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia.

Samuel H. Parsons (1737-1789). Major General by end of American Revolution. Aug. 1776, joined Ethan Allan at Ticonderoga, participated in Battle of Long Island, and commissioned Brigadier General all in one month. Served at Harlem Heights and White Plains. Stationed at Peekskill, NY to protect the posts on North River. Reinforced Washington in New Jersey. Built fortifications at West Point. Commissioned Major General, 1780. Succeeded General Israel Putnam in command of Connecticut line, serving there until the close of war. His Masonic credentials are too numerous to mention here. Suffice it to say, he belonged to nearly every Masonic body in the Northeast, receiving his 1st degree on May 18, 1763 in St. John's Lodge No. 2, Middletown, CT. On Oct. 23, 1765 he became a member of Hiram Lodge No. 1, New Haven, Ct. Somewhere he received his Master degree (3^o) because he was titular Master of American Union Lodge. He also became Master in 1782 of his original Lodge. Finally, he was an early member of St. John's Mark Lodge of Middletown, his "mark" being the twin stars of a Major General.

John Paterson (1744-1808). Major General in American Revolution. After arrival of news of the Battle of Lexington, he raised a regiment of 600 minutemen and marched for 18 hours to Boston. In November 1776, with only 200 men remaining of the original 600, he joined Washington's

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forces at Newtown, PA, and participated in battles of Trenton and Princeton. Was promoted to Brigadier General, Feb. 21, 1777, and attached to the Northern department. Fought at Battle of Stillwater, and took part in defeat of General Burgoyne. Promoted to Major General, Sept. 1773. Paterson was first Master of Washington Lodge No. 10, a traveling military lodge under Mass. charter, which later was located at West Point.

John Paulding (1758-1818). Major during American Revolution. With two other soldiers, Paulding captured Major André. (André was the British Major hanged as a spy by the Americans for plotting with Benedict Arnold the betrayal of West Point.) Paulding was a member of Cortland Lodge No. 34, Cortland, NY.

Cromwell Pearce (1772-1852). General of War of 1812. Was Captain of militia, 1793-98. Became First Lieutenant in First U.S. Infantry, 1799. Returning to civilian life in 1800, became first postmaster of West Chester, PA. and Major General of the Militia, 1801. At beginning of War of 1812 he reentered the service as Colonel of the 6th U.S. Infantry and led his regiment at the capture of Fort George. Before end of war he was promoted to General. Member of Lodge No. 50, Penn.

Edmund Pendleton (1721-1803). Revolutionary War patriot and statesman. Member of First Continental Congress. Member of Fairfax Lodge No. 43, Culpepper, VA.

Nathaniel Pendleton (1756-1821). Revolutionary War soldier. Entered Army at age 19 and received a commission of Major on the staff of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Member of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Savannah, GA.

John Percival (1779-1862). Naval officer of War of 1812. Left merchant marines in 1809 and entered U.S. Navy as sailing-master. During war he displayed great courage in capture of British ship, *Eagle*. His rough and eccentric manner won him the nickname "Mad Jack." Member of Holland Lodge No. 8, NYC.

Matthew C. Perry (1794-1858). By end of his career (well beyond the War of 1812) Perry was Commodore of U.S. Navy, and known as "father of the steam Navy." He entered the Navy in 1809 as midshipman on the schooner

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Revenge under his brother Oliver who, in the War of 1812, was a Naval hero. From 1810-13, Matthew was on the flagship *President*, training under John Rogers. In his diary, Perry gives an account of Rogers' chase of the British ship *Belvidera*. "When Rodgers fired on the *Belvidera*, it was the first hostile shot afloat in the War of 1812." Perry transferred to the ship *President*, which sailed to the seas of northern Europe, destroying British commerce, while 20 British ships were in search of the vessel." Matthew Perry was a member of Holland Lodge No. 8, NYC.

William Pierce (1740-1806). Revolutionary War soldier and delegate to the Continental Congress in 1786-87. Entered the Army at start of the Revolution, and was aide-de-camp to General Nathanael Green. Member of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Savannah, GA.

Henry Piercy (?). Officer in American Revolution and aide-de-camp to George Washington. With Washington at every battle except Yorktown, where, after being wounded the previous day, was carried off the battle field. Member of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, Alexandria, VA.

Zebulon Pike (1779-1813). Brigadier General in War of 1812. His father by the same name (1751-1834) was Captain in the Revolutionary Army, and a member of Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia. Pike, Jr. was the discoverer of Pike's Peak in Colorado. In March, 1799, Pike, Jr. was appointed Ensign in his father's regiment, and was killed in action on April 27, 1813 during the attack on York in Canada. There is no record that Pike Jr. was a Mason, although recorded as such when confused by his father's Masonic credential.

William Polk (1758-1834). Colonel in American Revolution and Brigadier General in War of 1812. Joined Washington as Major with 9th North Carolina Regiment, 1776. Participated in battles of Brandywine and Germantown. While on staff of General Caswell, Polk was present at Battle of Camden. Promoted to Lieut. Colonel of 4th So. Carolina Cavalry. Twice wounded. Member of Hiram Lodge No. 40, Raleigh, NC. Grand Master of Grand Lodge of North Carolina from 1799-1801.

Thomas Posey (1750-1818). Officer in Indian War, Revolutionary War, and War of 1812. In 1774 was quartermaster of a division under Lord Dumore. Took part in battle with the Indians at Point Pleasant. Commissioned Captain

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in 7th Virginia Regiment. In battles of Bemis Heights and Stillwater. When his men assaulted Stony Point, he was first to enter fortress. Was present for surrender at Yorktown. After promoted to Lieut. Colonel, he served in Georgia. At war's end he settled in Spottsylvania Co., VA. Was Colonel of Militia and Brigadier general in 1793. When war was again threatening in 1809, was commissioned Major General and given charge of organizing Kentucky forces. Moved to Louisiana, after which War of 1812 began. He raised a company of infantry in Baton Rouge and was made Captain. Member of Fredericksburg, Va. Lodge No. 4. His name appeared in proceedings of the lodge from 1800 through 1804.

Jonathan Potts (1745-1781). Leading Revolutionary War surgeon. Studied medicine at Edinburgh, Scotland, with medical training under Dr. Benjamin Rush. When he returned to America he was awarded one of the first medical degrees given in this country. In 1776 General Putnam issued a general order that all officers in charge of any sick soldiers should "make return to Dr. Johathan Potts, at Mr. John Biddle's in Market St." In 1777 Dr. Potts was admitted to Masters' Lodge at Albany. He became first Master of Lodge No. 24 at Reading, PA.

Edward Preble (1761-1807). Commodore, U.S. Navy. One of first five commissioned lieutenants in U.S. Navy. Was on *Protector* in Revolutionary War when it captured the British privateer *Admiral Duff*. He himself was captured while on the *Protector* and imprisoned on the *Jersey* in New York. After release he was on the *Winthrop*. While blockading Tripoli with the *Philadelphia*, he ran aground and was captured and later released. A treaty with Tripoli concluded his marine actions. In 1806, Thomas Jefferson offered him a seat in the cabinet as head of the Navy, but ill health prevented his acceptance. He received his Masonic degrees in St. Andrews Lodge, Boston, MA on May 8, 1783. On Jan. 3, 1786 was elected to membership in Portland Lodge No. 1, Portland, ME. In 1806 he became charter member of Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 17, Portland, ME.

Francis Preston (1765-1835). Major General of Militia in War of 1812. Beginning of war he enlisted with appointment of Colonel of Volunteers, soon advancing to Major General. Member of Abingdon Lodge No. 48, Abingdon, VA.

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Count Casimir [or Kazimierz] Pulaski (1748-1779). Polish soldier who rendered valuable aid to the cause of the American colonies. In 1775, Pulaski met Ben Franklin in France and became interested in the American struggle for independence. He came to America in March, 1777 with a recommendation from Franklin, and was immediately attached to the staff at Washington. He organized a corps of lancers in which even deserters and prisoners of war could enlist. It became known as "Pulaski's Legion." He was commissioned Brigadier General and placed in charge of the cavalry. He fought at Brandywine and Haddonfield, NJ, and took part in the Battle of Germantown. He died in battle. Pulaski was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason (3^o) in Gould Lodge of Georgia on June 19, 1779. Was buried with Masonic honors.

Israel Putnam (1718-1790), Major General, Continental Army during Revolutionary War. Was one of the four original Major Generals of the Continentals, and the only one to serve the entire length of the war. His exploits are legendary: single handed he encountered a wolf; he ran the gantlet successfully through a double rank of Mohawk Indians; he put out a fire at Fort Edward powder house; he was spared at the last minute from being burned at the stake; he sat out a powder keg duel until his opponent squirmed and ran away; he immobilized the French vessels on the St. Lawrence by driving wedges in their rudders, and much more. On many occasions he visited Hiram Lodge, journeying about 40 miles to attend. He was also a frequent visitor to the Lodge at Hartford, CT. Many lodges throughout the United States have been named in his honor.

Rufus Putnam (1738-1824). Brigadier General, American Revolution. Cousin of Israel Putnam. After service in the Indian Wars of 1757-60, he settled down to farming in New Braintree, MA. Fifteen years later, during the Revolutionary War he proved to be a resourceful engineer, constructing the siege works at Boston, Newport, New York City, and rebuilding the defenses at West Point. He received his blue degrees (1-3) in American Union Lodge at West Point, NY on July 26, Aug. 26, and Sept. 6, 1779. During a visit to Philadelphia in 1792, he was made a Royal Arch Mason, and from 1797-99 was high priest of American Union Chapter. In 1808 he was unanimously elected as the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, but declined the honor due to his advanced age.

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Dennis Ramsay (?). Colonel during American Revolution. Served as Captain through Colonel in Virginia Line. In 1783 he joined Alexandria Lodge No. 22, Alexandria, VA. Became Junior Warden, 1789-91.

Edmund Randolph (1753-1813). Aide-de-Camp to Washington, 1775-76. Member of Continental Congress, 1779-82. Delegate to Constitutional Convention, 1787. Member of Williamsburg, VA Lodge No. 6. Received blue degrees, Mar. 29, Apr. 2, and May 28, 1774 (original minutes in Library of Congress). Withdrew June 24, 1777 to become charter Master of Jerusalem Lodge No. 54. Deputy Grand Master of Grand Lodge Virginia (1784). Grand Master from Oct. 27, 1786 to Oct. 28, 1788.

Thomas Mann Randolph (1768-1828). Married Thomas Jefferson's daughter, Martha. Served in War of 1812 as Captain in the 20th Infantry. Member of Door to Virtue Lodge No. 44 in Albemarle Co., VA.

Joseph Reed (1741-1785). Revolutionary War patriot. Member of Committee of Correspondence and President of 2nd Provincial Congress, 1774. Commissioned Lt. Colonel of Pennsylvania troops after Battle of Lexington and Adjutant General of American Army, 1776; Brig. General in command of American cavalry, 1777. Served at battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Member of Lodge No. 2, Phila.

Philip Reed (1760-1829). Officer in American Revolution and War of 1812. Served as Captain in Revolution. As Colonel of Militia (Aug. 30, 1814), he defeated the British at Moorefields, MD. Member of Lodge No. 2, Chestertown, MD. At one time served as Junior Warden.

Baron Friedrich Adolph von Riedesel (1738-1800). German army officer, who was Major General in British Army during American Revolution. Commanded Brunswick mercenary contingent under Burgoyne. Captured at Saratoga, 1777. Exchanged in prisoner swap, 1779. Commanded Long Island, 1779-80. Several Masonic Lodges were in the above German regiments, to which he belonged. While in Quebec, Canada he was awarded the honorary Masonic title "Deputy Provincial Grand Master."

Samuel Ringgold (1770-1829). Brigadier General of Maryland militia in War of 1812. Past Master of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 33, Hagerstown, MD. Junior Grand Warden of Grand Lodge Maryland, 1811.

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Daniel Roberdeau (1727-1795). Member of Continental Congress. Was closely associated with Ben Franklin and Alexander Hamilton. First Brigadier General of Pennsylvania troops in Revolutionary War, elected to that position, July 4, 1776. Member of first lodge in Philadelphia. Recorded as a onetime visitor to Lodge No. 3 of Philadelphia. Also recorded as a contributor to the Masonic Hall erected there.

James Robertson (1742-1814). American pioneer and Brigadier General in American Revolution. First settler of Nashville. For many years this small group fought the Indians for that land. In 1776 both Robertson and John Sevier built a fort at Watauga. Upon completion they withstood a siege of 20 days with 40 men. In 1779 he and a band emigrated to the Cumberland region, leaving Sevier in charge at Watauga. Here they had a long conflict with the Cherokees, who outnumbered them 100-1. Through his diplomacy he made friends with both the Choctaws and Chickasaws, who severed their alliance with Great Britain. By the close of the Revolutionary War, he had brought 500 trained Indian fighters into the field. In 1790, George Washington appointed him Brigadier General and Indian Commissioner for the area. Robertson was a member of Harmony Lodge No. 1 of Tennessee. Buried Masonically.

George W. Rodgers (1787-1832). Commodore, U.S. Navy. Entered Navy as midshipman, 1804. Commissioned Lieutenant, 1810. Served on sloop *Wasp* in capture of *Frolic*, 1812. For this action he received commendation of Congress. Married sister of Commodore Perry. Member of Union Lodge No. 31, New London, CT.

Caesar A. Rodney (1772-1824). Commanded rifle corps during War of 1812. Raised (3^o) July 10, 1800 in Lodge No. 14, Wilmington, DE. (under Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania). Elected Senior Grand Warden of Grand Lodge of Delaware, 1812. Recorded as having delivered a Masonic oration before that lodge, June 24, 1803. Was on Grand Lodge committee in 1809. Records of 1812 proceedings record him as Past Master of Washington Lodge No. 1, Delaware.

Robert Rogers (1731-1800). During French and Indian Wars, he raised a company of rangers, called "Rogers' Rangers." They saw action in the region of Lake George. In 1758 he was promoted to Major, after which

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his Rangers became famous for their raids. At start of American Revolution he conspired with the British, and was imprisoned by Gen. Washington on suspicion of espionage. Given another chance, he was paroled by Congress to New Hampshire. While there he again conspired with the British, who offered him a Colonel's commission in the British Army. He accepted and organized "Queen's Rangers." He was banished from America in 1778, and sailed to England. Member of St. Johns Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, NH, receiving his degrees on April 1756.

William Rogers (1751-1824). Served as chaplain to Col. Samuel Miles' Pennsylvania rifle regiment, 1776-1778. Promoted to Brigade Chaplain in Continental Army. Initiated (1^o) in Proctor's Military Lodge No. 19. Member of Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1786. Visitor to American Union Lodge. Grand Chaplain of Penn. Grand Lodge, 1803-1824.

John Ross (1726-1800). Revolutionary War patriot and purchasing agent for Continental Army. Appointed Muster-Master of Pennsylvania Navy, 1775. Member of Tun Tavern Lodge of Philadelphia.

Benjamin Russell (1761-1845). Early American journalist and apprentice printer. Commissioned in the Revolutionary Army. Contributed war news to *Spy* magazine, owned by Freemason Isaiah Thomas. This paper was noted for collecting foreign intelligence. To gather breaking news for *Spy*, Russell visited all ships that came into Boston Harbor. Member of Rising States Lodge and St. John's Lodge, both of Boston. Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1814-16.

Buel Sackett (?). Revolutionary War soldier. One of the guards at the Oct. 2, 1780 execution of Major André. Raised (3^o) in Unity Lodge No. 17, New York in 1796.

Lord George Sackville (1716-1785). Lieutenant General in British Army. As Secretary of State for the colonies in 1775-82, he virtually directed the British efforts in the American Revolution. In 1751 he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Comfort Sage (1731-1799). Brigadier General of Connecticut Militia during Revolution. Participated in battles at Long Island, New York, Harlem

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Heights, White Plains, Ft. Washington, Danbury, New Haven, etc. Gave asylum to children of Benedict Arnold. Joined masonry on June 12, 1754 in St. John's Lodge. Served as Master, 1768-83. Exalted Oct. 8, 1783. His "mark" was the Bible. High priest of chapter from 1785-95.

Nathan Sage (1752-1833). Privateer Commander in Revolutionary War. Brought in many prizes during war, including an English vessel loaded with gunpowder, which was sorely needed by the Americans. For this he was publicly honored by Congress. Initiated (1^o) in St. John's Lodge No. 2, Middletown, CT, Jan. 16, 1786. Royal Arch Mason soon after, in what is now Washington Chapter No. 6. His mark was a "ship."

Arthur St. Clair (1734-1818). Major General in American Revolution. Born in Scotland, in the St. Clair of Roslyn family, a prominent Masonic family of Scotland. Resigned his British commission on April 16, 1762, and settled in Ligonier Valley, PA. Involved in all political and cultural affairs, building a residence and erecting mills. Commissioned Brigadier General on Aug. 9, 1776. Organized New Jersey militia. Participated in battles at Trenton and Princeton. Was appointed Major General, Feb. 19, 1777. Succeeded Horatio Gates in command at Ticonderoga, where he was overwhelmed by the superior forces of Burgoyne. Was delegate to Continental Congress from Pennsylvania, 1785-87. His original Lodge not known, but presumed to be a British military lodge. On Sept. 8, 1791, he was one of those signing a request to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey for a lodge at Cincinnati (Nova Caesarea Harmony Lodge No. 2).

Joseph Remi Valliere de St. Real (1787-1847). British officer in War of 1812. Received Masonic degrees in Les Freres du Canada Lodge under warrant from Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Canada (Ancients). In 1820 was Junior Grand Warden of District Grand Lodge of Quebec. In 1821 was Senior Grand Warden of Grand Lodge of Three Rivers.

Haym Salomon (1740-1785). American merchant and financier of the Revolution. In 1776 and 1778 he was imprisoned in New York by the British, who accused him of being a spy. After his second arrest he was condemned to death, but escaped to American lines. In Philadelphia he opened a brokerage business. After accumulating a large fortune, devoted it to the use of the American government during the war. Gave financial

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aid to many patriot leaders, including Jefferson, Madison, and Randolph. Received first two blue degrees in Lodge No. 1, Philadelphia, June 21 and 23, 1764. Twenty years later, Aug. 9, 1784, he was raised (3^o).

Winthrop Sargent (1753-1820). In 1775 he entered the Revolutionary Army and became naval agent at Gloucester. Was commissioned Captain in regiment of artillery, commanded by General Henry Knox. Took part in battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Major by end of war. Was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. In Freemasonry he was raised (3^o) in the famous American Union Lodge (a military lodge) in 1776.

Alexander Scammell (1747-1781). General in American Revolution. With Sullivan he captured William and Mary Fort at Newcastle in 1775, one of the first overt acts of the Revolution. In 1777 he served under Gen. Gates in Northern Army. Wounded at Saratoga, 1778. Had custody of the spy, André, during his trial and execution. Was given command of a regiment of light infantry in 1781 and was captured and shot at the siege of Yorktown. George Washington obtained permission from British Gen. Cornwallis to evacuate him. He was taken to Williamsburg, where he died. Became a Mason on March 6, 1777 in St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, NH, and was a frequent visitor to American Union Lodge.

Jacob J. Seaman (?). General in War of 1812. Charter member of Morton Lodge No. 63, Hempstead, NY.

Isaac Sears (1729-1786). Revolutionary War patriot. Became active member of Sons of Liberty, harassing the British in NYC. Leading a troop on horses in Nov. 1775, he raided the shop of James Rivington, the Royal printer, destroyed his presses and carried away his type to be made into bullets. After 1777 Sears made Boston his base of operation for privateering and trading in captured merchandise. Spent all his fortune in the war. Member of Hiram Lodge No. 1, New Haven, CT., Dec. 1775.

John Shaw (1773-1823). American naval officer who commanded the *Enterprise* in hostilities with France. Fought in War of 1812. Son of a British military officer. Came to America in 1790, settling in Philadelphia. Sailor in merchant marine. In 1798, when hostilities with France began, he entered U.S. Navy as Lieutenant. Given command of the *Enterprise*

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in Dec. 1799 — a 165 ton ship with 12 light guns, especially built for chasing small, fast privateers. In an 8-month cruise he captured eight French privateers and recovered eleven American ships. In his action against the *Flambeau*, he killed half her crew of 100, forcing her to strike her colors in one hour. In 1814 he commanded the squadron in the Thames River that was blockaded by the British. Member of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, NYC.

Daniel Shays (1747-1825). Officer during American Revolution and insurgent leader of "Shays' Rebellion," 1786-87. Served as Ensign at Battle of Bunker Hill. Promoted to Captain in Continental Army, fighting at Ticonderoga, Saratoga, and Stony Point. Shays signed bylaws of Masters' Lodge in Albany, NY in 1778. Was present at St. John's Day observance of American Union Lodge at West Point, June 24, 1779.

William Shepard (1737-1817). Member of "Committee of Correspondence" for Westfield, 1774. Commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of Minutemen, April 1775. Joined Continental Army, May 1775. Colonel of 4th Mass. Regiment, 1776, serving in that position throughout Revolutionary War. Member of Washington Military Lodge No. 10 at West Point, NY, 1780. His Masonic apron was presented to Mount Moriah Lodge, Westfield, MA, May 21, 1907.

John Simpson (?). Brigadier General of Militia in American Revolution. Member of the first lodge in Pitt County, North Carolina.

John Small (?). British officer of American Revolution, who is said to have been acquainted with General Putnam from the French and Indian Wars. Both Small and Putnam were Freemasons. There is a tradition that when Small was once a close target for an American marksman, General Putnam grabbed the rifle barrel and shouted, "Spare that officer, for he is as dear to me as a brother."

William Smallwood (1732-1792). Major General of American Revolution. Commissioned Colonel of Maryland battalion, Jan. 2, 1776. July 10 joined Washington in New York. Took active part in Battle of Brooklyn Heights, and bore brunt of fight at White Plains. For this he was appointed Brigadier General, Oct. 23, 1776. Fought at fort Washington, and saved the day at Germantown, Oct. 1777. Appointed Major General, Sept. 1780. Member of Military Lodge No. 27 of Maryland line.

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Benjamin Smith (1750-1829). Aide-de-camp to General Washington. Was with Washington in the retreat from Long Island. Participated in defense of Fort Moultrie and served during British invasion of South Carolina. From 1794-1810, served as Major General of militia. Was member of St. John's Lodge No. 1 of Wilmington, NC. Was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in 1809-11.

James Smith (1720-1806). Signer of Declaration of Independence. Possessed considerable property at start of Revolution, but lost it all. Raised a military company of fighting men, 1774. Appointed Brigadier General of Penn. militia, 1782. His Masonic membership is not verified. He is one of two James Smiths. There was a James Smith initiated in Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia on Sept. 11, 1754, and another who received the degrees in Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia in 1851. He is one of the two.

John Speed Smith (1792-1854). In War of 1812 he enlisted as a private and was promoted to Colonel. Was aide-de-camp to General Harrison. Member of Richmond Lodge No. 25 as early as 1813, and served as its Master. Member of Danville Chapter No. 4, Royal Arch Mason, Danville, KY in 1825. Was also a York Rite Knights Templar.

Jonathan Bayard Smith (1742-1812). Member of Continental Congress. Commissioned Lieut. Colonel of battalion of "associators" under his brother-in-law, Col. John Bayard. Was both a Scottish Rite and York Rite Mason. Raised (3^o) in Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1783. Master, 1785. Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Penn., 1789-94. Exalted in York Rite in Jerusalem Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masonry (R.A.M.) of Philadelphia. Grand High Priest of Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, 1798.

Samuel Smith (1752-1839). Lt. Colonel, American Revolution. Commissioned Major General in War of 1812. Commanded state troops in defense of Baltimore. Severely wounded in one battle. Under President Jefferson (1801), when our nation was short of finances, he served without compensation. His battles in both wars are too numerous to mention here, but he received thanks from Congress for his gallantry. Member of Concordia Lodge No. 13, Baltimore MD.

Simon Spalding (1742-1814). Revolutionary War soldier, who was later promoted to General of Pennsylvania militia. Was a Lieutenant, then a

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Captain. Fought at Bound Brook, NJ, April 13, 1777. Due to his personal efforts in this battle, the Americans were able to escape with little loss. Member of Rural Amith Lodge No. 70, Athens, PA.

Ebenezer Sproat (1752-1805). Revolutionary War soldier. Entered Provincial Army as Captain early 1775. Promoted to Lieut. Colonel and given command of 2nd Massachusetts Regiment. In battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth. Appointed Brigade Inspector by Baron Steuben. Sproat was tall and commanding in person; known among the Indians as "The Big Buckeye," from which Ohio derived its nickname, "The Buckeye State." Raised (3^o) in American Union Lodge No. 1, Marietta, OH, Dec. 8, 1790.

John Steele (1758-1827). Revolutionary War officer and Brigadier General of Pennsylvania militia. Commanded a company in March, 1779. Seriously wounded at Battle of Brandywine. Retired from service in Jan. 1783. Member of Lodge No. 61, Wilkes-Barre, PA.

Edward Stevens (1745-1820). Brigadier General in American Revolution. Commanded battalion of militia at Battle of Great Bridge, Dec. 1775. Promoted to Colonel, 1776. Joined Washington's Army in New Jersey, 1777. Checked the attack of General Howe's forces at Battle of Brandywine. Served at Germantown, and there promoted to Brigadier General. Joined army of General Horatio Gates with 700 Virginia militia, fighting in Battle of Camden and severely wounded at Guilford Courthouse, Aug. 1780. In his will he left one acre of land near his own family graveyard in Culpeper to be used as a cemetery for the members of his lodge — Fairfax No. 43.

Walter Steward (1756-1796). Early in war he raised a company for the 3rd Pennsylvania Battalion and was commissioned Captain, Jan. 1776. Appointed Aide-de-camp to General Gates, May 1776, serving in that capacity until June, 1777. Led a regiment of Pennsylvania Militia at Brandywine and Germantown. Said to have been the most handsome man in the American Army — known as the "Irish Dandy." Member of Pennsylvania Union Lodge No. 29, A.Y.M.

John Stockton (?). Brigadier General of state militia in War of 1812. Coroner of New Castle Co., DE, 1783. Sheriff, 1788-91. State Senator in 1795. Member of Lodge No. 33, New Castle, DE, March 1, 1790.

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Amos Stoddard (1762-1813). Served as a soldier in American Revolution from 1779 until the close of the War. Was appointed Captain of artillery on June 1, 1798; Major on June 30, 1807, and Deputy Quartermaster on July 16, 1812. At the siege of Ft. Meigs, he received a wound that resulted in his death. Member of Kennebec Lodge No. 5, Hallowell, ME.

Joseph Story (1779-1845). Revolutionary War surgeon. Member of Philanthropic Lodge at Marblehead, MA.

Joseph Remi Valliere de St. Real (1787-1847). British officer in the War of 1812. Received Masonic degrees in Les Freres du Canada, under warrant from the provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Canada (Ancients).

Samuel Stringer (1734-1817). Revolutionary War physician who accompanied troops during invasion of Canada. Was dismissed by Congress on Jan. 9, 1777, following an inquiry concerning medicines he had purchased. He then practiced in Albany, achieving a good reputation. Was senior warden of Masters' Lodge No. 2, Albany, 1768. Member of the Ineffable Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite at Albany.

Samuel Strong (1762-1832). General in War of 1812. During war he raised a body of soldiers to relieve a garrison under siege at Plattsburg, NY. Member of Dorchester Lodge No. 1, Vergennes.

Jeremiah Sullivan (1794-1870). Major of Volunteers in the War of 1812. Member of Union Lodge No. 2, Madison, IN.

John Sullivan (1740-1795). Major General in American Revolution. Was first commissioned Major of Militia, 1772. Colonel, 1773. Recognized by Congress in June, 1775 as one of the eight original Continental Brigadier Generals. Promoted to Major General, August 1776. Received Entered Apprentice (1^o) in St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, NH, March 19, 1767; Fellowcraft (2^o) Dec. 28, 1768. Grand Master of New Hampshire, 1789. Seated in the Grand East on April 8, 1790.

Jethro Sumner (1730-1790). Brigadier General in American Revolution. Appointed Colonel of 3rd North Carolina Regiment by the 1776 provincial

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congress, and served under Washington in the north. Commissioned Brigadier General by Continental Congress (1779) and joined General Gates in the south. Was at Battle of Camden, serving under Gen. Nathanael Greene. Member of Royal White Hart Lodge No. 2, Halifax, NC.

Benjamin Tappan (1773-1857). Served in War of 1812 as an aide to General William Wadsworth. Member of Steubenville Lodge No. 45, Steubenville, OH.

Waller Taylor (1786-1826). Served as aide-de-camp to General William H. Harrison in the War of 1812. Promoted to Adjutant General in 1814. Member of Vincennes Lodge No. 1, Vincennes, IN.

Tecumseh (1768-1813). American Indian who threw his lot with the British in the War of 1812. Many have claimed that he was made a Mason while in Philadelphia on a visit. Tecumseh Lodge of New York was named for him.

Simeon Thayer (1737-1800). Soldier in Rogers' Rangers and Major in American Revolution. Appointed Captain by Rhode Island Assembly, and accompanied Benedict Arnold's expedition against Quebec, where he was captured in May of 1775, and later released. On Jan. 1, 1777 he was promoted Major and served with great bravery in defense of Red Bank and Fort Mifflin. Wounded in Battle of Monmouth. Retired from service on Jan. 1, 1781. Member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Providence, RI.

William Thompson (1736-1781). Commissioned Brigadier General in American Revolution, March 1, 1776 and relieved General Charles Lee of the command of New York Forces. In April of 1776 was ordered to Canada to reinforce General John Thomas. On his way he met a remnant of the Northern Army on its retreat from Quebec, and assumed command, then yielded command to General John Sullivan. Sullivan then ordered the disastrous attack on Three Rivers on June 6, where Thompson was taken prisoner. In August Thompson was released and returned to Philadelphia on parole. While in Philadelphia he received his Masonic degrees on April 13, 15, 17, 1779 in Lodge No. 3, together with two other Generals.

Isaac Tichenor (1754-1838). In 1777, one year into the Revolutionary War, Tichenor was appointed Assistant Commissary General. At that

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time he had joined York Rite Masonry, Jerusalem Chapter No. 2, Vergennes, Vt. In 1809 he was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter (York), as well as deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge (Scottish).

Tench Tilghman (1744-1786). Military aide and secretary to George Washington during Revolution. Began as Lieutenant in a company from Philadelphia, known as the Ladies Light Infantry. Promoted to Lieut. Colonel, April 1, 1777. Upon surrender of Cornwallis, Gen. Washington selected Tilghman to take with all speed his dispatch of the surrender to Congress. Member of St. Thomas Lodge No. 37, Baltimore, MD.

James Tilton (1745-1822). Surgeon General of U.S. Army during War of 1812. Was Regimental Surgeon in a Delaware regiment in charge of hospitals, 1776-77. During winter of 1779-80, it was through his efforts that typhus fever was stamped out at camp near Morristown, NJ. In 1814 he issued *Regulations for the Medical Department*, defining clearly for the first time the duties of medical officers and the sanitary staff. He was raised (3^o), July 9, 1776 in Lodge No. 18, Dover, DE, a military lodge under Pennsylvania registry. In the same decade he also affiliated with Lodge No. 14, Wilmington, DE.

John Tipton (1786-1839). Brig. Gen. of Militia in War of 1812. Member of Pisgah Lodge No. 32, Corydon, IN. Was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. High Priest of Logan Chap. No. 2, R.A.M., Logansport, IN.

George Tod (1773-1841). Lieutenant Colonel in the War of 1812. Served with honor at the defense of Ft. Meigs in May, 1813. Member of Erie Lodge No. 47, Warren, OH.

Nathan Towson (1748-1854). Major General of U.S. Army. At the beginning the War of 1812, he was appointed Captain in 2nd U.S. Artillery. On Oct. 8, 1812, he captured the brig *Caledonia* from under the guns of Fort Erie. Two years later (July 5, 1814) he served with distinction in the Battle of Chippewa. His lodge is not known, but in the year 1837 he was present at lodge proceedings of the District of Columbia during the installation of the Grand Lodge officers on St. John's Day.

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John Trevett (1747-1823). Naval Captain in Revolutionary War. He enlisted in the Continental Navy on Nov. 1775 as a midshipman aboard the *Columbus*. He was soon promoted to Lieutenant, serving under Commander Esek Hopkins. In 1776 he was attached to the *Andrea Doria*, and then the *Providence*, commanding the marines on board. In 1780 he lost his right eye in combat aboard the frigate *Trumbull*. Member and Past Master of Philanthropic Lodge, Marblehead, MA.

William A. Trimble (1786-1821). Major and Lieutenant Colonel of Ohio Volunteers in War of 1812. Member of Scioto Lodge No. 6, Chillicothe, OH.

Samuel Tucker (1747-1833). American Naval Commodore in Revolutionary War. Ran away from home at age 11 and stowed away on English sloop *Royal George*. Before American Revolution he had many voyages to his credit, even commanding a merchantman as Captain. He was in London when the war began and took ship for America. George Washington commissioned him Captain in the Navy on Jan. 20, 1776, commanding the schooner *Franklin*. Tucker transferred to the *Hancock* that same year. With these two ships he captured more than 30 vessels. After commanding several other ships, his total booty was 62 vessels, 600 cannons, and 3,000 prisoners. Initiated (1^o) at St. Johns Lodge of Boston on Jan. 30, 1779. His Masonic apron and diploma dated 1779 is in safe keeping at the Bristol Lodge, Bristol Mills, ME.

St. George Tucker (1752-1828). Revolutionary War soldier. Served as Lieutenant Colonel at siege of Yorktown, Jan. 1777. Became second Grand Master of Grand Lodge Missouri. Signed bylaws of Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, Williamsburg, VA, July 6, 1773. Received 3^o Dec. 10, 1773. Original minutes of the above are in the Library of Congress.

Benjamin Tupper (1738-1792). General in Revolutionary War. Soldier in French War of 1756-63. Soon after Battle of Lexington was commissioned Major at Boston. Promoted to Lieut. Colonel, Nov. 4, 1775, and Colonel early 1776. In August he commanded gunboats on the North River. Served under Gen. Horatio Gates at Saratoga; promoted to General before close of war. Was first Senior Warden of Washington Lodge No. 10, a traveling lodge located at West Point, NY. Master of Hampshire Lodge, Northampton, MA, 1785.

TWO FACES

383 Masonic military officers during Revolutionary War and/or War of 1812, in alphabetical order by last name

Daniel Turner (1794-1850). Commodore , U.S. Navy in War of 1812. At age 14 entered Navy as midshipman, 1808. Served with Commodore Perry on Great Lakes. On Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, he commanded the brig *Caledonia* in victory, for which he received a silver medal from Congress. Following year he served on Lakes Huron and Superior, where he commanded a fleet of boats and captured two forts and several prized vessels. He was captured on Sept. 5, 1814, while in command of the Schooner *Scorpion* on Lake Huron. Three years before his death he was in charge of Portsmouth Navy Yard. Member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, NYC.

Philip Turner (1740-1815). Revolutionary War surgeon. In 1759 was appointed assistant surgeon to a provincial regiment that served under General Amherst at Ft. Ticonderoga. In 1775 he was first surgeon of the Connecticut troops stationed at Boston. In 1776 he accompanied the Continental Army to New York during battles of Long Island and White Plains. In 1777 he was appointed Surgeon General of the Eastern Department, holding that post until the close of war. Member of three Connecticut lodges: Norwich; Columbia, with Turner as Master; and Somerset No. 34.

Joseph R. Underwood (1791-1876). Served in War of 1812 as Lieutenant in 13th Kentucky Infantry. Member of following lodges: Allen Lodge No. 24, Glasgow, KY serving as Senior Warden; Clay Mark Lodge No. 7 of Glasgow; Bowling Green Chapter No. 38, R.A.M. Buried Masonically.

Peter Van Cortlandt (1749-1831). Revolutionary War officer. Commissioned Lt. Colonel of 4th battalion, New York Infantry, June 1775. Promoted Colonel by Gen. Washington and placed in 2nd New York Regiment, Nov. 1776. At war's end was breveted Brigadier General by Congress. Military activity: served with General Sullivan on Western New York expedition; present at surrender of Burgoyne; took part in Virginia campaign; witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Treasurer of Society of the Cincinnati for New York. Member of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, NYC, Aug. 8, 1777.

Henry Killian Van Rensselaer (1744-1816). Militia General in Revolutionary War. Commanded New York regiment during Revolution. Wounded at capture of Gen. Burgoyne. Carried the ball in his body for 35 years. Member of Masters' Lodge No. 2, Albany, NY; and Albany Lodge of Perfection, AASR.

383 Masonic military officers during Revolutionary War and/or War of 1812, in alphabetical order by last name

Jeremiah Van Rensselaer (1741-1810). Actively supported Revolution. Ensign and Army Paymaster. Member of Masters' Lodge No. 2, Albany, NY.

Nicholas Van Rensselaer (1754-1848). Colonel of American Revolution. Served with gallantry on heights of Stillwater. After surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, Rensselaer was sent by General Gates to announce the news in Albany. Member of Masters' Lodge No. 2, Albany, NY.

Stephen Van Rensselaer (1764-1839). Major General New York Militia, 1801. Fought with his Militia in War of 1812 and suffered serious defeat, forcing him to resign his commission. Became Grand Master of Grand Lodge of New York from 1826-29. [He accepted this position as Grand Master at the very beginning of the Anti-Masonic Period, following the 1826 Masonic murder of Captain William Morgan at Batavia, NY, after which 45,000 of the 50,000 Masons in America at that time had quit the Lodge in protest of the murder]. When Gov. DeWitt Clinton (also a Freemason) concluded the ceremony of installing Rensselaer in office, Rensselaer replied, "I accept the distinguished honor conferred on me by the Grand Lodge of this state..." He ended by saying, "No exertions shall be wanting to reunite the brotherhood into one bond of union..."

James M. Varnum (1748-1789). Brigadier General in American Revolution. At start of Revolution, was commissioned Colonel of the 1st Rhode Island Infantry, May 8, 1775. Was present at shelling of Roxbury, MA; siege of Boston; Harlem Heights; and Battle of White Plains. Appointed Brigadier General of troops in Rhode Island, Dec. 12, 1776, and maintained same commission in Continental Army two months later. Commanded American troops on Jersey side of Delaware at Battle of Red Bank. Was at Valley Forge in winter of 1778, when Washington called him "the light of the camp." Was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Providence, RI.

Peleg Wadsworth (1748-1829). Brigadier General of Militia in Revolutionary War. First served as aide to Gen. Artemas Ward; engineer under Gen. Thomas; Brigadier General of Militia in 1777; and Adjutant General of Massachusetts in 1778. Member of St. John's Lodge of Boston.

George Walton (1750-1835). Revolutionary War officer. As Colonel of First Georgia Brigade, was wounded and captured at Savannah. Member

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of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Savannah. As result of war, these lodge records were lost. After war, when Solomon's Lodge was reconstituted in 1785, Walton took his degrees over again.

Reuben H. Walworth (1788-1867). Served in War of 1812 as aide-de-camp to General Benjamin Mooers. Was division Judge Advocate with rank of Colonel. Member of Rising Sun Lodge No. 103, Saratoga Springs, NY. Forty years later became Grand Master of Grand Lodge of New York, 1853.

Samuel Ward (1756-1832). Officer in Revolutionary War. Raised a company and marched to siege of Boston in 1775. Joined Benedict Arnold's forces on Canadian expedition; taken prisoner at Quebec. As a Major he saw action at Red Bank, writing official report of the battle. Was with army at Valley Forge. Retired as Lieutenant Colonel on Jan. 1 1781. Initiated in St. John's Lodge at Providence, RI, Feb. 17, 1779.

John Warren (1753-1815). Physician in American Revolution and brother of Joseph Warren. Attended wounded at Battle of Bunker Hill (where his brother was killed). While attempting to pass a sentry in order to see his brother, received a bayonet wound. Appointed hospital surgeon in 1776, accompanying the Army to New York and New Jersey. Also practiced at Trenton and Princeton. From 1777 until close of war was superintending surgeon of military hospitals in Boston. Initiated (1^o) a Mason in St. Andrews Lodge, Boston on April 18, 1777. On June 24, 1783 became Grand Master of Grand Lodge, Massachusetts.

Joseph Warren (1741-1775). American physician and Major General in American Revolution. Brother of Dr. John Warren. It was Joseph Warren who sent both Paul Revere and William Dawes to Lexington on April 17, 1775 to warn Hancock and Adams of their danger. Joe was commissioned Major General of Massachusetts forces, June 14, 1775. Three days later was killed at Battle of Bunker Hill. Warren received blue degrees in St. Andrew Lodge, Boston, 1761. Elected Master of lodge, Nov. 30, 1768.

John R. Watrous (1754-1842). Surgeon in American Revolution. Initiated in American Union Lodge on Feb. 17, 1779. Became secretary on Dec. 15, 1779. Senior Deacon in 1782. Deputy Grand Master, Grand High Priest of the grand Chapter, R.A.M., and first Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, K.T. of Connecticut.

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Anthony Wayne (1745-1796). General in American Revolution. Recruited and led a regiment as Brigadier General, 1777. Appointed Major General by Washington in command of regular army, 1792. Member of Winchester Lodge No. 12. Gave a grand entertainment and banquet to members of the Masonic fraternity, June, 1778. Grand Lodge of New York dedicated a monument to his memory at Stony Point, NY — July 16, 1857.

George Weedon (1730-1790). Brigadier General in American Revolution. Began as Lieutenant Colonel of 3rd Virginia Regiment, Feb. 1776. Commissioned Brigadier General, Feb. 1777, and participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Retired from Army in dispute with Gen. William Woodford as to supremacy of rank. In 1780 he resumed his command of a brigade and during siege of Yorktown in Oct. 1781, was in charge of Virginia militia at Gloucester. Was made a Mason in Kilwinning Cross Lodge No. 2, Port Royal, VA , May 3, 1757.

Abraham Whipple (1733-1819). Commodore in American Revolution. June 9, 1772, he led volunteers that captured and burned British schooner *Gaspe* in Narragansett Bay, which was first American attack against a British armed vessel. June, 1885, Rhode Island fitted out two armed vessels, placing Whipple in command as Commodore. With them he captured British sloop *Rose*. He later commanded *Columbus* and then *Providence*. While commanding the *Providence* and two other ships in July, 1779, he attacked a fleet of English merchantmen under convoy, capturing eight of them, a prize in excess of one million dollars. In 1780 he went to Charleston, SC to protect the city, but was captured by the British and held prisoner until war's end. Initiated (1^o) and passed (2^o) in St. Johns Lodge No. 1, Providence, RI, June 4, 1761. His brother, William Whipple, was signer of the Declaration of Independence.

William Whipple (1730-1785). One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and Brigadier General in American Revolution. Commanded a ship before he was 21 and engaged in European trade. Was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress from New Hampshire in 1775 and served until 1778, declining his reelection. Was commissioned Brigadier General in 1777 and commanded a brigade of state troops at the battles of Saratoga and Stillwater. After Burgoyne's surrender, Whipple signed the articles of capitulation on behalf of General Gates. Member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, NH on Jan. 2, 1752 at the age of 21.

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John Whistler (1756-1829). U.S. Army Captain in American Revolution. First commandant of Ft. Dearborn. Ran away from home at young age and enlisted in British Army, serving under General Burgoyne during American Revolution. After the war he enlisted in U.S. Army. Was promoted to Captain, July 1, 1797. By 1915 he was Major in U.S. Army. Member of Nova Caesarea Lodge No. 10 (now Harmony No. 2) of Cincinnati.

Edward Wigglesworth (1742-1826). Colonel in American Revolution. Third in command in operations of American fleet on Lake Champlain under Benedict Arnold and Horatio Gates. Spent his entire fortune on his service to America. Member of Lodge of St. Andrew, Boston, 1781.

James Wilkinson (1757-1825). American Army officer, Mason, and adventurer, who continually got himself into a peck of trouble, yet in every instance was acquitted. Completed medical studies and entered Continental Army as Captain, 1776. With Benedict Arnold in retreat from Montreal to Albany, 1776. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, then Brigadier General, 1777. Secretary of board of war, 1778, but when involved in Conway Cabal forced to resign his commission. In 1781 engaged in trade in Mississippi Valley region. Conspired with Spanish governor of Louisiana to gain trade monopolies for himself. Charged with attempting to separate Kentucky from the U.S. and turn it over to Spain — acquitted. Again entered the military as Lieutenant Colonel and fought against the Indians. Became Brigadier General, 1792. Took Detroit from the British, 1796, after which he became ranking officer in U.S. Army. Implicated in Aaron Burr's conspiracy, but after witnessing against Burr, was himself acquitted by court-martial, 1811. Commissioned Major General, 1813. Commanded American forces on Canadian frontier. Acquitted before a board of inquiry for another infraction, 1815. Honorably discharged. Occasional visitor to lodges in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, including Harmony No. 7 at Natchez.

Benjamin Williams (1754-1814). Entered Revolutionary Army as Captain. Saw service at Guilford, for which he was promoted to Colonel. Congressman, 1793-95; Governor of North Carolina, 1799-1802 & 1807-08. Received degrees, Dec. 9 & 19, 1795 in St. John's Lodge No. 3, New Bern, NC.

David R. Williams (1776-1830). Brigadier General of Regular U.S. Army in War of 1812. Grand Master of Grand Lodge of South Carolina at same time he was governor of that state.

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John Williams (1778-1837). Fought in War of 1812 as Captain and Colonel. Participated in decisive Battle of Horse Shoe Bend in 1813. Initiated in Johnston-Caswell Lodge No. 10, Warrenton, NC. Member of Tennessee Lodge No. 2, Knoxville.

Jonathan Williams (1750-1815). First superintendent of West Point and "father of the corps of engineers." Entered regular army 1801 as Major of Artillery. On Dec. 4, 1801 was made Inspector of Fortifications. Took command of post at West Point, NY. Became superintendent of U.S. Military Academy upon its founding at West Point. At start of War of 1812 asked for command of fort named in his honor, and when refused, he resigned. Member of Massachusetts Lodge, Boston, on Dec. 23, 1771.

Otho H. Williams (1749-1794). Brigadier General of American Revolution. Lieutenant of Maryland troops at siege of Boston, 1775. Wounded and taken prisoner at Ft. Washington. Promoted to Colonel at Battle of Monmouth. Adjutant General under Generals Gates and Greene in southern campaigns. Made Brigadier General by Congress, 1782. Early initiate of American Union Lodge during Siege of Boston, when it was meeting at Roxbury. Initiated (1^o) Feb. 26, passed (2^o) March 11, and raised (3^o) March 13, 1776.

Levin Winder (1756-1819). Lieutenant Colonel before close of Revolutionary War. Later commissioned Brigadier General in Maryland Militia. In 1782 was first Master of Lodge No. 37 in Princess Anne, MD under Pennsylvania charter. Was Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Maryland.

William H. Winder (1775-1824). Brigadier General in War of 1812. Lieutenant Colonel of 14th U.S. Infantry, March 1812. Command of regiment in July. After successful expedition to Canada, promoted Brigadier General, March 1813. Member of Cassia Lodge No. 45, Baltimore at its formation in 1811. Master in 1816. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, 1822-24. Member of York Rite, Phoenix Chapter No. 7, R.A.M., Baltimore.

Henry A. Wise (1806-1876). Governor of Virginia by opposing the "Know-Nothings, 1855-59. Brigadier General in Confederate Army. Member of Northampton Lodge No. 11, Eastville, Northampton Co., VA .

TWO FACES

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James Wood (1750-1813). Served in Virginia line as Colonel in Revolutionary War. Brigadier General of State Troops. Superintendent of all prisoners of war in Virginia. V.P. of Society of Cincinnati in Virginia, 1784. President, 1789, serving in that position till death. "Visiting brother" to Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, Williamsburg, Apr. 5, May 30, June 30, 1774.

William Woodford (1735-1780). Brigadier General in American Revolution. Colonel of 2nd Virginia Regiment. Sank five enemy ships at Hampton Roads. Appointed Brigadier General, Feb. 21, 1777 and given command of 1st Virginia Brigade. Wounded at Battle of Brandywine. Ordered to relieve Charleston, he marched his troops 500 miles in 28 days. Taken prisoner at Charleston, May 12, 1780, and sent to NYC, where he died a prisoner. Member of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, Fredericksburg, VA.

David Wooster (1710-1777). Gave up British commission and took half pay to become Major General of Connecticut troops in the American Revolution. Advanced to Brigadier General by end of war. Was in a military traveling lodge at Louisbourg. Secured charter for the first lodge in the state; Hiram No. 1 at New Haven, dated Nov. 12, 1750. Wooster was its first Master, consequently was the "Father of Freemasonry in Connecticut."

William J. Worth (1794-1849). Major General in War of 1812. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant of 23rd Infantry, March, 1813. Fought valiantly at the Battle of Niagara, after which he was promoted to Major General. Mason.

Robert Wright (1752-1826). Served in Revolutionary war as a private and became Captain. Member of Lodge No. 17, Queenstown, MD and member and Past Master of Lodge No. 7, Maryland.

Christopher Yates (1737-1785). Colonel in American Revolution. Initiated in St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4, Johnstown, NY, Sept. 9, 1769. Charter member and first Master of St. George's Lodge No. 6, Schenectady, NY, Sept. 14, 1774, serving until his death.



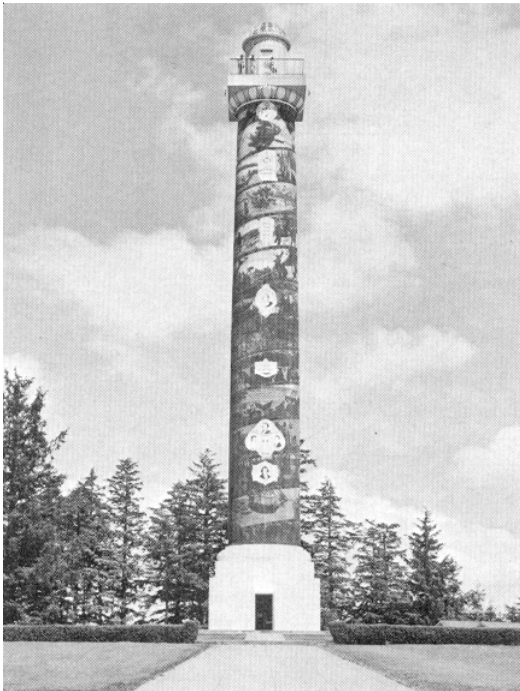
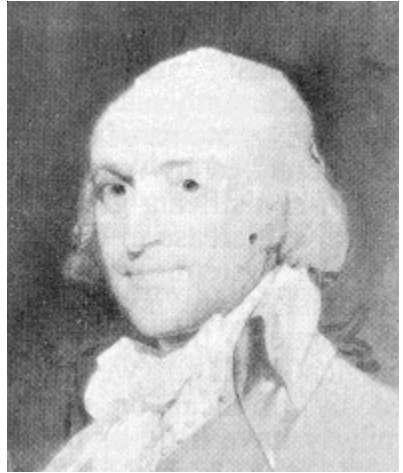
Figure 26 — Famous fur trader and opium dealer during the birth of our nation. See *Scarlet and Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd ed. ch. 25; and Vol.3, ch.2&4.

3^o John Jacob Astor
(1763-1848)

German--American financier and czar of the fur and opium trade. He incorporated the American Fur Co. in 1808 and the Pacific Fur Co. in 1810. He founded the city of Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River as a trading post but lost it to the British in 1813.

During the War of 1812 he made large and profitable loans to the government. Astor also invested heavily in New York real estate. By 1817 he had monopolized the Mississippi valley fur trade, and from 1822-34 the upper Missouri fur trade.

Astor was one of the first members of Holland Lodge No. 8, NYC, and served as Master in 1788. He was Grand Treasurer of the G.L. of New York from 1798-1801. Was Junior Grand Warden pro tem on two occasions, 1798 & 1801. For a time he was secretary of a commandery that met in Holland Lodge, 66 Liberty St., NYC.



**Memorial to Astor's
Fur Trade**

The Astoria Column in the far northwest overlooks the city Astoria and its scenic surroundings. Astoria is named for John Jacob Astor, whose Pacific Fur Company established the first settlements in Oregon. The British granted Astor the privilege of becoming a BEIC stockholder. This enabled him to pioneer the opium trade from China. The BEIC shipped the drugs to Astoria. Astor transported the drugs east by concealing them in the bundles of fur.

TWO FACES

Figure 27 — Famous philanthropist during the birth of our nation.

3° Stephen Girard (1750-1831)

Philanthropist. Born in Bordeaux, France. As son of a sea captain, he sailed to the West Indies as a cabin-boy at an early age, and thence to New York.

He became a mate, captain, and part owner of a ship. In 1769 he settled in Philadelphia to establish his trade. He was alternately a shipmaster and a merchant.

In 1812 he founded the Bank of Stephen Girard to take over the business of the Bank of the United States. During the War of 1812, he financed 95 percent of the war's cost by making five million dollars available to the U.S. government. He aided in establishing the Second Bank of the United States in 1816, of which he was a director, and largely influenced its policy. He amassed a fortune of nine million dollars by the time of his death, which was more than any other American.

Personally, he was an enigma. He pinched pennies; gave his help no more than their just wages; was parsimonious and lived a frugal life.

On the other hand, he gave his entire fortune to charity and public improvement, including \$20,000 for Masonic charity, which to this day is still administered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The most famous of his bequests was to Girard College of Philadelphia, a home for "poor, white male orphans." One clause in his will regarding the college specified: "I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any duty whatsoever in the said college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college... I desire to keep the tender minds of orphans... free from the excitements which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce." This would, he explained, "leave them free in future life to choose such active religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer."

His Masonic affiliations are as follows: The records of Royal Arch Lodge No. 3 of Philadelphia show that on Sept. 7, 1778: "Capt. Stephen Girard was duly balloted for, unanimously approved of, initiated and accordingly paid his dues, \$20, into the hands of the treasurer. He was also made a Mason "at sight" in Union Blue Lodge No. 8, Charleston, SC, on Jan. 28, 1788 when he was entered, passed, and raised on that date.



Fig. 28 — Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806).

3° R.A.M. Meriwether Lewis
(1774-1809)

Member of Stanton Lodge No. 13, Stanton, VA. It was here that he received the Royal Arch Degree. He withdrew from this lodge in 1800. In 1808 he applied for application to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Became Past Master of that lodge. Also listed as master of first lodge in St. Louis.



Lewis and Clark crossed Montana on the way to the Pacific. On their return in 1806 they built a fort and spent the winter among Indians in what is now North Dakota.



3° William Clark
(1770-1838)

Member of St. Louis Lodge No. 111 (under Pennsylvania charter). He was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, with Masonic honors. A large monument with the square and compass is over his grave.

TWO FACES

Fig. 29 — "A Memorandum of Articles in Readiness for the Voyage," in William Clark's own hand. Among the hundreds of items that had to be carefully packed and stowed for the journey were 50 kegs of salt pork, 30 half-barrels of flour, 21 bales of gifts for Indians, 7 barrels of fat, 14 bags of parchment, 2 boxes of candles, and a bag of wicks.

A Memorandum of Articles in readiness for the Voyage

14	Bags of Parchment. of 2 bu each	about	1200
9	do - Common do	do	56 do 800
11	do - Corn Shelled	do	do 1800
30	half Barrels of flour	(grs 3900)	do 3400
3	Bags of	do	do
7	do of Butter	(grs 6300)	do 560
4	Barrels	do	do
7	Barrels of tallow of 2 bu each	(grs 270)	do 750
50	Kegs of Pork	(grs 1500)	do 3705
2	Boxes of candles (one of which has 50 lbs)	do	170
1	Bag of animal wicks	do	8
1	do - Coffee	do	50
1	do - Beans & 1 of Rice	do	100
2	do - Sugar	do	112
1	Keg of Hog Lard	do	100
4	Barrels of Corn Shelled	650	do 600
1	do of Meal	170	do 150
600	Green		
40	barrels Meal		
24	do - Hatchets Corn Shelled		
21	Bales of Indian Goods		
	Tools of every description		

our party

2 Capt's 4 Lieutenants, 3 Supts, 22 Amⁿ 9 or 10 French & York
 also 1 Corp^t & Sea in a Schooner with 40 Bags provisions
 for the party as far as their provisions last

SECTION 3

Fig. 30 — Excerpt from *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd edition, Chapter 30, "Our negotiations with France in 1803 for the Louisiana Purchase involved four Masons: Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, James Monroe, and Napoleon Bonaparte. America took advantage of Napoleon, who was in desperate need of the minuscule amount asked for the Louisiana Territory." A treaty was signed with France in 1803. The amount of \$15,000,000 was paid to France for the land extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Louisiana Purchase, now central third of the U.S.A, the conquering of English territory through our Revolutionary War, now the eastern third of the U.S.A., and the conquering of the Spanish territory during the Spanish and American War, are all prophesied in the Bible. You can read about it in *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd ed., chap. 30.



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Fig. 31 — The Louisiana Purchase (1803). "Our negotiations with France in 1803 for the Louisiana Purchase involved four Masons: Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, James Monroe, and Napoleon Bonaparte." Read of the account in *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd ed., chap. 30.



Thomas Jefferson
(1769-1821)



James Monroe
(1758-1831)

USA TODAY — 11/6/03
"WASHINGTON—Coin collectors, get ready for more change. Drawing on the enormous popularity of the state quarter program, the U.S. Mint unveiled two new nickels (which) mark the 200th anniversaries of the Louisiana Purchase & the Lewis & Clark expedition."

Nickel on the right represents Masonic players in the Louisiana Purchase



Robert R. Livingston
(1746-1813)



Nickel on the right represents the Masonic backing of the Lewis & Clark Expedition



Napoleon Bonaparte
(1769-1821)



Explanation of handshake above center
Freemason Mackey writes, "There is [a] Masonic symbol called 'clasped hands.' The right hand has in all ages been an emblem of fidelity and our ancient brethren worshiped Deity under the name of FIDES, represented by two right hands joined." Handshake above center from *Handbook of Freemasonry*.



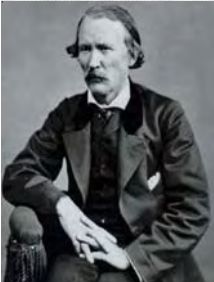
Fig. 32 — Famous American Masons following our Revolutionary War.

3° James H. Carleton
(1814-1873)

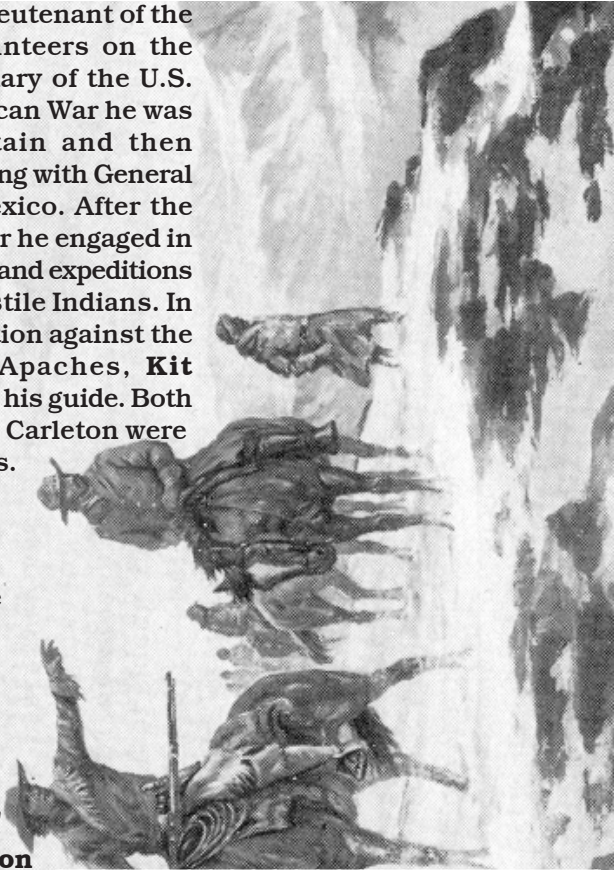
Major General in U.S. Army. Fought in Aroostook war of 1839 as a lieutenant of the Maine volunteers on the N.E. boundary of the U.S. In the Mexican War he was made captain and then major, serving with General Wool in Mexico. After the Mexican war he engaged in exploration and expeditions against hostile Indians. In one expedition against the Utes and Apaches, **Kit Carson** was his guide. Both Carson and Carleton were Freemasons.

Newsweek
10/09/06
"Though able to 'read' almost any landscapt in which he found himself, Carson was illiterate."

3° Kit Carson



3° Kit Carson (1809-1868), Master Mason. Kit Carson guides John C. Fremont's second expedition over the high and rugged Sierra Nevada in midwinter. Fremont, known as "the pathfinder," is often referred to as a Freemason, but no proof of membership can be found.



TWO FACES

Fig. 33 — Famous American Masons following our Revolutionary War.



Gen. Winfield Scott
(1786-1866)

"Old Fuss and Feathers" was the nickname the soldiers gave him because of his fondness for formalities in military dress and behavior. He was the foremost military man in the United States in the half century before the Civil War.

Admitted to the bar in 1806, he entered the Army in 1808 as a captain of light artillery, and the following year at Baton Rouge, La. was court-martialed for remarks concerning the conduct of his superior, Gen. Wilkinson.

Back in the Army, he fought gallantly in the War of 1812 at Queenstown Heights, Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane. Received promotion to Brigadier General in March, 1814 and Brevetted Major General same year. After the war he was on duty in South Carolina and on the Canadian border. He made General-in-Chief of U.S. Army in 1841, and commanded in the Mexican War. He captured Vera Cruz, defeated Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cerubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapaultepec, occupying Mexico City on Sept. 24, 1847. He was promoted to Lieutenant General in 1852. That same year he was defeated by Franklin Pierce as the Whig candidate for presidency. He retired in 1861.

Winfield Scott was made a Mason in 1805 in Dinwiddie Union Lodge No. 23, Dinwiddie Court House, Va. (now extinct). In 1825 he is recorded as a visitor to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. When he died, he was buried at West Point.

Fig. 34 — Famous Mexican Mason following our War of Independence. There are several versions to this story. Here we give the Masonic version. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, Appendix 1.



**Antonio Lopez de
Santa Anna**
(1795-1867)

Mexican general, revolutionist, president and dictator. Unreliable to his word and to his Masonic oath. He led revolts against Iturbide in 1822; Guereero in 1828; and Bustamante in 1832.

He attempted to crush the Texas revolution; seized the Alamo in 1836, but was defeated and captured by Sam Houston at San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. Forced to sign articles of independence for Texas, he was released in 8 months.

Santa Anna was in control of Mexico from 1839-42, and made dictator in 1844.

He commanded the Mexican Army against the U.S. in 1846-47, but was defeated at Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Puebla, and Mexico City by General Scott (Old Fuss and Feathers). Exiled again in 1848, but recalled and made President in 1853-55. Again exiled in 1855. He returned to Mexico City in 1874, where he died June 20, 1876 in poverty and neglect.

Politics in Mexico was a battle between the Scottish Rite and the York Rite. In a political fight, Santa Anna most often favored the Scottish Rite faction over the York Rite. However, he played each against the other. For example, when the Scottish Rite demanded the recall of U.S. Ambassador and Freemason Poinsett, Santa Anna sided with the Yorkist.

Andrew Jackson once wrote Sam Houston that "He (Santa Anna) is the pride of the Mexican soldiers and the favorite of the priesthood."

At age 80, writing his memoirs, Santa Anna stated, "I wish to record also that I defended the Apostolic Roman Catholic religion, the only one in which I believe and in which I must die."

Santa Anna owed his life at San Jacinto to the giving of a Masonic distress signal, first to James A. Sylvester, one of his captors; second, to Sam Houston; and third, to a group of Texas soldiers, among whom were John A. Wharton, George W. Hockley, Richard Bache, Dr. J.E. Phelps and others. These Masons worked together to save the Mexican general's life. After his slaughter of all the American Masons at the Alamo, it was still Freemasonry that ultimately protected him.

TWO FACES

Fig. 35 — Famous American Masons following our War of Independence. There are several versions to this story. Here we give the Masonic version. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, Appendix 1.



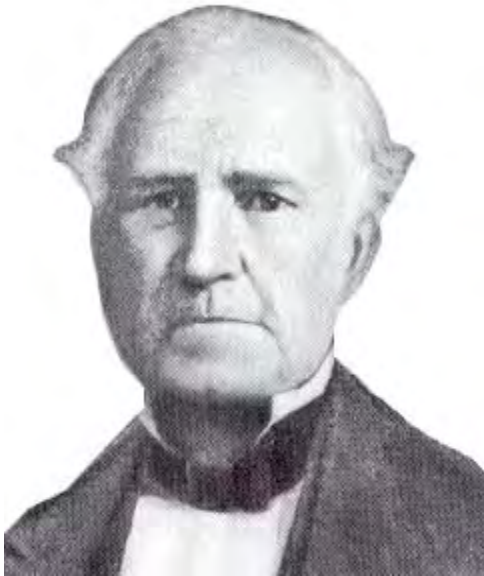
David (Davy) Crockett
(1786-1836)

American frontiersman born at Limestone, Tenn. He distinguished himself against the Creek Indians in Andrew Jackson's campaign of 1814. His ability to tell humorous stories and shoot a rifle enabled him to be elected to the Tennessee state legislature (1821) and to the U.S. Congress (1826).

When Crockett fell from popular favor, he joined the Texans in their struggle for Independence. His life ended at the Alamo, where as one of the six survivors of the band of 140 Texans (or 189, depending upon which version), all of whom were Freemasons, he surrendered to Santa Anna, only to be shot by order of the General on March 6, 1836.

On April 21, 1836 the Grand Lodge of Texas dedicated a Masonic memorial on the San Jacinto battlefield. The plaque on the monument carried a list of 48 names, including that of Crockett, stating, "A tribute to the fidelity of pioneer Masons under whose outstanding leadership was laid the cornerstone of the Republic of Texas."

Fig. 36 — Famous American Masons following our War of Independence. See *Scarlet and Beast*, Vol. 1, Appendix 1 and Vol. 3, ch. 4.



R.A.M. Sam Houston
(1793-1863)

American patriot and political leader. Governor of Tennessee (1827-29). President of Republic of Texas (1861).

In 1818 Houston began studying law in Nashville, Tenn. He was elected to Congress in 1823 and 1825. In 1827 he was elected Governor of Tenn.

He left Tenn. in disfavor and lived with his former Cherokee family. In 1832 he went to Texas where he was a member of the first convention. April 1, 1833, he was elected General of the militia. On March 2, 1836 he was

a member of the convention that declared absolute independence from Mexico and was named Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Texas.

Following the slaughters at the Alamo and Goliad, Houston defeated the Mexicans at Santa Jacinto, took Santa Anna prisoner, and stood him before a firing squad. **When Santa Anna gave the Masonic grand hailing sign of distress, Houston halted the execution and exiled Santa Anna to Cuba.**

Houston was elected the first President of the Republic of Texas. He labored for the admission of Texas to the Union, which was accomplished Dec. 29, 1845. On March 1846 he was elected to the U.S. Senate, serving until 1859. He was Governor of Texas from 1859-1861.

Sam Houston received his first three Masonic degrees in Cumberland Lodge No. 8, Nashville, TN on April 19-22, 1817. He demitted (quit) from Cumberland Lodge, Nov. 20, 1817, and re-affiliated June 21, 1821. In another document he is recorded as demitting from Cumberland Lodge, 1831. However, he is listed in the proceedings of 1828 as suspended for unmasonic conduct during the Morgan Affair! He affiliated with Holland Lodge No. 36 of LA in 1837. On Dec. 20, 1837 he presided over the meeting which established the Grand Lodge of Texas. He demitted from Holland Lodge. Next reported as a member of Forest Lodge No. 19, Huntsville, TX in 1851. He is recorded as a visitor to the Grand Lodge of KY in 1825 and the Grand Lodge of AL., 1849. He was present at the dedication of Washington-Centennial Lodge No.14, Washington DC on Jan. 13, 1853. He was a Royal Arch Mason.

Texas Revolution heroes had their own war

by Van Craddock

Longview New-Journal — March 13, 2004

(and *10,000 Famous Freemasons*)

The Alamo had fallen only a week earlier. Now Santa Anna's Mexican Army was marching east toward the Sabine River, burning every Texas cabin and village it came across.

But this week in March 1836, the biggest fight in Texas likely was between Sam Houston and David Burnet [both of whom were Masons].

On March 2 (it was Houston's birthday), 59 Texans at Washington-on-the-Brazos had formally declared their independence from Mexico. Now they were busy drawing up a constitution for what they hoped would be the new Republic of Texas.

The Republic needed a provisional president, and the delegates selected David Burnet for the Temporary post. They also appointed Sam Houston as commander-in-chief of the tiny Texan Army.

The two men picked to lead the government and military hated each other's guts.

Burnet and Houston were as opposite as night and day. Burnet, a New Jersey accountant who often quoted Scripture, neither cursed nor allowed liquor to touch his lips.

On the other hand, Houston could out-cuss the devil and never met a bottle he didn't like (baptized in a creek late in life, Sam remarked, "Lord, help the fish down below").

During the convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos, the humorless Burnet found it impossible to sleep because of the nightly story-telling-and-drinking sessions led by the rough-and-tumble Houston.

Burnet let his displeasure be known to Houston, who responded by calling Burnet a "hog thief."

Several delegates at the convention later said Burnet clearly was jealous of Houston's popularity.

After the convention adjourned on March 17, Houston set about training his little army while President Burnet criticized Sam for not seeking out Santa Anna's troops and avenging the Alamo.

"The enemy are laughing you to scorn. You must fight them," Burnet wrote Houston. "The country expects you to fight."

However, Houston knew his undisciplined army wasn't ready to take on the battle-hardened Mexican soldiers. He knew he couldn't risk a battle yet, and he decided to retreat toward East Texas.

While Burnet burned over Houston's inaction, there was method to Houston's madness. Sam was luring Santa Anna away from his supplies and hoping to divide the Mexican troops.

SECTION 3

The plan worked. On April 21, 1836, Houston and his men attacked the Mexicans at San Jacinto. The Battle was decided in less than 20 minutes, but the slaughter continued for hours. More than 600 Mexican soldiers died, and Santa Anna was captured. The Texans lost eight men.

During the fight, Houston's leg was shattered, and his horse was shot out from under him.

In his brief report to the government telling of the decisive victory, Houston described the battle and then closed by saying, "Tell them (Texas residents) to come on and let the people plant corn."

But President Burnet's dislike of Houston wouldn't let him give the general credit.

"Sam Houston has been generally proclaimed the hero of San Jacinto," Burnet wrote. "No fiction of the novelist is farther from the truth. Houston was the only man on the battlefield who deserved censure... the citizens were disgusted at his miserable imbecility."

Burnet even refused to authorize a Texas naval ship to take the wounded Houston to New Orleans for surgery on his shattered leg (Houston had to hire a private schooner).

By the summer of 1836, Texas was stable enough for President Burnet to schedule an election to select permanent officers for the republic. And guess who Texas voters picked as president? Sam Houston.

This really ticked off Burnet, who served as Texas vice president in 1838-40 and then ran against Houston in 1841 for president. Houston won re-election, garnering 7,915 (votes) to Burnet's 3,616.

Houston went on to become a U.S. senator and governor. He opposed Texas' secession in the Civil War and refused to take an oath of loyalty to the Confederate States of America.

For that, he was removed from office and died in 1863, broken-hearted that his beloved state had left the Union.

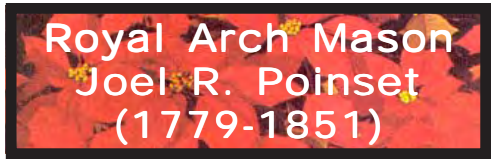
Burnet outlived Houston by seven years. He died in 1870, a bitter man who still had nothing nice to say about Sam Houston.

MASONIC CREDENTIALS OF DAVID G. BURNET (1788-1870)

In 1826, Burnet migrated from Ohio to Texas, via Louisiana. When Texas declared her independence from Mexico on March 2, 1836, Burnet was chosen as the first President of the Republic, serving until the adoption of a constitution, which took place on Oct. 22, 1836. It was not until three years later (1839) that he became a Mason. He received his Blue Degrees in Holland Lodge No. 1 of Houston on Jan. 18 and 24, and May 21, 1839. In 1841, when defeated by Sam Houston for the presidency of Texas, he retired to his farm. He demitted from the lodge on April 13, 1842. There is no further Masonic record of him.

TWO FACES

Fig. 37 — Famous American Masons following our War of Independence. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, App.1, "Texas Revolution against Mexico."



U.S. Secretary of War, and Minister to Mexico. Our traditional Christmas flower, the "poinsettia," is named in his honor. His wealthy parents gave him an excellent education in private schools in the U.S., and in medicine at Edinburgh U., Scotland. He traveled widely in Europe and Russia. The Czar of Russia offered him a commission in the Russian Army.

President Madison sent him to South America to inquire into the conditions and the prospects of their success in the struggle with Spain for independence. While Poinset was in Chile, the Spanish captured several American vessels. Poinsett took immediate action, and with a force given him by the Chilean government, retook the vessels.

Back in South Carolina, he served in the state legislature and was elected to U.S. Congress in 1821-25. There he advocated the cause of independence for the South American republics and for Greece.

In 1822, during the reign of Freemason Iturbide, Poinset was sent on a special mission to Mexico. In 1825, during the administration of President J.Q. Adams, Poinset returned to Mexico and served as U.S. Minister until 1829. While there he negotiated a treaty of commerce. The Catholic Church, however, complained that he was interfering. After his return to America, he justified his course of action in written communiqué.

At the request of Freemasons in Mexico, he sent charters granted by the Grand Lodge of New York for five new lodges in Mexico, which subsequently established the Grand Lodge of Mexico. Poinset also introduced Royal Arch Masonry to Mexico.

Poinset is recorded as being a Past Master of both Recovery Lodge No. 31, Greenville, SC; and of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Charleston, SC. In 1821 he was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. That same year he was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of S.C., holding office until 1841. He was elected Deputy General Grand High Priest in 1829, 1832, and 1835. Upon the revival of Greenville Lodge No. 5, Greenville, SC in 1849, he became its Master despite his old age.