

Dedication



EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

THE GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA



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THE GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF NORTH CAROLINA

- 1954 -

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Dedication

The Grand Lodge of

Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons

of North Carolina

April 16, 1958

Raleigh, North Carolina



LUTHER THOMPSON HARTSELL, JR.
(Grand Master in 1947—Dedicatory Speaker 1958)

Born September 7, 1902, in Concord, North Carolina, the son of Luther Thompson Hartsell and Janie Wither-
spoon Ervin Hartsell.

Educated in the public schools of the city of Concord, and in the University of North Carolina where he graduated both in the School of Liberal Arts in the School of Law.

Returned to Concord and, having passed the North Carolina examination and obtained his license to practice law, formed a partnership with his father in the law firm of Hartsell and Hartsell, which continues to this day. Member of the several Bars; Cabarrus County to the United States Supreme Court. Has served as President of the North Carolina State Bar, and has been a member of the North Carolina Board of Law Examiners for many years.

Member of the Rotary Club of Concord; has served as chairman of the Cabarrus County Board of Elections; as Cabarrus County Attorney; and in the Senate of the North Carolina General Assembly.

Member of the First Presbyterian Church of Concord, and has given many years of faithful service as a deacon of the church.

Married the beautiful and charming Mary Heath Jones, at Lancaster, South Carolina, October 24, 1924. There are two children, Lena Heath Hartsell (now Mrs. J. E. Wiggins, Jr., Greensboro) and Luther Thompson Hartsell, III, Charlotte.

Symbolic Masonry: Became a Master Mason on December 29, 1924, in Stokes Lodge No. 32, Concord; has served his lodge in many offices and capacities; Past Master; Life Member.

Grand Lodge: Orator for Special Communication of Grand Lodge at Oxford on St. John's Day in June, 1928. Has served for many years as member and Chairman of the Committee on Appeals; as member of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence; and as member of the Board of Directors of Oxford Orphanage. Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts continuously since 1928. Appointed Grand Steward on April 19, 1939; advanced regularly each year, until he was elected and installed Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina on April 16, 1947.

Other Rites and Orders: Member of other organizations too numerous to mention in the space allotted.

Greetings

My brethren, we are today officially dedicating this beautiful building. Throughout the ages men have dreamed, and as a result of those dreams mankind has achieved peace of mind and spiritual well-being, and knows less suffering and more comforts. There are in our Grand Jurisdiction men of great vision who many years ago dreamed of a finer and more efficient building, beautiful in structure and appearance, and today we are dedicating this magnificent building. May this venture stimulate each of our brethren to greater zeal for the institution, and a practice in daily life of those great tenets of our Order. May the hearts and lives of our brethren and those who will follow reflect the beauty, purity, and stability of this edifice.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

Charles A. Harris

Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina
(At time of Dedication—1957-58)



Program

Dedication

Executive Office Building

The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina

April 16, 1958

4:00 P.M. Processional

Greetings and Introductions by the Grand Master—

Charles A. Harris

Ceremony of Dedication

Bless This House—

The Chanters

—Sherwood L. Jones, Director

Address—

Luther T. Hartsell, Jr., Past Grand Master

Benediction—The Lord's Prayer

Sherwood L. Jones, Soloist

Recessional

5:00 P.M.

until Open House immediately following the Ceremony of Dedication

7:30 P.M.



Robert Lee Pugh
Grand Master 1954

(Plans were approved and contract awarded
during his administration)



Charles Harrison Pugh
Grand Master 1955

(Laid cornerstone for Executive Office building
on December 15, 1955)

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND QUARTERS



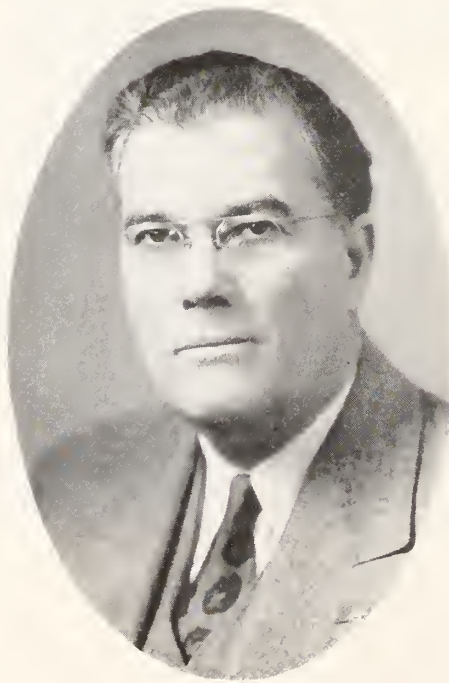
Watson Newberry Sherrod
Past Grand Master
Chairman
Special Committee on Building and Quarters



Charles Bailey Newcomb
Past Grand Master
Past Grand Secretary
Secretary
Special Committee on Building and Quarters



Herbert C. Alexander



Dr. Maxwell E. Hoffman



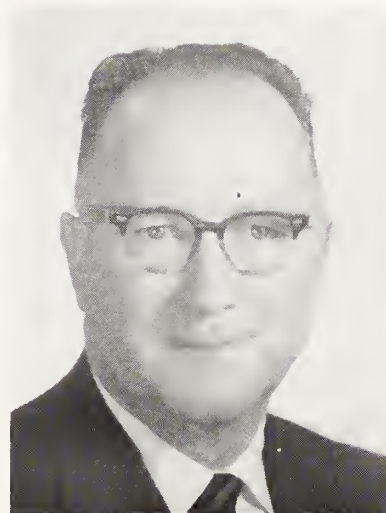
Hugh W. Prince



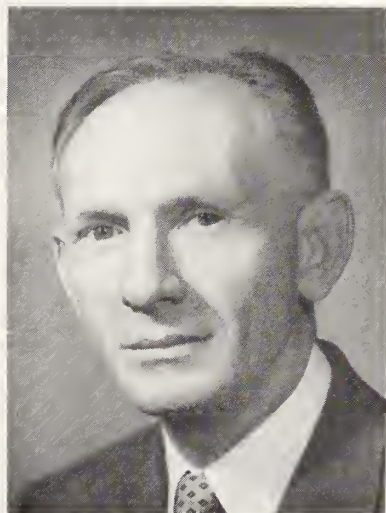
John Catlett Vance
Grand Master 1956



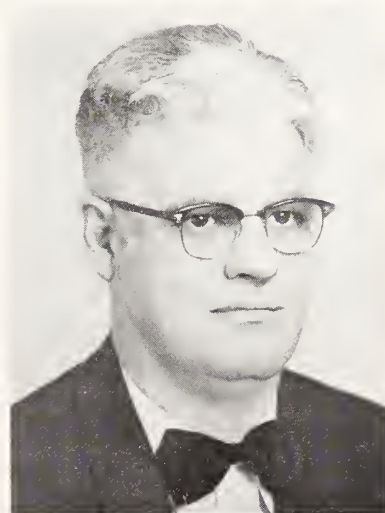
James Guy Johnston
Grand Master 1958



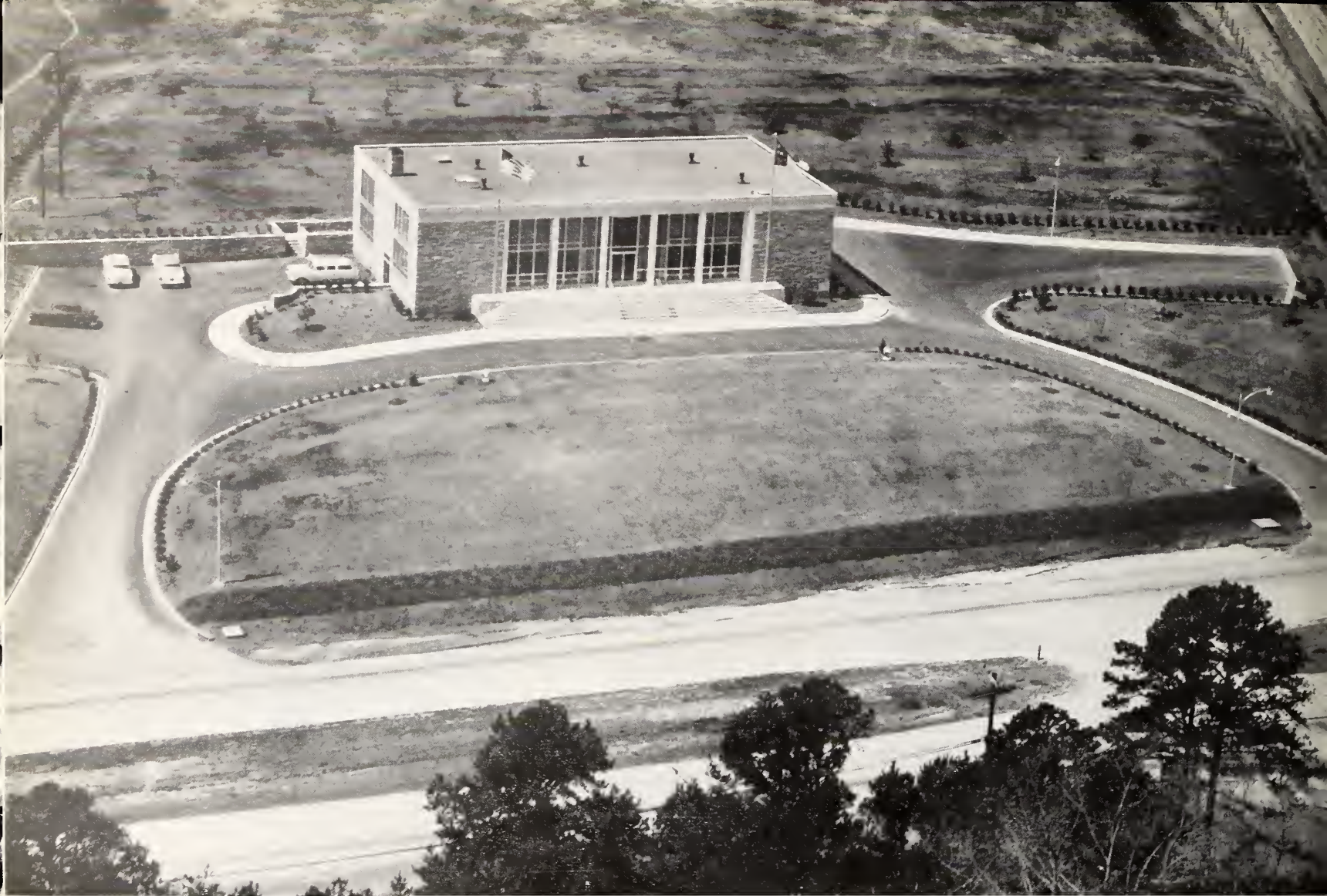
James Woodrow Brewer
Grand Master 1961



William Eli Hand
Grand Master 1959



Harvey Ward Smith
Grand Master 1960

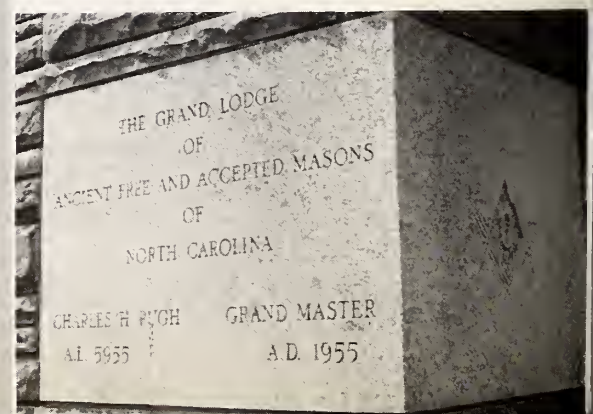


Left—Masonic Temple erected by the Grand Lodge in 1907, corner Fayetteville and Hargett Streets, Raleigh.

Upper—Aerial view Grand Lodge Executive Office Building dedicated April 16, 1958.

Above—Cornerstone of building erected by the Grand Lodge in 1813, corner Morgan and Dawson Streets, Raleigh.

Below—Cornerstone Grand Lodge Executive Office Building dedicated April 16, 1958.



FIRST LODGES IN NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina had a Provincial Grand Lodge, chartered in 1771 by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. It became dormant during the Revolution and was never revived.

Lodges in existence prior to the organization of our present Grand Lodge in Tarboro in 1787 were as follows:

SOLOMON LODGE at Masonborough. Chartered by Thomas Thynne, Grand Master of England in 1735. Ceased to exist about 1754. It is probable that former members of this lodge organized our present St. John's Lodge No. 1

ST. JOHN'S LODGE NO. 1. Chartered by England in 1755 and given the English number 213.

HANOVER LODGE, near Wilmington. No record of its charter but its origin may be traced to the part borne by North Carolina soldiers in the French and Indian War who were members of Military Lodges outside the Colony. Ceased to exist prior to 1787.

ROYAL WHITE HART LODGE NO. 2, at Halifax. First organized on November 1, 1764 under a warrant issued by Cornelius Harnett, of Wilmington. New charter issued by Grand Lodge of England is dated August 21, 1767 and given English number 403. Lodge Building, erected in 1767 and shown elsewhere in the pages, is said to be the oldest building in the world continuously used for Masonic purposes.

THE FIRST LODGE IN PITT COUNTY, at Crown Point. Chartered in 1766 by Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. On June 24, 1767 this lodge sent a list of its Officers and members to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE NO. 3, New Bern. Chartered January 10, 1772 by Joseph Montfort, Provincial Grand Master.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE NO. 4, Kinston. First chartered as Kinston Lodge. Supposed to have received its charter in 1772 at about the same time the lodge in New Bern was chartered. Chartered by Montfort.

ROYAL EDWIN LODGE NO. 5, Windsor. Chartered by Montfort. Year not known. Now Charity Lodge No. 5.

ROYAL WILLIAM LODGE NO. 6, at Winton. Chartered by Montfort. Master was Lt.-Col. Hardy Murfree, noted officer of the Revolution. The town of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, is named for him. Murfreesboro, North Carolina, is named for Hardy Murfree's father. (Now extinct.)

UNANIMITY LODGE NO. 7, Edenton. Chartered by Joseph Montfort and held its first meeting on November 8, 1775.

PHOENIX LODGE NO. 8, Fayetteville. Chartered as "Union" Lodge by Grand Lodge of Scotland about 1760. Named changed in 1788. This lodge issued the call for the first convention to establish our present Grand Lodge.

DORNOCH LODGE, in Bute County (now Warren-Franklin Counties) sent delegates to the convention in Tarboro in 1787. The convention ruled that this lodge was not legally constituted, though its delegates, (being lawfully made Masons) should be given seats on the floor. Never received charter.

OLD CONE LODGE NO. 9, at Salisbury. Also sent delegate (John Armstrong) to Tarborough convention. Charter dated November 20, 1788. (Now extinct.)

BLANDFORD-BUTE LODGE, Bute County (now Warren-Franklin). Chartered by Grand Lodge of Virginia on December 23, 1766. On December 12, 1788 it accepted a new charter as Johnston-Caswell Lodge. Given number 10 in 1791.

It has been said elsewhere that the *Grand Lodge of North Carolina* was dormant during the Revolution and for several years thereafter. We know that *Pennsylvania* and *South Carolina* were organized in 1777, and *Virginia* in 1778, and it appears that *North Carolina* could have organized the present Grand Lodge just as early as did those states. I believe that the main reason our Grand Lodge was not organized earlier than it was is because the lodges were not able to get together regarding seniority. Even after our Grand Lodge was organized in 1787, it was not until June 25, 1791 that our Grand Lodge was able to start numbering the lodges (as they are numbered today.) It appears that everyone wanted to be number 1, and most of these eight lodges will still claim number 1, and because of this dispute, the organization of the Grand Lodge was delayed.

SOLOMON LODGE AT MASONBOROUGH



The Lodge at Masonborough, according to tradition, was called Solomon Lodge. All of its records were lost, which is greatly to be regretted, as it is said to have numbered among its members such renowned patriots as Major-General Robert Howe, the highest ranking officer from North Carolina in the Continental service, and William Hooper, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, besides others of scarcely less note. Of the old Lodge building at Masonborough, which was made of hewn pine logs and roofed with heavy cypress shingles, Chief-of-police, John J. Fowler, of Wilmington, under date of November 25, 1911, writes: "That this was the original Masonic Lodge there can be no doubt. Often, in my earliest days, I heard many of the oldest inhabitants so denominate it. For over fifty years this was my family's summer home. The building was destroyed by fire in 1896. After the fire it was discovered that

beneath the floor of the Lodge room was an empty brick vault in which the Masonic archives were probably preserved."

ROYAL WHITE HART LODGE

Royal White Hart Lodge owns many priceless relics and records of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, including a Master's chair, led up by three steps which are a part of the chair itself (the same which was used in Colonial days by Montfort), a Bible presented to the Lodge by Montfort, Montfort's commission from Grand Master, the Duke of Beaufort, and the original charter of Royal White Hart Lodge from the same English source, together with minute-books and other manuscript records which tell the history of the Lodge from 1764 down to the present time, with a few omissions. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Masonic fraternity will see that the Hall at Halifax is built. Aside from the precious records and relics which it will house, it is a memorial which the memory of Montfort fully deserves; for he was no figure-head, but a live, energetic, active Grand Master who paid frequent personal visits to the Lodges which he had chartered, as shown by the only extant Colonial minute-books in North Carolina, which are now at New Bern and Edenton.



Among its priceless relics are:

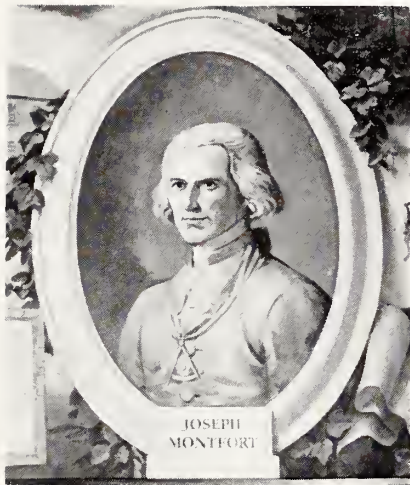
The "Master's Chair" made for Joseph Montfort by Richard Hall and paid for by Royal White Hart Lodge in April, 1765.

The silver candlesticks purchased by the Lodge on February 26, 1784.

The Lodge Chart presented by Joseph Montfort on March 10, 1772. It is still in good condition and in use by the Lodge.

The date in the Bible on the Altar is 1844.

JOSEPH MONTFORT



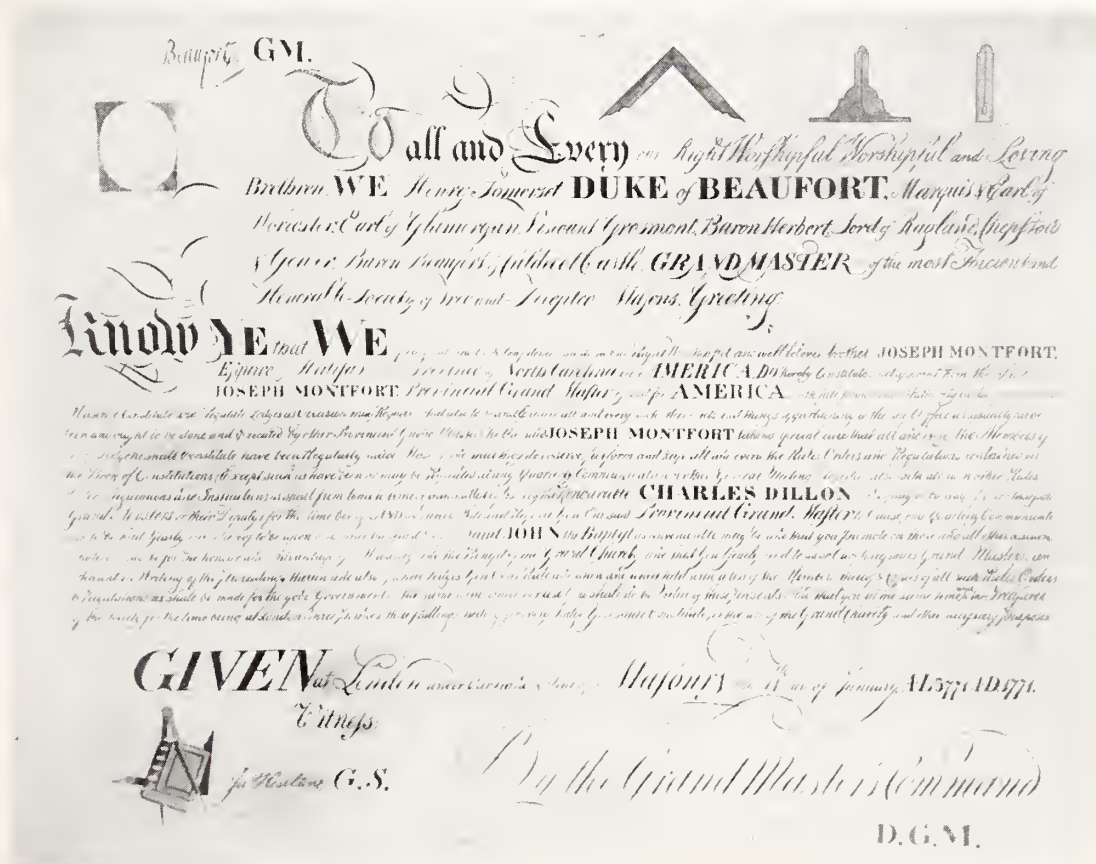
The highest Masonic rank ever attained by any person on the North American continent was that conferred upon Colonel Joseph Montfort, of Halifax, North Carolina, when the Duke of Beaufort, Grand Master of England, commissioned him "Provincial Grand Master of and for America" on January 14, 1771.

A facsimile of the original commission, which original commission is in the archives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, appears on this page and it plainly states "Of and for America," not of and for Carolina or any other colony or state, regardless of what our Brethren in other Grand Jurisdictions have to say about the "intent" of the Grand Master in commissioning Joseph Montfort Provincial Grand Master.

Montfort issued dispensations and charters to many lodges, both in our state and in other states, and during the trying days of 1775-76 he threw the weight of his great influence on the side of the colonies. He was elected a member of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina which assembled at New Bern in April, 1775 but was too ill to serve. He died on March 25, 1776, before the War of the Revolution had well begun.

In addition to being the first and only Provincial Grand Master of and for America, he was the first Clerk of the Court of Halifax County, Treasurer of the Province of North Carolina, Colonel of Colonial Troops, and a member of the Provincial Congress.

HE WAS THE FIRST—THE LAST—THE ONLY GRAND MASTER OF AMERICA.



SAMUEL JOHNSTON

First Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By John A. Livingston



The life and career of Samuel Johnston present a remarkable contrast in the history of North Carolina. His public career, covering a period of forty-four years and embracing every branch of public service, overshadows his connection with the Masonic brotherhood to such a degree that none of the standard biographies of him make any mention of his Masonic service. On the other hand his election as the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina made him of such prominence in the Masonic brotherhood that it prevailed upon the State to include a bust of him among the immortals given recognition in the Capitol of North Carolina.

It is largely due to the indefatigable efforts of Past Grand Master Francis D. Winston, of Windsor, that a bust of Johnston now stands in the State Capitol. He was master of ceremonies at the presentation of this bust by the Grand Lodge on January 10, 1912. Past Grand Master B. S. Royster presented the bust on that occasion to Grand Lodge and it was accepted

by Grand Master Richard N. Hackett. The principal address was made by R. D. W. Conner, now professor of history at the University of North Carolina. The bust was presented to the state by Governor W. W. Kitchin.

Again, upon the occasion of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina on January 21, 1931, a wreath was placed upon the bust of Johnston, the address being made by Past Grand Master Winston.

When the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was organized at a meeting at Tarborough in December, 1787, there were three candidates ballotted on for Grand Master. Samuel Johnston received five votes, Richard Caswell three votes and Richard Ellis one vote. Johnston was not present at this meeting and was installed by proxy. Caswell was elected as his successor and served for one year. Upon the death of Caswell, the Grand Lodge re-elected Johnston as Grand Master and he served during the years of 1789, 1790 and 1791.

While it has been generally supposed that Johnston was a member of Unanimity Lodge, of Edenton, where he made his home for many years, researches made by Brother Marshall deLancey Haywood, late historian of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, failed to disclose any evidence that Johnston was a member of that lodge. Brother Haywood inspected the records of Unanimity Lodge from 1775 to 1787, the date of the organization of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and found mention of Johnston only once and that was the occasion of an entry of Johnston as visiting brother on February 2, 1782. His brother, John Johnston, was Worshipful Master of Royal Edwin Lodge, of Windsor, in 1775, this fact being recorded in the minutes of Unanimity Lodge. The revolutionary and colonial records of Royal Edwin Lodge have been lost, but Past Grand Master Francis D. Winston, a native and life-long resident of Windsor, is authority for the statement that Samuel Johnston practiced law for a few years in Windsor and it is his opinion that it was while living in Windsor that he joined this lodge and that he retained his membership therein. This opinion was concurred in by Brother Haywood, after he had made a long and thorough search.

While it is usually thought that the records of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina show that Samuel Johnston represented Unanimity Lodge at the organization of Grand Lodge, the facts are that he was absent from the meeting, but Unanimity Lodge was represented. Early records of Grand Lodge show that Royal Edwin Lodge was a member thereof, but no returns of names of members were made during the life of Samuel Johnston.

Samuel Johnston worthily exemplified the principles of Freemasonry in his public career in North Carolina, covering a period from the days preceding the Revolutionary War to completion of the setting up of a new nation. The great and distinctive service rendered by Johnston has been succinctly summed up by Dr. R. D. W. Conner, a recognized authority on the revolutionary period in North Carolina:

In the great crises of our history, immediately preceding and immediately following the Revolution, Johnston saw perhaps more clearly than any of his colleagues the true picture of the problem confronting them. This problem was, on the one hand, to preserve in America the fundamental principles of English liberty against the encroachments of the British Parliament, and on the other, to secure the guarantees of law and order against the well-meant but ill-considered schemes of honest but ignorant reformers. For a full quarter of a century he pursued both of these ends so patiently and persistently that neither the deprivation of office, nor the fierce and passionate denunciations of party leaders, menacing him with loss of popular support and defeat at the polls, could swerve him a hair's breadth from the path of what he considered the public good. He had in the fullest degree that rarest of all virtues in men who serve the public, courage—courage to fight the battles of the people, if need be, against the people themselves.

While he never questioned the right of the people to decide public questions as they chose, he frequently doubted the wisdom of their decisions; and when such doubt arose in his mind he spoke his sentiments without fear or favor, maintaining his positions with a relentlessness in reasoning that generally carried conviction and out of defeat wrung ultimate victory. More than once in his public career the people, when confronted by his immovable will, in fits of party passion, discarded his leadership for that of more compliant leaders, but only in their calmer moments to turn to him again to point the way of the mazes into which their inexperience had led them.

An ample fortune made him independent of public office. He possessed a vigorous and penetrating intellect, seasoned with sound and varied learning. "His powerful frame," says McRee, "was a fit engine for the vigorous intellect that gave it animation. Strength was his characteristic. In his relations to the public an inflexible sense of duty and justice dominated. There was a remarkable degree of self-reliance and majesty about him. His erect carriage and his intolerance of indolence, meanness, vice and wrong gave him an air of sternness. He commanded the respect and admiration, but not the love of the people.

Born in Dundee, Scotland, December 15, 1733, he emigrated with his parents who settled in Chowan County, North Carolina in 1736. Educated in New England, probably at Yale University (as he was a student at New Haven, Conn., but there is no record of his having been a student at Yale), he returned to Edenton and there studied and practiced law. In 1768 he was named Clerk of Court for the Edenton district and in 1770 was appointed Deputy Naval Officer, but was removed in 1775 by Governor Martin because of his activity in the revolutionary movement of that period. In 1773 he was named by the General Assembly as one of the committee of Continental Correspondence. He served as a member of four Provincial Congresses in North Carolina; August, 1774; April, 1775; August, 1775; and April, 1776, being chosen president of the last two Congresses, which launched the Revolutionary government in North Carolina.

Because of his conservatism, and of the rivalry of Willie Jones, Johnston was defeated for election as a member of the Constitutional convention of 1776, but he was present during its sessions and had much to do with its formation. Johnston's defeat temporarily eclipsed his fame, during the passionate days of the war, but in 1779 he was elected as member of the State Senate to represent Chowan County and was again elected from the same County to the same body in 1783 and 1784, and in 1781 was elected as a Representative of North Carolina in the Continental Congress.

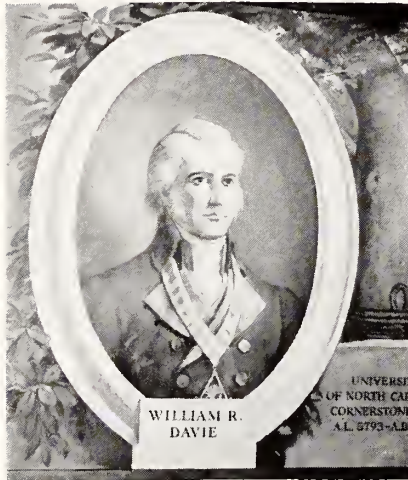
He was three times elected Governor of North Carolina, serving in 1787, 1788 and 1789, and was President of the Constitutional conventions; the first one in 1788 (rejecting the Federal Constitution) and the second in 1789 (ratifying it). He was made a trustee of the University of North Carolina in 1789 and the same year was elected as the first United States Senator from North Carolina, serving in that position until March 3, 1793. His next and last public service was as Superior Court judge, from 1800 to 1803.

The last years of his life were spent on his plantation, which he named Hayes, located near Edenton, where he surrounded himself with paintings, statuary and treasured books. There he died on August 18, 1816, and was buried in the family burying ground.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE

Third Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By James Heath Davis, W.M.



William Richardson Davie, outstanding educator, governor, and Mason, was born in England, June 20, 1756. When William was about seven years of age, his father brought him to the Waxhaw Settlement and inquired for the residence of the boy's uncle, the Rev. William Richardson. The latter, being without heirs, was glad to have this addition to his family. When Archibald Davie, the father, returned to England, he left his young son in the custody of his uncle.

The uncle was a Presbyterian clergyman and was an ardent believer in education. When William was about ten years of age, he was sent to Queen's Museum, a school in Charlotte, North Carolina. Later he entered Nassau Hall, a famous college in New Jersey, now Princeton University. While in school there, his uncle died, leaving him a vast estate. While William was then a man of age he chose to finish his education, graduating with highest honors in 1776. After graduation, he returned to North Carolina and began

the study of law at Salisbury. From that time until near the end of his mortal pilgrimage he remained in North Carolina.

While William was a student at Princeton, the American Revolution broke out. Although an Englishman, he placed his services, along with other Princeton students, at the disposal of New Jersey authorities. He saw his first fighting in New Jersey in the summer of 1776. Shortly after his arrival in Salisbury, the war reached that part of the country. In 1777 he cast aside his law books and buckled on his sword, signing with the troops under General Allen Jones who was preparing a journey for the defense of Charleston, South Carolina. Before they arrived, the British had given up the attack and for a short period William resumed his law studies at Salisbury. However, he was soon called into service.

This time he helped to organize a troop of cavalry in Rowan and Mecklenburg Counties. Davie advanced rapidly in his military career. He was promoted from lieutenant to captain and soon afterwards he was promoted to the rank of major. His leadership brought honor to his regiment and fame for himself. He was wounded in the battle of Stone Ferry, near Charleston, South Carolina, June 20, 1779. That was a severe blow to the cause of the colonists, since his wound prevented his serving in the army for several months. Being unable to fight, he returned to Salisbury and received his license to practice law in September, 1779.

Davie's wound had healed enough for service and the assembly of North Carolina, in the fall of 1779, granted him authority to raise a troop of cavalry. The burden of finance also fell upon him. He met this by selling part of his estate left him by his uncle. To attempt to enumerate all of the battles in which Davie took part would be out of the question in this brief paper. However, all of his battles were marked by one characteristic: his attacks unsuspected by the enemy.

Pointed as this paper must be, the writer cannot avoid this slight deviation. At the Battle of Hanging Rock, near Waxhaw, was a boy thirteen years of age. This boy, Andrew Jackson, was elected twice to the Presidency of the United States and served as Grand Master in Tennessee. Jackson in his last days classified Davie as the best soldier that he had ever known.

At the close of the war, Davie moved to Halifax and opened his law office. In reasoning and illustrative powers, Davie had an analytical and logical mind, his style of speech was clear, and he often soared to heights of eloquence. He was the first lawyer in the country to advance the opinion that the court had the power to declare an act of the General Assembly unconstitutional.

In 1783, Davie married Sarah Jones, a daughter of General Allen Jones. From 1786 until 1798, when he was elected governor of North Carolina, he served in the legislature or in other official capacities.

The next account of Davie is found in the minutes of the Grand Lodge:
Tuesday 11th December A. D. 1792 A. L. 5792_____

Resolved that the following Brethren be put in nomination as Grand Officers for the ensuing year, to wit Wm. R. Davie as Grand Master.

Friday 14th December A. D. 1792 A. L. 5792.

The Lodge proceeds to ballot for Grand Officers for the ensuing year when it appeared that the most worshipful William Richardson Davie was elected as Grand Master.

Davie had been a Mason less than a year! The records only show him "initiated" but the fact that he received the Mark and Past Master Degrees on 10th December, 1792, shows that he was either raised on 24th December, 1791, or received the Fellow Craft and Master Mason Degrees between that time and 10th December, 1792.

A significant fact worthy of mention is that until a man either presided as Worshipful Master over a lodge or received the Past Master's Degree he could not become a member of Grand Lodge; hence, assuming Davie was automatically declared a member of Grand Lodge without any mention made in minutes, then the earliest he could have been a member was at the Communication at which he was nominated Grand Master, since he was made a Mason in an occasional lodge. In fact, it is believed that he was not a member of any lodge when elected Grand Master.

The first reference to William R. Davie in any subordinate lodge is in the minutes of Royal White Hart Lodge on 24 June, 1795. He is again mentioned on 27 December, 1796, as a member. There is no record of his having been raised therein.

He was reelected Grand Master 25 December, 1793. He was also reelected on the following dates: 3 December, 1794; 6 December, 1795; 3 December, 1796; 10 December, 1797; 16 December, 1798 (then governor). He was succeeded by William Polk who was elected Grand Master 4 December, 1799.

Some of the early Lodges named in honor of Davie were:

Davie Glasgow Lodge, No. 26, chartered 20 January, 1795, in Glasgow County. (Now extinct)

William R. Davie Lodge, No. 37, chartered 6 December, 1799, Lexington, Rowan County. (Now extinct)

Davie Lodge, No. 39, chartered 16 December, 1779, in Bertie County. (Still active)

William R. Davie was one of the most ardent advocates of a State University for North Carolina. One of his greatest speeches in the Legislature was delivered on behalf of a bill creating the University of North Carolina. This speech won for him the title *Father of the University*. It is very significant that this man should have had the honor of laying the first cornerstone of the first building of the University of North Carolina (the first state university in America) as Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina.

Davie was elected to the legislature eight times. He was serving in the legislature in 1798 when that body elected him governor. He began his duties December 4, 1798. In September, 1799, he resigned his office as governor to go on an important mission to France. Davie and his associates, Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and William Vans Murray, United States Minister of Holland, met our minister to France, and concluded a treaty with Napoleon's agents. Davie returned with the treaty in the fall of 1800.

Davie's wife died soon after his return. In 1805 he moved to his plantation in South Carolina. He died November 8, 1820, and was buried at Waxhaw Church, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

Thus, the final chapter of William Richardson Davie, legislator, educator, grand master, governor, and statesman, was ended. His views on public questions shaped statute law in North Carolina as perceptibly as the opinions of Chief Justice John Marshall shaped the policies of our national government.

When North Carolina was called upon to send delegates to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, Davie was one of the delegates chosen. Although very young in comparison with the others, he impressed that body by his statesmanlike conduct and soon became one of its most respected members. When the finished document, the Constitution of the United States, came before the people, he was

Continued on page 18



MURAL ON SOUTH WALL OF LOBBY OF NEW GRAND LODGE BUILDING

Reading from Left to Right:

Revolutionary Battle Flag. Only one known to exist. Carried during Revolution by Micajah Bullock, of Granville County, later a member of Hiram Lodge No. 24, Williamsborough. Flag presented to Grand Lodge by descendants of Bullock on January 13, 1909. Now on loan to Department of Archives and History.

Old East Building, University of North Carolina, lower left. Built in 1793 it is still in use.

First State Capitol, upper left. Built in 1794, burned in 1831 Grand Lodge laid cornerstone for present Capitol on July 4, 1833.

William Richardson Davie. Grand Master 1792/1798. Father of University of North Carolina. Also Governor of North Carolina.

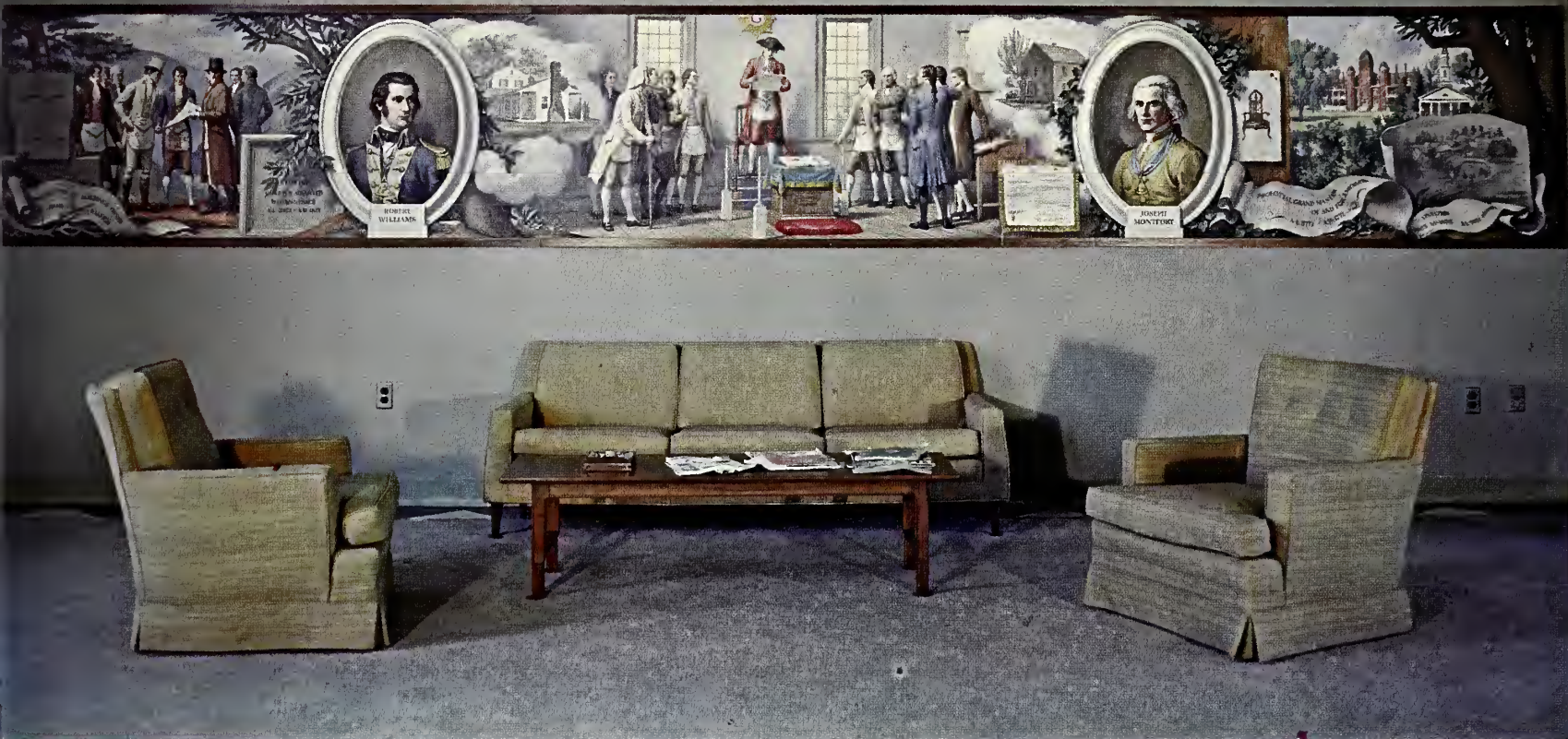
Center Scene. Laying of cornerstone of Old East, first building erected at University of North Carolina, in 1793. Laid by Davie.

Davie Plate. The inscription on this plate will be found in the "Presentation of Plate" later in this brochure.

It is thought that this plate disappeared sometime between 1865 and 1875 and in 1915 Thomas B. Foust, Class of 1903 of the University of North Carolina, had his attention directed by a workman in a brass foundry in Clarksville, Tennessee to the strange lettering on a brass plate found in the rubbish at the foundry. The plate was identified and returned to the University by the Reverend A. R. Shaw, a graduate in the Class of 1882 at the University.

Samuel Johnston. First Grand Master 1787. Governor of North Carolina. Served again as Grand Master 1789/1791.

Organization of Grand Lodge of North Carolina at Tarborough in 1787. At least 11 lodges in existence at that time, 10 of which participated in organization and signed constitution. Present system of numbering lodges adopted on June 25, 1791. 18 lodges then in existence.



MURAL ON NORTH WALL OF LOBBY OF NEW GRAND LODGE BUILDING

Reading from Left to Right:

Cornerstones of buildings owned by Grand Lodge of North Carolina: A.L. 5955-A.D. 1955, located at 2921 Glenwood Ave., Raleigh; A.L. 5907-A.D. 1907, located corner Fayetteville and Hargett Sts., Raleigh; A.L. 5813-A.D. 1813, located corner Morgan and Dawson Sts., Raleigh.

Charter being presented to Tennessee: This is the only instance in Masonic History where one American Grand Lodge chartered another. The Charter is being presented by Grand Master Robert Williams to Thomas Claiborne, who had been chosen as first Grand Master of Tennessee.

SIT LUX ET LUX FUIT: Charter presented to Tennessee.

Robert Williams: Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina 1811-13, Incl. (See page 36 of Proceedings for 1938.)

Masonboro (Masonborough) Sound, near Wilmington, North Carolina: The Lodge on Masonborough Sound, according to tradition, was called Solomon Lodge. The building was destroyed by fire in 1896. Solomon Lodge passed out of existence about 1754 when St. John's Lodge No. 1 was organized.

Halifax: The oldest existing Lodge Hall in the world (upper right of group).

Interior of Lodge Hall at Halifax, North Carolina: Candlesticks purchased February 26, 1784; Chair purchased May 20, 1765; Chart presented by Montfort March 10, 1772; Bible bearing date 1844. (See picture following page 34 of Proceedings for 1938.)

Montfort's Commission from Grand Master, the Duke of Beaufort. (See picture following page 24 of 1938 proceedings.)

Joseph Montfort: Provincial Grand Master of and for America (A.L. 5771-A.D. 1771.) See pages 22-25 of Proceedings for 1938.

Chair: Owned by Unanimity Lodge No. 7. It was originally owned by Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, George Washington's Mother Lodge, having been a gift to them from the Duke of Beaufort, Grand Master of England.

Oxford Orphanage: Old St. John's College Bldg. (A.L. 5855-A.D. 1855) torn down in Spring of 1958 to make way for the new "St. John's Building." York Rite Memorial Chapel (A.L. 5951-A.D. 1951.)

Masonic and Eastern Star Home Buildings, Greensboro, N. C. (A.L. 5912-A.D. 1912.)

one of its most ardent advocates. The result was ratification by North Carolina. In the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia it was Davie who cast the deciding vote in favor of equal representation for all states in the Senate.

Leaving the political side of Davie's life for a few years, we shall turn to his Masonic career.

In the records of St. John's Lodge No. 3 of New Bern for Saturday December 24, 1791 we read:

The petition of William R. Davie praying to be initiated into the Honorable Society was read, who being balloted for unanimously passed in the affirmative, whereupon he was accordingly introduced and initiated in due form.

Nearly a year later, in the records of this same lodge, we find that "At a lodge held in the Town of Newbern in the Lodge room of St. John's No. 3 under the sanction of the Grand Lodge on the 10th day of December, 1792 Brother Davie was introduced in due form and received the mark and was passed to the degree of Mark Mason." He chose for his mark a lion supporting a pillow.

The record further shows that a Past Masters Lodge was opened the same evening under the sanction of the Grand Lodge, whereupon Brother Davie was introduced in due form and Passed the chair with ancient ceremonies.

THE FOUNDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The cornerstones of the first three buildings erected at the University of North Carolina were laid by William Richardson Davie, Grand Master of Ancient York Masons of North Carolina, the title then used by our Grand Lodge. The fact that they were laid by the Grand Master doubtless accounts for the speculation that the location of the first three buildings constructed there corresponds to the outline of the typical Masonic lodge. There is no record in the Grand Lodge minutes of the first two meetings for the laying of the cornerstones of the East and West buildings, but there is a record in the minutes of the Grand Lodge of April 14, 1798 of the laying of the cornerstone of the South building. It is thought that Grand Master Davie, exercising the function then usually exercised by the subordinate lodge of laying a cornerstone, acted as did Brother George Washington, then President, acting as Master of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, laid the cornerstone of the Capitol of the United States at Washington. The minutes of the Grand Lodge of Virginia do not record this meeting.

Any Mason acquainted with the campus of the University of North Carolina will readily recognize that the location corresponds to Masonic symbolism. East building, now known as "Old East," which is approximately true to the compass, is the oldest dormitory in any State University in America, and properly represents the station of the Master of the lodge. West, now known as "Old West," dormitory represents that of the Senior Warden in the West, and South building represents that of the Junior Warden in the South. The northern side was left open, and this was again true to Masonic symbolism, the North being the region of darkness. The well located in the center of the group corresponds to the position of the Altar in the center of a Masonic lodge. It gives one a thrill to stand beside the old well, in the shade of the famous "Davie poplar," and to realize that Masons planned the location of the original buildings for this great University.

CORNERSTONE OF OLD EAST



"THE PRESENTATION OF THE PLATE"

"Grand Master Andrews Presents the University Plate from the Corner Stone of the Old East Building."

"A most interesting part of the exercises of the University Day was the presentation to the University by A. B. Andrews, Jr., of Raleigh, a member of the Class of 1893, and Grand Master of Masons of North Carolina, of the plate from the corner stone of the Old East Building. This plate, it is thought, was taken from the corner stone between the years 1865 and 1875, and its whereabouts remained unknown until it was recovered late in September by Thomas B. Foust, of the Class of 1903, proprietor of the Clarksville Foundry and Machine Works, Clarksville, Tenn. An article in the Charlotte Observer by Dr. A. R. Shaw, of the Class of 1882, a member of the faculty of the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, in reference to the plate, its manner of discovery and singular inscription caught the attention of Grand Master Andrews. He recognized this as the long lost plate and at once got in communication with Dr. Shaw and through him with Mr. Foust. Mr. Foust telegraphed President Graham, stating that the plate was being sent to Mr. Andrews for presentation to the University. The plate is bronze, one-eighth of an inch in thickness, five and a quarter inches wide and seven and a half inches long.

"LETTER OF T. B. FOUST, '03"

"Mr. Foust in a letter to President Graham makes known the following facts concerning its recovery:

"Some days ago the foreman in my foundry stopped me as I was passing through and said, 'Here is a plate that looks like it might be valuable and I think I will keep it.' He was using it to hold against the smooth surface of a mold to assist in finishing with his moulder's trowel.

"As he handed it to me the name of William R. Davie caught my eye and, after a little further examination, for it was so dirty and tarnished that it was almost illegible, I saw that it must be linked with the history of the dear old University and at once carried it to the laboratory of the Red River Furnace Co., where we cleaned it sufficiently to make it entirely legible.

"The plate came into my possession along with a lot of scrap brass which was bought from one of the local junk dealers, and was intended for melting with various brass castings. From what source it came into the possession of the junk dealer I have been unable to learn, as he advises me that he has no recollection of having noticed the same; and it is passing strange that it should have fallen into my hands when it had come so near to the melting pot.

"This was shown to some of the professors at the Southwestern Presbyterian University of this city, and Doctor Shaw, who had also attended the University of North Carolina, sent a notice of the same to the Charlotte Observer, hoping to get further evidence to establish its connection with the University.

"I shall endeavor to gain some information regarding the manner in which it came into the hands of the junk dealer and trace its history as far as possible.

"I have always felt my indebtedness to the foresight and wisdom of the pioneers who laid the foundation of our Great University, and wish it God Speed through the years to come and ever increasing usefulness to the State and Nation."

"REMARKS OF A. B. ANDREWS, JR., '93"

"In presenting the plate to the University, Grand Master Andrews spoke as follows:

"One hundred and twenty-three years ago the corner stone of the first building of the university of

North Carolina was laid by a comparatively small number of men. Deprived of early educational advantages, practically all of them had been largely, if not entirely, educated in the study school of the seven years War of American Independence. Their leader was General William R. Davie, fortunately for him and North Carolina, a graduate of Princeton College. That was a time when "young men dreamed dreams, and old men saw visions." The young men dreamed dreams of an institution that to the youth of following generations would furnish an education, the opportunity for which they had been denied. The old men saw the vision of the usefulness of such an institution to the State and Nation, but it would elevate its people, benefit and brighten their lives.

"Just as today the most striking outward observance of this anniversary, is the academic procession, so was the procession at that time. There were no faculty or students to compose an academic procession. but, instead, the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina, led by its Grand Master, William R. Davie (one of the Trustees of the University, and a commissioner to locate its site), publicly assembled under a large poplar tree, and marched in procession, after which the corner stone of the Old East Building was laid with Masonic ceremonies in the North East corner. A letter of General Davie's, describing the occurrences of that, written scarcely two weeks afterwards, contains the statement that William Richardson Davie, as Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity, assisted by two Masters of Lodges and four other officers, in the presence of a large number of Brethren of the Masonic Order from Hillsborough, Chatham, Granville and Warren Counties, laid the corner stone "enclosing a plate to commemorate the transaction."

"In the dark days of the University, 1865 to 1875, the corner stone was despoiled and its contents removed.

"The small brass plate before me contains this inscription in English.

"The Right Worshipful
William Richardson Davie
Grand Master of
The Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity
Of Free Masons, in the State of North Carolina
One of the Trustees of the University
of the said State,
And a Commissioner of the Same
Associated by
The Other Commissioners, and the Brethren
of the Eagle and Independence Lodges
On the 12th day of October
In the Year of Masonry 5793
And in the 18th Year of the American Independence
Laid the Corner Stone
of this edifice
R. Huntington, Sculp."

"On the other side is the same inscription in Latin.

"This brass plate was found by Mr. Thomas B. Foust, Class of 1903, who is now conducting a foundry in Clarksville, Tenn., where the plate was rescued from the junk pile by a workman attracted by its strange lettering. The magic name of William Richardson Davie at once attracted the attention of Mr. Foust, who had the plate cleaned. This plainly disclosed the lettering and at the joint request of Mr. Foust and Rev. A. R. Shaw, D.D., class of 1882, I am here to present this plate to you.

"As a member of the Class of 1893, graduated one hundred years after the event University Day commemorates, and as present Grand Master of Masons of North Carolina, filling that position, which was so adorned and dignified, as well as ably occupied, by Grand Master William Richardson Davie, Soldier, Member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, Governor and Patron of this University, who laid its corner stone one hundred and twenty-three years ago today, it is my high privilege and sincere pleasure, President Graham, to return this plate to your keeping for the great University of North Carolina, whose property it is, and in whose safe-keeping and custody we trust it may hereafter ever remain."

REVOLUTIONARY BATTLE FLAG

Micajah Bullock, of Granville County, was a veteran of the Revolution who belonged to Hiram Lodge, No. 24, in the old town of Williamsborough, not long after the war, though we are unable to ascertain when he first became a Mason. He had been Commissary to a regiment of North Carolina militia commanded by Colonel Ebenezer Polsom, whose very name was a terror to the Tories of the State. When Bullock came home, he brought with him a battleflag which had been carried by the North Carolina troops at Guilford Court House and in other actions. It was of a peculiar design, patterned very much like the present United States flag, but with the difference that it had red and blue stripes (instead of red; and white), and thirteen blue stars on a white field instead of white stars on a blue field, as now. In 1854, Edward Bullock, a son of the aforementioned Micajah Bullock, placed it in the hall of Mount Energy Lodge, No. 140, at Tranquility, in Granville County, for safe keeping, and it remained there until 1905, when it was removed and deposited to Creedmoor Lodge, No. 499, in the same County of Granville. When the new Masonic Temple, built in Raleigh by the Grand Lodge, was completed, the descendants of Micajah Bullock formally presented the flag to the Grand Lodge, January 13, 1909, and it is still a treasured possession of that body. On account of its having been carried in the battle of Guilford Court House, the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution had a reproduction of it made, which was presented by that organization to the Guilford Battle Ground Company on July 4, 1911. The original is the only flag of its kind known to exist, and there is no other Revolutionary battle-flag of any kind now in North Carolina.



FIRST STATE CAPITOL



Long before the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, was established in 1791, the town of Washington, in North Carolina (chartered by the Legislature of 1782) was a proud namesake of the victorious leader of our armies in the war then closing. In 1815, the State of North Carolina gave an order to the world's greatest sculptor of that day, Antonio Canova, for an elegant marble statue of Washington (clad as a Roman Consul) which was completed and delivered in 1821. It was later destroyed by fire with the old Capitol at Raleigh in 1831, after which our people brooded over their loss for about fifteen years, and then consoled themselves by having a bronze replica made from Houdon's marble statue of Washington in Richmond, said to be most lifelike representation of the General in existence. Several Lodges in North Carolina have been named in honor of Washington, including "American George Lodge," chartered in 1789, with the heroic Revolutionary veteran Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy

Murfree as its Worshipful Master. Honors paid to Washington in person without stint were the result of his tour through North Carolina in 1791; and, when he had finished his course on earth, and his mortal remains had been laid to rest with Masonic honors, meetings were held in various Lodges throughout the State to bear testimony to his greatness and worth both as a patriot and a Mason. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina formally notified all subordinate Lodges within its jurisdiction of the loss which America and Masonry had sustained, and recommended to the Brethren that they should wear mourning for the space of one month.

FIRST GRAND LODGE OWNED BUILDING IN NORTH CAROLINA

(General Calvin Jones, later Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina)

In addition to the Masonic services in the official capacities heretofore enumerated, General Calvin Jones was a useful committee worker in the sessions of the Grand Lodge. Together with John A. Cameron, Moses Mordecai, William Boylan, and Alexander Lucas, he was appointed on a Grand Lodge committee which was authorized to co-operate with a similar committee from Hiram Lodge, No. 40, in erecting a Masonic Hall for the joint use of the two bodies on a lot which had been presented by a member of Hiram Lodge, Theophilus Hunter, the younger, and which lot stood on the northeast corner of Morgan and Dawson Streets. Half of the cost of building was paid by the Grand Lodge and half by Hiram Lodge. The corner stone was laid by Grand Master Robert Williams on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1813. This building served its purpose until some years after the War Between the States, and when this article was written many years ago, there were many venerable Masons still living in Raleigh who received their degrees within its walls." The cornerstone itself was exhumed by order of Hiram Lodge in March, 1880, and is now preserved in the anteroom of the Grand Lodge Hall in the Masonic Temple at Raleigh. Unfortunately it is a solid block, having had no compartment for the records which are usually contained in a cornerstone. The old inscription on it reads:

The Grand Lodge of No. Carolina and
Tennessee

Hiram Lodge, No. 40, City of Raleigh

June 24, A. L. 5813, A. D. 1813. R. Williams, G. M.

Grand Master Williams, who laid this corner stone, was at that time Adjutant-General of North Carolina, succeeding General Calvin Jones, as already mentioned. He came to Raleigh from Surry County, and should not be confused with Dr. Robert Williams, of Pitt County, also a zealous Mason, who had formerly been a Surgeon in the Army of the Revolution.

FAILURE TO CLOSE LODGE

JOHN H. NICHOLS—Born November 14, 1834, Died September 28, 1917. Grand Master in 1872-73.

John Nichols was made a Master Mason in Franklin Lodge No. 109, Beaufort, in 1857.

He removed to Raleigh in 1859 and affiliated with Hiram Lodge No. 40, where his membership remained until his death. While Master of this Lodge in 1865, the exigency of the occasion became such, during the Communication, that he failed to close the Lodge, which important function was performed in the presence of a new generation in January, 1917. Such a unique service has never been duplicated in Masonic annals. The "exigency of the occasion" was the reported close proximity of General William T. Sherman and his Union troops.

A FEW POINTS OF HISTORY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

By

Dr. Charles H. Pugh, P. G. M., Grand Historian

It would be impossible in the limited space allotted in this brochure to mention even the high spots of interest and importance pertaining to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

The history of Masonry in our Grand Jurisdiction should be, and no doubt is, a matter of interest to every Mason in the state, and deserves a prominent place in any Masonic publication.

While the glory of Masonry lies not in its antiquity alone, yet we may justly point with pride to its immemorial existence and to its past accomplishments, and rightly keep them before us as an inspiration for the future.

The beginning of Freemasonry in North Carolina, as in many other Grand Jurisdictions, is hazed in uncertainty. Some of the early records are incomplete, some doubtless lost, and in some cases it is probable that no records were kept at all. Unfortunately, therefore, we are without a complete record of what took place among our early brethren in this state.

Some light is thrown on the subject, however, in a statement made by Francois Xavier Martin, the well-known historian and jurist, in a discourse delivered by him before St. John's Lodge, now No. 3, of New Bern, on the occasion of the Festival of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1789. In this discourse, he said:

"Masons crossed the Atlantic with the first settlers of the British Colonies in America, and some after the Grand Master of England appointed Provincial Grand Masters and constituted regular lodges in the New World.

"The Carolinas, whose settlement is of later date, had no Provincial Grand Master until 1736 A. D., when the Earl of Loudown appointed John Hammerton, Esq., to that dignity. From him a regular succession can be traced to Joseph Montfort, Esq., who was appointed by the Duke of Beaufort."

From the above quoted statement taken from the Ahiman Rezon and Masonic Ritual published in New Bern in 1805 by John C. Mims and Edward G. Moss by order of the Joint Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee, it seems clear that there were Masons in the Carolinas as early as 1736, and probably prior to that date.

The oldest Subordinate Lodge in North Carolina now in existence is St. John's No. 1, of Wilmington, it having received its charter from the Grand Lodge of England in 1755, with the number 213, which number was, however, changed several times.

The second oldest in the state is Royal White Hart No. 2, of Halifax. Royal White Hart Lodge was instituted on November 1, 1764, "By virtue of a Letter of Authority obtained from Cornelius Harnett, Grand Master of the Lodge in Wilmington."

Among the earlier lodges established in North Carolina was a lodge called "The First Lodge in Pitt County." The records of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Boston show that this lodge was in existence in 1766. It became extinct, however, prior to the War of the Revolution.

On January 14, 1771, the most notable event in the development of Masonry in North Carolina prior to the Revolution took place. That event was the appointment by the Duke of Beaufort, Grand Master of England, of Joseph Montfort, Master of Royal White Hart Lodge, at Halifax, as Provincial Grand Master of and for America. Joseph Montfort was vested with higher and more extensive authority than had ever been granted to any Provincial Grand Master up to that time and had the distinction of being the first and only Provincial Grand Master of and for America. The original of his commission is preserved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and is deposited in the Hall of History at Raleigh. This was an appointment of much interest and importance.

Referring to this appointment of Joseph Montfort, Brother Marshall DeLancey Haywood, Historian of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for several years, in his "Historical Synopsis" of the Grand Lodge says:

"The appointment of Joseph Montfort as Provincial Grand Master was most fortunate. The old minute books in the lodge at New Bern and at Edenton as well as in his home town of Halifax, show that he paid frequent visits to them. What is more important still, he chartered a

number of new lodges and also appointed a full complement of officers to aid him in carrying on his work.

"Thus it will be seen that the appointment of Joseph Montfort marked the beginning of an important era in Masonry in North Carolina, and the Order under his administration went forward in a manner that it had not hitherto done. After a distinguished and useful career, both as statesman and Mason, Joseph Montfort died on March 25, 1776. He was buried in the town of Halifax, N. C., where his body now rests in peaceful and loving remembrance."

In the New Age for April 1946, Brother John H. Cowles, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, under the heading "Journeys of the Grand Commander," states the following:

"Now comes an item that pleases me immensely. At Halifax, which is not far from Enfield, N. C., is the home of Royal White Hart Lodge No. 2. The building it first used, is still in use, and was erected in 1769. It has the same kind of furniture—hand made chairs and so on—as the Lodge at Alexandria, Va. has and which are, of course, in the style of that early period. In the cemetery, which is owned by the Lodge, was buried Joseph Montfort. He was the first Master of Royal White Hart Lodge and a devoted Mason. On each St. John's Day, he had the Brethren assemble in this old Lodge Hall before sunrise for special services to the Great Architect of the Universe. This old Lodge had its Charter directly from the Grand Lodge of England, March 21, 1757, nearly 200 years ago.

In 1771, Joseph Montfort was appointed by the Grand Lodge of England, "Provincial Grand Master of and for America. There were other Provincial Grand Masters appointed in the American Colonies before this date, but they were limited to a particular area, while Joseph Montfort was appointed for all of America. He was the first, last and only Provincial Grand Master that ever held office. He was a Colonel of Colonial Troops and a delegate to the Provincial Congress. He died at the early age of fifty-two on March 25, 1776, and his ashes, as above stated, are in the Masonic Cemetery owned by Royal White Hart Lodge No. 2.

No other man, in my opinion, of those days as much deserved a medal to be struck in his honor as did Joseph Montfort. In 1940, The Grand Lodge of North Carolina adopted a resolution to have a medal struck commemorative of him and authorizing that the Grand Master each year have authority to present one of these medals to each of three Brethren whom he thought were most deserving. Naturally, he consulted with other members of the Grand Lodge to assure himself that his selections are deserving. The Cross-bar from which the medal hangs, carries the Square and Compasses with the letter "G". The Medal is circular, bearing the words around the edge, "Joseph Montfort, Provincial Grand Master," with the Square and Compasses and the letter "G" in the center, the initials "N. C." within the circle, but just outside of the Emblem, and the date "1771" beneath the Emblem. On the reversed side of the medal, appears the following:

"Presented to (name of recipient) for meritorious Masonic Service (date) in the center, and around the edge "The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M." The three selected at this annual Communication were Dr. F. W. M. White, Past Master of Royal White Hart Lodge No. 2 of Halifax; E. W. Timberlake, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina; and John H. Cowles, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Several distinguished Masons were named as successors to Joseph Montfort, serving for various periods of time.

Immediately prior to the War of the Revolution several lodges were in existence in North Carolina, of which Solomon was the lodge near the town of Wilmington; St. John's Lodge in Wilmington; Hanover Lodge near Wilmington, although there is no documentary proof of the existence of this lodge; Royal White Hart at Halifax; the "First Lodge in Pitt County" as it was called; St. John's Lodge in New Bern; St. John's Lodge in Kinston; Royal Edwin at Windsor, North Carolina; Royal William Lodge in Hertford County; Unanimity Lodge in Edenton, which now carries No. 7 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina; and several others.

At the close of the Revolution, Masonry in North Carolina found itself in a rather peculiar situation. None of the Masonic officials who had held Grand Lodge authority during the Colonial period were living in the state. There was, therefore, no higher authority in the state than the subordinate lodges. It was obviously necessary that an independent Grand Lodge should be established in North Carolina.

The first definite step toward the organization of such a Grand Lodge was a circular letter sent to the various lodges in the state by Union Lodge of Fayetteville. This lodge was then working under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, but was later, on November 18, 1789, chartered as Phoenix Lodge by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, with the understanding that its Scottish dispensation be surrendered. It is now Phoenix Lodge No. 8 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

The proposal contained in the above mentioned letter of Union Lodge was that a convention be held in Fayetteville on June 24, 1787, to take under consideration the matter of declaring the independence of the lodges in North Carolina and to appoint a Grand Master and other officers. There were not a sufficient number of delegates present, however, and the convention adjourned to meet at Tarborough on the 9th day of December of the same year.

The convention accordingly met on the said date in the town of Tarborough where a Masonic Declaration of Independence took place, and the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was organized. On December 11, the officers of the new Grand Lodge were elected with Samuel Johnston, afterwards Governor, as Grand Master. Space forbids the naming of the officers or of the lodges participating.

The Lodges sending representatives to the Convention in Tarborough were as follows:

Unanimity Lodge in Edenton.

St. John's Lodge No. 2, New Bern.

Royal Edwin Lodge No. 4, Windsor.

Royal White Hart Lodge in Halifax.

Royal William Lodge No. 8 of Winton.

Union Lodge of Fayetteville.

Blanford Bute Lodge of Warren County.

Dornoch Lodge No. 5 of Warren County.

St. John's Lodge No. 3 of Kinston.

Old Cone Lodge in Salisbury.

Dornoch Lodge No. 5 of Warren County had representatives present, but this lodge was held not to have been legally constituted, though its representatives having been lawfully made Masons, were invited to seats in the Convention.

Old Cone Lodge in Salisbury, according to the early records of the Grand Lodge, had a representative present, but this seems to have been an erroneous entry, as later records show that Old Cone Lodge was granted a warrant of authority by action of the Grand Lodge on November 20, 1788.

In discussing the lodges that were in existence prior to the war of the Revolution, Brother Haywood gives the following summary:

"Solomon's Lodge, near the present town of Wilmington, is said to have been chartered by Viscount Weymouth, Grand Master of England in 1735 (See History of Freemasonry and Concordant Orders); but the North Carolina records show nothing concerning this Lodge.

"St. John's Lodge in Wilmington, chartered in 1755 by the Grand Lodge of England, and still in existence, now being No. 1 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

"Hanover Lodge, near Wilmington, is said to have first been chartered as an army Lodge while the North Carolina troops were in the northern colonies during the French and Indian War. There is no documentary proof of the existence of this Lodge.

"Royal White Hart, in the town of Halifax, first began work on November 1, 1764, by virtue of a letter of authority from Cornelius Harnett, Grand Master of the Lodge in Wilmington, to quote the language of the old manuscript still preserved at Halifax. A new charter, under date of August 21, 1767, was issued to this lodge by Grand Master, The Duke of Beaufort, and this charter is still preserved in the Archives of Royal White Hart Lodge, which is now No. 2 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

"The first lodge in Pitt County, as it was called, was chartered by the Grand Lodge at Boston as early as 1766 (when we find mention of it on the records at Boston, but this lodge passed out of existence before the Revolution.)

"St. John's Lodge in New Bern has its original records showing that it was chartered by Provincial Grand Master Montfort on January 10, 1772. This lodge is now No. 3 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

"St. John's Lodge in Kinston was doubtless chartered by Provincial Grand Master Montfort, though its original records have been lost. It is now No. 4 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

"Royal Edwin Lodge, in Windsor, was probably another lodge chartered by Provincial Grand Master Montfort, though its original records are lost. Immediately after the Revolution No. 5 was assigned to it and this number has since been given to Charity Lodge in the same town.

"Royal William Lodge, in Hertford County, presumably chartered by Provincial Grand Master Montfort, surrendered its charter in November, 1799, and none of its records are known to exist.

"Unanimity Lodge in Edenton, has its original records, which show that it was chartered by Provincial Grand Master Montfort, the first meeting (under dispensation) having been held on November 8, 1775. It is now No. 7 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

"Blandford or Blandford-Bute Lodge, in Bute County (which county was afterwards divided in Warren and Franklin counties) was a lodge of the Colonial period. (This lodge appears to have been in existence as early as 1765, but the records are not clear as to the source of its original warrant. It was granted a charter, under the name of Johnston-Caswell Lodge, by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in December 1788).

"Dornoch Lodge, in Warren County (formerly Bute County), sent delegates to the Convention which organized the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, after the Revolution. The Convention held that this lodge was not legally constituted, though its delegates (being lawfully made Masons) should be given seats on the floor".

In 1791, there were eighteen lodges on the roll of the Grand Lodge, and seniority among them was a matter of considerable uncertainty. By the action of the Grand Lodge in that year the question of seniority and precedence was settled as follows:

- No. 1. St. John's Lodge, of Wilmington.
- No. 2. Royal White Hart Lodge, of Halifax.
- No. 3. St. John's Lodge, of New Bern.
- No. 4. St. John's Lodge, of Kinston.
- No. 5. Royal Edwin Lodge, now Charity Lodge, of Windsor.
- No. 6. Royal William Lodge, of Winton. (now extinct)
- No. 7. Unanimity Lodge, of Edenton.
- No. 8. Phoenix Lodge, formerly Union Lodge, of Fayetteville.
- No. 9. Old Cone Lodge, of Salisbury. (now extinct)
- No. 10. Johnston-Caswell Lodge, formerly Blandford-Bute Lodge, of Warrenton.
- No. 11. Caswell Brotherhood Lodge, of Caswell County.
- No. 12. Independence Lodge, of Chatham County. (now extinct)
- No. 13. St. John's Lodge, of Duplin County.
- No. 14. Rutherford Fellowship Lodge, of Rutherford County. (now extinct)
- No. 15. Washington Lodge, of Beaufort County. (now extinct)
- No. 16. Tammany Lodge, of Martin County. (now extinct)
- No. 17. American George Lodge of Hertford County.
- No. 18. King Solomon's Lodge, of Jones County. (now extinct)

The formation of the Grand Lodge on December 9, 1787, was, of course, the great outstanding event in the early life of Masonry in North Carolina. With its organization Masonry had become a permanent reality and a living force. In 1791 there were 18 lodges on the roll of the Grand Lodge and seniority among them, which had been a matter of uncertainty, was definitely settled.

In November, 1797, the Grand Lodge was legally incorporated by act of the Legislature, Chapter 10, of the Law of that year with all the rights, powers and privileges of bodies corporate under the laws of the state of North Carolina.

The next event of importance was the organization of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, which occurred on September 30, 1813. This is the only charter establishing a Grand Lodge ever issued in America.

Sometime during the early part of the 19th century the Grand Lodge of North Carolina began to consider the advisability of erecting a building in which to hold its regular communications. Accordingly, on St. John the Baptist Day, June 24, 1813, the cornerstone of the building was laid, this building being located at the corner of Dawson and Morgan Streets in the city of Raleigh.

After the close of the War between the States a movement was begun for the raising of funds to erect a new Temple at the corner of Fayetteville and Davie Streets in Raleigh. But this movement failed, and the Grand Lodge continued to occupy the old building until about 1880. After that time it met in the local

hall of the lodges in Raleigh until the completion of the temple at the corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets. The cornerstone of this temple was laid on October 16, 1907, and the building was occupied by the Grand Lodge for the first time at its Annual Communication, January 12, 1909: The history leading to the completion of this present building which we are dedicating today will be fully covered in another brochure, printed at a later date.

Two outstanding movements took place on separate dates that have made the Grand Lodge of North Carolina outstanding in its reputation for the care of the aged and the orphan. After the establishment of an educational institution at Oxford, known as St. John's College, had failed, by act of the Grand Lodge in 1872 the institution was converted into an orphanage and opened in 1873 with John H. Mills as its first Superintendent. This institution is now the Oxford Orphanage, the institution in which the Masons of North Carolina take so just a pride and which they love so well.

During the first decade of the present Century the Grand Lodge began to take under consideration the advisability of a home for the aged and dependent Masons and relatives. The idea grew in favor and accordingly on January 12, 1914, the Masonic and Eastern Star Home in Greensboro was opened for the reception of guests. This institution like the Orphanage holds a warm place in the affections of North Carolina Masons. In this it has been ably supported by the Order of the Eastern Star. In these two splendid institutions Masonry cares for both the morning and evening of life.

It is unnecessary to refer at length to present-day Masonry in North Carolina, for it is known to all. Suffice it to say that the Order with its more than 63,000 members and 364 lodges, is with our sister jurisdictions throughout the world endeavoring to exemplify Masonry's ideals and principles in unselfish service to mankind.

We cannot be too often reminded that we of the present-day Craft have a heritage beyond price, and that at the same time there rests upon us an important responsibility. Our heritage is the record of an ancient and honorable institution; to uphold that record is our responsibility.

We are definitely proud of our great record of the past, we are awake to the responsibilities of the present, and we revel in the glory of our moral, spiritual, and fraternal future.

PAST GRAND MASTERS

A List Of The Past Grand Masters Of The Grand Lodge Of North Carolina From 1787 To 1961, Inclusive And Dates When Elected

*Samuel Johnston.....	1787	*Francis D. Winston.....	1906, '07
*Richard Caswell.....	1788	*Samuel M. Gattis.....	1908, '09
*Samuel Johnston.....	1789, '90, '91	*Richard N. Hackett.....	1910, '11
*Wm. R. Davie, 1792, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98		*W. B. McKoy.....	1912
*William Polk.....	1799, 1800, '01	*F. M. Winchester.....	1913
*John L. Taylor.....	1802, '03, '04	*John T. Alderman.....	1914
*John Hall.....	1805, '06, '07	*F. P. Hobgood, Jr.....	1915
*Benjamin Smith.....	1808, '09, '10	*A. B. Andrews, Jr.....	1916
*Robert Williams.....	1811, '12, '13	*Claude L. Pridgen.....	1917
*John L. Taylor.....	1814, '15, '16	*George S. Norfleet.....	1918
*Calvin Jones.....	1817, '18, '19	*Henry A. Grady.....	1919
*John A. Cameron.....	1820, '21	*James C. Braswell.....	1920
*James Strudwick Smith.....	1822	*J. Bailey Owen.....	1921
*Robert Strange.....	1823, '24	*James H. Webb.....	1922
*H. G. Burton.....	1825, '26	*Hubert McN. Poteat.....	1923
*L. D. Wilson.....	1827, '28, '29	*James LeG. Everett.....	1924
*R. D. Spaight, Jr.....	1830, '31	*Leon Cash.....	1925
*S. J. Baker.....	1832	*John E. Cameron.....	1926
*S. F. Patterson.....	1833, '34	*John H. Anderson.....	1927
*L. H. Marsteller.....	1835, '36	*Raymond C. Dunn.....	1928
*D. W. Stone.....	1837, '38, '39	*John J. Phoenix.....	1929
*S. J. Baker.....	1840	*E. W. Timberlake, Jr.....	1930
*D. L. Crenshaw.....	1841	J. W. Winborne.....	1931
*J. H. Wheeler.....	1842, '43	*H. C. Alexander.....	1932
*P. W. Fanning.....	1844, '45, '46	†P. T. Wilson.....	1933
*W. F. Collins.....	1847, '48, '49	*R. F. Ebbs.....	1934
*A. T. Jerkins.....	1850, '51, '52	Charles B. Newcomb.....	1935
*Clement H. Jordan.....	1853, '54	J. Giles Hudson.....	1936
*P. A. Holt.....	1855, '56	Watson N. Sherrod.....	1937
*Alfred Martin.....	1857, '58	*Harry T. Patterson.....	1938
*Lewis S. Williams.....	1859, '60	†J. Edward Allen.....	1939
*W. G. Hill.....	1861	Thomas J. Harkins.....	1940
*E. F. Watson.....	1862, '63	Charles P. Eldridge.....	1941
*John McCormick.....	1864	James E. Shipman.....	1942
*E. G. Reade.....	1865, '66	*James W. Payne.....	1943
*R. W. Best.....	1867	*Julius C. Hobbs.....	1944
*Robert B. Vance.....	1868, '69	*Clyde H. Jarrett.....	1945
*Charles C. Clark.....	1870, '71	William J. Bundy.....	1946
*John Nichols.....	1872, '73	*Luther T. Hartsell, Jr.....	1947
*George W. Blount.....	1876, '77	Maxwell E. Hoffman.....	1948
*Horace H. Munson.....	1876, '77	*Wilkins P. Horton.....	1949
*William R. Cox.....	1878, '79	*Wallace E. Caldwell.....	1950
*Henry F. Grainger.....	1880, '81	*Herbert M. Foy.....	1951
*Robert Bingham.....	1882, '83, '84	William H. White.....	1952
*Fabius H. Busbee.....	1885, '86	Edwin T. Howard.....	1953
*C. H. Robinson.....	1887, '88	Robert L. Pugh.....	1954
*Samuel H. Smith.....	1889, '90	Charles H. Pugh.....	1955
*Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	1891, '92	John C. Vance.....	1956
*John W. Cotten.....	1893, '94	Charles A. Harris.....	1957
*Francis M. Moye.....	1895, '96	James G. Johnston.....	1958
*Walter E. Moore.....	1897, '98	W. Eli Hand.....	1959
*Richard J. Noble.....	1899	Harvey W. Smith.....	1960
*B. S. Royster.....	1900, '01	James W. Brewer.....	1961
*H. I. Clark.....	1902, '03		
*W. S. Liddell.....	1904, '05		

* Deceased.

† Nonaffiliated.

PAST GRAND SECRETARIES

*James Glasgow.....	1787	*Charles D. Lehman.....	1831
*William J. Dawson.....	1788-1789	*Thomas J. Lemay.....	1832
*Matthias Handy.....	1790-1791	*John J. Christophers.....	1833/1835
*James Ellis.....	1792	*William T. Bain.....	1836/1839-1844/1866
*Richard W. Freear.....	1793-1794	*William A. Harrison.....	1840/1843
*Robert Williams.....	1795/1807	*Donald W. Bain.....	1867/1892
*Thomas L. Williams.....	1808/1810	*William H. Bain.....	1893-1894
*Alexander Lucas.....	1811/1819	*John C. Drewry.....	1895/1916
*Bazaleel Gillett.....	1820	*William W. Willson.....	1917/1928
*Benjamin A. Barham.....	1821-1822	*John H. Anderson.....	1929/1944
*Alexander J. Lawrence.....	1823/1827	Charles B. Newcomb.....	1945
*John C. Stedman.....	1828/1830	Wilbur L. McIver.....	1946/1958
Charles A. Harris.....	1959/		

PAST GRAND TREASURERS

*Abner Neale.....	1787	*Green W. Ligon.....	1835-1836
*Stephen Cabarrus.....	1788-1789	*Cel. W. D. Hutchings.....	1837/1867
*Frederick Hargett.....	1790/1793	*William E. Anderson.....	1868/1890
*Walter Alvis.....	1794	*Darius S. Waitt.....	1891
*John Macon.....	1795	*William Simpson.....	1892/1904
*Richard W. Freear.....	1796-1797	*Leo D. Heartt.....	1905/1917
*Henry Potter.....	1798/1800	*Benjamin R. Lacy.....	1918/1929
*William Boylan.....	1801/1823	*John J. Phoenix.....	1930/1933
*Benjamin A. Barham.....	1824/1830	*Herbert C. Alexander.....	1934/1957
*Dirk Lindeman.....	1831/1834	*Herbert M. Foy.....	1958/1961
		*Deceased	

GOVERNORS
of
NORTH CAROLINA
WHO WERE MASONS

George Burrington	Gabriel Holmes	Daniel G. Fowle
Sir Richard Everhard	Hutchins G. Burton, Jr.	Thomas M. Holt
Cornelius Harnett	James Iredell, Junior	Chas. B. Aycock
Richard Caswell	John Owen	Robt. B. Glenn
Alexander Martin	Montfort Stokes	W. W. Kitchin
Samuel Johnston	David L. Swain	Locke Craige
Wm. R. David	Richard Dobbs Spaight, Jr.	Thomas W. Bickett
Benjamin Williams	John W. Ellis	John C. B. Eringhaus
James Turner	Henry T. Clark	Clyde R. Hoey
Benjamin Smith	R. Gregg Cherry	J. Melville Broughton
William Miller	Zebulon B. Vance	Wm B. Umstead
John Branch, Jr.	Wm. W. Holden	Luther H. Hodges
Jesse Franklin		James Terry Sanford

OFFICERS AT TIME OF DEDICATION

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1957-58

ELECTIVE

Charles A. Harris,	<i>Grand Master</i>
James G. Johnston,	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i>
W. Eli Hand,	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i>
Harvey W. Smith,	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i>
Herbert M. Foy, P.M.G.,	<i>Grand Treasurer</i>
Wilbur L. McIver,	<i>Grand Secretary</i>

APPOINTIVE

Lester H. Gillikin,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>
James W. Brewer,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i>
Andrew S. Melvin,	<i>Grand Marshall</i>
Charles C. Ricker,	<i>Grand Steward</i>
J. Edward Rooker, Jr.,	<i>Grand Steward</i>
Fred F. Harding,	<i>Grand Tyler</i>
A. D. Leon Gray,	<i>Grand Chaplain</i>
Dr. Charles H. Pugh, P.G.M.,	<i>Grand Historian</i>
W. Edward Burrier,	<i>Grand Lecturer</i>
Jasper E. Garlington,	<i>Grand Orator</i>
G. Dudley Humphrey,	<i>Judge Advocate</i>
Clyde G. McCarver,	<i>Assistant Grand Chaplain</i>

PRESENT OFFICERS 1961-62

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

James W. Brewer† (708)	<i>Grand Master</i>
Charles C. Ricker† (118)	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i>
W. Edward Burrier†, C.L. (31)	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i>
G. Dudley Humphrey†, C.L. (1)	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i>
Herbert M. Foy** (322)	<i>Grand Treasurer</i>
Charles A. Harris* (113)	<i>Grand Secretary</i>

**Deceased

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS

Sam A. Hennis, Jr.† (322)	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>
Arnold J. Koonce, Sr.† (716)	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i>
Alfred A. Kafer, Jr.† (3)	<i>Grand Marshal</i>
Robert N. Bass, Jr.† (97)	<i>Grand Steward</i>
William A. Hooks†, C.L. (84)	<i>Grand Steward</i>
Fred F. Harding† (500)	<i>Grand Tyler</i>
Alton S. Lancaster (359)	<i>Grand Chaplain</i>
Emery B. Denny†, P.M. (668)	<i>Grand Historian</i>
Nathaniel C. Dean†, C.L. (150)	<i>Grand Lecturer</i>
Sam D. Bundy† (517)	<i>Grand Orator</i>
J. Giles Hudson* (576)	<i>Judge Advocate</i>
† Past Master	* Past Grand Master

