



SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY

BULLETIN

VALLEY OF WASHINGTON • ORIENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA **SPRING 2017**

Washington, D.C. in the 1930s

**ORIGIN OF
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**LOCATION OF
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

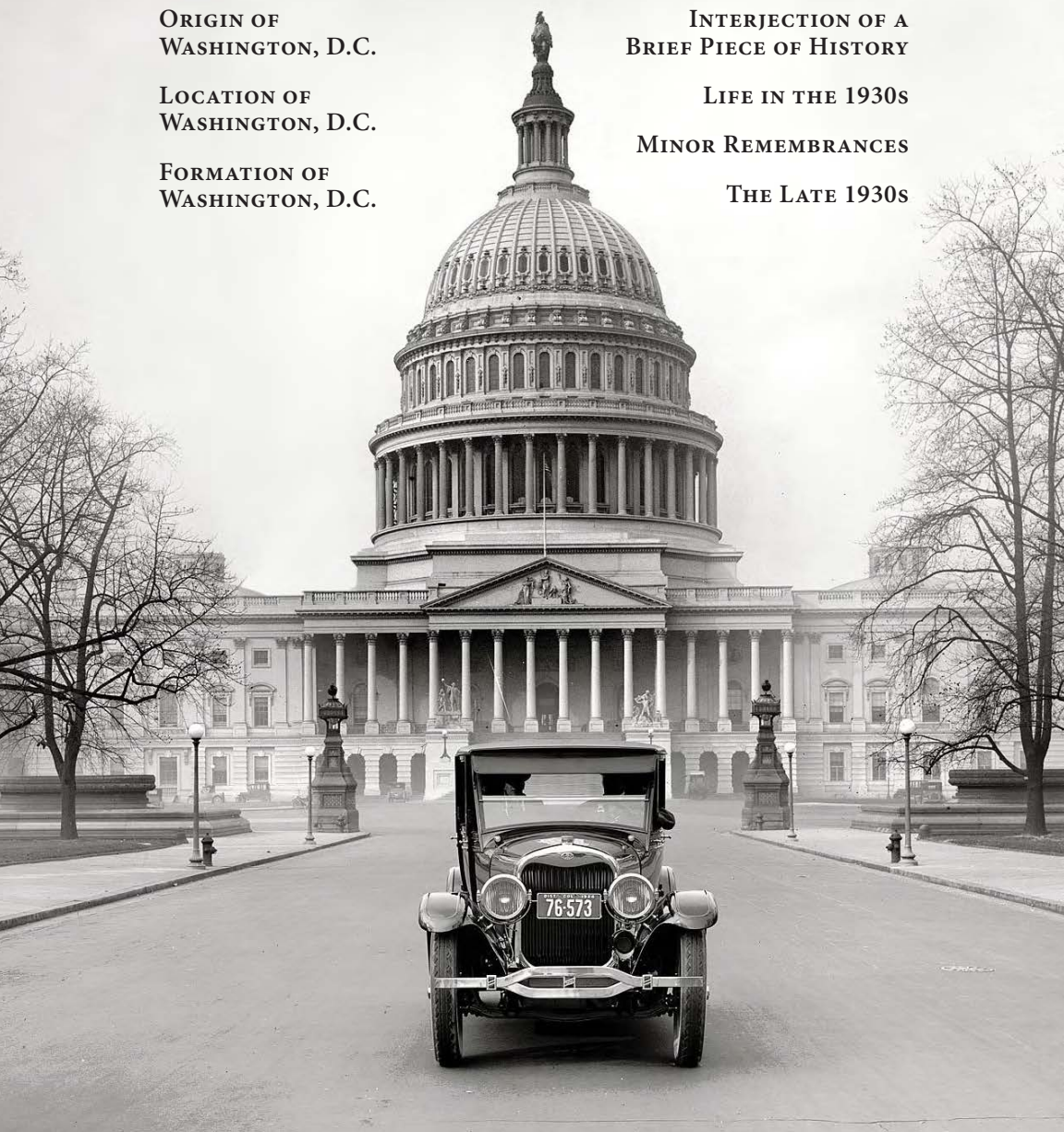
**FORMATION OF
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**INTERJECTION OF A
BRIEF PIECE OF HISTORY**

LIFE IN THE 1930S

MINOR REMEMBRANCES

THE LATE 1930S



SCOTTISH RITE CALENDAR • SUMMER 2017 through FALL 2017

The meeting time for these events is 7:30 PM, unless stated otherwise, in the 2nd Floor Lodge Room. The meetings are limited to Scottish Rite Masons unless stated otherwise. All meetings are preceded by dinner at 6:00 PM in the Temple Refectory.

MAY

- 2 Mithras Lodge of Perfection
 - 9 Evangelist Chapter of Rose Croix
 - 12 **SPRING REUNION**
 - 4:00-5:15 PM – Registration
 - 9:15 PM – Recess to Saturday
 - 13 **SPRING REUNION**
 - 8:00 AM – Class reports;
Light Breakfast
 - 7:30 PM – Reunion Concluded
with Dinner and
Festivities
 - 16 Robert de Bruce Council
of Kadosh
 - 20 **CELEBRATING THE CRAFT**
(House of the Temple Event)
 - 23 Albert Pike Consistory
 - 29 **MEMORIAL DAY – HOLIDAY –
OFFICE CLOSED**
-

JUNE

- 6 **PEN/FAULKNER PROGRAM**
 - 10 **TOUGH MUDDER EVENT**
 - 12 **DCSR GOLF TOURNAMENT**
 - 13 Evangelist Chapter of Rose Croix
 - 20 Robert de Bruce Council of Kadosh
 - 27 Albert Pike Consistory
-

JULY & AUGUST

Summer Recess (No Meetings)

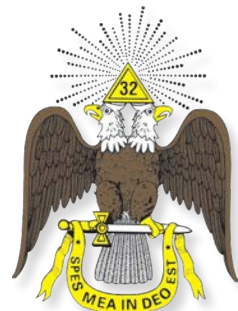
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SEPTEMBER

- 4 **LABOR DAY – HOLIDAY –
OFFICE CLOSED**
 - 5 Mithras Lodge of Perfection
 - 12 Evangelist Chapter of Rose Croix
 - 16 **KCCH INVESTITURE
CEREMONY**
 - 19 Robert de Bruce Council of Kadosh
 - 26 Albert Pike Consistory
-

OCTOBER

- 2 **COLUMBUS DAY – HOLIDAY –
OFFICE CLOSED**
- 3 Mithras Lodge of Perfection
- 10 **FEAST OF TISHRI**
- 17 Robert de Bruce Council of
Kadosh
- 24 Albert Pike Consistory



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BULLETIN

SPRING | 2017

WASHINGTON, D.C. IN THE 1930s

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- ORIGIN OF WASHINGTON, D.C.
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- FORMATION OF WASHINGTON, D.C.
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- LIFE IN THE 1930s
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- MINOR REMEMBRANCES
- THE LATE 1930S
- CONCLUSION



The first Inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt March 4, 1933

PUBLISHER

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This Bulletin is published twice a year for members of the Valley of Washington, Orient of the District of Columbia, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America.

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SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



2800



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WASHINGTON, D.C. IN THE 1930s

BY ILL. CHARLES S. IVERSEN, 33°,
SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTOR GENERAL EMERITUS



PROLOGUE

Washington, D.C. is certainly the most special city in the United States, both in its origin and in its formation, and unique in the world. Prior to delving into the city's life in the 1930s, it would be best to discuss its beginnings.

ORIGIN OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

The city was the creation of the Constitution of the United States, ratified by our forefathers on June 21, 1788. In Article I, which deals with Congress and its powers, appears Section 8 specifically detailing those powers, including Clause 17:

“To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;”

As seen in the foregoing quotation from the Constitution, Congress created a special district to house the Federal government, under its exclusive jurisdiction; and the commissioners appointed by George Washington to oversee the city's development, named it Washington

in his honor. They called the area in which the city was located the Territory of Columbia, which changed in 1871 to the District of Columbia with the consolidation of the city, Georgetown and Washington County into to one administrative division, now known worldwide as Washington, D.C.

LOCATION OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

The northern states wanted the capital city to sit in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania along the Delaware River, and the southern states wanted the capital city to sit along the Potomac River: a Congressional compromise was required to effect a resolution of this dispute. It so happened that Congress was dealing with a more serious problem at the same time, state indebtedness.

Following the Revolutionary War with Great Britain, all thirteen states were suffering from a financial burden. Since most of the fighting had taken place in the north, the northern states had the greater amount of debt; so serious, that it was crippling their governments. Therefore, they advocated that the new Federal government take over all of this indebtedness. Since the south was less concerned with the problem, it did not favor the north's request. Thus arose the compromise: to obtain the south's consent to have Congress take over the war debts, the north surrendered its demand that the capital city be on the Delaware River. Therefore, Washington, D.C. sits along the Potomac River.

FORMATION OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

Now that Congress had decreed that the district would lie along the Potomac River, where exactly, would this be? President Washington, the executive officer of the new Federal government had the primary responsibility to carry out the wishes of Congress in this regard.

He wanted the district to include the city of Alexandria, Virginia¹, his hometown, and the city of Georgetown, Maryland, both then seaports. Three land surveyors were engaged to lay out the 100 square miles of land physically on this ground. After a considerable number of objections and compromises, the issue was finally resolved. In 1791, the surveyors drove a stake into the southwest point of the district, today located in Alexandria, Virginia. Then they moved eastward and northward until they had bounded the entire district. Approximately sixty-nine square miles lay in Maryland, and the remaining nearly thirty-one square miles lay in Virginia, forming a rectangle. The two states ceded their respective tracts of land to the Congress. It was mostly wilderness. The

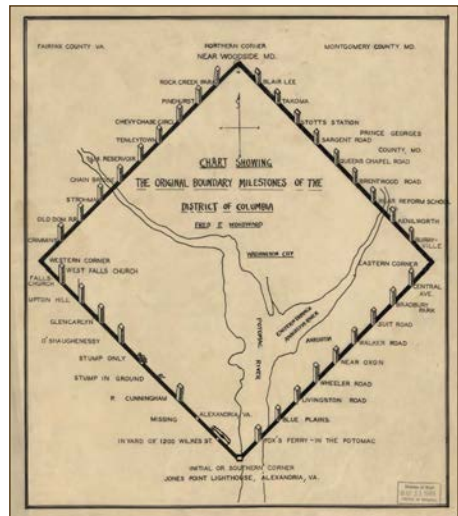


Figure 1 - Boundary Stone Locations

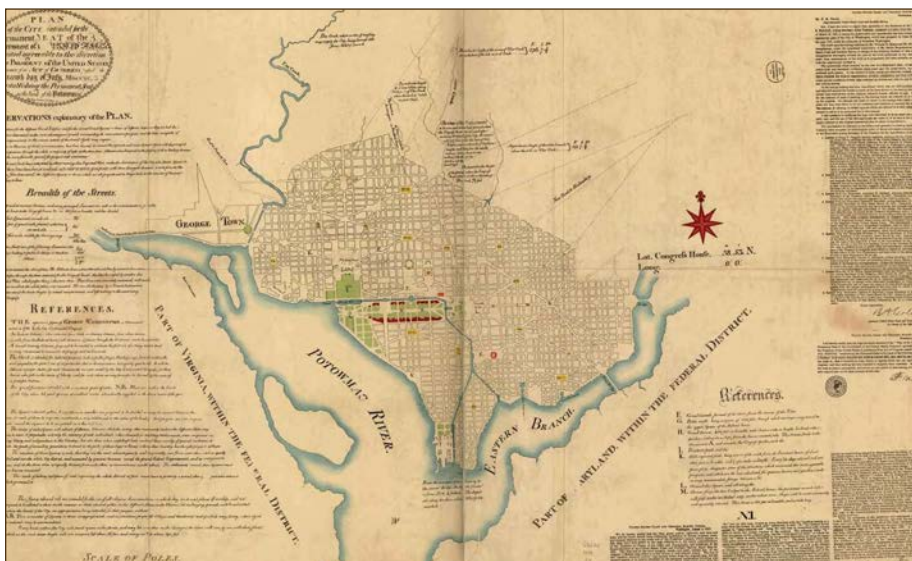
¹ A 1791 Amendment to the Residence Act of 1790 added Alexandria to the District.

Congressional plan was to move the capital city from Philadelphia to the district in the year 1800, nine years hence. Accommodations had to be ready for the members of Congress and the President, together with all the subordinate officials and servants, as well as commercial accommodations to sustain the new residents.

For this very important assignment, President Washington engaged Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a Parisian architect. L'Enfant planned to place the Capitol building, the home of the Congress, on Jenkins' Hill near the center of the city and to have all streets radiate outward from it in all four directions until they reached the borders of the states of Maryland and Virginia. In those days, of course, such an expanse was superfluous, so he concentrated only on the central, or downtown, portion of the city. A substantial portion of the land that was included in the plan for the Federal city was in private hands, and President Washington personally negotiated its purchase.

Unlike other cities, Washington's design was first out on paper, with four quadrants of approximately equal size, the center of which was, as stated, to be the United States Capitol building. From there the city was to fan out from the Capitol into four quadrants. Each quadrant was to have the same street numbering and lettering system as the others, starting with a street numbered "First", the next numbered "Second", the third "Third", etc., running north and south and spreading eastward east of the Capitol and west of the capitol until each ran into the Maryland and Virginia boundaries.

The intersecting lettered streets started with the letter "A", then the second "B", the third "C", etc. to run east and west spreading northward north of the Capitol and southward south of the Capitol until they abutted land of Maryland and Virginia. Street numbers were inexhaustible, but the lettered streets were limited to the alphabet, so additional lettered streets



Pierre Charles L'Enfant's plan for Washington, D.C.

were to contain one syllable names, then two syllable, then three syllable names, and finally, if needed, names of flowers, each quadrant to be alphabetized separately from the others. It took over 100 years to exhaust the naming in the city.

Diagonally interposed on the grid of streets, were avenues named after the states of the Union. All of the numbered and lettered streets intersected at right angles. However, when an avenue appeared it intersected at an odd angle, thus the implementation of traffic circles to ease the flow of traffic at intersections, but when traffic was heavy, confusion reigned. The speed limit during the 1930's was 22 miles per hour.

Since most street addresses appeared the same in all four quadrants of the city, postal envelopes had to include the quadrant of the delivery address. Therefore, at the end of the address line on the envelope it was necessary for the sender to add the quadrant for delivery, i.e., "NW", "NE", "SE", or "SW". As we know, three decades after the 1930s, the U.S. Post Office introduced zip codes to the address scheme.

Because of L'Enfant's temperament, it became necessary for President Washington to discharge him from his duties, but his street plan for the city remained and its expansion developed when the city population expanded and needed more and more land for living and working over the ensuing years.

The city grew slowly except during wartimes when large numbers of federal employees, military personnel, and many others having business in the city added to its population. The city then had to provide additional necessities, comforts and conveniences, together with the personnel to operate them. During World War II, the city reached its maximum capacity of nearly 800,000 residents. This also caused a rapid increase in the number of suburbanites in Maryland and Virginia, so their communities were required to add housing and commercial outlets, as well. Today, each of the two adjoining Maryland counties has a higher population than the city of Washington, but in the 1930's, even with the residency needed to operate the New Deal, there was little effect on the two adjoining counties of Maryland, or that of Virginia.

INTERJECTION OF A BRIEF PIECE OF HISTORY

It might be well to discuss briefly the development of the city in its earlier history, the early and middle 19th century. The Constitution explicitly provided Congress with exclusive jurisdiction over the city, but Congress opted to rid itself of the day-to-day operations of city affairs, and so it provided for an elected mayor and city council to handle municipal matters unrelated to Federal interests. Unfortunately, one of the mayors envisioned noble ideas for the comfort and convenience of the citizens, spending borrowed money to such an extent that the city fell hopelessly in debt: removed from office, he fled, but the debt remained.

To alleviate the mess and to retake firmer control of the city's finances, Congress in the 1870s adopted a new form of city government, namely, the creation of a Board of Commissioners to rule the daily operations of the city and its residents. There were three commissioners,

one to be an officer of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and the other two to be residents of the city, one of the latter two to be named chairman of the Board. Each was appointed by the President and approved by the Senate for terms of three years, but eligible for reappointment. Congress continued to be the legislature for the city, but the Board had authorization to adopt regulations to govern the operation of the local government within the statutes of Congress: thus, Congress retained the purse strings. For appropriations of funds, the commissioners had to apply to Congress. It took about eighty years to clear the indebtedness left by the elected mayor. This was the situation in Washington in the 1930's, but in the 1960's Congress again established provisions for an elected mayor and city council with the power to raise funds directly through taxes and assessments.

However, in this article, we are concerned primarily with life in Washington in the 1930s, and the remainder of the article will confine itself generally to that time. Before doing so, however, an important event occurred in 1846 needs mentioning. In that year, Congress ceded to the Commonwealth of Virginia all that portion of the District of Columbia lying in Virginia, south of the Potomac River. Thus, the district lost almost thirty-one square miles of land, one-third of its territory. Virginia apparently wanted its former land back, and the district at that time had no need for it². So today, all land comprising Washington, D.C., was originally a part of the state of Maryland, 69 square miles of land plus a portion of the Potomac River and two smaller streams of water, the Anacostia River and Rock Creek.

GENERAL

In the 1930s, I lived in Washington, having moved here with my parents in early January 1930, and lived in the first of two adjacent apartment buildings on Fuller Street, N.W., just west of 16th Street (known then as the Meridian Hill area). Since we came from a small



Henry D. Cooke School

town in Massachusetts, and I was only nine years of age, my father, who came to the city early to make all housing and employment arrangements in advance, was careful to see that we lived a short distance from an elementary school. He took an apartment in 1650 Fuller Street, around the corner from the entrance to Henry D. Cooke School located on 17th Street. My walk to school was about a half block in distance and I did not have to cross a street. My father's initial employment was also nearby, a short walk each day.

A cousin on my mother's side of the family, Jane Richards, lived in the adjacent apartment building, namely, 1630 Fuller Street, N.W., with her daughter, Clare, and her husband Julius Richards. Therefore, my parents were never lonely and became oriented to the city in short order. My cousin was extremely active and was kind enough to include my mother in some of her doings. After about four years, we moved into the same apartment building with our cousins: it was nicer.

² The 1791 Amendment to the Residence Act foreshadowed the retrocession in that it forbade erection of public buildings south of the Potomac, and thereby stymied whatever potential economic development may have resulted.

Back to history. The city constructed a water inlet in the southwest quadrant diverting water from the Potomac River into a man-made tributary called the Washington Inlet that allowed some of the river to flow into it and provide a quiet harbor for boats to dock, some pleasure boats and some commercial vessels. The inlet also carried water into a round reservoir called the Tidal Basin that formed the center of a lovely park. It is the site of the cherry blossom trees given by the Japanese government in 1912, and the location of the Jefferson Memorial. John Russell Pope designed this tribute to our third President, which had its cornerstone laid in 1939, and its dedication ceremony in 1943.

For a short time, probably through the 1930s³, there was a bathing beach along the short shoreline of the Tidal Basin. Another leisure activity nearby, was a small marina where members of the public could rent swan boats and paddle boats by the hour for travelling around the calm waters of the basin. Though possibly suspended during World War II, the paddleboats remain a popular recreational activity today.

Most of the southwest quadrant remaining in the city, except for the Army's Ft. McNair, was turning into a slum area, the way it appeared in the 1930s. About thirty years later, the city condemned most of the quadrant, razed the affected buildings, commenced restoration of the area to the then modern needs, and repopulated.

My interest in the southwest quadrant stems from the fact that my father became an employee of Julius Richards, my cousin's husband, who owned a wholesale fruit and vegetable market on Maine Avenue (Water Street). Two years later, in 1935, he bought it from Mr. Richards when the latter elected to retire.

My father's accountant recommended that my mother become his partner for tax purposes, so both worked there for about twenty years when they sold it. There were perhaps five wholesalers in a row with a spur of the Pennsylvania Railroad running behind their warehouses, where merchandise went directly from the train into storage for resale to grocery stores and restaurants. Until after World War II, there were no chain stores like those of today. Many food products appeared after the war, such as frozen foods, improved refrigeration, plastics for packaging, even an increase in automobiles, and other inventions and improvements that induced the creation of the large chain stores of today (Safeway, Giant, etc.) who do their own wholesaling. They nearly eliminated independent retail grocers, but restaurants remained generally dependent on the wholesalers.

Most wholesale markets conducted their business between 1:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, when retailers placed orders via telephone the day or evening before delivery was required. Some customers preferred to visit the wholesale house and select their merchandise personally. My father supplied, in addition to stores and restaurants in the District and its suburbs, also retailers in far reaches of Maryland and Virginia by sending daily ten trucks with drivers and helpers filled with pre-ordered fruit and vegetables. My father had ten employees in the sales department; each having his own specialties, and my mother handled the bookkeeping and other paper work with the help of two other women. Finally, in the 1950's they sold the business to a competitor.

³ The Tidal Basin Beach operated from 1918 until 1925.

The northwest quadrant of the city contained the best housing facilities and the best and most of the retail outlets, as it is today. The center of the downtown commercial area was in the northwest sector. Georgetown, George Washington, American and Howard Universities were all located in northwest, together with most private schools. A number of foreign embassies and most federal buildings were also located there, as today, as well as many commercial and professional offices. Public schools were and are located in all quadrants.

Northwest borders on the Potomac River and the Maryland communities of Bethesda, Chevy Chase, most of Silver Spring and Takoma Park (all contained in Montgomery County, which over the years developed into the major bedroom community for those who worked in the city and preferred to live in the suburbs). This was the case in the 1930s.

The other county of Maryland adjoining the District is Prince George's County. It abuts the northeast and southeast quadrants, and the Potomac River, and the Anacostia River flows in that sector. The northeast quadrant of the city contains a very large area owned by the Roman Catholic Church and includes churches, homes for nuns and monks, and a replica of the catacombs of Rome and, after World War II, a cathedral. There are also church schools throughout the city as alternatives to the public schools, as well as the Catholic University. A noted college for the deaf, Gallaudet University, is located in the northeast quadrant. These two counties of Maryland, Montgomery and Prince George's, house the largest concentration of suburban Marylanders in that state and have much in common with Washington. The two Maryland counties now have a population of nearly two million, while the city of Washington has about 700,000.



Southwest D.C. in the 1930s

The southeast quadrant includes the community of Anacostia, Fort Dupont Park, Bolling Air Force Base, and St. Elizabeth's Hospital, among other historical places. The Anacostia River that flows into the Potomac River just off its shores also borders it.

Unfortunately, like most large cities, crime has accelerated almost exponentially over the decades following World War II in Washington, drug intake has increased

in similar proportions and in many instances, the two have been related in their growth. The Metropolitan Police Department has increased the number of uniformed and detective personnel to meet this crisis, and other police forces, mostly Federal, have likewise increased staff to handle their specific jurisdictions in the city. However, in the 1930's crime, compared with today, was miniscule.

In the 1930's it was customary to assign uniform police foot patrols whereby each officer would be assigned an area to patrol on foot and to sign books to signify that he had covered

each part of his area (banks, stores, restaurants, large apartment buildings). The officers and residents of each area were often acquainted and were seen conversing on street corners. Residents felt secure even though it was the custom then to keep all residence doors unlocked. There were very few murders.

If convicted of murder in the first degree, the person's automatic sentence was death in the electric chair, the judge having no discretion in the case. The same penalty applied when someone died during the commission of certain felonies.

LIFE IN THE 1930s

Having oriented ourselves somewhat to the city historically, geographically, it is time to look at life there in the 1930s. The comments in this article express those of a boy and teenager, ages 9-19, my age while living there with my parents. Most of the comments concern those parts of the city familiar to me. There is much more omitted than expressed.

WEATHER

One of the biggest differences between life in Washington today and in the 1930s was the weather, or rather the methods of surviving the conditions created by the weather. Most people lived in apartments or row houses then so that the flow of air, if any, was very limited: little cross ventilation.

Each summer the four daily newspapers of the city (the *Evening Star*, the *Morning Herald-Tribune*, the *Washington Post*, and the *Evening News*, listed in the order of circulation) would picture an egg frying on the sidewalk the first hot day of summer. In order to avoid the long, hot and humid summers, Congress would take a recess, and many government officials and others would leave for cooler climes: foreign diplomats preferred New England.

New England was my favorite spot too. My father would take me to the railroad station (Union Station) two days after the close of school, around June 20, and seat me in a chair car, tip the porter to see that I had lunch and turned over to my paternal grandfather on the New Haven platform, with my suitcase filled with summer clothing. I then spent three months in Connecticut and Massachusetts with my two sets of grandparents alternately until my New Haven grandfather on or about September 20 would ship me back on a chair car to my father in time for school's fall season. My mother took me shopping for winter clothing the next day and I was in class the second day. Whatever I say about hot days in Washington of the 1930s in the summer is purely hearsay.

My parents lived in an apartment near Meridian Hill Park, so on the hottest nights they would take blankets and pillows to the park, as would many other residents, and lie on the cool green lawn until early morning when the night air descended whereupon they would return to their apartment for the rest of their sleep. The residents had only electric fans and ceiling fans for relief from the heat and these devices only circulated the hot air. There was no way to dispel the humidity.

The simplest way to cool off was to drive out 16th Street to the Maryland state line in an

automobile with all windows wide open and enjoy the evening air circulating around the interior of the vehicle. Theaters and restaurants were favorite places to enjoy relief because they were often cooler and they were among the first places to install air conditioning in the mid to late 1930s.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Washington, which my parents attended and where I was enrolled in Sunday School, was centrally air conditioned in 1934, one of the first in the city. It seated 1150 members and guests and was full, or nearly so, every Sunday morning. Places for public accommodations followed suit and so prior to the start of World War II, many theaters and restaurants were most comfortable and were the preferred antidotes to the heat and humidity.

On the housing front, manufacturers, starting in the, 1930s, produced window exhaust fans. When installed in a room, distant from the bedroom it would draw air through an open window and allow the night air to circulate through the bedroom. This was a great help, but then window air conditioning units appeared, which would force refrigerated air around the room, thus eliminating both the hot air and the humidity. Finally, starting in the 1950s, builders of housing installed central air conditioning for the entire house. My wife, Eleanor, and I tried both the exhaust fans and the window air conditioning units; then in

1965, we had our whole house centrally air-conditioned. What a relief! Now, back to tie 1930s.



The busy streets of D.C.

What to do about employees in office buildings without air conditioning in the 1930s on the hottest days when the temperature soared? Usually they had permission to leave early in the afternoon. There were some World War I temporary buildings still standing on or near the Mall and were used by the federal government, so some of them did not open at all on the hottest days. Private businesses and professions experienced with the same problems, and closed when necessary.

It should be remembered that in the 1930s those engaged in professions and most businesses, including their employees, reported to work in jackets, shirts and ties (for men) and in dresses and high necklines (for women), and both wore hats outdoors and often carried umbrellas and parasols to shield them from the sun.

In winter, the temperature was rarely as cold as in the northern states. Nevertheless, it was necessary to keep all buildings warm for the occupants, and coal was the fuel of choice. I can remember standing on Clifton Street, N.W. near Central High School and looking southward

over the center of the city below and spread out before and below me on low-lying land. Sometimes it was difficult to see the buildings in the city below due to the accumulation of smoke. After the 1930s, owners of buildings started converting to oil and, later, to natural gas. So today, smoke is largely history.

Whenever there was a heavy snow in the 1930s the city would close off a street in each community evenings and weekends, when feasible, to be used solely by sleds. So, in my neighborhood, children of all ages, some with large toboggans, others with small sleds, would gather at the head of Irving Street, N.W., where it intersects with Mount Pleasant Street. We would slide at will down Irving Street that descended and curved to Adams Mill Road where it leveled off and then descended again to Rock Creek Park via Kingle Road and Porter Street: the distance was about a mile. The sledders would walk back up the same route to take another ride. There was only time for two round trips per evening. Following the sledding, I would usually walk with friends to the Peoples Drug Store at 18th and Columbia Road for a cup of cocoa prior to our return home for the night. There were many fewer automobiles then than today. With one's life mostly confined to the city in most cases, public transportation was all that most residents needed since they rarely left the environs of the city.

In spring and fall, the weather was ideal and many activities were out-of-doors: picnics, parties, the annual Cherry Blossom Festival, circuses, ball games, conventions, etc.

EDUCATION

Washington, D.C. in the 1930s had a superior public school system: 1) elementary level (Kindergarten to the sixth grade); (2) junior high level (seventh to ninth grade), and (3) high school level (tenth to twelfth grade). I attended Henry D. Cooke Elementary located half a block from my apartment. The junior high (Powell Junior High) was located about a mile north northeast of the apartment. The high school (Central) was located about a mile from the apartment due east. Access to all was by walking. There were no school buses excepting for children with physical need. Those who had to ride did so on streetcars and public buses, with reduced fares for students. While in the last year in elementary school, I was a school patrol boy and assisted younger children to cross 16th Street at Euclid Street, a busy intersection.

The city schools were apparently superior to the schools in the suburbs because many of the pupils, particularly in the high schools, were residents of Maryland but lived in the city during the week with relatives and attended the public schools in the city. Then weekends they would return home to be with their parents and return Sunday evenings. I understand that the parents paid a fee for their education.

In the 1930s, however, the District had racially segregated schools: the white system and the colored (as then described) system. In the early days, the three commissioners of the District appointed the members of the school board (Board of Education). That board then selected the superintendent of schools. In 1906, Congress amended some of the laws appertaining to the schools, one of which was to place the appointment of the Board of Education in the hands of the judges of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The Board of Education chose a superintendent of education who operated the two segregated

school systems, which were supposed to be equal. The Federal and District governments controlled construction and maintenance of the schools, and procurement of supplies. When appearing before the Congress for appropriations for the District government, the school system was a part of the Commissioners' charge. This was the situation during the 1930s, and continued until the 1970s when the public election of the mayor, city council and Board of Education became law.

This concept of segregation applied also to the colleges in the city. Georgetown, George Washington, American and probably Catholic Universities were open for white students only and perhaps for males only. Howard University, founded in 1867 to educate African-Americans, barred from attending local colleges. It was, I believe open only for them.⁴ The University of the District of Columbia did not exist in the 1930s. Segregation was pervasive in those years, not confined to Washington, D. C. When I enrolled at Princeton University in New Jersey (1939-1943), only white males could attend. The same applied to Georgetown University Law School in 1946 to 1948 when I was a student there. Not until the 1950's did these and many other institutions of learning change their policy. The change in admissions followed a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1954, when it decreed that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. Almost immediately all public schools opened their doors to all students, and the private schools commenced a program to comply, although the decision did not apply to them. The only time I attended a non-segregated school was in the late 1920's in Cheshire Grade School in Massachusetts where one black pupil was in my classes. He was a ward of a lovely African-American woman who lived in the town.

SEGREGATION OF LAND GRANTS IN D.C.

About the same time that the Supreme Court announced its non-segregation policy regarding the public schools, it also changed the law with regard to segregation in land ownership and occupation. It had been a common practice in the 1930's and earlier to execute land deeds that contained a restrictive covenant that prohibited the land from being owned by, conveyed or leased to, or occupied by African-Americans in Washington, D.C. If a deed contained such a covenant and the covenant violated, then any occupant of any lot in the block where the covenant existed could apply to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for enforcement of the covenant. In the great majority of cases, the covenant was enforced. Denial of a request for enforcement happened only in cases of technicalities. The Supreme Court amassed four cases from around the country, one from Washington, D.C., and changed the law by declaring that the courts could not henceforth entertain cases for enforcement of the covenant because to do so would counter public policy. The court could not hold the covenants to be illegal because that would violate the constitution by interfering with an individual's right to enter into contractual relations, and perhaps interfere with freedom of speech. This was an innovation of law. Many old deeds on record still containable old covenant, but no court may entertain suits to enforce it. The effect of these restrictive covenants caused certain areas of the city to be unavailable to African-Americans for ownership or occupation, thus creating white enclaves in certain parts of the city. This established separate black and white living areas.

⁴ From its outset, Howard has been nonsectarian and open to people of all genders and races.

SEGREGATION IN THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES

Racial segregation was the norm in our military and naval forces until after World War II, namely, 1946. My personal experiences in World War II will illustrate this practice. I served in the Officers' Candidate School for the field artillery in Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and advanced training class in Ft. Bragg, North Carolina. Next, I transferred to the Military Intelligence Service for training at Camp Ritchie, Maryland, where I remained for about three months as a student, six months as an instructor, and one month in training as an Order of Battle Officer. I then spent a month in London observing the operations of the British Military Intelligence, before assignment as Order of Battle Officer for the Fifth Infantry Division in Northern Ireland, and on the continent from Normandy to Czechoslovakia. My final duty station was as an interpreter with a War Crimes Investigation Team in Bavaria, Germany. In no instance was there an African-American assigned or attached to any of these units. The above assignments covered a period of nearly three years. I saw African-Americans in two areas: as military drivers and helpers on trucks operated by the Red Ball Express,⁵ the major transportation unit in Europe for the United States Army, and as members of smoke creating units employed by our division while crossing rivers during battles in Europe. I bring this subject up to show the extent of segregation in our country until the 1940's following World War II.

Back to education in the District of Columbia in the 1930s. When I left junior high school, I had little or no interest in academia. However, accompanying the transition to high school this negative attitude changed. As if by magic, upon entering Central I experienced a deep desire to learn, earned honor grades, and was, in my first semester, elected into the National Honor Society where I remained throughout high school. It surprised my parents as much as it did me. At the same time, I started to appreciate the teachings in Sunday school, and I believe that the transition in my thinking and attitude had a relationship between the two schools. In any event, it continued through my three years at Central and I was most pleased to have served in senior year as president of both the Dramatics Club and the German Club, plus in serving as an officer in the Cadet Corps.

I would be remiss if I did not mention my favorite teacher and her unusual accomplishments in high school. I refer by way of a eulogy to Miss Emily White, my German teacher. She came to Central High as a Latin teacher, but when the German language was reinstated in the high school curriculum in Washington in 1935 (after having been absent for 18 years due to its removal from the schools in 1917, the year that the United States declared war on Germany), Miss White was assigned as the German teacher. She proceeded to write her own textbook and produced it- by chapters on sheets of paper 8½ by 11 inches in size with three holes in the left hand margin. Then she gave to each of her new pupils a loose-leaf notebook with three rings. Upon arrival in class, each pupil received a notebook and the sheets covering Chapter 1 of her book. When it was time to advance to Chapter 2, she replaced the Chapter 1 sheets with the new ones.

In order to make the study of German more interesting, Miss White would select a few of her students to be actors in a short play and have them memorize their parts in German, then direct them as actors. When the play was ready for showing on the stage, she invited

⁵ Almost 75% of Red Ball drivers were African American.

other students outside her classes to the school auditorium during free periods to view it. The students could not understand a word of German, yet they followed the play because of the action and expressions of the actors, and they laughed heartily at their friends acting on the stage. This likely increased interest in German courses.

In addition to her teaching, Miss White formed the German Club with membership open to all of her pupils, and they met occasionally for reading of stories and just plain conversation. I was proud to be the club president from 1938 to 1939. The most cherished meeting of the year occurred just prior to Christmas holidays when we had a party in one of the large classrooms. There a music teacher played the piano and we all sang carols, concluding the hour by enjoying the large chocolate covered marzipan bars that Miss White had purchased during her annual summer trip to Germany.

When I was serving as First Reader in First Church of Christ, Scientist, mentioned above, one Sunday at noontime I descended the back stairs from the Reader's room to the ground level. At the bottom of the stairs stood Miss White in company with a member of the church. It was between 1956 and 1959, almost twenty years after I had left Central. She looked the same as in earlier years and we had a great talk together. She was then the chairman of the Department of Languages for the public schools. Although other teachers were excellent and devoted their time and attention to their pupils, even in after hours, there was no other teacher in Central or thereafter comparable to Miss White.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

While I was a pupil at Central in the 1930's, the main auditorium in the school was the largest in the city. Organizations that needed that much seating space would rent it for their activities. One was the National Symphony Orchestra, at that time conducted by its first leader, Hans Kindler, a native of The Netherlands. The orchestra held its concerts there and used it for its rehearsals.

During free periods, pupils came to listen to the rehearsals. Dr. Kindler would have a musician play his instrument in the wings, then ask the pupils the name of the instrument, or he would have the orchestra play a few notes and ask the name of the piece, or would play several bars and ask if we could tell the key and whether it was a major or minor key. It was interesting, but did not rub off on me as demonstrated when I took an elective course on music appreciation. The teacher would play a chord on the piano and ask us it's key. I never gave the correct answer, because I did not have the vaguest idea about the key. Yet, the teacher was kind enough to give me a passing grade. I realized then that I would never be a conductor of an orchestra, so I started looking elsewhere for my place in life.

Sometime after the 1930's, the Daughters of the American Revolution constructed their great Constitution Hall, so the National Symphony Orchestra chose the new location as its venue. The acoustics there were superior, the seats more plentiful and more comfortable, and the ambience more suitable.

While a pupil at Central, I was a member of the Cadet Corps (now called the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps) and enjoyed the intra-city competitions between the several schools.

The instructor of this department at Central was Lieutenant Doerr. In the summer of 1944, I met him by chance in France at an officers' mess. He was then a lieutenant colonel and I was a first lieutenant.

By way of conclusion of this subject on the schools in Washington, I can honestly state that the teachers at Central were most effective, willing to stay after school to help us, mostly career people who had no desire to engage in other fields of endeavor, and most concerned about their pupils. They were primarily women, and the change of events since then, lead me to conclude that those were some of the most impressive years of my life. My experience at Central led to some fortuitous circumstances, one of which I believe requires mention.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

For some time, I had been interested in a career in the foreign service of the Department of State and happened to discuss it with a Sunday school administrator. She told me that her deceased husband had been in the service and had told her that, in his opinion, the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University had the best training for those interested in the service.

It so happened that one day in 1938, my father was planning a trip north, so I asked him if I could go along and if we could drop by Princeton, New Jersey, on route. He agreed. We stopped by the town of Princeton and found the main building on the university campus, Nassau Hall, built around 1740's. Upon entering, we learned that the Dean of Admission, Dr. Herrmance, was in his office and not otherwise engaged, so we went to see him. During our conversation he asked me many questions and seemed satisfied with the answers, whereupon he arranged a tour of the campus for us. Upon completion of the tour my father and I were both highly impressed, so, upon our return we again sat with Dr. Herrmance in his office. He advised us that we should sign the formal application. My father did so without hesitation. The Dean informed me that my high school records needed review, and that I had to take aptitude and achievement tests, four entrance exams, and appear before a body of alumni in Washington who would report their opinion on my personality and compatibility with the other students, all male and white then. This was to take place in Washington on The George Washington University campus starting in a few months. Everything happened as the dean had indicated until all was completed. Then, a short time later, I received a letter from the dean indicating my acceptance into the Class of 1943. Every step of this experience was most harmonious.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation in Washington in the 1930s consisted of automobiles and trucks, of course, also buses, trolleys (called streetcars) and taxis, also horses and wagons. A private firm, the Capital Transit Company, controlled by Mr. O. Roy Chalk, owned the buses and streetcars. The equipment, track maintenance, employees, and other matters concerned with the operation of the system were the responsibility and cost of the owner. As the population of the city entered upon a period of growth due to the increase of residents needed to operate the expansive New Deal programs new problems appeared. Whenever there was a tie-up or delay in arrivals at stops, an outcry would arise, frequently printed in the Washington Post,

that usually advocated public ownership of the system. Up to that time, the city did not bear the cost of operation. However, it happened after several years of complaints, and the city took over the system and its expenses in the 1940s.

Streetcars seemed to be more popular than the buses because of the smooth ride caused by gliding along the smooth tracks, and the streetcars were larger and could carry more passengers. However, sometimes problems would arise concerning the tracks or an accident or other incident would occur. The streetcar could not avoid the obstacle by driving around a block or two as a bus could do. At traffic circles the trolley tracks in both directions were on the same side of the circle, so one track was bucking the oncoming automobiles flowing on the tracks. Until the introduction of the subway system (the Metro in Washington commencing in the 1970s) the traffic congestion increased and at the expense of the public who then had to pay all operating expenses and continually faced with increasing fares.



Traffic in the streets of D.C.



Passengers riding a D.C. streetcar

Taxis had been available for many years. Corporations owned some of them in the 1930s, rented individually to the drivers. An example were the Diamond Cab and Yellow Cab companies who advertised their cleanliness and politeness of their drivers. Others owned by individuals, who licensed to be independent taxi owners, as well as drivers. There were no taximeters as there were in most cities. Washington had several zones and the fare based on the number of zones entered during a trip. Passen-

gers would occasionally complain that they had not entered as many zones as charged by the driver, or that the cab was dirty, or that they could not understand the driver's foreign accent, etc. This occupation was popular with immigrants who could not find other employment. There were instances where drivers were robbed, assaulted, or both. For a while in the 1950's,

I served part of one day a week on the Hackers' Appeal Board in the city where we heard complaints by passengers against taxi drivers. On occasion the result of a hearing would affect the continued right of a driver to ply his trade. Most drivers, however, were neat and courteous and seemed to enjoy the job of driving their cabs and meeting the public. They usually received generous tips. If a passenger needed to drive into the suburbs, he and the driver would negotiate the price for the suburban part of the trip.

Horses and wagons were still in use by delivery companies such as dairies and ice companies. I remember as a boy in the early 1930s hearing the milkman drive his horse and wagon down the street and stop at the entrance to our apartment building, then hear the jingling of bottles carried to and from the wagon. Many people had milk, cream, eggs, butter and other such products delivered on schedule. This was usually before dawn. Then the horse and ice wagon would follow and stop at the entrance while the driver carried a hunk of square ice with his tongs into the building to place the piece of ice into an icebox. If a person needed ice, he had placard that indicated the size of ice he wanted, measured by weight. The deliveryman would place the block of ice in the box and remove any small, unused pieces. Since no one locked his door, the iceman had access to the kitchen. The reason that I could hear this activity was because my bedroom window was next to the front door of the apartment house deliverymen arrived every day, and horses knew where to stop without direction. Horses and wagons delivered other merchandise, as well.

RECREATION

Washington, D.C. is and was replete with recreation areas, some owned by the federal government and some by the city. The largest by far was and is Rock Creek Park, a park kept in its natural habitat, and includes the National Zoological Park. I believe that the entire park covers about 5% of the land area of the District of Columbia. It encases Rock Creek that comes to the city via Montgomery County, Maryland. It is located, in the northwest quadrant of the city and runs in a north-south direction, dividing the quadrant about in half. Maintained by the National Park Service to resemble the time when the Indians lived there, and left to grow and develop pretty much as nature dictates. At one time, the southern portion of Rock Creek, which flows from north to south, was navigable by small boats that would move merchandise back and forth to and from the Potomac River. Tributaries and drainage systems flow into it, and the creek itself flows into the Potomac River in Georgetown. The "Rock" part of the name of the creek because it is loaded with giant rocks (boulders), particularly in its central portion.

I understand that before the 1920s the park took on its present appearance by the paving of Beach Drive, the main artery in the park from the northern end to Rock Creek Parkway and the Potomac River. Several other paved streets that intersect Beach Drive, are Rock Creek Parkway, Park Road, Tilden Street, Broad Branch Road, Bingham Drive, Sherrill Drive, the Military Road overpass with entries into the park, and others.

While driving along Beach Drive, the creek appears alternately on the west and then on the east side of the drive. The crossings of vehicles over the creek are now by bridges, but in the 1930s and earlier days the crossings were by fords. The creek would cross the road and cars would proceed through the creek while staying on the road, elevated at the crossing

point the creek was only two to five inches deep: the speed limit was five miles per hour. Unfortunately, when a heavy rain came down, the increased depth at the site of the ford made vehicular crossings dangerous, so the fords would close until the depth returned to normal. Many tourists disliked the fords and stayed out of the park.

Near one of the fords that is still in place but made obsolete by the construction of a modern bypassing bridge, sits a century old log structure that is called "Miller's Cabin." Back before 1900, Joaquin Miller, a wild west poet who hailed from the far west of our country, built this cabin on Crescent Place, a high parcel of land just west of 16th Street, N.W., the only housing in the area at that time. He could sit in front of his cabin, and look down upon the downtown part of the city from his quiet, rural home and feel that he was in a wilderness. Then he was inspired to his hobby of writing (still available at libraries), and be at peace. Then



Miller's Cabin

one day another human being decided to join Joaquin and built his home nearby. Gone was Joaquin's solace and inspiration, and gone was Joaquin who moved permanently back to the Wild West, leaving his deserted cabin. A Good Samaritan got permission to move the cabin to Rock Creek Park thus keeping the memory of Joaquin and his life in Washington intact. It sits now at its original relocation site since the early 1910s. As a teenager in the late 1930s, I used to walk from my apartment to the cabin's present site.

Since prior to the 1930s there have been several picnic groves in the park, each numbered, and residents of the city are allowed to reserve them for private parties. Most have rustic fireplaces where one can have a wood fire in order to cook food, the wood supplied by the park officials. As was the custom in Washington in the 1930s, the race segregated the sites. This practice ceased shortly after the end of World War II.

The park also has unpaved trails winding through the trees where a person can enjoy the beautiful scenery from different perspectives. There is a horse stable in a remote portion of the park where one can rent a horse so that the rider may enjoy the beauty of the trails and acquire some exercise. I rented a horse there with others, on occasion, as a teenager, but I wonder what it is like today when the horse crosses a paved road now that automobile traffic has increased beyond the original expectations.

The midtown part of Rock Creek Park contains the National Zoological Park, a part of the Smithsonian Institution. Bound on the east by Harvard Street and on the west by Connecticut Avenue, N.W., the eastern entrance was located a few blocks from my apartment, and I would visit it frequently alone or with friends. The closest animals to the eastern entrance were ducks and geese in the outdoors, and seals, otters and bears nearby. The swimmers were in the water most of the time, while the bears had water available, and caves into which they might retreat for rest from humans and the cold. In a heated house nearby were the lions and tigers, also some apes, and next door the new reptile house. Closer to the western

entrance, camels and other desert creatures live, also the birdhouse. Some birds are indoors, but others kept outdoors within a net. The spectators could enter the net with them, but feeding of any animals not allowed. Some of the animals seemed to recognize me, whether



A group of children at the National Zoo

by sight or smell I do not know. Elephants, giraffes, crocodiles and other large animal had roomy and appropriate accommodations. A visit to the zoo was both good exercise and enlightening.

There was a man who frequented the park and our paths would cross on occasion. He was a United States Senator from a far western state, perhaps Utah. Chauffeured in a mustard colored

limousine, he would sometimes leave the car to approach an animal for a better look, and we became nodding acquaintances. This was likely his way of relaxing from his governmental duties.

Starting on September 22, 2016, the Federal government closed southernmost quarter of Beach Drive, thus isolating that portion of the park, to start a three-year renovation of the main roadway through the park. The work will cause closure of the park in four steps, thus making the closed portion unavailable to vehicular traffic.

EASTER EGG ROLLING

Although the White House does not qualify as a public park, it turned into one for tiny tots during the decades-old Easter Egg Roll on its grounds on Easter Mondays. The children rolled their Easter eggs on a broad expanse of its lawn and sometimes enjoyed a visit from the president. In the 1930s and earlier, perhaps until around the early 1940s, the invitation was only for white children. African American children rolled their Easter eggs on a broad, descending green lawn in the zoo, extending down to the road from the lion house.



Children playing around the maypole during the White House Easter Egg Roll

BACK TO THE PARKS

All other parks in the city were either of medium or small size. At nearly every traffic circle is a round park that contains a statue of a famous Union Civil War general, surrounded by benches, green grass and flowers in season, and used in good weather by residents living in the area. An example of a medium sized park is Meridian Hill Park, mentioned heretofore.

It lies between 16th Street, N.W. on the west, 15th Street on the east, Euclid Street on the north and Florida Avenue on the south. The park is level on its northern section and slopes downward on its southern section, and surrounded by a high, expansive wall of tan stone. The upper portion consists of three broad green lawns connected by concrete walkways and bordered by small trees and bushes. It also contains a life-sized statue of Joan of Arc on horseback and flaunting a sword. This covers about 60% of the park. It is here where, in the warm weather, the caretakers, with wickets located proper distances from each other, laid out croquet courses and the visitors invited to play a game. Usually on Sunday afternoons, a group of semi-pro male players who would amass a reasonably large audience in the fresh air, and play nearly perfect croquet. It was a popular venture to see the game or games and there was no cost, a plus when the economy left little money to expend on recreation.

Looking south from this upper portion of the park beyond a stone railing, one would see that steep sloping lower portion of the park. It consisted almost entirely of an Italianate fountain, enormous in size that covered probably 70% of the southern portion. Water would flow from north to south across a series of eight large basins, and end in one extra-large basin where the water would be recycled back to the top of the fountain. On this portion of the park there were two statues, one of Dante holding his famous book, “The Divine Comedy,” and one of James Buchanan, 15th president of the United States in a sitting position; also pedestrian walkways beside the fountain, and bordered by small trees. During days of segregation, including the 1930s, both races could enjoy the lower portion of the park, but only white people could use the upper portion. Separate toilets and drinking fountains were available to visitors, both located in the lower portion.

It is interesting to note that despite the effects of the Great Depression of the 1930s, Washington did not suffer as greatly as other parts of the country, because those working in the federal or city governments did not face unemployment, and those working in fields of endeavor supplying the government employees were relatively secure. So, most of the croquet watchers could probably have paid a reasonable fee to watch the players. In order to limit layoffs and effects thereof, some states would employ only one member of a family in a government job, but the city had no such restriction.

It might be interesting to note that Meridian Hill Park obtained its name from Thomas Jefferson when he was president. It was his idea that 16th Street starts at the front door of the White House and extends in a straight line northward to the Maryland state line would become the national meridian of the United States from which all measurements and times calculated. Even though Jefferson failed to accomplish his goal, the name “Meridian” stuck to the park.

ROLLER SKATING

For relaxation usually on Saturday or holidays, others and I would roller skate from our apartments in midtown to downtown along F Street, N.W., the major retail-shopping district in the city. On occasion, we would attend a movie at one of four theaters along F Street: the Capital, Palace, Metropolitan and Columbia. However, most Saturdays were my days for attending a movie at the Ambassador Theater at 18th and Columbia Road, N.W. The movies consisted of an adventure story or comedy, newsreel, a cartoon, coming attractions, and

the weekly episode of a ten-part serial film of extreme adventure. I these, the hero would be clinging by his finger tips to a cliff high above a ravine, or be about to drown in slime, or be doomed to suffer some equally horrendous disaster. Before leaving for the office each Saturday morning, my mother would give me 25¢ to see the matinee. However, if I had sassed my mother or had committed some other equally obnoxious misdeed, the quarter was not forthcoming. Every other Saturday she gave me 25¢ for a haircut.

Back to skating. Whenever we skated any distance, we carried a roller skate key on a string around our necks, as well as one or two extra skate wheels in our pockets. If a wheel gave out, the skating stopped, and we had to walk home carrying our heavy skates. They were made of iron excepting for the leather straps that held the skates to our ankles and heels. The old-fashioned skates of those days clamped in the front to the leather soles of our shoes and the straps kept our feet in place. You could hear the skates clearly two blocks away when in action, as we glided along the sidewalk, jumped off the curb, crossed the street and jumped up onto the next sidewalk. Whenever a wheel ceased functioning, we used our key to remove it and replace it with a new one. In order to slow down or stop, it was necessary to turn one skate at right angles to the direction of travel, thus reducing the speed or stopping. This made a particularly loud screeching noise and eventually wore out the wheels.

In addition to skating downtown, we enjoyed skating northward on 16th Street to Kennedy Street, N.W. where there was an abandoned reservoir that used to supply fresh water to that area but had been replaced. The two empty concrete abysses remained in place without any written warnings of danger. They were about 20 feet deep. Across the center that divided them was a concrete walkway about four feet wide and some of the teens would walk or run across it (a distance of about 30 feet) to the other side and back. I did not hear of any mishaps, but if one had it might have proven fatal. I often wondered why someone had not fallen into the ravine during a dark night. After World War II, the City constructed a baseball diamond to cover the filled ravines.

HENDERSON CASTLE

Across 16th Street from Meridian Hill Park stood a large red brick castle surrounded by a high matching red stone wall. It was called “Henderson’s Castle” because it was built and occupied by Missouri Senator John B. and Mrs. Mary Newton Foote Henderson.⁶ In anticipation of the glorification of the Meridian Hill area, Mrs. Henderson was personally responsible for construction of several the beautiful mansions built along 16th Street from Florida Avenue to Columbia Road, and foreign governments purchased them for use as their embassies (Spanish, Mexican, Italian, Polish, Lithuanian, and Cuban). The Mexican government owns the one directly across Sixteenth Street from our Scottish Rite Temple, and although the embassy later relocated, Mexico still owns the building. Furnished to resemble a palace or mansion, it is used it for official purposes. To show the influence of Mrs. Henderson, she worked diligently to have the White House moved to a site at the north end of Meridian Hill Park near Euclid Street facing south and overlooking the downtown part of the city. She claimed that the view was extraordinary and the air much healthier. I believe this was her only failure.

⁶ Senator Henderson was co-author of the Thirteenth Amendment.

Mrs. Henderson died in 1931, and in 1937, the mansion became a club. I can remember frequent invitations in the 1930s for dances held in the ballroom. Razed in 1949, and replaced by a number of townhouses, only the castle wall still stands.

FAMILY FUNCTIONS

My parents worked hard and long, Mondays to Saturdays in their business but relaxed on Saturday evenings and Sundays as a family. Both were in good health. Life was simpler in the 1930s for several reasons: lack of recreational funds due to the financial depression, shortage of types of recreation, the radio, movies, sports, visit to museums, and just plain walking. My parents never ventured forth evenings due primarily to my father's unusual hours of employment, so Saturday nights he slept through until about 8:00 a.m. Sunday mornings. The rest of the day was for family affairs.

After breakfast, we dressed in our Sunday best and walked the three city blocks to our church, Sunday school for me, at 18th and Columbia Road, N.W. where we remained for the 11:00 o'clock service until 12:00 noon when it ended. Then we walked back to the apartment for lunch prepared by my mother. Just before 2:00 o'clock p.m., we were walking into the Ambassador Theater for a first run movie that cost a nominal amount. Two hours later, we headed for the Garden Tea Shop on Columbia Road about two blocks west of the theater. The food was excellent and relatively inexpensive (about \$1.25 per diner), plus tip (no sales tax then). The dinner consisted of appetizer, soup, salad, entree, finger bowl, desert, rolls and beverage. Customers filled the restaurant all Sunday afternoon and evening. Sometimes we would eat at one of two other fine restaurants in the area: Colonial Inn at 18th and Columbia Road, and Avignon Freres, which was directly across the street from our church and rather expensive with excellent French cuisine

Occasionally we attended a companion theater, the Tivoli, on 14th Street and Park Road, about six blocks farther than the Ambassador, northeast of our apartment, where on occasion we walked if my parents preferred the Tivoli movie on a particular Sunday. Less than two blocks from that theater was another Garden Tea Shop where we dined after the show.

SPECIAL EVENTS

An unusual event occurred annually the week of Decoration Day (now Memorial Day) when solicitors for funds for the veterans of World War I were collecting on street corners and would hand a contributor an imitation red poppy that the men would place in their lapels. In the 1930s, nearly every man wore a jacket with lapel, shirt and tie daily in all weather. Then another event occurred on Mother's Day in the same month. It was the habit for a man to wear in his lapel a carnation in honor of his mother, a red one if his mother were living and a white if she were deceased. My father and I bought two red ones at the florist near the church because fortunately both of our mothers were living, my father's mother living in Connecticut and my mother standing next to me.

The first mentioned holiday above was so-named Decoration Day because it was the custom in every community in the country to decorate the cemetery burial site of each deceased veteran of World War I on that holiday. A slight deviation occurred in the District. All along 16th Street, N.W., from Arkansas Avenue northward, in the public portion of that street, on

both sides, bordering the sidewalks were small cement markers. Each one bore the name of a soldier killed in the war and who, when in service, was resident of the city. Early on each Decoration Day, a detail of soldiers would place a carnation on each marker.

Every two months or so, on Sunday, Jane and Julius Richards, our cousins, would occasionally invite the three of us to accompany them into rural Virginia to have dinner at a Southern-style inn. Julius was from the Deep South and enjoyed anything southern. Jane's daughter, Clare, who was two or three years older than I, would usually join us, and there was plenty of room for all of us in Julius's commodious sedan. None of us was large, excepting Julius, but he sat behind the steering wheel. I remember that on one Sunday we drove all the way to Natural Bridge, Virginia.

On occasion, on Saturday or Sunday evenings, my mother served a light dinner to which she invited the Richards and the Burkes, to our apartment, often preceded by a game of cards (usually whist or 500, then popular), and followed by a sing-along. My mother had a piano and would often buy sheet music at the store that bore the lyrics and music of popular tunes recently used in current movies and theatrical productions. She would play and we would sing: inexpensive entertainment. My mother was a fine pianist, having learned from a teacher, and while a student in Mount Ida, a finishing school in Newton, Massachusetts now a suburb of Boston. Her ability sharpened when, immediately following her schooling, she became the personal companion of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, 8 miles south of my mother's Cheshire home. The two of them would play duets on Mrs. Coolidge's pianos, so my mother sharpened her talent through her employer's help. Mrs. Coolidge was a noted pianist and a loving and generous person. She was the one who paid for the installation of the Coolidge Auditorium in the Library of Congress in Washington. She also financed a foundation that pays for the frequent musical presentations held in her auditorium, which I believe are still given today. Mrs. Coolidge lived in Washington annually in her apartment at 2400 16th Street, N.W., during the social season that ran from January 1 to April 30 each year.

Back in the 1930s, my parents had to devote most of their energy to their wholesale business, and that caused me to need help and supervision, particularly in the earlier years due to being alone. So, in order to accomplish that, my mother hired a maid who would arrive while my mother and I were having breakfast, my father having left for work around 12:30 a. m. six days a week. My mother would take the streetcar to her office duties after breakfast and I would walk to school. When I returned home from elementary school during lunchtime, the maid would have my lunch ready for me. My father would return home around 1:00 p.m., unless he stopped at his health club in the Southern Building in the city for exercise and, occasionally, a rub down. When he arrived at the apartment, he would take a nap or, in summer time, precede his nap by sun tanning in the back yard. The maid prepared dinner and greeted me when I arrived home from school. In later years, I would go back outdoors until dinnertime and the arrival of my mother from her office. We then enjoyed dinner, read or listened to the radio, and retired for the night. The maid cleaned up and left until the next morning. When not preparing meals, the maid did housework, and sent out the laundry for processing.

On Saturdays, both parents returned home from work shortly after lunch that the maid had given me. Then they both relaxed a bit and my father took his usual nap in the latter part of the afternoon. For supper my mother usually called the Sun Restaurant and ordered a Chinese supper, often Chow Mein. At the proper time, I walked to the restaurant, near Avignon Freres, and pick up the goodies. Having had the luxury of a maid during my early years, a friend recently asked when I had first made my bed. After giving considerable thought to the question, I answered that it was on February 12, 1943, my first night in Reserve Officers' Candidate School in Oklahoma at the age of 22. Between my mother, the maid, and my grandmother, I escaped that ordeal as a child and young man. In college, the janitor made my bed.

TAFT'S FUNERAL

An unusual event occurred in early March 1930, about two weeks after I had moved to Washington. William Howard Taft, the 27th President of the United States and the immediate past Chief Justice of the United States died a few after days after he had resigned as Chief Justice. On a cold, windy morning, Taft's funeral service was at All Souls' Unitarian Church on 16th Street, N.W. at the corner of Columbia Road. My father and I were standing in front of the Italian Embassy on 16th Street at the corner of Fuller Street, about one block from our apartment, watching the proceedings. When we got there, the service was in progress inside the church; and outside the church many spectators had arrived to watch, accompanied by many army soldiers, some on horseback, with an artillery caisson and many police officers.

After what seemed to be an eternity to a boy of nine, soldiers carried the flag-draped casket down the front steps of the church, placed it in a hearse. The cortege then moved south on 16th Street on route to Arlington National Cemetery for the burial. Taft was the first and only president interred in that national military cemetery until the assassination of President Kennedy.

It might be of interest to note that President Taft was the person most responsible for the construction of a separate building to house the Supreme Court of the United States and its library, justices' suites, courtroom, cafeteria and its many other conveniences. It sits across the street from the Capitol of the United States in which building the court had held its public sessions and private meetings. The justices theretofore did their research and writing in their individual homes. The court met in a room in the basement of the Capitol prior to 1935 when they moved to their own home.

MINOR REMEMBRANCES

1. While we lived in 1630 Fuller Street, my bedroom window was in the rear of the building (fifth floor) and during the warm weather was usually kept open. In late spring and early fall, prior to my departure to New England for the summer each year, excitement came through that window. It started in the late 1930s while I was in high school. The Cuban Embassy faced 16th Street but backed onto Mozart Place, the street that divided the embassy from my apartment building. Evenings, often weekends, the ambassador delighted in throwing parties for diplomats. Noises of revelry and music would carry from the embassy back yard into my window about the time it grew dark. The guests

- would enjoy the Rhumba music, food and drink, also the brightly colored lights strewn around the yard, in Chinese lanterns. I loved it although it often kept me awake for a short time. It was there that I decided that this might be the life style for me, a diplomat dancing and eating my way through life under the most enjoyable circumstances. Only this year, the Cuban Embassy came back into being in the same location.
2. Shortly after moving to Fuller Street from Massachusetts, 1931 or 1932, a new apartment building was erected on the southeast corner of Fuller Street and Mozart Place, then a half block from my apartment. We children would wander around the ground floor of the new building picking up souvenirs, the favorite being small, brightly colored, octagonal tiles used to cover the floors and/or walls of the new bathrooms.
 3. Most Sunday evenings, my cousin Clare would pick me up about 6:30 p.m., and we would walk to the All Souls' Unitarian Church at 16th Street and Harvard Street. The church had a sizeable social auditorium accessible from the 15th Street entrance where we watched a foreign film shown each Sunday evening with English sub-titles. Clare and I could follow the story by using the subtitles. If I had a problem with any of the story, Clare would straighten me out. The film lasted about an hour and a half, so we were home between 8:00 and 8:30. Clare was three years older than I was.
 4. My closest buddy at one point was Bill McKenzie who lived in 1650 Fuller Street with his father, while I still lived there. After Lunch on Saturdays, his father required that he attend church confession at his Catholic church located at 16th Street and Park Road. We would work our way up there and I would sit in the last pew (no service in progress) while he visited with the priest. Then he would serve his penances, repetition of prayers, until he had finished, then we would leave. His father, his mother having died or having left the family home was raising him, so he was most considerate of his father's wishes, and knew that his father worked hard, took good care of him, and was a lonely man.
 5. While in high school, I took German lessons, as stated above, so late in the evenings just prior to retirement for bed, I turned on the short-wave radio that I owned and listened to a foreign German station beamed from Germany to the United States, and perhaps elsewhere. I could pick up only a portion of what I heard, but it gave me a different perspective of the language that I was not getting (the spoken German). A couple of times I heard Hitler speaking, mostly shouting, at a rally. It was probably pure propaganda, but it made no impression on me as such.
 6. As a little boy in grammar school behind my apartment, we danced around the May pole on May Day, each holding a ribbon while skipping in circles and singing, "Here we go 'round the mulberry bush." One boy about my age sounded like a frog when he sang, so the rest of us would sing softly so that his voice would predominate. Then in my senior year in grammar school, I, like the other seniors, was allotted a small piece of dirt ground where we planted seeds given to us in late April and kept the ground weed less and moist until school closed around June 20. It was interesting to watch the seeds turn into vegetables or flowers and then be picked and used while others followed behind the earlier plants.

THE LATE 1930s

In late August of 1939, I left with steamer trunk for Princeton, New Jersey, where I matriculated at Princeton University for my freshman year. My parents moved to their new home a

month later, at 1208 Geranium Street, N.W., near what is now the old Walter Reed Hospital for the Army personnel. When I returned for Christmas holiday, they were ensconced in their new abode. Its location caused my father to drive an additional quarter hour to his business and my mother to extend her streetcar ride an additional half hour, but it was worth it. The house afforded much more space, had four toilets to accommodate guests and the maid along with the family. For about ten years, it was my legal residence while I sojourned in college, then in the Army, then in law school.

Eleanor lived with them once she and I were married in May 1943, and our daughter, Joan, spent her first years there until January 1949. The three of us then moved into our own home in Silver Spring, Maryland, for the next nine years.

While living with my parents, Joan spent her pre-school and kindergarten years in a private school in Washington, and rode in private van each school day. Then her first grade was in Forest Glen elementary school in Montgomery County, Maryland. In September 1959, we moved into our new home at 5013 Acacia Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland, where Joan lived while attending Walter Johnson High School, and was her legal residence while attending Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri.

Because of our long association with the District of Columbia (some of the time my association being a period of legal residency while in college and the army rather than physical residency) Eleanor and I were members of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia, celebrated its 150th anniversary in 2015. The organization meets monthly for lunch and an interesting talk about some of the history of the city. It is astonishing to see the large number of people who qualify for membership. In addition to residence in Washington, my office for the practice of law was there for over 35 years starting in 1948.

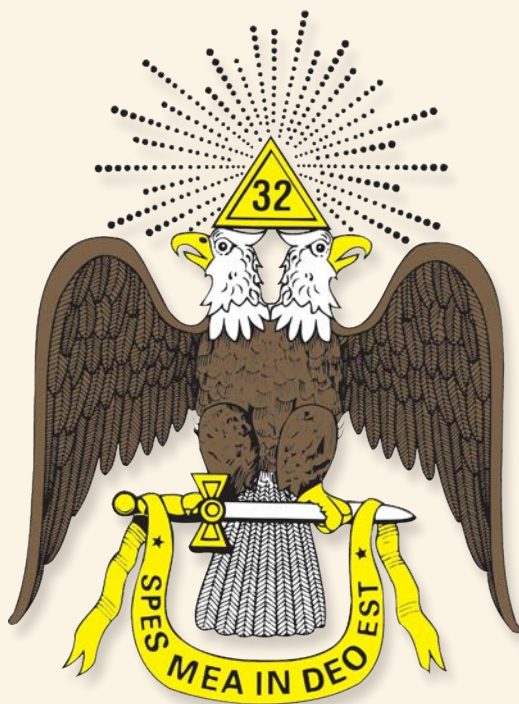
CONCLUSION

During the 1930s, many residents of Washington spoke with a distinct accent, slightly southern, but distinct from any other. Today, it has disappeared probably because of the influx of citizens from around the country, even the world. I cannot remember the sound, but I believe I would if I heard it again. My first law partner spoke with the accent: he was a third-generation Washingtonian.

The 1930s ended the post-Civil War era that started in the 1870s, and continued for seven decades when World War II encompassed us. The four war years (1942-1945), brought vast changes to our lives culturally, technologically, scientifically, educationally, sociologically, and racially.

After another seven decades following the war, we are no longer parochial, but national, even international, in our thinking and acting. Washington has become the center of our country, even of the world, an economic and political leader of mankind. Where does this Constitutionally-based city go from here?

ORIENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



Salve Frater – Welcome Brother

By **ILLUSTRIOUS LEONARD PRODEN, 33°**

SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL IN WASHINGTON, DC



Ill. Leonard Proden, 33°

It is always a source of great pleasure and joy for me to welcome you, our candidates, to membership in our Scottish Rite. You are beginning a new adventure of Masonic discovery and the experience may very well be of great significance in your life. I challenge you to make the most of this opportunity.

As part of your participation in the impressive Reunion process, you will view in elaborate detail in our Auditorium five Degrees (4°, 14°, 18°, 30° and 32°). They are presented by our own well-rehearsed Scottish Rite members as allegorical one-act plays staged with costume, scenery, music, a few special effects, and the full rigging of any production. The remaining Degrees are communicated to you in our upstairs Lodge Room via narration and various visual methods.

You will find that the Scottish Rite Degrees were thoughtfully crafted to examine different philosophies, ancient and comparative religions, the building of the Temple, history, chivalry, and systems of ethics. No doubt, many of these topics and concepts will be familiar to you. Through all of these, people have tried to answer certain universal questions. The Degrees of the Rite do not tell a Brother what he should think about these questions. Rather, they inform him about what great thinkers and civilizations of the past have thought, and they attempt to provide reference points and create a situation in which the candidate or Brother may gain insight and wisdom through self-examination.

The wealth of ideas and information encountered as you progress through the Degrees can become overwhelming. For this reason, I suggest you focus on the orations at the end of each Degree which highlight the important lessons that one should remember. It is our hope that you will then make the intellectual investment and develop a higher awareness /consciousness as each degree represents the personal journey of a man's life.

If you bring a receptive mind and a sensitive heart to these Degrees, you will be made a wiser and better man for the effort. It is my hope and prayer that your experience will be rich, profitable and profound. At the conclusion of our Spring Reunion you will depart as a Master of the Royal Secret and we, the Officers and members of the Valley of Washington, Orient of the District of Columbia, will be excited to welcome you at our Tuesday meetings as a 32° Scottish Rite Mason.





Most Worshipful Brother Roman Volsky, 33°

2017 Grand Master of Masons

Grand Lodge, F.A.A.M. of the District of Columbia

Roman Volsky was born in Odessa, Ukraine.

He graduated the Odessa Marine Engineering University with a degree in Mechanical Engineering. After a brief period of service with the Soviet Navy, he worked as a chief power supply engineer at a Black Sea seaport, and later established a private publishing company in his hometown, managing it until December of 1990, when he immigrated to the United States and became a US Citizen.

In 1995, he formed a full-service media and publishing firm, which serves the US government, private industries, and international clientele, providing printed and digital material in various languages. An accomplished linguist, holding the



highest certifications as an interpreter in the Russian language, Roman also provides linguistic services to Federal and State government agencies, courts, and the private sector.

Brother Volsky became a Freemason in 1997, when he was initiated, passed and raised in Benjamin B. French Lodge No. 15 in Washington, DC, where he served as Master in 2004. He remains an active member of his mother Lodge and is involved in its many programs. Worshipful Brother Volsky is also an active member of The Colonial Lodge No. 1821, which awarded him their Fidelity Medal in 2014.

Most Worshipful Brother Volsky began his Grand Lodge service with appointments as Grand Sword Bearer in 2008, and Grand Marshal in 2009, following which, he was elected to the officer line as Junior Grand Steward in 2010. In 2012, he received the Valentine Reintzel Medal for Meritorious Service from the Grand Lodge.

Illustrious Brother Volsky is also active in the Scottish Rite's Valley of Washington, Orient of the District of Columbia, having served as the Venerable Master of its Albert Pike Consistory in 2007. And that same year, he was coroneted as a 33° Inspector General Honorary of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite – Southern Jurisdiction.

Most Worshipful Brother Volsky and his wife Tatyana are the proud parents of two daughters.



Illustrious Sir Michael Gordon, 32° 2017 Potentate of Almas Shriners

Illustrious Sir Michael A. Gordon currently serves as the Deputy Corporate Information Security Officer (CISO) and Director of Intelligence & Operations within Lockheed Martin's Corporate Information Security organization. In this capacity Mike is responsible for the overall Computer Network Defense of the Lockheed Martin computing infrastructure. He has nearly twenty years of experience in the information security field supporting the Defense Industrial Base, and has also been a security consultant for the Public, Health and Financial sectors. Brother Gordon has been engaging in ongoing activities with governments around the world to facilitate multilateral, cross-sector cyber security information sharing.

Brother Gordon was a founder of the Defense Security Information Exchange (DSIE) and has served as the organizations Vice Chairman of the



Board since its inception. In this role he has taken a strategic oversight role of the organization's strategy and operations. Under Mike's leadership the DSIE was formally incorporated as the Defense Industrial Base Information Sharing and Analysis Organization (DIB-ISAO). He also sits on the Corporate Advisory Board for Cybereason Corporation.

Brother Gordon holds an undergraduate degree in Engineering Physics and Masters in Technical Management from Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University. He also holds a Masters of Business Administration (MBA) and a Masters of Information Assurance degree from the University of Dallas.

Brother Gordon became a Freemason in 2004, when he was initiated, passed and raised in Panther City Lodge No. 1183 in Fort Worth, TX. Upon moving to Maryland in 2009 he associated with Pentalpha Lodge No. 194 in Germantown, MD. Brother Gordon is also active in the Scottish Rite's Valley of Washington, Orient of the District of Columbia, where he joined in 2014.

Illustrious Sir Gordon joined Almas Shriners in 2010. He has held numerous appointed positions and was elected into the progressive Divan where he is currently serving as the Temple's Potentate. He is very active in several of the Shrine's clubs and appendant bodies where he holds a variety of positions. Ill. Sir Gordon also serves as a member of the Imperial Public Relations Committee for Shriners International and also supports the Imperial International Development Committee where he is very active in the development of Shriners outside of the United States.

Illustrious Sir Gordon and his Lady Vanessa are the proud parents of their son Izaak.

Stay informed with calendar updates at dcsr.org and the
SCOTTISH RITE PROGRESS

Scottish Rite Office Hours

8:00 AM - 5:30 PM Monday, Wednesday, Thursday
8:00 AM - 7:30 PM Tuesday
Closed Friday

SGIG's Office (1st floor, southeast quadrant)
General Secretary's Office (1st Floor, northeast quadrant)

Monthly Meetings of Four Bodies

(except during Summer and Winter recesses)

7:30-8:30 PM, 2nd Floor Lodge Room
1st Tuesday ~ Mithras Lodge of Perfection
2nd Tuesday ~ Evangelist Chapter of Rose Croix
3rd Tuesday ~ Robert de Bruce Council of Kadosh
4th Tuesday ~ Albert Pike Consistory

Recesses

Summer Recess: July – August 2017
(Meetings Resume – September 5, 2017)

Winter Recess: December 13, 2017 – January 15, 2018
(Meetings Resume – Tuesday, January 16, 2018)

College of History – Master Craftsman Program

Every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 6:40 PM in the Library, 2nd Floor
Open to all members

College of Philosophy – Teaching of Degrees

Every 3rd Tuesday, 6:45 PM in the Library, 2nd Floor
Open to all members

Refreshments

Meals will be served before all four monthly meetings.
Dinner ~ 6:00 PM, Lower Level Refectory

The Correct Position During Scottish Rite Prayer



Predicated upon its basic foundation of belief in a personal God, the Scottish Rite gives primary importance in its Degrees and at its meetings to prayer.

While there is an established position and sign to be used by all Scottish Rite Masons during prayer, this position and sign are sometimes not uniformly practiced.

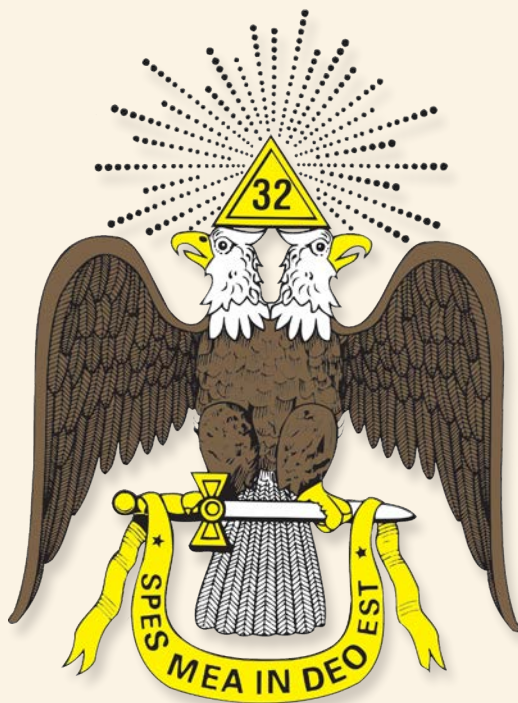
All Scottish Rite Masons (except when engaged in ritual at the altar) stand during prayer, with caps remaining on the head as part of a uniform. This much is known and done.

What is also required is giving the accompanying “Sign of the Good Shepherd.” This is done by folding the arms, the left over the right, with the outstretched fingers touching the shoulders. The position is comfortable and easily remembered if it is realized that the sign represents the Good Shepherd carrying a lamb around his neck and holding its feet by crossed hands.

During prayer, in this position the head is slightly bowed.

The practice of this prayer position and sign, will add much to the meaningfulness of our devotion.

VALLEY OF WASHINGTON





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George E. Perez, 32°
Assistant Almoner
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george-perez@outlook.com

The Alms or Mason's Box originated in the lodges of Scotland during the 17th century. The Almoner is an officer of the Scottish Rite bodies who is elected by the brethren. His duties are to disburse the monies of the fund by assisting those found worthy, Masons and non-Masons alike. Brotherly love is not measured by the size or source of the gift. It is hoped that each gift will bring an individual or family a renewal of faith and strength by knowing that someone cares. Maintaining the Almoner's Fund is a duty of each member of the Rite. A Brother who is unable to attend meetings should not withhold his gifts. Many brethren "remember the Almoner" when paying their yearly dues; however, contributions are needed and welcomed anytime.



Ill. Grant R. Berning, 33°
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Ill. Jeffrey Y. Schilling, 33°
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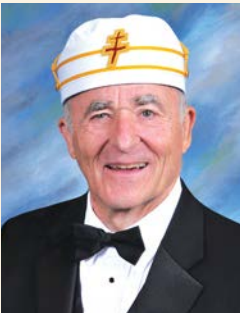
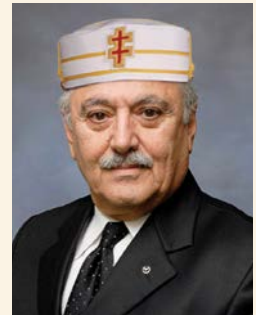


Ill. Fred W. Evans, 33°
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Ill. Mansour Hatefi, 33°
Trustee of the Council

703-709-7171 (H)



Ill. Donald C. Titus, 33°
Trustee of the Consistory

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Scottish Rite Foundation of the District of Columbia, Inc.

The DC Scottish Rite Foundation is an IRS-determined Section 501(c)(3) corporation, and the funding source for the charitable undertakings of the Valley of Washington. These activities include our annual scholarships, grants, and community service awards, as well as our ongoing financial support for the operation of the Scottish Rite Center for Childhood Language Disorders (SRCCLD).

Your donations to the Foundation may be fully tax-deductible under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; however, you are encouraged to check with your tax consultant to determine if the deductibility of your donation thereto is applicable to your particular tax liability situation.

Please note that the recently established Charles and Eleanor Iverson Scottish Rite Scholarship Fund, as well as contributions to the Almoners' Fund (as of November 1, 2015) have been included under the tax-deductible auspices of the Foundation. There are a number of ways that you may make your donation:

- Directly, by cash, check, or credit card; or online via our website: dcsr.org
- With your annual dues statement (check the box and enter the amount)

Inclusion of the Foundation as a beneficiary in your estate planning is also encouraged and appreciated!

Foundation Trustees



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OFFICERS



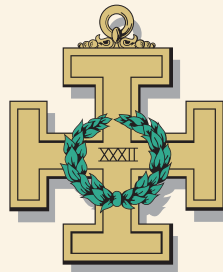
MITHRAS LODGE
OF PERFECTION



EVANGELIST CHAPTER
OF ROSE CROIX



ROBERT DE BRUCE
COUNCIL OF KADOSH



ALBERT PIKE
CONSISTORY



Morgan P. Corr, 32° KCCH
Venerable Master

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 morgan.corr@gmail.com

LIVING PAST VENERABLE MASTERS

Ill. Donald L. Malloreoy, 33°	1972
Ill. Robert F. Drechsler, 33° G.:C.	1977
Ill. Charles S. Iversen, 33°	1985
Ill. Theodore V. Villapando, 33°	1989
Ill. Harry B. Newman III, 33°	1993
Ill. Gordon O. Moe, 33°	1995
Ill. George R. Adams, 33°, G.:C.	1998
Ill. Jules S. Tepper, 33°	1999
Ill. Jerold J. Samet, 33°	2000
Ill. Harold Grainger, 33°	2002
Ill. Donald M. Holliday, Sr., 33°	2003
Ill. Kwame M. Acquah, 33°	2005
Ill. Dalton A. West, 33°	2006
Ill. William T. Rule II, 33°	2007
Ill. Teko A. Foly, 33°	2008
Alexander A. Olbrich, 32° KCCH	2009
Ill. Gilbert Stepanian, 33°	2010
Ill. Peter D. Galitzin, 33°	2011
Ill. Marshall N Willner, 33°	2012
Ill. James T. Feezell, 33°	2013
David M. Huertas, 32° KCCH	2014
Marlon K. Curtis, 32° KCCH	2015
Douglas N. Cohen, 32° KCCH	2016

(4° to 14°)

Morgan P. Corr, 32° KCCH, was born and raised in the “Emerald City”, the “City of Champions”: Pittsburgh, PA. Though he has proudly called Washington, DC home for the last 13 years, once a Steelers fan, always a Steelers fan.

He was Raised in Federal Lodge No. 1 in 2009, where he served as Master in 2016. A Charter Member of The Colonial Lodge No. 1821, he served as Master there in 2013, followed by several years as Secretary. In 2015 he led the DC Masters & Wardens Association as its President, overseeing a reorganization of the group and the reconstitution of its lodge awards program. He has served in various offices and committees of the Grand Lodge, now serving in the elected Grand Lodge line as Junior Grand Steward.

Morgan both lives and works here in the city of Washington, and is a resident of the Columbia Heights neighborhood. In 2013, in response to a petition of his neighbors, Morgan was appointed by the Mayor to a seat on the Columbia Heights Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC). The Commission is the most local level of government in the District, and is responsible for addressing neighborhood concerns and recommending policy on a range of matters related to public funding, transportation, energy, business, and more.

Professionally, he runs Membership Services for a national association focused on disability policy advocacy. He previously worked for the Supreme Council of the Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, as the Manager of Social Media.

Morgan is a proud alumnus of The George Washington University, having graduated with a degree in Political Science. He now serves as the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the GW Alumni Association. While at GW he was initiated into the historic Epsilon Chapter of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. He is currently in his second term as President of the Epsilon Housing Trust, which is a non-profit organization run by alumni for the benefit of the active students who are members of the Chapter.

Morgan has been a member of the Valley of Washington since 2010, and was invested as a Knight Commander Court of Honor in 2015. He is particularly proud of the very active nature of this Valley, its diversity, and that it is a central “home” for brothers from every lodge in this jurisdiction and many sister lodges in Maryland and Virginia.

Senior Warden	Kenneth D. Fuller, 32° KCCH
Junior Warden	George Perez, 32°
Orator	Jean-Paul Dongmo, 32°
Master of Ceremonies	Joshua A. Poole, 32°
Expert	Darren N. Moore, 32°
Assistant Expert	Jacob M. Bressman, 32°
Captain of the Host	David J. Filer, 32°
Trustee	Ill. Jeffrey Y. Schilling, 33°

(15° to 18°)

Illustrious Fred W. Evans, 33° was born in Ebensburg, PA on March 21, 1938. He attended the University of Pittsburgh School of Pharmacy where he graduated in 1960. After graduation, he entered the United States Navy, and served until his retirement as a Lieutenant Commander in 1981.

Ill. Evans first became a member of the Masonic Fraternity when he joined Summit Lodge No. 312 in Ebensburg, PA, where he was Raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason in 1969. While serving in the Military, he also became involved in the work of Cherry Blossom Lodge No. 14 and Aomori Lodge No. 14 in Japan. He was unable to become a member of these Lodges because of restrictions on dual membership by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. When he later settled in Maryland, he became an Affiliate Member of Potomac Lodge No. 5, and Joppa Lodge No. 35 both in Washington, DC. He moved through the chairs of Joppa Lodge No. 35 beginning in 2009, and was elected and installed as Worshipful Master in 2012. He was appointed to the office of Assistant Grand Chaplain for the Grand Lodge of Washington in 2013, and served in that capacity until 2015.

Ill. Evans became a member of the Scottish Rite in 1969 in the Valley of Altoona, Pa, and affiliated with the Valley of Washington in 2007. He was appointed as the Assistant Chairman of the Education Committee in 2009, and elected to the officer line in the Chapter of Rose Croix. Ill. Evans received the rank and decoration of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor in 2011, and was coroneted as an Inspector General Honorary, 33° in 2015. He became a member of the Royal Order of Scotland in 2009. He also became a member of the Grotto in 2015.

Ill. Evans became a Shriner in 1969 in Jaffa Temple in Altoona, PA, and became a member of Almas Temple in 2007. At Almas he became a member of the Almas Yacht Club in 2007 where he progressed through the line of Bridge Officers and was elected Commodore in 2010. He also served as Secretary of the Yacht Club from 2012 to 2016. In 2010 he joined the Northwest Shrine Club and was elected President in 2011. In 2008 he was invited to become a member of the Order of Quetzalcoatl where he progressed through the line of officers and was elected Camaxali in 2013.

He was elected as an officer of Almas' Uniformed Units in 2009 and elected as President in 2011. In 2011 he was invited to become a member of the Screwballs and was elected as President in 2015. In 2009 he was appointed to serve as an officer of the Divan, and progressed through several offices when in 2012 he was appointed as First Ceremonial Master. In 2013 he was elected to serve as the Oriental Guide. After progressing through the Elected Divan line, he was elected Potentate of Almas Temple in 2016.

Ill. Evans has been supported in all his associations with the Masonic world by his faithful and most ardent supporter, his wife Imelda. They have two grown kids, David and Susan. Ill. Evans is thankful for all the opportunities that he has been given, and the experiences that he has encountered in his 47 years as a Mason, as a Noble of the Shrine, and as a member of the Scottish Rite.



Ill. Fred W. Evans, 33°
Wise Master
 301-502-5062 (C)
fwevans@verizon.net

LIVING PAST WISE MASTERS

Ill. Charles S. Iversen, 33°	1979
Ill. Robert F. Drechsler, 33° G.C.	1985
Ill. Bilal M. Raschid, 33°	1996
Paul T. Sumler, 32° KCCH	2001
Ill. Grant R. Berning, 33°	2002
Ill. Akram R. Elias, 33°	2003
Ill. Franklin A. Gayoso, 33°	2004
Ill. William G.L. Turner, 33°	2005
Ill. Gordon Lee Ferguson, 33°	2006
Ill. Paul D. Gleason, 33°	2007
Ill. Geoffrey C. Morell, 33°	2008
Ill. Messanvi R. Adjogah, 33°	2011
Ill. Luke Young, 33°	2012
Marcel J. Desroches, Jr., 32° KCCH	2013
Kevin S. Fries, 32° KCCH	2014
Alexander Basillia, 32° KCCH	2015
Mark H. Polansky, Sr., 32° KCCH	2016

Senior Warden	Peter W. Brusoe, 32° KCCH
Junior Warden	Walter Benesch, 32° KCCH
Orator	Ill. Alwyn B. Taylor, 33°
Master of Ceremonies	Andre Vainqueur, 32°
Expert	Christopher A. Tessone, 32°
Standard Bearer	Luis G. Cisneros, 32° KCCH
Guardian of the Temple	Shannon L. Scott, 32°
Trustee	Ill. Fred W. Evans, 33°



Uzo E. Chukwu, 32° KCCH
Commander

540-659-9111 (C)
chukwuue@ressosinc.com

LIVING PAST COMMANDERS

Ill. Frank G. Holtman, 33°	1982
Ill. William C. Miskovic, 33°	1984
Ill. Donald L. Malloreoy, 33°	1990
Ill. Urban T. Peters, 33°	1992
Michael E. Greene, 32° KCCH	1994
Ill. Lawrence J. Chisholm, 33°	1997
Ill. Ralph F. Connolly, 33°	1998
Ill. Kerry P. Collins, 33°	1999
Ill. David W. Finn, 33°	2002
H. Austin Esfandiary, 32° KCCH	2003
Ill. Albert McNair Smith, 33°	2004
Ill. Royce A. Watson, 33°	2006
Ill. Walter F. Simon, 33°	2008
Ill. Armen Simonian, 33°	2009
Ill. Joel R. Kahn, 33°	2010
Ill. Burton S. Levy, 33°	2011
Ill. Solomon S. Jackson, 33°	2012
Ill. Carroll J. Collins, 33°	2013
Ill. Marcus A. Trelaine, 33°	2014
Eloi P. Kpamegan, 32° KCCH	2015
Ill. Bernard J. Michels, 33°	2016

(19° to 30°)

Brother Chukwu was Raised as a Master Mason on July 31, 1999 at A.F. & A.M., Shiroro Lodge No. 1763, in Minna, Nigeria, under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In 2006, he affiliated with East Gate Lodge No. 34, F. A. A.M., Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, and served as East Gate's Worshipful Master in the year of 2009. He was exalted during a Multi-Jurisdictional Conference in Delaware in 2009, as a member of Mt. Pleasant Chapter No. 13, was installed and served as the Excellent High Priest from February 25, 2015. He received the degrees of Cryptic Masonry in 2010, was installed and served as the Illustrious Master from February 23, 2015. He was knighted a Knight Templar in Washington Commandery No. 1 on November 2, 2009, and served as the Eminent Commander for the year 2014.

He received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, on May 19, 2007 and was invested as a KCCH on September 12, 2015. He is active in numerous other Masonic organizations, and is proud to have also served as a presiding officer in many other initiatic organizations.

An engineer by vocation, Brother Chukwu is an Honored Life Member of Strathmore's Who's Who for Outstanding Professional/Career Achievements; Past President, National Capital Section, American Society for Engineering Management, a Past President, Central Virginia Chapter, International Council on Systems Engineers, and served as the Chairman, Tutorial Committee for the thirteenth International Symposium on Systems Engineering held in Washington, DC in 2003. He is a 1993 recipient of the US Army's Commendation Medal and received the Department of Defense's Civilian Long Service Award in 2009.

Brother Chukwu's numerous research interests include conversion of municipal trash into electricity, endocrine inhibitors, solar energy and its multiple applications in human daily human life and finally, arcane sciences.

He loves soccer, writing poetry, painting with oil on canvas, listening to all genres of music, especially classical and jazz music. He and his family are active members of the Anglican Church, where he has served in many voluntary positions, ranging from the choir to being the Director of the School of Disciples.

1st Lt. Commander	Robb C. Mitchell, 32° KCCH
2nd Lt. Commander	Victor E. Sack, 32° KCCH
Chancellor	W. Jack Campbell, Jr., 32°
Orator	Charles A. Phillips, 32° KCCH
Master of Ceremonies	Nicholas A. Robischon, 32°
Turcopolier	John P. Bowler, 32°
Lieutenant of the Guard	Sergio E. Aleman-Soto, 32°
Trustee	Ill. Mansour Hatefi, 33°

(31° to 32°)

Brother Brad Andrukitis is a lifetime resident of the Maryland suburbs of Washington, D.C. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland at College Park with a degree in Economics. After a few years in banking, Brother Brad had the opportunity to become the accountant for the printer of the U.S. House of Representatives, which eventually became Andrukitis Printing where he is currently the Vice-President.

Brother Andrukitis is a Member of Centennial Lodge No. 174 in Upper Marlboro, MD where he was raised by the Grand Lodge of Maryland on June 2, 1999. He served as Master there in 2004 and is currently the Treasurer for the Lodge Holding Corporation. In 2005, he was appointed to the Grand Line of the Grand Lodge of Maryland since which time he has had the opportunity to serve as a Grand Lodge Officer, an Assistant Deputy Grand Lecturer, a Grand Inspector, and a Vice-President of the Board of Grand Inspectors.

Terrapin Lodge No. 241, which received its Charter from the Grand Lodge of Maryland in May of 2016, is the first academic lodge in the state of Maryland. Brother Andrukitis was appointed as the Charter Worshipful Master of Terrapin and still serves in that capacity.

As a York Rite Mason, Brother Brad is a Member of Mt. Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 25, Harmony Council No. 20 R&SM, and Palestine Commandery No. 7 of Knights Templar where he served as Eminent Commander from 2014-2016. Other affiliations include the Southern Maryland Past Masters Association and the Chesapeake Bay Council Allied Masonic Degrees where he currently serves as a line officer in each. He also belongs to the Grand Council of Knight Masons.

Brother Brad received his Scottish Rite Degrees in DC at the Spring 2010 Reunion. He had the honor of being invested as a Knight Commander of the Court of Honour in 2013. He currently serves the Valley as a cast member of the 30th Degree, a member of the Strategic Planning Committee, Chairman of the DCSR Red Cap Mentoring Program, and the Director of the Valley Membership Achievement Project (VMAP).

Brother Andrukitis and his wife Christine reside in Gaithersburg, MD and have two grown sons.



Bradley D. Andrukitis, 32° KCCH
Venerable Master of Kadosh

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kitis007@aol.com

LIVING PAST VENERABLE MASTER OF KADOSH

- Ill. Arnold L. Flottman, Jr., 33° 1995
- Ill. Leonard Proden, 33° 1997
- Ill. Craig R. Lasher, 33° 1998
- Ill. Roy E. Revis, 33° 2000
- Ill. Sheldon Arpad, 33° 2001
- Ill. Kenneth J. Collins, 33° 2002
- Ill. John R. Garrison, 33° 2003
- Ill. Charles H. Potter II, 33° 2004
- Ill. Paul M. Bessel, 33° 2005
- Ill. Roy P. Beyer, 33° 2006
- Ill. Roman Volsky, 33° 2007
- Richard J. Bautista, 32° KCCH 2008
- Ill. Philip J. Palmer, Sr., 33° 2009
- Ill. George S. Nicol, 33° 2010
- David B. Akopian, 32° KCCH 2011
- Patrick N. C. Nnaji, 32° KCCH 2012
- Ill. Walter R. Hoenes, 33° 2013
- Bruce D. French, 32° KCCH 2014
- Philip J. Palmer, Jr., 32° KCCH 2015
- Basil N. Mossaidis, Jr., 32° KCCH 2016

- Prior Maurice A. Scott, 32° KCCH
- Preceptor Richard L. Mendez, 32° KCCH
- Chancellor Dmitriy O. Minin, 32°
- Minister of State Edward J.M. Challita, 32° KCCH
- Prelate Reef S.G. Farah, 32°
- Master of Ceremonies Carpenter Y. Arpa IV, 32°
- Captain of the Guard Richard F. Drosin, 32°
- Trustee Ill. Donald C. Titus, 33°
- Trustee-at-Large Ill. Grant R. Berning, 33°

The following brothers are general officers serving all the Scottish Rite Bodies in the Valley of Washington, Orient of the District of Columbia.

General Secretary

Ill. Carroll J. Collins, 33°
202-669-5015 (C)
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Treasurer

Ill. Messanvi R. Adjogah, 33°
202-489-6202 (C)
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Assistant Treasurer

Luis G. Cisneros, 32° KCCH
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Almoner

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Assistant Almoner

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Director of Work

Ill. William T. Rule II, 33°
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703-476-5536 (H)
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Deputy Director of Work

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Chaplains

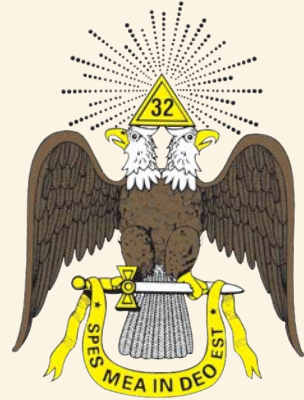
Ill. Bilal M. Raschid, 33°
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Ill. Jeffrey G. Bodie, 33°
240-477-0058 (C)
senecajgb@comcast.net

Rabbi Kenneth L. Cohen, 32°
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Carpenter Y. Arpa, 32°
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Ill. Carlos A. Landazuri, 33°
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Tilers

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David L. Andrukis, 32° KCCH
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Ebenezer O. Macauley, 32°
301-577-1203 (H)

AMSRB NATO Club

Personal Representative – Germany

Ill. Ronald R. Peterson, 33°
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Personal Representative – Italy

Ill. Ronald Reynolds, 33°
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Ill. Charles S. Iversen, 33°
*Sovereign Grand Inspector
General Emeritus*
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G.:C.:
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Ill. Paul Friedlander, 33°
Stage Director Emeritus
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Ill. Paul D. Gleason, 33°
Treasurer Emeritus
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301-466-3468 (C)
paul.gleason72@verizon.net

Ill. John E. Maloney, 33°
*Stage Associate Director
Emeritus*
843-839-0663 (H)
571-437-9146 (H)

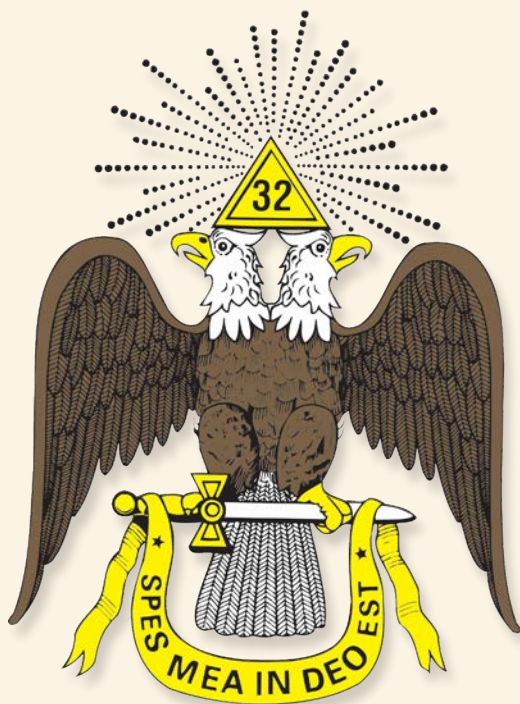
Ill. Robert E. Murphy, 33°
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352-455-0962 (C)
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Ill. Urban T. Peters, 33°
Visitation Chairman Emeritus
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606-694-7383 (C)
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Ill. William G. L. Turner, 33°
*Americanism Director
Emeritus*
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Ill. Bilal M. Raschid, 33°
Chaplain Emeritus
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VALLEY OF WASHINGTON COMMITTEES



Membership Committee

Maximizing the quality of every member's experience as a Scottish Rite Mason is the goal and every member of the Valley of Washington has a responsibility and should play a role in furthering that effort: therefore ALL OF US are members of the Membership Committee.

Developing the Valley's membership requires focus on both recruitment and retention. New members bring important benefits to the Scottish Rite, including diversity, fresh ideas, and new energy. Existing members are crucial to sustaining our membership and continuing the worthy traditions and good works of our Valley.



Ill. Walter R. Hoenes, 33°
Director of Membership Services
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202-412-0404 (C)
membership@dcsr.org



David J. Filer, 32°
Membership Chairman
202-510-4128 (C)
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MEMBERS

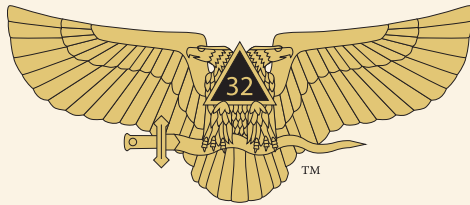
- Marlon K. Curtis, 32° KCCH
- Jean-Paul Dongmo, 32°
- Richard F. Drosin, 32°
- Maurice E. Feghali, 32° (Lebanon)
- John C. Harris, 32° (NATO Club)
- Larry Villegas-Perez, 32°
- Nicholas A. Robischon, 32°

VMAP

The **Valley Membership Achievement Project**, called “VMAP” for short, tracks progress and completion in ten specific areas of operation to help individual Scottish Rite Valleys excel in providing the very best experience for its members. These areas cover the full spectrum of activities at the Valley and include member and candidate education, reunion quality, degree proficiency, recruitment, retention, officer duties and accountability. VMAP provides Valleys with lists of implementable activities with the goal of increasing the engagement, involvement, and enjoyment of their members. We are pleased to have **Bradley D. “Brad” Andrukitis, 32° KCCH**, leading our VMAP team and guiding our Valley's efforts to maximize the potential of this exciting program.



Bradley D. Andrukitis, 32° KCCH
Director of VMAP
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kitis007@aol.com



MEMBERS

- Walter P. Benesch, 32° KCCH
- Scott E. Brown, 32° KCCH
- Ill. Carroll Collins, 33°
- Richard F. Drosin, 32°
- Ill. Walter R. Hoenes, 33°
- Justin D. Rattey, 32°
- Christopher A. Tessone, 32°

The Americanism Committee serves to educate and excite the patriotism that exists in all of us. Honoring our historic past, our flag, and our country by taking pride in America is our paramount objective. For the youth of America and our community, we work diligently to cultivate the ethic of learning, civic duty, leadership, and patriotism. Each year, we recognize the youth of our high schools and universities with awards to encourage their continued success and stimulate others to achieve to their fullest capacity.



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Chairman
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Mark Polansky, 32° KCCH
Assistant Chairman
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MEMBERS

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Douglas N. Cohen, 32° KCCH
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Dimitry Minin, 32°
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Education



Ill. Fred W. Evans, 33°
Co-Chairman
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301-502-5062 (C)
fwevans@verizon.net



A. Michael Goddard, 32°
Co-Chairman
443-404-8599 (C)
amichael.goddard@gmail.com

Scholarships Available

Scholarships are for area residents who study at the undergraduate or graduate school level in any location. The grant of any scholarship funds is dependent upon many conditions, among which are the following: availability of funds, number of applicants, financial need of applicant, scholastic standing and ability of applicant, purpose and use of funds requested, comparison of criteria when related to other applicants and other considerations. The deadline for applications is June 30 of each year. A total of approximately \$55,000 is awarded annually to deserving students.

MEMBERS

Richard J. Bautista, 32° KCCH
Joseph V. Boykin, III, 32°
Ill. Carroll J. Collins, 33°
Ill. Walter R. Hoenes, 33°
Matthew Matyjek, 32°
Timothy M. Miller, 32°
Christopher A. Tessone, 32°
Ill. Jesse Villarreal, 33°
Benjamin Whelan-Morin, 32°



Ill. Marshall N. Willner, 33°
Co-Chairman

202-364-7364 (H)
202-364-0123 (O)
strategic@dcsr.org

Ill. Luke Young, 33°
Co-Chairman

Strategic Planning is the process of defining what an organization is, what it does, and why it does it, with a focus on the future. It allows an organization to map out where it is headed, develop short and long range performance targets, and the actions that need to be taken to achieve those outcomes. When completed, a strategic plan consists of a strategic vision and mission, performance objectives, and a comprehensive strategy for achieving those objectives. In other words the planning process looks at where we are now, where we want to be, and how we will get there.

MEMBERS

- Bradley D. Andrukitis, 32° KCCH
- Perry J. Blatstein, 32°
- Frederick M. Cheeseborough III, 32°
- Ill. Carroll J. Collins, 33°
- Morgan Corr, 32° KCCH
- Chetin Durak, 32°
- Ill. Walter R. Hoenes, 33°
- Justin D. Rattey, 32°
- Christopher A. Tessone, 32°
- Larry Villegas-Perez, 32°

Refectory Committee



Michael J. Erickson, 32°
Chairman

571-216-3245 (C)
me98@yahoo.com

Music Committee



Ill. Mark A. Wright, 33°
Chairman

202-787-9058 (C)
markwrightdc@gmail.com



Timothy K. Houston, 32°
Chairman
703-867-8127 (C)
tkinghouston@earthlink.net



Ill. John R. Garrison, 33°
Assistant Chairman
301-864-4981 (H)
johngarrison08@yahoo.com

It is the inherent duty of all members of our Scottish Rite to assist the visitation committee by reporting to its members any Brothers who are in need of caring attention and prayers. Taking the opportunity to call, write or visit Brothers in need is an important part of our outreach.

ASSISTANTS

Elio E. Grandi, 32° KCCH
703-644-5245 (H)
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703-801-4398 (C)
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Weldon "Jack" Campbell, 32°
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Patrick A. Hyde, 32°
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hyde6226@aol.com

Development Committee



Dhaval S. Shah, 32°
Chairman
202-256-6308 (C)
dhaval.and.shah@gmail.com

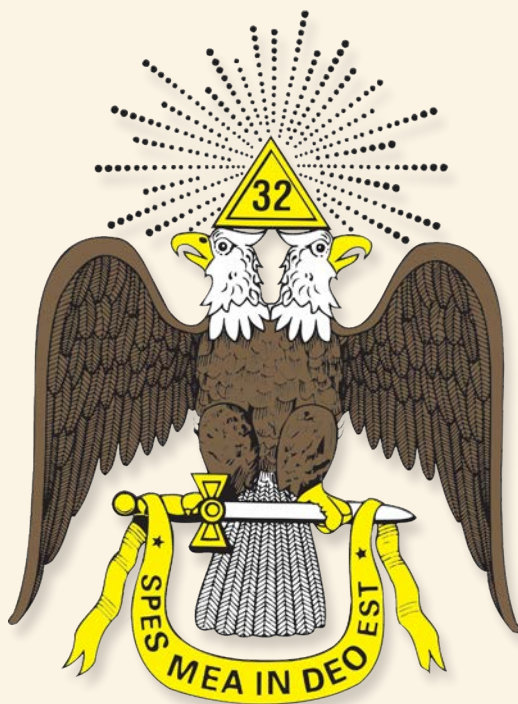
This Committee is tasked with exploring both ways to enhance our existing fundraising efforts, and suggesting additional methods to secure funds in support of the charitable endeavors of the Valley.

MEMBERS

Ill. Grand R. Berning, 33
grant@gberning.com

Ill. Robert H. Starr, 33°
rhstarr0028@verizon.net

VALLEY OF WASHINGTON CLUBS



The College of Philosophy aims to give all interested Brethren, but particularly new members, a deeper understanding of the degrees. Topics covered at monthly meetings include: the history and legend of the degree (4th – 32nd), regalia, ceremony and philosophical teachings.



Ill. Pierre G. Gaujard, 33°
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Walter P. Benesch, 32° KCCH
Dean, College of History
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Ill. Messanvi Adjogah, 33°
Chairman, Mentoring Program
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Silver Spring, MD 20906
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KCCH Club

The KCCH Club is a service organization comprised of DCSR members who have achieved the rank and decoration of 32° Knight Commander of the Court of Honor (KCCH). They serve the Valley by providing educational opportunities and resources for the Brethren and leading our annual Feast of Tishri celebration. One of our primary roles is providing mentoring to new Scottish Rite Brethren who have become members in recent Reunions. KCCH members provide short educational talks, known as the KCCH Minute, at the weekly meetings of the DCSR Bodies. They perform the Investiture Ceremony of the KCCH for newly elected members.



Marlon Curtis, 32° KCCH
Chairman
202-702-5634 (C)
bromarloncurtis@aol.com

MEMBERS

- Peter Brusoe, 32° KCCH
- H. Austin Esfandiary, 32° KCCH
- Bruce D. French, 32° KCCH
- Paul M. Hays, 32° KCCH
- Nicholas J. McIntosh, Sr., 32° KCCH
- Sylvanus J. Newstead, 32° KCCH
- Leslie O. Rogers-Wright, 32° KCCH

The Knights of St. Andrew (KSA) is an internal service and support organization especially developed for newly illuminated 32° members creating many diverse opportunities to become a leader and an active participant while learning the inner-workings of the Valley of Washington.



Knights provide many different services to the Valley including the Color Guard as well as assisting with the Valley's educational, ritualistic, social, fundraising, and traditional programs.

While enhancing a Mason's moral character and positive work-ethic, the KSA continues to promote the Scottish Rite within Freemasonry. The Knights welcome new Squires throughout the year and are encouraged to contact the Chieftain or any member with a KSA Tartan for more information.



Michael Goddard, 32°
Chieftain

443-404-8599 (C)
amichael.goddard@gmail.com

Prior	Dmitriy Minin, 32°
Marshal	Larry A. Villegas-Perez, 32°
Standard Bearer	Andrea T. Tia, 32°
Secretary	Richard F. Drosin, 32°
Assistant Secretary	Zak Alzaim, 32°
Color Guard Commander	Shannon L. Scott, 32°
Quartermaster	Michael J. Erickson, 32°
Chaplain	Timothy K. Houston, 32°
Almoner	Wuilder Aguero, 32°
Deputy Color Guard Commander	James Frederique, 32°
Assistant Quartermaster	Sergio Aleman-Soto, 32°
Assistant Chaplain	Youssouf M. Diallo, 32°
Recruitment	Oscar H. Viera, 32°
Recruitment	Earl N. Dale, 32°

Meetings

The AMSRB NATO Club meets quarterly at the Schwarzes Ross Gasthof in Horblach, Germany, and an Annual Meeting there in December. The governance of this segment of the Valley of Washington is by elected officers and directors, who are currently:

- President* – Allan Morecroft, 32° KCCH
- Vice President* – Kent T. Crotty, 32°
- Secretary* – Ill. Ronald R. Peterson, 33°
- Treasurer* – Ill. Paul M. Curran, 33°
- Director* – John C. Harris, 32°
- Director* – Donald J. Ellis, 32° KCCH
- Director* – Ill. Paul M. Curran, 33°



Ill. Ronald R. Peterson, 33°
Personal Representative – Germany
amsrb.nato@pjsnet.com



Ill. Ronald Reynolds, 33°
Personal Representative – Italy
ron.reynolds67@yahoo.com

2017 AMSRB KNIGHTS OF ST. ANDREW OFFICERS	
Chieftain	John Harris, 32°
Prior	Andreas Schoenwandt, 32°
Marshal	Kent Crotty, 32°
Secretary	Ill. Ronald R. Peterson, 33°
Treasurer	Jay Mok, 32°
Prelate	Luis Baez Delgado, 32°
Captain of the Guard	Jorge Molina, 32°
Sentinel	Carl Butler, 32°
Italy Representative	Ole Olson, 32°

How much do you know about the Scottish Rite?

Increase and test your knowledge of the Scottish Rite.



The Master Craftsman's Program is a self study correspondence course, offered through the House of the Temple, that is designed to challenge your knowledge of the Scottish Rite, its history, structure and organization and its deeply philosophic Masonic teachings. The program to date has over 45 members of our Valley and continues to attract interest, especially from new members. The cost is \$35 and includes a copy of the "Scottish Rite Ritual Monitor & Guide" by Arturo De Hoyos and the first correspondence lesson. There are six lessons in this first course. The Valley of Washington offers a class on the Scottish Rite Master Craftsman's 1st course and the Symbolic Lodge on the 2nd & 4th Tuesdays. The classes are conducted in the

Library from 6:45 to 7:15 prior to the Valley meetings. Those individuals taking either of these courses should sign up through the Valley General Secretary, and not the House of the Temple for the first quiz. Subsequent course quizzes are passed in to the conduct of the classes where they will receive the next quiz. Completion of a Master Craftsman's course is recognized by an diploma and a lapel pin. The Monitor and the book "A Bridge to Light" are needed to complete the course. To obtain information or to sign up to take the course, contact the D.C. Scottish Rite Secretary's office at 202-232-8155

This accomplishment is no small matter. By completing this course, these Brethren have demonstrated a true commitment not only to Masonic education, but to the Scottish Rite organization as a whole. Please recognize them for this, and we are sure they will be encouraged in their future Masonic endeavors.

The Valley of Washington congratulates the following Brethren who have completed the Master Craftsman Correspondence Program.

PART I

James M. Aarnio, 32°
Bradley D. Andrukitis, 32° KCCH
David L. Andrukitis, 32° KCCH
Alexander Basilia, 32° KCCH
Ill. Grant R. Berning, 33°
Taurean N. Blake, 32°
Perry J. Blatstein, 32°
Scott C. Buchanan, 32°
Christopher S. Burt, 32°
Edward J. M. Challita, 32° KCCH
Kenneth L. Cohen, 32°
Dan J. Critchfield, 32° KCCH
Sergio N. D'Oliveira, 32°
Joby E. Dixon, 32° KCCH
Eddie A. Evans, Sr., 32°
Ill. Fred W. Evans, 33°
Ill. James T. Feezell, 33°
Val W. Finnell, 32°
Kenneth D. Fuller, 32° KCCH
Michael Galvez, 32°
Royes L. Germandt, 32°
Darrell B. Hardy, 32°
Ill. William F. Harvey, 33°
Brian J. Heider, 32°

James C. Henry, 32°
Ill. William D. Hines, 33°
Ill. Donald M. Holliday, Sr., 33°
Bryan T. Johnson, 32°
Michael F. Lakat, 32°
Paul C. Low, 32°
Ill. Bernard J. Michels, 33°
Juan G. Ochoa-Coloma, 32°
Rodolfo J. Pascual, 32°
Paul J. Pelletier, 32°
Mark H. Polansky, Sr., 32° KCCH
Theodore J. Poppitz, 32°
Robert G. Price, Jr., 32°
Nicholas J. Sampogna, 32°
Eugene N. St. Clair II, 32°
Ill. Marcus A. Trelaine, 33°
Murat Turker, 32°
Jason R. Van Dyke, 32° KCCH
Frederick W. Waesche, 32°
Ill. David J. Williamson, 33°
Ill. Luke Young, 33°

PART II

Peter W. Brusoe, 32° KCCH
Koffie J. Gnamoa, 32°
James P. Goltz, 32°
James D. Hodgkins, 32°
Edward D. Johnson, 32°
Charles L. Stuppard, 32°
Benjamin P. Whelan-Morin, 32°

PART III

Walter P. Benesch, 32° KCCH
Grover D. Brewer, 32°
Bruce D. French, 32° KCCH
Patrick I. Quinn, 32° KCCH
Ill. Ronald Reynolds, 33°

The Rose Croix Funeral Service Committee is responsible for conducting Rose Croix funeral services for brothers whose family request it. Request for a Rose Croix Service should be directed to the DCSR office at (202) 232-8155 or secretary@dcsr.org during office hours. At other times, contact either Co-Chairman to schedule a service.



Ill. William T. Rule II, 33°
Co-Chairman
703-282-1511
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Ill. William D. Hines, 33°
Co-Chairman
301-758-5221
wdhines@comcast.net

MEMBERS

Marlon K. Curtis, 32° KCCH
Mark H. Polansky, Sr., 32° KCCH
Grover D. Brewer, 32°
Terry L. Royce, Sr., 32° KCCH



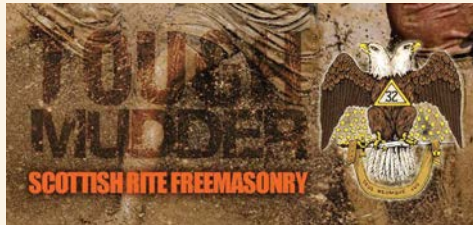
Richard F. Drosin, 32°
Co-Director of Tough Mudder
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Dmitriy O. Minin, 32°
Co-Director of Tough Mudder
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dmitriy.minin@gmail.com

The Scottish Rite Tough Mudder Team has been overcoming barriers since 2014. Tough Mudder obstacle courses are designed to test all-around strength, stamina, teamwork, and mental grit. The courses are designed by former British Special Forces and Tough Mudder event is billed as “Probably the Toughest Event on the Planet.” Although the course can be quite challenging, even grueling, this is also a very fun events.

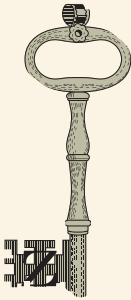
In keeping with our mission of camaraderie, education, fellowship, brotherhood, and fraternity you are invited to join the team as either a participant or spectator. For more information on the DCSR’s Scottish Rite Tough Mudder program, please email contact team one of our co-captains: Richard F. Drosin, 32° at zairtoffee@gmail.com or Dmitriy Minin, 32° at dmitriy.minin@gmail.com.



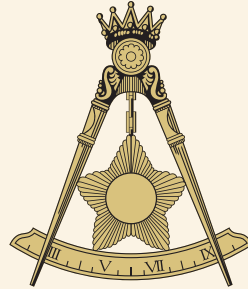
MEMBERS

- Zak Alzaim, 32°
- Jose R. Campos, 32°
- Earl N. Dale, 32°
- Adam J. Goldman, 32°
- Ill. Walter R. Hoenes, 33°

SPRING REUNION 2017



Fourth Degree



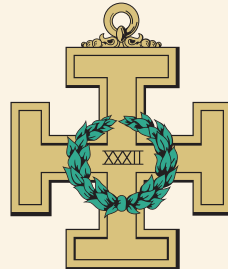
Fourteenth Degree



Eighteenth Degree

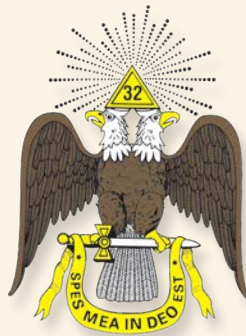
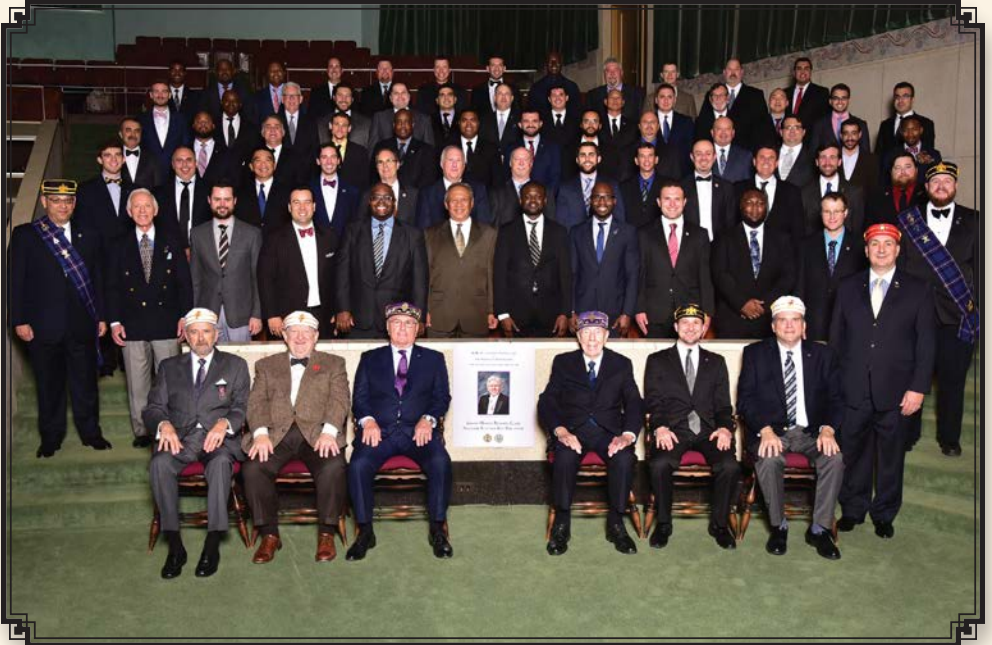


Thirtieth Degree



Thirty-Second Degree

WASHINGTON VALLEY FALL 2016 CLASS



Washington Valley Fall 2016 Class



Mahmut M. Agba, 32°



Matthew A. Aquino, 32°



Carpenter Y. Arpa, IV, 32°



Alpha M. Bah, 32°



Harold Betancourt
Simpson, 32°



John Boyd, 32°



Norman David Briggs, 32°



Jeffrey J. Britton, 32°



Ivan A. Cardenas, 32°



Sam W. Chin, 32°



Cole R. Comas, 32°



Gregorio D. Comeo, 32°



Aron B. Coste, 32°



Mark Anthony Dela Cruz, 32°



Quardricos B. Driskell, 32°



Sinan Eraydin, 32°

Washington Valley Fall 2016 Class



William J. Ettingoff, 32°



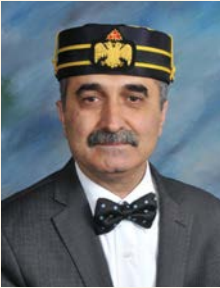
Gregory M. Evans, 32°



Michael K. Greenwald, 32°



Robert J. Greenwald, 32°



Gursel Gundogdu, 32°



James V. Henry, 32°



Ishmeal Herubey, 32°



Robert G. Hight, Jr., 32°



Raymond E. Horn, 32°



Jaime A. Iglesias, 32°



Jean W. Innocent, 32°



Farid Ismayilzada, 32°



Yazan M. Jarrar, 32°



Jerry P. Keilsohn, 32°



William A. Keilsohn, 32°



Scott E. Kelley, 32°

Washington Valley Fall 2016 Class



Veysel Kosereisoglu, 32°



Anani Kuevey, 32°



Mario F. Leon, 32°



Eduardo S. Lo Iacono, 32°



Kenneth D. Lonogan, 32°



John-Hanson Machado, 32°



Michael C. Malinics, 32°



Wade A. McClure, 32°



Sean A. McKay, 32°



Nikols A. Mendoza
Colmenares, 32°



Kevin A. O'Hanlon, 32°



Phillip Ogbunike, 32°



Simon O. Ohayon, 32°



Ozgur Ozkan, 32°



Bernardo J. Rico, 32°



B. Chris Ruli, 32°

Washington Valley Fall 2016 Class



Harold Saintelien, 32°



Nicholas A. Sanchiz, 32°



Jon C. Simpson, 32°



Bilal H. Sleiman, 32°



Clay W. Socha, 32°



William E. Sudduth, 32°



Samuel M. Sullivan, 32°



Phillippe Tatefo, 32°



Dion S. Trahan, 32°



Jeffrey H. Van Sant, 32°



Larry A. Van Sant, 32°



Gary D. Vick, 32°



Desmond M. Williams, 32°



Marcus A. Williams, 32°



Robert S. Wise, 32°

The Scottish Rite degrees, 4th through the 32nd, will be conferred on November 11-12, 2016 in a Reunion. What is a Scottish Rite Reunion? It is exactly what the name implies. It is a reuniting of the membership after a period of separation. It is a homecoming get-together of the Brethren in a continuing fellowship of the Fraternity.

The days of the Reunion are rich in the comradeship among those of like mind and purpose. We here recognize stability and strength, and feel proud to be a part of

a program of such magnitude and worth. Within this fellowship, the horizons of our own lives are lifted. We see anew that Masonry is filled with a tolerance and generosity that keeps life in harmony. The Reunion is a time of renewing our interest and devotion to the program and purpose of the Scottish Rite.

The Scottish Rite degrees enthrall and amaze as the candidates view the panorama of Centuries. Members are also presented their 14th Degree rings from the prior Reunion class.

Class Registration



Richard L. Mendez, 32°
KCCH
Chairman
240-505-4174 (H)
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Ill. Gerhard Meinzer, 33°
Assistant Chairman
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202-439-3508 (C)
gerhardmeinzer@gmail.com



Ill. John R. Garrison, 33°
Assistant Chairman
240-429-3680
johngarrison08@yahoo.com

COMMUNICATORS OF THE DEGREES

W. Jackson Campbell, 32°
Shannon Scott, 32°

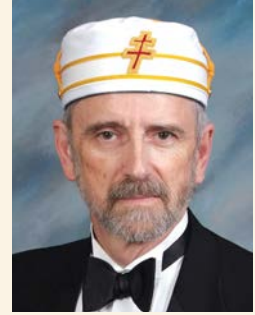
MEMBERS

Sergio E. Aleman-Soto, 32°
Bradley D. Andrukitis, 32° KCCH

David L. Andrukitis, 32° KCCH
Timothy K. Houston, 32°
Tahir H. Johnson, 32°

Masonry is useful to all men: to the learned, because it affords them the opportunity of exercising their talents upon subjects eminently worthy of their attention; to the illiterate, because it offers them important instruction; to the young, because it presents them with salutary precepts and good examples, and accustoms them to reflect on the proper mode of living; to the man of the world, whom it furnishes with noble and useful recreation; to the traveler, whom it enables to find friends and brothers in countries where else he would be isolated and solitary; to the worthy man in misfortune, to whom it gives assistance; to the afflicted, on whom it lavishes consolation; to the charitable man, whom it enables to do more good, by uniting with those who are charitable like himself, and to all who have souls capable of appreciating its importance, and of enjoying the charms of a friendship founded on the same principles of religion, morality, and philanthropy.

—Albert Pike, *Big Creek, Arkansas 1865*



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Ill. Donald M. Holliday, Sr., 33°
Assistant Director of Work
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Ill. Luke Young, 33°
Assistant Director of Work
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Scott E. Brown, 32° KCCCH
Deputy Director of Work
540-818-5986 (C)
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The Fourth Degree



Ill. Solomon S. Jackson, 33°
Director

301-809-0327 (H)
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The Fourteenth Degree



Ill. Teko A. Foly, 33°
Director

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240-305-9255 (C)
tekofoly@yahoo.com

The Eighteenth Degree



Ill. Edwin J. Whitcomb 33°
Director

301-989-0121 (H)
njwhitcomb1@verizon.net

The Thirtieth Degree



Scott Brown 32° KCCH
Director

540-818-5986 (C)
scottbrownkc@gmail.com

The Thirty-Second Degree



Ill. Philip J. Palmer, Sr., 33°
Director

301-681-0015 (H)
301-613-3433 (C)
pgbagu@hotmail.com

SECRET MASTER

Ill. Solomon S. Jackson, 33°

Director

Emmanuel A. Findlay, 32° KCCH

Assistant Director



- Venerable Master David Ekundayo Cole, 32° KCCH
- Senior Warden Isaac L. Frazier, 32° KCCH
- Junior Warden Beresford Auber, 32°
- Orator Sylvanus Newstead, 32° KCCH
- Senior Deacon Leslie O. Rogers-Wright, 32° KCCH
- Junior Deacon Michael O. Spencer, 32°
- Voice TBD

Members of cast are subject to change.



The Lodge of Secret Masters represents the gathering of the Princes of Israel upon Hiram’s death. The area behind the railing with a gate is called the Holy of Holies where, as we learned in the allegory of the 3rd degree in the Symbolic Lodge, our Master Hiram was want to offer up his devotions and pray for wisdom; it symbolizes the most secret mysteries of Masonry which are being sought by the candidate. To remind us of the tragedy of Hiram’s death, the hangings and the altar are covered with black and strewn with silver tears. They should remind us of the loss of the True Word which the candidate seeks. The teachings of Masonry are not to be taken lightly. Learning far outlasts physical monuments. The duties of a Scottish Rite Mason are not to be performed in the hope or expectation of earthly rewards or honors but in the simple expectation of personal satisfaction. The concept of duty in Scottish Rite demands attention, reflection and understanding. Duty is the one great law of Masonry.

Practice silence, obedience and fidelity.



PERFECT ELU

III. Teko Foly, 33°

Director

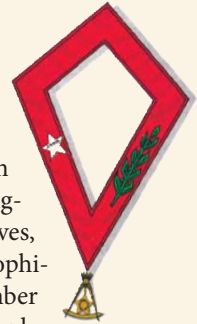


- Venerable Master Ill. Roman Volsky, 33°
- Senior Warden David Y. Yao, 32°
- Junior Warden Kasra Mojtahedi, 32°
- Orator Benjamin S. Eckert, 32° KCCH
- Captain of the Host Pedro L. Guerrero, 32°
- Prelate Victor A. Petrossian, 32° KCCH
- Master of Ceremonies Jason R. Van Dyke, 32° KCCH
- Character of Moses/Announcer Philip A. Patlan, 32°
- Expert Jeffrey S. Matheny, 32°
- Assistant Expert Mauricio G. Mattos, 32°
- Secretary T. Georges Ntche, 32° KCCH
- Treasurer T. Georges Ntche, 32° KCCH

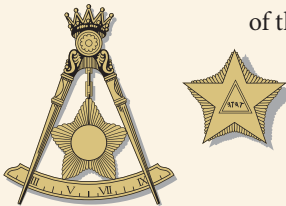
(Actors in this team are members of the Benjamin B. French Lodge No. 15)

Members of cast are subject to change.

This degree is styled the Degree of Perfection because it represents the perfection or completion of the degrees of the Scottish Rite Symbolic Lodge. Mackey identifies it as having a history of France, tying it to certain groups who desired the restoration of Stuart dynasty to the throne of England. The degree has been rewritten to remove the blatant political motives, replacing those lessons with ones of a frankly more religious and philosophical character. The Lodge here represents the innermost chamber



of the secret vault or crypt of King Solomon's Temple in which the True Word, lost in the legend of the Master's degree, is revealed and allowed to be pronounced.



Be devoted to virtue and the cause of humanity.

Fourteenth Degree Ring

To our ancient Brethren, who were members of the Knightly Orders, three things in life were prized above all others – even above life itself – for with the loss of either, life’s aim had failed.



These three things, so dear to the ancient Knight, were the purity of his honor, the integrity of his sword, and the spotlessness of his shield. Honor that never broke faith with anyone, whether man or woman; the integrity of the sword, in never failing to draw it in defense of innocence and right; the shield never to be sullied by protecting oppression and wrong. At the death of the Knightly owner, he bequeathed his sword and shield to one nearest and dearest to him, the one he believed would maintain both unblemished.

The Scottish Rite has adopted a symbol that represents the sword, shield and armor of our ancient brethren, and as clearly marks the profession of Knighthood as did those. This symbol is the Fourteenth Degree Ring, with its motto – “*Virtus junxit, mors non separabit*” – “*Virtue has united, and death shall not separate*” – to be honorably worn through life, and at death as was the custom of our ancient Brethren, to be handed down to one most dear, in the belief that it would be kept pure and unsullied. This ring is a plain flat band, having imposed thereon an engraved or enameled plate in the form of an equilateral triangle and within the triangle the Hebrew letter “Yod”.

The earliest known mention of a ring in “higher degree” Masonry was found in a 1763 publication, *Conversations Allégorique*, which was translated and edited by Arturo de Hoyos, 33°, G.:C.: and S. Brent Morris, 33°, G.:C.: for the Scottish Rite Research Society in 2012. The reference appears within the 13°, Perfect English Masters, as the answer to Question 12, which asks about the mark of the double alliance with virtue and the virtuous: that response is, “This golden ring, which signifies purity.”

Many brethren believe that the ring bearing the double-headed eagle, so generally worn, is the true Scottish Rite ring. This is without authority of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, which recognizes only the two rings of the Fourteenth and Thirty-third Degrees. There is no objection to wearing the ring with the double-headed eagle; it is beautiful, and although not authentic, is recognized by many who are not even members of our order, as the mark of a Thirty-second Degree Mason.

KNIGHT OF ROSE CROIX

Ill. E. Jay Whitcomb, 33°

Director

Robert B. Heffelfinger III, 32° KCCH

Assistant Director

- Wise Master. Nicholas J. Sampogna, 32°
- Senior Warden Philip J. Palmer Jr., 32° KCCH
- Junior Warden. Ill. Solomon S. Jackson, 33°
- Master of Ceremonies Ill. Jesse Villarel, 33°
- Tiler Bruce D. French, 32° KCCH
- Orator/Standard Bearer. Ill. Luke Young, 33°
- Expert. Ill. Fred W. Evans, 33°
- Assistant Expert Marcel J. Desroches, Jr., 32° KCCH
- Guardian of the Temple. Patrick N. Nnaji, 32° KCCH
- Reader. Bruce D. French, 32° KCCH



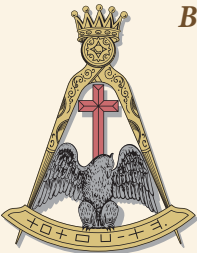
Members of cast are subject to change.



This degree sets forth the coming of the New Law, the Law of Love, proclaimed in unmistakable terms by Jesus of Nazareth after centuries of spiritual and intellectual darkness in the world when the Sacred Word was again lost. The supreme message brought to the world at that time was the proclamation of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. This proclamation, though presented by a specific historical figure, is not to be taken as an advocacy of a particular religious belief. Tolerance is also taught as we are led through a myriad of examples from the many and diverse beliefs of the ancients. We should have faith in God, mankind and ourselves. We should hope in the victory over evil, the advancement of humanity, and a hereafter. Charity is relieving the wants and tolerating the errors and faults of others.



Be tolerant of the faith and creeds of others.



KNIGHT KADOSH

Scott E. Brown, 32° KCCH

Director

- Preceptor Joshua A. Poole, 32°
- Sub-Preceptor Kiyon T. Harley , 32°
- Expert. Bradley D. Andrukitis, 32° KCCH
- Departed Spirit (Voice) Bruce D. French, 32° KCCH
- Master of Ceremonies Eloi Kpamegan, 32° KCCH
- Orator. Zak Al Zaim, 32°
- Chancellor Brian Nelson Palmer, 32°
- Chaplain. Frederick M. Cheeseborough III, 32°
- LT Commander Ill. Burton S. Levy, 33°
- Judge. Andrew L. Schneider, 32°
- Judge. David Andrukitis, 32° KCCH
- Judge. Bruce D. French, 32° KCCH
- Judge. Larry A. Villegas-Perez, 32°
- Axe Bearer. David J. Filer, 32°

(Actors in this team are members and friends of Federal Lodge No. 1)

This is the last of the Chivalric Degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry. The lessons are derived from history. The historical figure associated with the legend is Jacques De Molay, the last Grand Master of the Knights Templar, an order created during the Crusades. It was destroyed by Philip IV of France and Pope Clement V in the early 14th century. De Molay was put to death, having renounced his confession which had been extracted under torture.



The word Kadosh is Hebrew and Pike says that it means “Holy,” hence Knight Kadosh means Holy Knight, or Knight of the Temple. The good and true Knight of Kadosh is armed outwardly with steel but inwardly with faith in God, love toward his fellow man and knowledge. The primary purpose of this degree is to make real, in action, the noblest sentiments of man.



Labor unceasingly for the good of mankind.

MASTER OF THE ROYAL SECRET

Ill. Phillip J. Palmer, Sr., 33°
Director

Douglas N. Cohen, 32° KCCH
Assistant Director – Camp Scene



Master of Kadosh	Matthew Matyjek, 32°
Prior	Jean-Paul Dongmo, 32°
Grand Minister of State	Ill. Luke Young, 33°
V.M. of the 4th Degree	Ill. William T. Rule II, 33°
V.M. of the 14th Degree	Ill. Alwyn B. Taylor, 33°
V.M. of the 18th Degree	Patrick N. Nnaji, 32° KCCH
Commander of Kadosh	Ill. George S. Nicol, 33°
Preceptor	Richard L. Mendez, 32° KCCH
Master of Ceremonies/Captain of the Guard	Youssof M. Diallo, 32°

Members of cast are subject to change.

The degree of Master of the Royal Secret selects, clarifies and unifies into a single coherent doctrine all of the duties and lessons of the preceding degrees. In it we continue our journey eastward in search of the Holy Doctrine of which the Royal Secret is the foundation. To unveil the symbolism of the ages is a journey backward in time to the basic truths known by the ancient sages. Once the truths are revealed, our special charge is to maintain them in their purity, passing them on to the future concealed in allegory and symbolism and revealing them only to worthy men. There are three lessons to be learned in this degree. The human is ever interlaced with the Divine. Only doctrines,



faith or knowledge which bear in action are of value. To work is to worship. There are also many duties for a 32nd Degree Mason to perform. A Soldier of the Light seeks truth and knowledge. A Soldier of Scottish Rite Masonry is zealous and ardent in the performance of his duties to God, his country, his family, his brethren and himself.



Seek truth and knowledge.



III. William D. Hines, 33°
Master of Wardrobe
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wdhines@comcast.net

To preserve the rich tradition of the Scottish Rite, it is essential that each brother taking a role in the degree cast “look the part” with respect to the robes or regalia of the period. In our wardrobe storage room, the Costume Committee maintains and organizes the attire used to dress the cast for each of the degrees conferred at reunions.

MEMBERS

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Donald R. Ferguson, 32° KCCH
Associate Director
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301-885-8541 (C)
ramby88@verizon.net



Ill. Dean E. Klinger, 33°
Assistant Director – Front Stage



Ill. Jeffrey D. Holt, 33°
Assistant Director – Lighting



Edgar A. Tillman, 32° KCCH
Assistant Director – Sound



Robin C. Bodie, 32° KCCH
Assistant Director – Spotlights

CREW

Jonathan M. Binstock, 32°
Stage Crew

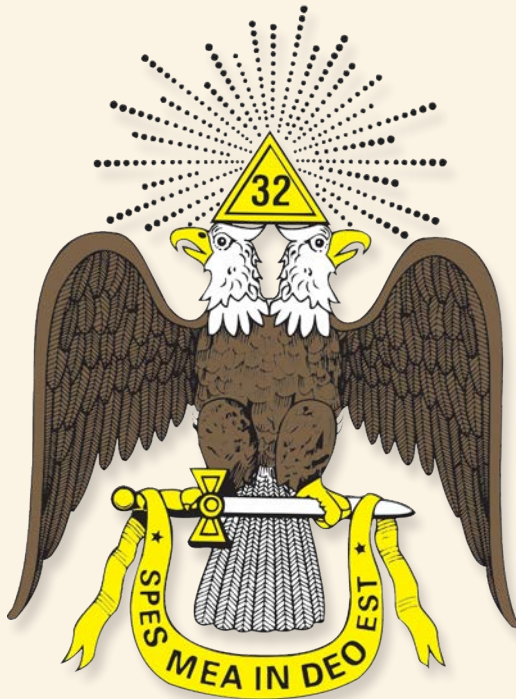
Jean-Claude Eugene, 32°
Stage Crew

Timothy K. Houston, 32°
Stage Crew

Nicholas J. McIntosh, Sr., 32°
KCCH
Stage Crew

Daniel F. Portnoy, 32°
Stage Crew

HONORS AND MEMBERSHIPS



1974

Ian F. Feltham

1979

W. Gene Sizemore,
G.: C.: *

1980

Richard E. Fletcher *

1983

Henry O. Dormann,
G.: C.:

Robert F. Drechsler,
G.: C.:

Charles S. Iversen
Donald L. Mallorely
Chris A. Pouler

1987

William D. Brown
Frank G. Holtman

1988

Patrick H. Lazere *

1989

W. Kenneth Lyons, Jr.,
G.: C.:
William C. Miskovic
S. Brent Morris, G.: C.: *

1991

George R. Adams, G.: C.:
Clarence M. Bacon
Arnold L. Flottman, Jr.
Jess Minton

1993

Walter E. Boomer
Bagher Heyat
Jose C. D. Nogueira
Stephen J. Trachtenberg,
G.: C.:
Theodore V. Villapando
Lon W. Weber *

1995

William T. Anton
Lawrence J. Chisholm
William L. Fox
Sean D. Graystone,
G.: C.: *
Mansour Hatefi
Harry B. Newman III
Urban T. Peters
Richard F. Rigby
Jerold J. Samet

1997

Earl E. Ihle, Jr.
John D. Melius
Gordon O. Moe

Leonard Proden
William C. Robinson
Donald L. Saint

1999

Grant R. Berning
Ralph F. Connolly
Thomas L. Groppel
Henry F. Kleinknecht
Scott N. Kleinknecht
Ronald D. Larson
Craig R. Lasher
Bilal M. Raschid
Christopher D. Sahakian
William G. Sizemore II
Armando G. Solis
Robert H. Starr
Jules S. Tepper

2000

Anguel S. Anguelov
Venelin J. Ivanov
William M. Kratzenberg *
Roumen N. Raltchev
Ronald Reynolds
Grigorii T. Vazov

2001

Sheldon Arpad
Alain Bernheim *
Kerry P. Collins
Akram R. Elias
Donald M. Holliday, Sr.
Nathan L. Johnson
Gerhard Meinzer
Robert E. Murphy
Roy E. Revis
Gary T. Scott
Walter F. Simon
William G.L. Turner
Jesse Villarreal

2003

Kwame M. Acquaaah
Paul M. Bessel
Kenneth J. Collins
Patrick J. Dorsey
Allen R. Dunbar
David W. Finn
Bruce F. Gilbert
Paul D. Gleason
Juan A. Goytia-Diaz
Rainer K. Janotta
Jay S. Marks
Robert L. Sansbury
Robert C. Sizemore
Albert M. Smith

2004

Gordon L. Ferguson
Andre G. Salmon
Wesley W. Skeete

2005

Thomas J. Bankston
Clyde A. Barton
Maynard A. Clemons
John L. Crull, Jr.
Norman E. Flaherty *
Edward H. Fowler, Jr. *
Paul Friedlander
Armen H. Garabedian
Franklin O. Gayoso
Alex O. Heaton
Joel R. Kahn
Cesar A. Pain, Sr.
Owen J. Quell, Jr.
Thomas A. Russo
Royce A. Watson
Dalton A. West

2007

Edward A. Berry
Roy P. Beyer
Teko A. Foly
John R. Garrison
Harold Grainger
Melvin E. Harrison
John J. Hight
Geoffrey C. Morell
George S. Nicol
Ronald R. Peterson
Charles H. Potter II
John Vergalla
Roman Volsky
Charles W. Wagner

2009

Jeffrey G. Bodie
Pierre G. Gaujard
William F. Harvey
William D. Hines
Solomon S. Jackson
Leonard H. Kahan
Dean E. Klingler
Kristen M. Lawson II
Burton S. Levy
John E. Maloney
Raymond F. McMullen
Michael E. Moreland
Philip J. Palmer, Sr.
William T. Rule II
Ronald R. Smith
David E. Stiert

2011

Carroll J. Collins
Joseph S. Crociata
Daniel D. Darko
Peter D. Galitzin
Jeffrey D. Holt
Donald F. Lawery
Roy R. Olson
Luciano Prestipino
Marshall N. Willner
Sean M. Wilson

2013

Paul M. Curran
Paul D. Dolinsky
James T. Feezell
Barry P. Gossett
Carlos A. Landazuri
Anthony S. Murray
Andreas C. Rizopoulos *
Jeffrey Y. Schilling
Armen Simonian
Gilbert Stepanian
Alwyn B. Taylor
Donald C. Titus
Marcus A. Trelaine
Edwin J. Whitcomb
David J. Williamson*

2014

Generoso G. Calonge *

2015

Messanvi R. Adjogah
Fred W. Evans
Walter R. Hoenes
J. Philip London
E. Dale Michael, Jr.
Bernard J. Michels
Jeffrey D. Russell
Mark A. Wright
Luke Young

1973

Frank C. Hart, Jr.

1981

Richard D. Parker

1989

Gerhard W. Severin

1991

Troy L. Franklin
Michael E. Greene
David A. Holley
Henry R. Shockey, Jr.

1993

Donald S. Metscher

1995

Reginald L. Brittan
Truman R. Domer
Ron A. Grant
Luis A. Lora
Muneer Zaineldeen

1997

John J. Barouyrian
Jerome Barry
Ernest S. Miller
Carlos E. Ponce
Jarl-Alfred Van Santen

1999

Donald E. Andrews
Scott C. Athen
H. Austin Esfandiary
Elio E. Grandi
James R. Manuel
Roland S. Meder
Harry Miller, Jr.
Melvin J. Pacheco
Paul T. Sumler

2001

James M. Black
H. G. Cummings, Jr.
Dennis D. Dumire
Robert W. Husemann
Donald L. Maddox
Victor A. Petrossian
Raymond B. Rankin
George J. Stoklas
Roland J. Timity
Charles E. Vannoy

2003

Sissay Awoke
Oscar G. Bartoli
Carlton E. Blake

Joby E. Dixon *
Asaf Durakovic
Neal F. Jarvis
William T. Strahan
Aghajan Tufeckgian

2005

David B. Akopian
James E. Barrett
Richard J. Bautista
Gary C. Cooper, Jr.
Dan J. Critchfield
Daniel E. Kinnaird
Todd W. Kissam
William D. Lawson
John M. Lonczynski
William D. Means
Nelson O. Newcombe
Francis S. Nicol
Patrick N. Nnaji
Asadur Tufeckgian
Maximilian G. Ullmann
Francis G. Ward *
Abraham Zeira

2006

Stephen Ohanian
Randall A. Schoch

2007

Yavuz A. Anahtar
Samuel J. Anthony
Robert B. Bussler
Melvin L. Cochran
Kenneth D. Fuller
Bill F. Greschel
Kurt J. Hamrock
James K. Larson
Paul D. Litteral, Jr.
John S. Lloyd
Jesse P. McGuire
Steven M. Mechur
Alexander A. Olbrich
Nicholas V. Papadopoulos
Roberto Paucar
Patrick I. Quinn
Sheldon I. Rappeport
Earl Smith
Curtin Winsor, Jr.
George V. Zorin

2009

Gareth H. Bond
Dean S. Clatterbuck
Marcel J. Desroches, Jr.

Emmanuel A. Findlay
David Han
Toby R. Hannah
Edralin M. Hernandez
Marwan S. Hinnawi
Kenneth R. Insley
Ivan Jordanov
Teddy T. Karefa-Smart
William M. Lanham
Christopher K. Mahaney
Leonard L. Merryman
Lonnie L. Ramos
James N. Reeves
James S. Robinson
Marianito J. Rosal
Jahangir Sajjadi
Todd K. Smith

2011

Cloyd A. Bittner, Sr.
Andrew M. Clarke
David E. Cole
Edward M. Coufal
Todd C. Duehring
Albert J. Encarnacion
Charbel T. Fahed
Isaac L. Frazier
Kevin S. Fries
Alan L. Gordon
James E. Hassen
Carleton Terry Johnson
Carlos B. Mina
Allan Morecroft
Burton Penn
Scott A. Plymesser
Rolando M. Reyes
Ricky L. Rogers
George E. Whetzel

2013

Peter L. Ahearn
Bradley D. Andrukritis
Alexander Basilia
Robin C. Bodie
Scott E. Brown
Peter W. Brusoe
Marlon K. Curtis
Peter A. Darke
Donald J. Ellis
Donald R. Ferguson, Sr.
Bruce D. French
Donald H. Hadley
Paul M. Hays

William M. Hickman
Eloi P. Kpamegan
Douglas B. McFadden
Sylvanus J. Newstead
Tissah G. Ntche
Philip J. Palmer, Jr.
Joseph G. Scheuring
Jason R. Van Dyke

2015

David L. Andrukritis
Michael Arroyo
Kevin C. Baker
Walter P. Benesch
Edward J.M. Challita
Lewis B. Charak
Uzo E. Chukwu
Luis G. Cisneros
Douglas N. Cohen
Morgan P. Corr
Austin T. Curtis
Benjamin S. Eckert
Robert B. Heffelfinger III
Richard E. Henry
Daniel A. Huertas
David M. Huertas
Thomas S. Johnson
Annas F. Kamara
Richard L. Lamarre
Anthony M. Lanier
Dale L. Lindgens
Patrick D. Mason
Nicholas J. McIntosh, Sr.
Richard L. Mendez
Robb C. Mitchell
Basil N. Mossaidis
Michael D. Nicholas
Gerald W. Peeters
Charles A. Phillips
Mark H. Polansky, Sr.
Franklin L. Raines, Jr.
Leslie O. Rogers-Wright
Terry L. Royce, Sr.
Victor E. Sack
Gilbert E. Sayoc
Maurice A. Scott
Michael A. Sheets
Edgar A. Tillman
Charles D. Torgerson
Joseph M. Van Name III

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William G. Applestein, 32°
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Joseph D. Bazey, 32°
Morton A. Bender, 32°
Leroy D. Biava, 32°
Thomas Jerry Black, 32°
Irving C. Brainerd, 32°
Thomas P. Brannon, 32°
R. E. Brensinger, Jr., 32°
Norman W. Broyles, 32°
David F. Camp, 32°
Paul R. Carruthers, 32°
James W. Chambers, 32°
Walter T. Charlton, 32°
Zalmon J. Chelec, 32°
Dean S. Clatterbuck, 32° KCCH
Moritz A. Cohen, Jr., 32°
Cecil L. Cook, 32°
Kenneth B. Crawford, 32°
Stephen D. Cumberland, 32°
Luther M. Dean, 32°
Aaron W. Dodek, 32°
Michael Donigian, 32°
Vinton G. Dove, 32°
Albert I. Fallin, 32°
Donald G. Farran, 32°
Ill. Ian F. Feltham, 33°
Ill. Norman E. Flaherty, 33°
Ill. Richard E. Fletcher, 33°
Ill. Edward H. Fowler, Jr., 33°
J. Luis Frenk, 32°
Raymond Friedman, 32°
Ill. Armen H. Garabedian, 33°
Robert J. Godfrey, 32°
Ill. Barry P. Gossett, 33°
Melvin A. Gravitz, 32°
William C. Gray, 32°
Billy C. Greene, 32°
Robert B. Griffin, 32°
Clyde E. Grimm, 32°
Robert T. Groppenbacher, 32°
William F. Hackett, 32°

George E. Hacking, 32°
Jack W. Hall, 32°
Richard M. Hansen, 32°
Charles W. Hardesty, 32°
Frank E. Harris, 32°
Robert N. Hatch, 32°
Robert M. Hersh, 32°
William H. Hessick III, 32°
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Edward Hinkle, 32°
Melvin Hirshman, 32°
Bryant A. Hopkins, 32°
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Kenneth D. Hubbard, 32°
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William M. Jackson, Jr., 32°
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Duncan R. Jerman, 32°
Charles O. Johnson, 32°
Richard A. Johnson, 32°
William L. Johnson, 32°
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Robert T. Jones, 32°
Francis J. Kaiss, 32°
Lloyd G. Keilholtz, 32°
Oscar W. Kilmer, 32°
Theodore E. King, 32°
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Henry J. Klein, 32°
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Carl E. Lee, 32°
Russell D. Leonard, 32°
Louis Levy, 32°
Edgar H. Lichty, Jr., 32°
Walter Livingstone, 32°
Gerald F. Lutz, 32°
Ill. Donald L. Mallore, 33°
Jerry Marathon, 32°
Charles H. Marcus, 32°
Stanley Markowitz, 32°
Ronald E. Mauritz, 32°
Kenneth R. Maynard, 32°
Robert McAlpine, 32°

Paul H. McCauley, 32°
John W. McClure, 32°
Robert W. McCormick, 32°
George E. McKenney, 32°
Lyle C. McLaren, Jr., 32°
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George S. Measell, 32°
Jerrold M. Michael, 32°
Ernest S. Miller, 32° KCCH
Harry Miller, Jr., 32° KCCH
William C. Mitchell II, 32°
William F. Mortimer, Jr., 32°
Nelson O. Newcombe, 32° KCCH
Nicholas I. Paul, 32°
Jon P. Pensyl, 32°
Irwin B. Pescov, 32°
Robert H. Plante, 32°
Jack H. Puerner, 32°
Keith B. Radcliffe, Jr., 32°
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Ezra Z. Roberts, 32°
Irving M. Rothstein, 32°
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Morgan B. Shipley III, 32°
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George C. Wallace, 32°
David H. Watson, 32°
Donald J. Waugh, 32°
Edward I. Weinstein, 32°
Roy N. Wells, Jr., 32°
Barry L. Whaley, 32°
Charles W. White, 32°
Richard E. Williamson, 32°
Dean E. Wollaston, 32°
Thomas Yuen, 32°
Herman Zeitchik, 32°

SCOTTISH RITE CENTER FOR CHILDHOOD LANGUAGE DISORDERS





SCOTTISH RITE CENTER FOR CHILDHOOD LANGUAGE DISORDERS

1630 Columbia Road, NW • Washington, DC 20009

Phone: 202-745-2000 • Fax: 202-939-4717

A full service Speech-Language Center for infants thru 21 years of age
Serving children, adolescents and their families since 1989



Dr. Tommie L. Robinson, Jr.
Director

In 1992, Tommie L. Robinson, Jr. became the second director of the Center. Dr. Robinson specializes in the area of stuttering and in providing alternative service delivery models to children with communication disorders. He was the 2010 President of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, and is Chief of Hearing and Speech at Children's National.

Email: trobinso@cnmc.org

Professional Staff

Speech-Language Pathologists

Margarita Bautista-Vigas, M.S., CCC-SLP
La Shundra Collins, M.S., CCC-SLP
Anna M. González, M.S., CCC-SLP
Lawrence House, Jr., M.S., CCC-SLP
Daniela Misri, M.A., CCC-SLP
Vanessa Versailles, M.S., CCC-SLP

Audiologists

Patricia Craun, AuD, CCC-A
Fabiola Peredo, AuD, CCC-A
Christina Williams, AuD, CCC-A

PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT STAFF

Clinical Operations Representatives

Zulma Rodriguez
Pamela Ferguson
Tashana Ellis

2017 SPRING CLASS SCHEDULE

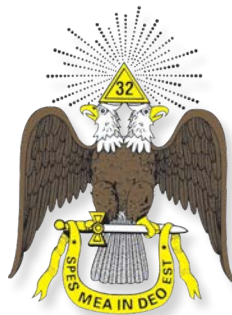
FRIDAY, MAY 12, 2017

- 4:00 - 5:15 PM — Registration [Class Candidates must arrive]
- 5:15 - 5:45 PM — Class Convenes: Posting of Colors;
Indoctrination: Introduction of the SGIG of the
Supreme Council
- 5:45 - 6:45 PM — Conferral of 4°
- 6:45 - 7:30 PM — Dinner
- 7:30 - 8:00 PM — Communication of 5° - 13°
- 8:00 - 9:00 PM — Conferral of 14°
(14° Rings distributed to Fall 2016 Class)
- 9:00 - 9:15 PM — Communication of 15° - 17°
- 9:15 PM — Recess to Saturday

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 2017

- 8:00 - 9:00 AM — Light breakfast
- 9:00 - 10:30 AM — Conferral of 18°
- 10:30 - 11:00 AM — Break
- 11:00 - 11:45 AM — Communication of 19° - 29°
- 11:45 AM - 1:00 PM — Lunch Break
- 1:00 - 2:30 PM — Conferral of 30°
- 2:30 - 3:15 PM — Communication of 31° & Class Photo Break
- 3:15 - 5:00 PM — Conferral of 32°
- 5:00 — FEAST of KADOSH (*Invitation Only*)

All times are subject to change.



REUNION

All Scottish Rite members are invited and encouraged to attend any or all the Degrees and presentations listed above.

Caps should be worn at all times during the Reunion.

THE SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY

2800 16TH STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20009
TEL: 202-232-8155
WEB: DCSR.ORG



ILL. A. WALLACE MOORE JR., 33° MEMORIAL REUNION

