



SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY

BULLETIN

VALLEY OF WASHINGTON • ORIENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FALL 2018

Benjamin B. French

Witness to the Young Republic



B. B. French

SCOTTISH RITE CALENDAR • WINTER 2018 through SPRING 2019

The meeting time for these events is 7:30 p.m., 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 p.m. in the Temple Refectory.

NOVEMBER 2018

2 FALL REUNION

- 4:00-5:15 p.m. – Registration
- 9:15 p.m. – Recess to Saturday

3 FALL REUNION

- 8:00 a.m. – Class reports;
Light Breakfast
- 5:30 p.m. – Reunion Concluded with
Dinner and Festivities

- 6 Mithras Lodge of Perfection
- 12 **VETERANS DAY (OBSERVED) – OFFICE CLOSED**
- 13 Evangelist Chapter of Rose Croix
- 20 EDUCATION & COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARDS PROGRAM – 7:00 p.m.
- 22 **THANKSGIVING DAY – OFFICE CLOSED**
- 27 Albert Pike Consistory

DECEMBER 2018

- 4 Mithras Lodge of Perfection
- 11 Evangelist Chapter Rose Croix
- 12 BEGIN WINTER RECESS
(Winter Recess – No meetings from December 12, 2018 until January 15, 2019)
- 24-31 OFFICE CLOSED

JANUARY 2019

- 4 **NEW YEAR'S DAY – OFFICE CLOSED**
- 15 Joint Meeting: Mithras Lodge of Perfection & Evangelist Chapter of Rose Croix - 2019 Officer Elections
- 21 **MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY – OFFICE CLOSED**
- 22 Joint Meeting: Robert de Bruce Council of Kadosh & Albert Pike Consistory – 2019 Officer Elections

FEBRUARY 2019

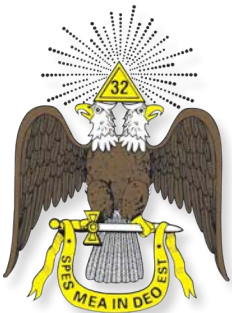
- 2 INSTALLATION OF 2019 SCOTTISH RITE OFFICERS
- 5 Mithras Lodge of Perfection
- 12 Evangelist Chapter of Rose Croix
- 18 **WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY – OFFICE CLOSED**
- 19 Robert de Bruce Council of Kadosh
- 26 Albert Pike Consistory

MARCH 2019

- 5 Mithras Lodge of Perfection
- 12 REMEMBRANCE & RENEWAL CEREMONY
- 19 Robert de Bruce Council of Kadosh
- 26 Albert Pike Consistory



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SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY

BULLETIN

FALL | 2018

BENJAMIN B. FRENCH: WITNESS TO THE YOUNG REPUBLIC



- EARLY DAYS
- WASHINGTON
- FREEMASONRY
- A MENTOR
- AT THE BAR
- FREEMASONRY
- LINCOLN
- LAST DECADE

PUBLISHER

Ill. Leonard Proden, 33°

EDITOR

Ill. Carroll J. Collins, 33°

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.

2800 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009

SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



2800



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Welcome New Candidates

By ILLUSTRIOUS LEONARD PRODEN, 33°
SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE
SUPREME COUNCIL IN WASHINGTON, DC

Ill. Sir Jeffrey D. Holt, Potentate of Almas Shriners, and I welcome you to the Valley of Washington for the conferral of the Scottish Rite Degrees which will be followed by a special Shrine Ceremonial. This special Reunion will have the full allegorical play presentations of the 4°, 14°, 18°, 30° and 32° with all other Degrees communicated in our upstairs Lodge Room. The Almas Ceremonial will be presented in the auditorium in full costume following the Scottish Rite Degrees. This is an excellent opportunity to become a Master of the Royal Secret (32°) and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine for the price of the Scottish Rite Degrees. I should like to add that those selecting the Almas option will receive their fez, a Shrine pin and the Illustrious Potentate's pin. If you currently hold membership in the Rite, you may still take advantage of the Saturday Shrine option by contacting the Scottish Rite office for details.



Ill. Leonard Proden, 33°

To our current members: the arrival of the Bulletin should signal that our Fall Reunion is fast approaching (November 2-3). I invite you to join me in the auditorium and the Lodge room with our candidates for the Reunion and the Ceremonial. Observe and re-learn from the Degrees presented and pay particular attention to the orations. They are still as profound and pithy as when you became a Master of the Royal Secret. Please plan to join us.

The cover of this Bulletin is the first issue to have the picture of Brother Benjamin Brown French (1800-1870). Those holding Masonic membership in the District of Columbia are aware of this great Mason if for no other reason than the eponymous Lodge No. 15. Benjamin B. French was a Masonic giant credited with reviving D.C. Masonry from the dormancy of the anti-Masonic movement. He was elected Grand Master in our nation's capital seven times, active in all branches of Freemasonry, the first Master Mason residing in D.C. to receive the 33rd degree, and the first Sovereign Grand Inspector General in D.C. for the Scottish Rite. It will be worth your time to read about Benjamin B. French in this issue of the Bulletin, where a compilation of writings about him by several authors has been meticulously assembled and edited by our General Secretary for your convenience. You will discover for yourself how French truly exemplified the strength and influence that Masonry once enjoyed in the nation's capital as in most communities across the country.

Thank you for choosing to be a Scottish Rite Mason.



Welcome Brother Nobles!

By **ILLUSTRIOUS SIR JEFFREY D. HOLT, 33°**

2018 POTENTATE OF ALMAS SHRINERS

Es Selamu Aleikum. I join with our Illustrious Sovereign Grand Inspector General, Ill. Leonard Proden, 33°, in welcoming you to the Fall 2018 Joint Scottish Rite Reunion of the Valley of Washington and Almas Shriners Ceremonial. This event is no small undertaking, and requires a lot of man hours to produce. I tip my Fez to all the Brothers and Nobles who have committed their time and energy to making the Scottish Rite and the Shrine flourish in our nation's capital area. To the new Masters of the Royal Secret, you have joined one of the premier Valleys in the Scottish Rite. Our SGIG has provided an environment for outstanding fellowship and meaningful learning. To the new Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, you are now an owner and supporter of the "World's Greatest Philanthropy, Shriners Hospital for Children". A philanthropy founded, and supported by Freemasons and their families for almost a 100 Years.



Ill. Sir J.D. Holt, 33°

Our Imperial Potentate, Imperial Sir Jim Cain, has used as his theme for this year: "Together We Can!" This positive message is one that the Scottish Rite and the Shrine have taken to heart in Washington DC. More than just a catchy phrase, it's a way of life for Freemasonry in the DMV. Together the DC Scottish Rite and Almas are working together to strengthen our membership numbers, and fellowship within our fraternity. We are a Brotherhood that works together for our common good; the common good of our city, the common good of our fraternity, and the common good for each Brother and his family. I'm proud to be a Shriner, a Master of the Royal Secret, and a Freemason in the District of Columbia. I trust you are too!

I look forward to seeing you at Almas, and sharing in our Shrine fellowship at our next monthly meeting.

Aleikum Es Selam,

Noble JD Holt
Potentate
Almas Shriners



BENJAMIN B. FRENCH
Witness to the Young Republic¹



PREFACE

The following is a composition of articles on Benjamin Brown French previously written by Brothers Ralph Gauker, Charles Iversen, John Vergalla, and David Stang. While the first two of these Brothers have passed from this life, and can no longer be aware of our expressions of gratitude, Brothers Vergalla and Stang are very much with us, and so to them: thank you for your contributions to the dissemination of information on this nineteenth century pillar of Freemasonry in the District of Columbia. MWB Benjamin Brown French, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, F.A.A.M. of the District of Columbia, is of particular interest to DC Masons because of his great influence upon all bodies of Masonry in the District, his personal associations, and friendships with a number of historic or otherwise notable personages, and his proximity to many significant historical events that occurred during the seven decades of his life.

¹ Title of the edited and annotated 1989 book by Donald B. Cole and John J. McDonough.

EARLY DAYS

To set the historical context for Brother French's era, George Washington took his first oath of presidential office only eleven years prior to his birth and he was merely a year old when Thomas Jefferson became our third President. Of Scots-Irish descent, French was born in Chester, New Hampshire, on September 4, 1800. His father, Daniel French, was a prominent lawyer who became attorney general of the state. His mother, Mercy Brown, was the daughter of a leading merchant of Chester.

Apparently, some contention at home with his father led to the young French being sent to North Yarmouth Academy in Maine to be educated under the eyes of his uncle, Rev. Francis Brown, who was pastor of the Congregational Church there. At the conclusion of his studies, French returned home and spent two years studying law with his father before running away to Boston in 1819 to go to sea. However, he was unable to find a berth, and joined the Army instead. "He was, soon after enlisting, appointed a sergeant, and performed his duty faithfully for about four months, when, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, who provided a substitute, he left the army on the 12th day of September, 1819." French resumed his studies of the law in his father's office.

Around the time that French had begun his legal career, Elizabeth Smith Richardson, daughter of Chief Justice William M. Richardson of the New Hampshire Superior Court, had moved to Chester with her family, and became the object of French's affections. Much to the chagrin of both families, they were secretly married in 1825, and established a household some forty miles northeast of Chester in Sutton, New Hampshire, desiring to put distance between themselves and parental harangues. In Sutton, French opened his own law office and also joined the New Hampshire militia, where he attained the rank of Major, a title by which he was ever after known.

In 1827, the couple moved to Newport, New Hampshire, where after a time, French became disenchanted with the legal profession and developed an interest in writing. He became the editor, and later owner of the *New Hampshire Spectator*, and entered politics as a Jacksonian Democrat, serving in the lower house of New Hampshire's General Court as the representative for Newton from 1831 to 1833. It was at this time that French met, and became good friends with Franklin Pierce, who was later to have a major impact on French's career.

French served on the committee which met with President Andrew Jackson during the latter's visit to Boston in 1833. Excited by the glitter of personally conversing with President Jackson, and by his political philosophy which favored returning to earlier American Revolutionary values and avoiding succession, French decided later that year to move to Washington to seek his fortune at the national seat of government.

WASHINGTON

Leaving Elizabeth with her family in Chester, French and his friend Pierce, who had been elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, travelled to Washington together in December 1833: French had been appointed as an assistant clerk of the House. When Elizabeth



Lifelong friend, President Franklin Pierce

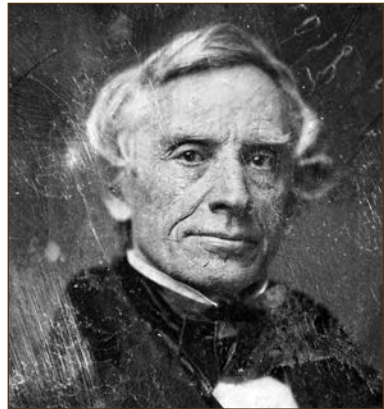
joined French in Washington the following year, they stayed at a boarding house until after the birth of their first son, Francis in 1837. The family then rented a small house on Capitol Hill until 1842, by which time; they had built a home of their own at 37 East Capitol Street, a location now covered by the Library of Congress building.

As a clerk in the US House of Representatives, French did a lot of reading and recording of bills, tabulating votes and undertaking miscellaneous other chores related to keeping the legislative process running smoothly. There was no system of civil service guaranteed tenure in those days: the spoils system reigned supreme. So long as one was a member of the same party that was in power

one's job was reasonably secure in both the Congress and usually in the Executive Branch. But once a different party was in control of either the Congress or the White House, federal employees of the losing party were quickly shown the gate and replaced by others whose party was the same as those in power.

During his early years in Washington, French advanced from assistant clerk to chief clerk in the House of Representatives during the presidency of Martin Van Buren and eventually to clerk of the House upon James K. Polk's election to presidential office. However, when the Whigs gained a majority of house seats in 1847, French lost his job as chief clerk.

Although out of his patronage job, French was not without other opportunities, and his previous association with Samuel F.B. Morse resulted in his serving as the president of Morse's Magnetic Telegraph Company from 1847 to 1850. In 1853, the spoils system again played a part in French's life when his life-long friend Franklin Pierce appointed him Commissioner of Public Buildings. However, he resigned the office in 1855, breaking his long political relationship with the Democrats over the question of slavery. He was active from there on in the affairs of the city, serving in both the city council, and becoming president of the Board of Aldermen.



Samuel F.B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph

FREEMASONRY

Prior to losing his position as chief clerk, French had renewed his activity in Freemasonry after an almost non-existent participation during his first decade in the District. French had written that his first exposure to Freemasonry had been when he had attended a Masonic funeral at the age of fifteen. Some ten years later, he petitioned and was accepted

into King Solomon's Lodge No. 14 near New London, New Hampshire, where he received the symbolic degrees. By 1827, Brother French had removed to Newport, NH, where he affiliated with Corinthian Lodge No. 28, serving that Lodge first as Senior Warden, and then as Worshipful Master from 1830-1833, when he left for Washington.

"Bro. French, arriving in this city in the midst of the period of persecution, found Masonry nearly dormant, and altho (*sic*) he frequented the meetings of our lodges and Grand Lodge, he did not affiliate locally until the organization of National Lodge, No. 12, in 1846." As chief clerk of the House, French was already a well-known public figure, and also apparently held in high regard within District's Masonic community, for he was elected to the Grand East in November 1846, and served there until 1853, declining reelection. Although in 1868, French reluctantly agreed to be elected to another year as Grand Master but only for that one term.

French's elevation to Grand Master also gave impetus to the other bodies of Masonry in the District of Columbia. In November 1846, he received the degrees of Mark Master, Excellent Master, and Royal Arch in Columbia Chapter No. 1, and became its High Priest in 1847. The same year, he was elected Grand King of the then combined Grand Chapter of Maryland and D.C., and in 1850, was elected Grand High Priest: an office he held until 1855 when he declined re-election. In 1867, he helped start a movement to establish a separate Grand Chapter in the District of Columbia and in 1868; he became its first Grand High Priest.

He had received the degrees in Cryptic Masonry in Ohio, and worked to organize a Council in Washington, with a favorable dispensation arriving twelve days before his death. French received the Knights Templar Orders in DeWitt Clinton Encampment in Brooklyn, New York in 1847, and on returning to the District, reorganized the dormant Washington Commandery No. 1, and was made its Commander, holding that post for a dozen years. It was during his tenure as Commander of Washington No.1 that he conferred the orders on Albert Pike, who was, in his own words, "a man in whom I hold in high estimation." In 1850, he was made Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar, serving as such until 1859, when he became Grand Master. In 1862, he was elected for a second term and his six years in that most exalted Templar office spanned the entire Civil War years.



Knights Templar Grand Master Benjamin B. French

Benjamin Brown French was unarguably the father of Scottish Rite Freemasonry in the District of Columbia. He was the first District of Columbia resident to receive the 33°, and, as the first Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the District, the first active member of the Supreme Council for this jurisdiction. French had received the fourth through thirty-



*Albert Pike's pardon file,
note French's name*

second degrees of the Scottish Rite in 1851 from Ill. Giles Fonda Yates, 33°, Lt. Grand Commander, NMJ. However, it was not until after the Supreme Council's move from Charleston, South Carolina to the District that any activity regarding a local Scottish Rite organization began in earnest, starting with the appointment of Brother French as Sovereign Grand Inspector General for the District of Columbia on March 28, 1860.

On June 22, 1860, Sovereign Grand Commander Albert Pike issued Letters Patent for a Grand Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret 32°; which in turn, immediately created the Osiris Lodge of Perfection: thus, Scottish Rite Masonry began in the District.

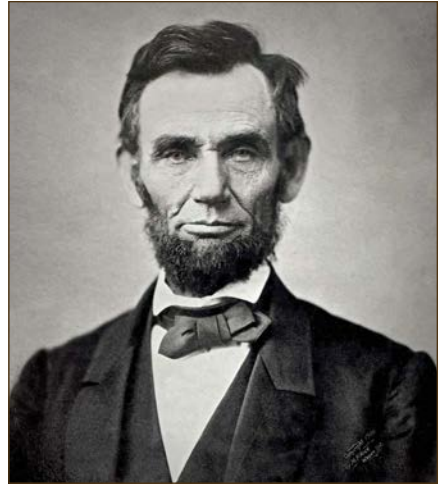
It appears that the original concept for the structure of an Orient was to have a single Grand Consistory wherein the thirty-first and thirty-second degrees would be conferred, with several subordinate bodies throughout the Orient being responsible for the lower numbered degrees, four through thirty. However, this scheme was short-lived, and the first Grand Consistory held its last meeting on April 5, 1861; and, although dormant during the years of the Civil War, the Osiris Lodge of Perfection continued to exist until its charter "was withdrawn and abrogated" by the Supreme Council at its May 1870 session in Baltimore. Although "present at the creation," so to speak, French did not live to see the establishment of the Scottish Rite as it exists today in the District.

It is not a cliché to say that the extroverted Benjamin B. French was the right man at the right time to be Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia. Entering the Grand East at the end of the decades of the Masonic nightmare that began with the Morgan Affair in 1826, he recaptured the public's positive perception of the fraternity through public ceremonies and charitable outreach. Masonic cornerstone ceremonies of some of the most famous stonework in the District including the Smithsonian Institution and the Washington Monument were conducted by French and the Masons of the District during his time as Grand Master.

LINCOLN

French's diary, which he kept from 1828 to 1870, contains accounts of the many duties he performed for succeeding presidents from Andrew Jackson (1833) to Andrew Johnson (1867) both official and unofficial, but it appears that Abraham Lincoln was a particular favorite. In 1861, President Lincoln appointed him again to his old office as Commissioner of Public Buildings where he oversaw the completion of the Capitol with its new dome, and in which capacity he served until 1867 when the office was abolished.

French's skills as master organizer of major celebrations led to his being invited by President Lincoln to arrange for his inaugural festivities, handle the funeral of his son Willie, and organize the dedication of the federal cemetery at which Lincoln delivered his famous Gettysburg address. The President's wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, arranged for French to be standing at her side at every reception at the White House in order to introduce her to the visiting guests, with nearly all of whom he was on a first name basis. At the news of Lincoln's assassination, French was among those who visited the mortally wounded President on his deathbed, and it was French who later handled the funeral arrangements.



President Abraham Lincoln

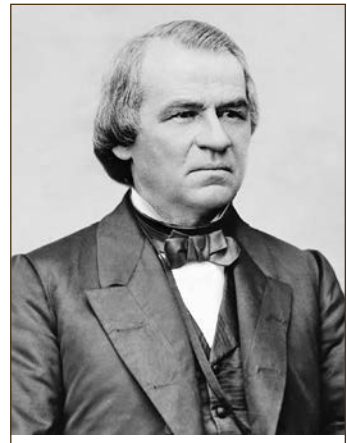


Mary Todd Lincoln

LAST DECADE

As previously mentioned, French had married Elizabeth Smith Richardson in 1825, and after their move to Washington, they had two sons, Francis Osmond born in 1837, and Benjamin Brown born in 1845. In 1860, Elizabeth who had been ill for some months was discovered to have breast cancer, and in November of that year had surgery in hopes of eliminating the disease. Although she recovered from the surgery itself, the cancer was still present, and after six months of continual illness, Elizabeth died on May 6, 1861. Prior to Elizabeth's surgery, French had asked his sister-in-law, Margaret Brady French, wife of his brother Edmund, to see if her sister Mary Ellen would join his household to assist in helping with Elizabeth after her operation, and Mary Ellen agreed. Sixteen months after Elizabeth's death, she and French were married in Montreal.

Immediately following Lincoln's assassination, Vice President Andrew Johnson was sworn in as president of the United States. French had high respect for Johnson, a Brother Mason, and was supportive of him: they became good friends. It was likely that this close relationship allowed French to hand-deliver a petition for pardon on behalf of Albert Pike directly to President Johnson, who granted that request on April 23, 1866.



President Andrew Johnson

Subsequent to the successful conclusion of the Civil War, the more radical politicians from the northern

Benjamin B. French: Witness to the Young Republic

states sought to punish the states that had seceded from the Union and their leaders. Not only did they impeach Johnson, whom they regarded as far too soft on the southern states, but also successfully rammed legislation through both houses of the Congress, overriding President Johnson's veto, which abolished the job of Commissioner of Public Buildings that was French's financial mainstay.

The loss of this income, and his law practice not producing the hoped for returns, French obtained an appointment as a lower level clerk in the Treasury Department, which paid him \$1800 a year. That was his last job as a government employee. He was assigned only menial work, but he performed it without complaint because he needed the money, and it was his nature to hold his head high and act graciously in the face of adversity.

French can be described as the quintessential Washington bureaucrat when that concept was in its formative stages. However, this should not be taken in a negative way; French was an adviser to presidents, made the machinery of government work in his role as Chief Clerk of the House, and reinvigorated the Masonic community in the District. He was present when Washington D.C. itself was transformed from a sleepy small southern town to a vibrant capital city, and he was a significant contributor to that transformation.

Benjamin Brown French died of a heart attack in the early morning hours of August 12, 1870 at his home on Capitol Hill, and was interred next to his wife, and amid many Masonic Brethren at Congressional Cemetery. French's Masonic legacy continues in the eponymous Benjamin B. French Lodge No. 15, F.A.A.M., founded during his lifetime, and with which affiliated on January 6, 1862.

French's name was also attached to one of the 2,711 Liberty ships constructed by the United States Maritime Commission during World War II. According to an online history of Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation of East Savannah, Georgia, the Liberty ship S.S. *Benjamin Brown*



The Liberty Ship S.S. Benjamin Brown French was similar to the one pictured here

French was their hull number fifty-seven, and of the EC2-S-C1 type. The EC2-S-C1, by far the most numerous of the five recognizable classes of Liberty ships, were general cargo carriers of about 7,200 gross tons, 10,500 tons deadweight, and capable of eleven knots from single screw, three-cylinder reciprocating steam engine. They were generally named for famous, deceased Americans although there were notable exceptions to the rule.

The French's keel was laid on May 13, 1944; she was launched on June 29, 1944, and delivered to the U.S. Navy on July 20, 1944. The record indicates that she was in the water for twenty-one years, and scrapped in 1967.

BENJAMIN B. FRENCH MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Erected in 1860 and rebuilt in 1898 as a manual training school, the floor plan clearly demonstrates the intended use. Located on 7th and G Streets SE, the school was a two-story brick structure with a basement and limestone belt coursing below the first floor. Its windows were hung with limestone



lintels and sills. The main door was topped by a fanlight and framed by a four-column portico whose entablature bore the school's name. It was discontinued as a school in July of 1942, and was occupied by the WPA later that same year. This new addition was used by the National Capital Parks as a warehouse. The school building is now home of the Capitol Hill Arts Workshop.

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE CONTEMPORARIES OF BENJAMIN BROWN FRENCH

**Names designated by an asterisk, supported by historical evidence, are men with whom he came in personal contact.*

John Quincy Adams*	1767-1848	Sixth President of the U.S.
Robert Anderson*	1805-1871	Am. Gen. Defender of Fort Sumter
John James Audubon	1780-1851	Naturalist
Alexander Dallas Bache*	1806-1867	Philosopher
Henry Ward Beecher	1813-1887	Preacher and Writer
Thomas Hart Benton*	1782-1858	Statesman
Nicholas Biddle*	1786-1844	American Financier
James G. Blaine*	1830-1893	Statesman
John Cabell Breckenridge*	1821-1875	Vice Pres. under James Buchanan
John Brown	1800-1859	Abolitionist of pre-Civil War fame
William Cullen Bryant*	1794-1878	Poet
James Buchanan*	1792-1868	Fifteenth President of the U.S.
Ambrose E. Burnside*	1824-1881	Civil War General
Benjamin Franklin Butler*	1818-1893	Lawyer and General
John C. Calhoun*	1782-1850	Statesman
Lewis Cass*	1782-1866	Statesman
Salmon P. Chase*	1808-1872	Statesman
Henry Clay*	1777-1852	Orator and Statesman

Benjamin B. French: Witness to the Young Republic

Schuyler Colfax*	1823-1885	Seventeenth Vice-Pres. of the U.S.
James Fenimore Cooper	1789-1851	Novelist
Peter Cooper*	1791-1883	Philanthropist
Thomas Corwin*	1794-1865	Orator and Statesman
John Jordan Crittenden*	1787-1863	Statesman
Andrew Gregg Curtin*	1817-1894	War Governor of Pennsylvania
Caleb Cushing*	1800-1879	Politician, Author and Jurist
Jefferson Davis	1808-1889	President of the Confederacy
Charles Dickens*	1812-1870	English Novelist
Stephen Douglas*	1813-1861	Statesman
Ralph Waldo Emerson*	1803-1882	Essayist and Philosopher
Edward Everett*	1794-1865	Orator and Statesman
Thomas Ewing*	1789-1871	Lawyer and Statesman
Cyrus Field*	1819-1892	Originator of the Atlantic Cable
Millard Fillmore*	1800-1874	Fourteenth President of the U.S.
John Forsyth*	1780-1841	American Diplomatist
John C. Fremont*	1813-1890	Explorer and General
James A. Garfield*	1831-1881	Twentieth President of the U.S.
Ulysses S. Grant*	1822-1885	Eighteenth President of the U.S.
Asa Gray	1810-1888	Botanist
Horace Greeley	1811-1872	Journalist and Publisher
Henry W. Halleck*	1815-1872	Civil War General
Hannibal Hamlin *	1809-1891	Senator and 1st V.P. under Lincoln
William Henry Harrison*	1773-1841	Ninth President of the U.S.
Nathaniel Hawthorne*	1804-1864	Author (<i>Scarlet Letter</i> , etc.)
John Milton Hay*	1838-1905	Secretary to President Lincoln
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr.*	1809-1894	Physician and Poet
Joseph Holt*	1807-1894	U.S. Judge Advocate General
Joseph Hooker*	1814-1879	Civil War General
Washington Irving	1783-1859	Author and Humorist
Andrew Jackson*	1767-1845	Seventh President of the U.S.
Andrew Johnson*	1808-1875	Seventeenth President of the U.S.
Amos Kendall*	1789-1869	Statesman
William Rufus King*	1786-1853	V.P., Minister to France 1844-46
Louis Kossuth *	1802-1894	Gov. of Hungary and Statesman
Abbott Lawrence*	1792-1855	Philanthropist
Robert E. Lee	1807-1870	General of Confederate Forces
Abraham Lincoln*	1809-1865	Sixteenth President of the U.S.
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*	1807-1882	Poet
James Russell Lowell*	1819-1891	Poet
Lord Edmund Lyons*	1790-1858	British Admiral
Albert G. Mackey*	1807-1881	Sec. Gen. of the Supreme Council
William L. Marcy*	1786-1857	Statesman and Secretary of War
John Marshall*	1755-1835	Jurist and Statesman
John Young Mason*	1799-1859	Secretary of the U.S. Navy

George B. McClellan*	1826-1885	Civil War General
Cyrus H. McCormick*	1809-1884	Inventor of the Reaper
George G. Meade*	1815-1872	Civil War General
George P. Morris*	1802-1864	Journalist and Poet
Samuel F. B. Morse*	1791-1872	Inventor of the Telegraph
George Peabody*	1795-1869	Amer. Banker and Philanthropist
Franklin Pierce*	1804-1869	Fourteenth President of the U.S.
Albert Pike*	1809-1891	Sov. Gr. Cmdr. AASR SJ USA
Edgar Allen Poe	1809-1849	Poet and Author
James Knox Polk*	1795-1849	Eleventh President of the U.S.
Samuel J. Randall*	1828-1890	Statesman
Winfield Scott*	1786-1866	Civil War Lieutenant General
William Henry Seward*	1801-1872	Secretary of State (bought Alaska)
Philip Henry Sheridan*	1831-1888	Civil War General
William Tecumseh Sherman*	1820-1891	Civil War General
Henry H. Sibley*	1811-1891	Statesman and Civil War General
Daniel E. Sickles*	1825-1914	American Gen. and Congressman
Joseph Smith	1805-1844	Founder of the Mormon Church
Leland Stanford	1824-1893	Founder of Stanford University
Thaddeus Stevens*	1792-1868	Statesman and Abolitionist
Charles Sumner *	1811-1874	Lawyer and Statesman
Zachary Taylor*	1784-1850	Twelfth President of the U.S.
Allen G. Thurman*	1813-1895	Jurist and Statesman
George Ticknor*	1791-1871	American Historian
John Tyler*	1790-1862	Tenth President of the U.S.
Alfred Vail*	1807-1859	Inventor and Technician
Martin Van Buren*	1782-1862	Eighth President of the U.S.
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr.	1794-1877	American Capitalist
Matthew Vassar	1792-1868	Founder of Vassar College
Robert J. Walker*	1801-1869	Author, Sen., and Treas. Secretary
Daniel Webster*	1782-1852	Orator and Statesman
Noah Webster	1758-1843	Lexicographer
Gideon Welles*	1802-1878	Statesman and Navy Secretary
John Greenleaf Whittier*	1807-1892	Poet
Robert C. Winthrop*	1809-1894	Senator and Orator
Henry A. Wise*	1806-1876	Civil War General
Brigham Young*	1801-1877	President of the Mormon Church

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