

The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Virginia

The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite was introduced into Virginia shortly after the organization of the Mother Supreme Council, at Charleston, SC in 1801. The various degrees composing the Rite were communicated to some of the prominent Masons in the State from time to time, but it was not until the year 1824 that the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A., gave a formal charter to a Virginia body.

John Dove¹, writing in this connection, says:

In 1761, being desirous to diffuse the teachings of this ritual, he (Frederick the Great) summoned a meeting of the Princes of the Royal Secret (thirty-second degree) at Paris, at which Consistory Chaillon de Joinville presided as his deputy, and commissioned Bro. Stephen Morin, Sovereign Grand Inspector General for the West Indies, and vested in him authority to appoint one for the North and one for the South of the United States, and imparting under his right the power to establish two Consistories. Accordingly Morin, on his arrival in St. Domingo, appointed Bro. M. M. Hayes, Deputy Inspector General of North America, with power to appoint others.

Bro. Hayes appointed Bro. Isaac Da Costa, Deputy Inspector General for the Southern part of the United States, and proceeded to Boston, where he exercised that office for the Northern Jurisdiction. Da Costa arrived in Charleston, South Carolina, where, in 1783, he opened a Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection, and shortly afterward died. Bro. Hayes then appointed Bro. Joseph Myers the successor of Da Costa, who shortly after traveled as far as Richmond, in Virginia, settled there in business, and in his leisure hours amused himself by imparting all or any of these degrees of the *Rite Ecossais* to such Master Masons as he deemed worthy. Several are now (1853) here who received these degrees in this way from Bro. Myers, we ourselves being of the number. In this manner, detached degrees of the *Rite Ecossais* were spread through the States, as the fancy or taste of Brethren induced them to take an interest in teaching and perpetuating those with which they were most pleased.

Dove adds this comment a few pages farther on in his discussion:

Bro. Mackey, in his "Miscellany", vol. 2, p. 24, enumerates the thirty-three degrees of which the Scotch Rite is composed, but neither the Royal Arch, Holy Royal Arch, Select Master, nor Royal Master are found among them; yet Bro. Joseph Myers, while here in Virginia, taught and practiced these degrees apparently by virtue of his power as Sovereign Grand Inspector General, and in this way we feel assured those degrees gained circulation in the Southern States.²

Grand Consistory of Virginia

It was probably the presence of a number of brethren in Lynchburg, Virginia, who had received the degrees in this manner, which led them to petition for the right to organize a formal body for conferring the degrees of the Scottish Rite in Virginia.³ Their prayer was granted, and, on November 16, 1824, the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A, chartered the Grand Consistory of Virginia, with its seat at Lynchburg.⁴

The leader in the movement to establish the Scottish Rite in Lynchburg and in the State at large was James Penn, who may be designated as the "father of Scottish Rite Masonry in Virginia." His career was such an unusual and distinguished one that extracts from Judge Lobingier's sketch of him are given below:⁵

James Penn was born in Amherst County, Virginia, on September 22, 1794, and may have been related to John Penn, born in Caroline County that state in 1741, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Engaging first in mercantile business James studied law, and in 1825 located in Madison County, Alabama, which he represented in the state Legislature, serving three years as speaker of the

lower house. He then became a banker at Huntsville, and in 1845 at Memphis, Tennessee,. Stricken with paralysis in 1861, he lingered in a state of invalidism for almost a decade, passing finally on July 21, 1870.

Brother Penn was made a Mason as early as 1817 in Marshall Lodge No. 39 of Lynchburg, later was its Master for several years, and District Deputy Grand Master in 1820 and 1821. Upon his removal to Alabama he affiliated with Triana Lodge No. 22 and became its Master. Later he was Master for many years of Helion Lodge No. 1 at Huntsville and Angerona Lodge No. 168 at Memphis, Tennessee. Within a year after locating in Alabama we find him serving on committees and acting as an officer of the Grand Lodge, and he was its Grand Lecturer 1827 to 1833, and Grand Master in 1843 and 1844.

Exalted in Richmond Chapter No. 3, R.A.M., in 1819, Brother Penn soon became a member of Euclid Chapter No. 15, at Danville, and in 1819 Grand High Priest of Virginia Royal Arch Masons. Upon removing to Alabama, he affiliated with Eunomia Chapter No. 5 at Huntsville, and in 1827 we find him representing it in the Grand Chapter of that state. From 1840 to 1844 he was High Priest of Eunomia Chapter, and in 1844 and 1845 he was Grand High Priest. After locating at Memphis he became a member and High Priest of Penn Chapter of that City, and in 1859 he attended the Convocation of the General Grand Chapter at Chicago, holding the Mississippi Grand King's proxy, supporting Pike's proposed amendment to the Constitution and being elected General Grand Treasurer. He was also active in the Cryptic Masonry and the Commandery. He was elected Deputy Grand Commander of the Tennessee Grand Commandery, but declined.

Brother Penn appears to have received the Scottish Rite Degrees, Fourth to Thirty-second, as well as the Cryptic Degrees, from James Cushman, a Deputy of the Supreme Council, and the time must have been antedated November 16, 1824, because on that date, we are told, he was named as one of the charter members of the Virginia Grand Consistory at Lynchburg. While admitted as an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1859 he did not really take his seat (being excused from the session of 1860) until 1861 when he was appointed Grand Standard Bearer and later in the same session elected Lieutenant Grand Commander. He was present in 1862 or 1865 and in 1866 he resigned both office and membership and was transferred to the Emeriti List and voted a pension of one hundred and fifty dollars as part of the annuity raised by the Memphis Masons.

Brother Penn's career is remarkable for the prominence he achieved in the Craft of three Grand Jurisdictions and strikingly illustrates the progress of the Rite in enlisting the leaders. Brother Penn had been signally honored both in civic life and in the Masonic Order; but his ripened years were given to the Supreme Council.

The Virginia Grand Consistory, however, remained active for less than a score of years, but was revived by the Supreme Council on May 19, 1845.⁶ Yet no great progress was made in the dissemination of the Rite during the ensuing three decades. The War Between the States also intervened, and it was not until after 1870 that the Virginia Consistory showed signs of enlarged activity. During this period (1845-1870), the mainstay of Scottish Rite Masonry in Virginia was John Robin McDaniel, who was for thirty-one years an active member of the Supreme Council. He likewise presided over all of Virginia's Grand Bodies. Judge Lobingier writes of him:⁷

John Robin McDaniel was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, July 9, 1807. With but a very limited education he attained marked success in business, becoming president of a savings bank, an insurance company and a railroad company, besides serving as member of the Lynchburg City Council for fifteen years and presiding for a decade over the local college board of trustees. He lost heavily as a result of the Civil War.

Brother McDaniel received the Symbolic Degrees in 1843 in Marshall Lodge No. 39 at Lynchburg, of which he was Master most of the time for the quarter-century preceding 1873, and was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1861. He also received the Capitular Degrees in 1843 in Eureka Chapter No. 10, R.A.M., and was High Priest of it most of the time from 1844 to 1868, meanwhile serving as Grand High Priest in 1853. He was Knighted in DeMolay Commandery No. 4, K. T., in 1844, was its Eminent Commander from 1850 to 1878, and Grand Commander in 1869. He received the Scottish Rite Degrees in Virginia Consistory on May 19, 1845, and the following year was elected its Commander-in-Chief. He was made an active Member in 1847, and in 1870 was elected Lieutenant Grand Commander. He died in Washington, May 14, 1878, just after the close of the Supreme Council session and his death called forth many tributes.

The Revival of 1878

In 1878, McDaniel's report to the Supreme Council contained a resumé of the facts concerning the early years of the Rite in Virginia. In the same year Libertas Lodge of Perfection No. 5, in Richmond, was chartered by the Grand Consistory of Virginia. The following extracts from Brother McDaniel's report are of interest:

It is with much regret I have to state, Virginia, in common with most if not all the Southern States, is still laboring under financial embarrassments, tending much to retard the progress of Masonry generally, but particularly the propagation of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. It is gratifying, however, to see that wherever it obtains a foothold, and has been worked, it is highly appreciated, and its beauties and influences acknowledge, because it gives to a greater extent true Masonic information, much of which is not attainable elsewhere.

On November 16, 1824, the Supreme Council chartered the Grand Consistory of Virginia at Lynchburg, in the names of BB. James Pen, Benj. F. Owen, M.D., George W. Woodson, William Diggs and F. F. Bowers.

On January 16, 1825, Ill. Bro. John Baker, 33°, Deputy Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Supreme Council at Charleston, assisted by the BB. Aforesaid conferred or communicated all the degrees from the 4th to the 14th on the following companions: Joshua R. Holmes, Thomas McKenney, Samuel Garland, R. H. Gray, Howell Davis, M.D., and Rev. F. G. Smith.

The Rituals were all in manuscript, not very legibly written, and being a bad translation from the French, did not excite much interest.

No other meeting occurred until May 129, 1845, when the BB. R. H. Gray, Howell Davis, M.D., and Thomas McKenney, under authority of the charter aforesaid, held a meeting in the Masonic Hall at Lynchburg and admitted and communicated the several degrees from 4 to 32, inclusive on the following BB.: John robin McDaniel, and others.

The Grand Consistory of Virginia now has of its obedience three Lodges of Perfection, a Chapter of Rose Croix, a Council of Kadosh, and there is a well-founded hope during the year 1878 to add three other Lodges of Perfection, another Chapter of Rose Croix, and another Council of Kadosh; and, in 1879, a Particular Consistory, if it be the pleasure of the Supreme Council, to authorize the establishment of the same.

There are now some evidences of success, the result of efforts to establish the Rite on a firm basis, in Richmond, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Front Royal, Charlottesville, and Danville, and I am not without hope of establishing it in North Carolina.

Through the efficient services and hearty cooperation of Ill. Bro. John L. Roper, 33°, the Rite was, in 1874, first established in Norfolk, Va.

Grand Commander Albert Pike, in his allocution for 1878, made this comment on the Virginia situation:

In Virginia, like results have been achieved by the untiring zeal of our venerable brother, the Lieutenant Grand Commander, and the energy and ability of our Brother Roper. The Lodge of Perfection at Norfolk is in a flourishing condition; one that gives promise of good works has been established at Deep Creek, and it is quite certain that others will be established at several places in the state.

It should be stated that a Lodge of Perfection had been established in Lynchburg in 1869, and this, together with the Lodges at Norfolk and Deep Creek, constituted the three Lodges of Perfection, to which McDaniel referred in his report quoted above. The Lodge of Perfection located in Deep Creek, County of Norfolk, was called the Albert G. Mackey Lodge of Perfection and was established around February 1877.⁸

The transactions of the Supreme Council for 1878 indicate that the Grand Consistory of Virginia reported two initiates for the year, with a total membership of 35 and total receipts of \$55.00.

Beginning with the establishment of a Lodge of Perfection in Richmond in 1878, however, the center of Scottish Rite influence shifted in time from Lynchburg to the capital city. John F. Mayer, 33°, and Charles A. Nesbitt, 33°, for many years Inspector General and Deputy of the Supreme Council, respectively, in Virginia, resided in Richmond, and the Richmond Bodies have grown gradually, showing the largest membership of any of the Virginia Valleys at the present time.

Nine years before the establishment of the Lodge of Perfection in Richmond, however, a reference to the local situation is found in the *Balustre* of the Grand Consistory of Virginia, meeting at Lynchburg on December 27, 1869. The following resolution was adopted at this meeting:

Certain Brothers, Masons resident in the City of Richmond, and within the jurisdiction of this Grand Consistory, have received from Ill. William S. Rockwell, 33°, S.G.I.G. of the State of Georgia, the Degrees of the A.A.S.R. up to and including the 32°, on certain conditions to us officially unknown, but believed to be conflict with the statutes and institutes of the Supreme Council aforesaid.

And whereas a particular Consistory, a Chapter of Rose Croix, and a Lodge of Perfection were said to be established in the said city of Richmond, Va., without an application to or the knowledge of this M. P. Grand Consistory, etc.

Accordingly, a committee of the Grand Consistory was appointed to confer with the Richmond brethren concerned. On January 12, 1870, the committee submitted its report and was discharged. The Grand Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Consistory was instructed to correspond with Grand Commander Pike in reference to the matter, but little else was done until 1878. In that year, it will be recalled, John Robin McDaniel, 33°, S.G.I.G., reported to the Supreme Council on April 15, that the situation in Richmond looked promising for the establishment of a Lodge of Perfection before the end of the year. This prophecy was indeed fulfilled.

On December 18, 1878, the degrees from the 4th to the 14th were communicated to more than 30 Master Masons of Richmond and vicinity by Grand Commander Albert Pike, assisted by William Morton Ireland, Secretary General of the Supreme Council. No minutes seem to have been kept, unfortunately, either of this meeting or of those, which immediately preceded it, and the first recorded minutes are dated December 30, 1878. John L. Roper Lodge of Perfection No. 5 was instituted on December 20, two days after Brothers Pike and Ireland had invested the brethren with the degrees as mentioned above. St. Albans Hall, which was the Masonic center of Richmond in those days, was also the scene of the early Scottish Rite activities in that city, though, on January 5, 1879, it was voted by the Lodge of Perfection to move to the Masonic Hall, home of Richmond Randolph Lodge No. 19, A.F. & A.M., and of Richmond Royal Arch Chapter No. 3.

Building for the Future

About 1882, the Grand Consistory of Virginia seems to have discontinued its work and from that time, the administration of the Scottish Rite in Virginia has been directly under the supervision of the Supreme Council, acting through its Sovereign Grand Inspector General or the Deputy of the Supreme Council. During the same period the activities of the Cerneau Rite in the State were at their height. Cerneau bodies had been established in Richmond, Bristol, and other Virginia cities, and the ensuing contest between them and the bodies under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council was a long and bitterly fought one. Many of the members of the latter did not consider it a violation of their obligation or allegiance to accept membership also in the Cerneau groups. Hence, it is not surprising that Grand Commander Pike found it necessary to expel certain Virginia Masons from the Richmond Bodies in 1883, and at the same time he “red-

listed" a number of Master Masons (not members of the Pike rite) for affiliating with the Cerneau bodies. The Grand Commander took similar action in other Virginia localities.

In 1884, Pelican Chapter of Rose Croix No. 2 was chartered, and the St. Omar Council, Knights Kadosh No. 1, followed in 1889, both being located in Richmond. In the latter year the total membership of the Richmond bodies was but 31, while that of other Virginia bodies was correspondingly small. Dalcho Consistory No. 1 was chartered in Richmond in 1890 and, in the same year, the name of the Lodge of Perfection was changed from "John L. Roper" to "Libertas."

The next ten years constituted a "lean" period for the Virginia bodies. Albert Pike died in 1891, and his passing affected the Rite adversely in almost every State under the jurisdiction of the Southern Supreme Council. John F. Mayer, S.G.I.G., Charles A. Nesbitt (Mayer's Deputy), James M. Clift (all 33° Masons), and other devoted members throughout Virginia had a vision of the future, however, and continued their efforts for the success of the Scottish Rite bodies.

On March 14, 1910, the first meeting of the Washington Memorial Lodge of Perfection was held in the home of James M. Duncan. Bro. William G. LeHew was elected as the first Venerable Master. Their subsequent meetings were then held at the Masonic Temple in the City Hall of Alexandria. The Supreme Council meeting in 1911, issued the charters, dated October 16, 1911 to the Valley of Alexandria for the formation of: Washington Memorial Lodge of Perfection, Randolph Chapter Knights Rose Croix No. 3, Lafayette Preceptory of Knights of Kadosh No. 2 and Virginia Consistory No. 2.

In 1912, the Valley of Newport News became the 7th active Valley in the Orient of Virginia. Their first meeting place was the Masonic Hall, 2701-04 Washington Avenue in Newport News. In 1923, the Lodge of Perfection moved to the Masonic Temple, Washington Avenue and 33rd Street, and held the first regular meeting there in February. The Charter was issued for the Newport News Chapter of Rose Croix on October 26, 1923. In July 1976 the Newport News Bodies moved to the Masonic Temple 11456 West Queen Street, Hampton, until the completion of their current Temple in 1987.

Richmond was the first city in Virginia to have a Scottish Rite temple, the result of efforts lasting more than twenty years. It was occupied for the first time in 1921, being dedicated by Grand Commander George Fleming Moore. The Alexandria bodies have owned for some years a building used for a Scottish Rite club, but no other Virginia Locality possesses quarters owned exclusively by the members of the Rite.

On the death of John F. Mayer in 1919, Robert S. Crump, 33°, was appointed Deputy of the Supreme Council in Virginia. In 1921, he was elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council and Sovereign Grand Inspector General in he passed away in 1949. The fifteen years preceding 1936 was an era of great progress for the Scottish Rite in Virginia, and in 1928 the Richmond Scottish Rite Masons celebrated the golden jubilee of their Lodge of Perfection. Charles A. Nesbitt, 33° and Grand Cross, a member of the original group, which received the charter in 1878, was the guest of honor on that occasion.

Scottish Rite Masonry was organized in Danville, Virginia in April 1923 when 36 Scottish Rite Brethren signed an application for Letters Temporary requesting the formulation of the Danville Scottish Rite Bodies. This application was presented to Illustrious Robert Shields Crump, 33°, Sovereign Grand Inspector General in Virginia by Brothers J. Edward Wagner of Danville and C. Fisk White of Greensboro, North Carolina and was subsequently approved on May 7, 1923.

According to available records the first instance of the Council of Kadosh and Consistory Degrees being conferred in Danville was April 27, 1927. These Degrees were conferred by teams from the Richmond, Virginia Bodies under special dispensation issued by Robert S. Crump, S.G.I.G. in Virginia at that time. The Council of Kadosh and Consistory were chartered in Danville on October 22, 1929. During 1929, the Valley of Alexandria approved its first set of

comprehensive bylaws. The Fall Reunion, held Oct. 15-18, was the first conferral of Masonic degrees by any group in the George Washington Masonic National Memorial.

The meetings of the Danville Bodies were held in the Blue Lodge room of the Masonic Temple in Danville. Eventually the Scottish Rite auditorium was built on 11th floor of the Masonic Temple with a Dedication Ceremony for the new auditorium being held on October 4, 1947. This coincided with the opening session of what was then known as the Scottish Rite Council of Virginia, which was meeting in Danville for the first time. Among the many Masonic dignitaries attending this event was Most Worshipful Harold R. Stephenson, 32*, Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, who delivered the keynote address of the Dedication.

In 1949, Robert Shields Crump died and Robert South Barrett (1942 Grand Master of Masons in Virginia) was appointed Deputy of the Supreme Council in Virginia. At the following Biennial Reunion, he was made an Active Member of the Supreme Council and S.G.I.G. of the Supreme Council in Virginia.

Valley of Newport News received their Charters for the Council of Kadosh and Consistory on October 22nd. Seeing this and predicated upon the large ratio of Portsmouth Brethren that were members of the Norfolk Scottish Rite and realizing the leadership and enthusiasm that existed among these members, the idea of forming the Rite in Portsmouth had been seriously considered for some time and on November 17, 1953, fourteen of these leaders met and planned to obtain the necessary signatures requesting Scottish Rite Bodies in Portsmouth. This was the beginning.

Within three weeks 593 Portsmouth Brethren were signed up. Thirty more than were already members of the Norfolk Bodies. Fifty-nine signatures were obtained in the neighboring counties.

The next month, December 19, 1953, the four Bodies were organized. He request for Letters Temporary, containing 652 signatures, was forwarded to Ill. Robert S. Barrett, 33° Sovereign Grand Inspector General in Virginia on December 28, 1953.

In deference to his vision, devotion to Masonry in all forms, and his untiring efforts in this present endeavor, Ill. Clifford V. Schooler, 33° IGH, was elected to head the four Bodies. Ill. Rudolph R. Cooke, 33° IGH, was elected Secretary-Registrar and Brother Frank Raymond DeGraw, 32° KCCH, Treasurer. Ill. William L. Sterling was appointed Director of Work. The first Stated Meeting authorized under Letters Temporary was held February 12, 1954. The four Bodies were chartered on October 20, 1955. The charters were presented on March 5, 1956 by Ill. Charles E. Webber, 33° the Deputy to the Sovereign Grand Inspector General in Virginia.

Robert South Barrett died in 1959 and Charles E. "Ted" Webber (1948 Grand Master of Masons in Virginia) was appointed Deputy of the Supreme Council in Virginia and was subsequently made an active member of the Supreme Council and S.G.I.G. in Virginia in 1961. Also in 1959, the Supreme Council requested the Valley of Norfolk to change the names of their bodies from McDaniel Lodge of Perfection, Frederick Webber Chapter of Rose Croix, John Moncure Council of Kadosh and Auld Consistory to Norfolk Lodge of Perfection, Norfolk Chapter of Rose Croix, Norfolk Council of Kadosh and Norfolk Consistory.

In 1961, at the request of the SGIG and the Supreme Council, the names of all four bodies of the Valley of Alexandria were changed to Alexandria Lodge of Perfection, Alexandria Chapter of Rose Croix, Alexandria Council Knights Kadosh and Alexandria Consistory. The same request was made to the Valley of Richmond which had their names changed from Libertas Lodge of Perfection, Pelican Chapter of Rose Croix, St. Omar Council of Kadosh and Dalcho Consistory to Richmond Lodge of Perfection, Richmond Chapter of Rose Croix, Richmond Council of Kadosh and Richmond Consistory. Finally, the Valley of Newport News was requested to change the name of their Veritas Lodge of Perfection to the Newport News Lodge of Perfection.

On June 24, 1969, the groundbreaking ceremony for the new Valley of Alexandria Temple which was to be built on West Braddock Road was held. On September 27, the cornerstone

was laid. Henry Knox Field Lodge was the host lodge with Ill. Charles E. "Ted" Webber, SGIG in Virginia, serving as Worshipful Master Pro Tem. George Washington's silver trowel was once again brought into service during this ceremony. Most Worshipful H. Bruce Green, a Valley member, gave an inspiring address.

In 1981, Charles E. "Ted" Webber became an Emeriti Member of the Supreme Council and L. Douglas Delano (1976 Grand Master of Masons in Virginia) was appointed as the Deputy of the Supreme Council in Virginia. He held this office for only two years, because in 1983, David Kruger was appointed as the Deputy of the Supreme Council in Virginia. In 1985, David Kruger was made an Active Member of the Supreme Council and S.G.I.G of the Supreme Council in Virginia. In honor of "Ted" Webber, the Valley of Roanoke named their Temple after him. This fine brother passed away in 1990.

The Ground-breaking Ceremony for the Valley of Newport News' Temple took place on November 30, 1985, and the Cornerstone was laid by Most Worshipful Oscar Wood Tate, Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, on January 10, 1987. The first meeting in their new Temple was the stated meeting on April 22, 1987. It was finally dedicated on November 14, 1987.

In an innovative move during 1998, the Valley of Danville decided to take Scottish Rite "on the road" during the months of July and August when no Stated meetings are held in accordance with their by-laws. These meetings were held in locations, which are distant from Danville in order to allow their members in these areas to fellowship with Officers of the Lodge of Perfection without having to travel to Danville.

During the 1999 Masonic year, The Orient of Virginia participated in a Statewide Spring Reunion named in memory of Valley of Alexandria member, Ill. Charles A. Sinclair. This reunion was the first conferral in the Southern Jurisdiction of the five obligatory degrees using the Revised Pike scripts. The Valleys of Portsmouth, Norfolk, Roanoke, Richmond and Alexandria were the Valleys honored to confer the degrees.

The Danville Scottish Rite Bodies along with Roman Eagle Lodge No. 122, Morotock Lodge No. 210, and the other Appendant Bodies of Masonry in Danville have entered into a joint venture with the purchase of the former Post Office facility off West Main Street in Danville near Ballou Park. The high cost of maintaining the Masonic Temple, the lack of interested tenants for the rental space in the building not used by the Masonic Bodies and several other factors contributed to this move. They hope to occupy this facility later in 2001 and look forward to the Virginia Scottish Rite brethren visiting with them as they host the Scottish Rite Conference of Virginia in 2002.

¹ See John Dove, *Royal Arch Text Book*, Richmond, 1853, pp. 90 and 91.

² See Dove, *op. cit.*, p. 83

³ This and much of the following information have been supplied by R.: W.: Robert D. Ford, 33°, Grand Senior Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Virginia and Secretary of the Richmond Scottish Rite bodies.

⁴ See *The Supreme Council, 33°, A. & A. S. R., Southern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.*, Washington, 1931, p. 140

⁵ See *The Supreme Council, 33°, A. & A. S. R., Southern Jurisdiction*, pp. 195, 196.

⁶ See *The Supreme Council, 33°, A. & A. S. R., Southern Jurisdiction*, pp. 171, 434, 437.

⁷ *Ibidem*, pp. 176, 177.

⁸ See William L. Fox, *Lodge of the Double-Headed Eagle – Two Centuries of Scottish Rite Freemasonry in America's Southern Jurisdiction*, 1997, p. 100