

Book Plates by  
A. W. Pope

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A. W. Pope

**Remarks on  
Some Masonic  
Book Plates and  
Their Owners**



*By*

*A. Winthrop Pope*



**BOSTON**

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# Remarks on Some Masonic Book Plates in America and their Owners

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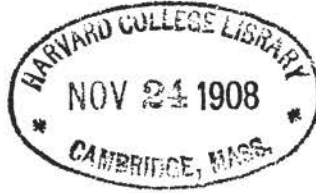
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M. C. M. VIII

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### List of Masonic Book Plates in America.

The Busby Collection.	Theodore Sutton Parvin, 33rd.
Alcide Chausse .	The Pike Library.
The Collins Collection.	Alexander Winthrop Pope.
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John Fiske Nash.	



## FOREWORD.

In the preparation of my remarks on some American Masonic Book Plates and their owners I have had valuable assistance from Secretaries and librarians connected with the Craft, also from brother collectors. Mr. Frederick J. Libbie of Boston, loaned me from his personal collection original impressions of the Danforth and Ketchum plates for the purpose of reproduction here. I have been favored in the same manner by some of the Brethren, also by friends not connected with the institution but whose plates bear the symbols of their profession, which have the same character as Masonic plates. The well known collector, Mr. Walter C. Prescott of Newton Center, Mass. rendered important assistance, as also did Brother Henry Mitchell of the Studio Building, Boston, and also the members of the John A. Lowell Bank Note Co.

All of the above have my most hearty thanks. In addition to the persons here mentioned I had most valuable information from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Medical Society Communications, and the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, also from the scholarly and interesting essay by Dr. Robert Day, of Cork, Ireland, entitled "Masonic Book Plates" which appeared in the Ex Libris Journal of December, 1903, and from American Book Plates by Charles Dexter Allen, a volume indispensable to collectors of American Plates. Mrs. Zella Allen Dixson's charming little volume concerning Book Plates was of service. I am also indebted to Right Worshipful Sereno D. Nickerson, Historian of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

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It is a well known fact among book lovers that their books often mysteriously disappear from their shelves and are forever lost. To prevent such occurrences many persons, on becoming the owners of a new volume, are in the habit of writing their names on the fly leaf with pen and ink or pencil. Others use a book plate. Now the question is frequently asked What is a book plate? So that a brief definition right here may not be out of place. A book plate is a label with a name printed or engraved on it, inserted usually on the inside of the first cover of a book as a mark of ownership. A simple label bearing a name, like a visiting card, answers the purpose, or it may be more elaborate and frequently is characteristic in some manner of the owner,—for instance a gentleman interested in the rubber business may have a picture of a rubber heel with

wings attached, and the words Ex Libris together with his name under it, and he has a complete outfit in the way of a book plate. The heraldic book plate having the owner's name and motto is one familiar to the collector of these little works of art; such book plates are sometimes used by Americans who have no clear genealogical title to them. Others use little pictures with appropriate mottoes or quotations and owner's name or monogram. Whatever form is adopted it is intended to be a neat affair and frequently is an ornament to the volume of which it forms a part.

A Masonic book plate is so called because it bears upon it the emblems or symbols of Freemasonry. It is strange but book plates of this character are few and far between. The writer has a collection of many hundred, and yet after careful search is able to find that he has only about

sixty examples bearing the emblems of the Craft. On this account however, it must not be supposed that members of the institution are not readers, or interested in books, or do not use a book plate; quite the contrary; many fine libraries and many charming book plates are owned and used by members; nevertheless when they have their book plates designed they apparently forget to have any of the Masonic emblems installed therein. What can be in more appropriate taste than for a brother skillfully to embody one or more of the beautiful emblems of Freemasonry in his book plate.

#### DANFORTH

Of early American Masonic book plates but few are known, the Armorial here illustrated



1770. 181

and described as follows:—

Arms, argent. In chief, the all seeing eye; in base, a lozenge, azure. Crest, three books, ppr.

Motto, "Ubi plura nitent non ego paucis offendar maculis."

In the upper dexter corner a sun in splendor.

Danforth

N. H. Sc.

is attributed by Mr. Charles Dexter Allen in his "American Book Plates" on page 190 to Dr. Samuel Danforth, of Boston, and it is of particular interest to us because both the owner and the engraver were of Boston, and both were also distinguished members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts. Samuel Danforth was born in Cambridge, Mass. August, 1740, and died in Boston at the age of 87, November, 1827. He was tall, thin and erect; his father was Hon. Samuel Danforth, Judge of Probate for Middlesex County. He graduated from Harvard college at the age of 18 in 1758, M. D. Hon. 1790, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Rand at Charlestown at a time when high repute for skill in physic was required by nine pence per visit: he then practiced a year or two in Newport, a place at that time distinguished for its prosperity and its literary character. Here he treated some difficult cases with a success that established his reputation, and formed for him friendships which lasted during life. He returned to Boston and having married a daughter of Mr. Watts of Chelsea, settled in Hanover St. By undeviating integrity he shortly became elevated to the front rank of his profession;—when summoned to the sick bed he investigated the case with exactness and in all difficult medical cases his opinion was relied on as the utmost effort of human skill. The confidence of his patients was unlimited, and they feared departure from his instructions almost as they feared the judgment to come; and it is said that his counte-

nance beamed with all the dignified complacency with which it was clothed on beholding his patient rise from a sick bed. He was called "the most scientific chemist then on the stage," and when Dr. John Warren suggested the starting of a Medical School to the Boston Medical Society, at a meeting in the Green Dragon Tavern, he proposed Dr. Danforth as Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica; Dr. Danforth declined the offer of this chair.

After the death of his first wife he married twice, first to Margaret Billings and afterwards to Martha Gray. Later as his business increased he moved to Pemberton Hill, where he lived many years. During the years 1795 to 1798 he was President of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was corresponding member of the Medical Society (London) and a Fellow of the American Academy.

In 1764, on the 28th day of November, he received his first degree in Freemasonry, and became a member of the Lodge of St. Andrew, November 28, 1765. During the years that Paul Revere was senior grand deacon of the Grand Lodge he was junior grand deacon.

His book plate was made by Brother Nathaniel Hurd, the first, best and most interesting early American engraver of book plates. As an engraver and as an artist Brother Hurd was not content with one "style," but showed enough interest to do the Jacobean, the Georgian and the Ribbon and Wreath. The only portrait of Hurd that I know shows an alert face with large keen eyes, and a young and vigorous physique. He was born in Boston, February 13, 1730, and died December 17, 1777. About forty book plates signed by Hurd are known now, and perhaps fifteen others are attributed to him with more or less reason. He engraved the first book

plate for Harvard college. Brother Danforth's is the only book plate of Hurd's that is classed as Masonic. Impressions of book plates engraved by Brother Hurd are much sought for by collectors and have a commercial value.

Brother Hurd was made a mason in St. John's lodge, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In the records of that lodge under date of July 3, (Thursday) 1755, is the following entry: "Nathaniel Hurd was proposed by the Sec'y. to be made the next Lodge night, and was balloted for unanimously on the following terms, Viz. That he furnish the Lodge with a copper plate for summonses, and a silver seal with the arms of Freemasonry on it, and four hundred stamps for said summonses." July 17, one line records this: "Nath'l Hurd made this night." Neither the copper plate for summonses, the silver seal with the arms of freemasonry on it, or any impression from the copper plate referred to is known to the secretary of St. John's lodge. It is a matter of interest to us of the present day to know that Hurd used the word "Brother" in signing his engravings of this nature. The writer has an interesting and elaborate summons, dated October 4, 1764, addressed to Brother Jenkins, calling a meeting of the lodge at the British Coffee House, which was located at about the present number 66 State Street, Boston. The plate from which the summons was printed is signed by "Brother N. Hurd, Boston, fecit." Brother Hurd became a member of the Second lodge in Boston May 19, 1762, and shortly afterwards a member of the Grand Lodge. He walked in the procession and attended the funeral at the Court House of the Rt. Worshipful Jeremy Gridley, Esq., late Grand Master of North America, which occurred September 12, 1767.



**SILAS KETCHUM**

Silas Ketchum probably designed his own book plate. It is a circle. Over the upper half is the name Silas Ketchum and below Hopkinton, N. H.; in the center a shield quarterly. In the first quarter a G surrounded by Square and Compasses, in the second a Bible, third an awl and in the fourth a pen. The Crest is an owl with wings expanded holding in the mouth a lantern. Motto: "Ex septem unus." Under the circle "Cond. 1885," below that two ribbons, on one, "No." and on the other "\$."



He was a son of Silas and Cynthia (Doty) Ketchum, born in Barre, Vt., December 4, 1835. On his father's side he descended from Governor William Bradford and on his mother's from Edward Doty, both passengers in the Mayflower. In 1851 he took up his residence in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, where he learned the shoe maker's trade which he followed until his father's death which occurred in 1855, when

he entered the Hopkinton Academy and prepared for Dartmouth college, but on account of ill health he did not enter college, but pursued most of the college courses under private instruction. In 1860 he married Georgia C. Hardy of Brooklyn, New York and the same year entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, pursuing the full course, never missing but one lecture or recitation and supporting himself and young wife by working at his trade as a shoemaker. After graduating from the Seminary he returned to his native state of Vermont and became pastor of a Church in Wardsboro' where he remained for two years. In the library of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, Free and Accepted Masons, is a farewell sermon delivered in Wardsboro', Vermont, September 24, 1865. On the inside of the cover of this the following is written:—

"In Sept. 1865, I was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, in Mt. Lebanon Lodge, Jamaica, Vermont. For this crime I was dismissed from the Church in Wardsboro', of which I had been pastor two years, and took my leave with the following sermon. Four hundred persons from seven towns came to hear it.

Silas Ketchum."

He then moved to Brattleboro', where in conjunction with D. L. Milliken he was editor of the Vermont Weekly and Semi-Weekly Record, and the Vermont School Journal, until called to the Church in Bristol, New Hampshire, in 1866 where he remained until 1875, and during his residence in Bristol he served as Chaplain of Union Lodge, and received the Chapter degrees in Pemigewaset Chapter at Plymouth. In 1875 he moved to Maplewood, Massachusetts, and later to Windsor, Connecticut. He was a man of many activities, being one of the original members of the Philomathean Socie-



ty at Contoocook—"One of seven"—from which the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society grew, and for six years was its Secretary and President; a member New Hampshire Historical Society, New England Historic Genealogical Society, The Prince Society, The American Antiquarian Society and the New York Historical Society. At the time of his death which occurred in Boston, April 24, 1880, he was engaged in preparing a New Hampshire Biographical Dictionary, and also histories of the Ketchum and Doty families. During his life he gave more than five hundred volumes to the New Hampshire Historical Society, about twelve hundred volumes and three thousand pamphlets to the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, and over three hundred volumes to the American Congregational Association, Boston, and at the time of his death his library contained about twenty-five hundred volumes.

#### ALEXANDER WINTHROP POPE.

Became a member of Rabboni Lodge of Boston in 1877.

My book plate was designed by Jay Chambers of New York, and shows a standing figure of a gentleman of the 1830 period, reading at a high table. He is perusing a large volume, his left arm resting on a couple of other books, the back of a third book showing on the table and three others on the floor. Two vases on the table to the right of the reader indicate the fancy of the owner of the plate for pottery. The background, seen through a circular window, shows a bright spring landscape, a succession of undulating fields bordering a quiet stream; the sky is light, with masses of clouds. The ensemble suggests the pleasant tranquility such as appeals strongly to the book lover.

In the lower right hand corner is the Masonic Square, Compasses and G, worked in the design in an un-



obtrusive way, so that it becomes part of the general scheme. (In books not Masonic I use the same plate with the Masonic emblems omitted.)

#### JOHN FISKE NASH.

The rare book plate of John Fiske Nash was taken from the cover of a book found in the book store of Pierce & Zahn, Denver, Col.

It is described as follows:

On an oblong tablet a square in which suspended from a delta is a patriarchal cross, on the lower arm of which is a Roman cross, and cross paty. The field around these emblems is irradiated; outside the square are pine cones and sprigs of acacia. On a ribbon above "Ex Libris" and on a tablet beneath "John Fiske Nash."





**KINGSTON-WHEELER.**

The next two plates are mentioned in Charles Dexter Allen's book "American Book Plates." (I have never seen either of these). Mr. Allen describes them as follows:—

No. 459. Santa Johannis Evangelistae Sigillum Collegi Latomorum. Kingston, Canada, 1794.

Vesica-shaped shield, on which a robed figure holds an open book, which shows Masonic emblems on its pages.

The evidently erroneous Latin I do not attempt to correct.

No. 928 Wheeler. David B. Wheeler.

A Masonic plate. The full sun, eight-pointed star, and crescent moon are above the name, while below it are the square and dividers, crossed: the whole enclosed within a frame of ornamental type.

**Supreme Council 33d Northern Jurisdiction.**

The volumes in the Library of the Supreme Council 33rd degree of the

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction U. S. A., bear the very appropriate book plate described as follows:—

The Jewel of the 33rd degree.

A double headed eagle of Prussia, with wings displayed, an antique crown resting upon their heads, over the crown a delta surrounding the figures 33 and radiating from it golden rays, the eagle resting on a sword, wavy, and suspended therefrom a ribbon with the motto, "Deus Meumque jus."

Over the emblem in German text,

Supreme Council 33rd degree.

Below the emblem of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and on a scroll, "Freemasonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction U. S. A." Presented by.....

**ROBERT FLETCHER ROGERS,  
33d DEGREE.**

Is a young member of the Craft, a Guard of Boston Commandery K. T., and a Past Worthy Patron of Middlesex Chapter, O. E. S., and is a life member of eight Masonic bodies including Mt. Hermon Lodge, Boston Commandery K. T., and the Massachusetts Consistory S. P. R. S. He uses a very pleasing and appropriate book plate of modern design, by Homer W. Colby, one of the first Boston artists to design a Masonic Book Plate since the early days of Nathaniel Hurd.

Here we see a Knight in full armor on a horse in armor with shield and lance at full charge, a red passion cross on the shield and a cross "patee" on the saddle blanket. In the back-ground a landscape representing a rocky mound walled and castled in antique architecture.

## PART II

SAMUEL W. FRENCH, 32d



ROMINENT citizen, Freemason, physician and designer of his own book plates. When Dr. French designed his first book plate with the quotation of Victor Hugo on the tablet, he had no intention of making it a Masonic book plate; the introduction of the word "Mason" was accidental. Chapter II, Vol. I, Book

V, of Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," frequently called the "Hunchback of Notre Dame," was his inspiration in devising this plate.

"The one will kill the other. The book will kill the building. From the beginning of things down to the fifteenth century of the Christian Era inclusive, Architecture was the great book of humanity, the chief expression of man in his various stages of development whether as force or intellect;"—"the Bible of



stone and the Bible of paper," all end in that beautiful allegorical phrase: "All men are on the scaffolding" etc., as on the plate. In all this Freemasonry has had a great hand. Dr. French's first book plate may be described as follows:—

1. Greek border, Roman interior and Hebrew altar, standing for the sources of classic literature.

2. Pantheon, typical of the ancient method of expressing ideas;—opening in the dome for Jupiter Pluvius.

3. Inscription from "Notre Dame de Paris;" "All mankind are on the scaffolding, every mind is a mason, the humblest stops up his hole, or lays his stone; every day a fresh course is laid."

4. Sacred eternal fire on an altar, symbolical of the perpetual light of literature and education.

The device expresses the hope that his books will be heirlooms to generations unborn; hence the last sentence on the tablet.

Dr. French lived in Boston from his earliest infancy until 1879. After graduating from Harvard College in 1873, he spent a year in Europe; on his return he took up the study of medicine at the Harvard Medical School and graduated in 1878. For two years he served as House Surgeon and physician at the Boston City Hospital; in 1879 he left Boston and began the active practice of medicine in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he is still engaged in his profession, though of late years he has paid much attention to his specialty, which is Gynaecology. He was married to Minnie J. Boardman of Danvers, Mass., in 1880. He has been a leader in the organization and promotion of medical institutions. In 1890 the Harvard Club of Milwaukee was organized, and he was chosen the first president: he is a member of the American Climatological Association, of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin General Hospital, and has

written papers for the local Medical Society.

He is a man of many sides and fads. He has played Hamlet on the amateur stage, and can use the pencil and brush, although the camera has taken the place of both. While not a performer on any musical instrument, he has always loved music. He originated and managed the tour of the Gerrish Masonic Quartet of Boston, to Milwaukee, in 1894, where they sang at the semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge, and for numerous other bodies.

Brother French joined Wisconsin Lodge No. 13, F. and A. M., in February, 1884; after serving in various offices he was elected Worshipful Master in 1893. Shortly afterwards he became a member of Wisconsin Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., of Wisconsin Council No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, and also of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 24, Knights Templar.

He has received the several Scottish Rite degrees up to and including the 32d degree, and is now a member of Lafayette Lodge No. 265, F. and A. M.; Calumet Chapter No. 73, R. A. M.; Wisconsin Council No. 4, R. and S. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 24, K. T., and Wisconsin Consistory, A. and A. S. R., 32d degree.

In 1904, as Commander of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 24, Knights Templar, he accompanied the Drill Corps to the Triennial Conclave at San Francisco, and when they returned they were the happy possessors of a trophy valued at eighteen hundred dollars.

Doctor French is a Masonic student, and is never so happy as when trying to solve a Masonic symbol, or planning a Masonic ceremony.

#### **The Book Lover's Dream**

The design of this book plate came to Dr. French in the manner illustrated; his daughter had criticised his first plate as not dealing enough with his personal character-

istics, and he was wrestling with that idea when this dream came to him through a combination of two plates, one of Egerton

Castle and one of Karl Koch. It was a long time before he could get the drawing as he desired, as his draftsman was many hundred miles away, and the entire business was conducted by correspondence.

The plate may be described as fol-

lows:—The principal figure is a man who loves his fireside, and is taking his ease before it. He has been reading Ovid, and overcome for a



low moment by the genial warmth of the fire, he has dropped into a doze while the book falls to the floor, and the smoke from his pipe takes fantastic shapes. Books, book plates, designs, gods and goddesses are mingled in his drowsy mind. The



light of literature seems to be symbolized by the chariot of Phoebus, while Mercury, the messenger of the gods, throws messages earthward in the shape of books. The Doctor has styled this "The Book Lover's Dream." The seal of his Alma Mater is in the upper left hand corner, while love of the drama is shown by the bust of Shakespeare on the mantel. His artistic taste is symbolized by the palette in the lower left hand corner; his musical taste by the violin on the table, and his profession by the statuette of

of the plate, *Ex Libris* Sam'l W. French, M. D.

**S. STACKER WILLIAMS, 33d**

S. Stacker Williams, son of David and Mahala (Squires) Williams, was born March 20, 1836, at Dover, Tenn. He moved to Ohio at an early age, when he attended the Granville Academy, and having a penchant for music made it a specialty; he became in time an excellent vocalist, and as a result was a member of the choir of the Presbyterian Church for more than



*S. Stacker Williams*

*Past Grand Master of Masons.*

Esculapius near it. The Masonic shield with emblems of the Scottish Rite is over the mantel. His belief in the Brotherhood of man is shown by the Bible, square and compasses. The armorial device in the lower right hand corner shows the arms and motto of the Frenches. Light is typified in two ways:—material, by the allegorical representation of the sun; spiritual, by the irradiated Bible with Masonic emblems, and the library of books. Motto: "I give light to all nations throughout all ages." Near the base

twenty-five years; after leaving the Academy he spent a number of years in teaching school and vocal music. He became the first Superintendent of Public Schools in Hanging Rock, Ohio, under the present school system in 1856. From 1859 to 1866 he was engaged in stock-raising, and subsequently devoted years to the dry goods business in New York City.

Brother Williams was made a Master Mason in Centre Star Lodge, No. 11, in Granville, Ohio, March 17, 1864; a Royal Arch Mason in

Warren Chapter, No. 6, Newark, Ohio, February 6, 1865; he received the Cryptic degrees in Bigelow Council, No. 7, on the 8th of the same month; was Knighted in Clinton Commandery, No. 5, K. T., at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, April 22, 1865, and received the degrees of the A. and A. S. R., 4th to 32d inclusive, in the Cincinnati bodies, December 2 to 21, 1865. At the session of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S. A., held in Providence, R. I., September 20, 1887, he was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General 33d degree, and elected an honorary member of that body. At the annual meeting of his Lodge in 1864, he was chosen Secretary, and in 1867 became its Worshipful Master. For thirty successive years he installed the officers of his Lodge, the last time in 1901, on which occasion, being unable to go to Granville on account of sickness, the officers elect of the lodge went to Newark, and were installed by him in the parlor of his home. He held membership in all the Masonic Grand Bodies of the State, and served them all faithfully in some official capacity. For twelve years he was president of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Ohio, and was also president of the National Association.

He was elected in 1885, and re-elected in 1886 and 1887, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and it was to the official service which he rendered to the Grand Lodge that Brother Williams's fame is most largely due. He was a great Masonic student, and for many years an intelligent collector of literature concerning Freemasonry, and this valuable library he gave to the M. W. Grand Lodge. His book plate is:—

A fac-simile of his autograph, S. Stacker Williams, together with the words: Past Grand Master of Masons, placed under a shield bearing

the Williams coat of arms;—Azure, A lion rampant, argent. Crest, A moor-cock proper. Motto: Cognosce occasionem, and between the shield and ribbon, Williams (in script) another motto, Y FYNO DWY FYDD on a scroll beneath the name, alludes perhaps to the Welsh origin of the Williams family. It signifies "What God willeth will be."

Brother Williams died before he had an opportunity to make any use of his book plate.

#### LEROY MORTIMER TAYLOR, 33d

We now come to the book plate of Dr. Leroy Mortimer Taylor, 33d. He was born at Delaware N. Y.,



April 17, 1836. At the age of twelve he moved to Washington, D. C., and continued to live there until his death, which occurred September 27th, 1904. He was for a number of years a page in the United States Senate; afterwards he became a clerk in the land office of the Department of the Interior. While serving in the latter position he studied and graduated from a medical school. As early as 1858 he became interested in Freemasonry and took membership in Federal Lodge No. 1, during that year.

About a quarter of a century later, or more particularly in 1884, he received the Scottish Rite degrees, and between that year and 1891, all the other degrees.

He gathered together a rare collection of curios, engravings, etchings, draperies, etc., which he obtained in all parts of the world during years of travel. His library, where he spent most of his time comprised about 8,000 volumes, the greater portion being devoted to occult, philosophical, mystical, magical and kindred topics, embracing also spiritualism, physical subjects, and works on Eastern and Oriental religions, and forming one of the best collections of occultism in the United States. He was nearly a life-time in bringing together this library, which cost about \$15,000. It was given to the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, and bears his name.

His book plate is somewhat difficult of description to one who is not familiar with the symbolic characters used by teachers of the hermetic philosophy. Within a circle formed by a serpent devouring his tail,—the emblem of eternity,—is a pentalpha, on the points of which are mystical symbols; between the lower points is a scimeter, the symbol of death; on the horizontal bar is the Hebrew tetra grammation; in the centre is a cypher combining the crescent, cross and circle, emblematic of the three prominent religious creeds, below which are the serpents of Esculapius, or his daughter Hygeia, which may typify wisdom, or perhaps allude to the medical profession. The Masonic significance of the five-pointed star or pentalpha needs no explanation. Beneath the device is the Sanscrit motto, "Om mani padme hum," a solemn invocation familiar to the students of Buddhism, said to signify "Oh, the jewel in the lotus, Om," the last word being a name

for their chief deity. Below is the owner's name in script.

**THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN  
AND THE IOWA MASONIC  
LIBRARY**

Theodore Sutton Parvin, LL. D., born, January 15, 1817, was the oldest of thirteen children born to Josiah and Lydia Harris Parvin, in Cedarville, New Jersey. At an early age he met with an accident which he relates as follows:—

"Workmen were repairing a dam across a creek near the home of my childhood, when, one day, rather than be 'dared' by the little fellows of my own age (some 6 or 7 years),



I jumped from the bank into the sand below. That jump crippled me for life, and thus ended the hope of making a navigator of me (as was my father's intention, he being a sea captain). Owing to my lameness, I could not join the boys in their sports; hence I was thrown much into the society of my mother, a woman possessed in a remarkable degree of all the loveliness of Christian virtues; to her I owe, under God, all the good I have been able to accomplish, aided in later years by a wife like unto her; and I was destined to plod among the books, for which I soon developed a surprising taste."

Brother Parvin graduated from Woodward College, Cincinnati, in 1837. He had but just passed his twenty-first birthday when he

sought to gratify his long expressed desire and intention of becoming a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He received the degrees in Nova Caesarea Harmony lodge of Freemasons, of Cincinnati, May 9, 1838.

The first meeting from which the history of Masonry in Iowa dates, was held in Burlington, November



12, 1840. To Parvin was intrusted the work of taking the necessary steps to secure a Charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and of forwarding the same to the Grand Master. The necessary power having been obtained, Burlington Lodge No. 41 upon the roster of Missouri, afterwards No. 1 on the roll of Iowa, was instituted. Later he secured a demit from Burlington lodge, in order that he might join the lodge at his home, and his name appears as one of the petitioners for Iowa lodge, which numbered 42 of Missouri, and was later No. 2 when Iowa Masonry became a separate body.

Mr. Parvin received all the other degrees in Freemasonry between this time and 1859, in which year he received the 33d degree. He took an active interest in introducing and starting all the various Masonic bodies in the State.

His interest in libraries and library matters was early shown and given opportunity of development. During his college days the college library was his favorite haunt.

The Iowa Masonic library is located at Cedar Rapids; the building

was erected in 1884, at a cost of about \$35,000; and is the only Masonic structure (fire-proof) exclusively used for a library. It is said to be one of the best equipped buildings in the world occupied solely for that purpose. The Freemasons of Cedar Rapids showed their liberality by giving the ground on which the building stands, and \$10,000 in cash. It has sets of Proceedings of all the various Masonic bodies, periodicals old and new, both of this and of the old world, and many hundred pamphlets mostly of a Masonic nature.

Of the first volume placed on the shelves of this library, the following amusing story is told:—Dr. Parvin was visiting at the house of a young lady friend, where he found on the table a copy of "Ahiman Rezon." Becoming absorbed in the volume he forgot his surroundings and the young lady, until she suggested that if he found the book more interesting than her company, he had better take it and go, which he did. Certain it is that this book, which was the first Masonic work destined for the library, was presented to the Grand Secretary by a young lady at whose home he found it; but whether she gave him his conege at the same time is not stated in the more serious history of the event. Brother Parvin placed this volume in the library in 1844; he continued in charge of it from that day until his death, which occurred June 28, 1901.

Among the objects of interest in this unique collection may be mentioned its attractive display cases. In the entrance hall stands a large oak cabinet, twelve feet by nine, beautifully carved, and bearing the inscription "Presented to the Iowa Masonic library by L. Harbach, Des Moines." This case affords a splendid opportunity to display the rare and curious specimens collected from all parts of North America by the late Librarian during his

long life, and presented by him to the library. There is also the Eastern Star case, presented by the Grand Chapter of Iowa, Order of the Eastern Star, as a memorial of their appreciation of his services. In the centre of the hall of the library proper stands a magnificent display case, forty feet in length, six feet high and three feet in width, with plate glass on all sides and top, and large drawers in the base, making a fine receptacle for large prints, charters, engravings, charts, pictures, etc.

Another case is devoted to the display of autograph letters and portraits of prominent members of the fraternity from all parts of the world, including elective officers of all State and national Masonic bodies, editors, authors, representative Masons, American and foreign.

Still another case was presented by the Nobles of El-Kahir Temple, of Cedar Rapids, and is devoted entirely to Shrine material. These are only some of the attractions and it is quite true

"If you stroll through this Library at your leisure,  
You may find something for your pleasure."

For some years it has been customary to loan Masonic books to Brethren all over the State, and there are many instances where not only a single volume, but small Masonic libraries have been sent to various portions of the country, from Maine to California; in this manner was inaugurated the "Iowa Travelling Masonic Library."

Some of the volumes in this library have a book plate described as follows:—A scroll bearing the name of T. S. Parvin, Librarian, extending over the top of the central device; above is a closed book and resting upon it is an antique lamp. Below the scroll is a shield between two pillars each supporting a globe. On the base of the left pillar is a mallet and on the

base of the right pillar two quill pens crossed; against each base leans a closed book. On the shield the extended compasses on a chevron between three open books (no tinctures). Crest, a radiant G. Crossing the base of the shield a pen. These arms are surrounded by a circle lettered Librarian above, and Grand Lodge of Iowa below. Between the bases of the pillars, Founded 1844.

Motto, on a ribbon:—Vita Sina (an error for sine) Literis Mors Est.

The plate used in volumes presented by Dr. Parvin to the Library is a "portrait book plate," showing Brother Parvin three-quarters facing to the left, in citizen's dress; below which in six lines, Theodore Sutton Parvin, LL. D. Presented this volume to the Iowa Department of the Iowa Masonic Library.

Another attractive book plate is used to mark some of the volumes in connection with those mentioned above. Description: The irradiated Holy Bible open; on it a square and compasses, crossed: at the left, Number; above the Bible on a ribbon, Grand Lodge, and beneath it, Library Instituted Jany 8th, 1844, Iowa in three curving lines; beneath them a coffin; all surrounded by a looped cable-tow suggesting the form of a shield; in the loops at the top are a gavel, gauge, and chapter working tools.

#### PAUL REVERE'S BOOK PLATE

Arms:—Barry, argent and gules; over all, on a bend sinister argent, three fleurs-de-lis, sable. Crest:—A dove rising, argent. Motto:—Pugna pro patria. At the bottom at the right, Revere in script.

The tinctures as described are in accordance with the engraving, and show that Revere was not familiar with the rules for "metal and color" in heraldry. The crest in the engraving is not that used by his father, which was an annulet. The son adopted the motto. There is a

family tradition that Revere copied his father's seal exactly as engraved; as his father's plate, still preserved, also has a bend sinister, the tradition may be doubted. The French ancestral family arms bore the bend dexter. It has been thought by many that the "bend sinister" is a dishonorable ordinary, but this is denied by the best heraldic authorities.

The arms are placed on the elliptical cartouche held by a lion seated

owns the original copper plate which was made by his great grandfather, Paul Revere, and who has been good enough to lend it to me for the purpose of having this reproduction made. I am assured by him that originally the plate bore the full name; but for the purpose of making it a family plate, Paul Revere himself removed his Christian name, and in that condition the plate has remained to this day. Impressions bearing the full name are



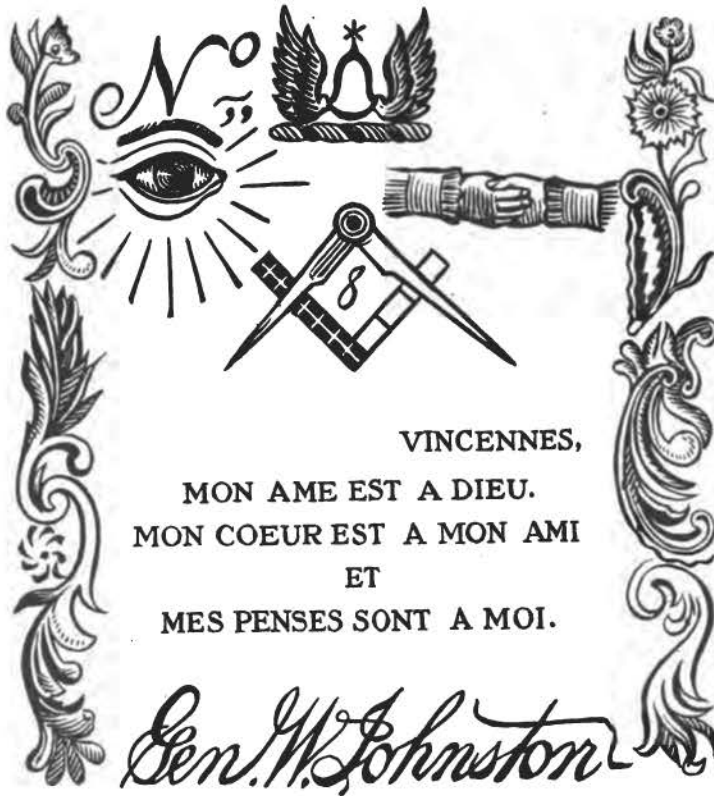
*Revere.*

(not part of the arms), whose head and copious mane appear above.

This book plate is not Masonic, but I have been asked to include it in this article, and, as he was the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1795, 1796 and 1797, it seems proper to comply with the request. The plate is illustrated here in its present form, perhaps for the first time in any work on Ex Libris, by the kind permission of Mr. E. H. R. Revere of Canton, whose family

extremely rare; one is owned by the Revere family, and I know of but two others. Only five book plates are known to have been engraved by Paul Revere. They are all rare and much sought by the collector, not particularly because they are so nicely designed, or so well executed, but because they are the work of the distinguished patriot, the self-taught engraver, and the curious artificer or scientific worker in metals as well as in Freemasonry.

## PART III



We now come to the truly Masonic and curious example of an early western book plate of

**General Washington Johnston\*** who had two differing plates, both unquestionably of his own design; of these the earlier has fewer orna-

ments and Masonic emblems. But one original impression of the first and two of the latter are known to be in existence: they were found in Washington, D. C., about twelve years ago. That first discovered is thought to be the more recent plate, and is described as follows:

(\*Note. The word General is part of his name, not a title.)

A device made up of Masonic emblems surmounted by the Johnston family crest,—a winged spur. On each side of the device are scroll ornaments; on the left side of the crest at the top, No.; space is left for a number at the right; under the word No. is the all-seeing eye; and beneath the space for a number are two right hands joined; just under these and near the center of the field, are the square and compasses, and below that "Vincennes" (the name of his residence and his Lodge), followed by "Mon Ame est a Dieu Mon Coeur est a Mon Ami" in five lines; under the motto. "Genl. W. Johnston" in script.

The second plate is known to be in existence in the possession of a collector, but I have been unable to obtain a description.

General Washington Johnston was a charter member of Vincennes Lodge, No. 1, F. A. M., Vincennes Indiana, where his Bible containing the family register in his own handwriting may be found upon the altar. The Secretary still uses his inkstand, a combination of china and ebony, and the Lodge carefully preserves the old wooden gavel he used.

Brother Johnston was born in Culpepper County, Virginia; he moved to Indiana, and settled in Vincennes in 1793, where he had the distinction of being the first attorney admitted to the Knox County Bar, of which he became a prominent member, and continued in practice until his death. He held many offices of trust under the Borough of Vincennes, became Auditor of the Territory of Indiana in 1813, and during the same year was commissioned Treasurer of the Territory, serving until it was admitted into the Union as a State. He was several times elected a member of the territorial legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the Second and Third Sessions. In connection with John R. Jones, he compiled the first

revision of the laws of Indiana. This compilation was published by Elihu Stout, who established the "Vincennes Sun," the first newspaper published in the Territory, and who was afterwards Grand Master of Masons in Indiana. Brother Johnston was the first postmaster in the town where he resided, and was twice appointed judge of the local court. He married in Vincennes and was the father of a large family. He died there October 26, 1833, and there he was buried. The house in which he lived, built partly of adobe after the old French style, with a long porch in front, was torn down not long since.

Vincennes Lodge was the first in that town; it worked under a charter dated August 31, 1809, issued by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, until it received a new charter bearing date Jan. 13, 1818, after the foundation of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

On the records of the meeting held April 3, 1809, the following entry appears:

"Brother General W. Johnston, from the committee appointed on the 17th ult. to draw up a set of By-laws for the government of this Lodge, which after being distinctly read, article by article, and section by section, were unanimously agreed to, and being signed by the several members, are ordered to be safely kept and preserved by the Secretary among the archives of the Lodge."

They have been "safely kept," and are still in an excellent state of preservation. They are handsomely written with a quill pen by Brother Johnston, who was a fine penman.

He was the most distinguished member of the Lodge and the moving force which brought Masonry into Indiana. At a meeting of several Lodges in the State at Corydon, Dec. 3, 1817, which was called to consider the advisability of forming a Grand Lodge, his name is the first

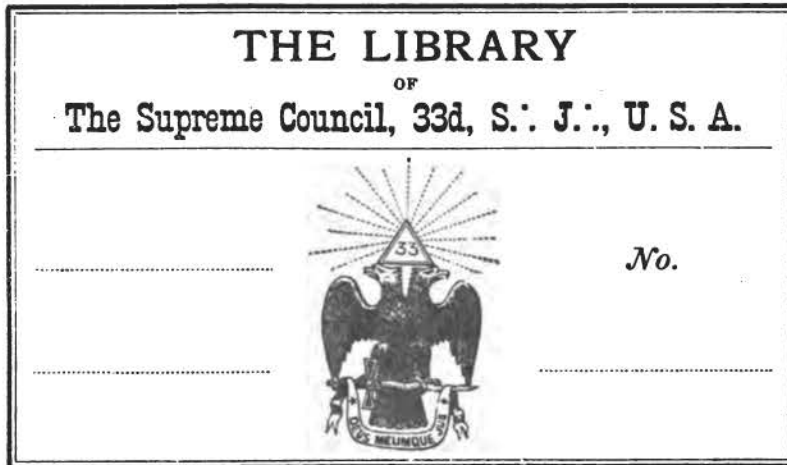


appearing on the records. At that meeting he was appointed chairman of the Committee to formulate an address to the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Ohio, notifying them that the Lodges represented had determined to form a Grand Lodge, and would recede from their Mother Grand Lodge as soon as a State Grand Lodge should be organized. The address is said to have been "a model of terseness and elegance of diction." His first appearance in the Grand Lodge of Indiana was in

**THE LIBRARY OF THE  
SUPREME COUNCIL**

S.: J.: 33d.

The Library of the Supreme Council with its departments which have been founded by prominent Brethren comprises about seventy-five thousand volumes and embraces every branch of literature. It is especially strong in old and scarce and out-of-the-way books. In general literature of various countries and languages, including poetry, the drama, etc., it is especially rich, and



the session of 1828, when he was present as the Worshipful Master of Vincennes Lodge, No. 1, Elihu Stout of that Lodge being Grand Master. He was chairman of the Committee on Grievances, on Foreign Correspondence, and of a select committee relative to the appointment of District Deputy Grand Masters. At this meeting he was elected and installed Deputy Grand Master. He was also present at the session of 1829, and again elected Deputy Grand Master. He was not present at the session of 1830, and there being no quorum, owing to the Morgan excitement, an adjournment was taken until December of that year, but he was not present and never appeared in the Grand Lodge again.

in rarities and valuable reprints. General Pike who was the father of the library formed its nucleus by his contribution of his own valuable collection, and as he was a versatile scholar on nearly every literary topic, his library was a very general one; after the donation of this collection, he continued to buy along the same lines for the Supreme Council, having agents throughout the world, on the lookout for his wants. It is one of the best Masonic Libraries using a book plate, and the volumes are appropriately marked by a book plate having the jewel of the 33d degree; above it in three lines The Library of The Supreme Council, 33d, S.: J.:, U. S. A.; all surrounded by a rule border.

### The Pike Library.

This was the gift of General Albert Pike, who was born in Boston, December 29, 1809, and received his education at Newburyport and Framingham, Mass. It is a miscellaneous collection of about five thousand volumes, being his personal library which has been absorbed into the general library of the Supreme Council of the 33rd degree for the Southern Jurisdiction. Thousands of the books of the latter library were selected and purchased by him, with funds of the Supreme Council, of which he was the Grand Commander from January 3, 1859, until the day of his death, which occurred in Washington, April 2, 1891.

poems appeared in a short-lived periodical published in Boston in 1834-35; they were written on the prairie while the poet's horse was feeding at his side.

He was versed in many languages, including Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Sanskrit, French, Spanish and Italian. It was not until 1850 that he became interested in Freemasonry; during that year he was made a Mason in Western Star Lodge, No. 1, at Little Rock; in November of the same year he became a Royal Arch Mason in Union Chapter, No. 2, also at Little Rock; a Royal and Select Master in Columbian Council, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1852, and a Knight



His parents were in humble circumstances, and although from childhood he was surrounded by an atmosphere of culture and refinement, he was forced at an early age to pursue the occupation of teaching, first at Newburyport, and later at Fairhaven, Mass.; but he soon made his way westward and became connected with the "Arkansas Advocate," which he edited until 1834, when it became his property. He married in that year, and settled in Little Rock, where he began the practice of law, which became very lucrative; it is said that on one occasion he received a single fee amounting to one hundred thousand dollars.

He was an author, editor, lawyer, soldier and poet. His best known

Templar in Washington Encampment in the same city, February 9, 1853. On March 20 of that year he received the 32d degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Charleston, S. C., and the 33d degree (Honorary) April 25, 1857, at New Orleans; on March 20, 1858, he was crowned an active member of the Supreme Council at Charleston. In 1859 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College.

In 1858 he had a unique experience. The death of Col. Albert James Pickett in December of that year led to a report of the demise of Col. Albert Pike, and the latter enjoyed in advance that rare felicity of good fortune beyond even the "happy opportunity of death,"



coveted by the ancients, of perusing glowing epiciedian tributes to his own "departed worth."

In the next month the appearance at Washington in life and health of the deeply lamented was celebrated by a social festival, the incidents of which have been fully recorded in an attractive volume (privately printed in August, 1859), entitled "The Life Wake of the Fine Arkansas Gentleman who died before his Time." An entertainment was given by J. F. Coyle, Esq., and it was decided to receive Pike with the genial usages of an Irish wake. An eloquent memorial was produced and a response was made by him whose loss it was intended to commemorate, in terms solemn, affectionate and instructive.

The scene was enlivened by numerous contributions of others and they were succeeded by a splendid entertainment.

Brother Pike served as a Brigadier General in the Confederate army during the war; his estate was confiscated, and retained by the United States until after his death, when a part was returned to his children. He was given command

of the Department of the Indian Territory and of all Indian regiments. In March, 1862, at the head of several regiments of Cherokees, he took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. The General who commanded the Federal troops in this engagement reported that the Indians under Pike were allowed to fight according to their own methods. This charge was afterwards investigated by Congress, but it was never confirmed.

His library was said to be one of the largest and most costly in the south, but it is not always the greatest man who has the handsomest and most expensive book plate; it is a fact that very many elegant book plates are designed and printed which are destined never to see the inside cover of a book.

The books in the Pike Library are marked by a simple plate, described as follows:

An oblong plate, having within a rule border, The Pike Library of The Supreme Council, 33d, S.: J.:, U. S. A. in three lines; the lower



portion is divided into three sections; in the left of these. Additions by the Sup.: Council with a space below to show the department. In the right section, the word No. twice repeated and places for the number of the volume; in the centre, the Pike family arms in an ellipse; Per pale argent and gules; over all a chevron azure between three trefoils slipped; the tincture

in each role played by this distinguished Mason, orator, poet, historian, soldier, diplomat, author, and linguist, he had but one destiny, the front rank, and in that brilliant line he was ever the central figure.

His ability, learning and character were recognized and honored throughout the world, and he was esteemed one of the greatest Masons of the age in which he lived.



of the trefoils is not indicated, Crest, A pike naiant argent. On a ribbon the family motto, which is illegible in the engraving. The device is surrounded by a garter, on which above, Albert Pike and below, Grand Commander. A small Teutonic cross follows his Christian name, and a triangle his surname. At the bottom of the plate, separated by a rule, Purchased 14th May, 1881.

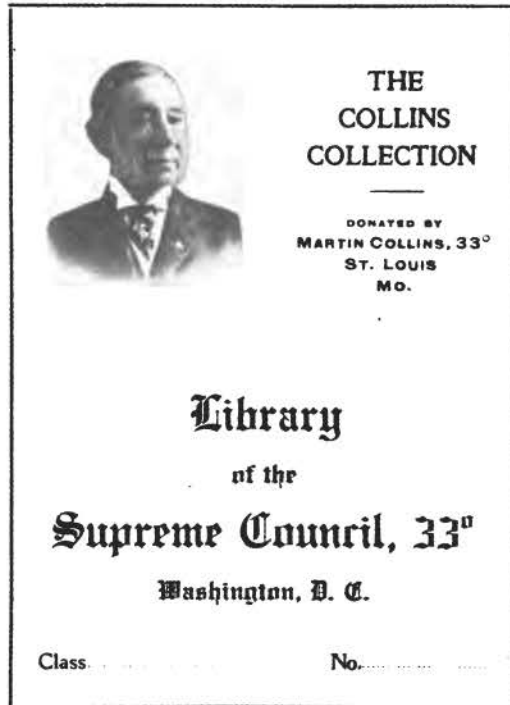
It is a chronological fact, as well as a historical American truth, that

The donation of the Taylor collection to the Supreme Council prompted the Grand Commander James D. Richardson, 33d degree, to suggest to the Supreme Council in session in Washington on October 16, 1905, the advisability of making a portion of their library a Memorial Library, the alcoves in this particular wing of the building to be filled by some member with books, and the collection named after him, thus making a perpetual memorial to his name, and

at the same time increasing the size of the library. Brother Richardson said that if the Council approved the suggestion, he himself would fill one alcove with works which should relate alone to the politics, history and the public men of the United States, and the suggestion was unanimously adopted by the Supreme Council.

States; then of sectional portions like New England, the Western States, etc.; travels by States, and travels in possessions of the United States. The librarian was many months in selecting the 1065 volumes of this welcome gift, which cost about \$1,300.

Brother Collins was born May 15, 1826, in Lancaster, Penn.; in 1851



#### Martin Collins Collection.

As a result of this recommendation the first one to take advantage of the proposed plan was Martin Collins, 33d degree, Sovereign Grand Inspector General in Missouri, who chose the subject of travel and descriptions in the United States and its possessions. After selecting this subject he furnished the Librarian with funds to make the collection. It comprises books on the art of travel, general travels and descriptions in the United

he married Miss Mary Crabbe, daughter of Captain Crabbe of the U. S. Marine Corps, and resided in St. Louis from 1852 until his death, May 25, 1908. He was for many years a successful business man of that city.

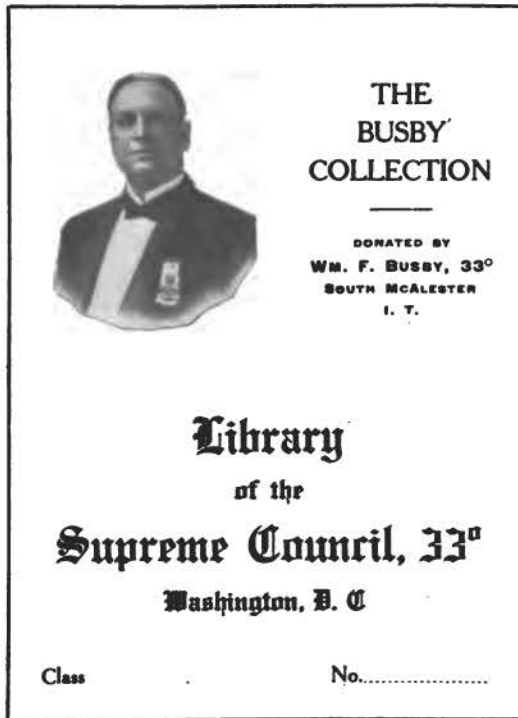
He was made a Mason in 1853, and was often honored by the Brethren of his State, serving them as Grand Master in the Grand Council in 1869 and 1870; as Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter in 1867; as Senior Grand Warden of

the Grand Commandery, K. T., and as Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge in 1865.

He received the 33d degree of the Scottish Rite in 1865, and in 1867 was crowned an active member of the Supreme Council. He has filled all the offices in that body from Grand Herald to Grand Constable; in 1891 he was elected to the station of Grand Minister of State, and later served as Grand Prior. Broth-

chose science, and like Brother Collins had the Librarian select and purchase the books. It comprises science in general, mathematics, physics, astronomy, electricity, mechanics, geology, ethnology, botany and natural history, with many subclasses of these general heads; it cost \$1,880, and comprises about 1,050 volumes. This collection has been appropriately catalogued.

Brother Busby was born in Penn-



er Collins was also an active worker in the cause of charity, and for more than thirty-five years the presiding officer of the St. Louis Masonic Board of Relief.

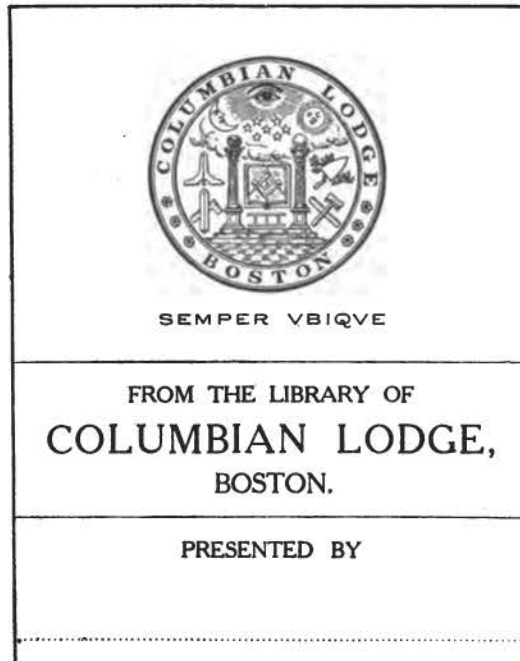
**William Busby Collection.**

This is the gift of Brother William Busby, 33d degree, of South McAlester, Indian Territory, a wealthy business man and an enthusiastic Mason of that town. He

ington, New Jersey, September 5, 1854. Early in life he went west and settled in Kansas, where he became a Master Mason, August 14, 1886, in Temple Lodge, No. 237, at McCune. He was made a Royal Arch Mason September 21, 1887, in Parsons Chapter, No. 39, in Parsons, Kansas, and a Knight Templar, Nov. 11, 1887, in Coeur de Leon Commandery, No. 17, in the same city. He received the Scottish Rite to the 32d

degree in 1895, in Topeka, Kansas. He was elected by the Supreme Council a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor, October 19, 1897, and was crowned Inspector General (Honorary), 33d degree, on October 20, 1899. He has held quite a number of offices in the various bodies to which he belongs, and is at present Deputy Inspector General in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

from type with a somewhat elaborate border of rule work. The upper part in four lines reads: Extract from By-laws of the Masonic Library Association San Francisco; the first and third curving; over the word Masonic a small square and compasses and under the line a beehive. The remaining space is filled with the By-law cited.



The volumes in the Collins and Busby Collections are marked with special book plates. The lower half of each reads, Library of the Supreme Council, 33d degree, Washington, D. C.; on the upper half is a small half-tone portrait of the donor in the upper left corner, and the name of the collection, with the donor's name and residence at the right.

**SAN FRANCISCO MASONIC LIBRARY.**

The Masonic Library Association of San Francisco has a plate printed

**COLUMBIAN LODGE, BOSTON**

Columbian is one of the five older Lodges in Boston, its Charter having been signed by Paul Revere, then Grand Master, in 1795. Its Centennial Anniversary was celebrated in a most elaborate manner in June, 1895. Its membership-roll bears many distinguished names, among them Winslow Lewis, who was initiated in Columbian in 1830, and elected Grand Master in 1855, to succeed R. W. Bro. Randall (afterwards Bishop), who was also a member; Grand Masters Jenkins, Flint, Heard, Coolidge, and Briggs,

were also initiates, and many of its Brethren have held prominent offices in the Grand Lodge. Father Taylor, the famous Seamen's Chaplain, was an Honorary Member, and Chaplain of the Lodge for many years. He it was who in discharging his clerical duties prayed that the hard hearts of the Anti-Masons might become as soft as their heads.

It was peculiarly appropriate that this old Lodge should be the first to adopt a book-plate. The leading device is the seal of the Lodge, which was designed, it is believed,

#### MASONIC LIBRARIES.

There are other large Masonic Libraries in America: that of R. W. Brother Samuel C. Lawrence of Medford, Massachusetts, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts, is one of the largest, most complete and best collections of the kind ever gathered together. In certain departments it is unexcelled. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts also has in the Masonic Temple at Boston a large and choice collection of books, pictures, medals, relics and curiosities relating to Masonry.



by R. W. George G. Smith, (initiated 1819, and D. G. M. 1838-40). This seal bears various Masonic emblems, among which the pillars surmounted by globes and the working-tools of the Order are conspicuous; under the seal is the Lodge motto, SEMPER VBIQVE, beneath which, in three lines, From the Library of Columbian Lodge, Boston. Some of the plates also have Presented by, with a place for the donor's name. The name and location of the Lodge appears on the seal.

The Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and New York have fine libraries of value to the craft, and besides these there are many others, both public and private but they do not use a book-plate that can be termed Masonic to the author's knowledge, and so are not included in this article.

#### EMBLEMS ON NON-MASONIC PLATES.

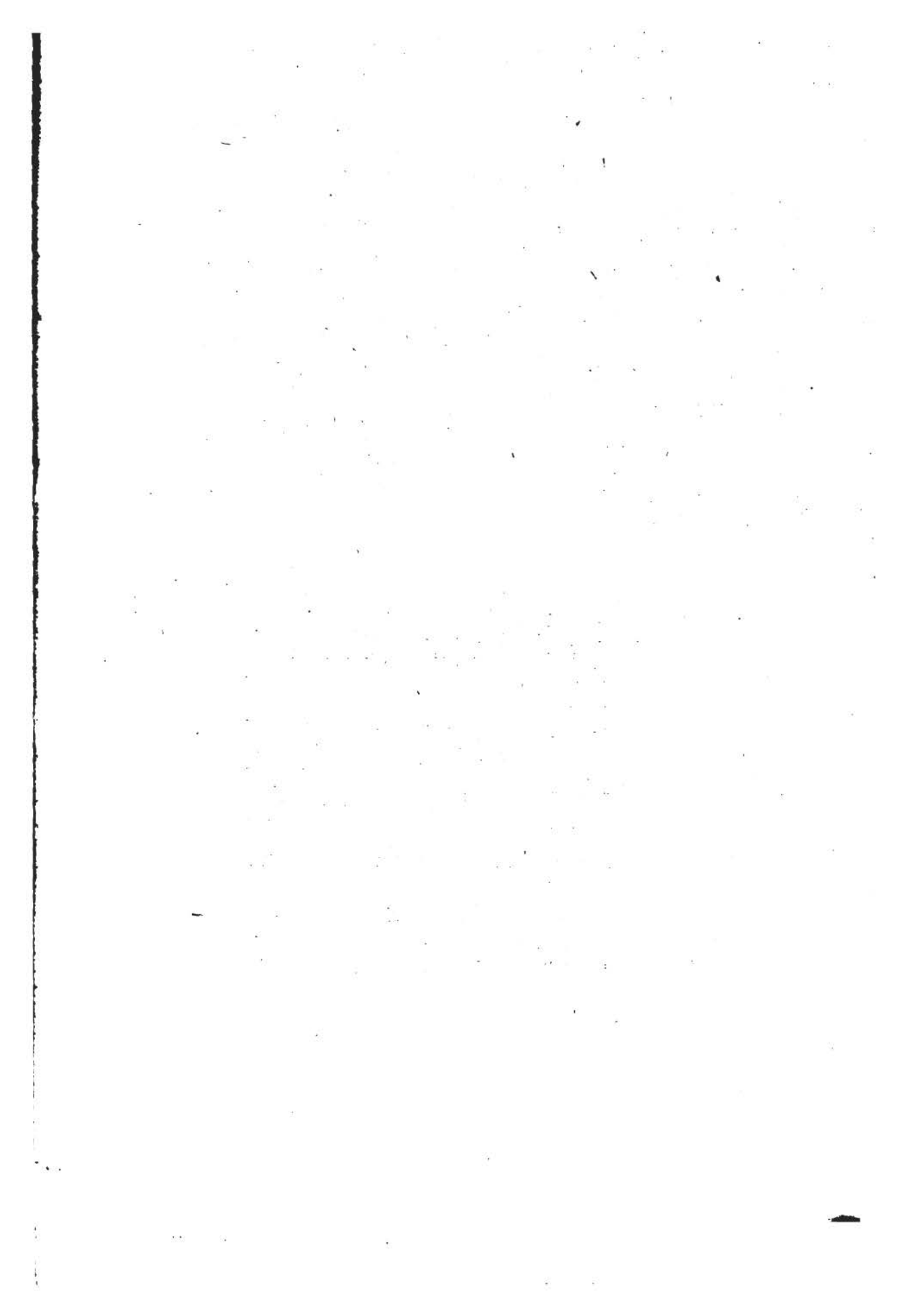
Non-Masonic book plates which bear emblems of the Craft are not uncommon; one displaying the in-

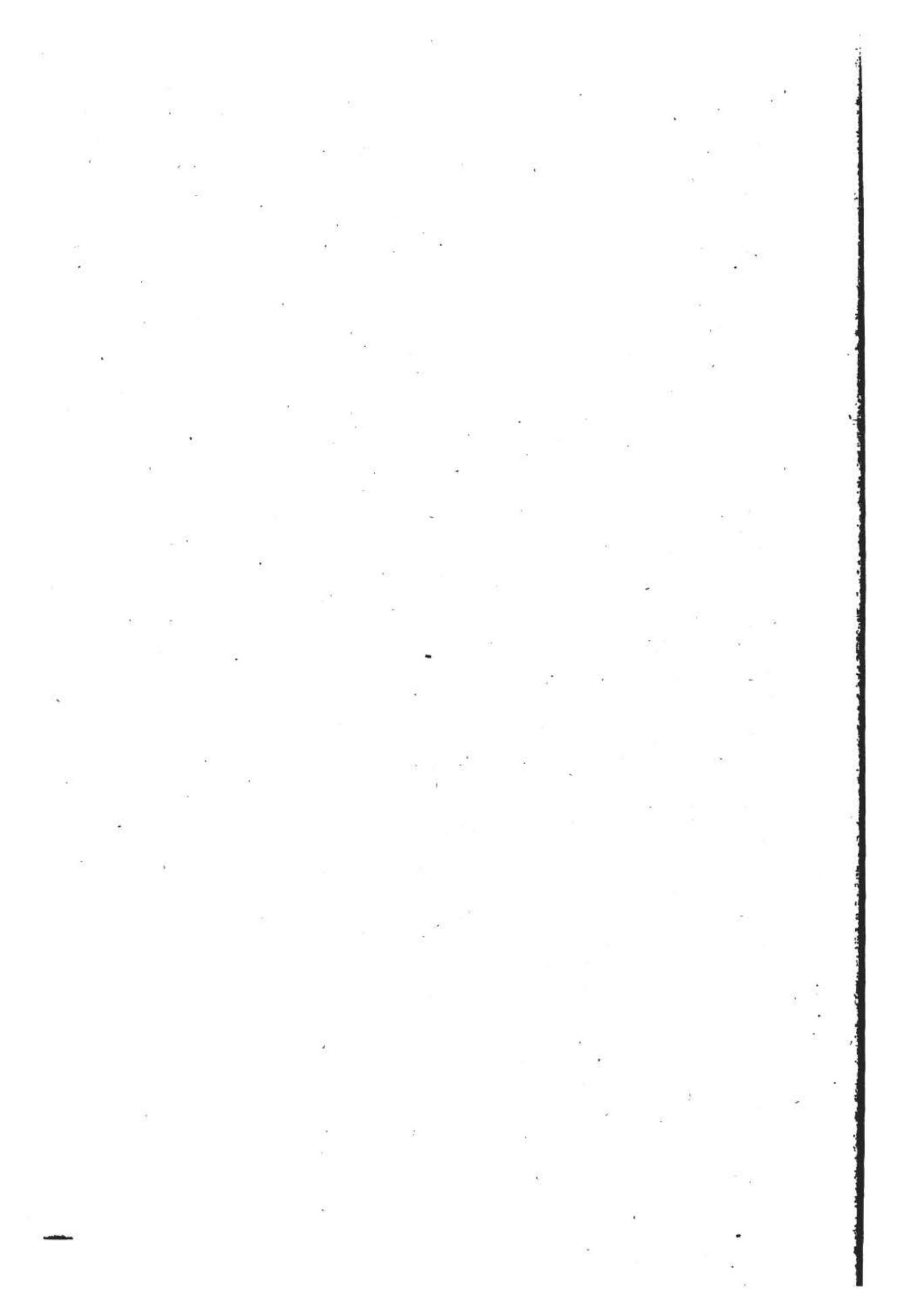


struments used by an architect, a civil engineer, or a builder,—emblems of the same character as those used by the Fraternity,—may easily be mistaken for a Masonic book plate. This is shown by the examples here illustrated: not one of those who used these attractive plates was a member of the institution when he adopted it, but the working tools of the profession of each owner, or of some of their ancestors, are displayed in the plates designed to mark the volumes in their private libraries.

My pleasant task would not be complete if I omitted to extend my warmest thanks to R. W. Brother Oliver A. Roberts, the genial Librarian of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge Library, and Junior Grand Warden, and also to R. W. Brother William T. R. Marvin of Columbian Lodge of Boston, and Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, both of whom have given much and very valuable assistance, and whose names were accidentally omitted in the foreword.













R 62.49.08-



REMARKS ON SOME  
MASONIC BOOK  
PLATES AND  
THEIR OWNERS

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II  
Parts IV to VII

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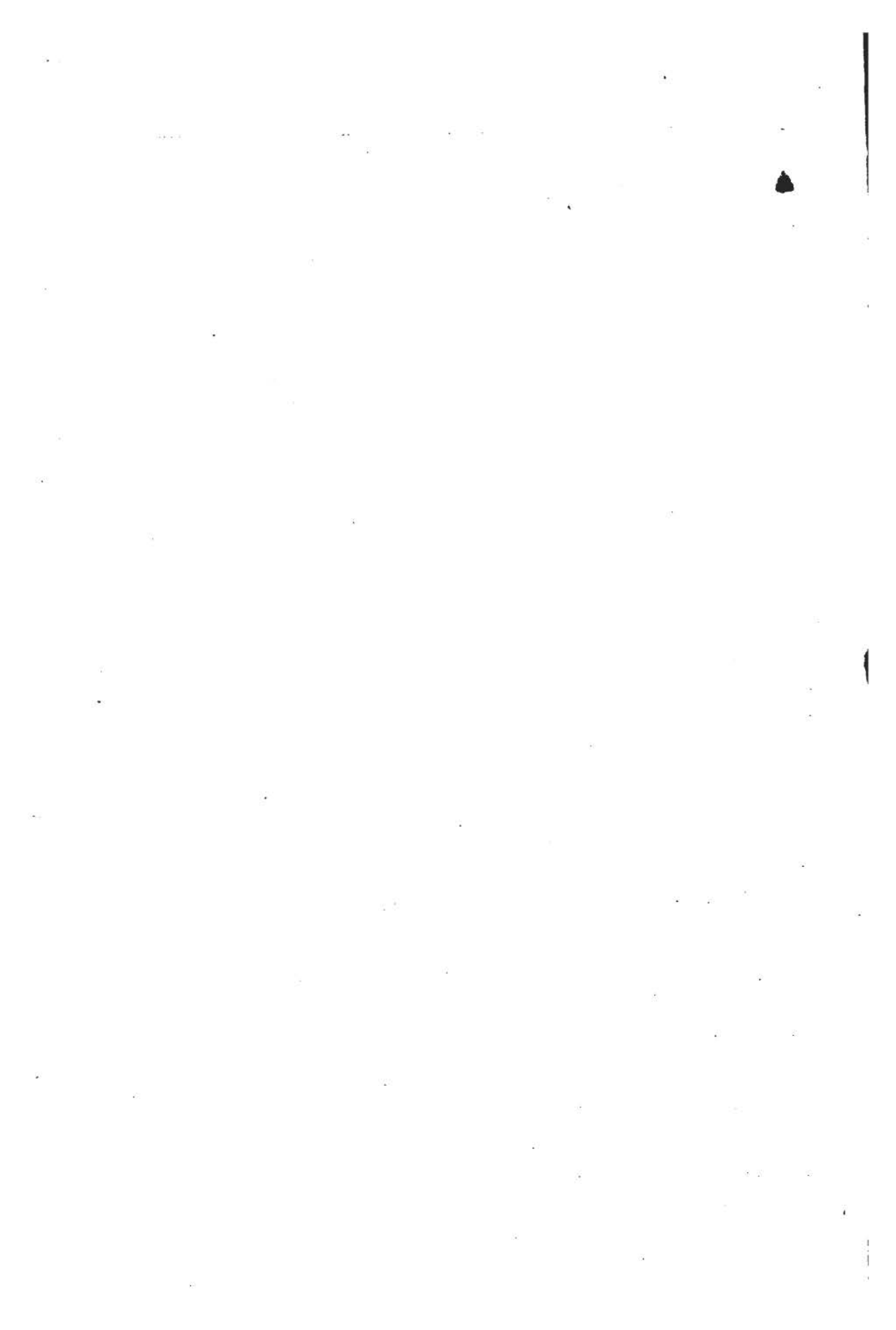
By A. WINTHROP POPE

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BOSTON

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ELEVEN





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# Remarks on Some Masonic Book Plates in America and their Owners

By Brother A. Winthrop Pope, of Rabboni Lodge, Boston

P. O. Address, Newton, Mass.

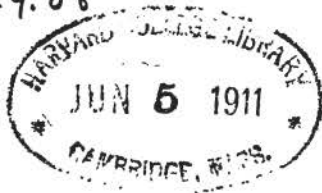
Parts IV to VII



*A. Winthrop Pope 32°*

*Boston*  
FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION  
M. C. M. XI.

B6249.08



*The Author*

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*The New England Craftsman*

## List of Masonic Book Plates in America

In Parts I to III. Pages 1 to 32

Issued in the August, September and October, 1908 numbers of the  
New England Craftsman,

THE BUSBY COLLECTION.

ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

THE COLLINS COLLECTION.

DANFORTH.

SAMUEL W. FRENCH, 32°.

MELVIN H. HAPGOOD.

GRAND LODGE OF IOWA.

GENERAL WASHINGTON JOHNSTON.

SILAS KETCHUM.

KINGSTON.

MASONIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRAN-  
CISCO.

JOHN FISKE NASH.

THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN, 33°.

THE PIKE LIBRARY.

ALEXANDER WINTHROP POPE, 32°.

ROBERT FLETCHER ROGERS, 32°.

S. M. SENER.

DAVID MCNEELY STAUFFER.

SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°, Northern Jurisdiction.

SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°, Southern Jurisdiction.

L. M. TAYLOR, 33°.

DAVID B. WHEELER.

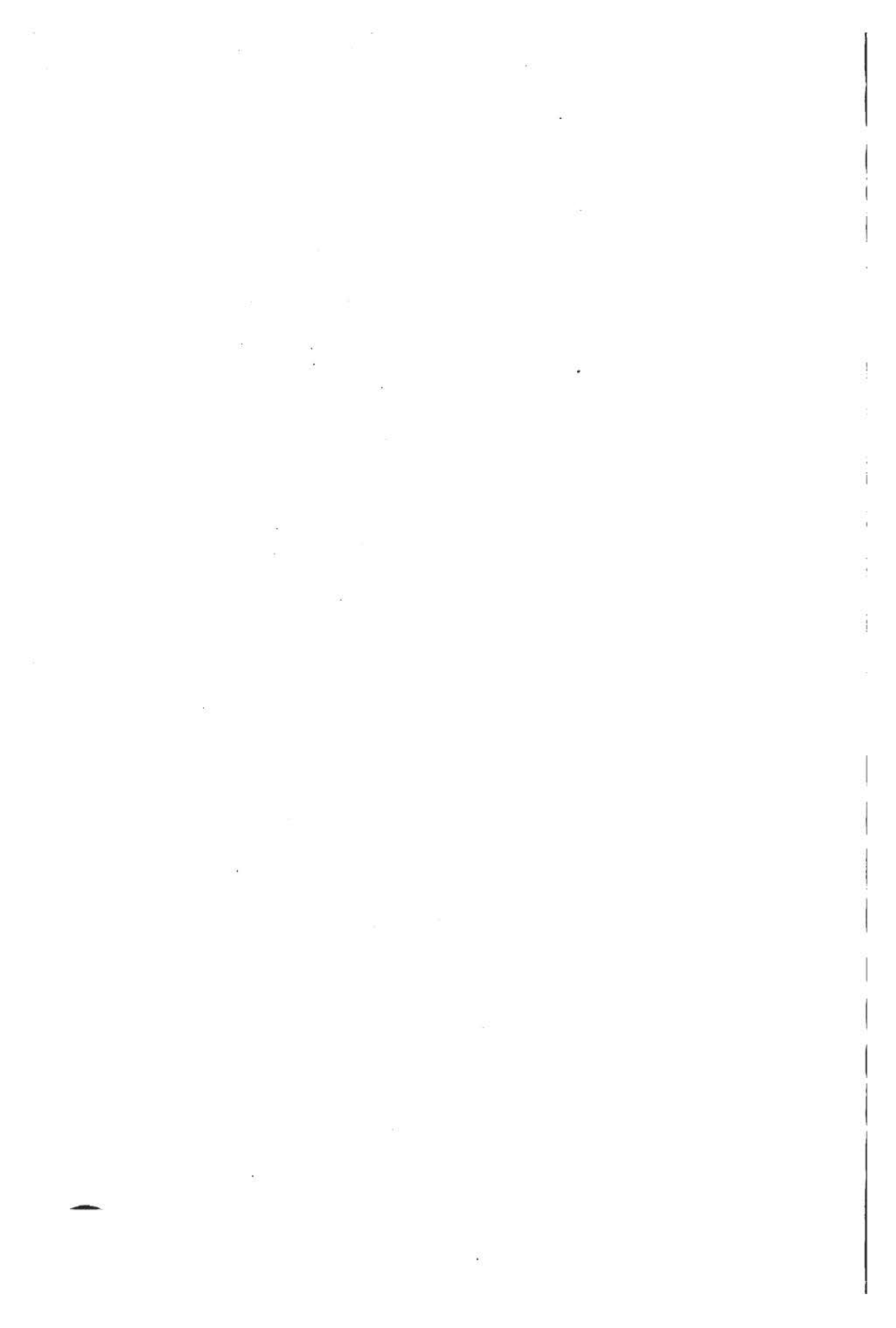
S. STACKER WILLIAMS, 33°.

# List of Masonic Book Plates in America

## In Parts IV to VII

Issued in the October, November, December 1910, and April 1911 numbers  
of the New England Craftsman.

ALFRED A. ASHMAN.	LOS ANGELES MASONIC LIBRARY.
ANCIENT ST. JOHN'S LODGE No. 3, Kingston, Canada (Seal).	LOS ANGELES CONSISTORY No. 3.
NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, 32°.	LOS ANGELES SCOTTISH RITE LIBRARY.
WILLIAM BARROLL.	MASONIC HOME OF MASSACHUSETTS (In pre- paration).
PETER A. BROWNE.	JOSEPH E. MORCOMBE.
ALDERMAN BOND.	D. H. MCPHERSON.
CHARLES D. BINGHAM, 33°.	MASONIC PLATE (No name).
A. E. BACHERT, 32°.	WILLIAM FLETCHER McNUTT, M. D.
GEORGE E. COLLINS.	MARK NORRIS, 33°.
DR. GEORGE CABELL, Richmond, Va.	OMAHA MASONIC LIBRARY.
WARREN B. ELLIS.	LOUIS A. OLNEY.
H. BERT ELLIS, M. D., 32°.	FRANCIS MARION PERKINS, 32°.
GRAND LODGE PENNSYLVANIA.	EDWARD OTIS PERKINS, 32°.
OMER R. GILLETT, 32°.	RAVENSWOOD LODGE No. 777, Chicago.
GRAND LODGE OF IOWA (In preparation).	BENJAMIN W. ROWELL, 33°.
TIMOTHY HALL.	ALLEN J. SMITH, M. D.
CHARLES HENRY KINGSTON, 33°.	JOHN GOUGH WARR.
THOMAS KITE, 33°.	GEORGE WILLIAMSON.



# Remarks on Some Masonic Book Plates in America and their Owners

## Part IV.

**Ancient Saint John's Lodge, No. 3,  
Kingston, Canada.**



*Seal of Ancient St. John's Lodge No. 3  
Kingston, Canada.*

A vesica-shaped tablet, on which is the figure of Saint John the Evangelist holding an open Bible on which are the square and compasses. On his right are the square, level and plumb, and on his left an eagle, the ecclesiastical symbol, in the Anglican and Roman Church, of Saint John the Evangelist. On one side of the figure is No. and on the other, 3. Below the saint, in three lines, Kingston, Canada, 1794; in the border of the shield, Sancti Johannis Evangelistae Sigillum Collegi Latomorum (Seal of the Masonic Lodge of St. John Evangelist, No. 3): at the top, separating the words, is a five-pointed star, and a sprig of acacia at the foot of the shield between the initial and ultimate letters of the inscription.

In the August, 1908, number of "The Craftsman," I referred to a bookplate mentioned in Charles Dexter Allen's "American Bookplates," Number 459, as follows (I quote as there printed without correcting his evident errors):

"Kingston, Canada. Santa Johannis Evangelistae Sigillum Collegi Latomorum, Kingston, Canada, 1794. Vesica-shaped shield, on which a robed figure holds an open book, which shows Masonic emblems on its pages."

Since that date I have received information from the Secretary of this ancient Lodge who says:—"The design mentioned is not a Bookplate; it is the official seal of the Lodge; while it would make a very appropriate bookplate, it has never, as far as I know, been used in that way."

A dispensation for a Lodge to be held at Kingston was issued by Wm. Jarvis, Provincial Grand Master, and the Lodge,—Number 6, but without a name,—was instituted on the 7th August, 1794; a warrant was granted on the 20th November, 1795. This Lodge has been in existence ever since, with the exception of ten years, 1833 to 1843, during which period it was closed, largely owing to the Anti-Masonic sentiment which overran the country about that time; it is now known as Ancient St. John's No. 3.

The members are very proud of the fact that all the records are complete; at least two Grand Masters have been elected from its members, and it is one of two Lodges in the jurisdiction permitted to wear gold jewels and trimmings.

**Dr. George Cabell of Virginia.**

Two sprigs of acacia, crossed and tied at the bottom by a bow of ribbon, enclose a parcel of ground, on which lies a fowl anchor, the stock to the right; on the centre of its shaft is a flaming heart; three small trees in the back-ground. At the top are three small rosettes from which a garland of roses falls to meet the sprigs of acacia. Below the central rosette is the All-seeing eye in clouds, rays from which illuminate the emblems; across

*Book Plate of***Dr. George Cabell (Allen 124)**

Supposed to be engraved by Brooks.

the rays is a semi-circular band inscribed SPES MEA IN DEO (My hope is in God). At the bottom, in two lines, the first in script letters, the second in italic capitals:—

Doctr Geo. Cabell  
Richmond, Virg.a

Width, two and one-quarter inches;  
height, three and one-eighth inches.

Brother George Cabell, son of

Colonel Nicholas and Hannah Carlington Cabell, was born October 5, 1774, at Warminster, Virginia, and died February 22, 1827. He studied medicine in Lynchburg, under Dr. George Cabell, Senior, his first cousin, and completed his education in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. His father, Colonel Nicholas Cabell, was a distinguished gentleman and a prominent Mason; he was a constant attendant at the Grand Lodge, in which he filled many positions of trust and honor. In 1796 he presided over the Grand Lodge of Virginia as Acting Grand Master. He introduced Free Masonry into his section of Virginia. In 1791 "The Georges Lodge" was chartered by the Grand Lodge, to be held in the town of Warminster, and in 1794-1795 a Masonic hall was erected in that town. His sons were all Masons.

The subject of our sketch moved to Richmond in 1817; like his father he was a zealous Mason, becoming a member of Richmond Randolph Lodge No. 19; he frequently represented that Lodge in the communications of the Grand Lodge, where he served on many important committees. In 1820-21 he was District Deputy Grand Master, and in 1822 Senior Grand Warden pro tem. His grand-nephew is at the present time Senior Grand Deacon in the same Grand Lodge.\*

I am fortunate in being able to borrow an impression of this very appropriate and rare bookplate of Dr. Charles E. Clarke, a noted collector.

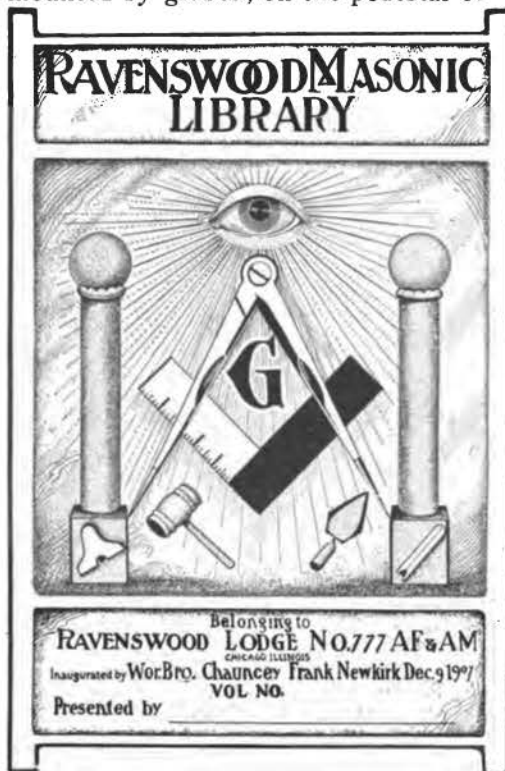
\*For further information concerning Dr. Cabell reference is made to Alexander Brown's "The Cabells and their Kin," pp. 258 *et seq.* (Boston, 1895), to which I am indebted for the data given. Bishop Meade's "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia," II: 60-62, does not agree in all respects; I have followed the later authority.

**Ravenswood Masonic Library.**  
**Chicago, Illinois.**

Within an oblong frame of about four by two and three-quarter inches are three tablets; on that at the top in two lines,

RAVENSWOOD MASONIC  
 LIBRARY.

On the central one, which is square, are the square and compasses enclosing G, and the field is irradiated by the All-seeing eye above; under the square, at the left, is a gavel, and at the right a trowel, its point upward. These working tools are placed between two pillars which are surmounted by globes; on the pedestal of



*Book Plate of*  
**Ravenswood Masonic Library**  
 Designed by Walter R. Corlett, Chicago.

the left pillar is a level, and on that of the other a plumb; these are placed diagonally. On the lower tablet is the inscription in six lines:

Belonging to

**RAVENSWOOD LODGE No. 777 AF & AM**  
**CHICAGO ILLINOIS**

Inaugurated by

**Wor. Bro. Chauncey Frank Newkirk Dec. 9 1907**

**VOL NO.**

Presented by \_\_\_\_\_

Ravenswood Lodge is one of the largest of the Chicago suburban lodges, having a membership of approximately five hundred and twenty.

The Lodge was instituted in 1885, and chartered in 1886. It has, I think, the unique distinction of owning exclusively its Masonic building. Beyond having been known as one of the most correct exemplifiers of the standard work in Illinois, they claim no particular distinction for the Lodge, except, possibly, for the fact that its history has been replete with continuous harmony.

The Library, which was inaugurated in 1907, now contains about one hundred volumes, to which additions are made from time to time, and it is systematically cared for by W. Brother Walter S. Syrett, the Librarian.

**Warren B. Ellis,**

*Past Grand High Priest of the Grand R. A.  
 Chapter of Massachusetts.*

*Past Master and Secretary of Mt. Lebanon Lodge.  
 Founder and Editor of the N. E. Craftsman.*

Between two Ionic pillars hang veils, partly withdrawn, from the junction of which drops a plumb-line over a pile of three books,—the upper volume open; on the edge of the second is EX and on that of the lower, LIBRIS. The pillars support a frieze and an arch with key-stone inscribed H T W S S T K S; in the pediment are the square and compasses enclosing the letter G. On the frieze is a tablet bearing the motto FIDE ET FORTITVDINE (By faith and fortitude). The podium rests on an ornate





*Book Plate of  
Warren B. Ellis*

bracket, and the dado is inscribed with the owner's name, WARREN B. ELLIS.

Brother Ellis designed his own Bookplate.

**George Williamson, of Ossining,  
New York.**

George Williamson was born in Utica, New York, June 3, 1827. He passed out of this life, August 13, 1886.

He was initiated into Free Masonry in 1853, and became a member of Westchester Lodge, No. 180, Sing Sing (now Ossining), New York. Be-

tween that time and 1871, he became a member of Buckingham Chapter, No. 174, of King Solomon Council No. 31, and a Knight Templar in Westchester Commandery No. 42. In 1882, he was admitted a Masonic Veteran.

Brother Williamson, without the advantage of a college education, was considered one of the ripest scholars in bibliography and history in his section of the country. His library, while not large, contained many rare and curious works, for he was ever on the lookout for such. An old book-shop was a treasure house to him. He was an authority on first editions, autograph copies, etc.

The Masonic part of his treasures numbered about five hundred volumes.

He adopted a Masonic bookplate described as follows:

A key-stone on which is a circle inscribed with eight Hebrew characters, apparently the equivalent of the Roman letters used in Mark Lodges in the United States. Within the circle is an open book on which are the letters S S T, probably the "Mark" of George Williamson, Sing Sing, N. Y.,



*Book Plate of  
George Williamson*

whose name above and residence below the circle show its ownership. Above the ring of the key-stone is the motto "*Sua cuique Voluptas*" signifying each one has his own pleasure.

#### Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The Library of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, has a collection of over twenty-five thousand volumes of Proceedings of various bodies and about ten thousand books on Masonic and kindred subjects; it is second to none in this country. The Masonic Museum opened in the Temple in Philadelphia in 1908 is beyond anything of similar character thus far installed in the United States, if not in the world.

The first efforts to establish a Grand Lodge Library were made in 1781, when the present Ahiman Rezon was adopted; further resolutions were

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_



MASONIC TEMPLE,  
PHILADELPHIA

*Book Plate of the  
Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania*

passed in 1787, and subsequently, in 1816, and the Library was in good shape by March, 1817. The burning of the Chestnut Street Hall,—March 9, 1819,—the baneful effects of the Anti-Masonic excitement, together with financial troubles, prevented any attention being paid to the gathered treasures, and it was not until June, 1871, that the scattered remnants of the collection were brought together and a renewed effort made to establish a proper Masonic Library in the new Temple.

This Library is rich in early Provincial and Revolutionary manuscripts. This important collection is being carefully catalogued and indexed under the watchful eye of the skilful Librarian and Curator, Dr. Julius F. Sachse. It is managed by a Committee composed of members of the Grand Lodge appointed by the Grand Master, who serve during his term of office, and it is supported by an appropriation made by the Grand Lodge. The books are purchased and cared for by the Librarian, who has two assistants. It is for members of the fraternity, but being a reference library no books are lent.

Its Bookplate may be described as follows:

Within a buckled garter, on which are the words, LIBRARY, GRAND LODGE, F. & A. M., OF PENNSYLVANIA, are the square and compasses enclosing a burning lamp of antique shape; in the upper left corner No. — and in the right corner Class —. Beneath, MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA in two lines.

Joseph E. Morcombe,

Editor of "The American Freemason," a monthly Masonic Journal, published at Storm Lake, Iowa.

Jacobean in design, the centre has an illustration of the motto "These Conquer Thee, Oh Time," which appears on a scroll above, indicating that books outlive all ages. The



*Book Plate of  
Joseph E. Morcombe*

shield, of which this illustration forms the centre, is decorated on either side with cherubim with wings arched over

the picture, with snakes at their base and an hour-glass dropped by Time, who clings to his scythe. The summit is made up of Jacobean panels, having the square and compasses in one, and the forty-seventh problem of Euclid in the other. The point of the shield is made up of scroll work, within which is seen a Death's head and cross-bones, with a ribbon transfixed with a sword ornamented with acacia, upon which is inscribed in two lines EX LIBRIS and JOS. E. MORCOMBE; an ancient lamp is burning above the shield, and there are two smoking tripods behind the cherubim.

The design of this bookplate in its first form was the owner's idea, skilfully elaborated by a genius named Werckle, and executed by Mr. Cyrus Fosmire, now illustrator for "The Housekeeper." It is a conglomeration, denoting that the owner has allowed his imagination and his knowledge of symbolism to run riot, Father Time being overwhelmed by falling books.

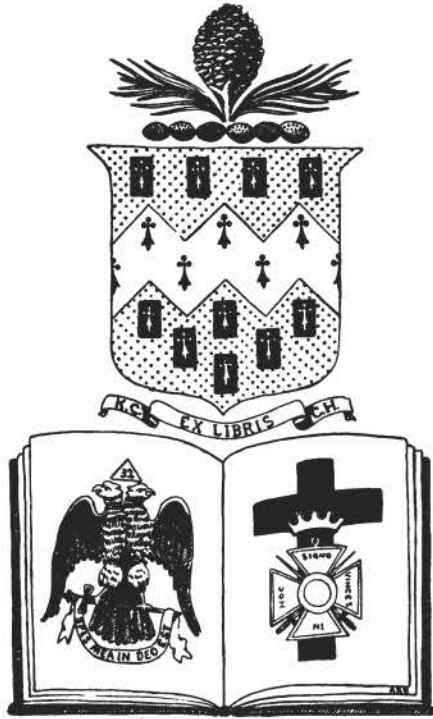
### John Gough Warr.



*Book Plate of  
John Gough Warr*

## PART V.

Francis Marion Perkins, 32°,  
of Lawrence, Kansas.



**F. M. Perkins.**

*Book Plate of*

*Francis Marion Perkins, 32°*

*Designed by Mrs. Aimee Rudiger Perkins, 1909*

An open volume, on the left page of which is the double-headed eagle of the 32d grade A. A. S. R., with a scroll beneath bearing the motto SPES MEA IN DEO EST; a triangle inscribed 32 between the eagle's heads. On the page at the right is a Roman cross, on the long bar of which is a cross patee lettered IN HOC SIGNO VINCES and surmounted by a crown. Over the book are the Perkins Arms; Or, a fess dancettee ermine between ten billets ermines, four, three, two and one. Crest, a pine-

apple with leaves proper. Between the arms and volume a ribbon lettered K. C. EX LIBRIS C. H. Beneath the volume F. M. Perkins, in black-letter.

The owner, a distinguished Free Mason of Lawrence, Kansas, was born in Caledonia, Wisconsin, in 1846, and educated at Beloit College. In 1875 he moved to Kansas, where at the age of thirty-three he became interested in Free Masonry. He was made a Master Mason in October, 1879; in December of the same year he was elected Junior Warden of his Lodge (Lawrence Lodge No. 6), and was installed into that office by Past Grand Master Owen A. Bassett. He became Master of the Lodge in 1886, and was installed by the same Past Grand Master. In the Lawrence Royal Arch Chapter, No. 4, he has held all of the principal offices, and in 1889 was elected High Priest. He is a member of De Molay Commandery No. 4, where he has always taken an active interest, and in 1890-91 was its Eminent Commander.

He did not become interested in the Scottish Rite bodies until 1897, after which he took as active a part as he had done in the York Rite; in the Lodge of Perfection he has served as Orator, Junior and Senior Warden and as Venerable Master. In the Rose Croix Chapter he has held the offices of Orator, Junior Warden and Wise Master. He first took the Consistory Degrees in Topeka Consistory, No. 1, where he held many important positions, but dimitted to become a Charter Member of Lawrence Consistory, No. 6, in November, 1909. He was elected by the Supreme Council of the 33° a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor, October 24th, 1907.

Brother Perkins is a prominent member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Lawrence, Kansas, having served for many years as a vestryman. He is now Senior Warden, and has held that position continuously for

six years. He is head of the firm of Perkins and Company, Financial Brokers; Secretary of the Atlas Building and Loan Association, which he organized sixteen years ago; and has two sons in the business with him. His library is a large one, and contains many volumes on Free Masonry.

**H. Bert Ellis,**  
of Los Angeles, California.



*Book Plate of*

**H. Bert Ellis, Los Angeles, California**

*Designed by Mrs. Aroline E. Bacon*

In a way this is Masonic, as the owner is evidently a "Noble of the Mystic Shrine," as is shown by the combined scimitar, crescent with sphinx's head, and star, forming the badge of the Order. There is a rule that no one can become a "Noble" unless he has received the thirty-second degree, or, is a Knight Templar: the "emblems of mortality" no doubt allude to that grade.

The book plate is as follows:—Between two Chippendale scrolls is a book-rack containing books, surmounted by an owl, and the base partly concealed by a circle within which is the skull and crossbones of Templar Masonry. The Shrine emblem appears at the left of the book-rack, while that of the Benevolent

Protective Order of Elks is at the right. Underneath all is a parchment scroll superscribed with the autograph of H. Bert Ellis on each plate.

Brother H. Bert Ellis was born in Lincoln, Maine, in 1863. He was graduated from Acadia College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, in 1884, and from the College of Medicine, University of Southern California, in 1888. Later he studied at Gottingen and Venice. For many years he has practiced his profession in Los Angeles, California, and is a Professor in the College of Medicine, University of Southern California. He has received all the degrees in Free Masonry, both in the York and Scottish Rites.

**D. H. McPherson.**



*D. H. McPherson*

*Book Plate of*

**D. H. McPherson**

This beautifully engraved book plate is purely and simply Masonic; it was a welcome addition to my collection through the kindness of the well known collector, Mr. Walter C. Prescott, of Newton Centre, Mass. It is certainly an ideal Masonic book-plate, a model of its kind, and its meaning is evident to the craft.

**Alderman George Bond,  
of St. John, N. B.**



*Book Plate of  
Alderman George Bond, St. John, N. B.*  
From the collection of Miss Maria Girard Messenger

On an oblong field are two square pedestals, panelled, and each surmounted by a lyre. These pedestals form the ends of a table or platform—one can hardly call it an altar, though that is suggested by some of the accessories—in front of which falls a draped curtain (certainly not an altar-cloth), on which, beneath the square and compasses above, and the date 1845 below, is the owner's name and title, ALDERMAN BOND, in a semi-circular line curving upward. On the centre of the top of the table and resting on the drapery is a large, open music-book crossing a trumpet. behind which rises a Roman cross. Over this two winged and flying cherubs are holding a radiant Eastern crown; the beams from which illumine the field around the cross. The moon, surrounded by seven stars, is shining in the upper right corner; the remainder of the background is filled with dark clouds. Behind the table on the left is seen the upper portion of a harp. Four closed books are shown beside the pedestal on the

right, resting on the drapery, and one of them leans against the top of the pedestal. Width of the plate,—— inches; height, two and five-eighths inches.

By the kind permission of the author, Mr. D. R. Jack, the following extract concerning Alderman Bond is taken from "Acadiensens," a quarterly journal published in St. John, N. B.

Alderman George Bond was a member of the Council of the City of St. John from 1833 to 1849. An Englishman by birth, he came out from Portsmouth in a frigate which had been a man-of-war, landing near where the present Custom House stands, there being no wharves in those days. He married a widow named Coram, but never had any children. He was a mill-owner, operating the tide-mill from which the present mill pond at Charleton takes its name. This mill was for the sawing of lumber, and the power was supplied by the rise and fall of the tide. The mill wheel used was what was known as a flutter wheel, built like a cart wheel, with a

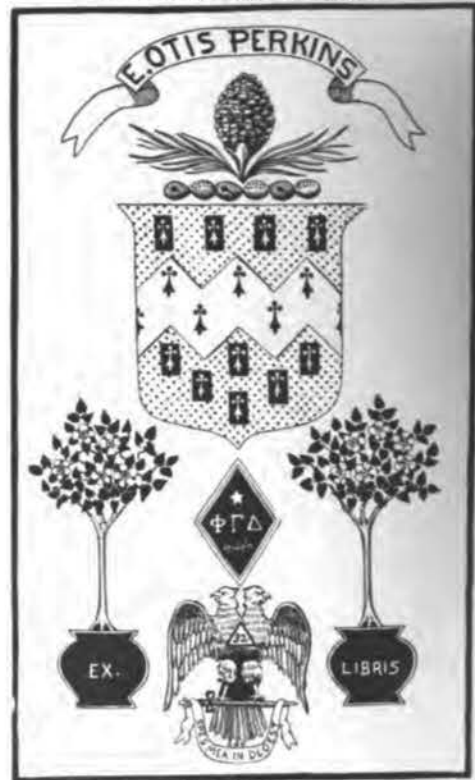
large hub and spokes, the latter having paddles or buckets attached, the pressure of water from the tide causing the wheel to rotate with great velocity. The lower wheel with the timbers and part of the frame, though under water for eighty years, were found intact when that part of the St. John harbor was dredged for the construction of the present deep water facilities, within the past five years (date of article, April, 1901). A general store was kept by Alderman Bond near this mill, from which the mill-hands and general public were able to obtain their supplies.

Mr. Bond and his wife were originally Methodists, but held views not entirely in accordance with the discipline of that denomination; accordingly a little meeting-house was built at Sand Point, and here, Jew or Gentile, Christian or barbarian, was at liberty to enter the pulpit and preach as the spirit moved him. This freedom of worship does not appear to have been very generally taken advantage of, for it is related that it was customary on Sundays for Mrs. Bond to mount the pulpit and preach, while the Alderman played the organ. That instrument being what is known as a barrel organ, did not require the skill of an accomplished musician!

Mr. Bond, when a member of the City Council, was noted for his easy manner, never disagreeing with his fellow Aldermen, but obtaining his point when possible by persuasion, rather than by force of argument. He was a man of smoothness, hence the name by which he was generally known, the "Smoothing Iron."

He was both an Orangeman and a Freemason, but the writer is unable to learn of his having held any prominent office in either body. He also held two or three minor municipal or provincial offices. That he was a man of some literary ability and taste is apparent from the fact that he left quite a large and valuable library, which was disposed of soon after his death, which occurred on the 4th of January, 1852, at the age of sixty-two.

Edward Otis Perkins, 32°,  
of Lawrence, Kansas.

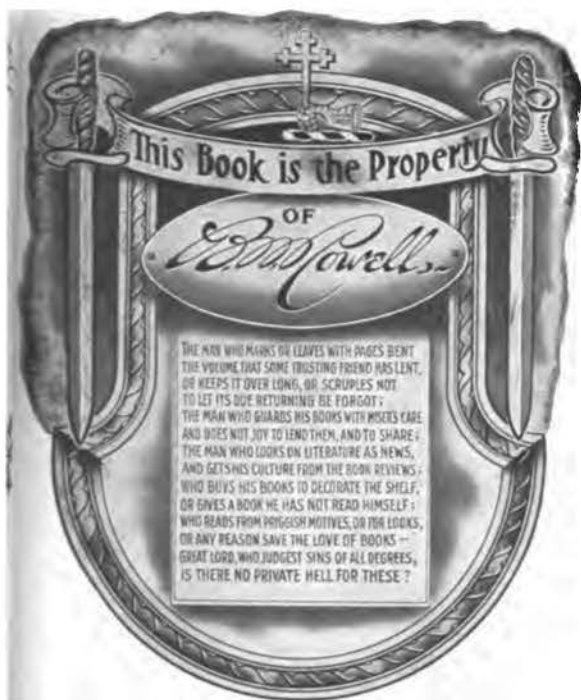


*Book Plate of*  
**Edward Otis Perkins, Lawrence, Kansas**  
Designed by Mrs. Aimee Rudiger Perkins, 1909

Brother Perkins, who is a son of Francis M. Perkins, was born in Lawrence, Kansas, in 1879. He was educated in the High School of his native city and at the State University of Kansas. He received his first degree in Free Masonry in 1903; he is a member of Lawrence Lodge, No. 6, and of Lawrence Consistory No. 6, where he received the 32° in 1909; he is also a member of Lawrence Royal Arch Chapter No. 4.

Without reference to cadency, he adopts the Arms and crest of Perkins, over which is a scroll lettered E. OTIS PERKINS; beneath the arms is the badge of his college fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta, over the eagle of the 32° degree; the two between two conventionalized trees, the pot of that on the left lettered EX and of the other LIBRIS; all within a rule border.

Benjamin Winslow Rowell, 33°.



*Book Plate of  
Benjamin Winslow Rowell 33°*

A shield similar in form to the head of a battle axe of the ancient Templars, across the top of which is a scroll each end of which is sustained by the hilt of a Templar's sword; underneath the scroll is an ellipse containing the owner's autograph; on the scroll is the inscription: This Book is the Property; on the ellipse of B. W. Rowell. On the main body of the shield, below the ellipse is an oblong panel with a long poetic inscription relating to the borrowing and lending of books. Immediately above the scroll is the crest; a dexter hand mailed and holding a cross crosslet fitchee (the cross of the thirty-third grade).

Brother Rowell was born in 1846 in Chichester, New Hampshire, where his parents had a temporary residence. They returned to their native home in Lynn, Massachusetts, during the same year, and there our brother

has continued to reside, as his ancestors did from 1636, when Thomas Rowell settled in or near that place. He became affiliated with Freemasonry in 1877, when he joined St. Paul's Lodge in South Boston, and immediately began to take an active interest in the institution. In the short period of twelve years he received all the Masonic degrees. After having served as Thrice Potent Grand Master of Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, in Boston, he was, in 1892, elected the Eminent Commander of Olivet Commandery, of Lynn. As early as 1884 he was Secretary of the Council of Princes and Chapter of Rose Croix, and shortly after he was elected Secretary of all the other Scottish Rite bodies, which hold meetings in the Temple in Boston. His various Masonic duties increased so rapidly that in 1890 he retired from the business life, he had followed since boyhood, retaining only his connection with the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company, where for twelve years he held the position of Treasurer, and when he resigned from that position he was elected Comptroller of this Company, in which he has been a Director for fifteen years, in order to devote his entire time to Masonic affairs.

In addition to the above he is now the Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; the Recorder of Aleppo Temple Mystic Shrine; Imperial Recorder of the Imperial Council of the same organization. Grand Secretary of the Supreme Council of the Order of the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine.

Brother Rowell occupies a pleasant suite of offices on the second floor of the Masonic Temple, overlooking the Common. These offices are conveniently arranged so that the voluminous amount of work for which he is responsible goes on in a simple and rapid manner. He is a genial gentleman, very popular, and probably has the largest acquaintance among Masons in the world.



## PART VI.

WILLIAM FLETCHER McNUTT,  
M. D.  
Of San Francisco, California.



*Book Plate of  
W. F. McNutt, M. D.*

Designed by himself and prepared for the engraver  
by Mrs. Fairfax Wheelan.

This plate shows an open casement through which are seen tree-tops illuminated by the "starry-decked heavens"; the crescent moon at the left and ten stars are partially concealed by the smoke which curls upward from an antique lamp on the window-sill at the right. In the centre below the sill are two shelves filled with books, in front of which rises a transparent ladder, its base resting on a closed volume; it has sixteen rounds, and its summit reaches to a small cluster of three stars at the top,—one star resting on each of the sides of the ladder, with the third between them. In the right corner space beneath the sill is a closet (?) with desk-top, on which rests an open volume; bees are crawling up the boards beneath it, and in

the foreground are four scrolls tied with cords. In the corresponding corner at the left are two closed volumes and two scrolls partially unrolled, upon which rests an hour-glass surmounted by a large owl, facing. At the top of the casement is a ribbon scroll inscribed AD ASTRA (To the stars). At the base is another ribbon scroll, inscribed W. F. McNUTT; just above it is EX LIBRIS and beneath it, on an ornamental projection, M. D. From the ends of the scroll spring two thistle-branches with leaves and a single flower on each. The Masonic character is suggested rather than proclaimed by the emblems mentioned; the ladder, of "unsubstantial fabric," with its numerous rounds through which the tree-tops and the backs of the book are clearly seen, is perhaps intended to allude to that which "Jacob in his vision saw extending from earth to heaven" but the "three principal rounds," so familiar to the Craft, are not to be distinguished from the rest. Height four and a quarter inches; width three inches.

Brother William F. McNutt was born in Nova Scotia, in 1839; educated at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S. He received his medical education at the University of Vermont, the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinboro', and the Royal College of Physicians, Edinboro'; he also studied at Harvard University, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and at Paris and London. For many years he was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at the University of California. At the present time he is proprietor of the McNutt Hospital, San Francisco. Dr. McNutt was made a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar in 1882.

CHARLES HENRY KINGSTON



Charles H. Kingston

Book Plate of  
Charles Henry Kingston

Beneath the jewel of the thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite (fully described in the August number of the *New England Craftsman*) is the owner's name, Charles H. Kingston, in old English letters. It is a nicely engraved little plate, about one inch square, and is printed with purple ink, the symbolic color of the grade.

Brother Charles Henry Kingston was born May 27, 1826, in Philadelphia, and there he died February 21, 1891; he was an honorary member of the Supreme Council of Sovereign, Grand Inspector-General of the thirty-third degree, N. M. J., U. S. A., having received that degree December 6th, 1870. During the years 1875-76 he served as Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania.

OMER RAND GILLETT,

A landscape showing a snow-capped mountain rising in the distance between two lower hills covered with forests, through which a mountain-brook makes its way, falling in a cascade between them, to the lower edge of the elliptical outline which surrounds the view; two barren trees on the bank at the right. This ellipse is bordered by two flaming torches, with slender stems placed perpendicularly; between the flames at the top is a scroll inscribed *Ex libris*, with *No.* on the central fold of the scroll. At the base is a three-fold scroll, the central fold rising in a semi-circle, and inscribed *Omer* on the left; *Rand*. on the centre, and *Gillet*t on the right, in Old English



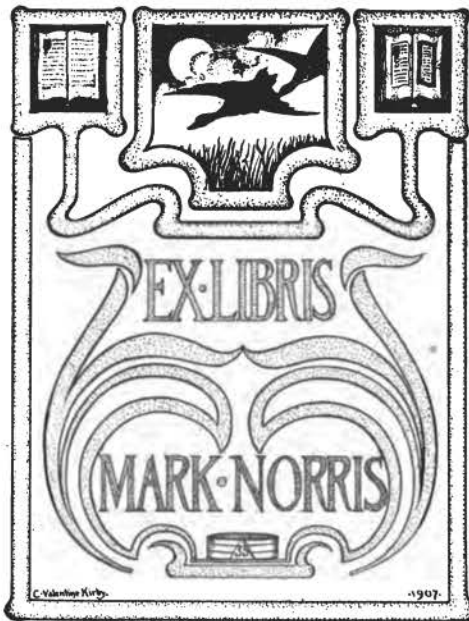
Book Plate of  
Omer Rand Gillett 32°  
Designed by C. Valentine Kirby

letters. In the centre, beneath the fold of the scroll, is a skull, fronting, resting on an open book, the right leaf of which is partly concealed by chemical apparatus, a retort, etc.; beneath in very small letters *c. v. k.* at the left, and *ot* at the right. At the left, above *Omer*, is the double-headed eagle of the 32d grade, A. A. S. rite, holding the sword and ribbon with the motto *SPES MEA IN DEO EST* (In God is my hope); above the eagle is the crown of the 33d grade; on his breast the triangle with 32. On the right, over *Gillet*t, is a shield, Ermine (?), a bend sable on which seem to be three pike's heads, but so indistinctly engraved

that the charges are not easily distinguished. Crest, a similar head, erect. Motto, on a ribbon, SPES IN DEO. Height, four and a quarter inches; width, two and a half inches.

Brother Gillett was born at La Salle, Illinois, in 1874. He is a physician and surgeon, living at Colorado Springs, Colorado. He received the 32d degree in Freemasonry in 1907.

MARK NORRIS,



*Book Plate of  
Mark Norris*

Designed by C. Valentine Kirby, 1907

This contains the owner's name, MARK NORRIS, beneath EX LIBRIS arranged in two lines and enclosed in a foliated escutcheon; at the right and left apex are open books, presumably Bibles; between these, enclosed in a panel, are two geese flying to the left, by moonlight; resting on the lower portion of the escutcheon is the Masonic ring of a thirty-third degree Mason. All enclosed within a border, and bearing the name of the designer,

C. Valentine Kirby, in the lower left corner and the date, 1907, in the right.

Mark Norris graduated from the University of Michigan in the class of 1879, and from the Law School of the same institution in that of 1882; from that time he has been a practicing lawyer in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He was made a Mason in York Lodge, No. 410, January 19, 1900, since that date he has received all the other degrees in Masonry, and was crowned in the thirty-third degree, September 17, 1907, having held many offices in the various bodies. He became the Master of his Lodge in 1904; Eminent Commander of De Molay Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar in 1907. He was elected Grand Warden of the Grand Commandery of the State of Michigan in June, 1909; Deputy Grand Master in Cyrus Council, Princes of Jerusalem, since 1906; and at present is Second Lieutenant Commander of De Witt Clinton Consistory of the above named city.

His library consists of about twenty-five hundred volumes, the larger part of which has come to him as an inheritance from a long line of Puritan ancestors; the remainder has been the result of the purchase of a book here and another there, as reading was desired. It contains a considerable amount of theology from the sermons of the old Puritan clergymen down to the latest editions of Emanuel Swedenborg's works. There are also a considerable number of volumes relating to history and travel, as well as to Masonic literature.

CHARLES D. BINGHAM,

This plate is an oblong frame-border with curving head; it encloses a tablet with a bow-shaped top, at the sides and over which are branches of conventional olive-leaves. Within the tablet *Ex Libris* in script letters above three closed books which are surmounted by an open book. Diagonally across the open volume is a fac-simile of the



*Book Plate of  
Charles D. Bingham*  
Designed by C. Valentine Kirby

owner's signature, Chas. D. Bingham; the number of the grade 33° in the lower right, and the cross of the rite in the upper left of the pages. In the lower left corner of the tablet, in very small letters, is the name of the designer, C. V. Kirby, and in the right corner, 1909. There are three small square tablets on the curving top of the frame: that at the left encloses the governor of a steam-engine; that in the centre, the crowned double-headed eagle with the usual motto and accessories of the grade; and that on the right, a lyre entwined with a scroll inscribed MUSIC in very small letters. The width of this plate is two inches, and the height three.

Brother Bingham was born in Carthage, New York, in 1846; he is a son of the late Rev. Dr. Isaac S. Bingham, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He received his education at Rome (New York) Academy, and Failey Seminary at Fulton, a Methodist institution. In August, 1864, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted as a member of Battery M, 3d New York Volunteer Artillery; he served in this battery

until he was mustered out at the close of the war. In 1870 he moved to Watertown, N. Y., and was in the hardware business until 1877, when he became Secretary of the Eames Vacuum Brake Company, continuing in that position until 1883, at which time he accepted a position with the Sun Fire Insurance Company. In 1887 the Insurance Company moved from Watertown, but Brother Bingham preferring to continue his residence there, entered the employ of the Bagley & Sewall Company, builders of paper and pulp-making machinery, where he has since remained, and at the present time is treasurer of this corporation.

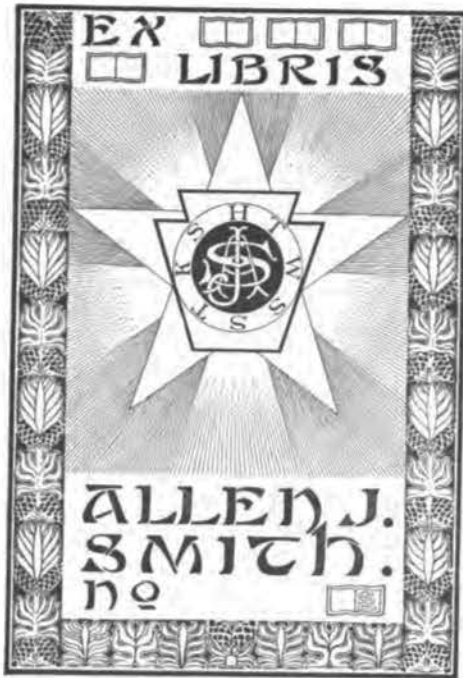
He was Mayor of the City of Watertown in 1904 and 1905. He was made a Mason in 1871; joined a Royal Arch Chapter in 1872, and became a Knight Templar in 1873; he received the thirty-second degree, A. A. S. Rite, in 1879, and the thirty-third degree was conferred on him at Pittsburg, September 15, 1896. He was High Priest of Watertown Chapter No. 59, R. A. M., 1880-1881; Eminent Commander of Watertown Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, 1890-1891; and in 1903 he received the highest honor in the gift of the Knights Templar in the State of New York, when he was elected Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State.

His library contains about fifteen hundred volumes, and beside numerous books of Freemasonry, standard fiction, prose and poetry, is largely made up of technical works, mostly on mechanics.

**C. VALENTINE KIRBY**  
Of Buffalo, New York.

The designer of the last three plates was born in New York State in 1875; he has had extensive experience in the practical and artistic features of drawing. He was educated in Union College, N. Y. For four years he studied at the Art Students' League in New York City and in schools in Philadelphia, and after filling a position as instructor of drawing in Philadelphia

PROFESSOR ALLEN J. SMITH.



*Book Plate of  
Prof. Allen J. Smith*

This is an oblong plate, two and a quarter inches wide and three and a half high. On the sides and base it has a border of the leaves and fruit of the pomegranate conventionalized, on a lace back-ground, and which allude to the ornamentation of the "pillars of the porch." This border encloses the Chapter Mark of Brother Smith, which is a radiant star of five points, with as many clusters of formal rays emerging from between the points, and filling a square field. On the centre of the star is a key-stone with the familiar letters in a circle enclosing a cipher of Brother Smith's initials, A. J. S. At the top in two lines EX LIBRIS three open volumes following the first word, and one preceding the last. Beneath the device is the owner's name in two lines, followed by No. on the left, and an open book, similar to those above, at the right; on its right-hand page is a mono-

gram of L. S., the initials of the designer, Louis Schmidt, now of the Rockefeller Institute, but formerly connected with the Art Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

The central device which is recorded as Brother Smith's Mark in the books of San Filipe de Austin R. A. Chapter, in Galveston, Texas, and which combines the emblem of the State of Texas (the "Lone Star") with that of the "Keystone State," Pennsylvania, has an allusion to the professional life of the owner, he having been connected with the Universities of both those States. It is certainly a tasteful design, simple yet full of significance to Brethren of the fraternity.

Brother Smith was born in York, Pennsylvania, in 1863, graduated from Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, in 1883, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1886. After graduating from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1886, he became an Assistant in Pathology in this school, and served in that office from 1887 to 1891; in the latter year he was elected Professor of Pathology in the University of Texas, which position he held until 1903, when he was elected Professor of Pathology in the University of Pennsylvania, and still holds that office. For a number of years he was Dean of the University of Texas, and now is Dean of the Department of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

He is the author of *Lessons and Laboratory Exercises in Bacteriology*, and also of very many articles in medical journals, etc.

It was in 1895 or 1896 that he joined the Freemasons in Galveston, Texas, and became a member of Tucker Lodge No. 297 there, and also of San Filipe de Austin R. A. Chapter, No. 2. His professional life has been such a busy one that he has never had time to hold Masonic office, except occasionally as a substitute.

A. E. BACHERT.



*Book Plate of*  
**A. E. Bachert**  
 Designed by the owner

The book plate of Mr. Bachert is a singular combination of heraldic devices with the instruments of an engineer. Its form is that of a shield, which bears a Greek cross, on the horizontal arms of which are shown a draughtsman's square, an inkstand and a triangular scale or ruler on the left, and compasses on the right of a perpendicular tablet, the latter placed on the upright arms of the cross; the ends of the ruler are shown on each side of this tablet, and the points of a second pair of compasses project below it. On the tablet is a cipher of the owner's initials, A. E. B.; the A is made by a level-rod and two marking rods, crossed by a small telescope; a theodolite forms the perpendicular bar of

the B, which is completed by two conventional curving figures, the ends of which touch a triangular square, surmounted by a small pair of compasses placed horizontally upon it, and its apex meets the legs of the theodolite. The E is formed by a steel tape and reel curving in coils about the other letters: from the upper end of the tape line is suspended a plumb. In the four spaces outside the cross are as many armorial devices. 1. In the upper left quarter, Gules, a cross argent between four eight-pointed stars of the last (an ancient French flag); on an escutcheon azure, three fleurs-de-lis argent, two over one, and over the escutcheon is a coronet. 2. In the upper right quarter Per fess, or and sable: on an escutcheon argent, enwreathed with two laurel branches tied in base by a bow of ribbon, a bull's head cabossed, proper. 3. In the lower left quarter, Per fess, azure and argent; in chief, the Western hemisphere which rests upon a turtle, proper, in base; a ribbon, argent, falls on either side of the globe in chief, which is lettered LENNO on the dexter and LENAPE on the sinister fold. (The allusion is evidently to the totem of the Lenni-Lenape or Delaware Indians, and their tribal tradition that the turtle, their emblem, supports the world. See Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans.") 4. In the last quarter, Azure, a cross saltire, argent, with a circle on the junction of the arms enclosing a thistle encompassed by the words NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESIT. (The well-known motto of Scotland, "No one insults me with impunity.") In place of a crest an elliptical tablet surmounts the shield, on which is a portrait-bust of the owner, facing, and wearing the fez and badge of a "Noble of the Mystic Shrine." This ellipse is supported by two griffins rampant, crowned and holding battle-axes. Over the top, curving, EX LIBRIS and beneath the shield a facsimile of the owner's autograph.

Height, four inches; width, two and three-quarters inches.

While the arms are not in strict accord with the laws of Continental heraldry, they have definite allusions to the genealogical descent of Brother Bachert, for in him is mingled Danish, French, Swiss, German, Scotch and American-Indian blood. The dragons with crowns and battle-axes refer to Denmark; the second quarter, with the bull's head, shows the arms of the Swiss canton Uri; the significance of the third and fourth quarters is evident from the descriptions above. The engineering instruments arranged to form a cipher of his name serve also to make his Masonic "mark."

Brother Bachert was born on a farm in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, in 1862. At the age of twelve years he commenced his career as a civil and mining engineer as Chainman and on instrument work on property surveys in various counties in Pennsylvania. From 1876 to 1885 he made property surveys and attending the Millersville State Normal School, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio Northern University, graduating at the latter as Civil Engineer in 1885. Since that time his experience has been of a diversified character in mining anthracite and bituminous coals as well as in all branches of civil engineering. In 1909 he opened an engineering office at Tyrone, Pennsylvania for Civil and Mining Engineering, where he is now located.

His library is composed of over four thousand volumes, which he has been collecting for over thirty years, by watching the auction sales and continuous "nosing" in second-hand stores he has acquired many rare and valuable items of a diversified character. The Masonic section being on a par with the balance, and includes a History of the Knights of Malta

(Italian), published in the latter part of the XVI Century, about 1580.

He is a Freemason of at least the fourth generation, although thus far he has been unable to verify his great-great-grandfather's membership in any particular lodge. His name was Nicholas Bacher, and a Revolutionary soldier, and it is believed he was a member of one of the army or traveling lodges.

Brother Bachert is a life member of Hazle Lodge, No. 327, Hazleton, Pa., and belongs to all the other Masonic bodies; he is also a member of the Correspondence Circles of the English Lodge Quatuor Coronati, and the Lodge of Research. He is a Past Commander and Ex-Deputy Grand Commander of the Ancient and Illustrious Order of the Knights of Malta. In addition to his Masonic affiliation he is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania, and American Electrochemical Society.

#### JOSEPH W. FELLOWS 33°.

Judge Fellows, a distinguished Mason and one of the best known members of the New Hampshire Bar, who was a resident of Manchester for nearly half a century, was born in Andover, N. H., January 15, 1835, and died at his home April 26, 1906. All of his Masonic books and rituals were given to the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New Hampshire, for the use of the Masonic fraternity on condition that on the cover of each book there should be a label reading as follows:

"Presented by Joseph W. Fellows, Past Right Eminent Grand Commander, 1874-1875."

Up to the present time no book plate has been adopted for this Library.

## PART VII.

WILLIAM BARROLL



*Book Plate of  
William Barroll*

(Allen's American Book Plates No. 59)  
From the collection of Mr. Frederick J. Libbie.

An elliptical tablet the style showing the influence of the French art of the period. The tablet rests on two branches, the stems of which are crossed below, of palm on the left and olive (?) on the right. The tablet is draped with a ribbon. Above is the radiant All-Seeing Eye arising from clouds. On the ellipse in three lines is the name WILLIAM BARROLL (in script letters), CHESTERTOWN, 1795. This is a scarce plate and the impression from which the above description is made was taken after the plate was badly worn.

Brother Barroll was present as a representative at a meeting held April 17th, 1787, for the purpose of forming the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and was a regular attendant at its meetings for several years. In 1788, the Lodge Elk of Elktown, under dispensation authorized him to receive from the Grand Lodge a warrant for that lodge. In 1789, he was Master of

Lodge No. 8, and in 1791, he was "Deputy" (proxy) from the same lodge to the Grand Lodge.

PETER A. BROWNE, LL. D.

Beneath an All-Seeing Eye irradiated, in the centre near the top of an oblong engraved plate five and a quarter inches wide, and three and a half inches high, on a large square library table, is an open volume on the left, and three closed volumes on the right. Between them is another large book standing on its front edge; in front of the latter is a tablet bearing the owner's name engraved in script. Over these books is a circular wreath formed by two branches of laurel. The motto, "Fiat Justitia" (Let justice be done), appears on the front edge and the skull and crossbones appear on two legs of the table. The plate is signed, Engraved by James Akin (this artist engraved five other plates).

Peter A. Browne, LL. D., was a distinguished Philadelphia lawyer and a prominent citizen in his day. He died January 7, 1860, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar March 7, 1803. Being a very able man, his law practice was large and important.

Mr. Browne is the author of the following law books:

A Summary of the Law of Pennsylvania, Securing to Mechanics, and Others, Payment for their Labour, and Materials, etc.

Browne's Reports, Vol. I, 1811; Vol. II, 1813.

In his later years he was known rather as a man of science than as a lawyer. His researches with the microscope excited a good deal of interest and led to much discussion. His efforts were chiefly directed to the encouragement of greater care in the raising of wool, though his inquiries





*Book Plate of  
Peter A. Browne*

Engraved by James Akin (Allen's American Book Plates No. 113)

From the collection of Miss Maria Girard Messenger

led incidentally to the discussion of the differences between the great races of the human family. It may be remembered that, from an examination of a lock of his hair, he declared positively against the claims of the Rev. Eleazer Williams to be "the lost Bourbon," and we have heard that he even went so far as to consider the hair an index of character.

He was a leading spirit in the building of the Philadelphia "Arcade" on the north side of Chestnut Street, west of Sixth; also took an active part in the erection of the "Pagoda," a pleasure garden located near Fairmount Water Works, one of the attractions being a Chinese pagoda. As a joke his friends spoke of him as Pagoda Arcade Browne. It is doubtful if either of the ventures proved a financial success.

He received the 2nd and 3rd degrees in Free Masonry September 2d, 1804, after receiving the 1st degree the month previous in Lodge No. 91. Having resigned from this lodge De-

cember 5th, 1807, he was admitted into Lodge No. 115, October 1st, 1811, and served as Secretary of this lodge in 1813, as Treasurer in 1814, and as Worshipful Master in 1815, resigning his connection with it August 3rd, 1819. Both of these lodges held their meetings in Philadelphia.

ALFRED A. ASHMAN

Bro. Ashman is a member of Joseph Webb Lodge, St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, Boston Council, Joseph Warren Commandery, Aleppo Temple, A. A. N. M. S., and the Williams Club, composed of Joseph Webb Lodge members joined together to perpetuate the memory of the late William H. Williams. He resides at Braintree, Massachusetts.

The principal feature of his bookplate is a six-pointed star, formed by two equilateral triangles interlaced, their points intersected by a circle; the space between the central portions of the two triangles, which forms a hex-



No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Book Plate of*

*Alfred A. Ashman*

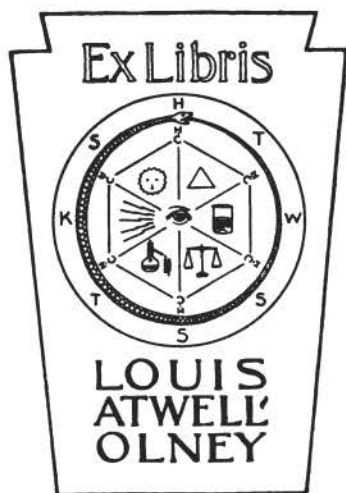
Designed by Mrs. Ashman.

agon, contains a cube or perfect ashlar, on the front of which are the square and compasses enclosing the letter G. The upper point touches the base of a ribbon scroll inscribed *Magna est Veritas et praevalabit* ("Truth is mighty and will prevail," the well-known motto of the Order of the Red Cross). Under the central device is another scroll with *EX* on the left and *LIBRIS* on the right fold. Beneath is the owner's name, **ALFRED A. ASHMAN**, and in another line below, No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_.

While this plate has the beauty of simplicity it clearly indicates that its owner had received the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery degrees. Its height is three and three-quarter inches, and its width two and one-half.

LOUIS ATWELL OLNEY

A Key Stone; the emblems taken collectively within the circle upon it, form his mark; which is chiefly designed to portray his profession, that of a chemist. The hexagon with a C-H at each of the six points, and with six lines radiating from these points toward the center, represents the structural formula of a molecule of benzene  $C^6H^6$  which is the foundation compound to which practically all of the thousands of coal-tar derivatives, including the artificial dyestuffs, are directly related. It is known to chemists as the "benzene ring." The emblems in the six sections which are naturally formed within this benzene ring represent six important working



*Book Plate of  
Louis Atwell Olney*

agencies of the chemist. The triangle is constantly used by the chemist as the symbol for Heat. The sun is introduced as the symbol of Light. The lightning for Electricity. The still and worm condenser as representing the chemist's most useful process—Distillation. The next figure represents the chemist's most useful instrument, the Balance. The last figure, which is not quite as clear as the others, represents a chemist's beaker with a solution and crystals in the bottom, and is representative of two more essential processes of the chemist, Solution and Crystallization. The whole is surrounded by the serpent swallowing his tail which is the Alchemist's sign of Eternity, and at the center is The All-Seeing Eye which radiates over the whole. Above the circle, *Ex Libris*, and below it, *Louis Atwell Olney*, in three lines. This is a neat little plate, three inches high and two wide.

Brother Olney was born in Providence, R. I., April 21, 1874; graduated from the Providence High School in 1891, Bryant and Stratton's Business College in 1892, Lehigh University, 1896, receiving the degree of M. S. 1908. He was instructor in chemistry at Brown University 1896-97, and has

been professor of chemistry and head of the department of textile chemistry and dyeing at the Lowell Textile School since 1897; he has served as expert chemist in numerous Court Cases, and is consulting chemist for several Lowell corporations; he has also made special investigations and written upon Textile Chemistry and Textile Coloring, Coal Tar, and Fuels. He is especially interested in philately and photography.

Besides being a member of several Chemical Societies and Clubs, including the Masonic Club of Lowell, he is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Knights Templar, and resides in Lowell, Mass.

#### MASONIC PLATE

After my manuscript had been handed to the editor my attention was called to the next two plates which were given in a little book entitled "An Early Connecticut Engraver and His Work," by Albert C. Bates, librarian, Connecticut Historical Society. To save time that gentleman has kindly lent me his electrotypes and given me permission to use his text describing them, for which courtesy he has my warmest thanks.

The next plate needs no detailed description; it is from an original reproduced in the Humphreys Family genealogy issued about 1884, and which apparently then belonged to Mrs. Peter L. Perine of Omaha, Neb. The original plate has been said by some to have been engraved by one Stiles, a convict in Newgate Prison, on a copper plate made from the metal mined in the pit over which the prison stood. This, however, is highly improbable; there is evidence to show that it is an early work of Richard Brunton, a convicted counterfeiter, who was also at one time imprisoned at Newgate.

Mr. Bates says: "It doubtless belonged to Maj. Humphreys. He was a member and Junior Warden of Frederick Lodge of Masons of Farmington,



*Masonic Book Plate*

Conn., and upon the formation of Village Lodge of West Simsbury in 1796, he became a charter member and may have been its first Master. Hence the plate bearing the Masonic emblems, but its purpose is conjectural."

Mr. Bates says on this point: "It is hardly supposable that the lodge would have a library and so need a book plate, or that Maj. Humphreys would have Masonic books in sufficient number to require a special plate for them. Possibly the plate was intended as a purely ornamental and decorative piece of work. No original impressions of it are known." But it has been customary for owners of Masonic book plates to use them without restricting them to works relating to the Fraternity.

#### TIMOTHY HALL

The plate of Timothy Hall belonged to the physician of that name living in East Hartford, Conn. The heraldry of this plate is somewhat doubtful. It was probably engraved by Richard Brunton, whose works are fully described by Mr. Bates.

Dr. Hall was born, probably in Hartford, now East Hartford, June 4, 1758, the son of Timothy and Alice (Smith) Hall. He served as a Surgeon in the army during the Revolution, and witnessed the execution of Major Andre. After the war he was surgeon of the nineteenth regiment of militia. He settled in the parish of Hockanum and there resided until his death, Aug. 6, 1844, "beloved and esteemed by all who knew him." At the beginning of his practice he had no horse and visit-



*Book Plate of  
Timothy Hall*

ed his patients on foot; later he owned a chaise. Soon after the town of East Hartford was set off from Hartford in 1783, Dr. Hall and Dr. Samuel Flagg petitioned to be allowed "to set up inoculation for the small-pox," but were refused. But in 1791 they were

given liberty "to set up and carry on inoculation for the small-pox in this town during the term of time the civil authority and selectmen shall judge it consistent with the welfare of the inhabitants of the town: the petitioners allowing the town the benefit of the said hospital, gratis, for the poor of the town that may have taken the small-pox the natural way." He was prominent in the proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society, was its treasurer and vice-president, and received its honorary degree of M. D. in 1812. His first wife was Eunice, daughter of Nathaniel Hills, after whose death in 1797 he married Mary, daughter of Dea. John Goodwin. Of his four children, Samuel the eldest, born in 1785, followed the profession of his father in his native town.

The accompanying reproduction of Timothy Hall's book plate is from an original in the collection of Dr. Henry C. Eno of New York city.





GEORGE ERNEST COLLINS

*Book Plate of*

*George Ernest Collins*

By Brother C. Valentine Kirby, Director of Art  
Instruction, Buffalo, N. Y.

This attractive etched plate was received too late to write a detailed description of it, or to get information concerning the owner.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Scottish Rite Library

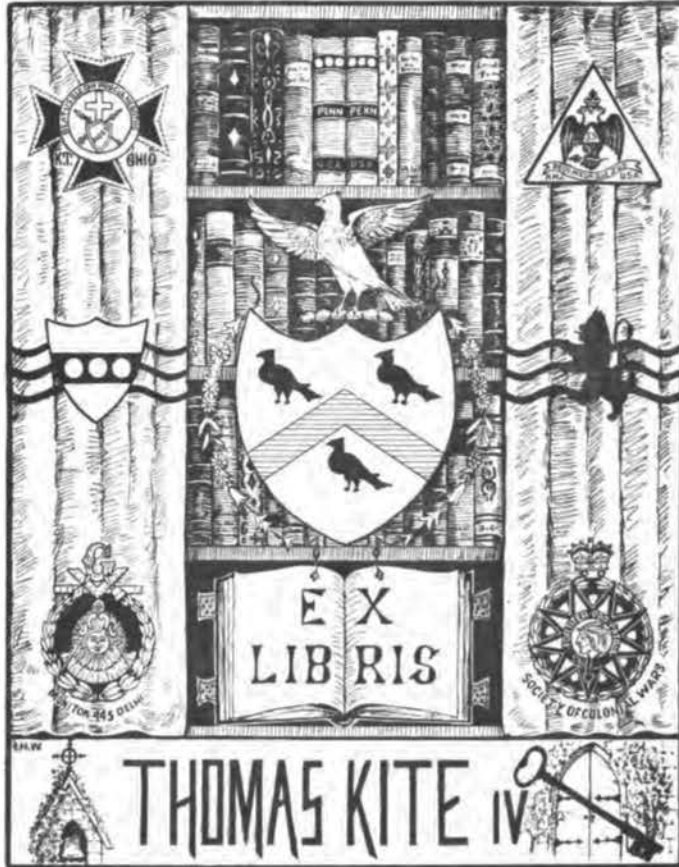


Valley of Los Angeles

Orient of California

Donated by \_\_\_\_\_

Thomas Kite, 33°.

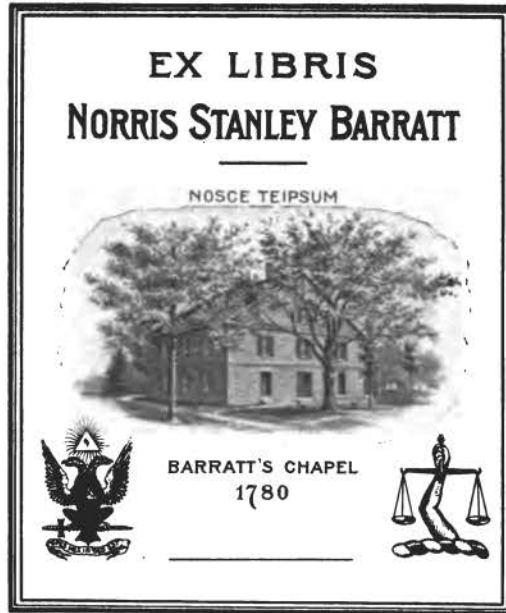


*Book Plate of*

*Thomas Kite 33°, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Active member of Supreme Council N. M. J. Past Grand Commander,  
Grand Commandery Knights Templars of Ohio.

Norris Stanley Barratt, 32°.



*Book Plate of*

*Norris Stanley Barrat 32°*

Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Philadelphia

Prominent in Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania as a member of the Committee on Library and Museum, one of its important committees.

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This concludes my remarks on Masonic Book Plates in America and their Owners. The Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa has designed a new plate for the library of that Grand Lodge, and Mrs. E. S. Crandon has designed a plate for the new Masonic Home at Charlton, Massachusetts. It is expected by the designers of these plates that they will be engraved plates but it is not possible to describe or illustrate them at this time.

FINIS.



