



# HENRY KNOX FIELD JOHN BLAIR LODGE

NO. 349 - A.F. & A.M. - VIRGINIA

SEPTEMBER 2018

## TRESTLEBOARD

**Lodge Ritual School: FC Degree**  
September 4, 6:30 p.m.  
ASR—Small Lodge Room

**Lodge Breakfast**  
September 8, 9:00 a.m.  
*All are welcome!*  
The Executive Diner  
1400 Duke Street, Alexandria

**STATED COMMUNICATION**  
September 11  
**DINNER AT 6:00PM**  
with Alexandria First Responders  
Program by the Junior Warden  
*Remarks by District MAHOVA*  
*Ambassador Jace McFerran, PM*  
Stated Meeting 7:30 p.m.

**Lodge Ritual School: EA Degree**  
August 21, 6:30 p.m.  
Lodge Room

**District Ritual School**  
September 24, 7:00 p.m.  
GWMNM

**Centennial Lodge No. 174 Visit**  
September 26, 6:30 p.m.  
6110 Croom Station Road  
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772  
RSVP required to Secretary

**SAVE THE DATE:**  
**October Stated—Community Builders**  
**Award Presentation @ Dinner**

**Masonic Home Family Day**  
**October 13**  
Richmond, Virginia

**Grand Annual Communication**  
**November 7-11**  
Richmond Virginia

## A MESSAGED FROM THE EAST

Brethren—

We are now in the 9<sup>th</sup> month of the year. We have worked very hard to establish a firm foundation for our new lodge. I see fruits of this labor every month. In August, we raised one brother, elected and initiated a brother, heard a catechism return from a brother, and read two more petitions. Outside of the lodge, we had the largest lodge turn out at the Bowling for MAHOVA event and made a Fraternal Visit to Cherrydale Lodge, No. 42. AND, most importantly, we have sustained our path forward as the Senior Warden successfully completed his Warden's Examination and is now certified to sit in the East. I am admittedly tired, but I couldn't be more proud of our Lodge.

This month we will keep the momentum going! We will pass a brother to Fellowcraft the first Tuesday, invite Alexandria's First Responders to join us for dinner for our Stated the second Tuesday, catch up on some ritual practice the third Tuesday, and make our traditional Fraternal Visit to Centennial Lodge on September 26. October will be an equally full month. The Lodge will present a Community Builders Award to Dr. R. Benjamin Hutchens, III, participate in the Masonic Home Family Day, and continue our robust degree work. Please make these events a priority and let me know if you would like to be more involved. The stewards would welcome assistance with meal planning and we always need more catechism coaches. Be a part of our exciting renewal!

We had an honest discussion about spending at our last Stated Communication. While this year has been more expensive than anticipated, I feel like we are investing in the Lodge's future and in our community. At the October meeting of the Masters and Wardens Association, we will vote to change dues from \$300 per lodge per year to \$1000 per lodge per year. The intent of this increase is to create concrete expectations for lodge budgeting across the consolidated district. It will eliminate the DDGM having to ask each lodge for donations to the GMOV, district picnic, and GL annual communication hospitality suite. I am happy to answer any questions you may have.

We started strong, we are sustaining strong, and we will remain strong—with your help. I look forward to seeing you in Lodge and will simply remind you to keep an eye on your email for additional updates.

Sincerely & Fraternaly,



Message from the Master, p. 2; Officer Contact Information, p. 11;  
Masonic Couplets, p. 3; September Enlightenment, p. 8

## SEPTEMBER DISCUSSION

At the August Stated I introduced an article that Senior Warden Erik Schultz has passed to me regarding Masonic Couplets. I am continually fascinated by grammar, rhetoric, and their origins. Our language is boundless in capacity and capability...we simply need to learn how to use it properly. I hope that you find this Philaethes Society article as interesting as I did. I have included information about joining the Society at the end of the article (note—I am not a member). Wor. Froggett

## MASONIC COUPLETS

R. Stephen Doan

The Philaethes Society E-Bulletin, July 2018

Ever wonder why our Masonic ritual sometimes has us say things in pairs? “Free will and accord” and “promise and swear” are two examples. I call these Masonic couplets. What is a Masonic couplet? A Masonic couplet is two words used in sequence which have the same original meaning, although through use over time may have acquired slightly different colors of connotation. Why do we have Masonic couplets?

Before 1066, the people in what we know today as England spoke what is known now as Old English, although often with distinct local dialects. In 1066, William the Conqueror came from Normandy in France and conquered England, replacing the indigenous elite with his own supporters, whose predominate language was the French of Normandy, known now as Norman French, although his army included mercenaries from Italy and elsewhere in Europe.

For the next 200 years, the language of the English court, government and the elites was Norman French. It varied from French elsewhere in France because the Normans were largely descendants of the Norwegian Vikings and therefore Viking words had found their way into Norman French. Also, the Norman French dialect had certain pronunciation changes from the French of Paris, such as the substitution of the g sound with the w sound. The writing of Norman French preserved these distinctions.



*William I, byname William the Conqueror or William the Bastard or William of Normandy, French Guillaume le Conquérant or Guillaume le Bâtard or Guillaume de Normandie, (born c. 1028, Falaise, Normandy [France]—died September 9, 1087, Rouen), duke of Normandy (as William II) from 1035 and king of England (as William I) from 1066, one of the greatest soldiers and rulers of the Middle Ages. He made himself the mightiest noble in France and then changed the course of England's history by his conquest of that country.*

There were three major consequences linguistically from the Norman French conquest of England:

1. English was no longer written. The English soon became illiterate in their own language. The displaced indigenous English elites became subject to the Norman French and had to learn Norman French to maintain any position. When a language is no longer written, it loses its anchor and can drift more quickly.
2. In order for the Norman French rulers and the Old English speaking peasants to make themselves known to one another, a Pidgin English evolved. While Old English was highly inflected, like German and Latin, with word endings denoting the part of speech, like subject and object, word endings were eliminated and sentence order became important. With the need for effective communication between the rulers and the subjects, and freed from the anchor of a written language, English became simpler and more modern relatively quickly.
3. This Pidgin English borrowed many words from French. An example as background: You will see “puerco” on the menu in a Mexican restaurant, and “puerco” is the barnyard animal whence this dish comes. Not so in English. We eat pork, but the meat comes from a pig. In feudal England, sumptuary laws prevented peasants from eating meat cutlets. Only the nobility could. Therefore, a Norman nobleman would ask an English speaking servant to bring him pork for dinner, pork being derived from a word in Norman French, but the servant would go to the barnyard and order the attendant of the swine to slaughter a pig for the meal, pig being derived from a word in Old English.

Norman French words were therefore borrowed by English, but often were used to describe the doings of the aristocracy while the doings of the peasants retained the English derived word.

This dual language system found its way into the law. Royal edicts had to be in two languages so that the Norman French and English speakers



*Events leading to the Norman Conquest as depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry*

could both understand. Because even many of the aristocracy were illiterate, these edicts had to be read. There are two ways in which this could have been done. The messenger could read it entirely in Norman French and then again but in English. Alternatively, he could read it once but use both French and English words in couplets, thusly: *People and People*, hear this *and hear this*, by order *and by order* of your king *and of your king*, all inhabitants *and all inhabitants* are ordered *and are ordered* . . . Every word was said and then repeated once again as the edict was read, but the first use would have been Norman French and the second use English (here in italics for emphasis).

By the late 1200's, this Pidgin English, greatly simplified from Old English and with many Norman French borrowed words, became Middle English and was spoken at court and in the government. Modern English evolved from Middle English largely by the time of Shakespeare. Once Middle English was spoken at court and in the government, the use of Norman French in England largely disappeared. However, many traditions which emerged in the bilingual England of the Eleventh through the Thirteenth Centuries remained. Importantly for this discussion, the tradition continued of using in formal, legal documents couplets with one Norman French derived word and one Old English derived word.

This tradition is also preserved in our Masonic ritual. Here are some examples:

Norman French derivation	Old English Derivation
Accord	Free will
Promise	Swear
Conceal (from French)	Hele (derived from an Old English word, and a Saxon word before that)
Indite	Write
Print, letter and engrave (more sophisticated processes)	Cut, carve, hack, hew, etch (processes which were more common and less technical)
Fixed	Steady

Our Masonic history and tradition are rich, and the use of couplets is one of many examples of this rich heritage.

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*This invitation was shared by the Fire Chief and Police Chief with the Alexandria First Responders.*



# HENRY KNOX FIELD JOHN BLAIR LODGE

NO. 349 • A.F. & A.M. • VIRGINIA

Worshipful Daniel E. Froggett  
and the Brethren of  
**Henry Knox Field – John Blair Lodge, No. 349, A.F.&A.M.**

request the pleasure of your company  
as we dine in honor of



## The City of Alexandria's First Responders

six o'clock in the evening  
Tuesday, September 11, 2018  
Alexandria Scottish Rite Temple Dining Room  
1430 West Braddock Road  
City of Alexandria

RSVP by September 5

[fieldblairlodge349@gmail.com](mailto:fieldblairlodge349@gmail.com)

Uniform or Business Attire



MASONIC HOME OF VIRGINIA — RICHMOND, VA. 4A174

## MASONIC HOME OF VIRGINIA FAMILY DAY

October 13, 2018

Save the Date! Bring your Family! Support the Masonic Home!

## GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

*November 8-11, 2018, Richmond Virginia*

Join us for the annual meeting of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Virginia. The lodge will reserve a small block of shared rooms for the Brethren. Please notify us right away if you plan to attend as part of the lodge.



RSVP to attend at [fieldblairlodge349@gmail.com](mailto:fieldblairlodge349@gmail.com)

## SEPTEMBER ENLIGHTENMENT

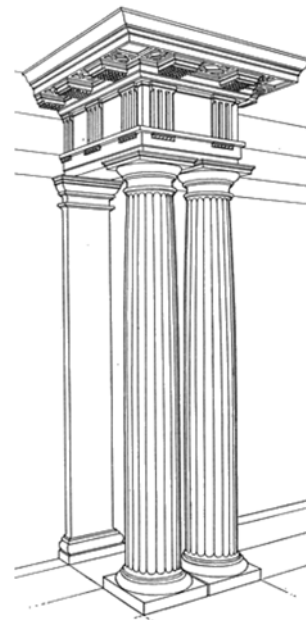
*This monthly section will explore aspects of the Craft for further thought and consideration. If there is a topic that you would like to share with the brethren in this section, please email it in a Word document to Wor. Froggett.*



### Doric Columns and the Doric Order of Classical Architecture

As defined by Vignola, Palladio and other writers, each of the five orders establishes guidelines for the characteristics, details and proportions of architectural elements such as the column and its parts and the entablature and its parts. As far back as the Roman writer Marcus Vitruvius Pollo (circa 80-70 BCE), there has been a tradition to use the diameter at the base of a column as a unit of measurement. So, for example, the height of the entablature of in the Doric order may be referred to as being 2 diameters, while the height of a column may be referred to as being 6 or 7 diameters.

**Characteristics of the Doric Column**—The order encompasses the entire building system columns and entablature, while individual columns have characteristics belonging to one of the orders. In ancient Greece, Doric columns were stouter than those of the Ionic or Corinthian orders. Their smooth, round capitals are simple and plain compared to the other two Greek orders. A square abacus connects the capital to the entablature. In Greece, the Doric column was placed directly on the pavement or floor without benefit of a base. Examples of Doric columns in the Greek style include: the Heraeum at Olympus (590 BCE), the Basilica at Paestum (about 530 BCE) and the Parthenon (447-432 BCE). When the Romans adopted Doric columns for their buildings, changes were made. Roman Doric columns tend to be slimmer than the Greek Doric columns. At their base, Roman Doric columns are usually adorned with the Attic base, composed of an upper and lower torus separated by a scotia with fillets. Instead of being placed directly on the floor or platform, Roman columns stand on pads or plinths.



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### Characteristics of the Doric Entablature

The triglyphs and metopes are among of the most distinctive and definitive features of the Doric order. Triglyphs appear centered above every column, a stylized representation of the ends of wooden beams as used in post and beam construction. In addition, one or two triglyphs appear between the columns. Metopes, the space between the triglyphs, are ideally square in shape and they may be plain or decorated with relief forms. Below each triglyph are corresponding guttae that appear like pegs used to lock or stabilize the beams.

**The Doric Conflict**—The strict rules for positioning of elements in the entablature led to a design



**Early Greek Doric Columns**  
*Chadsworth Columns, Wilmington, North Carolina*

problem when the Greek's material changed from wood to stone blocks. In wooden temples, the triglyphs were literally the ends of wooden beams and they were spaced evenly and centered when they were directly above a column. When construction materials for temples changed from wood to stone block, the stone architrave needed full support all the way to the ends. A controversy arose regarding the proper placement of the triglyph and the formation of the corner. The design issues and ensuing debate became known as the Doric Conflict. In some cases, the triglyph was placed at the corner. This changed the proportions of the metopes closest to the corner and they were no longer square. In addition, the triglyph was not perfectly centered over the column. In other cases, builders used a broader triglyph that extended to the corner, but this also disturbed the harmony of the entablature. The Roman's solution to the Doric Conflict was to leave a blank space between the final triglyph and the corner, as shown in the example to the right.

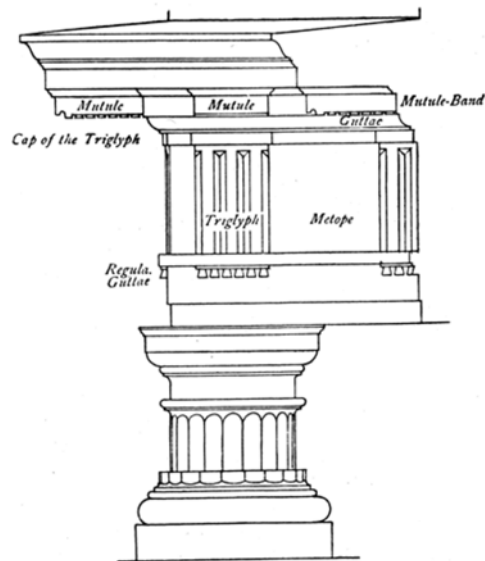


FIG. 54

# *Congratulations!*



Congratulations are in order for two brothers who both celebrated weddings on August 25. Junior Steward Eric Kephart married the lovely LeighAnn McChesney in Erie, Pennsylvania (pictured above left). New Master Mason Nelson Sanchez, Jr., married the radiant Jillian Carrigan at Oatlands Historic House and Gardens in Leesburg (pictured above right). The Lodge wishes both couples much happiness as they begin this new chapter in the lives together.

*Pictured right, E.A. Steven Augular (a groomsman), W. M. Froggett (wedding officiant), Jillian Carrigan (bride), M. M. Nelson Sanchez, Jr. (groom), and J.W. T. J. Fisher.*



## **MASONRY TUESDAYS:**

*Erect temples to virtue & dig dungeons for vices.*

Regular Masonic gatherings are the lifeblood of strong lodges. Henry Knox Field—John Blair Lodge will host Tuesday night ritual schools all year (check Trestleboard for changes). Each brother should make Tuesday evenings a priority for Masonic Work. Get in the habit.



**2018 OFFICERS**

- Daniel E. Froggett, Worshipful Master
- Erik N. Schultz, Senior Warden
- Timothy J. Fisher, Junior Warden
- Rt. Wor. Michael R. Aulicino, PDDGM
- Wor. Patrick A. Wood, Secretary
- Wor. Kenneth R. Reynolds, Asst. Treas.
- Clayton J. Mitchell, Senior Deacon
- Mark A. Boughner, Junior Deacon
- Ronald E. Markiewicz, Chaplain
- James F. Cordes, Senior Steward
- Eric F. Kephart, Junior Steward
- Edward R. Wilcox, Marshal
- F. Paul Norris, Musician
- Wor. Brian M. King, Tiler  
Lodge Instructor of Work
- Wor. Jaime H. Flores  
Education Officer



**LODGE HISTORY**

Henry Knox Field Lodge, No. 349, A.F. & A. M., was chartered in the Town of Potomac, Virginia, on February 12, 1925. It was named in honor of Henry Knox Field, a local businessman and community leader from Alexandria, Virginia, who served as Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, in 1917. Most Worshipful Field was raised to the degree of Master Mason on February 20, 1890, at Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 120, A.F. & A.M. On June 24, 1893, he was installed Worshipful Master of that Lodge. Most Worshipful Field was born on April 20, 1860 and passed away on August 1, 1917, while serving as Grand Master.

John Blair Lodge No. 187, A.F. & A.M., was instituted on July 31, 1970, and chartered at Henry Knox Field Lodge No. 349 on February 10, 1971. The lodge was named in honor of Virginia's first Grand Master and inaugural United States Supreme Court Justice John Blair, Jr. Jewels, aprons, the bible, and tiler's sword were given by Worshipful Raymond L. Colins. The speakers podium for the Lodge was constructed and donated by Right Worshipful Clarence A. Dains. The brazen pillars were constructed and donated by the Charter Treasurer, John Newton Crawford, and the altar cover was later donated by Most Worshipful Werner Herman Morlock, Grand Master of Masons in Virginia in 1993, who died in office on Saturday, March 5, 1994.

The lodges initiated the consolidation process in February 2017, with the Resolution on Consolidation being adopted in June of the same year. Henry Knox Field—John Blair Lodge, No. 349, A.F. & A.M., officially began work January 1, 2018.

**HENRY KNOX FIELD—JOHN BLAIR LODGE, No. 349, AF&AM**  
**1430 WEST BRADDOCK ROAD**  
**ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22302**  
**WWW.FIELDBLAIRLODGE349.ORG**  
*Stated Communication:*  
*Second Tuesday 7:30 p.m., Fellowship Dinner 6:30 p.m.*