

Appendix 12

PRESIDENTS OF U.S.A. WHO ARE RECORDED AS MASONS, OR REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MASONS, OR FAVORABLE TO THE CRAFT.

As of year 2003

Of 43 Presidents, 25 were Masons, 1 is DeMolay (lodge for teenagers),
4 were favorable to the Craft, meaning appointed Masons to high
positions, 2 are Skull & Bonesmen, meaning Knights Templar.

"Initiated" means 1st degree Entered Apprentice Mason

"Passed" means 2nd degree Fellow Craft Mason

"Raised" means 3rd degree Master Mason

"Exalted" means Royal Arch Mason

George Washington. 1789 & 1792. 1st president. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* states that Washington was "Initiated, Nov. 4, 1752; Passed, Mar. 3, 1753; Raised, Aug. 4, 1753 in Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4." In the 4-volume work entitled *10,000 Famous Freemasons* (pub. 1957-1960) by 32^o Freemason William R. Denslow, we read "It is possible that he received some additional degree, or was reobligated during the French War in a military lodge attached to the 46th Regiment. It might have been the Mark Master degree. It is also speculated that he received the Royal Arch degree in Fredericksburg Lodge as it was being worked by that lodge at the time Washington was raised. This claim is aided by the fact that in Aug. 1784 Lafayette presented Washington with a Masonic apron which had been embroidered by Madame Lafayette, and contained emblems of the Royal Arch with the letters H.T.W.S.S.T.K.S. in a circle and a beehive within the circle to indicate that it was the wearer's mark."

John Adams. 1797. 2nd president. J. Adams was noted by his son, John Q. Adams, as a deists, but not as a Mason. John Adams is not listed as a Mason in *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry*, nor in *10,000 Famous Freemasons*. However, Rev. J.R. Church in *Guardians of the Grail*, writes that President "John Adams...is reported to have been the founder of the Masonic Lodges in New England." And Baigent and Leigh in *The Temple and The Lodge* mention John Adams as a Mason when he was Vice President under Washington. Earlier, on July 4, 1776, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin designed "The Great Seal of the United States of America," which is pointedly a Masonic masterpiece of art.

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Thomas Jefferson. 1801 & 1805. 3rd president. Some report Jefferson as a Mason while others say he was not. However, he did attend Masonic functions at Lodges in France. He is also pictured in a mural in Washington D.C. wearing his Masonic apron. According to Rev. J.R. Church, Jefferson was a Mason, as well as a member of an Illuminati Lodge in Virginia. Church writes that "Thomas Jefferson and John Adams later disagreed over the use of the Masonic Lodge by the Illuminati." In *10,000 Famous Freemasons* we read, "Masonic speakers and periodicals, both Masonic and Anti-Masonic, of the middle 1800's claimed Jefferson was a Mason...He was identified as marching in procession with Widow's Son Lodge No. 60, and Charlottesville Lodge No. 90, Oct. 6, 1817, at the laying of the cornerstone of Central College (now U. of Va.)...Some claim he was a member of the Lodge of Nine Muses, Paris."

James Madison. 1809 & 1813. 4th president. In *10,000 Famous Freemasons* we read, "His Masonic membership has never been proved and has been a matter of debate for many years. Many researchers, including James M. Clift, former grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, think Madison was a member of Hiram Lodge No. 59, Westmoreland Court House, Virginia... this lodge became dormant about 1814. All records were lost or destroyed... Madison marched in procession with Widow's Son Lodge No. 60 to lay the cornerstone of Central College at Charlottesville, Va... The best evidence of his membership, however, is in the attacks made on him during the anti-Masonic [1827-1830] period when he was taunted for being a Freemason."

James Monroe. 1817 & 1821. 5th president. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* reports, "Monroe was on November 6, 1775, recommended to be admitted a member of Williamsburg Lodge No. 6,...and that on November 9, 1775, Monroe was 'prefer'd, received and balloted for, passed, accepted and entered an apprentice.' In *10,000 Famous Freemasons* we read, "Where he received his 2nd and 3rd degrees is not known... On Oct. 6, 1817 he [Monroe] participated in the Masonic cornerstone laying of Central Coll... He was present at the Masonic cornerstone laying of the city hall in Washington, D.C. on Aug. 22, 1820."

Andrew Jackson. 1829 & 1833. 7th president. *10,000 Famous Freemasons* reports "There is doubt as to when and where he received his degrees. An article in *The Builder* in 1925 states: 'The claim of Greeneville Lodge No. 3 of Tenn. (formerly No. 43 of N.C.) seems to be the most weighty. An original transcript of the lodge record for Sept. 5, 1801 shows that

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he (Jackson) was a member at that time.'" W. L. Boydon wrote in the *New Age* [magazine] in Aug. 1920: 'The generally accepted belief is that he was made a Mason in Philanthropic Lodge No. 12 at Clover Bottom, Tenn.'" *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* reports, "He [Jackson] was elected Grand Master of Tennessee on October 7, 1822, and reelected on October 6, 1823... Andrew Jackson was a Mason as early as 1800... [It is believed he] received the Royal Arch Degree under authority of a Craft Lodge Warrant... Andrew Jackson took part in several Masonic functions and at Nashville on May 4, 1825 introduced General Lafayette to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee."

James Knox Polk. 1845. 11th president. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* informs us Polk was "Initiated June 5, 1820, Passed, August 7, 1820, Raised, September 4, 1820, all in Columbia Lodge No. 31, Columbia, Tennessee. La Fayette Chapter No. 4, Columbia, Tenn., gave him the Royal Arch, April 14, 1825."

Zachary Taylor. 1849. 12th president. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* states that "The story of Taylor being a Freemason arose from resolutions passed by Santa Rosa Lodge No. 16, Milton, Florida, on the death of 'Brother Taylor,' and from his presence when the Grand Lodge of Virginia laid a cornerstone at Richmond, Feb. 22, 1850. But nothing conclusive has arisen to establish his Masonic affiliation." *10,000 Famous Freemasons* report, "He was definitely not a Mason, saying so himself soon after his inauguration as president, when the direct question was of him. He stated that he had always entertained a favorable opinion of the institution; that many of his personal friends and officers of the Army with whom he had been associated were Masons, and that he should have probably been one himself, had not so much of his time been occupied in camp duties, or had he been more favorably circumstanced to avail himself of the opportunity of joining a lodge, and added 'I would do so now, but have got to be too old.' Rob Morris, *q.v.*, who knew him personally, said he was not a Mason. However, there were many Freemasons in lodges throughout the country who believed him to be a member. Zachary Taylor Lodge No. 166, Kiddville, Ky., was named after him under this misconception. The history of Marsh Lodge No. 188, N.Y., refers to him as a 'brother.' On Aug. 2, 1850 the two lodges of Portland, Maine, joined in funeral ceremonies for him. Santa Rose Lodge No. 16, Milton, Fla., passed a set of resolutions on 'the death of Brother Taylor.' The Grand Lodge of New York and many of its subordinate lodges participated in the military and civic funeral honors in N.Y. on July 23,

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1850, 450 brethren turning out. At Troy, N.Y., on July 31, 1850 King Solomon's Primitive Lodge held a Masonic service for 'brother Zachary Taylor.' The nearest Taylor came to a Masonic ceremony was probably at the Masonic cornerstone laying of the equestrian statue of George Washington at Richmond, Va., Feb. 22, 1850, by the Grand Lodge of Virginia." [died in office].

Millard Fillmore. 1850. 13th president on death of Zachary Taylor. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* reports that Fillmore is said "to have received the Degrees but afterwards recanted during the Anti-Masonic era in which he was active against the Craft... In his official capacity as president he attended the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol extension by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, July 4, 1851."

Franklin Pierce. 1853. 14th president. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* reports that Pierce "has been claimed as a Freemason, but asserted there was no record of it..." He was favorable to the craft.

James Buchanan. 1857. 15th president. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* informs us that upon his death Buchanan "received Masonic burial from his Brethren of Lodge No. 43, in his native state, Pennsylvania, on June 4, 1868." Mackey continues, "He was made a Mason in Lodge No. 43 on December 11, 1816. Entered by W.M. Brother John Reynolds, and was Passed and Raised by W. M. Brother George Whitaker, January 24, 1817... He was also a member of Royal Arch Chapter No. 43, F.&A.M., but the only record we have is that he was Exalted on May 20, 1826." *10,000 Famous Freemasons* confirms that Buchanan "was Exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Chapter No. 43 at Lancaster... U.S. minister to England 1853-56." [Buchanan's time in England is of significant importance. In volume 3 of *Scarlet and the Beast* we document that Buchanan, while in England, held several meetings with revolutionary Masons from all over Western Europe to assist American Masons to instigate civil war in America for the express purpose of reconstructing Masonic membership in America that was so devastated by the 1826-1835 Anti-Masonic Movement.]

Abraham Lincoln. 1861 & 1865. 16th president. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* reports that "Past Grand Master, Swiss Grand Lodge 'Alpina,' in the *Annuaire*, International Masonic Association, listed Lincoln among Illustrious Freemasons (p. 44, 1913 and p. 59, 1923). William H. Grimshaw of the Library of Congress also in History of

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Freemasonry, 1903 (p. 365), lists Lincoln as a Freemason.... P.G.M. Grand Lodge Alpina said, 'I will further state that Mr. J.H. Brooks, who was Mr. Lincoln's messenger, informed me that Mr. Lincoln was a Mason. The degrees were conferred in an Army Lodge attached to Gen. Grant's army in front of Richmond...' In the memorial volume published by the Government at Washington, 1866, there are found the tributes of forty-four foreign Masonic Bodies, most of these plainly referring to Lincoln as a Brother... Brother B.B. French from the Washington office of the Grand Master, Knights Templar, April 21, 1865 [answers a letter], 'President Lincoln was not a Mason. He once told me in the presence of Most Worshipful Brother J.W. Simons that he had at one time made up his mind to apply for admission to our Fraternity but that he feared he was too lazy to attend to his duty as a Mason....' In *10,000 Famous Freemasons* we read, "In Oct. of 1860 Robert Morris, q.v., of Kentucky, called on Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., and in the course of conversation Morris referred to the fact that all Lincoln's opponents for president were Freemasons. Lincoln replied, 'I am not a Freemason, Dr. Morris, though I have a great respect for the institution.'"

Andrew Johnson. 1865. 17th president. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* reports that Johnson was "Initiated, Passed and Raised in Greeneville Lodge No. 119, now No. 3, Greeneville, Tennessee, sometime in May, 1851. [President Johnson was impeached by Congress for pardoning 33rd degree Mason Albert Pike following Pike's trial and conviction for scalping union soldiers during the Civil War]. In *10,000 Famous Freemasons* we read of his reward given him by Freemasonry for his pardon of Pike, "On June 20, 1867, he [Pres. Johnson] received the 4th through 32nd degrees of the Scottish Rite at the executive mansion at the hands of Benjamin B. French, q.v., and A.T.C. Pierson. He thus became the first president to receive the Scottish Rite degrees... His close association with Freemasonry was one of the factors that led to his impeachment trial. Thaddeus Stevens, q.v., the anti-Mason, was a ringleader in the impeachment proceedings against Johnson in 1868."

Ulysses S. Grant. 1869 & 1873. 18th president. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* reports "General Grant was a Freemason. Major Parker told of being taken to headquarters as a prisoner of war, that General Grant asked him if he was a Freemason and that the prisoner soon convinced him of it and thereupon was promptly freed." However, *10,000 Famous Freemasons* reports that Grant was not a Mason, but had a number of close associations with the craft. His father was a Mason, as was his grandfather.

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James Abram Garfield. 1881. 20th president. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* reports the following: "Initiated, November 19, 1831; Passed, December 3, 1861, in Magnolia Lodge No. 20, Columbus, Ohio, and Raised in Columbus Lodge No. 30, by request of Magnolia Lodge, November 11, 1864. *10,000 Famous Freemasons* reports that "He was exalted in Columbia Chapter No. 1, R.A.M. of Washington, D.C., April 18, 1866. On May 18 of the same year, he was knighted in Columbia Commandery No. 2, K.T. of Washington. He was made an honorary member of Hanselmann Commandery No. 16, K.T. of Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1881. He received 4-14^o AASR (SJ), Jan. 2, 1872 from Albert Pike, *q.v.*, in Washington... At his inauguration as president, an honor guard of five platoons was appointed by his commandery of Knights Templar (Columbia No. 2), as an escort. On May 20, 1881, he reviewed five commanderies from Mass. and R.I. at the White House, and the following day gave a reception to DeMolay Commandery of Boston, and St. John's No. 1 of Providence, R.I., at the White House. When his body lay in state at the U.S. capitol from Sept. 21-23, Columbia Commandery No. 2 formed part of the guard of honor and escorted his remains from Washington to Cleveland Ohio. At the funeral, Sept. 26, nearly all the officers of the Grand Commandery of Ohio, 14 commanderies of that state, and eight commanderies from adjacent jurisdictions were present and participated in the funeral cortège. Benjamin Dean, grand Master of the Grand Encampment, U.S.A. also was present."

Chester A. Arthur. 1881. 21st president. *10,000 Famous Freemasons* reports, "President of the United States, 1881-85 on death of Garfield. *Was not a Mason.* Although often referred to as a 'Mason, brother, and worthy member of the Craft' by early publications, there is not one shred of evidence that points to his membership."

Grover Cleveland. 1885 & 1893. 22th & 24th president. *10,000 Famous Freemasons* reports: "Not a Freemason, but favorable to the fraternity. At the banquet following the dedication by the Grand Lodge of Virginia of the monument erected to Mary, the mother of Washington, he said he 'regarded it as his misfortune that he had never been made a Mason.' At one time there was talk of making him a Mason 'at sight' in the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, but it was never accomplished."

William McKinley. 1897 & 1901. 25th president. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* gives us McKinley's Masonic history: "He took his first degree at Winchester, Virginia, in Winchester Hiram Lodge No. 21. Dates: Entered Apprentice, May 1, 1865; Fellow Craft, May 2, 1865;

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Master Mason, May 3, 1865. This occurred during the Civil War while Major McKinley was stationed there with the Northern Army. Observing the Masonic brotherhood prominent under the afflictions of war a number of Northern soldiers petitioned the local Lodge and received the Degrees. He received the Mark, Past and Most Excellent Master Degrees in Canton Chapter No. 84, December 27, 1883, and the Royal Arch Degree, December 28, that year. The Red Cross [Rosicrucian] was conferred upon him December 18, 1884, in Canton Commandery No. 38, and the Malta and the Order of the Temple, No. 38, December 23, 1884." *10,000 Famous Freemasons* informs us that McKinley was shot by the anarchist, Leon Czolgosz, on Sept. 6, 1901 at Buffalo, N.Y. and died Sept. 14. Although a Union Army major, he received his degrees in a southern lodge during the [Civil] war. He was protecting and managing the army hospital at Winchester, Va., and was struck by the ties which he saw existing between the Union surgeons and Confederate prisoners. When he learned the reason for such a brotherly spirit in spite of war and hatred, he asked to be admitted to the Craft."

Theodore Roosevelt. 1901 & 1905. 26th president. As Vice President at the time of McKinley's assassination, Roosevelt assumed the presidency in 1901 and was elected in 1904 as the 26th president of the United States of America. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* informs us: "A member of Matinecock Lodge No. 806, Oyster Bay, New York, he was initiated January 2, 1901; Passed, March 27, 1901, and Raised, April 24, 1901. His Masonic interests were keen, loyal, and constant, and his intercourse with Brethren abroad and at home most enjoyable. He participated wholeheartedly in a number of public Masonic functions." *10,000 Famous Freemasons* adds to his Masonic credentials, which are so lengthy that it would not do justice to make even an attempt to edit them, except to conclude, "He was a proud and active Freemason."

William Howard Taft. 1909. 27th president. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* confirms that "William Howard Taft was made a Mason at sight [meaning all 3 degrees given concisely on the one occasion] on the afternoon of February 18, 1909, by Worshipful Brother Charles S. Hoskinson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. In the evening of the same day Brother Taft witnesses the conferring of the Master Mason Degree in full form on one candidate, the work being done by Kilwinning Lodge No. 356. All of the above took place in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, 417 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was given a demit from the Grand

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Lodge of Ohio and presented same to Kilwinning Lodge No. 356, F.&A.M. on February 18, 1909, and he was elected a member of said Lodge on April 14, 1909." *10,000 Famous Freemasons* says of Taft: "He had expressed a desire to be a Freemason a year before his presidential candidacy... [When Taft was made a Mason "at sight" he said], "I am glad to be here, and to be a Mason; it does me good to feel the thrill that comes from recognizing on all hands the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.... Many years ago my father stood in the same place and expressed his love and admiration of the order."

Warren G. Harding. 1921. 29th president. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* informs us that "Brother Harding was initiated in Marion Lodge No. 70 at Marion, Ohio on June 28, 1901 [and after 19 years]; Passed, August 13, 1920; Raised, August 27, 1920. In Marion Chapter No. 62, Royal Arch Masons at Marion, Ohio, he received the Mark Master, Past and Most Excellent Master's Degrees on January 11, 1921, and the Exaltation of the Royal Arch Degree on January 13, 1921. In Marion Commandery No. 36, Knights Templar at Marion, Ohio he received the Order of the Red Cross [Rosicrucian], and the Orders of Knight of Malta and Knight Templar, March 1, 1921. In Scioto Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, he (the only candidate at the time) received all the grades from Fourth to Thirty-second inclusive, on January 5, 1921. He became a member of Aladdin Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Columbus, Ohio, on January 7, 1921. By special dispensation the Order of Veiled Prophet was conferred upon him at the White House...May 11, 1921, by E.W. Libbey, E.S. Schmid, C.P. Boss, and W.W. Jermane, of Kallipolis Grotto. Brother Harding had been elected to receive the Degrees in Marion Council No. 22, Royal and Select Masters, at Marion, Ohio, as well as the Thirty-third Degree of the Supreme Council, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, but death intervened." *10,000 Famous Freemasons* informs us that "Harding visited many Masonic groups from Alaska to the Canal Zone. On July 8, 1923 he laid the cornerstone of Ketchikan Lodge No. 159, Ketchikan, Alaska; laid the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple at Birmingham, Ala. on Oct. 26, 1921. He stated: 'No man ever took the oaths and subscribed to the obligations with greater watchfulness and care than I have exercised in receiving the various rites of Masonry, and I say it with due deliberation and without fear of breaking faith, I have never encountered a lesson, never witnessed an example, never heard an obligation uttered which could not be proclaimed to the world.'"

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Calvin Coolidge. 1923 & 1924. 30th President. Coolidge assumed the Presidency following the death of Harding. *10,000 Famous Freemasons* informs us that Coolidge was "A non-Mason, his wife was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and his son, John, became a member of Wyllys Lodge No. 99, West Hartford, Conn. on Oct. 18, 1944. While governor of Mass., Coolidge addressed the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, having this to say: 'It has not been my fortune to know very much of Freemasonry, but I have had the great fortune to know many Freemasons, and I have been able in that way to judge the tree by its fruits. I know of your high ideals. I have seen that you hold your meetings in the presence of the open Bible, and I know that men who observe that formality have high sentiments of citizenship, of worth, and of character. That is the strength of our Commonwealth and Nation.'"

Franklin D. Roosevelt. 1933 & 1937 & 1941 & 1945. 32nd President. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* confirms FDR was "Initiated Oct. 10, 1911; Passed Nov. 14, 1911; Raised, Nov. 28, 1911, Holland Lodge No. 8, New York, N.Y. Received the 32^o A.A. Scottish Rite in Albany Consistory February 28, 1929. Cyprus Temple A.A.O.N.M.S. Albany, N.Y., March 25, 1930. Tri-Po-Bed Grotto M.O.V.P. Poughkeepsie, N.Y., "at sight" October 30, 1931. Greenwood Court No. 81, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, Warwick, N.Y., "at sight" April 25, 1930. *10,000 Famous Freemasons* informs us that Roosevelt was a "Member of Cypress Shrine Temple Albany, N.Y.; He was present and took part in the degree, when his son Elliott was raised Feb. 17, 1933 in Architect Lodge No. 519, N.Y.C. and was made an honorary member of that lodge on this occasion... On Nov. 7, 1935 two more sons, James and Franklin D. were raised in this lodge, and their father was present. He was an honorary member of Washington Centennial Lodge No. 14 (March 15, 1933), He was elected an honorary member of Almas Shrine Temple, Washington, D.C. on March 23, 1934. Made honorary member of Tri-City Chapter No. 103, National Sojourners, Londonville, N.Y., on Feb. 18, 1931. During his years as president, he received many delegation of Freemasons at the White House. On April 13, 1934 he became the first honorary grand master of the Order of DeMolay."

Harry S. Truman. 1945 & 1948. 33rd President. *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* confirms that "President and Bro. Truman was initiated in Belton Lodge, No. 450, Missouri, Feb. 9, 1909; raised March 18, 1909, and became Junior Warden in 1910. In 1911 he became Charter Master of Grandview Lodge, No. 618; was District Deputy Grand Master of the 59th Masonic District from 1925 to 1930, and was an expert

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ritualist. He entered the Grand Lodge line in 1930; became Grand Master of Masons in Missouri in 1940. He presided over the Grand Communication held in St. Louis beginning Sept. 30, 1941. He was a United States Senator at the time, with temporary residence in Washington, D.C. *10,000 Famous Freemasons* reports "It was during 1941 that the Missouri Lodge of Research was established and both the dispensations and charter were signed by Harry Truman. Long interested in the research lodge, he served as its master in 1950, while president of the United States. In this capacity he secured the offices of the Library of Congress, and furnished the research lodge with copies of the vast amount of reference cards on Freemasonry that are on file in that institution... On Oct. 19, 1945 he received the 33° (Southern Jurisdiction) at Washington, D.C."

Dwight D. Eisenhower. 1953 & 1958. 34th President. *10,000 Famous Freemasons* reports that Eisenhower "is not a Freemason, but holds the fraternity in high regard. On February 24, 1955 he addressed 1,100 Freemasons at a breakfast given by Frank S. Land in the Statler Hotel in Washington, D.C. At this time he stated: 'I feel a distinct sense of pride in appearing before this group which takes on its own shoulders the care and welfare of the unfortunate. This group, by action, recognizes the responsibilities of brotherhood by helping one another...you are setting an example to all of us that we must do our duty if we are to prove the Communist to be in error—to be liars.'"

The latest update of *Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* was 1946. The four-volume set of Denslows *10,000 Famous Freemasons* (published 1957-1960) has not, to our knowledge, been expanded.

However, other sources documented in *Scarlet and the Beast* confirm the following modern Presidents of the U.S.A. as Masons.

Lyndon B. Johnson. 1963 & 1965. 36th President. 1° Freemason
Gerald Randolph Ford. 1974. 38th President. 33° Freemason
Jimmy Carter. 39th President. 1977. 33° Freemason
Ronald Reagan. 40th President. 1981 & 1989. 33° Freemason
George H.W. Bush. 41th President. 1988. Skull and Bones (K.T.)
Bill Clinton. 42nd President. 1992. Order of DeMolay (K.T.)
George W. Bush. 43nd President. 2001. Skull and Bones (K.T.)

