

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Maine,

AT ITS

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT PORTLAND,

Vol 5

MAY, 1864. — *64*



PORTLAND:

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1864.

Grand Lodge of Maine.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

THE Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of Maine, was holden at Masonic Hall, in the City of Portland, on the first Tuesday of May, A. L. 5864, A. D. 1864, being the third day of said month, at nine o'clock in the morning.

PRESENT—M. W.	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Grand Master ;
R. W.	JOHN J. BELL,	Deputy Grand Master ;
“	STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	as Senior Grand Warden ;
“	FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	Junior Grand Warden ;
“	MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer ;
“	IRA BERRY,	Recording G. Secretary ;
“	CHARLES COBB,	Corresponding G. Sec’y ;
W. and Rev.	CYRIL PEARL,	Grand Chaplain ;
“	ASAHEL MOORE,	“
W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	Grand Marshal ;
“	EDMUND PHINNEY,	Senior Grand Deacon ;
“	DAVID W. BABB,	Junior Grand Deacon ;
“	E. W. FRENCH,	Grand Steward ;
“	ANDREW FRENCH,	as “
“	RUFUS H. HINKLEY,	“
“	THEODORE CAREY,	as “
“	E. P. BURNHAM,	Grand Standard Bearer ;
“	ALBERT THOMPSON,	as Grand Sword Bearer ;
“	NATHANIEL PARSONS,	as Grand Pursuivant ;
“	WARREN PHILLIPS,	as Grand Tyler ;

Together with Representatives of the Grand Lodges of Canada, New York, Oregon, North Carolina, Ohio, Iowa, and Missouri, near the Grand Lodge of Maine; several Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge, and a large number of Representatives of Subordinate Lodges.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by W. and Rev. Asahel Moore.

On motion of R. W. Stephen Webber,

Voted, That all Master Masons in good standing be invited to take seats in the Grand Lodge, during this Communication.

On motion of R. W. John J. Bell,

Voted, That the reading of the Records of the last Annual Communication be dispensed with, copies of the Journal of Proceedings being in the hands of the Brethren present.

On motion of R. W. Joseph Covell,

Voted, That the Grand Master appoint an Assistant Grand Secretary, and an Assistant Grand Tyler.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. Stephen Berry Assistant Grand Secretary, and Bro. Jacob S. Richardson Assistant Grand Tyler.

On motion of Bro. Eliphalet W. French,

Voted, That a Committee on Credentials be appointed.

The Grand Master appointed, as that Committee, Brothers John J. Bell, John A. Lang, and Elhanan W. McFadden.

The Committee proceeded to examine the credentials presented, and made the following Report:—

Your Committee on Credentials have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report, that they find the Lodges in this Jurisdiction represented as follows :

Portland,	No. 1, by	Wm. Curtis, Eben Wentworth, H. P. Deane, T. J. Murray,	W. M. S. W. J. W. Proxy.
Warren,	" 2, "	Austen F. Kingsley, L. L. Keith,	S. W. J. W.
Lincoln,	" 3, "	Daniel K. Kennedy,	W. M.
Hancock,	" 4, "	H. B. Robbins,	Proxy.
Kennebec,	" 5, "	J. M. Sanborn, A. D. Knight,	W. M. Proxy.
Amity,	" 6, "	E. G. Knights,	Proxy.
Eastern,	" 7, "	E. F. Webster, Andrew French, E. W. French,	W. M. S. W. J. W.
United,	" 8, "	S. J. Young, Joseph Tarbox, Wm. Baker,	S. W. J. W. Proxy.
Saco,	" 9, "	Joseph Milliken, James M. Burbank,	W. M. Proxy.
Rising Virtue,	" 10, "	Lemuel Bradford, B. B. Farnsworth,	W. M. J. W.
Cumberland,	" 12, "	Moses Plummer, John Preble,	W. M. S. W.
Oriental,	" 13, "	A. N. Savage,	Proxy.
Solar,	" 14, "	Joseph M. Hayes,	Proxy.
Orient,	" 15, "	Joseph H. Jacobs,	S. W.
St. George,	" 16, "	A. M. Wetherbee,	W. M.
Ancient Land-mark,	" 17, "	Charles M. Rice, M. F. King, E. S. Stevens,	W. M. S. W. J. W.
Oxford,	" 18, "	A. Thompson, S. G. Katch,	W. M. S. W.
Oriental Star,	" 21, "	Edwin Kimball, Jefferson Coolidge,	S. W. Proxy.
York,	" 22, "	George B. Littlefield. John H. Ferguson,	W. M. Proxy.
Freeport,	" 23, "	John L. Kelsey, John G. Dillingham, E. H. Dillingham,	W. M. S. W. Proxy.

Phoenix,	No. 24, by H. H. Carter,	W. M.
	Otis B. Woods,	Proxy.
Temple,	" 25, " A. P. Snow,	W. M.
	Luther Cobb,	S. W.
	Thomas S. Jackson,	J. W.
Village,	" 26, " J. C. Adams,	W. M.
Adoniram,	" 27, " W. G. Lord,	W. M.
Northern Star,	" 28, " Albert Moore,	W. M.
	C. S. Manter,	J. W.
Tranquil,	" 29, " George S. Woodman,	W. M.
	N. W. Dutton,	S. W.
	J. E. Libby,	Proxy.
Blazing Star,	" 30, " D. Bradford,	W. M.
Union,	" 31, " J. O. Cobb,	J. W.
Hermon,	" 32, " J. E. Ladd,	W. M.
	R. S. Maxcy,	S. W.
Waterville,	" 33, " F. W. Knight,	W. M.
Somerset,	" 34, " Nathan Woodbury,	W. M.
	W. R. G. Estes,	S. W.
	Silas Leland,	J. W.
Bethlehem,	" 35, " Fred. Hamlen,	W. M.
	J. W. Toward,	S. W.
	Otis G. Turner,	Proxy.
Casco,	" 36, " George F. Tabor,	W. M.
	Richard Harding,	Proxy.
Harmony,	" 38, " George Gould,	W. M.
	James Haskell,	Proxy.
Penobscot,	" 39, " W. H. Abbott,	S. W.
Lygonia,	" 40, " Joseph Thomas,	W. M.
Freedom,	" 42, " Mark Wood,	W. M.
	Simeon S. Hasty,	S. W.
	Aaron N. Bradbury,	Proxy.
Piscataquis,	" 44, " John S. Sampson,	Proxy.
Central,	" 45, " Joseph C. Coombs,	W. M.
St. Croix,	" 46, " R. P. Estee,	W. M.
	J. C. Rockwood,	S. W.
	J. S. Hay,	J. W.
	D. F. Smith,	Proxy.
Dunlap,	" 47, " Charles A. Shaw,	Proxy.
Lafayette,	" 48, " Henry M. Foster,	Proxy

Meridian Splendor,	No. 49, by Harvey Moor,	W. M.
Aurora,	" 50, " E. E. Wortman,	W. M.
	C. N. Bean,	Proxy.
St. John's,	" 51, " Abner Oakes,	S. W.
Mosaic,	" 52, " Nathaniel Parsons,	W. M.
Rural,	" 53, " Wm. A. Shaw,	W. M.
Vassalboro'	" 54, " J. A. Lang,	S. W.
Unity,	" 58, " R. S. Rich,	W. M.
	Benjamin Williams,	J. W.
Mount Hope,	" 59, " Church Fish,	Proxy.
Star in the East,	" 60, " S. S. Haines,	J. W.
King Solomon's,	" 61, " Cyrus C. Atwell,	Proxy.
King David's,	" 62, " Isaac Coombs,	Proxy.
Richmond,	" 63, " D. S. Richards,	S. W.
Pacific,	" 64, " William Wadleigh,	W. M.
Mystic,	" 65, " Silas Alden,	Proxy.
Blue Mountain,	" 67, " Josiah F. Prescott,	Proxy.
Standish,	" 70, " Wm. Paine,	W. M.
Rising Sun,	" 71, " B. Morrill,	W. M.
Tyrian,	" 73, " J. M. Eveleth,	W. M.
	G. W. Seaverns,	S. W.
	F. H. Cobb,	J. W.
	P. R. Cobb,	Proxy.
Bristol,	" 74, " James H. Varney,	W. M.
Plymouth,	" 75, " W. S. McNally,	S. W.
Arundel,	" 76, " George B. Carl,	Proxy.
Tremont,	" 77, " Jonathan Norwood,	W. M.
Crescent,	" 78, " B. Atkinson,	W. M.
Rockland,	" 79, " C. H. Cables,	W. M.
	E. P. Hall,	S. W.
	R. N. Pierce,	Proxy.
Key Stone,	" 80, " Isaac W. Adams,	W. M.
	E. G. Savage,	S. W.
Atlantic,	" 81, " J. B. Fillebrown,	W. M.
	G. R. Garden,	S. W.
	C. H. Haskell,	J. W.
	Rufus Stanley,	Proxy.
St. Paul's,	" 82, " G. A. Miller,	J. W.
St. Andrew's,	" 83, " George W. Manton,	W. M.
Star in the West,	" 85, " S. S. Collier,	W. M.
Temple,	" 86, " Lewis P. Warren,	W. M.
Benevolent,	" 87, " Asa M. Sylvester,	Proxy.
Narragansett,	" 88, " Daniel Willey,	Proxy.

Island,	No. 89, by John P. Farrar,	W. M.
Hiram Abiff,	" 90, " Jason Walker,	J. W.
Harwood,	" 91, " H. R. Taylor,	S. W.
Horeb,	" 93, " Asa Smith,	Proxy.
Paris,	" 94, " William A. Rust,	W. M.
	Albion Hersey,	S. W.
	Alden Chase,	Proxy.
Pond,	" 95, " Josiah Bacon,	W. M.
Monument,	" 96, " Charles P. Tenney,	Proxy.
Bethel,	" 97, " Alvin B. Godwin,	Proxy.
Katahdin,	" 98, " Ephraim H. Hall,	Proxy.
Vernon Valley,	" 99, " M. S. Mayhew,	W. M.
	Samuel Kelly,	Proxy.
Jefferson,	" 100, " Rufus S. Randall,	Proxy.
Nezinscot,	" 101, " S. D. Andrews,	W. M.
Marsh River,	" 102, " R. I. Cilley,	W. M.
Dirigo,	" 104, " E. D. Clark,	W. M.
Ashlar,	" 105, " H. H. Dickey,	W. M.
	W. J. Burnham,	S. W.
Tuscan,	" 106, " S. T. Wass,	Proxy.
Relief,	" 108, " Albert Caswell,	Proxy.
Mount Kineo,	" 109, " W. G. Jewett,	W. M.
Monmouth,	" 110, " John A. Pettengill,	W. M.
	A. S. Kimball,	S. W.
Messalonskee,	" 113, " C. H. Blaisdell,	W. M.
	C. W. Folsom,	J. W.
Polar Star,	" 114, " A. J. Fuller,	W. M.
	J. W. Ballou,	S. W.
Moderation,	" 115, " C. E. Weld,	S. W.
	R. G. Morton,	Proxy.
Lebanon,	" 116, " L. J. Additon,	W. M.
	Samuel Hopkins,	S. W.

Your committee farther report, that the following named Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge are present :—

REUEL WASHBURN,	P. G. M.
ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"
FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"
JABEZ TRUE,	"
HIRAM CHASE,	"
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
ISAAC DOWNING,	P. S. G. W.
STEPHEN WEBBER,	P. J. G. W.
OLIVER GERRISH,	"

JOSEPH COVELL,
F. J. DAY,

P. J. G. W.
“

And Grand Officers as follows :—

M. W.	Wm. P. Preble,	<i>Grand Master,</i>
R. W.	John J. Bell,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>
“	F. L. Talbot,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>
“	Moses Dodge,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>
“	Ira Berry,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>
W. and Rev.	Cyril Pearl,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>
“	Asabel Moore,	“ “
W.	Marquis F. King,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>
“	Edmund Phinney,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>
“	D. W. Babb,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>
“	E. W. French,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>
“	Rufus H. Hinkley,	“ “
“	E. P. Burnham,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>
R. W.	Joseph P. Gill,	<i>D. D. G. Master,</i>
“	C. N. Germaine,	“
“	David Cargill,	“
“	Wm Oakes,	“
“	E. W. McFadden,	“
“	Thomas Goodale,	“
“	Thomas Quinby,	“

Also Representatives of other Grand Lodges :—

WM. P. PREBLE, Canada, New York and Oregon.
JOSEPH COVELL, North Carolina.
JOHN J. BELL, Iowa.
A. B. THOMPSON, Illinois and Ohio.
IRA BERRY, Missouri.

JOHN J. BELL,
JOHN A. LANG,
E. W. McFADDEN, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Dispensations and Charters.

Hiram Chase, Edmund Phinney, Andrew French.

On Grievances and Appeals.

1. Oliver Gerrish, Asa Smith, T. J. Murray.
2. Lemuel Bradford, Otis B. Woods, Joseph Tarbox.
3. Reuel Washburn, Silas Alden, Nathan Woodbury.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

E. P. Burnham, Wm. A. Rust, Moses Plummer.

On Returns.

H. H. Dickey, J. W. Toward, Samuel Hopkins.

On the Pay Roll.

J. B. Fillebrown, George W. Manton, M. S. Mayhew.

On Unfinished Business.

Joseph Covell, D. W. Babb, D. F. Smith.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master then presented and read his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN :

Having once again, by permission of the Supreme Grand Architect of the Universe, come up from our various and distinct masonic family altars, to unite as one family under the roof-tree of our Masonic Mother, how forcibly must each one of us be impressed with the infinite kindness and mercy of that Being on whom we are dependent for all the blessings and comforts we enjoy, that in his inconceivable goodness he has withheld the dreadful fiat by which so many of our brethren have been summoned to his more immediate presence, and which must in his own good time remove each one of us from this scene of transitory pleasure, when the places that now know us shall know us no more forever. May our conduct and deliberations, both here and elsewhere, be actuated by the true spirit of Masonry; so that when the Grand Marshal Death shall conduct us into His Lodge above, we may be received with the welcome announcement—Well done good and faithful servants, enter ye into the joy of your Lord.

At this our annual assembling, it is of course expected that I should give an account of my stewardship; I shall therefore endeavor as briefly as possible to lay before you the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the important office with which you entrusted me.

It was with a good deal of misgiving that I consented to allow my name to be used as a candidate for this office, feeling very sensibly as I did that however much of disposition and will I might be able to bring to aid me should you see fit to honor me with the office, I could never hope to equal in ability my predecessor.

To those of you who have had the pleasure of attending our annual communications for the last three years, and have had the satisfaction of having met him on other occasions during that time and know how ready he always is with both his pen and tongue, I fear my inefficiency in these respects if not in others may lead you to regret having at our last communication changed your Grand Master. But however this may be, I still have the satisfaction of knowing that in the discharge of my duties, I have tried to bring what ability I may have fully into requisition, and that all my acts have been governed and directed by what I believed to be the best interest of the fraternity in this jurisdiction.

In addition to the Dispensations granted at the last session of the Grand Lodge, for a Lodge at Durham to be called *Acacia Lodge*, and a Lodge at North Parsonsfield to be called *Drummond*, I have issued dispensations for new Lodges as follows:—

To Joseph W. Thompson and others, July 4, 1863, for a Lodge at Stockton, to be called *Pownal Lodge*.

To James W. Delano and others, February 6, 1864, for a Lodge at Friendship, to be called *Meduncook Lodge*.

To Pearl Spofford and others, March 18, 1864, for a Lodge at Deer Isle to be called *Marine Lodge*.

During the year I have commissioned Representatives near other Grand Lodges as follows:—

Joseph D. Evans, New York, near the Grand Lodge of New York.

B. B. French, Washington, near the Grand Lodge of District of Columbia.

James G. Aitkin, Trenton, near the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

The Records of the District Deputy of the second Masonic District from 1822 to 1830, having been brought to light by the decease of the Brother who was appointed to that office in the latter year, and having been passed over to me by his administrator, I now restore to the custody of this Grand Lodge.

In accordance with a custom sanctioned by this Grand Lodge, I submit the following decisions made by me—with a reference to the page of my letter book where the reasons for each decision may be found—which letter book is also submitted as part of my doings as Grand Master.

I. After a Lodge is opened no one has a right to leave the Lodge room except by permission from the W. Master. (*Letter Book*, p. 24.)

II. Application from a blind man can not be received by a Lodge. (p. 25.)

III. A Lodge can not hold its meetings in any other town than the one named in its charter, except by permission of the Grand Lodge or by a Dispensation from the Grand Master. (p. 32.)

IV. There is no law, edict or regulation of our Grand Lodge that I am aware of that designates the power and authority of a W. Master. The W. Master receives his prerogatives from the old Charges and Regulations, and the well established usages of the order. The Masonic Fraternity has often and very justly been termed to be an absolute monarchy in its government. The Master's authority in his Lodge is absolute. (p. 34.)

V. A Lodge whose stated communication (by their by-laws) is on every Monday evening, can ballot on such evenings on an application without a Dispensation, provided their action is in accordance with Sec. 1, Part 4, Art. 3, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. (p. 78.)

VI. Any person may be an applicant for the degrees who is not so deformed as to be unable to make himself known as a mason. (p. 83.)

VII. A Brother who was a member of a Lodge in a State in rebellion, and which Lodge is not now in existence, may become a member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction, although he never was dimitted from his old Lodge. (p. 91.)

VIII. The principal authorities for the Grand Lodge of Maine using the word *compass* instead of *compasses*, are *Isaiah*, chap. 44, verse 13. *Thomas' Edition of 1792 of the Constitutions*, *Webb's Monitor* editions of 1805 and since, particularly that of 1816, the one adopted by this Grand Lodge, and *C. W. Moore's Trestle Board*. (p. 107.)

IX. By the regulations of the Grand Lodge of Maine it is not necessary for a person to have been a Warden in order to be eligible as Master. (p. 108.)

X. The Master can allow the Senior Warden to fill the East in his presence. Cases might arise when it would not only be justifiable, but highly proper; but it is not a practice to be recommended. (p. 108.)

XI. Persons named in a charter are not necessarily members of the Lodge after it is organized. The issuing a charter makes the persons named in it members on certain implied conditions, one of which is that the Lodge shall adopt a code of by-laws, conformable to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and

that those named, who wish to become members shall signify their assent to those by-laws by signing them. And this each one must do within a reasonable time. It is generally considered that a brother who has the opportunity and neglects to sign the by-laws for six months loses his right to sign. This limitation affords a reasonable protection to the Lodge and does not require an unreasonable degree of diligence on the part of the brother.

If however, notwithstanding due diligence on the part of the brother, either because the Secretary neglects to have the by-laws at the Lodge, or because the brother left the town before the by-laws were ready for signatures, or if ready, before by due diligence he was able to sign them, in such case he ought to be allowed a reasonable time after his return to sign if he wishes to. And should his character have become such as to render him unworthy to be a member of the Lodge, it would also render him unworthy to be a member of the Fraternity and a proper subject for charges. (p. 114.)

XII. An application was received at a stated communication—placed in hands of committee—after four weeks reported upon—ballot clear—candidate duly prepared except a ring which could not be removed without breaking or cutting—candidate admitted with ring on—at next stated communication, candidate prepared with exception of ring—Senior Deacon objects on account of ring—Senior Deacon present at former communication and did not then object—subsequently admits he has other objections. On this statement I was asked the following questions :—

1. What was the duty of the brother objecting after he took his place in the Lodge after the ballot and before the candidate was received for initiation ?

2. As he had been admitted to the first degree in Masonry with the ring on without objection, could he against the desire of the Lodge and the Master's orders, obstruct the work in advancing Bro. C. to the 2d degree ?

3. If he has objections shall he not prefer them—if so to whom ?

4. Can charges against a mason be received as a subject matter of the Lodge to investigate, committed while a profane ?

Grand Master Hiram Chase having decided in a somewhat similar case that the ring must be cut off or the candidate could not be admitted, although it is more strictly following the letter than the spirit of Masonry, undoubtedly the objection would have been sufficient before the candidate's initiation ; he should have made his objection then. But having consented to his admission into the only degree in which any allusion is made in the work to metallic substances, such an objection becomes puerile in the other degrees. It is too much like the man alluded to in the Scriptures who strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel.

A person who has taken the first degree can not be stopped as summarily as he could have been before taking the degree. Grand Master Drummond decided, "That when objections are made to a brother's receiving the second or third degree, the objections must be given or they must be disregarded."

Charges can not be preferred for acts committed before the person was initiated, unless those acts have some reference to his admission to the Order, such as making a false statement as to his residence, or as to a previous application and rejection, thereby deceiving the Lodge. (p. 117.)

XIII. What alterations or amendments to the by-laws of a Lodge, if any, can be adopted and be valid without requiring the by-laws to be re-submitted to the Grand Lodge for approval?

The object of requiring by-laws of Lodges to be approved by the Grand Lodge is to see that nothing is incorporated into them which is in conflict with the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge or the Landmarks of Masonry; immaterial amendments to the by-laws of a Lodge may be made and it would not be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Grand Lodge to them.

The amendments that can be made without the necessity of re-submitting the by-laws for approval cover all, that, without changing makes the meaning clearer; that correct the grammatical or typographical errors; that make them conform to regulations of the Grand Lodge adopted since the approval of the by-laws; that changes the fee for the degrees, provided they do not go below the minimum fixed by the Grand Lodge. The fee charged by each Lodge being a matter concerning the individual Lodge and not the fraternity generally. (p. 119.)

XIV. A person having had his residence in New Brunswick, having no family, coming into Maine, enlisting as a soldier, being accepted and mustered in, may be considered as a resident of Maine. (p. 129.)

XV. Before an application can be acted upon by a Lodge, it must be *properly* before the Lodge. No application can be properly before a Lodge, unless it was received at a Stated Communication, except by a Dispensation from some authorized officer to receive it at a Special Communication. (p. 131.)

XVI. If a petition is filed in a Lodge, and the petitioner removes from the town to another town in which there is also a Lodge, between the time of receiving and the time to vote on the petition, is it necessary to have the consent of the Lodge into whose jurisdiction he has removed, in order to act upon the petition?

It is not.

XVII. Where a man had his residence in a town in which there is a Lodge, and where he had lived the most of his life, and removed into another town where there is also a Lodge, and where his father resides, but not claiming his father's house as his home, has, in consequence of losing his wife, sold his property in the last named town, and is about to leave the State, but is boarding in the first named town, and others where most convenient until he leaves the State, has the Lodge in the first named town a right to confer the degrees in masonry on him?

It would appear from the man's owning property in the second named town and selling it on account of losing his wife, that he must have lived in that town

long enough to have become a legal resident, and that since that time he has not lived in any other town long enough to acquire a residence, I should hold that the Lodge in the second town was the proper one for him to apply to. (p. 133.)

XVIII. Where an applicant has in his petition stated that he has never applied to any other Lodge for the degrees, and after conferring the degrees it is ascertained that he had made an application to and been rejected by another Lodge, charges should be preferred against him, and if on due trial, the charges are proved he should be expelled, notwithstanding the general rule that a Mason cannot be tried for offences committed before he was a Mason. (p. 135.)

XIX. The Proviso of Article 3, Part 4, Section 1, does not apply to applications that have been before the Lodge *more* than four weeks. (p. 136.)

XX. A Lodge cannot act upon an application from a person resident in another town in which there is a Lodge, notwithstanding no answer has been returned to two letters mailed to the W. M. of that Lodge. Silence cannot be deemed consent in such a case. (p. 138.)

XXI. A Mason can properly avouch for another only after having sat in a Lodge of M. M. with him, or as one of the committee appointed by the W. M. to examine him. The practice of undertaking to examine a person (claiming to be a Mason) except when specially appointed for that purpose by the Master, is a very dangerous and reprehensible one. The danger arises from the fact that the W. M. cannot draw a distinction between the members of his Lodge, and if he allows one to do it, he can scarcely deny the same privilege to another, who, although entirely incompetent, believes himself to be the best qualified. (p. 139.)

XXII. The name of a brother suspended for non-payment of dues should not be erased from the by-laws. (p. 139.)

XXIII. No brother should be excused from balloting except by a unanimous ballot, for every brother has an interest in having as many ballots cast as possible, in order in case he wishes to cast a black ball, he may receive all the protection possible; this protection ought not to be abridged without his consent; neither should he be required to express his dissent openly. (pp. 141 and 159.)

XXIV. A change in a Lodge's by-laws respecting fees, cannot affect an application which was received by the Lodge before the by-laws were altered.

XXV. After a Lodge on due trial has suspended a brother, it can (before that suspension has been confirmed by the Grand Lodge) restore him, if on further reflection and investigation they are satisfied that they have been unnecessarily severe, and this they can do by a two-thirds vote. But if the friends of a suspended Mason wish to do this, notice should be given to all the brethren that on such an evening the matter would be brought up for the decision of the Lodge, so that no unfair advantage should be taken of absent brethren who did not know that any such action was proposed to be had. (p. 156.)

XXVI. The fee to the Grand Lodge must be paid by the Lodge in which a brother is initiated, notwithstanding he may have received the other two degrees in a different Lodge. (p. 183.)

XXVII. The power of a W. M. his Wardens and three other members of his Lodge to recommend a rejected applicant to another Lodge, is discretionary, but being an abridgment of the right of the secret ballot, should be exercised with great caution if at all.

XXVIII. A person applying to a Lodge in the town in which he resides, and after being initiated removes to another town in which there is a Lodge, can not be crafted or raised in the second Lodge except by permission of the Lodge in which he was initiated.

XXIX. No member of a Lodge has the right to call a meeting of his Lodge except its three principal officers for the time being. (p. 189.)

XXX. A master of a Lodge under Dispensation is not entitled to a Past Master's Diploma. (p. 195.)

XXXI. A Lodge can not allow a candidate to withdraw after he has been rejected. (p. 202.)

I have given permission in ten instances to Lodges in other jurisdictions to act on applications of persons resident in this jurisdiction, but in no case have I done so without consulting with the Lodge in whose particular jurisdiction the candidate had his residence, and ascertaining that there was no good reason for withholding such consent.

I have granted a large number of Dispensations to receive applications at Special Communications, principally for soldiers, home on a short furlough. These applications were from the third and eleventh Districts, the District Deputies of which from absence and other reasons not being accessible.

A short time before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, I received two petitions, one signed by Hiram B. King and twenty-three others, the other by Henry Warren and others, purporting to be masons, and hailing from different Lodges under this jurisdiction, asking for Dispensations for Lodges of Instruction, to be instituted in the First D. C. Cavalry, and at Brandy Station. As but one of the petitioners was known to me as a Mason, and as the session of the Grand Lodge was so near at hand, at which doubtless there would be representatives from the various Lodges from which they hailed who could give such information in regard to the petitioners as might be necessary, I informed the person who sent me the petition, that I would lay the matter before this Grand Lodge for their consideration.

From the intimate relations between my immediate predecessor and myself, I became satisfied that a great deal of unnecessary labor was imposed

upon him, a part of which properly belonged to the District Deputy, and part that might be avoided if more care and study were given to the Constitution and the Decisions as published in our printed proceedings. My first act after the session of the Grand Lodge, was to issue a circular designed to lessen this unnecessary labor. The object of the circular was in part undoubtedly accomplished, but still I have received very many letters, many of them asking decisions in questions decided by my predecessor, and some of a frivolous character, such as asking by what authority this Grand Lodge called one of our Great Lights Compass instead of Compasses. My reply to this was Isaiah 44th ch., 13th verse.

On assuming the Grand East, I found the Lodges generally prospering, and harmony existing throughout our jurisdiction, with the exception of the interference with our jurisdiction on our Eastern and Western Borders. Finding the mild measures resorted to by my predecessor did not accomplish the object, but having complaints made to me by our Lodges in both of those sections, I directed the Lodges on the Eastern Frontier, not to admit within their Lodges any person hailing from Hibernia Lodge of St. Andrews, until further orders.

A few weeks after I received the copy of a vote adopted by Hibernia Lodge, (*v. Appendix, A.*) I immediately suspended the restriction upon the members of Hibernia Lodge, (except as to those who had been rejected by a Lodge in this jurisdiction) as long as they adhered in good faith to that vote.

As there has been no complaint made to me since, I presume that they continue to act in accordance with that vote, and that harmony is restored on that frontier.

Shortly after the closing of the session of the Grand Lodge, complaints were made to me, not only by the Lodges on our Western border, but also by others more remote, that Charter Oak Lodge at Effingham, N. H., persisted in invading our jurisdiction; and that some of the persons made by them, had previously been rejected by a Lodge in this jurisdiction, and after receiving the degrees in Charter Oak Lodge had returned and demanded to be admitted by the Lodge by which they had been rejected. Having positive information that that Lodge had for more than four years been in the constant practice of enticing persons residing in Maine to take the degrees in their Lodge, and that they had made Masons of persons resident more than forty miles from Effingham, whom they induced to take the degrees in part payment of some work they were doing for the Lodge, without any pretence of consent from any Lodge or person. In view of this knowledge and in consequence of these complaints, I wished to see what had been done in this matter by my predecessor, and on investigation found on account

of representations made to the Grand Master of N. H., that in 1861, the Grand Lodge of N. H. passed the following Resolution :

“ *Resolved*, That the Lodges under this jurisdiction are strictly forbidden to act upon applications, or confer the degrees upon persons residing out of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, without the consent of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction such person shall reside being first had and obtained.”

Had this resolution been adhered to in good faith by Charter Oak Lodge, there would have been no more complaints ; but instead of that we find that M. W. Brother Drummond in 1862, called the attention of Grand Master Bell to renewed frequent gross violations of that resolve, as set forth on page 301 of our printed proceedings of last year.

“ The first case reported is that of three young men from Parsonsfield, who are said to have handed in their petitions, *at a special meeting, after sunset, and before eleven o'clock the same evening, were turned out as Master Masons!* It would seem that the brethren of Charter Oak Lodge must have invented some method of applying *steam power* to the manufacture of masons ! Another case was that of three young men from Cornish, who were made masons in the same Lodge in March last. I have investigated this case, and the complaint is well founded. The young men, however, acted in good faith, but in ignorance of masonic law. They joined with the masons of Cornish in a petition for a dispensation for a new Lodge. In granting the dispensation, I required their names to be struck from the petition. They, anxious to repair the error into which they had fallen, presented their petitions to the new Lodge, at its first meeting. They were accepted, and have since received the degrees in that Lodge, and are now entitled to be recognized as true and lawful brethren.

“ I immediately notified M. W. Charles H. Bell, Grand Master of New Hampshire, of these acts of Charter Oak Lodge. I have as yet received no reply, but I have no doubt he will take prompt measures to prevent any further ground of complaint.”

In reply to which he received the following letter—(*v. Appendix B*),—which being received after the close of our Grand Lodge, he passed over to me. By this letter you will perceive, C. O. Lodge undertakes to set aside as not binding upon her a resolve of the Grand Lodge of N. H., if it happens not to coincide with her supposed interest. But under the implied promise contained in that letter that he would bring the matter before the Grand Lodge of N. H., at the approaching session in June then next, notwithstanding the complaints made to me, I concluded to wait the action of that Grand Lodge ; but on reading over the address of their M. W. Grand Master, I find not the slightest allusion to the matter. This I confess surprised me ; but on carefully looking over the printed proceedings I found the following :

“ On motion of R. W. Cyrus K. Drake, Bros. Drake, John Christie and Isaac H. Marshall were appointed a committee to consider and report whether a resolution passed by this Grand Lodge in 1861, in reference to conferring degrees in Subordinate Lodges, on residents of other jurisdictions, is binding on such Subordinate Lodges.”

Shade of Dogberry ! on whom are Resolutions of Grand Lodges binding, if not upon their subordinates ? But one's astonishment at the effrontery of the

mover of this motion subsides, when we find that he is the District Deputy referred to in the Grand Master's letter, and that he is one of the principal members of Charter Oak Lodge, if not the adviser of that Lodge in the course she has pursued. The committee of course reported, as a committee on which such Masons as John Christie and I. H. Marshall were, could only report, that the resolution was binding. But would a Lodge that dared to deny the binding force of a Resolve solemnly passed by its Grand Lodge, pay any heed to the report of a committee if they could by any management avoid it? I have had too much knowledge of the proceedings of that Lodge and of some of its principal members to have any confidence in them or in their good faith, and having no great opinion of the efficacy of the means adopted by the Grand Lodge of N. H. to put a stop to the acts complained of, I did on the 7th day of January, 1864, issue an edict herewith submitted. (V. *Appendix C.*)

The object of this edict, so far as some of those named in it are concerned, was to deter other persons, resident in this jurisdiction from going out of it to receive the degrees, for fear of like consequences to themselves. The persons named in the edict have all received the degrees in the two lodges named, since this Grand Lodge has taken and published to the Masonic world its present stand on the question of Grand Lodge Jurisdiction.

I also hoped that if the members of Charter Oak Lodge were not so entirely absorbed in getting the fees for conferring the degrees, no matter who, what, or wherefrom the candidates might be, as to be entirely oblivious to the rights of others and to the consequences that might ensue to their victims, that they would have had the manliness and true spirit of Masonry, even if they had had right on their side, to abstain from practices that can only put their brethren in an adjacent jurisdiction into confusion and discord. Having become satisfied from representations which have been made to me, that the edict has had all the effect as a warning that could reasonably have been expected, and fearing lest by a further continuance the evil disposed might attempt to distort it into an act of oppression, I did on the 7th day of April annul the edict, as far as those of the persons named in it who had not been rejected by a Lodge in this jurisdiction were concerned. (V. *App. E.*)

The only effect the edict appears to have had upon the members of Charter Oak Lodge, was to draw forth the preamble and resolutions herewith submitted,—(V. *App. D.*)—of the sincerity and truth of its statements, you can judge from the history of their past proceedings as hereinbefore set forth.

Very soon after the closing of the Grand Lodge, I was informed that some of the petitioners for a Dispensation for Drummond Lodge at North Parsonsfield, although residents of Maine, had received the degrees in Masonry in

New Hampshire since this Grand Lodge had adopted the position it now holds, and that the consent required by this Grand Lodge in such cases had not even been asked for. As the Grand Lodge had, at the recommendation of the committee on Dispensations and Charters, granted a Dispensation to the petitioners, I felt a good deal of embarrassment as to what was on the whole the best course to adopt. After consultation with some of the Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge, feeling confident that had all the facts in the case been known to the committee, they would not have recommended, nor the Grand Lodge directed the insertion of those names in the Dispensation; feeling also that unless some notice was taken of it, (as my attention had been called to it,) it might be construed into an implied connivance at a disregarding of a deliberately assumed stand taken by this Grand Lodge, and thereby hold out encouragement to others to treat with contempt the acts of this Grand Lodge; and finding that my predecessor in a somewhat similar case had directed the persons thus situated to be healed, I notified the W. Master of Drummond Lodge that these brothers must be healed, and directed him to notify them *all* to meet me on a certain day at the Lodge Room in North Parsonsfield for that purpose. At the time specified I attended, and in the presence of some dozen or more brothers of that and Lodges in that vicinity, caused the three degrees to be conferred in full on three of the persons; the other two although notified did not attend, nor send any reason for not attending—their names I directed to be erased from the Dispensation, and subsequently inserted in the edict hereinbefore mentioned.

Complaint having been made to me that Bethlehem Lodge at Augusta had obtained a Dispensation from the District Deputy of their District, and under it had received an application and acted upon it, when the applicant had previously made application to Kennebec Lodge at Hallowell, which application was still before Kennebec Lodge; and that the officers of Bethlehem Lodge at the time of obtaining the Dispensation and receiving the application were entirely cognisant of the facts, which they did not communicate to the District Deputy, but went on and conferred two degrees upon the candidate. I immediately directed the W. M. of Bethlehem Lodge to refrain from all further proceedings, either in conferring the third degree or imparting instructions to the candidate, until I had had an opportunity to investigate the matter. I then directed charges to be preferred in Bethlehem Lodge, against such as had acted knowingly in the case; charges were preferred, when it was represented to me that the W. M. and S. W. felt that they could not preside at the trial, as they also acted with full knowledge of the facts. I then appointed R. W. Bro. T. J. Murray to proceed to Augusta, and gave him full powers to investigate the whole matter and report to me. His report and the letter of censure based upon that report

are herewith submitted. Subsequently complaints having been made to me that Bethlehem Lodge had received the applications and conferred one or more degrees upon two persons non-residents of Augusta, under the plea of their being soldiers, one of whom had been rejected by Saco Lodge, and the other by Hermon Lodge at Gardiner, I immediately telegraphed to the W. M. to suspend *all work*, and by the first mail directed him to call a meeting of his Lodge for a certain evening, at which time I would be present and hear their defence. The next day the S. W. of the Lodge called upon me and made it to appear that the Lodge did not know that the candidates had been rejected in any other Lodge. I found on application at the Grand Secretary's Office, that although they had been reported to him as rejected, shortly after he had issued to the Lodges his last list of rejections, that their names had not then been sent to the Lodges; but it also appeared that no effort had been made by the Lodge, not even by inquiry of the candidates, to ascertain whether they had ever been rejected. It also appeared that one of the candidates stated his residence as being in a town in which a Lodge was located by Dispensation at the last Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, but of this fact they also plead ignorance. Having become satisfied that the acts complained of were not wilful, but were done through sheer ignorance, I addressed to the W. M. the letter of reprimand and caution, on pages 146—8 of my letter book.

On the eleventh day of March last, I received a letter from which it was apparent that the rights of a brother had been most grossly violated by the members of Keystone Lodge, at Solon. I directed the District Deputy of that District to investigate the matter and report to me the facts in the case. His letter and the statement, under the hand of the Secretary of the Lodge, are herewith submitted, from which it appears that a flagrant interference with the secret ballot has been committed, and a brother has been unlawfully deprived of his ballot. I have caused the Lodge to be notified to be prepared to justify their conduct before a committee of this Grand Lodge at this session, and the injured brother also to be present and state his case.

Under the proposed amendment of the Constitution to that effect, I have had certified copies of the trials of several brethren sent to me, which are herewith submitted for reference to the appropriate committee.

I have personally attended to the adjustment of difficulties which have arisen in two of the Lodges, one of which threatened to be of a serious nature, but the decisions given were cheerfully acquiesced in, and harmony was restored.

I have answered all calls that have been made upon me for consecrating Lodges, or installing their officers (with perhaps one exception) where it seemed to be the wish that the Grand Master should personally attend.

Finding a great tendency, to giving the G. H. S. on improper occasions, and thereby to lessen the sacredness with which it ought to be regarded, I have at every convenient opportunity, requested the W. M.'s to instruct their candidates that it is only to be given under one of two circumstances, instead of under three as they are generally instructed, and would recommend that the words "for instruction" be omitted.

I most sincerely congratulate this M. W. Grand Lodge, that while some of our sister jurisdictions have been invaded by that insidious organization known as the Conservators, and their peace and harmony have been seriously threatened by the baneful influence exerted by its coadjutors to bring about their Utopian designs, as is evidenced by the edicts and stringent resolutions adopted and promulgated by some of those Grand Bodies, we have been spared the disgrace and mortification of seeing any of our family arraying themselves in opposition to the edicts of the Supreme Masonic Power in this jurisdiction, in order to carry out the mad schemes of one who has acquired throughout the Masonic world the name of the American Cagliostro.

The Constitution, with the amendments as entertained at the last session, having been printed and sent out to each Lodge, I hope that you have all come up, fully prepared to act upon them. In the terrific rush of candidates to our doors which almost every Lodge has experienced during the last year, the vast number of applications for Dispensations to receive petitions at special communications and to confer the degrees in hot haste—the almost universal tendency there seems to be to consider that because the applicant is a soldier, *therefore* he must be worthy, and that too great expedition can not be used in his case—I fear has led and will lead our Lodges to confer the degrees upon many that in times of greater reflection could not gain admission. How much greater is this danger when the applicant is a stranger in the locality where he makes application, and when the degrees are required in so short a time that proper inquiries can not be made. In this scramble for the degrees I can only see peril and disaster in the future. How can these candidates say that they are unbiased by friends, uninfluenced by mercenary motives? Is it from any favorable opinion which they have long entertained of the institution? No, my brothers, in a majority of the cases not so. It arises from the many anecdotes that are scattered far and wide by the press of the benefits derived, in time of sickness or peril, by some who were masons; from stories that have been told them by their companions in arms; by solicitation of friends, who knew that it could not injure, and hoped it might benefit them. These, and other similar causes, have occasioned this ceaseless knocking at our doors. In times like these, when our sympathies incline us to look favorably upon this class of candidates, it behooves us to

be specially watchful that we do not allow those sympathies to betray us into a forgetfulness of our duty to the fraternity, to preserve the reputation of the institution pure and unsullied, and carefully to guard our doors against the admission of the unworthy and those who would cast reproach upon us.

It is only the unworthy who dread and try to avoid a rigid inquiry into their character; but in very many cases, under our Constitution as it now stands, this inquiry can not be properly made, for a person from one extreme of the State can apply to a Lodge at the other extreme, and if accepted receive the degrees without reference to any other Lodge, provided there is no Lodge in the town in which he resides. A person should be required to apply for the degrees to the Lodge, in this jurisdiction, nearest his residence, when there is no Lodge in his town; for there, generally, he would be most likely to be better known than elsewhere. This is one of the grounds why this Grand Lodge claims exclusive jurisdiction over residents of Maine, and is a matter in which the Masonic Fraternity throughout the world is concerned for every member of it has an interest in the exclusion of every unworthy candidate, for by so much is the fraternity strengthened. Were our brethren in foreign countries as desirous of promoting the welfare of the Craft as they are to get the few dollars for conferring the degrees upon persons they never saw before, and probably never will again, the fraternity in this country would not have so many persons sent back to us as masons who could not become such where they *were known*. This jurisdiction, and probably very many others in the United States, have been great sufferers in this way. But notwithstanding what others may do, let us do all we can to avoid unworthy admission: as one means to that end, I would recommend the adoption of the amendment requiring candidates to apply to the nearest Lodge.

The call upon the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge has been so great for some years past, that we have not been able to add anything to the principal; and the demands are increasing, and will largely increase on account of our brothers who may be wounded or killed in the army or navy. The funds of the Lodges are also in many instances taxed to their utmost, from similar causes. These difficulties can be remedied to a considerable extent, by adopting the amendments suggested for that purpose and entertained at the last session of the Grand Lodge. If the amendment requiring the payment of \$5 for each Dispensation had been the law last year the Grand Lodge would have received from that source at least twelve hundred dollars. If there is such necessity to put the Lodge to the expense and trouble of calling a special communication, and the Grand Officer to the trouble of writing the Dispensation, what can be more reasonable than that the person for whose convenience or whim others are inconvenienced should be required to pay for such extra accommodation, expense and trouble.

I would also recommend the adoption of the amendment raising the minimum to twenty dollars. If this amendment had been adopted last year, it would have made a difference of hundreds of dollars to our Lodges, and would have been as readily paid as the sum that was asked; and if to these amendments we add the changing the fee to the Grand Lodge from two to three dollars, we shall be enabled to raise up a fund by which we shall have the ability to contribute more liberally and to a greater number than heretofore; and I can assure you, my brethren, we shall need all the funds for that purpose that we can raise, for the calls will be growing more and more upon us.

But the whole system of granting Dispensations to expedite the conferring of the degrees is greatly abused, and that which was intended by the framers of our Constitution to be a blessing to us, is in a very fair way to turn out to be the greatest of curses. A power given to certain officers, and intended to be used only in extraordinary cases, has now almost become the general rule. The officers entrusted with this power are incessantly beset with applications for Dispensations. The strongest representations are made of the worthiness of the candidate; every inducement, influence, argument and reason is brought to bear in the first place upon the Master of the Lodge by the friends of the applicant, even to making of it a personal matter, and then by the Master and others upon the officer. In these times of great excitement, when the whole nation is as it were tossed as in a seething cauldron, when even those who were given to us to be angels of mercy and peace, suffer their lips to be defiled by opprobrious epithets towards those who think differently from them, is it strange, or should a brother be hastily judged for perhaps too great a shrinking from taking the responsibility of refusing all these calls. I say *all*, for the applications and representations are so nearly alike, that they might almost as well be a printed form to be filled up, so that after he has granted one he has not so much of a reason for refusing the next applicant. The remedy for this state of things lies with this Grand Lodge. You all understand this matter, probably all feel that something should be done to check the abuse. Possibly my brothers, each of you may say, I know that there have been great abuses of this power, and very many Dispensations granted that ought not to have been, but those that I have applied for are not of that kind. I tell you, my brethren, you are most if not all of you, more or less to blame in this matter, for had it not been for your action the dispensations would not have been granted. Some of you may think I have spoken too decidedly, perhaps even dictatorially on this subject. To such (if any there are) my apology is, that to my mind the present course, if pursued, cannot fail to result in the demoralization of the fraternity, and in lowering the dignity and high standing of the order, so that instead of being considered that a man is honored by being admitted

among us, he confers an honor upon us. To show how this subject is regarded, I will quote from one or two prominent Masons in other States. The Grand Master of Kansas says on page 15 in the Report of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence for this year, that he had refused to grant dispensations allowing Lodges to elect a candidate and confer the degrees in the same evening, holding "that a Grand Master is never justified in granting such a dispensation unless upon satisfactory proof that the Order will be benefited thereby, and not merely an applicant accommodated." He adds:—

"The laws of Masonry should be suspended for the convenience of no human being. There are Lodges in every town and village of every State of the Union, and no man can say that he had not an opportunity to seek admission into the Order. Whoever, then neglected to avail himself of the privilege until he discovered that Masonry would be useful, should not be guided to the *sanctum sanctorum* by a dispensation; besides, work performed in such a hurried manner as the application for a dispensation necessarily implies, is a discredit to the Lodge and an injustice to the initiate."

And I honor him for the high stand he has taken.

A Past Master of one of the Lodges in Massachusetts, writing to a member of this Grand Lodge, says:—"Our W. M. has become a convert to my way of thinking, and will apply for no Dispensations, and I am glad of it. I never believed in them, and still less since this war. We have got more members now than we can keep in good order, and when an army is not under good discipline it becomes a mob, and most dangerous to friends." Can anything be truer? I hope my brethren, that at this session, you will by a resolution, express your views on this subject, and will assure you that the officers for the ensuing year, whoever they may be, will faithfully and fearlessly act up to the views which you may thus express.

And now while referring to the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, I would most earnestly urge upon you the frequent careful reading of the circular of M. W. Brother Ramsay, Grand Master of Masons for South Carolina, as copied on pages 46 and 47 of that Report. Every brother will there find an answer to the question, "What is Masonry?" and no brother can attentively study it without feeling a greater respect for the institution. It is worthy of being written in letters of gold on the walls of every lodge room.

You have all doubtless been apprised, either by the newspapers or otherwise, that our Masonic Mother, to whom we look up with so much gratitude and veneration, and her subordinates in Boston, have recently been visited by a dire calamity in the destruction by fire, not only of their magnificent Masonic Hall and fixtures, but of many relics and mementoes of those who the fraternity as well as the nation delighted to honor; priceless memorials that no amount of money can restore. Immediately on receipt of the tidings, I addressed a note to M. W. Brother Parkman, assuring him that his Grand

Lodge had the deep heartfelt sympathy of this Grand Lodge in this their present great misfortune, to which I have received a most cordial reply from M. W. Brother Parkman, in which he states that although in many things their loss is irreparable, still their faith and courage is unshaken, and that they have obtained comfortable accommodations, and expect before long to be back in a new home on the former spot. I give an extract from his letter:—

“We are literally and truly turned out—all swept clean—and with the exception of what was in the safe *every thing* is destroyed. A few mineral and metallic substances have been dug from the ruins—but Jerusalem is in ashes! Our Brother Odd Fellows, with a liberality almost unprecedented, have offered us their premises, and the very next night we had there a meeting, and we are well accommodated. They have shown a most noble spirit, and have housed and clothed us comfortably. The Grand Lodge have hired a splendid suite of rooms on Summer Street, known as Thorndike Hall; and by the first of May, God willing, we shall again be upon our own premises. We have lost heavily—*very heavily*, and very many things that cannot be replaced. Some of our old pictures were by Copley, and intrinsically valuable; and many of them were valuable copies by excellent artists, and of men not only remarkable as masons, but as patriots and statesmen, whose memories the whole world delight to honor. Alas! it is a sore subject—and my pen is full of grief; but my heart is full of thankfulness that not a soul was injured! that we are all here! that we are full of hope, and full of unity, and full of purpose; and without boasting, my dear Brother, rest assured from these now blackened ruins there shall rise a monument of the noble purposes of our beloved institution, that shall be alike a thing of joy to the outward eye, and shall be to us in our hearts a beacon to prompt and stimulate us all to higher action.”

During the past year the reaper has been busy among us with his relentless scythe; many of our cherished brothers has he gathered to their fathers; his harvest has been plenteous, sparing neither those whom the Craft delighted to honor, and who had long borne on high the banner of the Order; as our M. W. Bro. John H. Holland of Louisiana, nor those of our noble brethren whose love of their country prompted them to take their lives in their hands and go down to the tented field to do battle for her existence and perpetuity. But no jurisdiction has been called upon to furnish so striking a mark for his dart as our young sister California. We learn that on the fourth day of March last, Thomas Starr King, Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of California, in the fortieth year of his age, was summoned to meet his Maker. In his death not only the Masonic Fraternity of that State, but its entire population, and our whole beloved country, has met with an irremediable loss. He was regarded by all classes with so much veneration in the State of his adoption, that the whole population of San Francisco, from the highest to the lowest, was in mourning. All the pub-

lie buildings, shipping, and almost every private house hung out the badge of mourning, the Legislature and Courts adjourned, and every one vied with each other in rendering tribute and respect to his memory, and testifying their sense of the greatness of the calamity they were called upon to suffer. The estimation in which he was held in that community was such, that the speaker uttered the general sentiment when he said "Better for California, better for the nation, had been the loss of a great battle than this great affliction—always ready in every good word and work." The Masonic services at his funeral were performed by the M. W. Grand Lodge. But not alone to California has this great grief come, but also to our Mother Massachusetts, where his early manhood was spent, and where he was held in almost equal veneration; to all New England where he was well known and beloved, nay to the whole country has the blow come. Never since the death of Washington has there been a death that has been so universally deplored in this country as that of Thomas Starr King—the Christian Minister, the true Patriot, the consistent Mason.

And now my brethren, notwithstanding the great length to which these remarks have been extended, I feel that there are many topics of importance to us in a local point of view, to which no allusion has been made. Many subjects of interest to individual Lodges, and to us all, will undoubtedly be found in the reports of the various District Deputies. To those reports I must refer for a more particular and satisfactory statement of the fraternity in general throughout the jurisdiction. Although the District Deputies are not required by our Constitution to report to the Grand Master, (as they should be, being his Deputies and doing duties that properly belong to him to do,) still I have had considerable knowledge of the doings of several of them, and as a general but not universal thing, am highly gratified with the manner in which they have discharged their duties, as far as my information goes. Thanking you, my brethren, for the courtesy and patience with which you have listened to these remarks, I submit them to your calm and candid consideration, humbly invoking the guidance and protection of our Supreme Grand Master in all our deliberations.

On motion of M. W. Hiram Chase.

Voted, That the Grand Master's address be referred to the committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The Grand Master presented the Annual Report of the D. D. G. Master for the third Masonic District, which

was referred to the committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

Bro. Covell, for the committee on Unfinished Business, presented the following Report, which was accepted, viz:—

The Standing Committee on Unfinished Business ask leave to submit their annual report.

The report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence on decisions of the Grand Master for 1863, numbered two, six and fourteen, referred to said Committee. (*See page 333, proceedings for 1863.*)

Amendments of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. (*Pages 340 and 341. Proceedings 1863.*)

It appears by the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1863, (*pages 334 and 335.*) that Washington Lodge, No. 37, and Katahdin Lodge, No. 98, made no return to the Grand Lodge that year.

Report of Committee on History of Masonry in Maine, referred to this Communication. (*Page 336.*)

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH COVELL,	} Committee.
D. W. BABB,	
D. F. SMITH,	

R. W. Francis L. Talbot presented the Annual Report of the D. D. G. Master for the ninth Masonic District, and it was referred to the committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The M. W. Grand Master presented petitions of I. B. Thompson, E. A. Fuller and Charles Owen, formerly members of Unity Lodge, for restoration to the rights and privileges of Freemasonry; and papers relating to alleged irregular proceedings of Crescent Lodge; which were referred to the committee on Grievances and Appeals.

The Grand Treasurer presented his annual Report, viz:—

MASONIC HALL, Portland, May 3, 1864.

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Herewith is submitted an account current of receipts and expenditures of this Grand Body for the current year last past, in detail with vouchers.

The amount received by the Treasurer is	\$ 3156.67
Balance in Treasury as per last report,	1215.54
	<hr/>
	\$ 4372.21
Amount disbursed is	2272.75
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury,	\$ 2099.46

Your Committee of Finance will report to you more in detail.

The state of the Charity Fund will be made in full to the Trustees.

I am happy to know that the Grand Lodge of Maine has funds in its Treasury, and trust it will be able to add largely to its Charity Fund the present year.]

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

Report referred to the committee on Finance.

Papers were presented, and referred—

To the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

Report of J. P. Gill,	D. D. G. M.	2d District;
C. N. Germaine,	"	4th "
David Cargill,	"	5th "
Gideon Marston,	"	7th "
William Oakes,	"	8th "
E. W. McFadden,	"	10th "
Chas. L. Wentworth,	"	11th "
Thomas Goodale,	"	12th "

To the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Dispensation and other papers of Pownal Lodge, at Stockton, with a request for a Charter;

Dispensation and other papers of Greenleaf Lodge, at Cornish, with a request for a Charter;

Dispensation and other papers of Meduncook Lodge, Friendship, with a petition for a Charter;

Petition for a Lodge at New Sharon ;

Petition of Pond Lodge for change of name to Corinthian Lodge ;

Dispensation and other papers of Drummond Lodge, No. Parsonsfield, with petition for a Charter ;

Petitions for a traveling Lodge, and a Lodge of Instruction in the Army.

To the Committee on Grievances and Appeals—

Copy of proceedings of St. Croix Lodge in the trial of Samuel Wellock ;

Petition of Marshall S. Gray for new trial ;

Copy of proceedings of Richmond Lodge in the trial of John A. Perkins ;

Memorial of Oriental Star Lodge, relative to the initiation of Ronello A. Barrows, by Kennebec Lodge ;

Papers relating to alleged irregular proceedings in Key Stone Lodge.

On motion of Bro. Covell,

Voted, That two o'clock this afternoon be assigned for the consideration of the proposed amendments of the Constitution.

Bro. Cargill presented the petition of Village Lodge, praying for repayment of two dollars, paid for initiation of a clergyman gratuitously ; which was referred to a committee on Remission of Dues, to be appointed.

The By-Laws of York, Phoenix, Moderation, Hermon, and St. Croix Lodges, were presented for approval ; and referred to a special committee on By-Laws.

Bros. Rufus Stanley, Stephen J. Young, and E. W. French, were appointed said committee.

On motion of M. W. Hiram Chase,

Voted, That the By-Laws accompanying Dispensations, etc., be taken from the committee on Dispensations and Charters, and referred to the committee on By-Laws.

A memorial of Bro. Eusebius Weston and others, recommending certain changes in the ritual, was presented by the Grand Secretary, and referred to the committee on amendments of the Constitution.

The Grand Secretary presented his annual Report, viz:—

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Your Secretary asks leave to present the following Report.

The Proceedings of the last annual communication have been recorded, and the Records of the Grand Lodge, and of the Charity Fund are submitted for examination.

The Proceedings have been printed and distributed as usual.

The Constitution, with the proposed amendments, has been printed, and a copy sent to each Lodge, as ordered.

I have sent copies of our proceedings for the Grand Lodges in the Southern States, to the Grand Secretary of Louisiana, R. W. Samuel M. Todd, through whose kindness and exertions they were last year passed through the military lines; and I trust he has been able to do the same with these.

I have received the third volume of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, making the history of that G. Lodge complete from its organization to 1863, inclusive.

I have had another volume of our own proceedings bound for the use of the Grand Lodge, containing those from 1858 to 1863, inclusive.

All which is respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary*.

Which Report was referred to the committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

Bro. Covell, for the committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, reported as follows, viz:—

The Standing Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, ask leave to submit their Annual Report.

The following Lodges have made up and returned the History of their Lodges at and since the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in May, 1863.

No.	Name of Lodge.	Locality.	Remarks.
2.	Warren,	East Machias, . .	Brief and good history.
3.	Lincoln,	Wiscasset,	A very full history, published by Brother
18.	Oxford,	Norway,	A good history. [R. K. Sewall, 64 pages.
24.	Phoenix,	Belfast,	History published, not yet examined by
39.	Penobscot,	Dexter,	Just what is wanted by G. L. [Committee.
40.	Lygonia,	Ellsworth,	A full history.
52.	Mosaic,	Foxcroft,	A good history, by J. S. Holmes.
55.	Fraternal,	Alfred,	A very condensed history.
56.	Mount Moriah,	Denmark,	" " "
66.	Mechanics',	Orono,	A lengthy list of elections.
74.	Bristol,	Bristol,	A short history.
75.	Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Short but fair history.
77.	Tremont,	Tremont,	Lacks the number of meetings and degrees.
92.	Siloam,	Fairfield,	" " " " "
94.	Paris,	South Paris, . . .	" " " " "
99.	Vernon Valley,	Mt. Vernon, . . .	" " " " "
103.	Dresden,	Dresden,	A full history.
104.	Dirigo,	South China, . . .	Short.
105.	Eastern Frontier, . . .	Fort Fairfield, . .	Copy of Records.

List of Lodges that have not returned a history of their Lodges, to the committee on the History of Masonry in Maine.

No.	Name of Lodge.	Locality.	No.	Name of Lodge.	Locality.
5.	Kennebec,	Hallowell.	41.	(Ch. surrendered.)	Litchfield.
8.	United,	Brunswick.	43.	Alna,	Damariscotta.
11.	(Ch. surrendered.)	Fryeburg.	45.	Central,	China.
14.	Solar,	Bath.	46.	St. Croix,	Calais.
16.	St. George,	Warren.	48.	Lafayette,	Readfield.
19.	Felicity,	Bucksport.	51.	St. John's,	South Berwick.
20.	Maine,	Farmington.	53.	Rural,	Sidney.
23.	Freeport,	Freeport.	57.	(Ch. surrendered.)	Dixfield.
28.	Northern Star,	North Anson.	58.	Unity,	Freedom.
29.	Tranquil,	Auburn.	60.	Star in the East, . .	Old Town.
30.	Blazing Star,	Mexico.	62.	King David's,	Lincolntonville.
32.	Hermon,	Gardiner.	63.	Richmond,	Richmond.
33.	Waterville,	Waterville.	67.	Blue Mountain, . . .	Phillips.
35.	Bethlehem,	Augusta.	68.	Mariners',	Searsport.
36.	Casco,	Yarmouth.	69.	Howard,	Winterport.
37.	Washington,	Lubec.	70.	Standish,	Standish.
38.	Harmony,	Gorham.	76.	Arundel,	Kennebunkport.

78..Crescent,.....Pembroke.	91..Harwood,.....Machias.
79..Rockland,.....Rockland.	93..Horeb,.....Lincoln Centre.
80..Key Stone,.....Solon.	95..Pond,.....Hartland.
83..St. Andrew's,....Bangor.	96..Monument,.....Houlton.
85..Star in the West,.Unity.	98..Katahdin,.....Patten.
88..Narraguagus,.....Cherryfield.	102..Marsh River,.....Brooks.

Nothing from Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111. These seven Lodges were chartered in 1862 and previous year.

The committee most earnestly urge it on all Lodges that have not written out their History, to attend to it, and furnish the chairman of the committee on History, on or before the first of January, 1865, with a copy.

The History of Lincoln Lodge is a finely written work, by Bro. Rufus K. Sewall, a historian of note, author of the Ancient Dominions of Maine, and will prove very interesting for the libraries of Maine Lodges, running back, as it does, to the earliest days of Masonry in this State.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH COVELL,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until two o'clock P. M.

MASONIC HALL, Tuesday, May 3, 1864.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock P. M.

The subject of amendments of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, having been specially assigned for this hour was taken up.

Bro. Bradford, for the committee, made a verbal report, which was accepted; and the Grand Lodge proceeded to consider the proposed amendments, and to adopt or reject the same.

A portion of the amendments having been disposed of, and the hour fixed by the Constitution for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, the report, on motion, was laid upon the table.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that the Grand Lodge would proceed to the election of Grand Officers.

R. W. John J. Bell, Deputy Grand Master, thanking the Grand Lodge for the confidence reposed in him, announced that he was about to remove from the State, and therefore declined being regarded as a candidate for any office in this Grand Lodge.

R. W. C. N. Germaine announced that R. W. E. B. Hinkley, Senior Grand Warden, declined being considered a candidate for any office.

P. G. M. Josiah H. Drummond was called to the East.

Bros. Edward P. Burnham, Rufus Stanley and Albert Moore, were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count votes.

Bros. Otis B. Woods, C. H. Blaisdell, and George W. Manton were appointed a second committee for the same purpose.

On motion,

Voted, That the balloting be by Lodges.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot, and elected the following Brethren:—

M. W. WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Portland.
R. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Deputy G. Master,</i>	“
“ FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	<i>Senior G. Warden,</i>	East Machias.
“ JOHN H. LYNDE,	<i>Junior G. Warden,</i>	Bangor.
“ MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
“ IRA BERRY,	<i>Recording G. Sec’y,</i>	“

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for a Committee of Finance, and elected Brothers

FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Portland ;
ABNER B. THOMPSON,	Brunswick ; and
OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland.

Three vacancies existing in the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, the Grand Lodge elected Bros. Jabez True, Joseph Covell, and Isaac Downing to fill the same.

The election being finished, Bro. Drummond resigned the East, which was taken by Deputy Grand Master Bell.

M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, presented a Report in relation to the monument erected to the memory of M. W. Robert P. Dunlap ; which report, on motion of Bro. Covell, was referred to the committee on Publication, with directions to cause so much thereof to be printed with the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge as they shall deem advisable. (*See Appendix.*)

The By-Laws of Messalonskee Lodge were presented for approval by Bro. Cargill, and those of Tyrian Lodge by Bro. P. R. Cobb, and were referred to the committee on By-Laws.

Bro. Manton presented the petition of C. T. Norcross and others for a new Lodge at Charleston, which was referred to the committee on Dispensations and Charters.

On motion of M. W. Hiram Chase,

Voted, That an additional committee on Dispensations be appointed ; Bro's Abner B. Thompson, A. J. Fuller, and Joseph E. Ladd, were appointed accordingly.

R. W. Otis B. Woods submitted his Report as D. D. G. Master for the sixth Masonic District, which was

referred to the committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The annual Report of R. W. Thomas Quinby, D. D. G. Master for the First District, was presented by the Grand Secretary, and referred to the committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

R. W. Joseph Covell presented his credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, with assurances of fraternal feelings and good wishes on the part of the Freemasons of Indiana towards their brethren in Maine.

The Grand Master, in reply, expressed his pleasure in welcoming a Representative from Indiana, and his conviction that the fraternal sentiments expressed were fully reciprocated by the Brethren in Maine.

M. W. Josiah H. Drummond presented his credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was fraternally welcomed as such by the Grand Master.

M. W. Hiram Chase presented the appeal of B. C. Mathews, from the decision of Liberty Lodge in the case of J. W. Knowlton, which was referred to the committee on Grievances and Appeals, No. 2.

Bro's Charles A. Shaw, J. S. Hay, and B. B. Farnsworth, were appointed a committee on Remission of Dues.

Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock, was assigned for the consideration of the amendments of the Constitution.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, to meet again on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 4, 1864.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, at 3 o'clock P. M.

M. W. Freeman Bradford, for the committee on Finance, made the following Report:—

The Committee of Finance have examined the accounts of the Grand Treasurer for the past year, and report.

The receipts for the year ending May 2d, 1864, amount to the sum of	\$4,372.21
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The disbursements for the same period are	2,272.75
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Balance in favor of Grand Lodge,	\$2,099.46
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The accounts are correctly kept and properly vouched, and we recommend that the account current be published with the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

The committee have also examined the accounts and records of the Grand Secretary, and find them properly kept. We recommend that the Grand Secretary receive, as compensation for the past year, the sum of \$125.00, and that the Grand Treasurer receive the sum of \$30.00. Respectfully submitted,

F. BRADFORD,	}	Committee of Finance.
A. B. THOMPSON,		
OLIVER GERRISH,		

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

Bro. J. S. Hay, for the committee on Remission of Dues, reported as follows:—

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Village Lodge, No. 26, recommend that the request of said petitioners be granted.

CHARLES A. SHAW,	}	Committee.
J. S. HAY,		
B. B. FARNSWORTH,		

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

The dispensation of Acacia Lodge, at Durham, with a petition for a charter, was presented and referred to the committee on Dispensations and Charters, No. 2.

M. W. Reuel Washburn, for the third committee on Grievances and Appeals, submitted the following Reports:—

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom was referred the petitions of I. B. Thompson, E. A. Fuller, and Charles Owen, praying the Grand Lodge to restore them to their former rights and privileges, as free and accepted masons, for the reason that they were not guilty of the unmasonic conduct for which they were implicated by a resolve of the Grand Lodge, adopted May 8th, 1862, have had the same under consideration. The petitioners have not appeared before your committee by themselves or their counsel, and have furnished no evidence of their innocence. Your committee, believing the action of the Grand Lodge in 1862, in relation to these petitioners, to have been strictly correct, respectfully recommend that their prayer be not granted.

REUEL WASHBURN,
SILAS ALDEN,
NATHAN WOODBURY, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom was referred the proceedings of Crescent Lodge, at a special communication on the 8th of April, A. D. 1864, and the complaint of W. B. Atkinson, Master of said Lodge, of irregularity in said proceedings, and praying the Grand Lodge to take such action thereon as the exigency of the case requires, report. It appears that the meeting was duly called, but the Master and Wardens of the Lodge were absent, and no Past Master present to preside. But Bro. Charles B. Blanchard, a past Junior Warden, assumed the right to act as Master, and a Lodge of Master Masons was opened in form, and the ballot was taken for Bro. P. W. Hearsey, an Entered Apprentice Mason, for the second degree. He was accepted and a Lodge of Fellow Crafts opened, and he was passed accordingly. These proceedings were clearly irregular, and in open and direct violation of Part 4, Article 3, Section 83, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, which provides that "no Lodge, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, shall initiate, craft or raise a candidate, unless a Past Master is present to preside." In the opinion of your committee, an act done by a subordinate Lodge in such total disregard of the Constitution and Masonic usage, should be regarded as null and void, and the candidate should be healed. It is admitted that the candidate was not in fault, and that he was worthy of the honor he solicited. But the brother who acted as Master, and those associated with him, are without excuse, although no wrong was intended. The plea of ignorance is no

justification. Your committee recommend that the Most Worshipful Grand Master cause them to be reprimanded in open Lodge.

REUEL WASHBURN,
SILAS ALDEN,
NATHAN WOODBURY, } Committee.

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

A communication from Oriental Star Lodge, inviting the Grand Lodge to attend the celebration of St. John's day at Livermore, on the 24th of June next, was received, and ordered to be placed on file.

R. W. Oliver Gerrish, for the first committee on Grievances and Appeals, reported as follows:—

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the following subjects, have had them under consideration, and respectfully report—

That the charges of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 56, against Marshall S. Gray, are sustained, and recommend the adoption of the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the expulsion of Marshall S. Gray from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, be approved and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

The charges of Orient Lodge, No. 50, against Richard H. Tinker are sustained, and recommend the adoption of the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the expulsion of Richard H. Tinker from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, be adopted and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

The charges of Aurora Lodge, No. 50, against Constant Rankin, are sustained, and recommend the adoption of the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the suspension of Constant Rankin from the rights and privileges of a mason, be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

The charges of Hiram Abiff Lodge, No. 90, against Hiram Bliss, Jr., are sustained, and recommend the adoption of the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the expulsion of Hiram Bliss Jr., from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

The documents relating to Key Stone Lodge, No. 80, have received our particular attention and consideration, and we deem the conduct of said Lodge to be highly reprehensible.

We know of no "Military necessity" that will justify a Masonic Lodge in violating the ancient land-marks of Free Masonry.

We deem the right of a member of a Lodge to cast a negative ballot inviolable. And that no presiding officer or member has any right to question or censure him, for exercising that privilege.

We do not acknowledge that because an active member is elected an honorary

member, that he loses any privilege that he enjoyed before ; but that he gains the privilege of exemption from paying dues to the Lodge. And that he cannot be deprived of his right to vote, while he is a member of a Lodge, without his consent.

We would therefore recommend the adoption of the following Resolution :—

Resolved, That the conduct of Key Stone Lodge, No. 80, in depriving Bro. Simon Maynard of his ballot on the acceptance of a candidate, deserves the severe censure of this Grand Lodge. Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH, }
ASA SMITH, } *Committee.*
T. J. MURRAY, }

The report was accepted, and the resolutions were severally adopted.

The petition of Tyrian Lodge, that its jurisdiction may be changed so as to include Minot and Poland, was presented, and referred to the committee on Dispen-
sations and Charters.

R. W. John J. Bell, for the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted Reports as follows :—

The Committee of Masonic Jurisprudence to whom was referred the Decision of Grand Master of last year, No. 2, “When a Lodge holds its meetings by permission of the Grand Master in a town other than the one in which it is located by its charter, it still retains exclusive jurisdiction in the town for which it is chartered, and does not acquire exclusive jurisdiction in the town in which it is allowed to hold its meetings.” And No. 6, “In the absence of any regulation of the Grand Lodge or by-law of the subordinate Lodge, the counsel of the accused may vote upon all questions arising during the trial, and on the final question of ‘Guilty’ or ‘Not Guilty’”—Ask leave to report.

We believe the above decisions to be correct, and recommend that they be approved.

F. BRADFORD, }
JOHN J. BELL, } *Committee.*

Report accepted.

The Committee of Masonic Jurisprudence to whom was referred the Decision of the Grand Master upon the question “Should there be a ballot on each degree? If there is but one ballot, and after the candidate has received one or two degrees, objections to him are made by a member of the Lodge, what course is to be pursued?”—ask leave to report.

These questions have been settled by the amendments to the Constitution adopted at this communication, and no action or decision is therefore required from us.

F. BRADFORD, }
JOHN J. BELL, } *Committee.*

Which Report was accepted.

Bro. Otis B. Woods, for the committee on Grievances and Appeals, No. 2, submitted Reports as follows:—

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom was referred the proceedings of Richmond Lodge, No. 63, in the expulsion of John A. Perkins, respectfully report that the proceedings were in due form, and the charges fully sustained, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the expulsion of John A. Perkins, by Richmond Lodge No. 63, at Richmond, be approved and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

OTIS B. WOODS, }
JOSEPH TARBOX, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and Resolution adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the proceedings of St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, in the suspension of Bro. Samuel Wellock, respectfully report that the charges are sustained, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the suspension for six months of Bro. Samuel Wellock, by St. Croix Lodge, at Calais, be approved and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

OTIS B. WOODS, }
JOSEPH TARBOX, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and Resolution adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the Memorial of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, would respectfully report.

Oriental Star Lodge complains that a candidate who was rejected by that Lodge, afterwards applied to Kennebec Lodge at Hallowell, stating "that he had never before applied to any other Lodge for the degrees and been rejected," and was by that Lodge accepted, initiated, crafted and raised. It would thus appear that Kennebec Lodge acted in good faith, but that the candidate used deception in presenting his petition with a false statement.

Your committee would recommend that, if Oriental Star Lodge feels aggrieved by the result of the action of Kennebec Lodge, they should prefer a charge against said candidate, now a brother, in Kennebec Lodge, and thus cause them to take such action as the circumstances of the case require.

O. B. WOODS, }
JOSEPH TARBOX, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

Bro. Cyril Pearl presented the Report of the committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was accepted.
(See Appendix.)

Bro. Wm. A Rust, for the committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, submitted the following Report:—

The Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, report, that they have examined the Address of the Grand Master, and his correspondence, and accompanying documents. Abundant evidence is therein afforded that the office has been no sinecure. They recommend the reference of his decisions to the committee upon Masonic Jurisprudence.

They recommend the approval of his doings in relation to the infringement upon our jurisdiction by border Lodges.

The records of the Grand Secretary have been kept with his accustomed neatness and accuracy.

The reports of the District Deputies show that the year has been a busy one for them, and an important one for the Craft. They appear generally to have performed their duties.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
WM. A. RUST, } *Committee.*
MOSES PLUMMER, }

Which Report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

R. W. John J. Bell submitted the following Report:—

The Committee appointed at the last Annual Communication to make a permanent arrangement with the Directors of the Masonic Hall for the meetings of the Grand Lodge, would ask leave to report—

That the Directors of the Masonic Hall in Portland cheerfully tender to the Grand Lodge the use of their Hall for the Communications of the Grand Lodge during their present lease of the Hall, free of charge ; and we recommend that their offer be accepted in the same spirit in which it is made, and that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered them therefor.

JOHN J. BELL, }
MOSES PLUMMER, } *Committee.*

Which Report was accepted.

Bro. Bell, for the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, presented the following Report:—

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence have had under consideration that portion of the Grand Master's address referred to them by the committee on the Doings of the Grand Officers, called Grand Master's decisions, and embraced in paragraphs numbered from I to XXXI inclusive, and report.

They unhesitatingly approve the most of them. They recommend that Nos. 5

and 7 be referred to the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to be appointed at the present session of the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted, F. BRADFORD,
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } Committee.
JOHN J. BELL,

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

M. W. Hiram Chase, for the committee on Dispensations and Charters, presented the following Report, viz:—

The Committee of Dispensations and Charters have carefully examined the several matters submitted, and offer the following Report:—

We find the Records and other papers submitted to us generally correct, and well kept, and offer the following Resolves:

Resolved, That Charters be granted to the following Lodges, and that the Dispensations be continued until the Lodges are constituted under the Charters hereby granted:—

For a Lodge at Friendship to be called MEDUNCOOK LODGE;

For a Lodge at North Parsonsfield to be called DRUMMOND LODGE;

For a Lodge at Stockton, to be called POWNAL LODGE;

For a Lodge at Cornish, to be called GREENLEAF LODGE, the Charter to date from May 1864, and to take rank from the date of Dispensation.

Resolved, That a Dispensation be granted to T. H. McLain and others, for a Lodge at New Sharon, to be called FRANKLIN LODGE;

That a Dispensation be granted to C. T. Norcross and others, for a Lodge at Charleston, to be called OLIVE BRANCH LODGE.

Resolved, That the petitioners from Tyrian Lodge for extension of jurisdiction, have leave to withdraw.

Resolved, That the petition of Pond Lodge, for change of name from Pond to Corinthian, be granted. All which is respectfully submitted,

HIRAM CHASE,
EDMUND PHINNEY, } Committee.
ANDREW FRENCH,

Which Report was accepted, and the Resolutions were severally adopted.

Bro. Bell submitted the following as an amendment of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, viz:—

Amend Part IV, Art. III, Section I, of the Constitution, by striking out the last sentence, which reads as follows:—

“*Provided*, however, that in case where the members have a full knowledge of the character of the candidate, who is bound on a voyage to sea, or on a journey, they may proceed to ballot for him at a shorter period, if the Lodge consider the urgency of the case requires it.”

On motion,

Voted, That the proposed amendment be entertained, and referred to the committee on amendments of the Constitution.

Bro. Bell offered a Resolution in relation to dispensations for conferring degrees, which was read, and on motion was laid upon the table, until Thursday morning.

Bro. Fuller, for the second committee on Dispensations and Charters, submitted the following Report, viz:—

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, No. 2, have carefully examined the matter in reference to Acacia Lodge, Durham, U. D., and ask leave to report, that their Dispensation be continued until the next communication of the Grand Lodge,

A. B. THOMPSON,	} Committee.
A. J. FULLER,	
J. E. LADD,	

Which Report was accepted.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until this evening, at half past seven o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 4, 1864.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, at half past seven o'clock P. M.

M. W. Abner B. Thompson submitted the following Report:—

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters No. 2, to whom were referred the petitions of Hiram B. King and others, and James P. Jones and others, asking for charters for Lodges in the army, having duly considered the subject, Report—

That the Grand Master, in his address last year, gave his reasons for declining to grant Lodges to be held within the limits of the army of the United States. This address was referred to a committee, who reported that they approved of the action of the Grand Master. The Grand Lodge accepted the report of the Committee and adopted its conclusions. The Committee deem this action of the Grand Lodge as establishing a precedent for future cases. Referring to the reasoning of Grand Master Drummond, which they adopt, your Committee recommend, that the petitioners aforesaid have leave to withdraw their petitions.

A. B. THOMPSON, }
A. J. FULLER, } Committee.
J. E. LADD, }

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the consideration of the proposed amendments of the Constitution.

The amendments were discussed and severally voted upon. The following are the amended sections as adopted by the Grand Lodge, viz:—

SEC. 5. No brother shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Warden, or District Deputy Grand Master, unless he shall have been regularly elected and duly installed Master of a duly constituted Lodge, and faithfully discharged his duties in such office for one term. And no one of the officers above named during his continuance in office shall be Master or Warden of a Subordinate Lodge. And any such Past Master, notwithstanding he may be, at the time being, the Master or Warden of a subordinate Lodge, shall be eligible to any office in the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 9. In case the Grand Master elect be absent at the time of installation, he may be installed at such time and place and by such person as the Grand Lodge may specially authorize and appoint, unless he declines the acceptance of said office.

SEC. 15. The Grand Master has authority from time to time, as he may think for the good of Masonry, to divide the State into Districts, and assign their limits. Every newly constituted Lodge shall be assigned by him to some District, and notice given to the District Deputy Grand Master of the same.

He may also grant dispensations for processions, and for conferring degrees, and do all other acts and deeds that are warranted and required of him by the regulations and ancient customs of the fraternity.

It shall be the duty of the Grand Master, or presiding officer, at every annual communication of the Grand Lodge, to give, or cause to be given, at least one section of the Lecture of each degree, or an exemplification of the Work in each degree.

SEC. 25. The District Deputy Grand Masters shall visit the several Lodges in their respective Districts, once, at least, in every year; preside in the same, when present; and shall inspect their by-laws, records and mode of working; but if unable to visit any Lodge, they may appoint some suitable brother to perform that duty.

They shall have power to grant dispensations for conferring degrees, in cases of emergency, and for public processions; shall communicate to the Lodges all such edicts and regulations of the Grand Lodge, as may be received by them from the Recording Grand Secretary, and furnish them with such diplomas as they shall be entitled to; shall receive and receipt for all dues to the Grand Lodge; receive the returns of the Lodges, and make their remarks thereon.

They shall, on or before the first day of April in each year, make a report of their doings to the Grand Master; and they shall attend annually in the Grand Lodge, and pay to the Grand Treasurer all moneys in their hands, or transmit the returns and money to the Grand Treasurer, on or before the first Tuesday in May. They shall be reimbursed their expenses in visiting the Lodges, their accounts being first examined and passed by the committee of Finance.

SEC. 31. It shall be the duty of the Grand Standard Bearer to carry the Grand Banner of the Order in processions and public ceremonies.

SEC. 41. At each annual communication of the Grand Lodge a Committee of Finance shall be chosen by ballot, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine and pass all bills against the Grand Lodge, and audit the accounts of the Grand Treasurer; to examine the Records of the Gr. Secretary, and see that they are properly kept; and recommend such compensation for the services of those officers or either of them, as may be just and proper. They shall report to the Grand Lodge, at each annual communication, and before the election of officers, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, with a statement of all funds in the hands of the Grand Treasurer; an abstract of which shall be inserted in the published proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 42. Dispensations for holding new Lodges may be issued by the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, on the petition of not less than seven Master Masons of known skill and good standing.

SEC. 43. No petition for a Dispensation for a new Lodge, shall be pre-

sented unless recommended by the Lodge situated nearest the place where the new Lodge is proposed to be located, and by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose District the petitioners reside, unless such recommendation be unreasonably withheld.

Rule 3. The accused may select any brother for his counsel, and the witnesses shall testify on their honor, and if Masons, on their honor as such. Hearsay evidence shall be excluded.

Rule 4. If the witnesses cannot or will not attend the Lodge, their depositions may be taken and read as evidence. Reasonable notice of the time and place of taking each deposition shall be given in writing to the opposite party, by the person appointed to take the same; the deponent shall give his testimony on his honor; both parties may be present with their counsel, and put such questions to the deponent as they please and as are relevant. The deposition, having been reduced to writing, shall be read to and then signed by the deponent, and sealed up in his presence, and returned unopened to the Lodge.

Rule 7. A concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to suspend or expel. And no Mason whose suspension or expulsion has been confirmed by this Grand Lodge shall be restored to the privileges of Masonry except by a unanimous vote of the members present when such restoration may be acted on, of the Lodge by which he was so expelled or suspended.

Rule 8. A sentence of suspension or expulsion shall not take full effect until confirmed by this Grand Lodge; but shall operate as suspension of the delinquent in the mean time.

Rule 9. The Lodge shall appoint some Brother to take minutes of the evidence, which shall be preserved on the files of the Lodge, but not entered upon the records.

Rule 10. The Secretary shall keep a full record of all proceedings, and shall transmit within thirty days and before the meeting of the Grand Lodge to the Grand Master, a full copy of all the evidence, charges, specifications, notices, services of same, and of all things in any way pertaining to the trial, which copy shall be signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary under seal.

Rule 11. Either party may appeal from the decision of the Lodge or rulings of the Master, which appeal must be in writing, signed by the appellant and filed with the Secretary of the Lodge within one month of the decision, and must set forth the reason why he makes the appeal. The ap-

pellant shall give at least ten days notice in writing to the other party of such appeal prior to the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 54. An expulsion or suspension of a brother from a Royal Arch Chapter, or a Commandery of Knights Templar, shall not operate as an expulsion or suspension from the Lodge of which he is a member.

SEC. 55. No Lodge shall suspend or expel a member from the rights of Masonry for non-payment of dues. The penalty of such delinquency shall be forfeiture or suspension of membership; and that only after due trial, as in other masonic misdemeanors.

SEC. 74. All applications for initiation shall be made in writing, under the signature of the applicant, stating his age, residence, occupation, and whether he has ever made application to and been rejected by any other Lodge; and no candidate shall be balloted for, who has not been proposed four weeks, without first obtaining a dispensation therefor; nor shall a candidate in any event be balloted for, into whose moral character a strict inquiry has not been made. *Provided*, however, that in case where the members have a full knowledge of the character of the candidate, who is bound on a voyage to sea, or on a journey, they may proceed to ballot for him at a shorter period, if the Lodge consider the urgency of the case requires it.

There shall be but one ballot for all the degrees. If objections are made to a candidate after initiation, they must be made known to the Lodge, and their sufficiency determined by a two-thirds vote of the Lodge.

SEC. 75. Whenever a dispensation is granted for conferring degrees, it shall be the duty of the officer granting the same, to require and receive of the Lodge to whom the same may be granted, the sum of three dollars for the dispensation, which shall be paid to the Grand Treasurer for the use of the Grand Lodge; and the Lodge shall require of the candidate five dollars in addition to their usual fee.

SEC. 76. No candidate whose application may be rejected by a Lodge, shall be initiated in any Lodge under this jurisdiction other than the one which rejected him, unless the Lodge recommend him to another Lodge by a two-thirds vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot. And the Master and Wardens shall cause such rejection to be communicated to the Grand Secretary, who shall immediately communicate the same to all the Lodges under this jurisdiction. And if any mason knowingly assist, or recommend for initiation, to any Lodge whatever, any candidate, rejected as aforesaid, except as above provided, such mason shall be expelled from the institution.

SEC. 79. No person residing in a town within this State, wherein a Lodge is held, shall be admitted a candidate by a Lodge in any other town,

without the approbation and consent of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he has his residence. Nor shall the application of any candidate from any other State be received, (he being a resident thereof,) where a regular Grand Lodge is established, without the written permission of the Grand Master of such State being first obtained. No petition for initiation, or application for membership, shall be withdrawn after it has been referred to the committee for inquiry, without the consent of the Lodge, nor until after a report of the committee and ballot had thereon, nor unless the ballot shall be clear.

Every candidate must apply to the Lodge in the State nearest his residence. *Provided*, however, that a candidate residing in a town where one Lodge is located, or more than one in the same place, must apply to a Lodge in his own town.

SEC. 81. No candidate shall receive more than two degrees at one and the same communication of the Lodge, and no Lodge shall hold more than one communication on the same day for the purpose of conferring the degrees upon the same candidate, without first obtaining a dispensation therefor.

SEC. 82. The fee demanded by a Lodge for conferring the first three degrees in Masonry, shall not be less than twenty dollars, including the fee to the Grand Lodge; but clergymen, approbated by competent authority to preach the gospel, may be initiated, crafted and raised, without any fee whatever; and no Lodge under this jurisdiction shall take notes of hand for fees, or grant any time of credit therefor.

SEC. 85. The several Lodges under this jurisdiction shall make their returns up to the first day of March annually, and shall deliver them, together with all dues, to the District Deputy Grand Masters of their respective Districts, on or before the fifteenth of said month, which returns shall be in the form in the blanks furnished to them by the Grand Secretary, under the direction of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 91. No Lodge shall form a public procession, funeral processions excepted, without permission from one of the first two Grand officers, or the District Deputy Grand Master within whose District it is located.

M. W. Josiah H. Drummond offered the following as a standing regulation of the Grand Lodge, viz:—

Resolved, That every candidate who is initiated in less than four weeks from the time of the reception of his petition, (whether by virtue of a dispensation or otherwise,) shall pay five dollars in addition to the sum fixed by the by-laws of the Lodge, of which sum three dollars (in addition to the regular dues) shall be paid to the Grand Lodge.

Which, after consideration was adopted.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Thursday, May 5, 1864.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at nine o'clock A. M.

W. Edward P. Burnham, for the committee on Doings of the Grand Officers submitted the following Report:—

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, respectfully submit the following Report. They fully endorse the views of the Grand Master in reference to the evil effects of granting dispensations for slight causes, and trust that they will not fail to have a good effect, throughout the jurisdiction.

The great loss sustained by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and the Fraternity in Boston, by the burning of their Halls and other valuable property, has been feelingly alluded to by the Grand Master. The Committee recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution in reference to this subject.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
WM. A. RUST,	
MOSES PLUMMER,	

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine tenders the warm sympathy of her members in view of the great calamity suffered through the burning of Free Masons' Hall in Boston. This Grand Lodge cannot forget that more than thirty of our Lodges have received charters from our mother Grand Lodge.

The daughter, though for many years occupying a household of her own, is touched by that which brings disappointment and loss to the mother.

The earnest hope is expressed that a masonic home may soon arise from the ashes of that which will be seen no more, and that the glory of the latter house may exceed that of the former.

Report accepted, and Resolution adopted.

Bro. Stephen J. Young, for the special committee on By-Laws, presented the following Report:—

The Committee on By-Laws ask leave to submit the following report: Almost every code of By-Laws submitted to us for examination contains more or less superfluous matter, which we have not thought proper to erase, inasmuch as no injury can possibly result therefrom.

The By-Laws of the following Lodges contain an article summarily suspending or expelling members for non-payment of dues, without providing for any trial, which is now rendered necessary by the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, viz :—Howard Lodge, St. Croix Lodge, Messalonskee Lodge, Drummond Lodge, Tyrian Lodge, Hermon Lodge, York Lodge, Pownal Lodge, Greenleaf Lodge. The Committee would therefore recommend that the By-Laws of these Lodges be changed to conform to Art. 4, Sec. 55, of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge.

The Committee further recommend that the following Lodges raise their fees, to conform to Art. 4, Sec. 82, of the Grand Constitution : Messalonskee Lodge, Meduncook Lodge, Moderation Lodge, Drummond Lodge, Rockland Lodge, Greenleaf Lodge.

We further recommend that in Art. 9, Sec. 8, of the By-Laws of Phœnix Lodge, the word "fee" be erased and the word "deposit" be inserted ; that, in Art. 6, Sec. 7, of the By-Laws of Tyrian Lodge, all following the word "withdrawn" should be erased. We find in the By-Laws of Greenleaf Lodge, clauses empowering the Master to declare vacant any office in the Lodge, excepting the W. M., S. and J. W., and authorizing him to provide for said vacancies by a special election, which clauses are obviously unconstitutional, and should be stricken out.

Your committee would further recommend that the amendment offered by Rockland Lodge, whereby they change their stated communication from monthly to weekly, be not approved by this Grand Lodge, inasmuch as they consider such a course detrimental to the best interests of the Order. With the above exceptions, your committee would recommend the approval of the several codes of By-Laws, which have been presented to us for inspection.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

RUFUS STANLEY,
STEPHEN J. YOUNG,
ELIPHALET W. FRENCH, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

Some Brethren asking to be excused from further attendance at this communication, it was, on motion of M. W. Hiram Chase,

Voted, That a special committee be appointed to consider such applications ; and Bro's Hiram Chase, J. J. Bell, and C. N. Germaine, were appointed said committee.

The Resolution offered by Bro. Bell yesterday after-

noon, and laid upon the table, was taken up, considered, and adopted, to wit:—

Resolved, That all dispensations for conferring degrees granted by any D. D. G. Master, shall be in writing, shall state the cause for which they are granted, shall require all the members of the Lodge within their precinct to be notified of the meeting at which the ballot is to be taken and of the business thereof, and shall require the dispensation to be entered at length on the record of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the D. D. G. Master to record the same in the book of records of his district.

R. W. Joseph P. Gill offered the following Resolution, as a standing Regulation of this Grand Lodge, viz:—

Resolved, That no District Deputy Grand Master shall grant a dispensation to receive or ballot upon a petition, or to confer the degrees, unless he shall have received satisfactory assurances of the integrity and moral character of the candidate; and every dispensation granted for these purposes shall show that such assurances have been received.

Which Resolution was adopted.

On motion of Bro. E. P. Burnham,

Voted, That the following sums be paid in compensation for services rendered the Grand Lodge:—

To the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Eighty Dollars; to the Assistant Grand Secretary, Fifteen Dollars; to the Grand Tyler, Ten Dollars; to the Assistant Grand Tyler, Six Dollars.

Bro. Covell offered a proposition to amend the Constitution by substituting "fifteen cents" instead of twelve and a half cents," in Part IV, Art. I, Sec. 71.

Which proposition was entertained by the Grand Lodge, and referred to the committee on Amendments of the Constitution.

Bro. Otis B. Woods, for the second committee on

Grievances and Appeals submitted the following Reports, to wit:—

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom was referred the Petition of Marshall S. Gray, who has been expelled by Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 56, asking for a *new trial*, would respectfully report, that as the action of Mount Moriah Lodge has been approved by the Grand Lodge at its present session, we would recommend that the Petitioner have leave to withdraw.

LEMUEL BRADFORD, }
O. B. WOODS, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals to whom was referred the appeal of Bro. B. C. Mathews, from the decision of Liberty Lodge, No. 111, upon the charges preferred by him against Bro. J. W. Knowlton, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report.

The proceedings of the Lodge in the matter appear to have been in due form, and the decision of the Lodge was unanimously given that Bro. Knowlton was “not guilty.”

Bro. Mathews presents no new facts or evidence in the case, and we see no reason for reversing the decision of the Lodge. Your committee would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the action of Liberty Lodge be sustained, and the appeal of Bro. Mathews dismissed.

LEMUEL BRADFORD, }
O. B. WOODS, }
JOSEPH TARBOX, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and Resolution adopted.

Bro. Covell submitted the following Report, which was accepted, viz:—

At this Communication of this Grand Lodge, the following Lodges have returned their history to the chairman of the committee, viz:

Vassalboro' Lodge, No. 54, Vassalboro' ;
Marsh River Lodge, No. 102 Brooks ;
Freedom Lodge, No. 42, Limerick ;
St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, Rockport.

JOSEPH COVELL, }
STEPHEN BERRY, } *Committee.*
E. W. FRENCH, }

Report accepted, and on motion,

Voted, That the Chairman of the Committee on the History of Masonry be allowed to take the old Records

of the D. D. G. Masters of the first and second Districts, for examination, giving receipts to the Grand Treasurer therefor; said Records to be returned to the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, unless sooner called for by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

Bro. David Cargill submitted the following Resolution, which was adopted, to wit:—

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge require that each Lodge under this jurisdiction hold no more than one stated meeting in each month, at which they can receive petitions and ballot for candidates, except by dispensation.

Bro. Hiram Chase, for the special committee on applications of members to be excused from further attendance, made a report, which was accepted.

Bro. J. B. Fillebrown submitted the Report of the Committee on the Pay Roll, which was accepted.

Bro. J. W. Toward, for the committee on Returns, presented the following Report, which was accepted, viz:—

The committee on returns have attended to their duty and submit the following report:—

They find returns from all the Lodges in the State with the exception of seven.

No. of Lodges including those under dispensation,	121
“ Members,	7247
“ Initiates,	1995
“ Rejections,	429
“ Deaths,	126
“ Non-affiliates,	557
Increase in members,	1206
“ “ Initiates,	941
“ “ Rejections,	274
“ “ Deaths,	5
Decrease in Non-affiliates,	62

Your committee fear that the “steam process” alluded to by the M. W. Grand Master in his address is contagious, and is spreading into our western borders, for they find that in one Lodge U. D. sixteen candidates were accepted, and ten of them initiated, on the same date.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. H. DICKEY,	} Committee.
J. W. TOWARD,	
SAMUEL HOPKINS,	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF LODGES.

No.	Lodge.	Memb.	Init.	No.	Lodge.	Memb.	Init.
1,	Portland,	250	43	40,	Lygonia,	59	25
2,	Warren,	59	10	41,	Morning Star, (<i>Ch. surrend.</i>)		
3,	Lincoln,	85	17	42,	Freedom,	44	21
4,	Hancock,	48	28	43,	Alna,	88	17
5,	Kennebec,	106	33	44,	Piscataquis,	41	24
6,	Amity,	47	13	45,	Central,	32	4
7,	Eastern,	107	15	46,	St. Croix,	119	25
8,	United,	107	10	47,	Dunlap,	99	12
9,	Saco,	101	18	48,	Lafayette,	49	12
10,	Rising Virtue,	132	28	49,	Meridian Splendor,	76	25
11,	Pythagorean, (<i>Ch. surrendered.</i>)			50,	Aurora,	222	48
12,	Cumberland,	63	25	51,	St. John's, <i>No return.</i>		
13,	Oriental, <i>No return.</i>			52,	Mosaic,	85	22
14,	Solar,	105	23	53,	Rural,	29	19
15,	Orient,	83	10	54,	Vassalboro',	73	18
16,	St. George,	50	7	55,	Fraternal,	24	2
17,	Ancient Land-mark,	204	34	56,	Mount Moriah, <i>No return.</i>		
18,	Oxford,	59	15	57,	King Hiram, (<i>Ch. surrend.</i>)		
19,	Felicity,	79	22	58,	Unity,	24	21
20,	Maine, <i>No return.</i>			59,	Mount Hope,	20	4
21,	Oriental Star,	101	28	60,	Star in the East,	66	19
22,	York,	49	16	61,	King Solomon's,	66	12
23,	Freeport,	41	11	62,	King David's,	51	19
24,	Phoenix,	130	32	63,	Richmond,	81	13
25,	Temple,	56	15	64,	Pacific,	88	21
26,	Village,	67	8	65,	Mystic,	56	33
27,	Adoniram,	68	10	66,	Mechanics',	63	9
28,	Northern Star,	37	10	67,	Blue Mountain,	27	13
29,	Tranquil,	88	20	68,	Mariners',	88	23
30,	Blazing Star,	46	12	69,	Howard,	75	8
31,	Union,	58	32	70,	Standish,	19	8
32,	Hermon,	108	15	71,	Rising Sun,	73	28
33,	Waterville,	52	11	72,	Pioneer,	44	1
34,	Somerset,	90	25	73,	Tyrian,	55	19
35,	Bethlehem,	100	51	74,	Bristol,	53	20
36,	Casco,	76	12	75,	Plymouth,	69	25
37,	Washington,	31	5	76,	Arundel,	40	5
38,	Harmony,	77	14	77,	Tremont,	36	6
39,	Penobscot,	67	8	78,	Crescent, <i>No return.</i>		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF LODGES—(CONTINUED.)

No.	Lodge.	Memb.	Init.	No.	Lodge.	Memb.	Init.
79,	Rockland,	156	35	101,	Nezinscot,	53	5
80,	Key Stone,	47	22	102,	Marsh River,	53	21
81,	Atlantic,	141	36	103,	Dresden,	32	5
82,	St. Paul's,	52	12	104,	Dirigo,	57	14
83,	St. Andrew's,	134	22	105,	Ashlar,	61	24
84,	Eureka,	59	22	106,	Tuscan,	119	27
85,	Star in the West,	No return.		107,	Day Spring,	No return.	
86,	Temple,	81	21	108,	Relief,	87	17
87,	Benevolent,	36	10	109,	Mount Kineo,	54	12
88,	Narraguagus,	59	22	110,	Monmouth,	39	12
89,	Island,	37	6	111,	Liberty,	60	35
90,	Hiram Abiff,	29	18	112,	Eastern Frontier,	21	12
91,	Harwood,	78	21	113,	Messalonskee,	30	20
92,	Siloam,	58	11	114,	Polar Star,	45	25
93,	Horeb,	52	11	115,	Moderation,	26	18
94,	Paris,	44	10	116,	Lebanon,	25	13
95,	Pond,	39	15	U. D. Greenleaf,			32
96,	Monument,	46	12	U. D. Drummond,			35
97,	Bethel,	45	15	U. D. Meduncook,			4
98,	Katahdin,	30	11	U. D. Pownal,			11
99,	Vernon Valley,	61	19	U. D. Acacia,			19
100,	Jefferson,	54	17				

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

No. of Dist.	Lodges.	Members.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Deceased.	Non-affil.
1.....	7.....	339.....	71.....	26.....	5.....	22
2... ..	10.....	606.....	165.....	50.....	6.....	22
3.....	12.....	1190.....	273.....	62.....	15.....	61
4.....	12.....	943.....	228.....	27.....	25.....	45
5.....	16.....	991.....	281.....	69.....	21.....	80
6.....	13.....	681.....	223.....	51.....	10.....	84
7.....	13.....	963.....	258.....	84.....	15.....	112
8.....	5.....	295.....	109.....	8.....	10.....	37
9.....	7.....	572.....	125.....	21.....	7.....	26
10.....	7.....	323.....	109.....	16.....	8.....	39
11.....	4.....	131.....	106.....	5.....	2.....	1
12.....	5.....	193.....	47.....	10.....	2.....	28
	111.....	7227.....	1995.....	429.....	126.....	557
No return,	7	1863, 6041.....	1054.....	155.....	121.....	619
Charter surrend.	3					
		Incr. 1186	941	274	5	
	121				Decrease, 62	

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until two o'clock P. M.

MASONIC HALL, Thursday, May 5, 1864.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, at two o'clock P. M.

Bro. Bell submitted the following Resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That hereafter no Lodge shall permit more than one candidate to be present at a time in the first section of either degree. And no Lodge shall confer more than five degrees at the same communication of the Lodge, or hold more than one communication upon the same day.

The hour appointed for installation having arrived, M. W. Josiah H. Drummond was called to the East.

W. Stephen J. Young, as Grand Marshal, presented M. W. WILLIAM P. PREBLE for installation, and he was installed as Grand Master by P. G. M. Drummond.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of Grand Officers, as follows:—

R. W. STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	<i>Cor. G. Secretary,</i>	Brunswick.
W. & Rev. CYRIL PEARL,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	South Freeport.
" CALEB FULLER,	" "	Bath.
" ASAHIEL MOORE,	" "	Saccarappa.
" ALBERT COLE,	" "	Cornish.
" EZEKIEL ROBINSON,	" "	Cape Elizabeth.
W. MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Portland.
" EDMUND PHINNEY,	<i>Senior G. Deacon,</i>	"
" DAVID W. BABB,	<i>Junior G. Deacon,</i>	Saccarappa.

W.	HENRY A. WYMAN,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Skowhegan.
"	ELIPHALET W. FRENCH,	" "	Eastport.
"	LEMUEL BRADFORD,	" "	Bangor.
"	JAMES M. LARRABEE,	" "	Gardiner.
"	E. P. BURNHAM,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Saco.
"	WILLIAM A. RUST,	<i>G. Sword Bearer,</i>	South Paris.
"	MOSES S. MAYHEW,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Mount Vernon.
"	CHARLES W. GREENE,	" "	Cornish.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.
R. W.	AMOS LUNT,	D. D. G. M.	1st Dist. Kennebankport.
"	JOSEPH P. GILL,	"	2d " Lewiston.
"	FRANKLIN FOX,	"	3d " Portland.
"	C. N. GERMAINE,	"	4th " Rockland.
"	DAVID CARGILL,	"	5th " East Winthrop.
"	OTIS B. WOODS,	"	6th " Belfast.
"	WM. S. PATTEE,	"	7th " Bangor.
"	WM. OAKES,	"	8th " Orland.
"	J. A. MILLIKEN,	"	9th " Cherryfield.
"	E. W. McFADDEN,	"	10th " Kendall's Mills.
"	W. G. LORD,	"	11th " Limington.
"	THOMAS GOODALE,	"	12th " Lincoln Centre.

The Grand Officers present were in due order presented by Grand Marshal Young, and installed by P. G. M. Drummond.

Due proclamation of the installation was made by the Grand Marshal.

On motion of Bro. E. P. Burnham,

Voted, That all Grand Officers not now installed, present themselves for installation to one of the first four Officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or in their respective Lodges, and cause certificates of such installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

On motion of Bro. J. J. Bell,

Voted, That the Grand Master be authorized to

continue the dispensation for Marine Lodge, at Deer Isle, till the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

Bro. Andrew French offered the following Preamble and Resolution, which was adopted, viz :—

Whereas, Our R. W. Bro. JOHN J. BELL is about to remove from the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby presented to him for the very able manner in which he has discharged the various duties of the several offices which he has filled for the last twelve years.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following committees :—

On Amendments of the Constitution.

Freeman Bradford, Josiah H. Drummond, T. J. Murray.

On Foreign Correspondence.

Cyril Pearl, Freeman Bradford, Moses Dodge.

On the History of Masonry in Maine.

Joseph Covell, Stephen Berry, Eliphalet W. French.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

Freeman Bradford, Josiah H. Drummond, T. J. Murray.

On Publication.

Freeman Bradford, Moses Dodge, Ira Berry.

On motion of Bro. Burnham,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be directed to notify each of the Grand Officers who have not been installed, of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

R. W. Timothy J. Murray, for the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, reported that they had appropriated

for the purpose of masonic Relief, the sum of Five Hundred and sixty-one Dollars, to be distributed according to a schedule prepared; and had voted to place one application in the hands of the Grand Master, together with Twenty-five dollars, to be disposed of in charity at his discretion. Also that the Grand Treasurer had presented a bond, which had been accepted as satisfactory; and that the Trustees had passed votes directing the investment of any moneys in the Treasury not needed for the current expenses of the Grand Lodge; and recommending the preparation of a form of application for relief, to be printed and furnished to Lodges.

Which Report was accepted.

The minutes of this annual communication were read by the Assistant Grand Secretary, and confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine was then closed in ample form, with prayer by W. and Rev. Cyril Pearl, Grand Chaplain.

ATTEST,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
NATHANIEL COFFIN,

FIRST JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN OF THE GRAND
LODGE OF MAINE, 1820,

GRAND MASTER IN 1832, 1833 AND 1834.

DIED AT WATAUGA, ILLINOIS,
APRIL 7TH, 1864,
AGED 82 YEARS, 8 MONTHS.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1847. May 6. *Voted*, That hereafter, each subordinate Lodge shall pay annually to the Grand Lodge, one-eighth of a dollar for each of its members; and that the sum thus paid, be appropriated in whole or in part, to the payment of the expense of one delegate from each Lodge, who shall attend the annual communication of the Grand Lodge.
1851. May 7. *Resolved*, That no dues of a subordinate Lodge be remitted, unless upon the petition of such Lodge, and the report of a committee thereon.
1852. May 7. *Voted*, That in addition to reasonable notice in one or more public newspapers, the G. Secretary be required hereafter, to notify all meetings of the G. Lodge, by addressing a circular to the several officers and permanent members thereof; and one to each subordinate Lodge, stating the time when their returns should be made, dues paid, &c.
1852. May 7. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that it is contrary to the established rules of Free Masonry, for one Lodge to craft or raise an Entered Apprentice, initiated in another Lodge, without the recommendation and consent of the Lodge in which he was initiated.
1853. May 6. *Voted*, upon a construction of the standing regulation of May 6, 1847, that no representative of a subordinate Lodge is entitled to pay as such except for actual travel.
1854. May 5. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, no candidate should be permitted to receive the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason, without a sufficient knowledge of the preceding degree to prove himself as a Mason of such a degree in the usual manner, unless in a case of absolute emergency; and that a more hasty manner is unmasonic and reprehensible.
1856. May 2. *Resolved*, That no petition for initiation or for membership can be received, nor ballot had thereon, at any *special* communication of any Lodge, except on Dispensation.
1857. May 6. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge the practice of "calling off" a subordinate Lodge from one *date* to another, is not in accordance with ancient masonic usage, is productive of much evil, and should be discontinued in Lodges where it has been practiced, and discountenanced by all, being unmasonic.
1857. May 7. *Resolved*, That in balloting for degrees, or for membership, the subordinate Lodges under this jurisdiction be required to conform to the following regulation :—
 "In balloting, if more than one negative vote appear, the balloting shall cease and the candidate be declared rejected; but if on the first ballot, one negative only appear, a second ballot shall immediately take place; and if on the second ballot a negative still appear, the candidate shall be declared rejected."

1858. May 6. *Resolved*, That the right to visit masonically is not inalienable, and may be impaired; that every Master Mason in good standing has the right to ask and receive this privilege, unless in the judgment of the Worshipful Master there are valid reasons for withholding it.
Resolved, That no Master of a Lodge under this jurisdiction shall admit a visitor, when positive objection is made by a Lodge or a member which in the judgment of the Master justifies his exclusion.
1859. May 5. *Resolved*, That only those Representatives to this Grand Lodge who present themselves on Tuesday, the first day of the Annual Communication of this Grand Body, and remain during the session, be paid as provided for by our Standing Regulation, unless they are excused by a vote of this Grand Lodge.
1862. May 6. *Decided*, That "dues are to be paid to the Grand Lodge by subordinate Lodges for all their members, whether acting, honorary, or absent from the State; and fees for all initiates, including Clergymen."
1862. May 8. *Voted*, That Lodges, whenever they shall expel or suspend a Brother, transmit the papers relative to their action at once to the Grand Master; who will return them, if not in proper form, with necessary instructions for correction, so that they may be properly reported to the Grand Lodge at its annual session.
1863. May 5. *Resolved*, That the persons named in the warrant of a Lodge U. D. only, have the right to vote therein.
1863. May 6. *Voted*, That Secretaries of Lodges be instructed, in making out Diplomas, to insert therein the Grand Master's name for the time being.
1863. May 7. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of each Lodge return to the Grand Secretary the name and address of their Master, Wardens and Secretary, immediately after the election and installation.
1864. May 4. *Resolved*, That every candidate who is initiated in less than four weeks from the time of his reception of the petition, (whether by virtue of a dispensation or otherwise,) shall pay five dollars in addition to the sum fixed by the by-laws of the Lodge, of which sum three dollars (in addition to the regular dues) shall be paid to the Grand Lodge.
1864. May 5. *Resolved*, That all dispensations for conferring degrees granted by any D. D. G. Master, shall be in writing, shall state the cause for which they are granted, shall require all the members of the Lodge within their precincts to be notified of the meeting at which the ballot is to be taken and of the business thereof, and shall require the dispensation to be entered at length on the record of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the D. D. G. Master to record the same in the book of records of his district.
1864. May 5. *Resolved*, That no District Deputy Grand Master shall grant a dispensation to receive or ballot upon a petition, or to confer the degrees, unless he shall have received satisfactory assurances of the integrity and moral character of the candidate; and every dispensation granted for these purposes shall show that such assurances have been received.
1864. May 5. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge require that each Lodge under this jurisdiction hold no more than one stated meeting in each month, at which they can receive petitions and ballot for candidates, except by dispensation.
1864. May 5. *Resolved*, That hereafter no Lodge shall permit more than one candidate to be present at a time in the first section of either degree. And no Lodge shall confer more than five degrees at the same communication of the Lodge, or hold more than one communication upon the same day.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1864.

The Board of Trustees met at five o'clock, P. M., a quorum being present.

The Grand Treasurer made a report, showing the amount of funds invested to be \$ 6,000, and the amount in hand available for distribution, \$ 757.90.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer give bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, with three sureties.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1864.

Met according to adjournment.

Voted, That the amount of former appropriations not expended, be now distributed.

Proceeded to examine applications for relief, and prepare a schedule of appropriations.

Adjourned till Thursday morning at eight o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 5, 1864.

Met according to adjournment, and proceeded with the appropriations for relief.

Adjourned until two o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, P. M., May 5, 1864.

Met according to adjournment.

The Treasurer presented a Bond, which was considered satisfactory, and accepted.

The schedule of appropriations for relief, amounting to Five Hundred and sixty-one dollars, was completed and accepted.

Voted, That Twenty-five Dollars be placed in the Grand Master's hands, to be disposed of in charity, at his discretion.

Voted, That the Grand Master be requested to cause a form of application for relief to be prepared, printed and furnished to Lodges.

Voted, That all moneys remaining in the hands of the Grand Treasurer at the close of the last masonic year, after paying all bills then due, be invested under the direction of the M. W. Grand Master.

Resolved, That all moneys remaining in the hands of the Grand Treasurer after paying the bills against the Grand Lodge for the current masonic year, or such part thereof as the Grand Master may deem best, be invested in such stocks or securities as he, the Grand Master, shall direct.

The Board of Trustees adjourned, *sine die*.

A true abstract from the Records.

ATTEST,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

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ADDRESS:

WILLIAM P. PREBLE,
Grand Master,
PORTLAND, MAINE.


IRA BERRY,
Grand Secretary,
PORTLAND, MAINE.


Rev. CYRIL PEARL,
Chairman of Com. on Foreign Correspondence,
SOUTH FREEPORT, MAINE.

 Masters of Lodges in this Jurisdiction are directed to cause the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge to be read in open Lodge.

District Deputy Grand Masters are requested to call the attention of W. Masters of Lodges in their respective Districts to this direction, and to report to the Grand Lodge how far the same has been complied with.

By order of the M. W. Grand Master,
IRA BERRY, *G. Secretary.*

 The next Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine will be holden at Portland, on the first Tuesday of May, 1865.

 Three copies of this Report are sent to each Grand Lodge—a reciprocal exchange is requested.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Maine,

AT ITS

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

HELD AT PORTLAND,

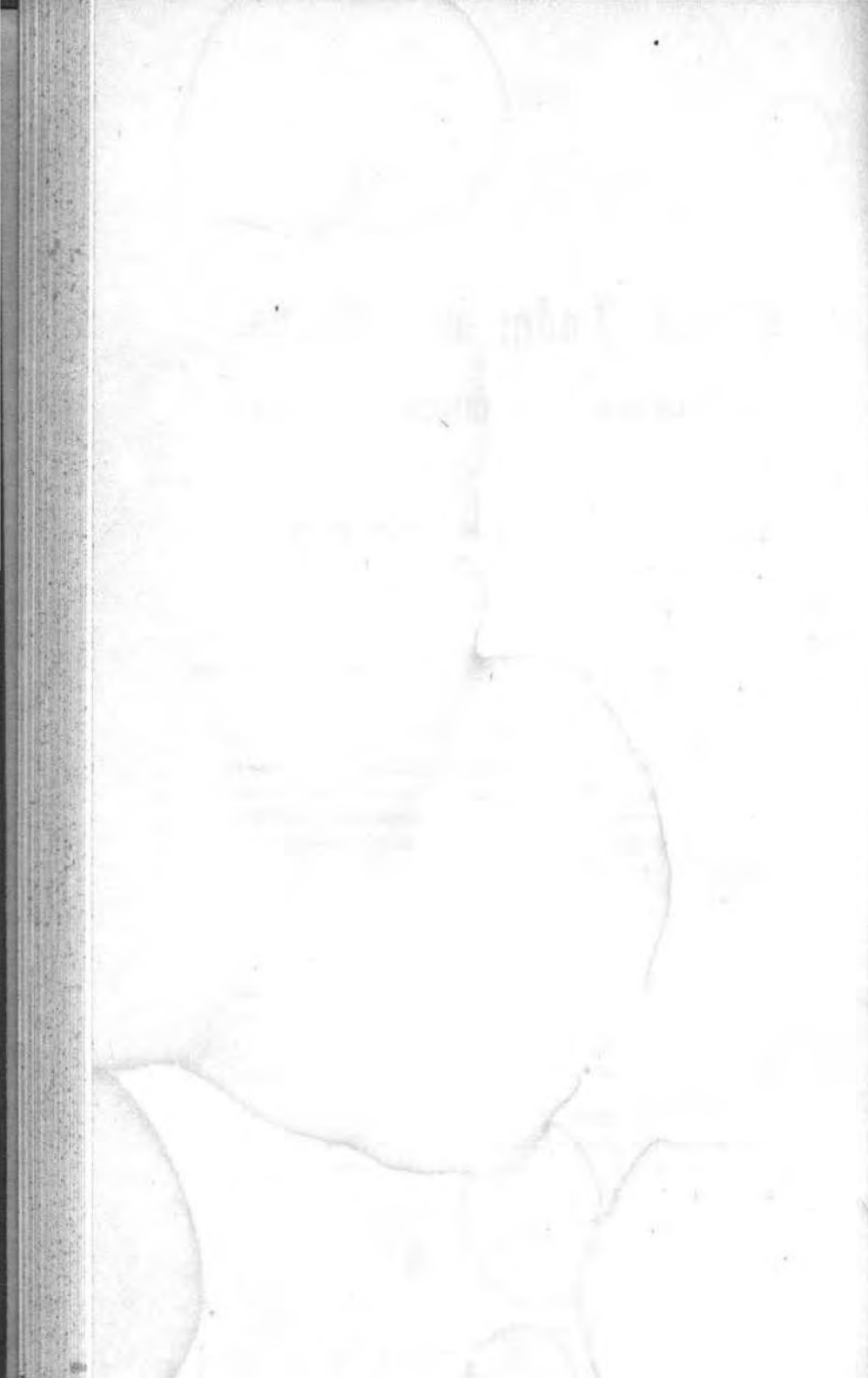
MAY, 1865.



PORTLAND:

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1865.



Grand Lodge of Maine.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

THE Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of Maine, was holden at Masonic Hall, in the City of Portland, on the first Tuesday of May, A. L. 5865, A. D. 1865, being the second day of said month, at nine o'clock in the morning.

PRESENT—M.W.	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Grand Master ;
R. W.	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Deputy Grand Master ;
"	FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	Senior Grand Warden ;
"	JOHN H. LYNDE,	Junior Grand Warden ;
"	MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer ;
"	IRA BERRY,	Recording G. Secretary ;
"	THOMAS M. GIVEEN,	as Corresponding G. Sec'y ;
W. and Rev.	CALEB FULLER,	Grand Chaplain ;
"	ASAHEL MOORE,	" "
W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	Grand Marshal ;
"	JOHN B. FILLEBROWN,	as Senior Grand Deacon ;
"	ANDREW W. FRENCH,	as Junior Grand Deacon ;
"	HENRY A. WYMAN,	Grand Steward ;
"	ELIPHALET W. FRENCH,	" "
"	JAMES M. LARRABEE,	" "
"	GEORGE W. MANTON,	as " "
"	EDW. P. BURNHAM,	Grand Standard Bearer ;
"	WILLIAM A. RUST,	Grand Sword Bearer ;
"	OLIVER H. MASON,	as " "
"	MOSES S. MAYHEW,	Grand Pursuivant ;
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	Grand Tyler ;

Together with an unusually large number of Representatives, Permanent Members and visiting Brethren.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by W. and Rev. Asahel Moore, Grand Chaplain.

On motion of W. Edward P. Burnham,

Voted, That all Master Masons in good standing be invited to take seats in the Grand Lodge during this communication.

On motion of M. W. Hiram Chase,

Voted, That the reading of the Records of the last Annual Communication be dispensed with, copies of the Journal of Proceedings being in the hands of the Brethren present.

On motion of M. W. Josiah H. Drummond,

Voted, That the Grand Master appoint an Assistant Grand Secretary, and an Assistant Grand Tyler.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. Stephen Berry Assistant Grand Secretary, and Bro. Jacob S. Richardson Assistant Grand Tyler.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed Bros. Edward P. Burnham, Eliphalet W. French, and E. W. McFadden a Committee on Credentials.

The Committee proceeded to examine the credentials presented, and made the following report:—

Your Committee on Credentials have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report, that they find the Lodges in this Jurisdiction represented as follows:

Portland,	No. 1, by	Wm. Curtis,	W. M.
		Eben'r Wentworth,	S. W.
		Henry P. Deane,	J. W.
		Monroe A. Blanchard,	Proxy.
Warren,	" 2, "	L. L. Keith,	J. W.
Lincoln,	" 3, "	Ezra B. Carr,	Proxy.
Hancock,	" 4, "	D. W. Webster, Jr.,	W. M.

Kennebec,	No. 5, by Orlando Currier,	Proxy.
Amity,	" 6, " T. R. Simonton, Fred. Lewis,	W. M. J. W.
Eastern,	" 7, " E. F. Webster, A. W. French, E. W. French,	W. M. S. W. J. W.
United,	" 8, " Joseph Tarbox, Dan'l M. Melcher,	J. W. Proxy.
Saco,	" 9, " Thos. Buckminster, Jos. Milliken,	S. W. Proxy.
Rising Virtue,	" 10, " Job Collet,	S. W.
Cumberland,	" 12, " Moses Plummer,	W. M.
Oriental,	" 13, " Wm. Chute, Nath'l Pease,	W. M. Proxy.
Solar,	" 14, " Joseph M. Hayes, L. Dunton, Thos. G. Knight, Elisha Clark,	W. M. S. W. J. W. Proxy.
Orient,	" 15, " Sam'l Whitcomb,	Proxy.
St. George,	" 16, " A. M. Wetherbee,	Proxy.
Ancient Land Mark,	" 17, " Chas. M. Rice, A. L. Fox, Wm. Ross, Jr.,	W. M. S. W. J. W.
Oxford,	" 18, " Ceylon Watson,	Proxy.
Felicity,	" 19, " Wm. Montgomery, H. A. Chase,	W. M. S. W.
Maine,	" 20, " Wm. Randall, James Bailey,	W. M. J. W.
Oriental Star,	" 21, " Seth W. Turner, Jefferson Coolidge,	S. W. Proxy.
York,	" 22, " Geo. B. Littlefield, Wm. Symonds,	W. M. Proxy.
Freeport,	" 23, " E. H. Dillingham,	Proxy.
Phoenix,	" 24, " J. Y. Cottrell, Jr., Otis B. Woods,	J. W. Proxy.
Temple,	" 25, " Alvin P. Snow,	W. M.
Village,	" 26, " Hugh Curtis,	Proxy.
Adoniram,	" 27, " Robt. H. Brackett, Nath'l Atkinson, Ezra Miles, Jr.,	W. M. S. W. J. W.

Northern Star,	No. 28, by M. Steward,	W. M.
	E. F. Collins,	J. W.
Tranquil,	" 29, " Geo. S. Woodman,	W. M.
Blazing Star,	" 30, " James N. Brickett,	S. W.
	Stephen Berry,	Proxy.
Union,	" 31, " Nahum Thurston, Jr.,	W. M.
	S. W. Jones,	S. W.
Hermon,	" 32, " J. E. Ladd,	W. M.
	G. M. Holmes,	J. W.
	Augustus Bailey,	Proxy
Waterville,	" 33, " E. R. Drummond,	Proxy.
Somerset,	" 34, " W. R. G. Estes,	W. M.
	Wm. Tucker,	S. W.
Bethlehem,	" 35, " John W. Toward,	W. M.
Casco,	" 36, " Geo. F. Taber,	W. M.
	Joseph R. Curtis,	Proxy.
Washington,	" 37, " C. W. Ring,	S. W.
Harmony,	" 38, " Geo. W. Lowell,	W. M.
	David Newell,	Proxy.
Penobscot,	" 39, " Cyrus Foss,	Proxy.
Lygonia,	" 40, " C. J. Ulmer,	S. W.
Freedom	" 42, " Horace H. Burbank,	Proxy.
Alna,	" 43, " Ch. W. Brown,	J. W.
	Eze. W. Hodgkins,	Proxy.
Piscataquis,	" 44, " J. W. Buker,	S. W.
Central,	" 45, " Chas. E. Dutton,	W. M.
St. Croix,	" 46, " James C. Rockwood,	W. M.
	Geo. A. Blake,	S. W.
Dunlap,	" 47, " S. P. McKenney,	W. M.
	J. S. Locke,	S. W.
	G. P. Littlefield,	J. W.
	John Etchells,	Proxy.
Lafayette,	" 48, " Hamlin F. Eaton,	Proxy.
Meridian Splendor,	" 49, " Geo. E. Norton,	W. M.
Aurora,	" 50, " E. E. Wortman,	W. M.
	S. H. Tyler,	S. W.
St. John's,	" 51, " Abner Oakes,	S. W.
Mosaic,	" 52, " Nath'l Parsons,	W. M.
Rural,	" 53, " E. D. Trask,	S. W.

Vassalboro',	No. 54, by A. M. Bragg,	S. W.
	John Homans,	Proxy.
Fraternal,	" 55, " Thomas Rogers,	W. M.
Mount Moriah,	" 56, (<i>Not represented.</i>)	
Unity,	" 58, " Raymond S. Rich,	W. M.
Mount Hope,	" 59, (<i>Not represented.</i>)	
Star in the East,	" 60, " Hartwell Lancaster,	W. M.
	Jesse Prentiss,	Proxy.
King Solomon's,	" 61, " Elmus Oliver,	S. W.
King David's,	" 62, " Henry Crehore,	W. M.
* Richmond,	" 63, (<i>Not represented.</i>)	
Pacific,	" 64, " Hazen Eastman,	Proxy.
Mystic,	" 65, " D. S. Stone,	W. M.
	Geo. Joss,	S. W.
Mechanics',	" 66, " Henry C. Powers,	J. W.
Blue Mountain,	" 67, " Seward Dill,	Proxy.
Mariners',	" 68, " Irvin Calderwood,	S. W.
Howard,	" 69, " Albert B. Clark,	S. W.
Standish,	" 70, " Wm. Paine,	W. M.
Rising Sun,	" 71, " Fred. A. Saunders,	W. M.
Pioneer,	" 72, " D. N. Rogers,	Proxy.
Tyrian,	" 73, " J. M. Eveleth,	W. M.
	Geo. W. Seaverns,	S. W.
	F. H. Cobb,	J. W.
	A. G. Gaines,	Proxy.
Bristol,	" 74, " J. H. Varney,	W. M.
Plymouth,	" 75, " Benj. G. Ferguson,	J. W.
Arundel,	" 76, (<i>Not represented.</i>)	
Tremont,	" 77, " Jona. Norwood,	Proxy.
Crescent,	" 78, " B. Atkinson,	W. M.
Rockland,	" 79, " C. H. Cables,	W. M.
	A. J. Shaw,	J. W.
Key Stone,	" 80, " E. G. Savage,	W. M.
Atlantic,	" 81, " J. B. Fillebrown,	W. M.
	Geo. A. Wright,	S. W.
	C. H. Haskell,	J. W.
	Rufus Stanley,	Proxy.
St. Paul's,	" 82, " John P. Simonton,	Proxy.

St. Andrews,	No. 83, by Geo. W. Manton,	W. M.
	Tho. W. Burr,	S. W.
Eureka,	" 84, " S. H. Jackson,	Proxy.
Star in the West,	" 85, " Isaac Whitaker,	S. W.
	Ch. Taylor,	Proxy.
Temple,	" 86, " L. P. Warren,	W. M.
	James Pennell,	S. W.
Benevolent,	" 87, " A. I. Wooster,	W. M.
	J. D. Warren,	Proxy.
Narraguagus,	" 88, (Not represented.)	
Island,	" 89, " John P. Farrow,	Proxy.
Hiram Abiff,	" 90, " R. L. Harlow,	W. M.
	Jason Walker,	J. W.
	Harding G. McCurdy,	Proxy.
Harwood,	" 91, " Geo. W. Drisko,	Proxy.
Siloam,	" 92, " Wm. H. Emery,	Proxy.
Horeb,	" 93, " Geo. H. Haynes,	W. M.
Paris,	" 94, " John Bicknell, Jr.,	W. M.
	Silas P. Maxim,	Proxy.
Corinthian,	" 95, " Harris Pushor,	W. M.
	L. H. Webb,	S. W.
Monument,	" 96, " E. N. Mayo,	W. M.
Bethel,	" 97, " Oliver H. Mason,	W. M.
Katahdin,	" 98, " Ira D. Fish,	Proxy.
Vernon Valley,	" 99, " M. S. Mayhew,	Proxy.
Jefferson,	" 100, " N. F. Jacobs,	W. M.
	R. S. Randall,	S. W.
Nezinscot,	" 101, " Ch. E. Bradford,	W. M.
Marsh River,	" 102, " Lucian H. Chase,	Proxy.
Dresden,	" 103, (Not represented.)	
Dirigo,	" 104, " E. D. Clark,	W. M.
Ashlar,	" 105, " Wm. J. Burnham,	W. M.
	Aurin L. Dresser,	J. W.
	H. H. Dickey,	Proxy.
Tuscan,	" 106, " S. L. Wass,	Proxy.
Day Spring,	" 107, " Darius Davis,	W. M.
Relief,	" 108, " J. W. Greely,	S. W.
Mount Kineo,	" 109, " A. T. Wade,	W. M.
Monmouth,	" 110, (Not represented.)	

Liberty,	No. 111, by J. W. Knowlton, Wm. Sanborn,	W. M. S. W.
Eastern Frontier,	" 112, " Isaac Hacker,	Proxy.
Messalonskee,	" 113, " C. W. Folsom, C. H. Blaisdell,	S. W. Proxy.
Polar Star,	" 114, " A. J. Fuller, J. W. Ballou, C. H. McLellan, Zina H. Trufant,	W. M. S. W. J. W. Proxy.
Moderation,	" 115, " Chas. E. Weld, Wm. J. Briant,	W. M. Proxy.
Lebanon,	" 116, " L. J. Additon, Sam'l R. Hopkins,	W. M. S. W.
Greenleaf.	" 117, " H. A. Pike,	S. W.
Drummond,	" 118, " Gilman Lougee,	Proxy.
Pownal,	" 119, " Geo. E. Bates,	W. M.
Meduncook,	" 120. (<i>Not represented.</i>)	

Your Committee further report, that the following named Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge are present:—

F. BRADFORD,	P. G. M.
ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"
TIMOTHY CHASE,	"
HIRAM CHASE,	"
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
ISAAC DOWNING,	P. S. G. W.
D. BUGBEE,	"
S. WEBBER,	P. J. G. W.
O. GERRISH,	"
J. COVELL,	"
F. J. DAY,	"

And Grand Officers as follows:—

M. W. Wm. P. Preble,	<i>Grand Master,</i>
R. W. Timothy J. Murray,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>
" F. L. Talbot,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>
" J. H. Lynde,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>
" Moses Dodge,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>
" Ira Berry	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>
W. and Rev. Asahel Moore,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>
W. Edmund Phinney,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>

*Some errors may perhaps be found in the names of Representatives. They were so hastily written that it was in many cases difficult, and in some impossible, to decipher them. No pains have been spared to make the list correct.

W.	M. F. King,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>
"	H. A. Wyman,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>
"	E. W. French,	" "
"	J. M. Larrabee,	" "
"	E. P. Burnham,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>
"	Wm. A. Rust,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>
"	M. S. Mayhew,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>
"	W. Phillips,	<i>Grand Sentinel,</i>
1.	R. W. Amos Lunt,	<i>D. D. G. Master,</i>
2.	" Joseph P. Gill,	"
3.	" Franklin Fox,	"
4.	" C. N. Germaine,	"
5.	" David Cargill,	"
6.	" Otis B. Woods,	"
7.	" Wm. S. Pattee,	"
8.	" Wm. Oakes,	"
10.	" E. W. McFadden,	"
11.	" W. G. Lord,	"

Representatives of other Grand Lodges :—

WM. P. PREBLE, Canada, New York and Oregon,

JOS. COVELL, North Carolina and Indiana,

IRA BERRY, Missouri,

J. H. DRUMMOND, New Jersey,

A. B. THOMPSON, Illinois and Ohio.

EDW. P. BURNHAM,

ELIPHALET W. FRENCH,

ELHANAN W. MCFADDEN,

} *Committee.*

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Dispensations and Charters.

1. Hiram Chase, Andrew J. Fuller, W. R. G. Estes.
2. Otis B. Woods, S. P. McKenney, Moses S. Mayhew.

On Grievances and Appeals.

1. Oliver Gerrish, Charles Cobb, G. W. Lowell.
2. I. Calderwood, D. N. Rogers, William Curtis.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

Edw. P. Burnham, Wm. A. Rust, Thad. R. Simonton.

On Returns.

Elisha Clark, S. R. Hopkins, C. W. Ring.

On the Pay Roll.

John B. Fillebrown, Geo. W. Manton, E. F. Webster.

On Unfinished Business.

Joseph Covell, Wm. J. Burnham, Gilman Lougee.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master then presented and read his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN: As we again assemble in these Halls dedicated to virtue and universal benevolence, while around this altar we unite in fervent aspirations to the Great Author of our being, the all-wise and omnipotent Creator of all things, for the unnumbered and undeserved blessings conferred upon us, we will not be unmindful of the great loss sustained by our beloved country in the fiendish and malignant assassination of one whose greatest failing (if any he had) was, that from the uprightness, purity and tender heartedness of his own nature, he could not conceive that any human being could be so utterly depraved as to raise his hand in murderous assault upon one who, by his unceasing and untiring loving kindness, forgiveness and patience, stood between him and his rebellious and traitorous associates and sympathizers and the fierce though long endured and smothered wrath of a justly incensed and outraged people. Though our horizon is again overshadowed with clouds, just as we all began to hope that the glori-

ous sun of peace was about to rise upon and bless us, we will not give way to useless repinings, but with a firm faith and reliance that our Supreme Grand Master does not permit any calamity, however great or appalling, to befall an individual, much less a nation, but for some great and wise purpose, we will, while renewing our vows of faithfulness to the great principles of our Order, bow in humble submission to his inscrutable dispensations, earnestly invoking his protection and guidance upon our whole country in this her time of peril, and that in his own good time he will again unite us into one great and happy people.

I have granted sixteen Dispensations during the year, ten of them for receiving applications at special communications, for five of which the fee has been paid to me; of the other five one was returned unused, and one was not received by the W. M., owing to the fact that his post office address was in a town other than that in which his Lodge was located.

I have received a large number of requests from Lodges in other jurisdictions for permission to confer the degrees upon residents of Maine, temporarily sojourning out of the State; this permission I have generally given, when upon enquiry of the Master of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction the candidate resided I have found they interposed no objection.

In conformity with the last clause of Section 15 of the Constitution, I have invited Ashlar Lodge, in the second District, to exemplify the work of the first degree, Saco Lodge in the first District to exemplify the second degree, and Polar Star Lodge in the third District to exemplify the third degree, at this session of the Grand Lodge; requesting each of them to have an actual candidate. They have signified their acceptance, and the brethren will have an opportunity of seeing how those degrees are conferred in the Districts specified; and from the reputation of those Lodges I have no doubt it will be a very interesting and instructive occasion.

I propose to devote Wednesday (to-morrow) afternoon and evening to this object.

I have caused to be issued Dispensations for new Lodges as follows:—

To F. D. Jenkins, and others, June 7, 1864, for a Lodge at Pittsfield, to be called Meridian Lodge.

To Paul C. Richmond and others, Oct. 25, 1864, for a Lodge at Fryeburg, to be called Pequawkett Lodge.

To Timothy Chase and others, Oct. 26, 1864, for a Lodge at Belfast, to be called Timothy Chase Lodge.

To John R. Rollins and others, Nov. 19, 1864, for a Lodge at Windham, to be called Presumpscot Lodge.

To George Herrick and others, March 1, 1865, for a Lodge at Sedgwick, to be called Eggemoggin Lodge.

To Joel Hills and others, March 28, 1865, for a Lodge at Searsmont, to be called Quantabaycook Lodge.

I have also received a petition from a sufficient number of brethren, accompanied with the usual fee, for a Dispensation for a Lodge at Kittery, which I should have granted had it had the approval of the District Deputy and Seal of the Lodge to the certificate recommending it. It was returned to the Petitioners for that purpose, but although those omissions were supplied and the petition re-mailed to me it has not been received. Although I believe Lodges are multiplying full as fast as is beneficial, still I am of the opinion that a Lodge at Kittery is needed; there are a large number of men employed in the Navy Yard at that place. I have been requested by St. Andrew's Lodge, at Portsmouth, N. H., to grant permission to them to receive at different times, since January 1, 1865, twelve applications of residents of Maine working at Kittery, all of which have been granted, after making proper enquiries of the W. Masters of the Lodges in whose jurisdiction these applicants belong. Previous to January, St. Andrew's Lodge had been in the practice of applying to the Lodge in whose jurisdiction the applicant resided instead of to the Grand Master, and generally received their consent. How many they have made previous to applying to me, I do not know; but it seemed to me that here were a large number of persons to be returned upon the Masonic Fraternity of this State, from whom we were receiving no equivalent, and who in the changes and vicissitudes of this world were as liable, either in themselves or their families, as any of the rest of us to become a tax upon the funds of our Lodges, while

the Lodge which was reaping the harvest would probably escape. That if the applicants were worthy, which I had no reason to doubt, the proper place for them to apply was in our jurisdiction. I therefore on consultation with the District Deputy, contrary to all my preconceived views, encouraged the brethren of Kittery to petition for a Lodge. Eight of the applications which I gave St. Andrews' Lodge permission to receive, would have been within the jurisdiction of the Lodge at Kittery. I withheld the consent on six of them for more than two months, daily expecting the return of the Petition; but as it did not come, and after being repeatedly written to by St. Andrew's Lodge, having no good excuse for longer delay, I finally gave the permission.

During the last session of the Grand Lodge, a petition was presented to me signed by O. W. Blanchard and fifteen others of Rumford, for a Lodge at Rumford Point. The petition was recommended by the three Lodges nearest its proposed location, and approved by the District Deputy of the District. On this representation I promised to grant a Dispensation; but just as the session closed, the District Deputy informed me that on a fuller enquiry and investigation, he was satisfied that it would not be for the interest of the Lodges in that vicinity to have a new Lodge there, and desired to withdraw his approval. The Master of one of the Lodges which had recommended the petition also informed me that the members of his Lodge had changed their minds, and were not satisfied with what they had done. Some of our oldest masons, not residents in that immediate neighborhood, but who were well acquainted there, remonstrated against my granting the dispensation, I thereupon sent a letter to each of the three Lodges which recommended the petition, (p. 209,) notifying them that the petition was put into my hands, that I had been informed that some, if not all of them had on reflection changed their opinion as to the necessity or desirableness of having a new Lodge, and requesting the W. Masters to lay the matter before their Lodges at a stated communication, and after a careful and impartial enquiry and discussion to vote on the question of adhering or not to their recommendation, and to report the result to me under the hands of the W. M. and Secretary and Seal of the Lodge.

My directions were followed, and the result was that the two Lodges which were nearest the proposed location voted to withdraw their recommendation, while the third Lodge, which was also the farthest off and least to be affected, voted to adhere to its former vote. Under these circumstances, finding that the District Deputy and the Lodge whose recommendation was requisite by our Constitution, as well as the Lodge next nearest, were all desirous of withdrawing their recommendations, I felt constrained to notify the petitioners, that as I had been misled as to the views entertained by those most interested and most likely to know what would be for the best interest of the craft, I could not fulfil my promise to them. I did not give great weight to the vote of the third Lodge, first because by an amendment to the constitution adopted at the last session the inhabitants of Rumford can no longer take their degrees in that Lodge as heretofore, and therefore that Lodge could not be deprived of any applicants by there being a new Lodge, and because at least nine of the sixteen petitioners were connected with that Lodge, and were most if not all probably present and using their influence at the time the vote was taken; and those whose attention has been called to such matters know that the members of a Lodge do not like to refuse to recommend such petitions for fear of displeasing, and when the petitioners are members of their Lodge, of disaffecting the petitioners. But although feeling constrained, as the Lodge at Mexico is now situated, to decline their request, yet it does seem to me that the brethren of Rumford are entitled to some consideration. It is represented to me that there are at least twenty-five masons in Rumford, principally at the Point, that to attend the Lodge meetings at Mexico, which is the nearest Lodge, they would have to go ten miles each way, involving a considerable outlay in time and money. The objections urged are, that the Lodge formerly located at Rumford Point died; that there was also a Lodge at Dixfield, which also died; that the Lodge formerly at Rumford Point was revived at Mexico, which lies between Rumford and Dixfield, and having no competitor has become a healthy and prosperous Lodge; that if a Lodge is located at Rumford Point it will seriously interfere with if not cripple the Lodge at

Mexico, and may eventuate in its again declining. On the other hand it is admitted that both the Lodge at Rumford and Dixfield suspended work and one surrendered its charter; that now there were a younger and more active class of men in the order in that vicinity, and that the interest in the institution is revived; that while the Lodge at Mexico will still retain Dixfield, the Lodge at Rumford would receive sufficient support from Rumford and Andover.

It has been suggested that the Lodge at Mexico be removed to Dixfield, a distance of five miles, which would extend its jurisdiction and locate the two Lodges as they were formerly. I have suggested that such an arrangement be proposed to Blazing Star Lodge, as it seemed to me so large a number of brethren as live in Rumford and Andover ought not to be required to travel so far, and at such an expense, in order not to be debarred from Masonic meetings.

Our Grand Secretary is greatly disturbed because while new Lodges are being constituted, some of the numbers on the old list of Lodges are still not in working condition; he informs me that there are but three numbers in the old list of Lodges now vacant, viz:

Pythagorean, No. 11, at Fryeburg,
Morning Star, No. 41, at Litchfield.
King Hiram, No. 57, Dixfield.

I understand he has written to the members of the new Lodge at Fryeburg, to see if they can not find the requisite number of masons who were members of Pythagorean Lodge to sign a petition requesting the restoration of their Charter, and that probably such a petition will be handed in at this session with the records, &c. of Pequawkett Lodge. Perhaps, also, if thought desirable to resuscitate the old Lodges instead of creating new ones in their old habitations, some arrangement might be made satisfactorily to all parties by which Blazing Star Lodge might return to Rumford where it originally was, and King Hiram Lodge's charter be restored to the brethren of Dixfield and Mexico.

During the year I have commissioned representatives near other Grand Lodges as follows:

A. O'Sullivan, near the Grand Lodge of Missouri ;
A. T. C. Pierson, near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota ;
T. F. McElroy, near the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory ;
Wm. Hacker, near the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

There is some misunderstanding among the Lodges as to the time when the Resolution offered by P. G. M. Drummond relating to persons initiated in less than four weeks took effect. Some of the Lodges claiming that they had no notice until they received their copies of the printed proceedings, and as they charged no extra fee to the initiates they are not liable for any candidates initiated in less than four weeks previous to such notice.

I. I have instructed the District Deputies, and they the Lodges, that the Resolution took effect from the time of its passage ; that as the Lodges are required to send Representatives to the Grand Lodge, it must be presumed that they comply with this requirement, and that therefore they are cognizant through their Representatives of the doings of the Grand Lodge ; and the plea of ignorance cannot avail, when that ignorance was the consequence of a neglect on their part to comply with a requirement of the Constitution.

There is also some misunderstanding as to the construction of the Amendment of the Constitution, section 75, requiring Lodge to pay \$3 for each Dispensation obtained for the purpose of conferring the degrees.

II. The construction I have given is this ; that the fee for the Dispensation must be paid whether the applicant for whose benefit it was obtained is accepted or not ; that it ought to be paid to the Grand Officer at the time the Dispensation is applied for ; that the acceptance or rejection of the candidate has nothing to do with it, being a matter entirely within the control of the Lodge and not of the Grand Officer ; that unless the candidate is notified at or before the time he makes known his desire to receive the degrees in a less time than four weeks, that the extra five dollars required by the Constitution will not be returned to him even if unsuccessful, thereby giving him full knowledge of the additional risk he runs, and giving him an opportunity to elect whether he will take the additional risk or not, the whole of the money paid

by him must be returned to him, and the Lodge must lose the \$3. Because no candidate, but especially an unsuccessful one, should ever have it in his power to say, that had he known of the additional risk he would not have taken it, and that he had been deprived of his money without his consent; and secondly, the Lodge should pay the fee to the Grand Lodge, because it was by the neglect of the members of the Lodge that proper precautions were not taken to guard the Lodge against loss, and by the wording of the Amendment it is clear that the fee should be paid unconditionally to the person granting the dispensation, at or before his so granting it.

I would like to have the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence take these matters into consideration and report their views at this session, unless the Grand Lodge is ready to act upon them without their intervention, as there will be several appeals from these constructions to the Grand Lodge at this session. The reasons for such a construction are ably set forth in the report of the District Deputy of the second District.

From the reports of the District Deputies, as well as from my own observation, I am satisfied that some of the restrictions put upon the Lodges, in regard to rushing candidates into the order, have been attended with the best of results, although one of the District Deputies is of a different opinion; a large proportion of what had come to be called emergent cases have lost that peculiarity under the touch of the magic wand, three dollars extra to G. Lodge. It is marvellous how that little spell has disenchanted our Lodges, how the fact, that a slight fee has to be paid for it, strips off the mask and shows how easy it is to be deceived about emergent cases when we have nothing in particular to sharpen our vision. Had the present law been in operation last year and as many Dispensations granted, (and there must have been because our W. Masters assured us they were truly emergent cases,) the Grand Lodge would have had an increase to its fund of over \$1300 without taking into account the cases where persons were initiated in less than four weeks without a Dispensation, which would probably have considerably increased the amount. But how is all this changed! instead of \$1300 we get perhaps \$200.

As an illustration of the wonderful power this fee has of disenchanting our brethren, I will mention one or two instances: A master of a Lodge who had not then "heard the news," wrote to me requesting a Dispensation to receive and ballot at a special communication on ten candidates, giving their names, and assigning a variety of reasons, such as, some were going South, some to sea, some to S. America, &c. I informed him that the Grand Lodge required a fee of \$3 for each candidate named in such a Dispensation, and that if he wanted such a Dispensation he must send me \$30 for the Grand Lodge. In due time he sent me \$3, and requested me to send a Dispensation for one; probably in the mean time they had ascertained that they had been laboring under a horrible delusion in supposing their proposed candidates were going away so suddenly.

In one District where the number of Dispensations granted for this purpose was 109, and principally to one Lodge, this year but 16 have been granted in the whole District.

I would suggest the modifying of the standing regulation of May 5, 1864, whereby it was

Resolved, "That hereafter no Lodge shall permit more than one candidate to be present at a time in the first section of either degree," &c., by striking out the words "of either degree," and inserting instead, the words "of the first, or the second section of the third degree." The Resolution as it now stands is very onerous on the city Lodges, while in point of fact no real benefit is derived from it which may not equally as well be obtained by the proposed change, while it will greatly relieve the city Lodges. The proposed change is in conformity with a recent amendment of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and is proved to be all the restriction in that regard considered to be for the best interest of the Lodges. My own experience has been that where restrictions are unnecessarily burdensome, means will be devised to evade them.

The following decisions have also been made by me during the year. My letter book is submitted herewith, and the pages in it are referred to where the reasons for the decisions are given.

III. Lodges can ballot on an application, received at a stated

communication, in less than four weeks without a dispensation under the last clause of Section 74, Art. III, if they consider the case to be an emergent one, but they must pay three dollars for every such candidate. [The clause has been repealed.]

IV. A person having conscientious scruples against taking an oath can be admitted to the benefits of Masonry by solemn affirmation. [Letter Book p. 234.]

V. Lodge funds cannot properly be used to hire bands to attend funerals, or to pay fares for members to go on excursions. If the members indulge in such luxuries, they should be paid for by subscription. [p. 239.]

VI. Lodges nearest a candidate's residence, when there is no Lodge in his town, can give permission for him to apply to another Lodge within the State the same as if the Lodge was in his own town. Although the amendment of the Constitution does not so state, yet it was not intended to place persons residing in a town in which there was no Lodge, under any greater disabilities than those residing in a town where there was one. [p. 240.]

VII. There is no reason why a colored man who has been made a mason in a Lodge which we recognise as a regular and duly constituted Lodge, should not be admitted to the Lodges in this jurisdiction after due examination. [p. 249.]

VIII. A member of a Lodge is under no obligation to tell a member of committee of inquiry what he may know that in his opinion is objectionable in regard to a candidate. But if he has objections which he does not choose to communicate, he should keep that fact to himself, otherwise he would be singled out in case but one negative appear. [p. 265.]

IX. There must be a ballot on the application of every candidate, whether the report is favorable or unfavorable. The only mode by which a candidate is accepted or rejected, is by a ballot. [p. 266.]

X. The Grand Lodge and its subordinates know of no other Lodges than those technically called Blue Lodges, and which only confer the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M. Any sign therefore, which the candidate is instructed is only to be given in a Lodge

of M. M., etc., should not be given in what are called the higher bodies. [p. 212.]

XI. Secretaries should never record the nature of the report of the Committee of Inquiry, but simply the fact that the Committee of Inquiry reported, which report was accepted, &c.

XII. No officer can properly be installed by proxy, for no one can assume the responsibility, or promise for another the faithful discharge of the duties of an office. No brother can be compelled to accept any office; but if he could be installed by proxy, he could be as well installed on the night of his election, in his absence and without his knowledge or consent, as at any time, as used to be the practice. [p. 271.]

XIII. The Master of a Lodge has no authority to order an election to fill vacancies occurring after the annual election, by reason of any elected officer declining to be installed. [p. 272.]

XIV. An applicant for the degrees should be recommended by at least one member of the Lodge to which he applies. If no member can recommend the candidate as worthy, his application ought not to be received. [p. 273.]

XV. A brother who waits until after the balloting has commenced can not be excused from balloting. [p. 300.]

XVI. Masonry has no jurisdiction over political offences.

XVII. A brother mason who makes application for membership and is black-balled, has no right to question the Lodge or members thereof as to the reason for so doing.

I congratulate you my brethren on the prosperous and harmonious condition of the order throughout our jurisdiction. By prosperous I do not mean that we have largely increased in numbers, but that as a general rule more care and discrimination and less haste has been exercised in our admissions than during the preceding year, while nothing very serious from within or from without has arisen to disturb the peace and harmony within our borders.

A complaint was made to me by Monitor Lodge, at Waltham, Massachusetts, against Dirigo Lodge at South China, which at

first looked very serious, but which has been carefully investigated by R. W. Bro. Cargill, of the 5th District, and Dirigo Lodge entirely exonerated from the charge. The correspondence and papers in this case are herewith submitted: some of the members of Dirigo Lodge were however guilty of a grave error in receiving an application signed by another than the applicant, although at his request or by his consent.

A complaint of gross irregularities has been made against Mystic Lodge at Hampden, but it being so very near the session of the Grand Lodge, instead of appointing any one to investigate them, I have summoned their W. M. and officers to appear at this session with their records and papers, prepared to justify their course if possible. The correspondence is herewith submitted.

On looking over the Reports of the District Deputies that have been handed in, we find that the Lodges generally are in a healthy state; although in some instances there have been irregularities, yet very few have been brought to my knowledge; I will here refer to one or two passages in their Reports from the 2d and 4th Districts to which I would invite the attention of the Grand Lodge;—[extracts from the reports were read];—but most if not all of those referred to in the reports of the Deputies might be avoided if more care was taken in selecting their officers. Frequently the only qualification sought for in a Master, is, Is he a good Ritualist? If he is, no matter how unfitted he may be in other respects, he is elected, and what is the consequence? He can recite the work very accurately, dot every I and cross every T, but he and his Lodge are continually infringing upon some requirements of the Constitution, General Regulations, Decisions of the Grand Lodge, or well-known usages and customs of the Order; and when called to an account for it, unblushingly plead ignorance. Year after year the Masters of our Lodges are "directed to cause the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge to be read in open Lodge." Yet how very seldom if ever they are read in any Lodge. The Grand Lodge yearly, at great expense, causes a large number of the Proceedings for that year to be printed and four copies to be sent to each Lodge, so that every member if he chooses can easily

ascertain what is masonic and what not. But instead of being read, the copies lie about the Lodge room for a time, until finally they find a resting place in some dust hole, never again to see the light until exhumed by some Covell.

This state of things ought not so to be; but is not peculiar to any particular Lodge or District, whether near or far removed from the place where the Grand Lodge holds its sessions; as is instanced in the case of the Master of a Lodge not a thousand miles from Portland, who not being aware of the amendment to the Constitution requiring applicants to apply to the nearest Lodge, received an application from a person out of his jurisdiction, who was afterwards rejected; and consequently, by our Constitution, in order to apply to the Lodge nearest to his residence, ought to receive the recommendation of a Lodge that properly had no jurisdiction over him, or to apply to any other Lodge must receive the consent of two Lodges.

The remedy for a great many of these irregularities rests with you. Will you not then each one of you pledge yourselves, that on returning to your homes, this state of things no longer shall continue as far as your Lodge is concerned; such a pledge, steadily adhered to, will save many a Master and Lodge much mortification, and your future Grand Master much unnecessary annoyance.

By a vote of the Trustees of the Charity Fund at the last session the Grand Treasurer was directed to invest under the direction of the Grand Master, all moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge remaining in his hands after paying all bills then due. Under the authority of this and a somewhat similar vote, four thousand dollars has been invested by the Grand Treasurer, making our invested fund ten thousand dollars.

During the past year we have been called to part with two members of our Grand Lodge, Rev. Bro. Cyril Pearl, many years Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and Bro. Charles W. Greene, one of the Grand Pursuivants.

In the death of Bro. Pearl, the Grand Lodge has lost one of its most constant attendants and most active, energetic and zeal-

ous workers. In whatever project Bro. Pearl became interested, he was unwearied in pursuing it, and not easily discouraged if not at once successful.

The present system of Foreign Correspondence, which has now become a considerable feature in the polity of our Grand Lodge system, is indebted to him probably far more than to any one else, for the present high place it holds in most of the Grand Lodges. He was a graceful and easy writer, and his reports were looked for with a great deal of interest in other jurisdictions as well as in our own. This feature in our Proceedings, it was supposed, would be wanting this year; as at the time of Bro. Pearl's death, (Feb. 19,) but one page of his report had been written. But however great a loss the Grand Lodge of Maine may sustain, it cannot be irremediable, and no matter how short the time to supply any deficiency, so long as we have M. W. Bro. Drummond, prompt to respond to any call that may be made upon him, either with his ready pen or in any other way in which he can be of service to his Brethren, the loss or deficiency will not be so seriously felt. At my solicitation, on scarcely any notice, he undertook to make the report, which but for him, would have failed us for the first time for seventeen years; of the manner in which he has discharged that duty, it is unnecessary for me to speak. The report shows for itself.

In the death of Bro. Charles W. Greene, the fraternity have lost a zealous and faithful brother, one who though little known outside of his own particular locality, still in his sphere was highly esteemed as a man and a Mason, and one who took great interest in everything pertaining to Masonry, and was chiefly instrumental in starting and establishing on a firm and flourishing basis the Lodge at Cornish. Thus one after another our brothers go before us. May our Heavenly Father in his own good time, find us all as ready and worthy to appear in his august presence as they were.

On motion,

Voted, That the address of the Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The Grand Master presented the Reports of the District Deputies, and they were referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The M. W. Grand Master stated that he had in two instances declined to give permission for Lodges to form public processions on the 19th of April, for the reason that he considered his right to grant such permission limited to occasions in whole or in part of a masonic character; and that he would be glad to have a decision of the Grand Lodge upon that point.

On motion,

Voted, That the question, whether the right exists to allow Lodges to appear in Masonic Procession upon occasions having no connection with Freemasonry, be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

The complaint of Monitor Lodge, Waltham, Mass., against Dirigo Lodge, at South China, Me.; also the complaint against Mystic Lodge, at Hampden, for irregularities, were referred to the first committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Proceedings of Freeport Lodge, in the expulsion of William A. Mitchell; of Blazing Star Lodge, in the suspension of George R. Randall; and the petition of S. B. Dodge for a hearing in Liberty Lodge; were presented, and referred to the second committee on Grievances and Appeals.

R. W. Joseph Covell, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, presented the following Report, which was accepted:—

The Standing Committee on Unfinished Business ask leave to report such matters as have not been finally acted on.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1864, (pages 42 and 43,) Decisions

of the Grand Master, Nos. 5 and 9, referred to the Standing Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Memorial of Bro. Eusebius Weston and others, referred to the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution. (*Page 31.*)

Proposed Amendments of the Constitution. (*Pages 43 and 52.*)

Dispensations of Acacia Lodge, Durham, continued to this Communication. (*Page 44.*)

(*On pages 55 and 56.*) The following Lodges made no return to the Grand Lodge in 1864, viz :

Oriental Lodge, No. 13, Bridgton ;
 Maine Lodge, No. 20, Farmington ;
 St. John's Lodge, No. 51, South Berwick ;
 Crescent Lodge, No. 78, Pembroke ;
 Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, Unity ;
 Day Spring Lodge, No. 107, Newfield.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH COVELL, *for the Committee.*

M. W. Timothy Chase presented the Dispensation, Records, &c., of Timothy Chase Lodge, Belfast, with a petition for a charter ;

R. W. Otis B. Woods presented the dispensation and other papers of Quantabaycook Lodge, at Searsmont, with a request for its continuance ;

R. W. William S. Pattee presented the dispensation etc., of Olive Branch Lodge, at Charleston, with a petition for a charter ;

Bro. Nathaniel Harding presented the dispensation, etc., of Franklin Lodge, at New Sharon, with a petition for a charter,

Which were referred to the committee on Dispensations and Charters, No. 1.

Bro. Charles W. Brown presented the dispensation and other papers of Acacia Lodge, at Durham, with a petition for a charter.

Bro. Silas P. Maxim presented the dispensation, Records, etc., of Meridian Lodge, at Pittsfield, with a petition for a charter ;

Bro. Henry Hyde Smith presented the dispensation of Pequawkett Lodge, at Fryeburg, with a petition that the charter of Pythagorean Lodge may be restored to the petitioners ;

Which were referred to the committee on Dispensations and Charters, No. 2.

The Grand Treasurer presented his annual Report, as follows :—

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE :—

The undersigned, Grand Treasurer, respectfully submits the following report, shewing amount of balance on hand at the last Annual Grand Communication, and the amount received and disbursed since that time :

Balance on hand, May 3d, 1864,	\$2099.46
Amount received,	5602.66
	<hr/>
	\$7702.12
Amount disbursed,	7104.83
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury,	\$597.29

The several items, in detail, are submitted to the Committee of Finance for their examination, and a report to the Trustees exhibits the present state of the Charity Fund.

Fees have been received from all of the Lodges within this jurisdiction, now in operation, except St. John's, No. 51.

I am happy to be able to report to this Grand Body, that, the first time since 1854, the Charity Fund has been increased the last year by a permanent investment.

From 1854 to 1862 the income was not such as to warrant any investment.

In 1863, a transient loan of two hundred dollars was made, which was in May last year reckoned as a part of this fund ; it has since been paid, and invested in U. S. Securities. The balance in May 1864, which was two thousand dollars in round numbers, and two thousand dollars of the receipts of last year have been invested in U. S. Bonds and Treasury Notes, under the direction of the Grand Master ; thus increasing the amount as reported last year, four thousand dollars.

The circumstances in the case forbid any expectation of a similar increase

being made each year, at least for a term of years next to come ; still we may reasonably hope for continued additions to this charitable fund.

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,

May 2d, 1865.

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

The M. W. G. LODGE OF MAINE, in Acc't with MOSES DODGE, G. Treasurer.
Dr.

1864.	May 3.	For paid Thos. Quinby, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.,	\$14.85
	5.	" Joseph P. Gill, " 2d "	32.45
	3.	" C. N. Germaine, " 4th "	39.52
	3.	" David Cargill, " 5th "	79.50
	3.	" Henry F. Jones, " 6th "	50.66
	5.	" Gideon Marston, " 7th "	39.75
	3.	" William Oakes, " 8th "	34.50
	3.	" J. C. Talbot, " 9th "	55.71
	5.	" E. W. McFadden, " 10th "	31.92
	3.	" Mark Wood, " 11th "	17.12
	5.	" Thos. Goodale, " 12th "	29.63
	5.	" T. J. Murray, expenses to Augusta, "	7.50
	5.	" Warren Phillips, G. Tyler, as per vote,	10.00
	5.	" C. Pearl, Chairman of Com. of For. Cor.	80.00
	5.	" R. P. Esty, fees refunded St. Croix Lodge,	2.00
	5.	" J. C. Adams, fees refunded Village Lodge,	2.00
	7.	" for U. S. 5-20 Bonds of \$1000, with Int. due,	1061.17
	9.	" do. \$1000, "	1061.17
	June 7.	" Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, per vote,	125.00
	7.	" Stephen Berry, Asst. G. Secretary, per vote,	15.00
	7.	" Grand Treasurer,	30.00
	July 2.	" Stephen Berry, printing Proceedings, &c.,	282.74
	Aug. 15.	" for U. S. Treasury Notes 7-30 Loan \$1000,	1000.00
	20.	" W. Phillips, G. Tyler, expenses and cash paid,	35.00
	25.	" for U. S. 7-30 Loan, \$500, and interest due,	507.11
	Nov. 11.	" Am. Bank Note Co. bill of Diplomas,	465.00
	Dec. 23.	" for Insurance,	5.25
1865.	April 14.	" for U. S. Treasury Notes, 7-30 Loan, \$500	493.80
	22.	" S. Berry, printing Rep. Com. For. Cor., &c.,	206.69
	27.	" I. Berry, for preparing Charters, Postage, &c.,	59.83
	29.	" for U. S. Treasury Notes, 7-30 Loan, \$200,	198.12
	29.	" Am. Bank Note Co., bill of Diplomas,	195.00
	29.	" for Postage, Expressage, &c.,	6.34
	29.	" As per Pay Roll of 1864, and Receipts,	827.70
	29.	" " 1863, "	2.80
	29.	" Bal. in Treasury, and charged in new Acc't,	597.29

\$7702.12

Cr.			
1864.	May 3.	By Balance of account charged, May 3, 1864,	\$2099.46
	3.	Cash of Thos. Quinby, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.,	184.49
	3.	" J. P. Gill, " 2d "	406.25
	3.	" W. P. Preble, G. Master for 3d "	694.24
	3.	" C. N. Germaine, D. D. G. M. 4th "	574.88
	3.	" D. Cargill, " 5th "	685.86
	3.	" H. F. Jones, " 6th "	531.11
	3.	" W. P. Preble, fees of Star in the West Lo.,	40.75
	3.	" G. Marston, D. D. G. M. 7th Dist.,	658.35
	3.	" Wm. Oakes, " 8th "	254.87
	3.	" J. C. Talbot " 9th "	325.12
	9.	" Ira Berry, fees of Crescent Lodge,	67.37
	3.	" E. W. McFadden, D. D. G. M. 10th Dist.,	290.12
	3.	" E. L. Wentworth, for M. Wood, 11th "	158.37
	3.	" G. Lougee, fees of Drummond Lodge,	66.00
	3.	" W. P. Preble, fees of Mt. Moriah Lodge,	19.50
	3.	" Thos. Goodale, D. D. G. M. 12th Dist.,	98.75
	11.	" " fees of Eastern Frontier Lo.,	26.63
	4.	" G. Lougee, charter fee Drummond Lodge,	30.00
	5.	" C. N. Germaine, " Meduncook "	30.00
	5.	" O. B. Wood, " Pownal "	30.00
	5.	" C. W. Greene, " Greenleaf "	30.00
	17.	" Dispensation fee Franklin "	25.00
	17.	" " Olive Branch Lo.	25.00
	June 7.	" F. D. Jenkins, Dis. fee Meridian "	25.00
	Oct. 25.	" Ira Berry, " Pequawkett "	25.00
	26.	" " " Tim. Chase "	25.00
	Nov. 19.	" " " Preble "	25.00
1865.	Jan. 19.	" J. C. Talbot, payment of Loan,	200.00
	Mar. 2.	" J. W. Penny, Dis. fee Eggenmoggin "	25.00
	28.	" H. W. Thomas, Dis. fee Quantabaycook Lo.,	25.00
			<hr/>
			\$7702.12

The invested Charity Fund consists of—

25 Shares Canal Bank Stock,	\$2,500.00
28 " Casco "	2,800.00
5 " Freeman's Bank Stock,	500.00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds,	2,000.00
" 7-30 Loan,	2,200.00

May 2, 1865.

\$10,000.00

The report and accompanying statements were referred to the committee on Finance.

R. W. Otis B. Woods presented the petition of Marsh River Lodge for remission of dues ; which was referred to a special committee on that subject ; and Bros. A. M. Wetherbee, J. M. Larrabee. and R. S. Rich, were appointed said committee.

M. W. Josiah H. Drummond presented the commission of Rev. Ezekiel Robinson, as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa near the Grand Lodge of Maine, stating that Bro. Robinson was unavoidably absent, but was desirous to assure the Grand Lodge that the cultivation of fraternal feelings with the Freemasons of Maine was earnestly desired by the Brethren of Iowa.

Grand Master Preble, in reply, expressed his satisfaction in welcoming a Representative of Iowa, and in finding that they had selected one so worthy of the honor as Bro. Robinson.

W. J. Ignatius Stevens presented his commission as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was cordially welcomed as such.

The Grand Secretary presented his annual Report, to wit :—

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE :

Your Secretary asks leave to report as follows :

The ordinary duties of the station have been attended to, and the Records are submitted for examination,

I have sent our proceedings to such Grand Lodges in the Southern States as could be reached by mail, hoping that ere long we should have free communication with them all, as of old.

Forty-six Lodges have returned to this office notices of their election, and the names and address of their officers.

The only addition to the Library which I have to report, is a small volume entitled A Solemn Warning against Freemasonry, addressed to the young men of the United States, by Solomon Southwick,—a scarce book, and an interest-

ing relic of the days of anti-masonry,—presented to the Grand Lodge by Bro. Joseph S. Bailey.

I wish to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that it has no room in which to keep its Library and Archives. I have made the best provision for them which I was able to do; but a fire might destroy the whole in an hour. There are upwards of eighty volumes in the Library of great value historically; and many of which, if lost, could not be replaced. It is not necessary to urge the importance of a secure place for the Records against inundation and conflagration.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

Which Report was referred to the committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

R. W. Joseph Covell submitted a Resolution providing for payment of ten cents per mile for actual travel to Representatives of Lodges; which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Bro's Hiram Chase, Josiah H. Drummond, and John H. Lynde.

M. W. Bro. Drummond, for the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted Reports as follows:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the following decision (in 1864,) of the Grand Master, viz:

"A Lodge whose stated Communication (by their by-laws) is on every Monday evening, can ballot on such evenings on an application without a Dispensation, provided their action is in accordance with Sec. 1, Part. 4, Art. 3, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge," have considered the same and ask leave to report, That formerly, it was the almost (if not quite) universal custom to have stated meetings only once a month. But there was no regulation upon the subject. It is perfectly competent for a subordinate Lodge, by by-laws approved by the Grand Lodge, to have stated meetings once a week. But there is no distinction between stated meetings, business that may be done at one, may be done at another. The rule that applications shall not be received at special meetings does not apply to them. In cases within the provision of the Constitution, referred to in the decision, the Grand Lodge has already decided that a petition presented at a stated meeting may be acted upon in less than four weeks at a special meeting without a Dispensation; *a fortiori*, it may be done, in such cases, in less than four weeks, at a stated meeting. We therefore recommend that the decision be approved.

F. BRADFORD.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } *Committee.*
T. J. MURRAY.

Report accepted and recommendation adopted :

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the decision of the Grand Master last year, that

"A brother who was a member of a Lodge in a State in rebellion, and which Lodge is not now in existence, may become a member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction, although he was never dimitted from his old Lodge,"

Ask leave to report :

We find by the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, that this decision has been questioned by the Committee in Maryland.

The old rule was, that a mason might be a member of as many Lodges as chose to receive him.

But most Grand Lodges have provided in their Constitution that no mason shall be a member of more than one Lodge. In jurisdictions which have no such constitutional provision, it is held that the old rule is still in force. Again, the general rule is that constitutions and laws have no force outside of the jurisdiction. Hence, some have held that the provision in question applies only to Lodges *under that jurisdiction*, and does not prevent a mason from being a member of more than one Lodge in *different* jurisdictions. If this construction is given to our Constitution, the decision is sustained. But we do not place it on this ground. The fact that the former membership was in a different State, and in a State in rebellion does not affect the question.

By the extinction of his Lodge he becomes an unaffiliated mason.

If our Maryland brother had considered the meaning of the term he could not have fallen into the error. When a Lodge becomes extinct, it has no members. Its former members cease to be members. They are unaffiliated. It is true that in such cases, all the property of the Lodge becomes at once the property of the Grand Lodge, but its members do not become members of the Grand Lodge.

Were it not for the provision of our Constitution, a mason might be a member of as many Lodges as chose to receive him, whether all were within this jurisdiction or not. But by this provision his membership is limited to a single Lodge. If his former Lodge is extinct, he is a member of no Lodge and the restriction does not apply.

We find no authority to support our brother ; but in his own State there has been a decision the other way. P. G. M. McJilton (in another organization, it is true) decided, that when a Lodge becomes extinct, its former members become at once unaffiliated masons. This decision was approved by many eminent masons.

Of course the applicant in such case should furnish the best evidence possible of the extinction of his former Lodge.

We recommend that the decision referred to be approved by the Grand Lodge.

F. BRADFORD,
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } Committee.
T. J. MURRAY.

Which report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

M. W. Freeman Bradford, for the committee on Amendments of the Constitution, to whom was referred at the last annual session the memorial of Bro. Eusebius Weston, reported verbally, that no legislation is necessary upon the subject matter of said memorial; which report was accepted.

M. W. Hiram Chase presented the Dispensation, etc., of Presumpscot Lodge, with a request for its continuance, which was referred to the committee on Dispensations and Charters, No. 2.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until two o'clock this afternoon.

MASONIC HALL, Tuesday, May 2, 1865.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock P. M.

Report of proceedings of York Lodge in the case of E. Hodge was presented, and referred to the first committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Report of proceedings of Paris Lodge in the case of George W. Locke, was presented, and referred to the second committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Memorial of Lincoln Lodge, complaining of an invasion of jurisdiction on the part of Alna Lodge, was presented, and referred to the first committee on Grievances and Appeals.

M. W. Hiram Chase, for the committee to whom the resolution on mileage was referred, reported a new draft of the same, which after amendment was adopted, as follows :—

Resolved, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one Delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, ten cents per mile (one way) from the Lodge Hall to the Grand Lodge Hall, when the delegate is a member of the Lodge he represents, the distance in all cases to be computed by the usually travelled route.

On motion,

Voted, That the Standing Regulations of this Grand Lodge adopted May 6, 1847, May 6, 1853, and May 5, 1859, be, and the same are hereby rescinded.

Bro. Bradford, for the committee on Finance, presented the following report, viz :—

The Committee of Finance, to whom were referred the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, have had the same under examination, and report that they are correct and properly vouched, and recommend that they be recorded in the books of the Grand Lodge, and printed with its doings at this Communication. They also recommend that a statement of the Grand Charity Fund be printed in the annual proceedings.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

F. BRADFORD, }
A. B. THOMPSON, } *Com. of Finance.*

The report was accepted, and the recommendations of the committee were adopted.

Bro. Drummond presented the Report on Correspondence, which was accepted, and ordered to be printed with the Proceedings.

The hour fixed for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, M. W. Josiah H. Drummond was called to the East.

Bro's Rufus Stanley, Joseph P. Gill, and J. W. Knowlton were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count votes.

Brothers William Randall, Job Collett and E. R. Drummond were appointed a second committee for the same purpose.

On motion,

Voted, That the balloting be by Lodges.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot, and elected the following Brethren:—

M. W.	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Portland.
R. W.	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Deputy G. Master,</i>	"
"	FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	<i>Senior G. Warden,</i>	East Machias.
"	JOHN H. LYNDE,	<i>Junior G. Warden,</i>	Bangor.
"	MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Recording G. Sec'y,</i>	"

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for a Committee of Finance, and elected Brothers

FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Auburn;
ABNER B. THOMPSON,	Brunswick; and
OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland.

One vacancy was reported in the board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, and Bro. Alden M. Wetherbee was elected to fill the same.

Grand Master Preble resumed the East.

Petition for extension of jurisdiction of Unity Lodge was presented, and was referred to the committee on Amendments of the Constitution.

Bro's Freeman Bradford, Josiah H. Drummond and Timothy J. Murray were appointed said committee.

The By-Laws of Fraternal Lodge were submitted

for approval, and referred to a special committee on By-Laws.

Bro's Joseph P. Gill, Hugh Curtis and Wm. Ross, Jr., were appointed said committee.

R. W. William Oakes presented the dispensation, Records, etc., of Marine Lodge, at Deer Isle, with a petition for a charter; which were referred to the first committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro. A. M. Wetherbee, for the committee on Remission of dues, submitted the following Report:

The Special Committee on Remission of Dues, to whom was referred the petition of Marsh River Lodge No. 102, at Brooks, asking for the remission of their dues to the Grand Lodge for the past year, would respectfully report, that though we consider the case of the petitioners a worthy one, yet the precedent would be a disastrous one to establish, since it would open the way for a large number of such applications, which if granted would materially affect the revenue of the Grand Lodge. Your committee would recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted.

A. M. WETHERBEE,	} Committee on Remission of Dues.
J. M. LARRABEE,	
R. S. RICH,	

Bro. Covell submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, of whom the Grand Master shall be one, to procure a suitable room, where the Records, Library, and other property of the Grand Lodge may be deposited, so as to be safe from fire, and conveniently accessible.

The resolution was adopted, and Brothers Josiah H. Drummond and Oliver Gerrish were joined with the Grand Master on said committee.

Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, was assigned as the time for the installation of Grand Officers.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 3, 1865.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Bros. John H. Lynde, S. P. McKenney and Moses Plummer were appointed a special committee on applications for leave of absence.

The Grand Master announced that the present time having been assigned for the exemplification of Work, Ashlar Lodge would exemplify the first degree, and Saco Lodge the second.

The officers of Ashlar Lodge retired, and having opened a Lodge of Entered Apprentices, entered the Grand Lodge, and assumed their respective stations. George A. Callahan was introduced, and duly initiated as an Entered Apprentice, by William J. Burnham, W. Master, assisted by his officers. Ashlar Lodge was then closed in due form, and the officers vacated their stations.

The officers of Saco Lodge, No. 9, retired, and having opened a Lodge of Fellow Crafts, entered the Grand Lodge and assumed their respective stations. Bro. Elias F. Gould was introduced, and regularly passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, by Bro. Joseph L. Milliken as W. Master, with the assistance of the proper officers.

The Lodge of Fellow Crafts was then closed, and the Grand Officers resumed their stations.

M. W. Hiram Chase, for the first committee on Dis-

pensions and Charters, submitted the following Report, viz :—

The Committee No. 1 on Dispensations and Charters have attended to the duties assigned to them, and submit the following report :

Your Committee have found the By-Laws, Records, and other papers presented for their examination, (with few exceptions) well kept and correct, and would recommend the passage of the following resolves :

Resolved, That Charters be granted to the following Lodges now under Dispensation, and that the several Dispensations be continued until they shall be constituted under said Charters :

- For a Lodge at Belfast, to be called TIMOTHY CHASE LODGE ;
- For a Lodge at Charleston, to be called OLIVE BRANCH LODGE ;
- For a Lodge at New Sharon, to be called FRANKLIN LODGE ;
- For a Lodge at Deer Isle, to be called MARINE LODGE.

Resolved, That the Dispensation for a Lodge at Searsmont, to be called Quantabaycook Lodge, be continued to the petitioners until the next regular communication of the Grand Lodge, unless sooner revoked by the Grand Master.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HIRAM CHASE, } Committee on
A. J. FULLER, } Dispensations and Charters.

Which report was accepted, and the Resolutions were adopted.

R. W. Otis B. Woods, for the second committee on Dispensations and Charters, reported as follows :—

The Committee No. 2 on Dispensations and Charters have examined the Books and Papers submitted, and offer the following report :

We find the Records generally well kept and nearly correct, though in some respects a little ambiguous. Records should state distinctly that the ballot is passed separately upon each candidate, and not simply say that certain persons were balloted for and accepted.

We would offer the following Resolves :

Resolved, That Charters be granted to the following Lodges, and that the Dispensations be continued until the Lodges are constituted under the Charters hereby granted :

- For a Lodge at Pittsfield, to be called MERIDIAN LODGE ;
- For a Lodge at Durham, to be called ACACIA LODGE.

Resolved, That the Charter of PYTHAGOREAN LODGE, No. 11, at Fryeburg, be restored to the former members petitioning for the same, with others associated with them under the Dispensation granted to them as Pequawkett Lodge, and that the substance of this resolution be endorsed thereon by the Grand Secre-

tary, under the seal of this Grand Lodge, and that no further fee be demanded therefor.

Resolved, That the Dispensation of PRESUMSCOT LODGE be continued until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

OTIS B. WOODS,	} <i>Committee on Dispensations and Charters.</i>
S. P. MCKENNEY,	
M. S. MAYHEW,	

Which report was laid on the table.

W. Edw. P. Burnham, for the committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, presented their Report; which was discussed, and after some amendment accepted, and the recommendations adopted, to wit:—

The Committee on doings of Grand Officers recommend the reference of the Grand Master's decisions to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

They also recommend the adoption of his recommendation to modify the fourth Standing Regulation passed May 5, 1864, so that it shall read "that hereafter no Lodge shall permit more than one candidate to be present at a time in the first section of the first or the second section of the third degrees."

They recommend that so much of his Address as relates to the decease of Bros. Cyril Pearl and Chas. W. Greene, be referred to a special committee.

They have examined the Records of the Grand Lodge, and find them written in the usual very neat and perspicuous manner of the Grand Secretary.

They recommend that the thanks of the Grand Lodge be presented to Bro. Joseph S. Bailey, for his contribution of a scarce book to our Library, as mentioned in the Grand Secretary's report.

The correspondence of the Grand Master is very voluminous, and must have caused a heavy draft upon his time.

The Reports of the D. D. G. Masters have been examined. These evidence the performance of much labor during the year.

They recommend that a column be made in the annual returns of the Lodges for the date of reception of petitions.

Also the reference to the Committee of Masonic Jurisprudence the decision of Bro. Gill, D. D. G. M. of the second District, in relation to performing burial service when the body of the brother is not present; also to the same Committee his decision growing out of the objection of brethren in Gorham, N. H., to the advancing of a brother by Bethel Lodge.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} <i>Committee.</i>
WM. A. RUST,	
T. R. SIMONTON,	

The following question was presented, and referred to the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Can a clergyman approbated by competent authority to preach

the gospel, be initiated crafted or raised by dispensation, without any fee whatever?

Bros. Freeman Bradford, Josiah H. Drummond and Timothy J. Murray, were re-appointed committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Bro. Irvin Calderwood, for the second committee on Grievances and Appeals, reported as follows:—

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the following subjects, have had them under consideration and respectfully report:

That the charges against George W. Locke, in Paris Lodge, were sustained, and recommend the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the suspension of George W. Locke by Paris Lodge, for one year, be adopted and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

The charges of Freeport Lodge against William A. Mitchell are in due form, and sustained, and we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the expulsion of William A. Mitchell from the rights and benefits of masonry, be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

The proceedings of Blazing Star Lodge in the expulsion of Bro. George R. Randall, although your Committee believe the cause upon which said proceedings were based to be sufficient, are not in accordance with the regulations of this Grand Lodge, there being no evidence that he was allowed any trial. We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the proceedings of Blazing Star Lodge in the expulsion of Bro. Randall are void.

Resolved, That the request of S. B. Dodge for a hearing in Liberty Lodge should not be granted by this Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

IRVIN CALDERWOOD, }
D. N. ROGERS, } Committee.
WM. CURTIS, }

The report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

Bro. John H. Lynde, for the committee on the requests of Brethren to be excused from further attendance, made a report, which was accepted.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until half past seven o'clock this evening.

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 3, 1865.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at half past 7 o'clock P. M.

Bros. A. B. Thompson, Hiram Chase and Edward P. Burnham, were appointed a special committee on so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the death of Bros. Cyril Pearl and Chas. W. Greene.

Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, having organized and opened a Lodge of Master Masons, entered the Hall, the officers took their appropriate stations, and the W. Master, A. J. Fuller, assisted by his officers, proceeded to exemplify the work of the third degree, by raising Bro. Frank M. Stinson to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

Polar Star Lodge was then closed, and the officers of the Grand Lodge resumed their stations.

M. W. Hiram Chase made some remarks, expressing approbation of the manner in which the work had been done, and proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to the officers and members of Ashlar Lodge at Lewiston, Saco Lodge at Saco, and Polar Star Lodge at Bath, for the very able and instructive manner in which they have exemplified the Work this afternoon and evening.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow morning at half past eight o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Thursday, May 4, 1865.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at half past eight o'clock A. M.

The following question was proposed, and referred to the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, viz :—

Does the rule requiring candidates to apply to the Lodge nearest their residence, mean by the traveled road, or by an air line?

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Master have authority to continue the dispensation of Eggemoggin Lodge, if he deem it most judicious.

W. John B. Fillebrown presented the Report of the committee on the Pay Roll, which was accepted, and it was ordered that the Representatives be paid according to the schedule prepared by the committee.

M. W. Josiah H. Drummond submitted the following Resolution, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. Abner B. Thompson, John H. Lynde, and William A. Rust, viz :—

Resolved, That the former members of Unity Lodge, at Freedom, be relieved from their suspension by the revocation of the charter of said Lodge in 1862, (Proc. 1862, p. 278,) except Robert Elliott, B. F. Cunningham, Harrison McDonald and S. B. Dodge: *provided, however*, that they shall have no rights of membership in any Lodge, until regularly accepted upon petition in the usual manner.

Bro. Drummond, for the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following Report, which was accepted, viz :—

The Committee upon Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom were referred the various decisions contained in the Grand Master's address, also the two decisions made by the D. D. G. Master of the second District,—one in relation to the public procession, and the other in reference to the objections to candidates, &c.,

—have examined the same and believe them correct, and respectfully recommend that they be approved by this Grand Lodge.

F. BRADFORD,
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } Committee.
T. J. MURRAY,

Bro. Drummond also submitted the following Reports:—

The undersigned, Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to which was referred the proposed Amendment to the Constitution to strike out the last sentence of Part IV, Art. III, Sec. 1, ask leave to report.

There is no doubt, that while it is left in the power of subordinate Lodges to determine whether a case comes within this provision or not, the *spirit* of the Constitution, if not the *letter*, will be evaded. It is believed that in a large proportion of the cases which, under this provision, have been decided to be emergent cases, the candidates were about to change their residence; they were not "bound on a voyage to sea," or "on a journey," in the real meaning of the term.

Again, it is fair to presume that all cases in which Lodges ask for a Dispensation, would by them be held to be cases of emergency. But every one who has had experience in receiving applications for Dispensations will agree, that very often they are applied for without any sufficient reason.

Again, there is reason to believe that advantage has been taken of this provision to obtain the acceptance of candidates, who would not have been accepted, if the regular course had been taken.

In every such case, the time for inquiry is materially shortened, and often no time at all is allowed. Frequently a petition is presented and a ballot had the same evening. This certainly conflicts with that charge to the Master of a Lodge "that no person can be regularly made a mason in, or admitted a member of, any regular Lodge, *without previous notice, and due inquiry into his character.*"

It is admitted on all hands that the greatest danger to our institution is the great rush of candidates, and their admission without sufficiently scrutinizing their character. Every possible precaution, therefore, should be taken to require careful inquiry in every case. All provisions or rules encouraging or allowing neglect of "due inquiry" should at once be repealed. The provision in question in our Constitution, allows such neglect.

The impracticability of notifying all the members of the Lodge, especially in the country, is a serious objection to acting upon petitions at any other than stated meetings.

In practice a very large proportion of the members fail to receive notice of special meetings, and if there is any disposition to keep knowledge of the reception of the petition from any member, it is easy to do it.

The original Constitution of this Grand Lodge contained no such provision.

The Committee have found no Constitution of any other Grand Lodge containing it.

It is believed to be an innovation upon the old usages of the order, allowed by few (if any) other Grand Lodges.

The mere accommodation of candidates should not induce us to endanger the order. The order is not made for *them*. They have no claims on it. Their convenience should not be weighed a moment against the convenience of the Lodge, much less the integrity of the order.

Besides, every person is apt to value highly what costs him something to obtain. Every facility for admission, which we give candidates, lessens in their view the value of the privileges conferred on them.

Let every candidate understand that his petition (except in very extraordinary cases) must lie before the Lodge a month, that diligent and rigid inquiry may be made into his character, and all the members have an opportunity to vote upon his application, and then if accepted he will value the honor.

Admitting a change of views in this matter, and believing that cases in which petitions should be acted upon in less than four weeks from the time of their reception are so rare that a special Dispensation should be granted for that purpose, the undersigned recommend that the proposed amendment be adopted.

F. BRADFORD,
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } *Committee.*

The Report was accepted, and the amendment on motion adopted.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to which was referred the proposition to amend Part IV, Art. I, Sec. 71, by substituting "fifteen cents" for one-eighth of a dollar, recommend that the amendment be adopted.

We should adopt the decimal system, both for convenience and to conform to the public practice; and as we cannot expect to derive much revenue in future from charter fees, and as our revenue from initiates must soon largely decrease, we should make the dues from members *fifteen cents* rather than *ten*.

F. BRADFORD,
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and amendment adopted.

Bro. Elisha Clark, for the committee on Returns, reported as follows:—

The Committee on Returns having attended to the duty assigned them, ask leave to report.

Whole number of Lodges including those under dispensation,	124
" Members,	8884
" Initiates,	1741
" Rejections,	580
" Deaths,	198
" Non-affiliates,	491

Increase in membership,	1637
Decrease in Initiations,	292
Increase in Rejections,	151
Increase in Deaths,	72
Decrease in Non-affiliates,	66

Owing to lack of promptness in receiving the returns from several districts, your committee have not the time to bestow upon them, in preparing the proper statements, which they feel this Grand Body has a right to expect. The returns from District No. 1 embrace only the abstract of the District Deputy, and full returns from St. John's Lodge at South Berwick. The returns from District No. 9 are also imperfect; those from Eastern Frontier and Pioneer Lodges giving no account of membership, initiations or rejections. Your committee would respectfully suggest that this Grand Lodge should imperatively require that full returns from each subordinate, should be placed in the hands of the Grand Treasurer as early as the first day of the Annual Communication.

Respectfully submitted, ELISHA CLARKE, }
CHARLES W. RING, } *Committee.*

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

<i>No. Dist.</i>	<i>Lodges.</i>	<i>Memb.</i>	<i>Init.</i>	<i>Reject.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Non-affil.</i>
1	7	388	82			
2	10	728	161	83	31	14
3	13	1388	210	73	33	77
4	12	1093	174	29	18	58
5	16	1104	187	66	21	84
6	15	892	178	80	22	77
7	14	1141	245	104	32	40
8	6	430	138	34	9	30
9	8	747	140	50	12	27
10	10	498	107	27	5	34
11	8	327	77	15	8	10
12	5	148	42	19	7	40
	<u>124</u>	<u>8884</u>	<u>1741</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>491</u>

With the exception of St. Johns' Lodge, we have no returns from District No. 1, except an abstract of members and initiates; and no report of membership, initiations or rejections from Eastern Frontier Lodge, at Fort Fairfield, and Pioneer Lodge at Ashland, in District No. 12.

Which report was accepted.

A petition from the W. Master of Freeport Lodge, praying for the remission of their dues to the Grand Lodge, on the plea that the amount was forwarded by mail to the District Deputy, was received, and referred to the committee on Remission of Dues.

R. W. Oliver Gerrish, for the first committee on Grievances and Appeals presented reports as follows:—

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals have attended to the complaint of Lincoln Lodge against Alna Lodge in point of jurisdiction.

Although Lincoln Lodge is a short distance nearer to Boothbay than Alna Lodge, yet the expense and inconvenience of crossing the Sheepscot river over a long bridge, overbalances the excess of distance from Boothbay to Alna Lodge.

As there is so little difference in the distance from Boothbay to either of the above Lodges, your committee would recommend that the inhabitants of Boothbay be left free to apply to either Lodge for the degrees of Freemasonry.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH, } *Committee on*
J. W. TOWARD, } *Grievances and Appeals.*

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals have attended to the charges made against Mystic Lodge, at Hampden, for irregularity in work.

The W. Master, D. S. Stone, and Senior Warden, George Joss, appeared and answered all questions on the subject, and your Committee are satisfied that no wrong was intended, although gross ignorance in relation to Masonic Jurisprudence and usage is manifest. We would advise that they be permitted to resume work, with injunction to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

OLIVER GERRISH, } *Committee*
J. W. TOWARD, } *on Grievances*
GEO. W. LOWELL, } *and Appeals.* *

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

Your committee have also attended to the report of York Lodge, No. 22, on the subject of erasing the name of Bro. Ebenezer Hodge from the books of said Lodge, for seven years arrears, after due trial.

We conceive that the decision only breaks his connection with York Lodge, but does not deprive him of any masonic privilege enjoyed by non-affiliated masons. Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH, } *Committee on*
CHARLES COBB, } *Grievances and Appeals.*

Report accepted.

The committee also reported upon the complaint of Monitor Lodge, at Waltham, Mass., against Dirigo Lodge, for conferring the degrees upon Bro. Wooster P. Giddings, to the effect that Bro. Giddings, though temporarily sojourning in Waltham, was a *resident* of

Windsor, Maine, where his family resides, and therefore clearly within the jurisdiction of Dirigo Lodge; and that Lodge had the right to confer the degrees on him; which report was accepted.

M. W. Abner B. Thompson submitted the following report, viz:—

The Committee charged with the consideration of the resolve offered by Bro. Drummond, in relation to the suspension of members from the privileges of masonry, in consequence of the forfeiture of the Charter of Unity Lodge in 1862, having considered the reasons offered in favor of the resolve, report,

That they recommend the subject be referred to Past G. Masters Timothy Chase, Hiram Chase and J. H. Drummond, to investigate all the facts, and report at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

A. B. THOMPSON, }
WM. A. RUST, } *Committee.*
JOHN H. LYNDE, }

The report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

M. W. Josiah H. Drummond presented the following Report, which was accepted, viz:—

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the following question, viz:

"Does the rule requiring candidates to apply to the Lodge nearest their residence, mean by the travelled road, or by an air line?"

Ask leave to report,

That the provision should receive a reasonable construction; and your committee have no doubt that the distance should be computed by the most direct usually travelled route, and not by an "air line."

F. BRADFORD, }
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } *Committee.*

Bro. Drummond also reported verbally on the petition of the Master of Unity Lodge, that the matter of jurisdiction of Lodges is fixed by the Constitution, and requested that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The report was accepted, and the committee discharged accordingly.

Bro. Covell, for the committee on the History of Masonry, made the following report, which was accepted, viz:—

The standing Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, respectfully submit their annual report.

They seriously regret that the following Lodges have failed to make up their history during the past year.

As these Lodges have not furnished their history, it is most respectfully urged on them not to delay any longer, what should have been done long before this.

List of Lodges that have not returned a history of their Lodges, to the committee on the History of Masonry in Maine.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name of Lodge.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Name of Lodge.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>
5	Kennebec,.....	Hallowell.	53	Rural,.....	Sidney.
8	United,.....	Brunswick.	58	Unity,.....	Freedom.
14	Solar,.....	Bath.	60	Star in the East...	Oldtown.
16	St. George,.....	Warren.	62	King David's,....	Lincolnville.
20	Maine,.....	Farmington.	63	Richmond,.....	Richmond.
23	Freeport,.....	Freeport.	67	Blue Mountain...	Phillips.
28	Northern Star,....	North Anson.	68	Mariners',.....	Searsport.
29	Tranquil,.....	Auburn.	69	Howard,.....	Winterport.
30	Blazing Star,....	Mexico.	70	Standish,.....	Standish.
32	Hermon,.....	Gardiner.	76	Arundel,.....	Kennebunkport.
33	Waterville,.....	Waterville.	78	Crescent,.....	Pembroke.
35	Bethlehem,.....	Augusta.	79	Rockland,.....	Rockland.
36	Casco,.....	Yarmouth.	80	Key Stone,.....	Solon.
37	Washington,.....	Lubec.	85	Star in the West,	Unity.
38	Harmony,.....	Gorham.	88	Narraguagus,....	Cherryfield.
43	Alna,.....	Damariscotta.	93	Horeb,.....	Lincoln Centre.
45	Central,.....	China.	95	Corinthian,.....	Hartland.
46	St. Croix,.....	Calais.	96	Monument,.....	Houlton.
48	Lafayette,.....	Readfield.	98	Katahdin,.....	Patten.
51	St. John's,.....	South Berwick.			

Nothing from Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111. These Lodges were chartered in 1862, and previous years. The Committee request the D. D. G. Masters to urge the several Lodges in their districts, to make up their histories and send them to the Chairman at Jay Bridge, by the first of December next, either by mail or express.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH COVELL, *for the Committee.*

Bro. Drummond, for the committee on Masonic Ju-

risprudence to whom was referred the question submitted to the Grand Lodge yesterday, to wit:—

“Can a Clergyman approbated by competent authority to preach the Gospel, be initiated, crafted and raised, by dispensation, without any fee whatever?”

made a verbal report in the affirmative, which was accepted.

Bro. Joseph P. Gill, for the committee on By-Laws, reported as follows:—

The Special Committee on By-Laws, report that they have examined those of Fraternal Lodge, No. 55. They take pleasure in saying that these by-laws are unusually correct, and recommend their approval by the Grand Lodge.

We have also examined those of Eureka Lodge, No 84. These by-laws contain some superfluous matter, which however is not of a nature to be productive of harm, particularly as it must be well understood that by-laws of Lodges are subordinate, while the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge are supreme throughout its jurisdiction.

We find one of the specified duties of the Charity Committee to be, “to procure watchers and other necessary assistance for sick or distressed brethren, and for this purpose they shall have power to call upon the members of the Lodge in rotation, from a list furnished them by the Secretary, and any brother so called upon, or notified in writing, shall attend to such duties or procure a substitute.” We have some doubt as to whether the latter part of this provision is strictly masonic, at least so much so, as to hesitate to recommend its approval by the Grand Lodge.

We recommend the insertion of the words, “after due trial” in Article VI, Sec. 3, in order to make it comply with Part III, Art. IV, Sec. 4, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. It will then read thus, “any member neglecting for the space of one year to pay his dues, after having been notified by the Secretary, shall, after due trial, forfeit his membership.”

With this correction, and with the exceptions indicated above, we recommend the approval of these by-laws.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOS. PEARSON GILL, } Committee.
HUGH CURTIS, }

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

Bro. Burnham submitted the following report, viz:—

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the decease of Brothers PEARL and GREENE, ask leave to report.

After what has been already offered relative to Bro. Pearl's death, by the

Grand Master, and Committee of Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge, and the action had in the other Grand Bodies which have been in session, we may well ask, "What remaineth for us to say?" The Reports prepared by Bro. Pearl and printed with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, would fill volumes, replete with Masonic literature.

Bro. PEARL was a clergyman. He was also a *soldier*, fighting full many long years of warfare against all which he regarded as retarding the progress of his race. He has received his discharge from the church militant, and has, through God's mercy entered the church triumphant.

It is believed that had Bro. Pearl perseveringly devoted his entire attention to one branch of usefulness, he would have had but few superiors therein. His field, however, was the world, and had his life been spared, like that of the patriarchs of old, his zeal would have carried him from the West to the East, and from the North to the South, always endeavoring to aid the spiritual, moral and material welfare of all with whom he should be brought in contact. Beside the interests of the religious denomination with which he was connected, he labored for the cause of Education, and of Temperance. He was connected with various benevolent societies. He earnestly advocated the building of railroad lines to connect with Canada and New Brunswick. He carefully examined into the advantages and disadvantages of the Reciprocity Treaty. But time would fail us to enumerate the various enterprises which Bro. Pearl endeavored to help.

We recommend that a page in our Proceedings, be devoted to his memory, and that a copy of our printed proceedings for this year be furnished his family. May we, like him "be faithful unto death."

Bro. GREENE died last January, aged 32. He was the son of Roscoe G. Greene, formerly Secretary of the State of Maine. He was possessed of much tenacity of purpose, which aided him in combating for a long time the advance of his disease—consumption. This energy he brought to the service of Masonry. He was the first Master of Greenleaf Lodge, at Cornish, and was at the time of death one of the appointed officers of this Grand Lodge. He had travelled much, and was of a very observing disposition, and had gathered many interesting Masonic facts. We recommend that a page of the Proceedings be devoted to his memory, and a copy of the proceedings for this year be sent to the mother of our deceased brother. "There is rest for the weary, there is rest for thee."

A. B. THOMPSON,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

On motion of Bro. John B. Fillebrown,

Voted, That a committee of three be appointed to procure suitable clothing for the District Deputy Grand Masters.

Bros. Oliver Gerrish, Moses Dodge and Ira Berry were appointed said committee.

The report of the committee on Dispensations and Charters No. 2 was taken from the table, and after discussion was accepted, and the resolutions adopted.

Bro. Drummond offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That the charters granted at this communication shall be issued only to such petitioners as shall file their dimits with the Grand Secretary, or produce satisfactory evidence that they are not affiliated.

Bro. Wetherbee presented the following report:—

The Committee on Remission of Dues, to whom was referred the petition of Bro. John G. Dillingham, Master of Freeport Lodge, No. 23, would respectfully report, That we have full confidence in the integrity of Bro. Dillingham, and also of R. W. Bro. Fox, D. D. G. Master of the third District; yet for the want of sufficient evidence in the case, would refer the matter to the M. W. Grand Master, for his decision, and that his decision be considered final by this Grand Lodge. All of which is respectfully submitted.

• A. M. WETHERBEE, } Committee on
J. M. LARRABEE, } Remission
RAYMOND S. RICH, } of Dues.

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

On motion of Bro. Drummond,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary, under direction of the Grand Master, cause the requisite number of copies of the constitution of the Grand Lodge to be printed; and that a copy of the same be bound with each copy of the proceedings of this communication.

On motion of Bro. Drummond,

Ordered, That Lodges preserve in the Lodge Room one copy of the Proceedings of Grand Lodge furnished them each year, and be requested to bind them as soon as a volume is completed.

At the recommendation of the committee of Finance, it was, on motion,

Voted, That the following sums be paid in compensation for services rendered the Grand Lodge:—

To the Chairman of the committee on Foreign Correspondence, Eighty dollars;

To the Grand Treasurer, Thirty dollars;
To the Grand Secretary, One Hundred and Fifty dollars;
To the Assistant Grand Secretary, Fifteen dollars.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until half past two o'clock P. M.

MASONIC HALL, Thursday, May 4, 1865.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at half past two o'clock afternoon.

M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, for the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following Report, viz:—

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred "the subject of authorizing the forming of Masonic Processions on occasions having no connection with Masonry," have considered the same and ask leave to report:

That the same question has been already decided by several Grand Lodges.

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia declined to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July, on the ground that "the Masonic Fraternity are not accustomed to make public demonstrations, except to perform some masonic labor."

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania declined to take part in the consecration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, "there being no masonic work to be done on that occasion."

The Grand Master of New York declined to allow the Fraternity to appear in their conventional character in the procession formed to honor the memory of our late lamented President, when his body passed through New York City.

The decisions of the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia have been approved by several other Grand Lodges. In all the cases cited, there was an intense desire to take part in the ceremonies, both on

the part of the Grand Lodges and Grand Officers, as well as the subordinate Lodges; but the impropriety of that course was felt to be so great, that the permission was refused, though very reluctantly.

The Grand Master certainly has no right to call together the Grand Lodge, or any subordinate Lodge, for any other purpose than "to perform some masonic labor." If he has no power to *command* it, has he any power to *authorize* it?

But considering the decisions we have quoted, and their approval by so many Grand Lodges, whatever may be said of the *power* of the Grand Master in such cases, we are constrained to say that it is contrary to the usages of the Order, and improper, for the Fraternity to take part, in their conventional character, in any public demonstration, except to perform some masonic labor.

FREEMAN BRADFORD, }
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } *Committee.*

The Report was accepted.

On motion of Bro. Drummond,

Voted, That the Chairman of the committee on the History of Masonry be permitted to take such old Records of D. D. Grand Masters, etc., as can be spared, and as he desires to examine, giving receipts to the Grand Treasurer therefor; said Records to be returned to the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, unless sooner called for by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

On motion of Bro. Covell,

Voted, That the sum of Twenty dollars be paid to the Grand Tyler, and Ten dollars to the Assistant Grand Tyler, for their services at this communication.

The hour assigned for installation of the Grand Officers having arrived, M. W. Josiah H. Drummond was called to the East.

M. W. Hiram Chase presented for installation M. W. WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Grand Master elect, who was installed in ancient and ample form by P. G. M. Drummond.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments, to wit:—

R. W. STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	<i>Cor. G. Secretary,</i>	Brunswick.
W. & Rev. ASAHIEL MOORE,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kennebunkport.
" JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	" "	Saco.
" GILES BAILEY,	" "	Gardiner.
" O. H. JOHNSON,	" "	Jay.
W. MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Portland.
" THAD. R. SIMONTON,	<i>Senior G. Deacon,</i>	Camden.
" ANDREW W. FRENCH,	<i>Junior G. Deacon,</i>	Eastport.
" HENRY A. WYMAN,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Skowhegan.
" EDW. P. BURNHAM,	" "	Saco.
" HUGH CURTIS,	" "	Bowdoinham.
" IRA D. FISH,	" "	Patten.
" E. R. DRUMMOND,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Waterville.
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>G. Sword Bearer,</i>	Bath.
" J. W. TOWARD,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Augusta.
" OLIVER H. MASON,	" "	Bethel.
Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.
R. W. THOMAS QUINBY,	D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.	Biddeford.
" JOSEPH P. GILL,	" 2d "	Lewiston.
" RUFUS STANLEY,	" 3d "	Portland.
" CHARLES N. GERMAINE,	" 4th "	Rockland.
" ORLANDO CURRIER,	" 5th "	Hallowell.
" OTIS B. WOODS,	" 6th "	Belfast.
" WM. S. PATTEE,	" 7th "	Bangor.
" WM. OAKES,	" 8th "	Orland.
" JABEZ W. MURRAY,	" 9th "	Machias.
" WM. RANDALL,	" 10th "	Farmington.
" WILLIAM G. LORD,	" 11th "	Gorham.
" CHARLES P. TENNEY,	" 12th "	Houlton.

R. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Deputy Grand Master

elect, was then presented by M. W. Bro. Chase, and installed by P. G. M. Drummond.

The remaining Grand Officers present, were successively presented for installation by the W. Grand Marshal, and duly installed by M. W. Bro. Drummond.

Due proclamation of the installation was made by the Grand Marshal.

On motion of Bro. Edward P. Burnham,

Voted, That all Grand Officers not now installed, present themselves for installation to one of the first four Officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or in their respective Lodges, and cause certificates of such installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be directed to notify each of the Grand Officers who have not been installed, of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following committees :

On Foreign Correspondence.

Josiah H. Drummond, F. Bradford, Moses Dodge.

On Publication.

Timothy J. Murray, Moses Dodge, Ira Berry.

On the History of Masonry in Maine.

Joseph Covell, Stephen Berry, Eliphalet W. French.

Bro. Ira Berry presented the following report :—

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine have considered the applications for relief which have come before them, and have distributed among 87 applicants the amount at their disposal, \$852.

They have examined and accepted the Bond presented by the Grand Treasurer.

They have also passed a vote, directing that the money in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, after paying necessary expenses, be invested under direction of the Grand Master. Respectfully submitted.

IRA BERRY, *Secretary of Board.*

The minutes of this annual communication were read by the Assistant Grand Secretary, and confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine was then closed in ample form, with prayer by M. W. Freeman Bradford.

ATTEST,

IRA BERRY,

Grand Secretary.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
CYRIL PEARL,

GRAND CHAPLAIN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
MAINE.

And for Seventeen Years Chairman of the
Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

DIED AT SOUTH FREEPORT, MAINE,

FEBRUARY 19, 1865,

AGED 60 YEARS 21 DAYS.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
CHARLES W. GREENE,
GRAND PURSUIVANT OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF MAINE.]
DIED AT CORNISH,
JANUARY, 1865,
AGED 32.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

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1851. May 7. *Resolved*, That no dues of a subordinate Lodge be remitted, unless upon the petition of such Lodge, and the report of a committee thereon.
1852. May 7. *Voted*, That in addition to reasonable notice in one or more public newspapers, the Grand Secretary be required hereafter, to notify all meetings of the G. Lodge, by addressing a circular to the several officers and permanent members thereof; and one to each subordinate Lodge, stating the time when their returns should be made, dues paid, &c.
1852. May 7. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that it is contrary to the established rules of Freemasonry, for one Lodge to craft or raise an Entered Apprentice, initiated in another Lodge, without the recommendation and consent of the Lodge in which he was initiated.
1854. May 5. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, no candidate should be permitted to receive the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason, without a sufficient knowledge of the preceding degree to prove himself as a Mason of such degree in the usual manner, unless in a case of absolute emergency; and that a more hasty manner is unmasonic and reprehensible.
1856. May 2. *Resolved*, That no petition for initiation or for membership can be received, nor ballot had thereon, at any *special* communication of any Lodge, except on Dispensation.
1857. May 6. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the practice of "calling off" a subordinate Lodge from one *date* to another, is not in accordance with ancient masonic usage, is productive of much evil, and should be discontinued in Lodges where it has been practiced, and discountenanced by all, being unmasonic.
1857. May 7. *Resolved*, That in balloting for degrees, or for membership, the subordinate Lodges under this jurisdiction be required to conform to the following regulation:—

"In balloting, if more than one negative vote appear, the balloting shall cease and the candidate be declared rejected; but if on the first

ballot, one negative only appear, a second ballot shall immediately take place : and if on the second ballot a negative still appear, the candidate shall be declared rejected."

1858. May 6. *Resolved*, That the right to visit masonically is not inalienable, and may be impaired ; that every Master Mason in good standing has the right to ask and receive this privilege, unless in the judgment of the Worshipful Master there are valid reasons for withholding it.
- Resolved*, That no Master of a Lodge under this jurisdiction shall admit a visitor, when positive objection is made by a Lodge or a member, which in the judgment of the Master justifies his exclusion.
1862. May 6. *Decided*, That "dues are to be paid to the Grand Lodge by subordinate Lodges for all their members, whether acting, honorary, or absent from the State.
1862. May 8. *Voted*, That Lodges, whenever they shall expel or suspend a Brother, transmit the papers relative to their action at once to the Grand Master ; who will return them, if not in proper form, with necessary instructions for correction, so that they may be properly reported to the Grand Lodge at its annual session.
1863. May 5. *Resolved*, That the persons named in the warrant of a Lodge U. D., only, have the right to vote therein.
1863. May 6. *Voted*, That Secretaries of Lodges be instructed, in making out Diplomas, to insert therein the Grand Master's name for the time being.
1863. May 7. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of each Lodge return to the Grand Secretary the name and address of their Master, Wardens and Secretary, immediately after the election and installation.
1864. May 4. *Resolved*, That every candidate who is initiated in less than four weeks from the time of the reception of his petition, (whether by virtue of a dispensation or otherwise,) shall pay five dollars in addition to the sum fixed by the by-laws of the Lodge, of which sum three dollars (in addition to the regular dues) shall be paid to the Grand Lodge.
1864. May 5. *Resolved*, That all dispensations for conferring degrees granted by any D. D. G. Master, shall be in writing, shall state the cause for which they are granted, shall require all the members of the Lodge within their precincts to be notified of the meeting at which the ballot is to be taken and of the business thereof, and shall require the dispensation to be entered at length on the record of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the D. D. G. Master to record the same in the book of records of his district.

1864. May 5. *Resolved*, That no District Deputy Grand Master shall grant a dispensation to receive or ballot upon a petition, or to confer the degrees, unless he shall have received satisfactory assurances of the integrity and moral character of the candidate; and every dispensation granted for these purposes shall show that such assurances have been received.
1864. May 5. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge require that each Lodge under this jurisdiction hold no more than one stated meeting in each month, at which they can receive petitions and ballot for candidates, except by dispensation.
1864. May 5. *Resolved*, That hereafter no Lodge shall permit more than one candidate to be present at a time in the first section of the first, or the second section of the third degree. And no Lodge shall confer more than five degrees at the same communication of the Lodge, or hold more than one communication upon the same day.
1865. May 2. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one Delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, ten cents per mile (one way) from the Lodge Hall to the Grand Lodge Hall, when the delegate is a member of the Lodge he represents, the distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route.
1865. May 4. *Ordered*, That Lodges preserve in the Lodge Room one copy of the Proceedings of Grand Lodge furnished them each year, and be requested to bind them as soon as a volume is completed.

CHARITY FUND.

[In publishing the Regulations of the Charity Fund, as ordered by the Grand Lodge, it has been thought advisable to publish also the Report submitted with the original draft of said Regulations, in order to show the views of the founders of this charity, and prevent misapprehension as to the principles which are to govern its distribution.]

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine, holden at Masons' Hall in Portland, April 14, 1825, the following Report was received :—

The Committee appointed to draft Rules and Regulations for the government of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge, having attended to that service, ask leave to submit the following report.

The attention of the committee was first drawn to a consideration of the persons *not* entitled to relief from this charity, and they had no hesitation in concluding that masons who live in neglect and apparent contempt of their high obligations, by the commission of offences against decency and good morals, by open and gross immorality, profaneness, intemperance, or other conduct deserving masonic censures, ought not to be regarded as candidates for the benefits of this fund. Masonry enjoins, under the highest sanctions, the constant practice of the moral duties. Its progressive honors are conferred on those only who are tried and found worthy, and it appears to the committee a fair corollary, that masonic charity ought not to be dispensed to any man whose habitual course of immoral conduct is such as would exclude him if offered as a candidate for initiation into the mysteries of freemasonry—and that when a mason voluntarily casts off the moral restraints which masonry imposes, he may well be considered as relinquishing also the benefits of the institution ; and as relying only on the aids which man, from the impulse of the common sympathies of his nature, extends to his fellow man. In drawing this line, however, the committee would be understood as adopting all the limitations and exceptions which the law of charity prescribes ; always distinguishing between occasional error, or constitutional infirmity on the one hand, and an evident abandonment of good principles on the other.

It has also occurred to the committee that as every mason, whose circumstances will permit, ought to be a member of some regular Lodge, the benefits of this charity ought not to be extended to such until the Lodge to which the party belongs has afforded such relief as the state of its own funds will allow.

Under these limitations, and subject to the rules herewith submitted, the committee are of opinion that the accruing interest of the fund should be annually expended, if proper objects can be found who may need relief.

SIMON GREENLEAF,
T. BROWNE,
SAMUEL FESSENDEN, } Committee.

Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

ARTICLE I.

This fund is applicable to the following cases, viz :—

First, to poor and worthy members of Lodges under this jurisdiction, in cases where the funds of their own Lodges are not adequate to the exigency of the case.

Secondly, to poor and worthy masons resident in this State, not members of any subordinate Lodge, and being in circumstances to render such membership not a masonic duty.

Thirdly, to poor and worthy masons being sojourners in this State.

Fourthly, to other cases of distress.

ARTICLE II.

The widows and orphans of deceased masons are to be relieved as the husband or parent would be upon the principle stated in preceding article.

ARTICLE III.

Applications for relief are to be made to the Recording Grand Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, or some master mason in his behalf who is personally cognizant of his circumstances, stating the particular circumstances of the case; accompanied with a certificate from the master of the Lodge to which the applicant belongs, or of the nearest Lodge, vouching for his masonic standing, and his need of the relief prayed for.

ARTICLE IV.

* If the applicant reside out of the masonic district in which the Grand Lodge is holden, the application and certificate aforesaid, together with the merits of the case, shall be examined and approved by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District in which the applicant resides; or by one of the permanent members of the Grand Lodge.

Voted, That the foregoing Report and Regulations be accepted.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1858.

Voted, That every Brother entrusted with funds, be required to take receipts for the same, when paid, and forward said receipts forthwith to the Grand Treasurer.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1862.


Voted, That each Almoner be provided by the Grand Treasurer with one printed blank receipt for each person for whom such almoner draws money from the charity fund, which receipts such almoner is to cause to be signed by the beneficiaries respectively, and file the same with the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That no Almoner who fails to file with the Grand Treasurer a receipt from each person for whose benefit money has been appropriated by this board, for the full amount of such appropriation, when the money has been drawn by such Almoner, shall be considered worthy to be entrusted with the sacred office of Almoner for this Charity Fund.

A true copy from the Record, of Report, Regulations and Votes.

Attest,

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

 The above Regulations will hereafter be enforced.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

The Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine, met at Masonic Hall in Portland, on Tuesday, May 2d, 1865, at five o'clock P. M.

Present—Bros. FRANCIS L. TALBOT,
“ JOHN H. LYNDE,
“ JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,
“ JOSEPH COVELL,
“ CHARLES COBE,
“ ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,
“ IRA BERRY.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, viz :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1865.

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The amount of Receipts by the Grand Lodge the past year, not including \$200 transiently loaned and reckoned last year as part of the invested fund, is \$5402.66. The accounts submitted to the Com. of Finance show these receipts, and also the disbursements in detail, with the balance now on hand, which is five hundred and ninety-seven dollars, twenty-nine cents. \$597.29.

By direction of the Board, to the M. W. Grand Master, the balance reported in May 1864, with sufficient amount from the receipts of the last year to make a permanent investment of the sum of \$4,000 has been thus applied, together with \$200 received from J. C. Talbot in payment of note.

The Charity Fund invested is \$10,000.00

Consisting of Stock in three Banks,	\$5,800.00
U. States Bonds, 5-20s,	2,000.00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 7-30 Loan,	2,200.00
	\$10,000.00

The amount available for charitable purposes in May 1864, was \$757.90
 Appropriations were made amounting to \$561.00, and placed at the disposal
 of the G. Master \$25.00, \$586.00

Of this sum \$556.00 has been paid as per receipts herewith, and \$80.00 re-
 mains uncalled for and unpaid.

The funds from Dividends and Interest accruing and available for charitable
 purposes are :

Balance of last year unappropriated and not drawn,	\$201.90
Dividends paid by Banks,	454.00
Interest from U. S. Bonds and Notes,	174.75
Interest from Loan to J. C. Talbot,	21.72
	<hr/> \$852.37

Receipts showing the payment of the sums appropriated and drawn, have
 been received from the almoners.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

On motion of Bro. Joseph Covell,

Voted, That all moneys remaining in the hands of the Grand Treasurer af-
 ter paying the bills against the Grand Lodge for the current masonic year, or
 such part thereof as the Grand Master may deem best, be invested in such
 stocks or securities as he, the Grand Master, shall direct.

The Board proceeded to examine the applications for relief
 which were before them ; and at six o'clock, on motion,

Voted, That the Board adjourn, to meet at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1865.

The Board of Trustees met according to adjournment.

A quorum not being in attendance, adjourned to eight o'clock
 this evening.

WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1865.

Met according to adjournment, at eight o'clock in the evening.

Present—Bros. Wm. P. Preble, Timothy J. Murray, F. L. Tal-
 bot, J. H. Lynde, Charles Cobb, Jos. Covell, A. M. Wetherbee,
 and Ira Berry.

The Board proceeded to examine applications for aid, prepare a schedule of the same, consider the merits of the several cases, and appropriate to the several applicants equitable portions of the money in their hands for distribution.

At twelve o'clock, adjourned, to meet at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

THURSDAY, May 4, 1865.

The Board of Trustees met at 1 o'clock P. M., agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bros. Preble, Murray, Talbot, Lynde, Covell, Drummond and Berry.

Proceeded with the schedule of applicants, and completed the same, distributing the sum of eight hundred and fifty-two dollars among eighty-seven recipients.

The Grand Treasurer presented a Bond, which was accepted by the Board.

Bro. Drummond moved to amend the third article of the Regulations of the Charity Fund, so that it shall read as follows :—

“ Applications for relief are to be made to the Recording Grand Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, or some master mason in his behalf who is personally cognizant of his circumstances, stating the particular circumstances of the case ; accompanied with a certificate from the master of the Lodge to which the applicant belongs, or of the nearest Lodge, vouching for his masonic standing, and his need of the relief prayed for.”

The amendment, by a unanimous vote, was adopted.

On motion,

Voted, That the Regulations of the Charity Fund, and the doings of the Board of Trustees during this session of this Grand Lodge, be published with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

On motion,

Voted, That the Board now adjourn.

And the Board of Trustees accordingly adjourned, *sine die*.

Attest :

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

CHARITY FUND OF THE GRAND LODGE.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, G. M.	Ex Officio.
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, D. G. M.	"
FRANCIS L. TALBOT, S. G. W.	"
JOHN H. LYNDE, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, R. G. SEC.	"
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	elected May 5, 1863, for three years.
CHARLES COBB,	" " " "
JABEZ TRUE,	" 3, 1864, "
JOSEPH COVELL,	" " " "
ISAAC DOWNING,	" " " "
ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,	" 2, 1865, "

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W. Samuel Fessenden,	Portland,	P. G. M.
" Reuel Washburn,	Livernore,	"
" Abner B. Thompson,	Brunswick,	"
" John T. Paine,	Somerville, Mass.	"
" Joseph C. Stevens,	Bangor,	"
" John C. Humphreys,	Brunswick,	"
" Freeman Bradford,	Auburn,	"
" Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	"
" Jabez True,	Bangor,	"
" Hiram Chase,	Belfast,	"
" Josiah H. Drummond,	Portland,	"
R. W. Peleg Sprague,	Boston,	P. D. G. M.
" Amos Nourse,	Bath,	"
" David C. Magoun,	Bath,	"
" John J. Bell,	Exeter, N. H.,	"
" Ezra B. French,	Damariscotta,	P. S. G. W.
" Isaac Downing,	Kennebunk,	"
" Gustavus F. Sargent,	Boston,	"
" David Bugbee,	Bangor,	"
" Edmund B. Hinkley,	Thomaston,	"
" Stephen Webber,	Gardiner,	P. J. G. W.
" William Somerby,	Ellsworth,	"
" Thomas B. Johnston,	Wiscasset,	"
" William Kimball,	Portland,	"
" John Williams,	Bangor,	"
" Stephen B. Dockham,	Warren,	"
" Oliver Gerrish,	Portland,	"
" Joseph Covell,	Jay Bridge,	"
" Francis J. Day,	Hallowell,	"
" T. K. Osgood,	Rockland,	"

GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. William King,	P. G. M.	M. W. Alex'r H. Putney,	P. G. M.
" Simon Greenleaf,	"	" John Miller,	"
" William Swan,	"	R. W. Asaph R. Nichols,	P. D. G. M.
" Charles Fox,	"	" James L. Child,	"
" Robert P. Dunlap,	"	" John L. Megquier,	P. S. G. W.
" Nathaniel Coffin,	"	" George Thatcher,	"
" Hezekiah Williams,	"	" Joel Miller,	"
" Thomas W. Smith,	"	" William Allen,	"

R. W. Frye Hall, P. J. G. W.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE,

INSTALLED MAY, 1865.

M. W.	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Portland.
R. W.	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Deputy G. Master,</i>	"
"	FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	<i>Senior G. Warden,</i>	East Machias.
"	JOHN H. LYNDE,	<i>Junior G. Warden,</i>	Bangor.
"	MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Recording G. Sec'y,</i>	"
"	STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	<i>Cor. G. Secretary,</i>	Brunswick.
W. & Rev.	ASAHEL MOORE,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kennebunkport.
"	JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	" "	Saco.
"	GILES BAILEY,	" "	Gardiner.
"	O. H. JOHNSON,	" "	Jay.
W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	THAD. R. SIMONTON,	<i>Senior G. Deacon,</i>	Camden.
"	ANDREW W. FRENCH,	<i>Junior G. Deacon,</i>	Eastport.
"	HENRY A. WYMAN,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Skowhegan.
"	EDW. P. BURNHAM,	" "	Saco.
"	HUGH CURTIS,	" "	Bowdoinham.
"	IRA D. FISH,	" "	Patten.
"	E. R. DRUMMOND,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Waterville.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>G. Sword Bearer,</i>	Bath.
"	J. W. TOWARD,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Augusta.
"	OLIVER H. MASON,	" "	Bethel.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of **Maine** near other Grand Lodges.

- JOHN H. GRAHAM, Richmond, C. E., near the Grand Lodge of CANADA.
SAMUEL WELCH, Epworth, Dubuque Co., near the G. Lodge of IOWA.
JOSEPH D. EVANS, New York City, near the Grand Lodge of N. YORK.
CLIFFORD BELCHER, Thibodaux, Lafourche Interior, near the Grand
Lodge of LOUISIANA.
LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, near the G. Lodge of N. CAROLINA.
JOSIAH MYRICK, Oregon City, near the Grand Lodge of OREGON.
DANIEL WADSWORTH, Auburn, Sangamon Co., near the Grand Lodge
of ILLINOIS.
NATHAN H. GOULD, Newport, near the G. Lodge of RHODE ISLAND.
REV. D. B. TRACY, Petersburg, near the Grand Lodge of MICHIGAN.
THEODORE ROSS, Cleaveland, near the Grand Lodge of OHIO.
BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, Washington, near the Grand Lodge of the
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton, near the Grand Lodge of NEW JERSEY.
A. O'SULLIVAN, St. Louis, near the Grand Lodge of MISSOURI.
A. T. C. PIERSON, St. Paul, near the Grand Lodge of MINNESOTA.
T. F. McELROY, Olympia, near the Grand Lodge of WASHINGTON TER.
WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville, near the Grand Lodge of INDIANA.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Bangor, Rep. of Grand Lodge of	MINNESOTA.
	" LOUISIANA.
WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland,	" CANADA.
	" NEW YORK.
	" OREGON.
JOSEPH COVELL, Jay Bridge,	" N. CAROLINA.
	" INDIANA.
EZEKIEL ROBINSON, Cape Elizabeth,	" IOWA.
ABNER B. THOMPSON, Brunswick,	" ILLINOIS.
	" OHIO.
IRA BERRY, Portland,	" MISSOURI.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland,	" NEW JERSEY.
J. I. STEVENS, Gorham,	" MARYLAND.

ADDRESS:

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, *Grand Master*, PORTLAND, ME.

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary*, PORTLAND, ME.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence*, PORTLAND, ME.

☞ Masters of Lodges in this Jurisdiction are directed to cause the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge to be read in open Lodge.

District Deputy Grand Masters are requested to call the attention of W. Masters of Lodges in their respective Districts to this direction, and to report to the Grand Lodge how far the same has been complied with.

By order of the M. W. Grand Master,

IRA BERRY, *G. Secretary*.

☞ The next Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine will be holden at Portland, on the first Tuesday of May, 1866.

☞ Three copies of this report are sent to each Grand Lodge—a reciprocal exchange is requested.

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CONSTITUTIONS
AND
GENERAL REGULATIONS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE,

REVISED AND ADOPTED MAY 4, 1865.

Published by order of the Grand Lodge.

PORTLAND:
STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1865.

CONSTITUTIONS
AND
GENERAL REGULATIONS
OF THE
Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE.

We the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of Maine, in order to form perfect fraternal union, establish order, insure tranquillity, provide for and promote the general welfare of the Craft, and secure to the Fraternity the blessings of masonic privileges, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

PART FIRST.

ARTICLE I.

Style and Title.

SEC. 1. The style and title of this GRAND LODGE, shall be "THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF MAINE."

ARTICLE II.**Officers and Members—Rank and Title.**

SEC. 2. The Grand Lodge shall consist of the following officers and members; and their rank and title shall be as follows:—

A Most Worshipful Grand Master;
A Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master;
A Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden;
A Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden;
Most Worshipful Past Grand Masters;
Right Worshipful Past Deputy Grand Masters;
Right Worshipful Past Grand Wardens;
Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer;
Right Worshipful Recording Grand Secretary;
Right Worshipful Corresponding Grand Secretary;
Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Masters;
Worshipful and Reverend Grand Chaplains;
Worshipful Grand Marshal;
Worshipful Grand Senior Deacon;
Worshipful Grand Junior Deacon;
Worshipful Grand Stewards;
Worshipful Grand Sword Bearer;
Worshipful Grand Standard Bearer;
Worshipful Grand Pursuivants;
Brother Grand Tyler.

All of whom, together with the Worshipful Masters and Wardens, for the time being, of the several chartered Lodges under this jurisdiction, or their legally appointed proxies, shall be entitled to vote as members of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Tyler excepted.

ARTICLE III.**Time and Place of Meetings.**

SEC. 3. The Annual Communication of the GRAND LODGE shall be holden in Portland, on the first Tuesday in May, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Special Communications may be called, as the Grand Lodge or Grand Master may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

Powers of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 4. The Grand Lodge, by the ancient Constitutions and usages of the fraternity, is invested with certain original, essential, and unalterable powers and privileges belonging to the ancient Craft, and shall have power especially:

First—To enact and enforce all laws and regulations for the government of the Fraternity, and to alter, amend and repeal the same at pleasure.

Second—To constitute new Lodges by granting dispensations and charters under seal, and for good cause, to suspend, revoke or annul the same at pleasure.

Third—To establish and preserve a uniform mode of working and lectures, under the sanction of the ancient land-marks and customs of Masonry.

Fourth—To assess and collect from the several Lodges under its jurisdiction, such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for the benefit of the Craft.

Fifth—To hear and determine all questions of dispute between two or more Lodges.

Sixth—To hear and decide all cases of appeal from the decision of subordinate Lodges.

Seventh—To demand and receive such fees and charges for granting dispensations, charters, certificates and diplomas, as may be reasonable.

Eighth—To hear and decide all charges and complaints against any officer of the Grand Lodge, and to inflict such punishment on the delinquent and guilty, as may appear just and proper.

Ninth—To exercise all such powers, and perform all such acts, as by custom, are exercised and performed by Grand Lodges, within the ancient constitutions and land-marks of Free Masonry.

ARTICLE V.

Qualifications of Grand Officers.

SEC. 5. No Brother shall be eligible to the office of Grand

Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Warden, or District Deputy Grand Master, unless he shall have been regularly elected and duly installed Master of a duly constituted Lodge, and faithfully discharged his duties in such office for one term. And no one of the officers above named during his continuance in office shall be Master or Warden of a subordinate Lodge. And any such Past Master, notwithstanding he may be, at the time being, the Master or Warden of a subordinate Lodge, shall be eligible to any office in the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 6. No brother shall be eligible to an office in the Grand Lodge, except he be a permanent member thereof, or a member of a subordinate Lodge under this jurisdiction.

ARTICLE VI.

Elections.

SEC. 7. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, and Recording Grand Secretary, shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Communication, on the first Tuesday in May, the election to commence at 3 o'clock p. m. Two-thirds of the votes collected shall be necessary to a choice for Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Wardens;—a majority, for the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary. All Grand officers, not herein designated for election, shall be appointed by the Grand Master.

ARTICLE VII.

Installation.

SEC. 8. The officers of the Grand Lodge, elected and appointed, shall be installed at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, as soon after their election and appointment as may be. The Grand Master shall be installed by his immediate predecessor, or, in his absence, by the Senior Past Grand Master present, and in the absence of such Past Grand Master, by the Senior Past Master present; preference however, being given to Past Grand Officers according to their rank.

SEC. 9. In case the Grand Master elect be absent at the time of installation, he may be installed at such time and place and by

such person as the Grand Lodge may specially authorize and appoint, unless he declines the acceptance of said office.

SEC. 10. All elected or appointed Grand Officers, if present, shall be installed in open Grand Lodge. If any elected or appointed Grand Officer be absent at such time of installation, he may be installed by some person specially authorized, in manner as provided for the installation of the Grand Master as set forth in the preceding section. No officer required by the Constitution to take an obligation prior to his installation, can be installed by proxy.

SEC. 11. The several Grand Officers, previous to their installation, shall make the following declaration: "I solemnly promise upon the honor of a Mason, that in the office of———, I will, according to the best of my abilities, strictly comply with the Constitutions and Regulations of this Grand Lodge, and all other ancient Masonic usages, so far as the same shall come to my knowledge."

SEC. 12. All Grand Officers, elected or appointed, when installed, shall be proclaimed by the Grand Marshal, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors are duly elected and installed.

SEC. 13. No elected officer of the Grand Lodge, or of any subordinate Lodge, shall act as such, until he is duly installed.

POWER AND DUTY OF GRAND OFFICERS.

ARTICLE VIII.

M. W. Grand Master.

SEC. 14. The Grand Master shall have power and authority, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, to grant dispensations to new Lodges, to continue in force until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge; to arrest the dispensation or charter of any Lodge, for good cause, until the next communication of the Grand Lodge; and for dereliction of duty, or other unmasonic conduct, he may suspend a brother or Lodge until the next communication of the Grand Lodge, when he shall present the reason for such arrest or suspension, in writing. He may convene the Grand Lodge at pleasure, giving reasonable notice thereof to the

Lodges and members, of the time and place intended for the meeting, and stating therein the object of it. He may convene any Lodge within his jurisdiction, preside therein, (with his officers or otherwise,) inspect their proceedings, and require their conformity to the regulations and edicts of the Grand Lodge.

He shall appoint all committees of the Grand Lodge, when presiding therein, unless otherwise ordered.

He shall give the casting vote whenever, in any question before the Grand Lodge, there shall be an equal number of votes.

SEC. 15. The Grand Master has authority from time to time, as he may think for the good of Masonry, to divide the State into Districts, and assign their limits. Every newly constituted Lodge shall be assigned by him to some District, and notice given to the District Deputy Grand Master of the same.

He may also grant dispensations for processions, and for conferring degrees, and do all other acts and deeds that are warranted and required of him by the regulations and ancient customs of the Fraternity.

It shall be the duty of the Grand Master, or presiding officer, at every annual communication of the Grand Lodge, to give, or cause to be given, at least one section of the Lecture of each degree, or an exemplification of the Work in each degree.

ARTICLE IX.

Of the Deputy Grand Master—his Powers and Duties.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Grand Master to attend all the communications of the Grand Lodge, and to render to the Grand Master such assistance as may be required of him; and in the absence of the Grand Master, he shall preside in Grand Lodge, and perform such duties, and possess such authority while presiding, as appertain to the Grand Master.

SEC. 17. In case of the death, or removal from the State, of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master shall, *ex officio*, exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties of the Grand Master, as herein provided, until the next annual communication

of the Grand Lodge; and during the temporary absence of the Grand Master, he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Grand Wardens, call special meetings of the Grand Lodge, should the interest of the Craft, in their opinion require it. And he may grant dispensations for processions, and in cases of emergency for conferring degrees.

ARTICLE X.

Grand Wardens—their Powers and Duty.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the Grand Wardens to assist the Grand Master in the Grand Lodge; and when required, they are to attend in the examination of any particular Lodge, and act as his Wardens.

SEC. 19. In the absence of the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior Grand Warden shall preside over the Grand Lodge; and in his absence, the Junior Grand Warden; and, in the absence of all these, then the Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, and Past Grand Wardens, according to seniority; and if no officer of either grade be present, the senior Past Master is to preside, unless he waive his right to another brother, who is Past Master. In either of these cases, the presiding officer, unless he be Past Grand Master, shall wear the jewel of the Deputy Grand Master.

ARTICLE XI.

Of the Grand Treasurer.

SEC. 20. The Grand Treasurer shall have the custody and charge of the personal property and funds of the Grand Lodge; and shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, give bond with surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Board of Trustees, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his trust; and shall, from time to time, invest all unappropriated funds in his hands, in such manner as the Grand Lodge or said Board of Trustees may direct.

SEC. 21. He shall lay before the Grand Lodge, on the first day of the annual communication thereof, a statement of his accounts,

exhibiting the amount received and paid out, and on what account, with the respective dates of receipts and disbursements.

SEC. 22. He shall receive all moneys from the District Deputy Grand Masters, as well as all other moneys paid to the Grand Lodge; shall pay all bills passed by the committee of Finance, and such sums as the Trustees of the Charity Fund shall direct; shall have in his care all the Regalia not entrusted to the Senior Grand Steward, all Charters, Records, Seals and Regalia returned to the Grand Lodge, and all Charters and Dispensations for constituting new Lodges; shall annually render to the committee of Finance a statement of his accounts, together with the vouchers, with a schedule of the Funds of the Grand Lodge; and shall deliver to his successor in office, the funds and other property of the Grand Lodge, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he shall deposit with the Recording Grand Secretary.

ARTICLE XII.

Recording Grand Secretary.

SEC. 23. The Recording Grand Secretary shall attend upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, observe and record the proceedings thereof, and preserve the same in suitable books kept for that purpose.

He shall give reasonable notice, in one or more public papers of all the meetings of the Grand Lodge.

He shall receive all petitions, applications and appeals, and lay them before the Grand Master.

He shall have the custody of the Seal of the Grand Lodge.

He shall engross, attest and affix the seal to all warrants, charters, commissions, diplomas and certificates, when ordered by the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge.

He shall keep a list of all the Lodges under this jurisdiction, according to seniority.

He shall furnish the Chairman of every committee with a copy of the vote of his appointment, and attend all committees with the records and papers of his office, when required; and shall record all reports of committees which may be accepted by the Grand Lodge.

He shall, as soon as may be, after its several communications, forward to each member of the Grand Lodge, such number of copies of the edicts and regulations of the Grand Lodge, including a list of the Grand officers for the time being, as shall be directed by the Grand Master; and all such other transactions of the Grand Lodge as may be necessary for the information and regulation of the subordinate Lodges.

When required, he shall cause a transcript of the journal of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge to be printed, as soon after the annual communication as the same can be done, and shall forward a copy thereof to each of the Grand Lodges of the United States, and also to the Grand Lodges of such foreign States as may be in communication with this Grand Lodge, and one copy to each member of this Grand Lodge, and one copy also to each subordinate Lodge.

At the intervals of the communications of the Grand Lodge, he shall, at his discretion, answer all communications addressed on the subject of Masonry.

ARTICLE XIII.

Corresponding Grand Secretary.

SEC. 24. The Corresponding Grand Secretary shall, under the direction of the Grand Master, answer any foreign communication made to the Grand Lodge, and when present may, if desired by the Grand Master, read all communications to the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XIV.

District Deputy Grand Masters.

SEC. 25. The District Deputy Grand Masters shall visit the several Lodges in their respective Districts, once, at least, in every year; preside in the same, when present; and shall inspect their by-laws, records and mode of working; but if unable to visit any Lodge, they may appoint some suitable brother to perform that duty.

They shall have power to grant dispensations for conferring degrees, in cases of emergency, and for public processions; shall communicate to the Lodges all such edicts and regulations of the

Grand Lodge, as may be received by them from the Recording Grand Secretary, and furnish them with such diplomas as they shall be entitled to; shall receive and receipt for all dues to the Grand Lodge; receive the returns of the Lodges, and make their remarks thereon.

They shall, on or before the first day of April in each year make a report of their doings to the Grand Master; and they shall attend annually in the Grand Lodge, and pay to the Grand Treasurer all moneys in their hands, or transmit the returns and money to the Grand Treasurer, on or before the first Tuesday in May. They shall be reimbursed their expenses in visiting the Lodges, their accounts being first examined and passed by the committee of Finance.

Each District Deputy Grand Master, on receiving from the Grand Treasurer, the jewel of his office, and the record of the District over which he is appointed, shall give a receipt to the Grand Treasurer in substance as follows, viz:—

“WHEREAS, I, ———, have been appointed and duly commissioned District Deputy Grand Master, for the ——— Masonic District, and have received the collar and jewel appertaining to said office, and the book of records of said District, I hereby promise to return the same at the expiration or revocation of my commission, to the Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maine; and in default thereof, I promise to pay to the Treasurer of said Grand Lodge, the sum of fifty dollars.”

ARTICLE XV.

Of Grand Chaplains.

SEC. 26. There shall be not less than four Grand Chaplains, appointed by the Grand Master on the day of his installation, who shall attend the communications of the Grand Lodge, and perform such clerical duties as may be suitable to the occasion, and as are established by Masonic usages.

ARTICLE XVI.

Of the Grand Marshal.

SEC. 27. The Grand Marshal shall direct the organization of the Grand Lodge before it is opened; collect from the members

and petitioners in the Grand Lodge, all communications, and place them before the Grand Secretary; introduce visitors; direct the formation of, and conduct processions; call the Lodges when required, and execute all commands of the Grand Master not otherwise provided for.

ARTICLE XVII.

Of Grand Deacons.

SEC. 28. The Grand Deacons shall communicate messages, and attend the Grand Master in processions.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Of Grand Stewards.

SEC. 29. There shall be four Grand Stewards, annually appointed by the Grand Master. The Senior Grand Steward, under the direction of the Grand Treasurer, shall have in charge all the jewels, clothing, furniture and regalia of the Grand Lodge; and with the assistance of his brother Stewards, properly distribute the jewels and clothing of the Grand Lodge, and take due care of all that comes to his charge.

ARTICLE XIX.

Of Grand Sword Bearer.

SEC. 30. The Grand Sword Bearer shall take rank as Assistant Grand Marshal, and in his absence perform the duties of Grand Marshal.

ARTICLE XX.

Of Grand Standard Bearer.

SEC. 31. It shall be the duty of the Grand Standard Bearer to carry the Grand Banner of the Order in processions and public ceremonies.

ARTICLE XXI.

Of Grand Pursuivants.

SEC. 32. The Grand Master shall annually appoint two Grand Pursuivants. Their stations shall be at the inner door of the Grand Lodge, and it shall be their duty to attend to the officers,

members and visitors; to see that they appear in Grand Lodge suitably clothed, and under the direction of the Grand Marshal, that they take their proper stations. In all public processions of the Grand Lodge, they shall precede and assist the Grand Marshal.

ARTICLE XXII.

Of Grand Tyler.

SEC. 33. The Grand Tyler shall duly guard the outer door, and see that none, except the Grand officers and members, enter, without the special permission of the Grand Master.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Grand Lecturers.

SEC. 34. Whenever, in the opinion of the Grand Master, the interest of the Craft requires it, Grand Lecturers may be temporarily appointed, whose duty it shall be to exemplify the Work and lecture in Grand Lodge, if required, and impart instruction to any Lodge requiring their services, such Lodge paying them a reasonable compensation therefor. The Grand Lecturer shall not, as such, be entitled to vote in Grand Lodge.

PART SECOND.

ARTICLE I.

Grand Charity Fund.

SEC. 35. The Charity Fund established by the Grand Lodge, shall be styled, "THE CHARITY FUND OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE."

SEC. 36. This Fund shall from time to time be increased, by adding thereto such moneys as may be in the treasury at the close of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, not specially appropriated as hereinafter provided; including all donations not specially appropriated by the donors.

SEC. 37. The interest arising from this Charity Fund may be

appropriated, in whole or in part, for the relief of such poor and distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, as the Grand Lodge or the "Trustees of the Charity Fund" may consider worthy of assistance; and if the whole be not so distributed, the residue, with all the other receipts of the Treasurer, after deducting therefrom such sums as may be necessary for the ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge, may be added to the Fund.

SEC. 38. The Charity Fund shall be held in the name of the "*Master, Wardens and Members of the Grand Lodge of Maine,*" but shall be under the direction of a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Recording Grand Secretary, and six brethren, who are not acting officers of the Grand Lodge, to be elected by ballot, for the term of three years; and to constitute, during that term, a permanent part of the Board. And if a vacancy occur in said Board, it shall be reported to the Grand Lodge, and be filled at its next meeting. The Board of Trustees thus constituted, shall be styled "*The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine;*" who shall invest the accruing funds in a manner they shall deem most safe and productive; and no part of the principal of said Fund shall be expended for any purpose whatever.

Provided, That it may be lawful for said Trustees to exchange said Fund from one investment to another.

SEC. 39. The Trustees of the Charity Fund shall meet at Portland, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and at such other times as may be thought expedient. A majority of the Board shall be necessary for every act, except that of adjournment. *Provided,* That if, at the annual meeting of said Trustees, a majority of the whole Board shall not be present, vacancies may be filled by ballot as aforesaid, in Grand Lodge, for the time being; so that all necessary business may be transacted.

* SEC. 40. The Recording Secretary of the Grand Lodge shall be, *ex officio*, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, whose duty it

shall be to keep just and fair records of their proceedings, and report the same to the Grand Lodge, whenever required.

PART THIRD.

General Regulations.

ARTICLE I.

Committee of Finance.

SEC. 41. At each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, a *Committee of Finance* shall be chosen by ballot, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine and pass all bills against the Grand Lodge, and audit the accounts of the Grand Treasurer; to examine the records of the Grand Secretary, and see that they are properly kept; and recommend such compensation for the services of those officers or either of them, as may be just and proper. They shall report to the Grand Lodge, at each annual communication, and before the election of officers, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, with a statement of all funds in the hands of the Grand Treasurer; an abstract of which shall be inserted in the published proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE II.

Dispensations and Charters for New Lodges.

SEC. 42. Dispensations for holding new Lodges may be issued by the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, on the petition of not less than seven Master Masons of known skill and good standing.

SEC. 43. No petition for a Dispensation for a new Lodge, shall be presented unless recommended by the Lodge situated nearest the place where the new Lodge is proposed to be located, and by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district the petitioners reside, unless such recommendation be unreasonably withheld.

SEC. 44. The fee for such dispensation shall be twenty-five dollars, to be paid to the Grand Treasurer; and every Dispensation shall be returned to the Grand Lodge within one year from the date thereof, together with an attested transcript of all the proceedings, and the by-laws of the Lodge working under the same, and the limits of such of those as were members of other Lodges. If these be approved by the Grand Lodge, a Charter of Constitution may be issued to the petitioners, bearing even date with the Dispensation, for which they shall pay to the Grand Treasurer the further sum of thirty dollars, three of which shall be for the Recording Grand Secretary.

SEC. 45. The form of a petition for Dispensation shall be in substance as follows :

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine.

"We, the undersigned, being Master Masons of good standing, and having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Free Masonry; and for the convenience of our respective dwellings, and other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new Lodge, to be named ————. We, therefore, with the approbation of the District Deputy Grand Master, and the Lodge nearest our residence, respectfully pray for a Dispensation empowering us to meet as a regular Lodge at ———, on the ——— of every month, and there discharge the duties of Ancient York Masonry, in a constitutional manner, according to the forms of the Order, and the laws of the Grand Lodge. And we have nominated and do recommend Brother A—— B—— to be the first Master; Brother C—— D—— to be the first Senior Warden, and Brother E—— F—— to be the first Junior Warden of said Lodge. The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge."

SEC. 46. Every new Lodge shall be solemnly dedicated by the Grand Master and his officers, or by some competent brother especially appointed by him for the purpose.

SEC. 47. No new Lodge is owned, or its officers entitled to vote in this Grand Lodge, unless it be regularly constituted, solemnly dedicated and registered; and no officer of a Lodge working under

Dispensation, is entitled to a seat as Representative in the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE III.

Surrender, Forfeiture, and Revocation of Charters.

SEC. 48. Every Charter surrendered to the Grand Lodge, whether or not with the intention of being resumed at a future period, shall be accompanied by the by-laws, records, seal, regalia, funds, and other property of the Lodge of every description; and all the property of a Lodge surrendering its Charter with the intention of resuming it, shall be held by the Grand Lodge in trust until such time as the Charter shall be restored, or the intention of reclaiming it abandoned. The interest arising from said funds and other property, shall be made a part of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge; and in case of forfeiture, the principal shall be disposed of as the Grand Lodge shall direct. No Charter thus deposited shall be restored, unless upon the petition of seven Master Masons, of whom four at least of the petitioners for its restoration were members of the Lodge at the time of its surrender. And it shall be the duty of the petitioners to notify the District Deputy Grand Master of the District, and the Lodge nearest their residence, of their intention to petition for the restoration.

SEC. 49. Every Charter, when declared forfeited, shall be returned to the Grand Lodge, with the records, by-laws, seal, regalia, funds, and other property of the Lodge, of every description; and all members of a Lodge who shall refuse to make such surrender, or who shall vote to divide the funds among themselves, or to appropriate them in any other way than is here designated, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the rules and regulations of Masonry.

SEC. 50. If at any time it shall be found necessary to suspend or cancel the warrant or Charter of any Lodge, under this jurisdiction, for irregular or unmasonic conduct, the members of said Lodge implicated in such irregular or unmasonic conduct, at the time of its having incurred such penalty, shall be disqualified to join or visit any other Lodge, without special permission from the Grand Lodge, obtained on memorial.

SEC. 51. Any Mason assisting at the work of a Lodge, knowing its warrant or Charter to have been suspended or cancelled, shall be liable to expulsion from the rights of Masonry.

ARTICLE IV.

Suspensions and Expulsions.

SEC. 52. Whenever a member of a Lodge, or a brother, under this jurisdiction, shall be accused of any offence, which, if proved, would subject him to suspension or expulsion, he shall have a fair and impartial trial, and the proceedings shall be conducted substantially as follows :

Rule 1. The accusation shall be made in writing, under the signature of a Master Mason, and given in charge to the Secretary of the Lodge, who under the direction of the Master, shall serve, or cause the accused to be served with, an attested copy of the charges, and shall give him seasonable notice of the time and place of hearing, if his residence be known.

Rule 2. The examination of the charges shall be had in a Lodge specially notified and convened for the purpose, at which none but members of the Lodge, or of the Grand Lodge, shall be admitted, except as counsel or witnesses.

Rule 3. The accused may select any brother for his counsel, and the witnesses shall testify on their honor, and if Masons, on their honor as such. Hearsay evidence shall be excluded.

Rule 4. If the witnesses cannot or will not attend the Lodge, their depositions may be taken and read as evidence. Reasonable notice of the time and place of taking each deposition shall be given in writing to the opposite party, by the person appointed to take the same; the deponent shall give his testimony on his honor; both parties may be present with their counsel, and put such questions to the deponent as they please and as are relevant. The deposition, having been reduced to writing, shall be read to and then signed by the deponent, and sealed up in his presence, and returned unopened to the Lodge.

Rule 5. The question, "*is the accused guilty or not guilty?*" shall be distinctly put to each member of the Lodge, by name,

commencing with the youngest. The secretary shall record the answer as given.

Rule 6. If the verdict be suspension or expulsion, an attested copy of the proceedings shall be sent to the Grand Lodge at the next ensuing meeting thereof, for examination and final action.

Rule 7. A concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to suspend or expel. And no Mason whose suspension or expulsion has been confirmed by this Grand Lodge shall be restored to the privileges of Masonry except by a unanimous vote of the members present when such restoration may be acted on, of the Lodge by which he was so expelled or suspended.

Rule 8. A sentence of suspension or expulsion shall not take full effect until confirmed by this Grand Lodge; but shall operate as suspension of the delinquent in the mean time.

Rule 9. The Lodge shall appoint some Brother to take minutes of the evidence, which shall be preserved on the files of the Lodge, but not entered upon the records.

Rule 10. The Secretary shall keep a full record of all proceedings, and shall transmit within thirty days and before the meeting of the Grand Lodge to the Grand Master, a full copy of all the evidence, charges, specifications, notices, services of same, and of all things in any way pertaining to the trial, which copy shall be signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary under seal.

Rule 11. Either party may appeal from the decision of the Lodge or rulings of the Master, which appeal must be in writing, signed by the appellant and filed with the Secretary of the Lodge within one month of the decision, and must set forth the reason why he makes the appeal. The appellant shall give at least ten days notice in writing to the other party of such appeal prior to the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 53. It shall not be competent for a Lodge to try its Master. Any five members of the Lodge, or the District Deputy Grand Master, may impeach him before the Grand Master, who shall order an investigation of the charges; and if in his opinion

they are well founded, and of a character to justify the proceeding, he may suspend the delinquent, and summon him to appear at the next communication of the Grand Lodge, to show cause why he should not be dealt with according to the regulations and usages in such cases established.

SEC. 54. An expulsion or suspension of a brother from a Royal Arch Chapter, or a Commandery of Knights Templar, shall not operate as an expulsion or suspension from the Lodge of which he is a member.

SEC. 55. No Lodge shall suspend or expel a member from the rights of Masonry for non-payment of dues. The penalty of such delinquency shall be forfeiture or suspension of membership; and that only after due trial, as in other masonic misdemeanors.

SEC. 56. Whenever the Grand Lodge shall reverse or abrogate the decision of a subordinate Lodge, suspending or expelling a brother, and shall restore him to the benefits and privileges of Masonry, he shall not thereby be restored to membership within the body from which he was suspended or expelled, without its unanimous consent.

SEC. 57. The Grand Lodge shall have power to try and punish its own members for any offence; and the rules herein prescribed for the government of subordinate Lodges, in the trial of offences, shall govern the Grand Lodge in like cases, so far as the same may be applicable.

ARTICLE V.

Committees—their appointment, &c.

SEC. 58. All committees, whose election is not herein provided for, shall be appointed by the Grand Master, or, in his absence, by the presiding officer, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 59. No brother, not a member of the Grand Lodge, shall be appointed on any committee therein. This, however, is not intended to militate against the right of the Grand Master to commission any brother in writing, for a specific purpose.

SEC. 60. All committees, chosen or appointed, shall report their proceedings in writing, at the next communication after their appointment, unless otherwise directed by the Grand Lodge. The first brother chosen or appointed, shall be chairman, and shall duly notify each of the committee of the time and place of meeting.

SEC. 61. The expenses of all committees shall be paid by the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE VI.

Regalia—Dress in Grand Lodge.

SEC. 62. The clothing of a Grand officer shall be a purple silk or velvet sash, and a purple velvet collar, gold or gilt jewel, and a white apron, trimmed with purple ribbon. An officer of a subordinate Lodge shall wear a blue sash, blue velvet collar, trimmed with lace, a silver jewel, and white or figured apron.

PART FOURTH.

Subordinate Lodges.

ARTICLE I.

Powers and Duties.

SEC. 63. All Lodges under this jurisdiction, have a right to convene as Free and Accepted Masons, to receive and enter Apprentices, pass fellow-Crafts, and raise Master Masons, and establish fees therefor; to choose officers annually, establish funds for charitable purposes, and transact all matters appertaining to Masonry, agreeably to their charters, the laws of the Grand Lodge, and the ancient usages of the Craft.

SEC. 64. The Lodges under this jurisdiction shall be formed into Districts by the Grand Master; for each of which a District Deputy Grand Master shall be annually appointed. And it shall

be the duty of every Master or presiding officer of a Lodge, when notified of the intended official visit of the District Deputy Grand Master, to convene his Lodge, receive him as the representative of the Grand Lodge, resign to him the chair, while making his official communication, submit to his inspection the by-laws, records, and mode of working, and deliver to him the return of the Lodge, and the dues to the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 65. The Lodges under this jurisdiction, shall make an annual return to the District Deputy Grand Master, of their officers and members, of all candidates initiated, crafted and raised, agreeably to the form established by the Grand Lodge; for which purpose they shall be furnished with suitable blanks.

SEC. 66. Should any Lodge neglect to make its returns and payments to the Grand Lodge for the space of two years, the Master and Wardens of such Lodge shall not be permitted to attend, in their official capacity, any meeting of the Grand Lodge, until such returns and payments are made. And should the delinquency continue for three years, the charter, funds and regalia of such Lodge may be declared forfeited to the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 67. No petition for the removal of a Lodge from the place in which it is located, shall be sustained in Grand Lodge, unless said petition is sanctioned by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District where said Lodge is situated, and has the approbation of the Lodge nearest the place where said Lodge is intended to be held, unless such approbation be unreasonably withheld. Nor shall any Lodge hold meetings, unless authorized by the Grand Master, in any town other than the one designated in its charter, under the penalty of a forfeiture thereof.

SEC. 68. Every warranted Lodge is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge, in which body all the power of the Fraternity resides; and no other authority, except that possessed by the Grand Lodge, can annul, abrogate or destroy the power of a warrant. If, therefore, the majority of a Lodge should determine to leave the institution, or that Lodge, the Constitution or power of assembling, remains with the rest of the members who adhere to their

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allegiance. If the number remaining, however, be reduced to less than seven, the charter shall be returned, agreeably to the regulation in such cases provided.

SEC. 69. If the Master and Wardens of any Lodge be summoned to attend, or to produce the charter, books, papers or accounts of their Lodge to the Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master within whose jurisdiction it is located, or to any committee authorized by the Grand Lodge, and shall refuse to comply, or give satisfactory reasons for non-compliance, they may be suspended, and the proceedings shall be notified to the Grand Lodge, when, in case of contumacy, expulsion, or revocation of charter shall be the penalty.

SEC. 70. Whenever any Lodge under this jurisdiction shall have lost its charter by casualty or otherwise, it shall be the duty of said Lodge to apply for a new charter or dispensation, which application shall be signed by at least seven Master Masons, who are members of said Lodge, and sanctioned by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District where said Lodge is situated; and if, in the opinion of the Grand Lodge, or the Grand Master, a new charter or dispensation should be granted, the same may be issued by the Grand Master; the Lodge applying therefor, paying to the Grand Secretary a fee of three dollars for engrossing the same, which shall be the only fee demanded for said charter.

SEC. 71. Each Lodge shall pay annually towards the support of the Grand Lodge, fifteen cents for each of its members, and two dollars for every candidate by them initiated; and shall annually transmit to the Grand Treasurer one of the duplicate receipts therefor, which it shall take from the District Deputy Grand Master. Each Lodge shall be entitled to receive as many diplomas from the Grand Lodge, as they make Master Masons.

ARTICLE II.

Proxies of Lodges.

SEC. 72. As the Grand Lodge, when congregated, is a representation of every individual member of the Fraternity, it neces-

sarily possesses a supreme, superintending authority and power, and in its acts should be assisted by all the light and intelligence of its own members, and the whole craft.

It is the duty, therefore, of every Lodge, to be represented at the communications of the Grand Lodge, by its Master and Wardens, or by a proxy duly commissioned under the seal of the Lodge, and the attestation of the Master and Secretary. And that there may be no neglect of this duty, each Lodge is authorized to appoint any Master Mason of regular standing, not holding office in Grand Lodge, and being a member of a subordinate Lodge under this jurisdiction, as proxy to represent them in the Grand Lodge, and such proxy shall have a right to a seat in the Grand Lodge during the Masonic year in which he was appointed, and to cast the vote of the Lodge he represents when neither the Master nor either of the Wardens shall be present.

The letter by which a Lodge shall appoint a proxy, is to be in form and substance as follows, viz:—

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine:

BE IT KNOWN, That Brother ———, of ———, having been chosen by the members of ——— Lodge, in ———, to
 { L. S. } represent said Lodge in Grand Lodge the ensuing year,
 I do in their behalf appoint him their representative;
 ———, for them to appear, and upon all subjects relating to the
Master craft in general, and this Lodge in particular, to act and
 of ——— decide, as fully as though we were personally present.
Lodge. Confirming the acts of our beloved brother, in his capacity, we pray that he may enjoy all the protection and privileges to which we are entitled.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of our Lodge to be affixed, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

Attest:

Secretary.

SEC. 73. Every Lodge represented by proxy, in Grand Lodge, shall issue the commission annually. All commissions of proxies of the Grand Lodge shall expire with the closing of the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication after such appointment, and no brother shall represent more than one Lodge at the same time, either as representative or proxy.

ARTICLE III.

Initiation of Candidates.

SEC. 74. All applications for initiation shall be made in writing under the signature of the applicant, stating his age, residence, occupation, and whether he has ever made application to and been rejected by any other Lodge; and no candidate shall be balloted for, who has not been proposed four weeks, without first obtaining a dispensation therefor; nor shall a candidate in any event be balloted for, into whose moral character a strict inquiry has not been made.

There shall be but one ballot for all the degrees. If objections are made to a candidate after initiation, they must be made known to the Lodge, and their sufficiency determined by a two-thirds vote of the Lodge.

SEC. 75. Whenever a dispensation is granted for conferring degrees it shall be the duty of the officer granting the same, to require and receive of the Lodge to whom the same may be granted, the sum of three dollars for the dispensation, which shall be paid to the Grand Treasurer for the use of the Grand Lodge; and the Lodge shall require of the candidate five dollars in addition to their usual fee.

SEC. 76. No candidate whose application may be rejected by a Lodge, shall be initiated in any Lodge under this jurisdiction other than the one which rejected him, unless the Lodge recommend him to another Lodge by a two-thirds vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot. And the Master and Wardens shall cause such rejection to be communicated to the Grand Secretary, who shall immediately communicate the same to all the Lodges under this jurisdiction. And if any mason knowingly assist, or recommend for initiation, to any Lodge whatever, any candidate, rejected as aforesaid, except as above provided, such mason shall be expelled from the institution.

SEC. 77. The general rule which governs the order in the admission of members and candidates, is, that such admission is to be sanctioned by entire unanimity; and so sacred and fundament-

al does the Grand Lodge conceive this rule to be, that no candidate shall be initiated in any Lodge under this jurisdiction, without a clear and unanimous ballot in his favor. Every member present shall ballot on the application, unless excused by the Lodge.

SEC. 78. By the ancient regulations, the physical deformity of an individual operates as a bar to his admission into the Fraternity. But as this regulation was adopted for the government of the Craft, at a period when they united the *character of operative* with that of *speculative* Masons, this Grand Lodge authorizes such a construction of the regulation as that, when the deformity of the candidate is not such as to prevent him from being instructed in the arts or mysteries of Free Masonry, and does not amount to an inability honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, the admission will not be an infringement upon the ancient landmarks, but will be perfectly consistent with the spirit of our institution.

SEC. 79. No person residing in a town within this State, wherein a Lodge is held, shall be admitted a candidate by a Lodge in any other town, without the approbation and consent of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he has his residence. Nor shall the application of any candidate from any other State be received, (he being a resident thereof,) where a regular Grand Lodge is established, without the written permission of the Grand Master of such State being first obtained. No petition for initiation, or application for membership, shall be withdrawn after it has been referred to the committee for inquiry, without the consent of the Lodge, nor until after a report of the committee and ballot had thereon, nor unless the ballot shall be clear.

Every candidate must apply to the Lodge in the State nearest his residence. *Provided*, however, that a candidate residing in a town where one Lodge is located, or more than one in the same place, must apply to a Lodge in his own town.

SEC. 80. No Entered Apprentice, or Fellow Craft, initiated or passed in any Lodge without the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge,

and within the United States, shall be passed or raised in any Lodge under this jurisdiction, without the recommendation of the Lodge in which he was first admitted, or a dispensation from the Grand Master, unless said entered apprentice or Fellow Craft shall have removed from the State where he was first admitted, and taken up his residence within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 81. No candidate shall receive more than two degrees at one and the same communication of the Lodge, and no Lodge shall hold more than one communication on the same day for the purpose of conferring the degrees upon the same candidate, without first obtaining a dispensation therefor.

SEC. 82. The fee demanded by a Lodge for conferring the first three degrees in Masonry, shall not be less than twenty dollars, including the fee to the Grand Lodge; but clergymen, approbated by competent authority to preach the gospel, may be initiated, crafted and raised, without any fee whatever; and no Lodge under this jurisdiction shall take notes of hand for fees, or grant any time of credit therefor.

SEC. 83. No Lodge, in the absence of the Master and Wardens shall initiate, craft, or raise a candidate, unless a Past Master is present to preside, and no ballot shall be taken for initiation or membership, unless there are at least seven members of the Lodge present.

SEC. 84. No subordinate Lodge under this jurisdiction, shall publish the suspension or expulsion of any of its members, unless by authority of the Grand Lodge. It is therefore enjoined on all subordinate Lodges to make returns of the names and the character of the offence of all such Masons as may be suspended, to the Recording Grand Secretary, whose duty it shall be, to transmit such notice to all Lodges under this jurisdiction, for their information.

SEC. 85. The several Lodges under this jurisdiction shall make their returns up to the first day of March annually, and shall deliver them, together with all dues, to the District Deputy Grand Masters of their respective Districts, on or before the fifteenth of

said month, which returns shall be in the form in the blanks furnished to them by the Grand Secretary, under the direction of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.

PART FIFTH.

Miscellaneous Regulations.

SEC. 86. No business, other than that appertaining to the work and lectures, shall be transacted in a Lodge, while open on the first or second degree. All general business, such as the election and installation of officers, the discussion of questions relating to the general interests of the Fraternity, and the local affairs of the Lodge, shall be transacted in a Master's Lodge.

SEC. 87. Any brother who has been discharged from membership for the non-payment of dues, shall not be admitted to membership in any other Lodge, until the same are paid or remitted. The recommendation of the Master and Wardens of the Lodge, of which the applicant was last a member, should accompany such application.

SEC. 88. The Master of any Lodge under this jurisdiction, who has faithfully discharged his duties, and complied with the laws of the Grand Lodge, shall, at the end of his first year, be presented by the District Deputy Grand Master with a Past Master's diploma.

SEC. 89. Any Lodge may take cognizance of the conduct of any sojourning brother or brethren, not attached to any particular Lodge, upon a charge of unmasonic conduct.

SEC. 90. No Lodge shall encourage, promote, or permit the delivery of any Masonic lectures, which have not been sanctioned and authorized by the Grand Lodge. Nor shall any Mason, be permitted to deliver such lectures under this jurisdiction.

SEC. 91. No Lodge shall form a public procession, funeral processions excepted, without permission from one of the first two Grand officers, or the District Deputy Grand Master within whose District it is located.

SEC. 92. No one below the degree of Master Mason, shall be interred with Masonic honors, and the formalities of the Order. It is the duty of a Lodge of which a brother is a member, or the nearest Lodge, to attend and perform the usual Masonic burial service over deceased Master Masons, when requested so to do by the deceased or his nearest relatives.

SEC. 93. No Lodge, or officer, or member of a Lodge, shall, under any circumstances, give a certificate or recommendation, to enable a mason to go from Lodge to Lodge, as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to Lodges for relief.

SEC. 94. It shall not be permitted to introduce political or other exciting topics, not connected with Masonry, for discussion, in any Lodge under this jurisdiction.

SEC. 95. A Lodge ought to meet once in each calendar month, but may with propriety stand closed during the summer months of June, July and August.

SEC. 96. The Master of a Lodge has the special charge of its charter, and it is his duty to see that it is carefully preserved. It must be present when the Lodge is opened.

SEC. 97. A visiting brother has a right to call for the charter of the Lodge he desires to visit.

SEC. 98. No brother shall be a member of more than one Lodge, nor shall he hold more than one office in the same Lodge at the same time.

SEC. 99. The removal of a brother into another jurisdiction, does not, of itself, authorize his name to be stricken from the roll of the Lodge of which he is a member.

SEC. 100. No Lodge can suspend the operation of a by-law, or, at a *special meeting*, alter or expunge any part of the proceedings of a stated one.

SEC. 101. No Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons can legally assemble in this State, under a warrant or charter granted by any foreign Masonic power.

SEC. 102. It shall not be legal for any Lodge to interfere with the business or concerns of another Lodge.

SEC. 103. No vote passed in the Grand Lodge, or in a subordinate Lodge, can be reconsidered by a less number than were present when the vote was passed, provided a return of the number of votes was made and recorded.

SEC. 104. A Lodge or brother offending against any law or regulation of the Craft, or of the Grand Lodge, to the breach of which no penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the Grand Lodge, or subordinate Lodge having jurisdiction of the case, be subject to admonition, suspension or expulsion.

SEC. 105. This Constitution shall not be altered or amended, unless such alteration or amendment be first proposed in writing at a regular communication of the Grand Lodge, when the Grand Lodge shall proceed to consider the question *whether the proposition shall be entertained*; and if decided in the affirmative, the proposed alteration or amendment shall be referred to a committee, entered upon the records, published with the other proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and sent to the several subordinate Lodges for their consideration; and it shall be deemed in order to take up the subject and act upon it definitely, at the next annual communication, and not sooner. But no alteration or amendment shall be adopted, unless a majority of the members present concur therein.

PART SIXTH.

Rules.

ARTICLE I.

Rules for the Government of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 1. None but members of the Grand Lodge, past officers of other Grand Lodges, excepted, shall be present at the opening of the same, nor shall any visitor be admitted during the session except by permission of the Grand Master, or by vote of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 2. Members and visitors shall keep the seats assigned them, except the Grand Marshal, and officers whose duties may call them about the Lodge.

Rule 3. All resolutions shall be submitted in writing, before there shall be any debate upon them; as shall all motions, if the presiding officer, or any brother, desire it.

Rule 4. In all elections, and upon every question which may come before the Grand Lodge for decision, each member present shall be entitled to one vote only, except upon a call of any five members, in which case the vote shall be taken by Lodges, and each Lodge represented shall then be entitled to three votes, all of which shall be on the same side; and the representatives of each Lodge respectively may decide on which side of the question the votes of their Lodge shall be cast. A member cannot delegate his right of voting to another.

Rule 5. Each member shall vote on all questions, except where he is personally interested, unless excused by the Grand Lodge.

Rule 6. Every member who speaks shall rise, and remain standing, addressing himself to the grand presiding officer; nor shall he be interrupted unless by a call to order from the presiding officer, or from some member of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 7. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except to lay on the table, to commit, to amend or to postpone, which motions shall take precedence in the order above named.

Rule 8. A motion to amend, until decided, shall preclude all other amendments of the main question.

Rule 9. Any member may call for a division of the question, where the same will admit of it.

Rule 10. No new motion, which totally changes the subject matter on which the original motion was intended to operate, shall be admitted, under color of amendments, as a substitute for the motion under debate.

Rule 11. No member, except one of the majority which decided the question, shall be allowed to move for a reconsideration.

Rule 12. After a motion is stated by the grand presiding officer, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the Grand Lodge, but may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before decision or amendment.

Rule 13. There shall be no debate upon any question after it has been put by the grand presiding officer.

Rule 14. All motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 15. While the grand presiding officer is addressing the Grand Lodge, or putting a question, or a brother is speaking, no member shall entertain any private discourse, or pass between the speaker and the chair.

Rule 16. No brother shall leave the Grand Lodge during the session, without permission of the Grand Master.

Rule 17. No brother shall speak more than twice upon the same question, unless to explain, without permission from the Grand Lodge.

STATE OF MAINE.



In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MASTER, WARDENS AND MEMBERS
OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That WILLIAM KING, SIMON GREENLEAF, WILLIAM SWAN, NATHANIEL COFFIN, their associates and successors, be, and they hereby are, incorporated into a body politic, by the name of the Master, Wardens and Members of the Grand Lodge of Maine; with power to sue and be sued; to have a common seal, and to change the same; to make any by-laws for the management of their affairs, not repugnant to the laws of this State, nor to ancient Masonic usages; to take and hold, for charitable and benevolent uses, any real estate to the value of twenty thousand dollars, and any personal estate to the value of sixty thousand dollars; and to give and grant, or bargain and sell the same; and with all the privileges usually granted to other societies instituted for purposes of charity and beneficence.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the first meeting of said corporation shall be holden at such time and place, and be notified in such manner, as the majority of the persons herein named may direct.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the powers granted by this act may be enlarged, restrained, or repealed, at the pleasure of the Legislature.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 15, 1820.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

BENJ. AMES. *Speaker*.

IN SENATE, June 16, 1820.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted,

JOHN CHANDLER, *President*.

June 16, 1820.—Approved :

WILLIAM KING.

Copy from original :

Attest :

ASHUR WARE, *Secretary of State*.

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PROCEEDINGS

Mr. Parker

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Maine,

AT ITS

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT PORTLAND,

MAY, 1866.



PORTLAND :
BRO. STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1866.

Mr Parker's

Grand Lodge of Maine.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The Annual Communication of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of Maine, was holden at Masonic Hall, in the City of Portland, on the first Tuesday of May, A. L. 5866, A. D. 1866, being the first day of said month, at nine o'clock in the morning.

PRESENT—M.W. WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Grand Master ;
R. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Deputy Grand Master ;
“ FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	Senior Grand Warden ;
“ JOHN H. LYNDE,	Junior Grand Warden ;
“ MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer ;
“ IRA BERRY,	Grand Secretary ;
W. & Rev. ASAHEL MOORE,	Grand Chaplain ;
“ GILES BAILEY,	“ “
W. MARQUIS F. KING,	Grand Marshal ;
“ T. R. SIMONTON,	Senior Grand Deacon ;
“ ANDREW W. FRENCH,	Junior Grand Deacon ;
“ EDW. P. BURNHAM,	Grand Steward ;
“ GEORGE W. MANTON,	as “ “
“ ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,	as “ “
“ E. R. DRUMMOND,	Grand Standard Bearer ;
“ JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Grand Sword Bearer ;
“ J. W. TOWARD,	Grand Pursuivant ;
“ H. R. TAYLOR,	as “ “
Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS,	Grand Tyler :

With Representatives from Subordinate Lodges, Per-

manent Members, Representatives of other Grand Lodges, and many visiting Brethren.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form by the Grand Master, with prayer by W. and Rev. Asahel Moore, Grand Chaplain.

On motion of Bro. Edward P. Burnham,

Voted, That all Master Masons in good standing be invited to take seats in the Grand Lodge as visitors during this communication.

On motion of Bro. Hiram Chase,

Voted, That the reading of the Records of the last annual communication be omitted, copies of the printed proceedings being in the hands of the Brethren.

On motion of Bro. Timothy J. Murray,

Voted, That an Assistant Grand Secretary and an Assistant Grand Tyler be appointed.

The Grand Master appointed Brother Stephen Berry Assistant Grand Secretary, and Bro. William A. Barker Assistant Grand Tyler.

The Grand Master appointed Bro's E. P. Burnham, S. H. Willard and T. R. Simonton a committee on Credentials.

The committee proceeded to examine the credentials presented, and reported as follows :—

Your Committee on Credentials have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report that they find the Lodges in this jurisdiction represented as follows :—

Portland,	No. 1, by	Henry P. Deane,	W. M.
		Eben'r Wentworth,	S. W.
		Seth B. Hersey,	J. W.
		Wm. Curtis,	Proxy.
Warren,	" 2, "	Austin F. Kinsley,	W. M.

Lincoln,	No. 3, by	Erastus Foote,	Proxy.
Hancock,	" 4, "	Daniel W. Webster, Jr.,	W. M.
Kennebec,	" 5, "	John Q. A. Hawes, Francis J. Day,	J. W. Proxy.
Amity,	" 6, "	T. R. Simonton, Fred. Lewis,	W. M. S. W.
Eastern,	" 7, "	Andrew W. French, Edward B. Davis, George W. Gorham,	W. M. S. W. J. W.
United,	" 8, "	Stephen J. Young, Franklin M. Drew,	W. M. Proxy.
Saco,	" 9, "	Joseph Stevens,	Proxy,
Rising Virtue,	" 10, "	Job Collet,	S. W.
Pythagorean,	" 11, "	Henry Hyde Smith, Franklin Shirley,	W. M. J. W.
Cumberland,	" 12,	(Not represented.)	
Oriental,	" 13, "	Abram M. Savage,	Proxy.
Solar,	" 14, "	Larkin Dunton, Thomas G. Knight,	W. M. J. W.
Orient,	" 15, "	Edmund B. Hinkley,	Proxy.
St. George,	" 16, "	Alden M. Wetherbee,	Proxy.
Ancient Land-Mark,	" 17, "	Marquis F. King, Wm. Ross, Jr., Henry L. Paine,	W. M. S. W. J. W.
Oxford,	" 18, "	Albert Thompson, George E. Gibson, Lewis B. Weeks,	W. M. S. W. Proxy.
Felicity,	" 19, "	Wm. Beazley,	S. W.
Maine,	" 20, "	Charles H. Davis,	W. M.
Oriental Star,	" 21, "	Edwin Kimball, Eben'r Humphrey, Jefferson Coolidge,	W. M. S. W. Proxy.
York,	" 22, "	A. Warren Mendum, Orrin Kimball,	W. M. Proxy.
Freeport,	" 23, "	John L. Kelsey, Ambrose L. Josselyn,	W. M. S. W.
Phoenix,	" 24, "	Wm. O. Poor,	Proxy.
Temple,	" 25, "	David Cargill,	Proxy.

Village,	No. 26, by	James H. Wilson,	W. M.
Adoniram,	" 27, "	Robt. H. Brackett,	W. M.
Northern Star,	" 28, "	Marcellus Steward, Albert Moore,	W. M. Proxy.
Tranquil,	" 29, "	Nathan W. Dutton, Rodney F. Foss, Joshua A. Whitman,	W. M. J. W. Proxy.
Blazing Star,	" 30, "	Stephen Berry,	Proxy.
Union,	" 31, "	Aaron D. Wiley,	J. W.
Hermon,	" 32, "	Charles Osgood,	W. M.
Waterville,	" 33, "	Charles H. Alden,	Proxy.
Somerset,	" 34, "	Wm. R. G. Estes, Wm. Tucker, John D. Robbins,	W. M. S. W. J. W.
Bethlehem,	" 35, "	John D. Myrick,	Proxy.
Casco,	" 36, "	Nicholas Drinkwater, Ammi Storer,	W. M. Proxy.
Washington,	" 37, "	James McGregor, Charles W. Ring,	W. M. Proxy.
Harmony,	" 38, "	Geo. W. Lowell, John Roberts,	W. M. S. W.
Penobscot,	" 39, "	Henry S. Dole,	S. W.
Lygonia,	" 40, "	Augustus T. Somerby,	J. W.
Freedom,	" 42, "	Ephraim Durgin, Horace H. Burbank,	W. M. Proxy.
Alna,	" 43,	(Not represented.)	
Piscataquis,	" 44, "	Theodore Wyman,	Proxy.
Central,	" 45, "	Edward E. Wiggin,	J. W.
St. Croix,	" 46, "	Joseph C. Rockwood, Dennison E. Seymour,	W. M. S. W.
Dunlap,	" 47, "	Simeon P. McKenney, Gilman P. Littlefield,	W. M. J. W.
Lafayette,	" 48, "	Hez. Owen Nickerson, Dudley S. Fogg,	S. W. Proxy.
Meridian Splendor,	" 49, "	Atkinson Hobart,	Proxy.
Aurora,	" 50, "	Elijah E. Wortman,	W. M.
St. John's,	" 51,	(Not represented.)	

Mosaic,	No. 52, by	Nathaniel Parsons,	W. M.
Rural,	" 53, "	Ezra D. Trask,	S. W.
Vassalboro',	" 54, "	Ansel M. Bragg,	S. W.
Fraternal,	" 55, "	Thomas Rogers,	W. M.
Mount Moriah,	" 56, "	Joseph B. Watson,	Proxy.
Unity,	" 58, "	Henry Thompson,	W. M.
		Benj. Williams,	S. W.
Mount Hope,	" 59,	(Not represented.)	
Star in the East,	" 60, "	Stephen S. Haynes,	W. M.
King Solomon's,	" 61, "	Henry Farrington,	J. W.
		Henry A. Kennedy,	Proxy.
King David's,	" 62, "	Orlando Stevens,	S. W.
Richmond,	" 63, "	Josiah F. Bates,	Proxy.
Pacific,	" 64, "	Samuel Skillin,	W. M.
Mystic,	" 65, "	Daniel S. Stone,	W. M.
Mechanics',	" 66, "	Michael McDonald,	S. W.
Blue Mountain,	" 67, "	Josiah F. Prescott,	W. M.
Mariners'	" 68, "	Irvin Calderwood,	S. W.
Howard,	" 69, "	Albert B. Clark,	W. M.
Standish,	" 70, "	Wm. Paine,	W. M.
Rising Sun,	" 71, "	Isaac H. Harriman,	Proxy.
Pioneer,	" 72, "	Washington Hawes,	Proxy.
Tyrian,	" 73, "	George W. Sholes,	J. W.
Bristol,	" 74, "	Leander Morton,	Proxy.
Plymouth,	" 75, "	Benj. G. Ferguson,	W. M.
		Abner Hodgdon,	S. W.
		Grenfield G. Bickford,	J. W.
Arundel,	" 76, "	Sylvester Brown,	Proxy.
Tremont,	" 77, "	John A. Plumer,	Proxy.
Crescent,	" 78, "	John C. Walker,	W. M.
Rockland,	" 79, "	Eli P. Hall,	W. M.
Key Stone,	" 80, "	Tilson C. Jones,	S. W.
Atlantic,	" 81, "	George A. Wright,	W. M.
		Charles H. Haskell,	S. W.
		Sylvester W. Marr,	J. W.
		Wm. H. Smith,	Proxy.

St. Paul's,	No. 82,	(<i>Not represented.</i>)	
St. Andrew's	" 83, by	Nathan P. Kellogg, George W. Manton,	S. W. Proxy.
Eureka,	" 84,	(<i>Not represented.</i>)	
Star in the West,	" 85, "	Isaac Whittaker, Enoch E. Bagley, Charles Taylor,	W. M. S. W. Proxy.
Temple,	" 86, "	James Pennell,	W. M.
Benevolent,	" 87, "	Isaac A. Worcester, Benj. G. Murch,	W. M. S. W.
Narraguagus,	" 88, "	Lincoln H. Leighton,	Proxy.
Island,	" 89, "	Wm. P. Sprague,	Proxy.
Hiram Abiff,	" 90, "	Wm. F. Morang,	Proxy.
Harwood,	" 91, "	Henry R. Taylor,	W. M.
Siloam,	" 92, "	Elhanan W. McFadden,	Proxy.
Horeb,	" 93, "	Asa Smith,	J. W.
Paris,	" 94, "	John Bicknell, Jr.,	W. M.
Corinthian,	" 95, "	Luther H. Webb,	W. M.
Monument,	" 96, "	Henry F. Collins,	Proxy.
Bethel,	" 97, "	Barker Holt,	Proxy.
Katahdin,	" 98, "	Charles Fish,	W. M.
Vernon Valley,	" 99, "	Moses S. Mayhew,	Proxy.
Jefferson,	" 100, "	Rufus S. Randall,	Proxy.
Nezinscot,	" 101, "	Philo Clark,	Proxy.
Marsh River,	" 102, "	Augustus Fogg,	W. M.
Dresden,	" 103,	(<i>Not represented.</i>)	
Dirigo,	" 104, "	Daniel W. Tyler,	S. W.
Ashlar,	" 105, "	Wm. J. Burnham, Aurin L. Dresser, Henry H. Dickey,	W. M. S. W. Proxy.
Tuscan,	" 106, "	Shadrach L. Wass,	Proxy.
Day Spring,	" 107, "	Darius Davis,	W. M.
Relief,	" 108, "	Joseph S. Cummings,	Proxy.
Mount Kineo,	" 109, "	David R. Straw, Jr.,	Proxy.
Monmouth,	" 110, "	John A. Pettengill,	W. M.

Liberty,	No. 111, by	Henry M. Cox, Ambrose P. Cargill, Josiah F. Foye,	W. M. S. W. J. W.
Eastern Frontier,	" 112, "	Ward H. Estabrook,	W. M.
Messalonskee,	" 113, "	Seth H. Willard,	S. W.
Polar Star,	" 114, "	John W. Ballou, Chas. W. Larrabee, Andrew J. Fuller,	W. M. J. W. Proxy.
Moderation,	" 115, "	Chas. E. Weld, Oliver Tracy, Daniel Huntson, George W. Howe,	W. M. S. W. J. W. Proxy.
Lebanon,	" 116, "	Samuel Hopkins,	W. M.
Greenleaf,	" 117, "	Jere M. Davis,	W. M.
Drummond,	" 118, "	Gilman Lougee,	Proxy.
Pownal,	" 119, "	Barn. M. Roberts,	W. M.
Meduncook,	" 120, "	Albert G. Cook,	Proxy.
Acacia,	" 121, "	Wm. R. Wright, Harrison B. Strout,	W. M. J. W.
Marine,	" 122, "	Lyman P. Haskell,	Proxy.
Franklin,	" 123, "	George F. Teague,	J. W.
Olive Branch,	" 124, "	Samuel C. Holden,	S. W.
Meridian,	" 125, "	Franklin D. Jenkins,	W. M.
Timothy Chase,	" 126, "	George W. Wales,	W. M.

Your Committee further report, that the following named Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge are present :—

REUEL WASHBURN,	P. G. M.
FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"
JABEZ TRUE,	"
HIRAM CHASE,	"
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"
JOHN J. BELL,	P. D. G. M.
ISAAC DOWNING,	P. S. G. W.
DAVID BUGBEE,	"
EDM. B. HINKLEY,	"
OLIVER GERRISH,	P. J. W.
FRANCIS J. DAY,	"

And Grand officers as follows :—

M. W. Wm. Pitt Preble,	<i>Grand Master,</i>
R. W. Timothy J. Murray,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>
“ Francis L. Talbot,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>
“ John H. Lynde,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>
“ Moses Dodge,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>
“ Ira Berry,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>
“ Stephen J. Young,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>
W. and Rev. Asahel Moore,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>
“ Giles Bailey,	“ “
“ J. T. G. Nichols,	“ “
W. Marquis F. King,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>
“ T. R. Simonton,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>
“ Andrew W. French,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>
“ Edward P. Burnham,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>
“ E. R. Drummond,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>
“ Joseph M. Hayes,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>
“ J. W. Toward,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>
Bro. Warren Phillips,	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>
1. R. W. Thomas Quinby,	<i>D. D. G. M.</i>
2. “ Joseph P. Gill,	“
3. “ Rufus Stanley,	“
4. “ Charles N. Germaine,	“
5. “ Orlando Currier,	“
10. “ Wm. Randall,	“
11. “ Wm. G. Lord,	“
12. “ Charles P. Tenney,	“

Representatives of other Grand Lodges :—

WM. P. PREBLE, Canada, New York and Oregon.

IRA BERRY, Missouri.

J. H. DRUMMOND, New Jersey.

EZE. ROBINSON, Iowa.

A. B. THOMPSON, Illinois and Ohio.

J. I. STEVENS, Maryland.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWD. P. BURNHAM, }
S. H. WILLARD, } *Committee.*
T. R. SIMONTON, }

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Dispensations and Charters.

1. Hiram Chase, John H. Lynde, J. Pearson Gill.
2. F. Bradford, Francis L. Talbot, Francis J. Day.
3. John J. Bell, Andrew J. Fuller, Charles Taylor.
4. Isaac Downing, Augustus Bailey, Lewis B. Weeks.

On Grievances and Appeals.

1. Oliver Gerrish, W. R. G. Estes, Henry H. Dickey.
2. A. B. Thompson, Rufus Stanley, Ezekiel D. French.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

Edward P. Burnham, Ja's Pennell, Geo. W. Lowell.

On Returns.

William O. Poor, J. W. Toward, Joseph M. Hayes.

On the Pay Roll.

George W. Manton, F. M. Drew, George A. Wright.

On Unfinished Business.

Asa Smith, William J. Burnham, J. W. Ballou.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN: We meet once more in annual session, to deliberate upon the doings of the past year, and to advise and consult together how we can best remedy whatever any of us have done which may be amiss, and as far forth as we can, adopt measures to avoid irregularities in the future.

In looking back over the events of the past year, we can not be insensible of the infinite mercy which has been extended to us by the Supreme Architect of the Universe, not only to us as individuals and as a fraternity, but to the whole country—in that He has been pleased in his own good time to cause the horrors and ravages of war to cease, and once more to bless us as a united nation with all the joys and prosperity which accompany peace. Nor should we at this time be unmindful of those of our brethren who have laid down their lives in the defence of their country, or have returned to us maimed or sick; see to it my brethren, that neither they, nor the dear ones they have left, are suffered to want for any of the necessities of life. Remember that their claim upon our good offices is of a double character, that of masons and patriots, and that it is more blessed to give than to receive, for the Lord loveth a cheerful giver.

I have granted eight Dispensations during the year for receiving applications and conferring the degrees in a less time than four weeks. Also several dispensations for election of officers, and in quite a number of cases have given permission to Lodges in other jurisdictions to confer the degrees upon residents of Maine.

In conformity with the last clause of Section 15 of the Constitution, R. W. Joseph P. Gill, Deputy of the second District, has been requested to take suitable assistants and pass the E. A. Lecture; R. W. Rufus Stanley, Deputy of the third District, to pass the F. C. Lecture; and R. W. Charles N. Germaine, Deputy of the fourth District, to pass the M. M. Lecture; and I have assigned to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon as the time to be devoted to passing the Lectures.

I have caused to be issued Dispensations for new Lodges as follows:

To B. F. Higgins and others, July 18, 1865, for a Lodge at Cutler, to be called LOOKOUT LODGE.

To Wm. H. Burgess and others, July 20, 1865, for a Lodge at Wayne, to be called ASYLUM LODGE.

To William S. Gilman and others, July 17, 1865, for a Lodge at Presque Isle, to be called TRINITY LODGE.

To Charles L. Wilson and others, Oct. 18, 1865, for a Lodge at Waterford, to be called MOUNT TIRE'EM LODGE.

To D. W. Tebbetts and others, Feb. 1866, for a Lodge at Troy, to be called TROJAN LODGE.

To Warren W. Davis and others, March 13, 1866, for a Lodge at Jefferson, to be called Jefferson Lodge. I would recommend, before granting a charter, that this Lodge be required to select a new name, as there is already a Lodge by that name; in granting the Dispensation that fact had escaped my recollection, but on ascertaining it, I directed the Grand Secretary to inform them it would be necessary for them to select some other name.

Most of these Lodges will probably apply for Charters at this communication.

After granting the Dispensation for the Lodge at Troy, I received a protest from the W. M. of Plymouth Lodge; had it been received before the Dispensation was issued, I should have given the parties a hearing; but as the Dispensation had issued, I advised them to appear before the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

I have declined to grant Dispensations for new Lodges in three instances. Shortly after the close of the last session of the Grand Lodge, I received a petition from certain brethren at Kittery for a Dispensation for a Lodge at that place. The petition was duly recommended by the nearest Lodge and the District Deputy, but on examination I found they had recommended as one of the first three officers a person who had been rejected in two Lodges, and I knew he had not received the necessary consent of the Lodge which last rejected him to his taking the degrees elsewhere. I therefore returned the petition, telling them to name some other person in his stead; their reply was that he was as good as any of them, and if his name could not be retained they did not want the Dispensation. No Dispensation therefore issued.

From information received from a variety of sources, I should recommend that no Charter be issued at present to Presumpscot Lodge at Windham. I very seriously doubt whether the interests of the fraternity require a Lodge there.

There appears to be a very strong and increasing disposition to

multiply our Lodges. It seems now to be considered a very great hardship to have to go a half a dozen miles or so to attend a Lodge, but in every town or village where there are ten masons, an effort is made to see if they cannot start a Lodge. The remedy for this lies with you; the petition is presented to the Grand Master properly made out and signed by the requisite number, recommended by the nearest Lodge and District Deputy,—no objection is made by any one. Now the Grand Master as a general rule knows nothing about the matter except what the paper shows. If he gives his District Deputy credit for doing his duty, the Grand Master can not very well refuse the Dispensation; but when the case comes before the Grand Lodge, as every Lodge is or ought to be represented, the whole thing can be fully investigated, while it would be impossible for the Grand Master to carefully investigate every case without considerable outlay of time and money.

I have personally attended to the constitution of two Lodges, one at Durham and one at New Sharon; and have commissioned suitable Brothers to perform that service for the Lodges at Belfast, Charleston, Deer Isle and Pittsfield; their doings, however, are not as yet returned to me, but I have no doubt the services have been rendered acceptably to those Lodges. I have also commissioned R. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY to dedicate the new Hall built by the fraternity at Saco, and R. W. ORLANDO CURRIER to dedicate the new Hall at Richmond.

The Brethren of Bethlehem Lodge at Augusta, and Greenleaf Lodge at Cornish, have had the misfortune to lose their halls, together with their Furniture, Charters, Jewels, &c., by fire. I am happy to state that they have both recovered from the disaster in a good degree. I would recommend that the dues of Greenleaf Lodge for this year be remitted, as they are a young Lodge, and I do not understand that they had much if any insurance.

As far as my information extends there has been but little to disturb the harmony and peace of our Lodges during the past year. The principal cause of complaint has been on account of persons belonging in Maine who have been, or claim to have been

made masons in the Military Lodges, so called, some of whom had been rejected previously in the very Lodges into whose jurisdiction they have returned, and others whose character was such that they had never dared to apply where they were known, but whose money had gained them a ready admittance in irresponsible Lodges. Maine has good cause to congratulate herself that her Grand Master stood firm and did not allow his personal feelings in the excitement of the hour to overcome his judgment. On account of the frequent complaints which came to me, and oft repeated inquiries as to how this class of persons were to be treated by our Lodges, I issued my circular letters of July 18, 1865, and Aug. 14, 1865. The rule marked out by these letters may appear too harsh and stringent. It is for you, my brethren, to decide how, and to what extent that rule shall be modified; and in this connection I would recommend to your careful consideration the suggestions on this subject made by the Grand Master of Illinois, and the Proceedings of that Grand Lodge, as fully set forth by our Committee on Foreign Correspondence, on pages 194, 195 and 196, and for you seriously to consider whether, as the mischief has been done, it were not better to act in conformity with their recommendations, not so much as regards their Grand Lodge, for no complaint has been made to me against any Military Lodge under dispensation from Illinois, but as regards some other Grand Lodges nearer home. On the subject of the treatment of Army Lodge Masons, I received a communication from M. W. Brother Parkman, late G. M. of Massachusetts, which with my reply (Letter Book, p. 383) is respectfully submitted.

I would recommend that such persons be required to petition for the degrees to the Lodge in whose jurisdiction they reside, and upon successfully passing the ordeal of the ballot, that the Lodges be authorized to heal them without any fee whatever.

I have received the following communications, with the request to submit them for your consideration. Preamble and Resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, recommending a convention in September next.

From Solomon Pool and others, asking assistance for a Masonic University at Chapel Hill, North Carolina:

Report of the Committee on Negro Lodges to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

A letter from William W. Davis and others, announcing the formation of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, asking me to delegate Past Deputy Grand Master William Taylor, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to install the Grand Master elect. Feeling that under the settled law of Masonry P. D. G. M. Taylor was already sufficiently authorized to perform that service, and questioning my right to delegate such power, I notified them by telegraph of my opinion. I consider the reasons assigned in the letter ample justification for the step taken by the Lodges in Nova Scotia for dissolving the connection with the Mother Grand Lodge; but I see that these Lodges hold under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Were there no Lodges in that province hailing from the Grand Lodge of England or Ireland? if so, do not the same disadvantages exist in their cases? Why then did they not join in the movement? These suggestions passed through my mind, and may have had some influence on my opinion as given to them.

In accordance with the Resolution submitted by R. W. Bro. Covell, and adopted by the Grand Lodge, the committee designated for that purpose, immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge, procured a room on the ground floor of the Canal Bank Building, for keeping the Records, Library and other property of the Grand Lodge; which room is also used by the Grand Secretary and other officers. Although not fire-proof, we consider it the most safe and "conveniently accessible" of any that could be obtained.

There is a practice which I am informed is quite common among the Lodges in this jurisdiction, which if allowed to continue will be likely to lead to misunderstandings, between us and other Grand Lodges. Many of our young men go to Boston and other places out of our jurisdiction, to seek employment, and engage as salesmen, clerks, &c., for one or more years; during such engagement (being unmarried men) they spend their holidays at their Parents' residence, and if sick they naturally return to their mothers' care, but with an intention of returning to their engagement, or if terminated to seek another; but with no design

of making their Parents' place of residence their abiding place. Now such young men frequently after being thus employed for one or more years, while on a visit to their Parents are made masons; and the justification on the part of the Lodge is, that a young man thus situated does not lose his *legal* residence in Maine, unless by voting in some other place he has claimed a residence elsewhere, and that his Masonic residence follows his legal residence. Although this may be strictly true in point of law, yet it will be difficult to make Lodges in other jurisdictions within whose limits such young men have lived a year or more perceive the justness of the rule, and the consequence will be that young men thus made masons by us will be refused admission by Lodges in the places where they are employed, thus placing a worthy young man as well the Lodge in a false position. We who are so careful about others interfering with our rights, should be equally careful to avoid anything that requires explanation. I call your attention to this matter because I have had complaints made to me on this subject from other jurisdictions, and when inquired into by me, the justification as previously stated was offered. I trust such a rule will be adopted as will put a stop to this practice.

It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the decease of two of our Past Grand Masters and two of our Past Junior Grand Wardens during the past year: Past Grand Master JOHN T. PAINE, on the 21st of July, and Past Grand Master JOHN C. HUMPHREYS, on the 11th of June; Past Junior Grand Warden T. K. OSGOOD, in June, and Past Junior Grand Warden JOSEPH COVELL, March 7, 1866. Grand Master PAINE removed from this jurisdiction before I became a Mason. Bro. T. K. OSGOOD I had but a very slight acquaintance with, never having met him more than once or twice, and then but very briefly. With Past Grand Master HUMPHREYS I was somewhat more acquainted; he was among our oldest Masons, and to the last kept up his strong attachment to the Order. He was buried by the Grand Lodge with the customary solemnities. Past Grand Warden COVELL was one with whom it was my privilege to be on terms of intimacy. If ever there was a pure, honest, single

hearted Mason, JOSEPH COVELL was one. Next to his own family, there was nothing so cherished and dear to his heart as Masonry. Although, we might not always agree with his views and objects, still, of the many of you now before me who have seen him in his place in this Grand Lodge year after year—and no man was more constant in his attendance—I do not believe one ever doubted for a moment that whatever Bro. Covell either said or did, he believed at the time to be for the best interest of Masonry. Many a more brilliant and talented brother than he could have been better spared. There was no work however laborious which he was called upon by the Grand Lodge to do, but he was ready to undertake; and although (as in the matter of the Masonic History of Maine) he may have annoyed some by his persistency, still had the officers of every Lodge done their duty in that respect, many facts connected with the early history of the Lodges would not be lost, if as in an instance the past year, the charter, records, &c., of the Lodge were all destroyed by fire.

Now when it is too late what would not the Brethren of one of our Lodges give, had a full history of the Lodge been sent to R. W. Bro. COVELL, then they would have been enabled to have the names of the original charter members inserted in a copy of their old charter, instead of being obliged to have a new charter and not be able to tell who the original members of their Lodge were. Let the case of this Lodge be a warning to other Lodges who have not yet complied with the resolutions on this subject, adopted in 1860, (p. 114, Proceedings of that year,) and no longer delay putting themselves in a position where fire cannot obliterate their early history.

There appears to be a great slackness on the part of the Secretaries of many of the Lodges. Section 85 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge requires the returns to be made up to the first day of March, and to be delivered to the Deputy of the District, on or before the fifteenth of the same month; and Section 25 requires the District Deputies to make their Reports to the Grand Master on or before the first day of April. The first Report which was made to me was received April 5th, and on the 21st of April, but six had been received by me; the excuse

uniformly given by them is that they had not received the returns from the Lodges, and when their report was made some of the Lodges had made no returns. I would recommend for your consideration whether some remedy can not be devised for this evil. Of course if this state of things is suffered to continue—and it appears to be increasing—the object of requiring the D. D. to report so early, being to enable the G. M. to allude in his address to anything in those reports which he may think of sufficient importance to specially call your attention to, utterly fails; and valuable suggestions made in some of these Reports are not acted upon, because, as the Reports are not read in open Grand Lodge, but very few, if any of the members know anything about them till they see them in the printed proceedings. Would it not be well for the Deputies to be directed to hand in the report of their doings, and the condition of the Lodges, &c., as it came under their supervision, on the day specified, whether any of the Lodges had made their return to them or not? It seems to me it is their duty to do so; the abstract showing the amount of work, &c., in the Lodges could be handed in at a later period if necessary. If the Secretaries can not or will not make their returns in due season, they should be turned out and others that will should be elected in their places. I trust my successor will have no cause of complaint on this ground.

From the Reports received, I would call your attention to the following extracts.

[The M. W. Grand Master here read extracts from some of the Reports.]

I have given some fifty decisions during the last year, many of them a mere reiteration of former decisions, others of not sufficient importance to be incorporated in this report, and others as follows:

First. The Grand Master has no power to grant a Dispensation to fill a vacancy in the office of W. M. or of S. W. while the office of J. W. is not vacant.

Second. A master should not unseat a member of his Lodge by admitting a brother who is not a member, if the member has notified the W. M. that he objects to his admission, although he did not state the nature of his objection.

Third. If a Royal Arch Mason dies having requested to be buried by his Chapter, the Lodges have nothing to do about the funeral any more than if he had requested to be buried by the Odd Fellows, or any other organization; nor do I perceive how they can properly appear at the funeral as a Lodge. The idea of a Chapter using our burial service is as appropriate as if they had taken that of Knights Templar, or of the Catholic or Episcopal Churches. They had just as much right to use one as the other, and no more.

Fourth. It is a sufficient reason for refusing to allow a person to visit your Lodge, that he has been rejected in it and has never received its consent to take the degrees elsewhere.

Fifth. The question as to when and how many times one Lodge may ask the consent of another to receive applicants from their jurisdiction, is entirely within the judgment and good taste of the Lodge applying, as it is within that of the other whether to grant the request or not.

Sixth. No part of the Record can be altered or erased after it has once been confirmed. The minutes should be read before the closing of each meeting, in order to have them approved if correctly taken; but after being transcribed in the Record book correctly, and confirmed, they cannot be changed.

Seventh. A Lodge having received the application of a candidate on which the Committee reports that the Lodge has no jurisdiction, can neither accept or reject the candidate, but should grant him leave to withdraw. The third clause of Section 79 of the Grand Lodge Constitution refers to cases where the Lodge has jurisdiction.

Eighth. Drunkenness is a proper cause for charges. I should consider it an arbitrary stretch of power for a master to overrule the decision of his Lodge, after an impartial trial.

Ninth. As Grand Master of Maine, I know no such mason as a Chapter Past Master. The proper person to confer the Past Master's degree on the Master elect is a Past Master of a Blue Lodge, and as part of the installation ceremonies.

Tenth. The Grand Lodge of Maine has decided that it is necessary to have permission from the Grand Master of the foreign

jurisdiction before a candidate hailing from his jurisdiction can be received in a Lodge in another jurisdiction. Therefore if the Provincial Grand Master or Deputy Provincial Grand Master of New Brunswick declines for any reason giving his consent, no person residing in New Brunswick can receive his degrees in a Lodge in Maine.

Eleventh. When there are two or more Lodges in a town, that Lodge to which a candidate first makes application acquires exclusive jurisdiction over him.

Twelfth. When a Lodge finds before ballot that a candidate has been rejected in another Lodge, the only thing to be done is for the Master to cause to be entered on the Record "that it appearing that the Lodge has no jurisdiction in the case, the application is ordered to be returned."

Thirteenth. A member in good standing can legally prevent a candidate from being accepted in his Lodge by giving notice to the W. M. that he shall not be able to attend the communication when such a candidate (naming him) will probably be balloted for, and that if present he should object to him in the manner recognized among masons. Upon such notice to the W. M. it would be his duty to have the candidate entered on the minutes as rejected. The notice to the W. M. should properly be in writing in order to avoid misapprehension.

A member being absent from the town, where the Lodge is holden, retains all his rights of objecting to candidates as much as if present.

Fourteenth. It is a well settled principle of Masonic Law, that after a man has been initiated, he can not be tried or dealt with for anything he has done when not a mason, or on account of his character, provided it was or might have been known or ascertained upon due inquiry.

Fifteenth. A Lodge gives its consent to another Lodge to receive and act upon the petition of an applicant whose residence is within first Lodge's jurisdiction. Second Lodge upon a ballot reject the candidate and then by a vote transfer the candidate to first Lodge, the exclusive jurisdiction of the first Lodge is restored.

I cannot close the statement of my doings for the past year

and retire from the high position which your favor has bestowed upon me for the last three years, to that of a private member of this Grand Body, without cordially thanking you for this and other repeated evidences of your over estimation of my fitness and merit, and for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been received and treated by you and the Fraternity of this jurisdiction, when any occasion has called us together.

And now, in surrendering the badges of authority into other hands, pardon me for saying that no one can be more sensible than myself that I have not come up to my own idea of what a Grand Master should be, but I have the satisfaction to take with me in my retirement, that no one can justly charge me with having given any decision, issued any edict, or done any act as your principal officer, from pique, anger, favoritism, or for any personal consideration whatever; and I can assure you that as a member of this Grand Lodge, my best endeavors, as heretofore, shall be directed to promote its prosperity and that of the institution, as far as in me lies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The Grand Master submitted the Reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters, which were referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The Grand Treasurer presented his annual Report, as follows:—

In accordance with the requirement of the Constitution, your Grand Treasurer submits to this M. W. Grand Lodge, his report shewing the balance of money in the Treasury at the last annual Grand Communication, and the amount received and disbursed, as follows:—

Balance on hand, May 2, 1865,	\$ 597.29
Amount received,	6319.62
	<hr/>
	6916.91
Amount disbursed,	6487.20
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury,	\$ 429.71

Items, in detail, and vouchers for the payments are submitted to the Committee of Finance, and a full report of matters connected with the Charity Fund, will be laid before the Trustees of the same.

The Charity Fund invested, as will appear embraced in the account current reported, is Thirteen Thousand Dollars, including Three Thousand Dollars invested the year last past.

Time was, thirteen years since, when this Grand Body elected me as its Treasurer, that its invested fund might better be reckoned by hundreds than thousands; and at a later day its income was so small and revenue so low, that money must be hired to pay its current expenses or encroach upon the then meagre sum received as interest or dividends, which of right belonged to the "poor and distressed." Now I am happy to report that the interest on the sum invested affords annually a respectable sum to be appropriated for the relief of deserving Brothers and for Widows and Orphans.—And I doubt not that you all realize the gratification which I have, in this improved state of our funds, and heartily desire that it may be still largely increased.

In this connection, with the fact of this Grand Lodge being able to defray its current expenses, I wish to say what I would not have said in former years: the Clothing furnished the D. D. G. Masters is utterly derogatory to the dignity of the office. This subject has been heretofore introduced to your notice, but no action has as yet been taken by procuring new clothing.

I conceive a white lamb skin apron to be the only truly masonic apron that can be worn,—a sash I think may well be ranked in the class of shoulder straps in another organization—which a now to us, silent "Bell", denounced as "meaningless abomination",—and were I acting in the office under consideration, (which I sincerely desire may not be my lot, at least until new clothing is furnished,) I would prefer to wear a Mason's apron and a simple Jewel attached to the coat as a designation of my office. But, as our Constitution has prescribed a Sash, Collar and Apron of Velvet or Silk and trimmed with Lace and Ribbon, to be worn by Grand Officers, I hope and trust that such will be provided by this Grand Lodge, as may be worn by the Representatives of the M. W. Grand Masters without incurring marks of disrespect, or subjecting them to the wish and desire to wear them quietly out of sight in the pockets of an overcoat.

And now, having indulged in this little egotism—and Judas like, shewn my strong and still enduring solicitude for the bag and that which it contains, and thus wandering from the proper province of a disbursing officer,—I have only further to task your patience while I say that my report is ended.

Fraternaly and Respectfully submitted,

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Dr.

The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

1865.	May 3.	For paid Amos Lunt, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.,	\$26.72
	4.	" Joseph P. Gill, " 2d "	50.43
	2.	" Franklin Fox, " 3d "	32.16
	3.	" C. N. Germaine, " 4th "	59.11
	3.	" David Cargill, " 5th "	80.85
	3.	" Otis B. Woods, " 6th "	69.70
	4.	" Wm. S. Pattee, " 7th "	60.80
	3.	" William Oakes, " 8th "	57.88
	2.	" J. A. Milliken, " 9th "	13.76
	2.	" E. W. McFadden, " 10th "	58.18
	2.	" Wm. J. Lord, " 11th "	58.10
	2.	" Thos. Goodale, " 12th "	43.75
	2.	" Wm. P. Preble, G. M., bill of expenses,	21.50
	2.	" John F. Harris, D. D. G. Master's bill,	8.00
	4.	" J. H. Drummond, Chairman Com. For. Cor.,	80.00
	10.	" for \$1050 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 Loan,	1050.00
	10.	" Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, per vote,	150.00
	10.	" Stephen Berry, Asst. G. Secretary, per vote,	15.00
	11.	" Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler, "	20.00
	11.	" for \$500 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 Loan,	500.00
	31.	" Warren Phillips, repairs of Clothing, &c.,	6.70
	31.	" J. S. Richardson, Asst. G. Tyler, per vote,	16.00
	July 3.	" Warren Phillips, G. Tyler, bill of expenses,	7.50
	15.	" Stephen Berry, printing Proceedings, &c.	490.29
	24.	" Am. Bank Note Co., bill of Diplomas,	195.00
	Aug. 21.	" Sargent & Freeman, Furniture,	23.00
	Oct. 1.	" for 9 Shares Stock of Casco National Bank,	900.00
	20.	" Warren Phillips, G. Tyler, bill of expenses,	32.75
	Dec. 23.	" Grand Treasurer, as per vote,	30.00
	23.	" for Insurance,	5.25
1866.	Jan. 19.	" Am. Bank Note Co., bill of Diplomas,	230.00
	20.	" for Insurance,	.60
	24.	" J. A. Merrill, repairing Collars, &c.,	3.20
	April 13.	" S. Berry, printing Rep. Com. For. Cor., &c.,	304.77
	16.	" Wm. P. Preble, G. Master, expenses,	34.00
	16.	" C. R. & L. Frost's bill of Carpentry, &c.,	12.87
	21.	" Ira Berry, G. Secretary, preparing Charters,	18.00
	21.	" " for Postage, Advertising, &c.,	73.20
	21.	" Canal National Bank, Rent,	80.00
	25.	" for \$550, U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 Loan,	550.00
	25.	" for Interest due on Treasury Notes,	8.21
	27.	" Postage and Expressage, &c.,	5.12
	27.	" As per Pay Roll, of 1865,	994.50
	27.	" " 1864,	3.30
	27.	" Balance in Treasury,	429.71

in Acc't with MOSES DODGE, G. Treasurer.

CR.

1865.	May 2.	By Balance of account charged April 29, 1865,	\$597.29
	2.	Cash of Amos Lunt, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.,	248.13
	2.	" Joseph P. Gill, " 2d "	503.00
	2.	" Franklin Fox, " 3d "	665.85
	2.	" C. N. Germaine, " 4th "	583.62
	2.	" David Cargill, " 5th "	562.99
	2.	" Otis B. Woods, " 6th "	552.11
	2.	" Wm. S. Pattee, " 7th "	808.00
	2.	" William Oakes, " 8th "	369.75
	2.	" J. A. Milliken, " 9th "	418.34
	2.	" E. W. McFadden, " 10th "	278.22
	2.	" Wm. J. Lord, " 11th "	290.62
	2.	" Thos. Goodale, " 12th "	218.87
	2.	" Wm. P. Preble, for five Dispensations,	15.00
	2.	" Abner Oakes, fees St. John's Lodge 1864,	10.50
	3.	" E. W. McFadden, fees for Dispensations,	18.00
	3.	" Hiram Chase, char. fee Tim. Chase Lodge,	30.00
	4.	" W. H. Lufkin, " Marine "	30.00
	5.	" F. D. Jenkins, " Meridian "	30.00
	10.	" Ira Berry, for Diplomas sold, &c.	231.85
	10.	" " Charter fee Acacia "	30.00
	July 18.	" W. L. Gilman, Dis. fee Trinity "	25.00
	22.	" Emery Foss, " Asylum "	25.00
	22.	" B. F. Higgins, " Lookout "	25.00
	Aug. 1.	" T. H. McLain, charter fee Franklin "	30.00
	8.	" Jason Hutchins, " Olive Branch "	30.00
	Oct. 19.	" Ira Berry, Dis. fee Mount Tire'em "	25.00
1866.	Feb. 20.	" " " Trojan "	25.00
	March 13.	" Henry Clark, Dis. fee Jefferson "	25.00
	April 21.	" Ira Berry, Diplomas sold, &c.,	165.77
	24.	" Wm. P. Preble, for Dis. granted,	24.00
	27.	" for Dispensation fee Kenduskeag Lodge,	25.00
			<hr/> \$6916.91

. CHARITY FUND.

The invested Charity Fund consists of—

25 Shares Canal National Bank Stock,	\$2,500.00
37 " Casco " "	3,700.00
5 " Freeman's National Bank Stock,	500.00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 Loan,	6,300.00
<hr/>	
\$13,000.00	

Bro. Benj. Morrill submitted the question—Can Wardens of a Lodge, whose names are in the Dispensation for a new Lodge, sit here as the representatives of their old Lodge?

The Grand Master decided that they can, being still members of the old Lodge; but added, that he should not have included them in the Dispensation, had he been aware that that they were Wardens.

The following papers were presented and referred, viz:—

To Committee No. 1 on Dispensations and Charters—Dispensation &c. of Presumpscot Lodge, with petition for a Charter;

Dispensation &c. of Eggemoggin Lodge, with petition for a Charter;

Petition of E. N. Chamberlain and others, for a new Lodge at Lisbon;

Papers of Trinity Lodge, at Presque Isle, with a petition for a Charter; also a remonstrance against the same;

To Committee No. 2—

Petition of J. M. Larrabee and others, for a new Lodge at Gardiner, to be called Ionic Lodge;

Dispensation &c. of Quantibacook Lodge, with petition for a Charter;

Petition of Isaac C. Ham and others, for a new Lodge at Kenduskeag;

Protest of Plymouth Lodge, against the Chartering of Trojan Lodge.

To Committee No. 3—

Dispensation &c. of Mount Tire'em Lodge, at Waterford, with petition for a Charter;

Dispensation &c. of Asylum Lodge, at Wayne, with petition for a Charter; also a remonstrance against the same;

Petition of Geo. Cutler and others, for a new Lodge at Dexter.

To Committee No. 4—

Dispensation and other papers of Lookout Lodge, at Cutler, with petition for Charter;

Petition of Mark Wood and others, for a new Lodge at Newfield;

Petition of Mark D. Ames and others, for a new Lodge at Lincolnville.

To Committee No. 1 on Grievances and Appeals—

Papers in case of Wm. T. Hall, expelled by Richmond Lodge;

Papers in case of Alonzo C. Libby, expelled by Penobscot Lodge;

Papers in case of A. C. Libby, suspended by Adoniram Lodge;

Report of proceedings in St. Croix Lodge, in trial of George Stanhope and Samuel Cochran.

To Committee No. 2—

Papers relating to the expulsion of Plummer T. Haskell, by Corinthian Lodge;

Complaints against the W. Master of Relief Lodge;

Papers in case of C. S. Sanderson, in Ashlar Lodge;

To the Committee on By-Laws—

The By-Laws of Marine, Mechanics', Acacia, Saco, Mount Moriah and Harwood Lodges.

The Grand Master stated that Hiram Bliss Jr. is returned this year as W. Master of Hiram Abiff Lodge, and that this fact shows a manifest irregularity somewhere, said Bliss having been expelled from the Order, his expulsion confirmed by this Grand Lodge, and he, so far as known, not having been restored.

On motion,

Voted, That the subject be referred to a special committee; and Bro's Josiah H. Drummond, Hiram Chase and Timothy J. Murray were appointed said committee.

Bro. Drummond presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which had been printed according to the order of the Grand Lodge, and copies were distributed to the members.

He also reported, that

Since the Report was made, the following Proceedings have been received, viz :

Arkansas, 1862, '63, '64 and '65,

Georgia, 1865,

Massachusetts, 1866,

and that these of course cannot be reviewed at this communication.

The Report was accepted, and ordered to be published with the Proceedings.

Bro. Stephen Berry, for the Committee on History, reported as follows :—

Your Standing Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine would report :—

That owing to the decease of our lamented Bro. Covell, Chairman of this Committee, and the fact that his masonic papers and documents have not yet come to hand from his distant Consulate, we are unable to report how many histories have been received during the past year.

None have been received by either of the remaining members of your committee.

By reference to the report of your committee last year, (p. 112, 1865,) the Lodges will find reported the names of all delinquents, of which there were 33 Lodges which had been chartered ten years and over and should therefore have something to report of interest. We would urge upon them the importance of immediately complying with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, and suggest to new Lodges that an early moment should be taken to procure from their old resident masons, interesting masonic anecdotes and items of history which can only be obtained from recollection and will soon be lost for ever.

We would recommend, that after all the Lodges chartered before 1860 shall have furnished their histories up to that time, that all the Lodges be required to furnish their histories once in ten years, commencing in 1870. Also, that a committee of one, possessing suitable qualifications, should be appointed to take charge of the histories collected, revise those copied by Bro. Covell, and make an abstract from every one of everything valuable and deposit it in the archives of this Grand Lodge, so that it may be used if it is ever needed for publication. We further recommend that the Grand Lodge provide suitable compensation for this labor. The labor bestowed upon this matter by the Lodges, deserves from the Grand Lodge that proper care shall be taken to revise and collate them, so that they may become, as was intended, the Masonic History of our State, and not be thrown among the rubbish of the Temple.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, }
ELIPHALET W. FRENCH, } Committee.

Resolved, That after all the Lodges shall have furnished their histories to the present time, it shall be their duty once in ten years, commencing with 1870, to furnish their history for the preceding decade, or so much as shall be lacking.

Which report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Bro. Drummond submitted the following Report:—

The Committee to which was referred, at the last Annual Grand Communication, the subject of the restoration of some of the suspended members of Unity Lodge at Freedom by the revocation of the Charter in 1862, ask leave to report:

That due notice was given to the petitioners for restoration, and to the Lodge of the time and place of meeting; that several of the petitioners were present and the Lodge was represented by the Master and other members.

Two members of your Committee were present, and the evidence was taken in writing and subsequently submitted to the whole Committee.

The Charter was revoked for grossly irregular and unmasonic proceedings of the Lodge, among which were the reception of petitions at a special meeting of candidates who had previously been rejected, *and the ballot thereon at the same meeting AT AN HOUR EARLIER THAN THE ONE NAMED FOR THE MEETING*, and the initiation of the candidates at the same meeting, against the protest of members of the Lodge, who arrived at the time named for the meeting, but *after* the ballot and *before* the initiation.

By the Constitution of the Grand Lodge as it then was, the revocation of a Charter suspended all the members of the Lodge implicated in the conduct for which it was revoked.

In 1863, the Charter was restored, not to the Lodge, but to certain former members, who were not implicated in the unmasonic conduct.

From the investigation made by your Committee, it is evident that some members who, by the resolution of the Grand Lodge in 1862, were declared to be implicated, were innocent. The facts were such that, at that time, it was almost impossible for the Grand Lodge to avoid making such mistake.

Bro. Charles Owen appeared before your Committee, supposing he was one of the suspended members; and it fully appeared that he was not implicated in the case. Upon examining the resolution, the Committee find that he was not suspended, and has been and is now in good standing, without any action of this Grand Lodge.

In relation to I. B. Thompson, William S. Keene, Nathaniel Averill, Levi Gould, Samuel Curtis and A. B. Harvey, the Committee find either that they were not implicated at all, or so slightly, that they should be restored to all their masonic rights and privileges. They may be blamable for passive acquiescence, but not for active participation in the irregular conduct of the Lodge.

In relation to Jonathan H. Fuller, Edmund A. Fuller, Charles Elliott and Ivory Lord, the Committee find that they either participated to some extent in the unmasonic proceedings, or countenanced them; but your Committee are of the opinion, that they having been suspended nearly five years, have been sufficiently punished, and should be relieved from their suspension.

In relation to the others, your Committee recommend no further action at the present time.

They recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

TIMOTHY CHASE,	} Committee.
HIRAM CHASE,	
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	

Resolved, That I. B. THOMPSON, WILLIAM S. KEENE, NATHANIEL AVERILL, LEVI GOULD, SAMUEL CURTIS, A. B. HARVEY, JONATHAN H. FULLER, EDMUND A. FULLER, CHARLES ELLIOTT and IVORY LORD, be relieved from their suspension, and restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

The Report was accepted, and action on the Resolution was suspended until afternoon.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until two o'clock, P. M.

MASONIC HALL, Tuesday, May 1, 1866.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock P. M., Grand officers present as in the morning.

Bro. Burnham, for the committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, reported as follows:—

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend that so much of the Address of the M. W. G. Master as relates to the decease of P. G. Masters Paine and Humphreys be referred to a Special Committee; and that so much thereof as relates to the decease of P. G. J. Wardens Covell and Osgood be referred to a second special committee.

They recommend the reference of the Grand Master's decisions to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
GEORGE W. LOWELL,	

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

Petition for a new Lodge at Princeton was presented, and referred to Committee No. 3 on Dispensations and Charters.

Dispensation of Trojan Lodge, with petition for continuance, was presented, and referred to Committee No. 2 on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro's Albert Moore, T. R. Simonton and A. M. Wetherbee, were appointed a committee on By-Laws.

Bro's Reuel Washburn, Josiah H. Drummond and Marquis F. King were appointed a committee on so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to the death of R. W. Bro's Covell and Osgood; and Bro's Freeman Bradford, Jabez True and Stephen J. Young on so much thereof as relates to the decease of Past Grand Masters Paine and Humphreys.

The Grand Secretary submitted his annual Report, to wit:—

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Your Secretary submits his tenth annual Report.

The ordinary duties of the office have been attended to. The Records of the Grand Lodge and of the Charity Fund, are presented for examination.

The re-establishment of mail facilities through the country, has enabled me to transmit our Proceedings to the Southern Grand Lodges direct, which I have done. I have also sent to the several Grand Secretaries a Circular, a copy of which is herewith submitted. This has been fraternally responded to by several of them—some by letter, others by sending Proceedings. From the proceedings it appears that our Reports forwarded by way of New Orleans during the war reached their destination in some cases—it is to be hoped that it was so generally. The Grand Secretary of Florida writes that he received our proceedings for 1862, but not for 1863, and adds:—"The Grand Lodge of Florida at its last Grand Annual Communication ordered the proceedings since 1859 to be reprinted. When published, copies will be furnished to you."

Our blanks for Returns are exhausted. Finding there were enough to supply all the Lodges but one, I sent them out, and wrote the returns for my own Lodge, rather than to print while paper and labor were so costly, and prices so fluctuating. One of the District Deputies this year has furnished a set of

returns of the Lodges in his District, in addition to those furnished the Grand Treasurer. Three did so last year, which was found to be a great convenience, and I respectfully recommend that the Grand Lodge require it in future.

During the last ten years the increase of the Fraternity in this State has been large, both in the number of Lodges and members. In May, 1856, there were 76 chartered Lodges at work, and five charters lying dormant; there are now 124 Lodges working under charters, and but two dormant charters. In 1855 the number of members returned was 2750 and of initiates for the year 741; in 1865 the number of members was 8884, and of initiates 1741. The increase of business is in some degree indicated by the fact that the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge in 1855 occupy 22 pages, those of 1865, 66—not including in either case the Report of the Committee on Correspondence, or Reports of D. D. G. Masters, but simply the record of the business done.

The Library, Records, Files, and the principal part of the property of the Grand Lodge in my possession have been placed in the room provided for that purpose, where they can remain in tolerable security, and if properly arranged will be conveniently accessible.

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

Which was referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The By-Laws of Rockland, Star in the East, Pioneer and Greenleaf Lodges, and amendments to those of Meridian Splendor Lodge, were presented, and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

Bro. Bradford, for the Committee of Finance, reported as follows:—

The Committee of Finance, to whom were referred the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, have had the same under examination, and report that they are correct and properly vouched; and recommend that they be recorded in the books of the Grand Lodge, and printed with its doings at this Communication. They also recommend that a statement of the Grand Charity Fund be printed in the annual proceedings.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

F. BRADFORD, } *Committee*
OLIVER GERRISH, } *of Finance.*

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

The resolution for the restoration of suspended members of Unity Lodge to Masonic rights and privileges,

was taken up, and passed, votes being taken on the cases individually.

A petition that the dispensation of Jefferson Lodge may be continued for another year, and the name changed to Riverside Lodge, was presented, and referred to Committee No. 4 on Dispensations and Charters.

A Memorial of Samuel B. Dodge, asking for restoration to Masonic privileges, was presented, and referred to committee No. 2 on Grievances and Appeals.

Petitions of Hancock and Bethlehem Lodges for remission of dues, were presented, and referred to a committee on that subject; and Bro's Thos. Quinby, E. E. Wortman and Erastus Foote, were appointed said committee.

The hour prescribed by the Constitution for election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bro's David Cargill, William Curtis and Henry S. Dole, a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and Bro's E. W. McFadden, Wm. Beazley and D. E. Seymour, a second committee for the same purpose.

R. W. FRANCIS L. TALBOT, Senior Grand Warden declined being a candidate for any office.

The Brethren proceeded to ballot, and the following Brethren were reported as elected:—

M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Grand Master,	Portland.
R. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,	Deputy G. Master,	Bangor.
" DAVID CARGILL,	Senior G. Warden,	East Winthrop.
" T. R. SIMONTON,	Junior G. Warden,	Camden.
" MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer,	Portland.
" IRA BERRY,	Recording G. Sec'y,	"

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for a Committee of Finance, and elected Brothers

FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Auburn ;
ABNER B. THOMPSON,	Brunswick ; and
OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland.

Three vacancies existing in the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, they were filled by the election of Brothers

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland ;
CHARLES COBB,	Bath ; and
ORLANDO CURRIER,	Hallowell.

Bro. Ira Berry presented his credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory near the Grand Lodge of Maine, with the fraternal greetings of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, and was welcomed by the Grand Master in the capacity of Representative.

Bro. Berry, also as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, read the following extract of a letter from the Grand Secretary of that body, dated April 12, 1866, viz :—

“The Craft in Missouri is in a very prosperous condition. Lodges that became defunct by the ravages of war, are fast reviving into existence, and many members who have long been cut off from masonic communication, on account of the destruction of Lodges, are almost unanimously re-affiliating with renewed Lodges, and thus placing the Fraternity in our commonwealth again upon a firm and flourishing basis. A great many dispensations have been granted, and above all, harmony prevails throughout our borders, and in the name of the Grand Lodge of Missouri I bid you a hearty greeting, wishing you health and prosperity.”

Thursday afternoon at three o'clock was assigned for the installation of officers.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 3, 1866.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Bro's John H. Lynde, Alden M. Wetherbee and Wm. R. Wright were appointed a committee on applications for leave of absence.

M. W. Reuel Washburn P. G. M., was called to the East.

The Lecture of the first degree was passed by Bro's Joseph P. Gill and William J. Burnham; that of the second degree by Bro's Albert B. Butler and George L. Swett; and that of the third degree by Bro's Charles N. Germaine and Leander Weeks.

Bro. Bradford, for Committee No. 2 on Dispensations and Charters, reported as follows:—

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the Petition of J. M. Larrabee and twenty-one others, regular Master Masons residing in Gardiner and vicinity, for a Dispensation or Charter for a new Lodge in the City of Gardiner, by the name and title of IONIC LODGE, recommend that a dispensation in the usual form be issued to the said petitioners by the Grand Master.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

F. BRADFORD, }
F. L. TALBOT, } *Committee.*

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters to whom was referred the petition of I. H. Cunningham and others for a Charter for a Lodge at Searsmont to be called Quantibacook Lodge, recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and that a Charter be issued in usual form, and that the dispensation be continued until the Lodge shall be constituted under the charter.

We have also examined the Records of Quantibacook Lodge, U. D. and find some inaccuracies, which may be remedied by the assistance and advice of the District Deputy Grand Master of that District.

F. BRADFORD, }
F. L. TALBOT, } *Committee.*

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the Petition of Isaac C. Ham and others of Kenduskeag for a Dispensation for a new Lodge at Kenduskeag, by the name and title of Kenduskeag Lodge, recommend that a Dispensation in the usual form be issued to the said petitioners by the Grand Master.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

F. BRADFORD, }
F. L. TALBOT, } *Committee.*

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of E. W. Bennett and others, of Troy, that the Dispensation for a Lodge at Troy to be called Trojan Lodge, be continued for another year, have had the same under consideration, and recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and the Dispensation extended.

All which is respectfully submitted,

F. BRADFORD, }
F. L. TALBOT, } *Committee.*

Which Reports were severally accepted, and the recommendations adopted.

The By-Laws of Quantibacook Lodge were presented, and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

Bro. Drummond presented the following report :—

The Committee to which was referred the subject of the attempted restoration of Hiram Bliss jr., by Hiram Abiff Lodge, ask leave to report—

That prior to the adoption of the present constitution, there was no constitutional provision upon the subject; and the well settled masonic rule, that an expelled mason can be restored only by the Lodge which expelled him, and the approval of that action by the Grand Lodge, was repeatedly recognized by this Grand Lodge.

A question having arisen what vote of the subordinate lodge was necessary to restore, when our constitution was revised, the present provision was adopted.

It is the opinion of your Committee that that provision was intended solely for the direction of subordinate lodges, and not to affect the powers of the Grand Lodge in the premises.

Grand Lodges almost, if not quite universally hold that an expelled mason cannot be restored except by their action. Any other rule would be disastrous in the extreme.

This rule should not be held to be changed except by an *express* constitutional provision.

Your Committee therefore report, that Hiram Bliss jr. has not been restored

to his masonic rights; and hence that his election and installation as master of Hiram Abiff Lodge were wholly void.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
HIRAM CHASE, } *Committee.*
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, }

Which report was accepted.

Bro. T. R. Simonton presented a memorial requesting the Grand Lodge to legalize the action of Hiram Abiff Lodge in restoring Hiram Bliss jr. to his masonic standing, and electing him Master of said Lodge; which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Bro's Josiah H. Drummond, Hiram Chase and Timothy J. Murray.

Bro. Thompson for the second Committee on Grievances and appeals, reported as follows :—

The second Committee on Grievances and Appeals having considered the proceedings of Corinthian Lodge No. 95, in the expulsion of Plummer T. Haskell, having carefully examined the record, hereby report—That the proceedings appear to have been regular, and they recommend that the Grand Lodge approve the same.

The Committee have also considered the petition of Samuel B. Dodge, formerly a member of Unity Lodge at Freedom, and suspended therefrom in 1862, for supposed implication in irregular proceedings of said Lodge. Bro. Dodge contends he was not so implicated, and that he is sustained by an investigation of a committee of the Grand Lodge which examined said proceedings the past year. This statement is confirmed by M. W. P. G. Master Hiram Chase, one of said committee, and we deem it but justice to Brother Dodge that he should be restored to the rights and benefits of Masonry; and report accordingly.

Your committee have also considered certain papers in relation to alleged improper proceedings in Relief Lodge of Belgrade, and find nothing upon which to found action by the Grand Lodge. They therefore recommend that the doings of the Lodge aforesaid, in proceedings in relation to conferring degrees on a person against whom a remonstrance seems to have been presented by members of the Lodge previous to initiation, be investigated by the Grand Master the coming year.

The committee have further examined the appeal of A. Callahan against Ashlar Lodge at Lewiston, from sentence passed against C. S. Sanderson, and having considered the facts presented, report—That in their opinion the charge

which appears to have been substantiated before the Lodge, merits a more severe sentence than ordered by the Lodge. They therefore recommend that the case of the trial of said Sanderson be referred back to said Lodge for re-examination.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

A. B. THOMPSON,	} Committee.
E. D. FRENCH,	
RUFUS STANLEY,	

The report was accepted and the recommendations of the Committee were adopted, except in the case of S. B. Dodge, which was negatived by a vote of 42 to 12.

Bro. Gerrish, for the first Committee on Grievances and Appeals, presented the following report :

The Committee No. 1 on Grievances and Appeals, to whom was referred the following subjects, have had them under consideration, and respectfully report—

That the charges against Alonzo C. Libby in Penobscot Lodge No. 39, were sustained, and we recommend the following resolution :—

Resolved, That the expulsion of Alonzo C. Libby by Penobscot Lodge, be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

The charges against A. C. Libby in Adoniram Lodge No. 27, were sustained, and we recommend the following resolution :—

Resolved, That the indefinite suspension of A. C. Libby by Adoniram Lodge be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

The charges against Wm. T. Hall in Richmond Lodge No. 63, were sustained and we recommend the following resolution :—

Resolved, That the expulsion of Wm. T. Hall by Richmond Lodge be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

That the charges against George Stanhope in St. Croix Lodge No. 46 were sustained, and we recommend the adoption of the following resolution :—

Resolved, That the expulsion of George Stanhope by St. Croix Lodge be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

That the charges against Samuel Cochrane in St. Croix Lodge No. 46 were sustained and we recommend the following resolution :—

Resolved, That the suspension of Samuel Cochrane by St. Croix Lodge be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

All which is respectfully submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH,	} Committee on Grievances and Appeals.
W. R. G. ESTES,	
H. H. DICKEY,	

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

M. W. Bro. Bradford presented a communication from St. John's Lodge, Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, of which the following is an abstract :

CHARLOTTETOWNS, Prince Edward's Island, March 21, A. L. 5866.

To the Secretary of the Grand Lodge, Portland, Maine.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Brother JOSEPH COVELL, Past J. G. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, Consul of the United States for P. E. Island, died March 7, after an illness of three weeks, of Typhoid Fever, and his remains were temporarily buried in the Cemetery here on the 10th inst. with appropriate Masonic solemnities, by the Brethren of St. John's and Victoria Lodges, and Alexandra Royal Arch Chapter. I am directed by W. M. M'KELVIE, to transmit to you the following extracts from the minutes of St. John's Lodge, No. 397, R. E.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 397, R. E., }
 MASONS HALL, CHARLOTTETOWNS, March 10, A. L. 5866. }

Special Communication :

This Joint Lodge of Emergency was called, in connection with the Brethren of Victoria Lodge, for the purpose of attending the Funeral of our late Worthy Brother P. M. JOSEPH COVELL. The Craft were called from labor to refreshment, and a procession formed by Brother Acting Marshal J. B. POLLARD, which proceeded to the Baptist Chapel, where funeral services were held. The Brethren were then re-formed, and accompanied by the Volunteer Band, proceeded to the Cemetery, where the burial service was read by Brother Chaplain THOMAS DUNCAN of Victoria Lodge, and the public honors paid to the deceased Brother. The Brethren then returned to the Lodge room, where, after the Craft were called from refreshment to labor, it was

Moved by Bro. P. M. YOUNG, and Seconded by Bro. WATSON, that a Letter of Condolence be addressed to the Widow and daughter of our late Brother COVELL, expressing the sympathy of these Lodges towards them.

Moved by Bro. P. M. YOUNG, and seconded by Brother POLLARD, that a committee be appointed to prepare said letter, convey it to Mrs. and Miss Covell, and report at our next regular communication. Both motions were adopted unanimously.

At the Regular Communication March 13, the Committee appointed at the Special Communication upon the 10th inst. reported they had prepared a Letter of Condolence, embodying the following Resolutions, which they had presented to the Widow and daughter of our late Worthy Brother P. M. JOSEPH COVELL, which letter, and the reply of Mrs. Covell thereto, were ordered to be placed upon the minutes of this Lodge.

Resolved, That during the short time our deceased Brother has been among us, he has been esteemed for his many excellent qualities, not only as a Brother Mason of high eminence in the Craft, but also as a man of excellence and worth in his official capacity and his private relations in life.

Resolved, That in his sudden and unexpected death we feel that we have each lost a Brother and a Friend.

Resolved, That we cannot forbear giving our warm expressions of condolence and sympathy to his bereaved Widow and Daughter, as also to his other relatives and friends in his own country, and that we sincerely trust they will be supported and sustained in their sorrow by that God who alone can impart true comfort and communicate real consolation.

Bro. Bradford after speaking of the merits of Bro. Covell, his love and devotion to the Order, his assiduous attention to its duties, his simplicity of character, and his charitable disposition, stated that his family were left in circumstances in which some pecuniary aid would be of essential service, and moved that the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated from the funds of the Grand Lodge for their benefit.

Bro. Drummond seconded the motion, and stated other particulars connected with the acceptance of the Consulate by Bro. Covell; spoke of his disinterested and unselfish adhesion to Masonry, and said that he was never asked to perform any Masonic labor, however tedious, unpleasant, or annoying, but that he set himself at once about it.

The Grand Master spoke of his own friendship and esteem for Bro. Covell, and the motives which induced him to accept the Consulate.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Bro. Bradford presented the memorial of certain masonic bodies at Columbia, South Carolina, asking for contributions, setting forth that in the burning of that city not only all the property of the several Masonic Bodies was destroyed, but also the private property of the members. The memorial says:—

“The Free Masons of the city of Columbia claim to have been always true

to the Brethren, even when war raged like a demon through the land; they have sought out their Northern Brethren in the prisons where they lay captive; have supplied them with money, clothes, comforts, and even luxuries: have obtained their temporary release from prison that they might join with us in the rites of Masonry, and, in so doing, have incurred the severe censure of those, not of the Craft, who regarded these prisoners only as enemies and invaders of the country. The Masons of Columbia confidently appeal to the testimony of hundreds of these captives, to speak of no other guests, to show that they have been faithful to their Brethren, and to all those principles and laws of our sacred Order, which are paramount in the minds and souls of all the Brotherhood."

Which was read and referred to the Finance Committee; in whose behalf Bro. Bradford reported verbally, recommending the appropriation of two hundred dollars for the relief of the memorialists.

Bro. Burbank of Freedom Lodge, seconded the motion; and said he desired to bear witness to the assistance, which the brethren of Columbia rendered to himself and other masons, while prisoners of war; and that he earnestly hoped the recommendation of the Committee would be adopted.

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until to-morrow morning at half past eight o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Thursday, May 3, 1866.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at half past eight o'clock.

Bro. Charles Taylor, for the third Committee on Dispersations and Charters, submitted Reports as follows:

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters No. 3, to whom was referred the petition of certain Brethren for a new Lodge at Dexter, have attended to that duty and report:—

Penobscot Lodge No. 39 is already established at Dexter, and it is conceded that two Lodges can not exist in so small a place; but it is said that from internal discords no work has for some time or can now be done in Penobscot Lodge, and the petitioners hope that by excluding in the new Lodge certain brethren whom they regard as the occasion of the difficulty, the new Lodge can flourish and the old Lodge be left to die. We cannot approve this method of obtaining the desired end, nor do we understand that this Grand Lodge will ever grant a Charter under such circumstances.

JOHN J. BELL, }
A. J. FULLER, } Committee.
CHAS. TAYLOR, }

The report was accepted, and on motion,

Voted, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters No. 3, to whom was referred the Petition of certain Brothers at Princeton for a Dispensation for a new Lodge at Princeton to be called Lewey's Island Lodge, have attended to that duty and recommend that a Dispensation be granted them for that purpose, returnable at the next session of the Grand Lodge unless sooner revoked by the M. W. Grand Master.

JOHN J. BELL, }
A. J. FULLER, } Committee.
CHAS. TAYLOR, }

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters No. 3, to whom was referred the Dispensation, Records, By-Laws and other papers of Mount Tire'em Lodge at Waterford, have attended to the duty assigned them and report.

We find the Records well and neatly kept and the By-Laws to be in accordance with masonic usage, and would recommend that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

JOHN J. BELL, }
A. J. FULLER, } Committee.
CHAS. TAYLOR, }

Resolved, That a Charter be granted to a new Lodge at Waterford to be called Mount Tire'em Lodge, and that their dispensation be continued until they shall be constituted under their Charter.

Report accepted and the Resolution adopted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters No. 3, to whom was referred the Dispensation, Records, By-Laws and other papers of Asylum Lodge at Wayne, have attended to the duty assigned them, and a majority of that committee would report.

That we do not find the Records kept in so good shape as desirable and the By-Laws not strictly in accordance with the recommendation of this Grand Lodge, and would recommend that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

A. J. FULLER, }
CHAS. TAYLOR, } *Committee.*

Resolved, That the Dispensation be continued until the next communication of this Grand Lodge unless sooner recalled by the M. W. Grand Master, and a code of By-Laws be framed in accordance with the recommendation of this Grand Lodge.

Report accepted, and Resolution adopted.

Bro. Weeks, for the fourth Committee on Dispensations and Charters, reported as follows :—

The Committee No. 4 on Dispensations and Charters have attended to the duties assigned them, and would report as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the By-Laws and Records of LOOKOUT LODGE at Cutler, and find them, with few exceptions, correct, and would offer the following :

Resolved, That a Charter be granted to LOOKOUT LODGE, under Dispensation at Cutler, and that the Dispensation be continued until they shall be constituted under said Charter.

Resolved, That the Dispensation of RIVERSIDE LODGE, (formerly called Jefferson Lodge,) at Jefferson, be continued until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the petitioners for a new Lodge at Newfield have leave to withdraw.

Resolved, That the petitioners for a new Lodge at Lincolnville have leave to withdraw.

ISAAC DOWNING, }
AUGUSTUS BAILEY, } *Committee.*
LEWIS B. WEEKS, }

Which report was accepted, and the Resolutions were severally adopted.

The Grand Secretary presented the request of the Brethren of Greenleaf Lodge for another Charter, theirs having been burnt with their Hall.

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be authorized and directed to furnish to Greenleaf Lodge a Charter, on

payment by the Lodge of the Grand Secretary's fee for engrossing the same.

Bro. Foote submitted the following Report :—

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE.

The Committee on Remission of Dues, to whom was referred the petition of Hancock Lodge, asking remission of dues paid to the Grand Lodge in the case of Bro. E. F. Davis, the said Bro. having received his degrees in a Military Lodge, and having been healed by Hancock Lodge, respectfully ask leave to report the following.

Resolved, That the prayer of the Petitioners be granted and that the dues be remitted.

ERASTUS FOOTE, }
E. E. WORTMAN, } *Committee.*

Which was accepted, and the Resolution adopted.

Bro. Gill, for the first committee on Dispensations and Charters, reported as follows, viz :—

Committee No. 1 on Dispensations and Charters have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to submit the following report.

Your Committee found the Records and other papers submitted to their examination, correct and carefully kept. They recommend the passage of the following resolution :—

Resolved, That Charters be granted the following Lodges, now under dispensation, and that their Dispensations be continued until they shall be constituted under said Charters.

For a Lodge at Presque Isle to be called Trinity Lodge.

For a Lodge at Sedgwick to be called Eggemoggin.

For a Lodge at Windham to be called Presumpscot.

Resolved, That the petitioners for a Dispensation for a Lodge at Lisbon to be called Sabattis Lodge have leave to withdraw.

HIRAM CHASE, }
JOHN H. LYNDE, } *Committee.*
JOS. PEARSON GILL, }

The report was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted.

Bro. Wright presented the report of the committee on the Pay Roll; which was accepted, and the Treasurer directed to pay the Representatives according to the schedule prepared by the committee.

On motion of Bro. Burnham,

Voted, That the committee on the Pay Roll be continued during the recess of the Grand Lodge, and report at the next annual communication a correct list of the distances of the several Lodges from Portland.

On motion of Bro. Cargill,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be ordered to issue a circular to all the Lodges in this jurisdiction, directing each to report immediately to him, under seal of the Lodge, the distance of their Lodge Hall from the Grand Lodge Hall, by the usually traveled route.

Bro. Burnham presented the following Report:—

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend the reference of so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to the remission of dues of Greenleaf Lodge, at Cornish, to the Committee on Remission of Dues.

For the Committee,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

Accepted, and the subject referred accordingly.

Bro. Burnham also submitted the following:—

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, ask leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine recognizes the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia as a regularly constituted Grand Lodge, and cordially extends the welcome of this Grand Lodge to the new member of the family of Grand Lodges.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *for the Committee*.

Which was accepted, and the Resolution adopted.

The Grand Secretary called attention to the fact that the Seal of the Grand Lodge, having been in use forty-five years, has become so worn that it is very difficult to get a passable impression.

On motion,

Voted, That the subject be referred to a special com-

mittee, with power to take such action in the premises as they may consider expedient.

Bro's Oliver Gerrish, Moses Dodge and Ira Berry were appointed said committee.

On motion of Bro. Currier,

Voted, That the same Brethren be continued as a committee to procure clothing for District Deputy G. Masters, and directed to proceed forthwith in the discharge of that duty.

Bro. Drummond submitted the following Report:—

The committee to which was referred so much of the address of the M. W. Grand Master as relates to the decease of R. W. Bro. JOSEPH COVELL, ask leave to report.

Bro. Covell was born in Wilton, July 14, 1802. He was initiated in Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at Livermore, May 20, 1845; was crafted on the fifteenth of July, and raised on the ninth of September of the same year. He immediately became a member of that Lodge; and he continued his membership to the day of his death.

In the Lodge he was constant and punctual in his attendance upon all the communications, stated and special, and was always ready to discharge any duty assigned him.

In 1848 he was elected Senior Warden of his Lodge, and in 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1856 was elected Master.

He first attended the Grand Lodge in May 1849, and has been present, as a member, every session since, till the present.

In 1850 he was elected one of the Trustees of the Charity Fund, but resigned the next year. In 1852, he was appointed Junior Grand Deacon. In 1853, 1854 and 1855, he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for his District. In 1860, he was elected Junior Grand Warden, but the next year declined a reelection, and has never since allowed his name to be used in the Grand Lodge as a candidate for any office. In 1861, he was unanimously elected one of the Trustees of the Charity Fund, of which Board he continued a member till his decease.

He died at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, on the seventh of March, A. D. 1866, a few months after he was appointed Consul of the United States at that place.

As the Grand Lodge is already informed, he was buried with Masonic honors by the Fraternity of the place of his temporary residence.

BRO. COVELL was remarkable for his complete and thorough devotion to

Masonry and the Craft. While he loved his brethren, he would never sacrifice the good of *Masonry* to the good of the *individual*. He was ever anxious to gratify every one, provided it could be done consistently with Masonic rules, and the interests of the Institution. He set his face sternly against every departure from masonic law, under whatever pretext. His reports as District Deputy illustrate these traits of his character.

He was distinguished for the care and assiduity with which he gathered up every document of every kind, relating to Masonry; not merely for his own use, but for distribution among brethren, whose opportunities for collecting them were not equal to his own. Believing that our forms and ceremonies are but a small part of Masonry, he was always seeking to induce the reading of Masonic books by the Fraternity.

In the Grand Lodge he was a most valuable member. Nothing escaped his notice. No work was too tedious, no task too disagreeable for him. While he lost no interest in any subject, the History of Masonry had for him a peculiar charm, and to him we are under vast obligations in this respect. But he was always the happiest when aiding in the distribution of our Charity Fund to the worthy distressed. In his address in 1861, declining a re-election to office, he illustrated his own character in his exhortation to his brethren, "Work, work, work." While he duly appreciated the honors of office in the Grand Lodge, he never sought them. His almost spontaneous election in 1860 as Junior Grand Warden, he accepted as a tribute of affection from his brethren, in the same spirit in which it was tendered. If sometimes he was esteemed overzealous, no one ever ventured to question the sincerity of his nature or the purity of his motives. He was, in all he thought, said, felt and did, emphatically a Mason; earnest, rigid and determined, but courteous, kind and charitable.

But he has left us. In another land, among strangers, far from his old friends, with no companion of his youth or middle age, save his heart-broken wife and daughter, he has laid him down to sleep.

But though among strangers, he found friends. Brethren watched by his pillow, cheered his dying moments, and consigned his dust to the grave with loving hands and tearful eyes,

Having exemplified in his life the virtue of CHARITY, exulting in HOPE of Heaven, triumphant FAITH lifting his soul above all desponding fear, he approached his grave,

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

While his loss to all of us is very great, to those of us, who have never before assembled in Grand Lodge without receiving his kindly smile and hearty grasp, his death comes *exceedingly near*. But he has not wholly gone from us; the influences of his life, and the memory of his example remain to us. May they stimulate us so to live, that when we follow him through the valley of the

shadow of death, we may be sustained and soothed by the same faith, and hope, and unfaltering trust.

"The stream is calmest when it nears the tide;
And flowers are sweetest at the even-tide;
And birds most musical at close of day;
And Saints divinest as they pass away.

* * * *

"O, when our sun is setting, may we glide,
Like summer's evening, down the golden tide,
And leave behind us, as we pass away,
Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping clay."

We recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
REUEL WASHBURN, } *Committee.*
MARQUIS F. KING, }

Resolved, That by the death of Brother JOSEPH COVELL this Grand Lodge has lost one of its most valuable members, Masonry one of its truest supporters, the craft a devoted and zealous brother, the poor a generous and self-sacrificing friend, the community a just and upright citizen and his family a most faithful and tender husband and father.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted widow and children of our brother and assure them that we mourn with them in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest thanks to ST. JOHN'S and VICTORIA Lodges, and the Fraternity generally at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, for their kind offices to our Brother during his last sickness, and to his family since his decease.

Resolved, That a page in our Records and published Proceedings, suitably inscribed, be devoted to the memory of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions and of our Proceedings be forwarded to the widow of Brother COVELL, to St. John's Lodge, Victoria Lodge, and Alexandra Royal Arch Chapter, at Charlottetown.

Which report was accepted, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Bro. Foote submitted the following Report, viz:—

The Committee on Remission of Dues to whom was referred the subject of remission of the dues of Greenleaf Lodge at Cornish, ask leave to report the following:—

Resolved, That the dues of Greenleaf Lodge at Cornish be remitted.

Your Committee would further recommend that Lodges should effect insurance on their Lodge rooms and furniture, and should also reserve a portion of their surplus fund to meet such cases of emergency as the present.

ERASTUS FOOTE, }
E. E. WORTMAN, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted.

On motion of Bro. Drummond.

Voted, That the subject of our RITUAL be referred to a special committee of five, to report at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Lynde, for the Committee on Applications for Leave of Absence, made a Report, which was accepted, and on motion,

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay mileage forthwith, according to the Pay Roll.

Bro. Foote submitted the following Report, which was accepted, and the Resolution adopted, viz :—

The Committee on Remission of Dues, to whom was referred the petition of Bethlehem Lodge No 35 of Augusta for remission of their dues to the Grand Lodge, respectfully report the following :—

Resolved, That the prayer of the Petitioners be granted.

ERASTUS FOOTE, }
E. E. WORTMAN, } Committee.

Bro. Bradford, for the Committee on Finance, reported as follows :—

The Committee of Finance recommend that there be appropriated to the Grand Treasurer, the sum of forty dollars ;

To the Grand Secretary, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ;

To the Assistant Grand Secretary, twenty dollars ;

To the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, eighty dollars ;

To the Grand Tyler, twenty dollars ;

To the Assistant Grand Tyler, ten dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

F. BRADFORD, }
A. B. THOMPSON, } Committee.

Report accepted, and appropriations voted accordingly.

Bro. Burnham submitted the following Report :—

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend the publication

with the printed proceedings of the circulars and correspondence of the Grand Master in relation to Military Lodges, also the adoption of the following resolution :—

Resolved, That the dues of Lodges to the Grand Lodge for initiation of candidates who have been previously initiated in Military Lodges, be remitted for the current year, and also that in such cases they may remit the usual fees, when the applicants have previously paid for the degrees received by them in the Military Lodges.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *for the Committee.*

Report accepted, and Resolution adopted.

On motion of Bro. Currier,

Voted, That a new Charter be granted to Bethlehem Lodge without any fee, except to the Grand Secretary for preparing the same.

Bro. Burnham submitted the following Reports, which were accepted, viz :—

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers to whom was referred (in the Grand Master's address) the proposition of the Grand Lodge of Missouri for a meeting of the Grand Lodges at Cincinnati or Louisville 4th Monday of Sept. next, ask leave to report, that while it would afford much pleasure to our Representatives to meet our sister Grand Lodges, yet in view of the small probability of accomplishing much, by the meeting, towards perfecting the objects sought to be attained thereby, we cannot recommend the appointing delegates at this time by the Grand Lodge. We trust however that such masons from Maine as can make it convenient will attend the proposed convention.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *for the Committee.*

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, to whom has been referred the proposition approved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, to establish and endow a National Masonic University, ask leave to report that in view of existing collegiate, academical and other educational facilities, we do not deem it expedient to aid the proposed University.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *for the Committee.*

Bro. Mqore, for the Committee on By-Laws, reported as follows :—

The Committee on By-Laws make their report as follows: that they have examined those of Trinity Lodge, Mount Moriah Lodge No. 56, Eggemoggin Lodge, Quantibacook Lodge and Saco Lodge, and recommend that they all be approved by the Grand Lodge.

They have also examined those of Acacia Lodge and recommend that the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th lines of Article IV, Sec. 2, providing for cases of emergency be stricken out. We also find in the By-Laws of Acacia, Marine, Star in the East, Pioneer, Mechanics' and Harwood Lodges, provisions for the forfeiture of membership for non-payment of dues, in conflict with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and recommend the insertion of the words "after due trial," making the provision (which is now the same in each) read—"any member neglecting for the space of one year to pay his dues, after having been notified by the Secretary, shall after due trial forfeit his membership." Also recommend that in Article IX, Sec. 3 of the By-Laws of Harwood Lodge be stricken out. Also that Sec. 4, Article II of the By-Laws of Rockland Lodge be stricken out.

With these alterations we recommend the approval of these By-Laws by the Grand Lodge.

We have also examined the amendments proposed to the By-Laws of Greenleaf Lodge and Meridian Lodge; and we recommend that those proposed by Greenleaf Lodge be approved, and that the amendment proposed by Meridian Lodge be not approved by the Grand Lodge.

ALBERT MOORE,	} Committee.
T. R. SIMONTON,	
A. M. WETHERBEE,	

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

Bro. Drummond submitted the following Report:—

The committee to which was referred the memorial of the Representative of Hiram Abiff Lodge, have fully heard the parties and ask leave to report:

That Hiram Bliss jr. was expelled by said Lodge, in February 1864, for gross unmasonic conduct, and, on appeal, his expulsion was confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

In June 1865, at a stated meeting, his petition for restoration was presented, the matter discussed and laid over to the next stated communication for final action; that the matter was somewhat discussed at a special meeting; and at the stated meeting in July, the Lodge voted unanimously to restore him. It seems that some pains were taken to notify the members of the pendency of the petition, but no official notice thereof was given.

The aggrieved brother had after the trial removed into a distant town, and, although still a member of the Lodge, was not notified of the application for restoration.

The members of Hiram Abiff Lodge seemed to be perfectly satisfied that the petitioner had permanently reformed; but it is very questionable whether any one expelled for such an offence should be so soon restored, however sincere his repentance may be. Masonry itself must not justly suffer in such cases. And your Committee are constrained to say, that the restoration, and so immediate an election of the petitioner as Master of the Lodge, did give just occasion to say that Masonry treats the commission of a gross offence as a slight thing.

Your Committee recommend that the Grand Lodge decline to restore Hiram Bliss jr., but remand the case to the Lodge for a new hearing upon the old petition, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, after official notice to all the members in their jurisdiction, and especially to the prosecutor in the original case, and that they report their action to the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication; and that they be admonished to remember, that the welfare of the Institution is to be regarded above the interests of any person, and that a mason, justly deprived of his rights as such, must not complain if he suffers, when he cannot be relieved without inflicting a stain upon the good name of Masonry.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, } *Committee.*

Which was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

Bro. Drummond submitted the following Report:—

The Committee, to which was referred so much of the address of the M. W. Grand Master as relates to the death of Bro. THOMAS KINSMAN OSGOOD, Past Junior Grand Warden, ask leave to report.

Bro. Osgood was born in Madison, N. H., Oct. 20, 1826. In 1849 he removed to Rockland, which continued to be his residence till his death. Being one of a large family, possessed of little worldly wealth, he was thrown upon his own resources, which early developed the energy of character, and other characteristics which afterwards distinguished him. By his own labor, while engaged in his avocation, he pursued his studies to an extent seldom exceeded by graduates of our colleges. He was a man of broad culture, accurate scholarship, refined taste, keen wit, cool judgment, genial humor, and (what particularly endeared him to his friends) large kindness of heart.

He was made a mason in Rockland Lodge, in December 1854, and so rapidly did he become acquainted with our rituals, and so thoroughly did he appreciate our principles, that within less than six months after his initiation, he became Master of his Lodge. He served until September 1856, and was again elected in 1858 and 1859. He made rapid progress in his study of the ritual, jurisprudence, and literature of Masonry.

In 1861 he was appointed D. D. Grand Master, the duties of which station he performed so acceptably that in 1862, he was elected, altogether unexpectedly to himself, Junior Grand Warden. The brethren regarded him as capable of adorning our highest and most responsible offices; and had he continued among us, there is no doubt that they would have availed themselves of his talents and accomplishments. In December 1862, however, he accepted the position of Paymaster in the United States Army, entered immediately upon the discharge of his duties, and left the State never to return to it alive. He died on the ninth day of June 1865.

Our Brother's death was startlingly sudden. His friend left him in his ordinary health after his usual evening walk, and on returning in ten or fifteen minutes afterwards, found him half-reclining on his sofa—dead.

The ways of Providence are indeed inscrutable. Our friend was cut off in the prime of manhood, surrounded by a wife, children, and friends, to whom he was inexpressibly dear, at a time when, in all the relations of life, he was giving the most ample promise of abundant usefulness to his fellow creatures, and apparently without any premonition of his fate. But though the summons came suddenly, it did not find him unprepared. His life's work had been well done.

His death is a striking lesson to us. We are emphatically taught that neither the vigor of manhood, robust health, the tenderest family ties, the most abundant usefulness, or the honors and affection of the Brotherhood, are any shield against the attack of the destroying angel.

Then let us so live, that whether our summons come suddenly or otherwise, our work may be finished, and we be ready to enter upon that higher state of existence, happy, not only in the consciousness of a well spent life, but in the unflinching hope of a glorious immortality.

We recommend the adoption of the accompanying Resolutions.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
REUEL WASHBURN,	
M. F. KING,	

Resolved, That in the death of Brother THOMAS KINSMAN OSGOOD, the Masonic Fraternity of this State has lost one of its ablest supporters and brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we lament with his widow and children our common loss, and extend to them our warmest sympathy in this, their greatest of all earthly trials.

Resolved, That a page in our Records and published Proceedings be devoted to the memory of Bro. OSGOOD.

Resolved, That a copy of our Proceedings be forwarded to the widow of our deceased Brother.

The Report was accepted and the Resolutions unanimously adopted.

Bro. Bradford presented the following Reports, which were accepted, and the recommendations adopted:—

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's Annual Address as relates to the death of Bro. JOHN C. HUMPHREYS, beg leave to report—

That Bro. John C. Humphreys was initiated into Masonry in United Lodge, Brunswick, in 1819; and having filled most of the subordinate offices in the

Lodge, he was elected W. Master in 1825. After having served as Junior Grand Warden, Senior Grand Warden, and Deputy Grand Master, he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine in 1851 and 1852.

In civil life he held the office of Senator in the Legislature of Maine, and Sheriff of the County of Cumberland. In all stations, whether Masonic or civil, he discharged their various duties with zeal, ability and success.

He died June 18th, 1865.

We recommend that a page of our Records and printed Proceedings be inscribed to his memory.

Respectfully submitted,

F. BRADFORD,	}	Committee.
JABEZ TRUE,		
STEPHEN J. YOUNG,		

The Committee to which was referred so much of the address of the M. W. Grand Master as relates to the death of Bro. JOHN T. PAINE, Past Grand Master, beg leave to report.

John Treat Paine was born in Wakefield, N. H., Aug. 20, 1801. He was residing in Shapleigh, in York County, as early as March 1828, and probably received his degrees in Fraternal Lodge, then of Shapleigh, now of Alfred.

He represented Sanford in the Legislature for five years in succession, from 1837 to 1841, and in 1841 was the Democratic candidate for Speaker. From January 1842 to January 1846 he was County Attorney.

He removed in 1849 to Melrose, and practiced law in Boston. He represented Melrose in the Massachusetts Legislature of 1851.

Bro. PAINE removed from this State before most of the present generation of active masons came upon the stage. No one of your committee had any personal acquaintance with him.

The Grand Lodge showed their appreciation of his abilities and character by *six successive* elections to its most important offices.

In 1841, he was elected Junior Grand Warden; in 1842, 1843 and 1844, he was elected Senior Grand Warden. In 1845 (January) he was elected Grand Master, and (by a change in the Constitution changing the time of the annual meeting) held till June 1846, when he was again elected and held the office for the succeeding year.

He administered the affairs of our Grand Lodge at a time when the popular sentiment was very different from what it now is. In those days, only those men were prominent in the order who loved masonry for its own sake, and were willing to encounter popular indifference if not popular opposition. The votaries of Masonry were then regarded with mixed feelings of hatred and contempt; hatred, engendered by the storm of opposition that had swept over the land, and contempt, on account of what were regarded as futile efforts to sustain the Institution.

But the hatred has turned to respect, and the contempt to wonder at the

success of those who through evil report and good report were faithful to their obligations.

To Past Grand Master PAINE and his compeers, we owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid.

We recommend that as a testimonial of our appreciation of the services of Past Grand Master PAINE, and as a tribute to his worth, a page of our Records and published Proceedings, suitably inscribed, be devoted to his memory.

F. BRADFORD,	} Committee.
JABEZ TRUE,	
STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	

Bro. Burnham presented the following Report, which was accepted, viz :—

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, to whom has been referred the Report to Grand Lodge of North Carolina of a committee on Negro Lodges, ask leave to report that we are not aware of the existence in the United States of a negro Lodge deriving its authority from a Grand Lodge in correspondence with this Grand Lodge. We therefore regard the subject matter as without the pale of our jurisdiction.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *for the Committee.*

Bro. Burnham, on behalf of the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, reported the following Resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the Diplomas be furnished directly from the office of the Grand Secretary, and that he be directed to keep an account with each Lodge of the number furnished, and charge them at cost price for all over the number to which they are entitled.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until two o'clock, P. M.

MASONIC HALL, Thursday, May 3, 1866.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, at two o'clock, P. M.

Bro. Burnham submitted the following Report:—

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend the reference to the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence of so much of the Report of the D. D. G. M. of the Second District as relates to the initiation in the District of Columbia, of a person previously rejected in a Lodge in this State.

We also recommend the reference to the same committee of so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to the initiation by Lodges in this State of persons belonging here, but residing temporarily in other jurisdictions.

In view of the loss by fire during the year of property of two of the Lodges as mentioned by the G. Master and D. D. G. Masters of the fifth and eleventh Districts, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Lodges are recommended to effect insurance upon their buildings, furniture and clothing, also that they cause their surplus funds to be invested in safe stocks, bonds, notes amply secured, or in Savings Institutions.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *for the Committee.*

Which report was accepted, the subjects were referred as recommended, and the Resolution was adopted.

Bro. Stanley offered the following Resolution, which was adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to subordinate Lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured.

Bro. Drummond submitted the following Report:—

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to which were referred the decisions reported by the M. W. Grand Master, ask leave to report,

That the first decision is correct, in the case in which it was given. In case, however, of a failure to elect a Master at the appointed time, or if the Master elect fails for any cause to be installed, the old Master holds over. In such cases, a new election may be held by a dispensation from the Grand Master, although the Wardens have been elected and installed.

But when the Master and Wardens have been installed and a vacancy occurs during the year, the rule announced by the Grand Master applies.

The third decision we emphatically approve, and we add in the well expressed language of a veteran mason:

"Royal Arch Chapters, as such, have no place in funeral processions. A masonic burial is the business of the Lodge, and cannot properly be performed by any other body; and no other regalia than that of the Lodge should ever be worn on such occasions. White aprons and gloves, with crape on the left arm, is the only proper dress, the officers wearing their jewels, which may be suspended by a blue ribbon from the neck, or fastened to the left breast of the coat, which should, of course, be black. If, however, other bodies do attend in regalia, they should be formed on the left of the Lodge."

The fourteenth decision your Committee have not had sufficient time to examine, and they recommend its reference to the incoming committee.

The remaining decisions are in the opinion of your Committee correct, and require no special comment.

The subject of the initiation of persons claiming to reside in this State, but residing temporarily in another jurisdiction, requires so much examination that your Committee are not prepared to report thereon, and recommend that the subject be recommitted to the Committee with instructions to report next year.

F. BRADFORD,
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } Committee.
T. J. MURRAY,

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

The hour appointed for installation having arrived, P. G. Master DRUMMOND was called to the East.

M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Grand Master elect, was presented by Grand Master PREBLE, and installed in ample form by P. G. M. DRUMMOND.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of Grand Officers, as follows :—

R. W. EDW'D P. BURNHAM,	<i>Cor. G. Secretary,</i>	Saco.
W. & Rev. ASAH EL MOORE,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kennebunkport.
" JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	" "	Saco.
" C. C. MASON,	" "	Gardiner.
" C. G. PORTER,	" "	Bangor.
" JAMES E. C. SAWYER,	" "	Bath.
" J. RILEY BOWLER,	" "	Union.
W. MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Portland.
" J. PEARSON GILL,	<i>Senior G. Deacon,</i>	Lewiston.
" ANDREW W. FRENCH,	<i>Junior G. Deacon,</i>	Eastport.
" E. E. WORTMAN,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Rockland.
" J. W. TOWARD,	" "	Augusta.
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	" "	Warren.
" WOODMAN W. MAGOON,	" "	Dover.
" E. R. DRUMMOND,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Waterville.
" ORLANDO CURRIER,	<i>G. Sword Bearer,</i>	Hallowell.

W.	WM. O. POOR,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Belfast.
"	EDWIN KIMBALL,	" "	Livermore.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.
R. W.	JOS. MILLIKEN,	D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.	Saco.
"	GEO. W. TURNER,	" 2d "	Turner.
"	WILLIAM CURTIS,	" 3d "	Portland.
"	ERASTUS FOOTE,	" 4th "	Wiscasset.
"	JAMES M. LARRABEE,	" 5th "	Gardiner.
"	SAMUEL COLLIER,	" 6th "	Unity.
"	GEORGE W. SNOW,	" 7th "	Bangor.
"	BENJAMIN MORRILL,	" 8th "	Bucksport.
"	J. W. MURRAY,	" 9th "	Machias.
"	ALBERT MOORE,	" 10th "	Anson.
"	JOSEPH B. WATSON,	" 11th "	Denmark.
"	IRA D. FISH,	" 12th "	Patten.

The remaining Grand Officers present were in due succession presented for installation by Grand Marshal KING and installed by P. G. M. DRUMMOND, and due proclamation thereof was made by the G. Marshal.

On motion of Bro. Burnham,

Voted, That all Grand Officers not now installed, present themselves for installation to one of the first four Officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or in their respective Lodges, and cause certificates of such installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be directed to notify each of the Grand Officers who have not been installed, of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

On motion of Bro. Drummond,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be directed to forward blanks for Returns directly to the several Lodges, with circulars stating the time, when they are to be returned; and that he also forward blanks for applications to the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge be sent from the office of the Grand Secretary directly to the Lodges.

Bro. Hayes, for the Committee on Returns, made the following Report, which was accepted, viz:—

The Committee on Returns, having examined the returns made at this Annual Communication, ask leave to report—

That the whole number of Lodges now working under this jurisdiction is one hundred and thirty-one, including those under dispensation; whole number of members, ten thousand and seventy-five, being an increase of eleven hundred and ninety-one for the year; whole number of rejections five hundred and sixteen, being a decrease of sixty-four; whole number of deaths during the year, one hundred and seventy-five, being a decrease of twenty-three from last year; whole number of non-affiliated masons, four hundred and sixty-four, being a decrease of twenty-seven; whole number of initiations, one thousand six hundred and eight, being a decrease of one hundred and thirty-three.

Your Committee have had presented to them reports from every Lodge in the State, except Greenleaf Lodge in the Eleventh District, whose Records were consumed by fire during the year, and Lookout Lodge in the Ninth District, thus showing a commendable promptness on the part of our District Deputy Grand Masters.

Owing to the very large number of unaffiliated masons within our jurisdiction, your Committee would recommend that the several District Deputy Grand Masters be instructed to inquire into, and report at our next Annual Communication, the causes of the same.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. O. POOR, }
JOS. M. HAYES, } *Committee.*

No. Dis.	No. Lo.	Init.	Rejec.	Deaths.	Non-affil	No. Mem.
1	6	63	22	5	13	360
2	10	102	43	1	20	800
3	13	211	83	21	60	1552
4	13	172	38	28	32	1189
5	17	188	77	20	102	1219
6	16	171	99	17	85	1010
7	14	191	135	29	39	1266
8	7	139	34	7	33	552
9	9	132	28	9	7	855
10	10	114	36	6	40	597
11	10	65	17	8	18	409
12	6	60	24	4	15	266
	131	1608	516	175	464	10,075

The Grand Master appointed the following Committees :—

On Foreign Correspondence.

Josiah H. Drummond, F. Bradford, Moses Dodge.

On Publication.

Moses Dodge, Ira Berry, Oliver Gerrish.

On the History of Masonry in Maine.

Stephen Berry, Eliphalet W. French, Stephen J. Young.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

F. Bradford, Josiah H. Drummond, Wm. P. Preble.

The G. Secretary presented the following Report :—

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge have considered the applications for relief which have been laid before them, and have appropriated for that purpose the sum of \$1060, to be paid according to a schedule prepared and furnished to the Grand Treasurer.

They have accepted the Bond presented by the Grand Treasurer.

They have by vote directed that the money in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, after payment of necessary expenses, be invested, under direction of the Grand Master.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary of Board.*

The Grand Master appointed the following Brethren as the Committee on the Ritual :—

FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Lewiston.
MOSES DODGE,	Portland.
STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	Brunswick.
J. W. MURRAY,	Machias.
T. R. SIMONTON,	Camden.

The following Resolution, presented by Bro. Drummond, was read, and unanimously adopted :—

Resolved, That we tender the thanks of the Grand Lodge to

M. W. William P. Preble, for the able, firm and conscientious manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties of his office for the past three years; and that in retiring from the office, which he has so much adorned, he carries with him our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness.

Bro. Drummond, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, reported verbally, recommending that the subject of the invasion of our jurisdiction by a Lodge in the District of Columbia, as stated in the Report of the District Deputy Grand Master for the Second District, be referred to the Grand Master; and that he be requested to communicate the facts to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and in the name of this Grand Lodge, to protest fraternally, but most earnestly, against such practice. Which Report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

On motion of Bro. Burnham,

Voted, That the subject of publishing the Proceedings of this communication be referred to the Committee on Publication.

Bro. Stephen Berry, for the Committee on Masonic History, reported verbally, that he had received the history of Washington Lodge, at Lubec, also a valuable masonic document presented to the Grand Lodge by Bro. Benjamin Morrill; and that he was informed that Tuscan Lodge, at Addison, have their history in course of preparation, and nearly completed.

On motion of P. G. M. Preble,

Voted, That the Edict, prohibiting masonic inter-

course with Charter Oak Lodge, at Effingham, N. H., be repealed, except so much thereof as relates to Josiah Burleigh.

The minutes of this communication were read by the Assistant Grand Secretary, and confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form, with prayer by W. and Rev. Asahel Moore, Grand Chaplain.

ATTEST :

IRA BERRY,

Grand Secretary.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
JOHN TREAT PAINE,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
MAINE.

BORN IN WAKEFIELD, N. H., AUGUST 20, 1801,

DIED JULY 21, 1865.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,
PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF MAINE.
DIED AT BRUNSWICK,
JUNE 18, 1865, AGED 67.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

T. KINSMAN OSGOOD,

PAST JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN OF THE GRAND
LODGE OF MAINE.

BORN IN MADISON, N. H., OCT. 2, 1826.

Died June 9, 1865.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
JOSEPH COVELL,
PAST JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN OF THE GRAND
LODGE OF MAINE.

Born at Wilton, July 14, 1802,
DIED AT CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,
MARCH 7, 1866.

"BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART."

CHARITY FUND.

[In publishing the Regulations of the Charity Fund, as ordered by the Grand Lodge, it has been thought advisable to publish also the Report submitted with the original draft of said Regulations, in order to show the views of the founders of this charity, and prevent misapprehension as to the principles which are to govern its distribution.]

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine, holden at Masons' Hall in Portland, April 14, 1825, the following Report was received:—

The Committee appointed to draft Rules and Regulations for the government of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge, having attended to that service, ask leave to submit the following report.

The attention of the committee was first drawn to a consideration of the persons *not* entitled to relief from this charity, and they had no hesitation in concluding that masons who live in neglect and apparent contempt of their high obligations, by the commission of offences against decency and good morals, by open and gross immorality, profaneness, intemperance, or other conduct deserving masonic censures, ought not to be regarded as candidates for the benefits of this fund. Masonry enjoins, under the highest sanctions, the constant practice of the moral duties. Its progressive honors are conferred on those only who are tried and found worthy, and it appears to the committee a fair corollary, that masonic charity ought not to be dispensed to any man whose habitual course of immoral conduct is such as would exclude him if offered as a candidate for initiation into the mysteries of freemasonry—and that when a mason voluntarily casts off the moral restraints which masonry imposes, he may well be considered as relinquishing also the benefits of the institution; and as relying only on the aids which man, from the impulse of the common sympathies of his nature, extends to his fellow man. In drawing this line, however, the committee would be understood as adopting all the limitations and exceptions which the law of charity prescribes; always distinguishing between occasional error, or constitutional infirmity on the one hand, and an evident abandonment of good principles on the other.

It has also occurred to the committee that as every mason, whose circumstances will permit, ought to be a member of some regular Lodge, the benefits of this charity ought not to be extended to such until the Lodge to which the party belongs has afforded such relief as the state of its own funds will allow.

Under these limitations, and subject to the rules herewith submitted, the committee are of opinion that the accruing interest of the fund should be annually expended, if proper objects can be found who may need relief.

SIMON GREENLEAF,	} Committee.
T. BROWNE,	
SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	

Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

ARTICLE I.

This fund is applicable to the following cases, viz:—

First, to poor and worthy members of Lodges under this jurisdiction, in cases where the funds of their own Lodges are not adequate to the exigency of the case.

Secondly, to poor and worthy masons resident in this State, not members of any subordinate Lodge, and being in circumstances to render such membership not a masonic duty.

Thirdly, to poor and worthy masons being sojourners in this State.

Fourthly, to other cases of distress.

ARTICLE II.

The widows and orphans of deceased masons are to be relieved as the husband or parent would be upon the principle stated in preceding article.

ARTICLE III.

Applications for relief are to be made to the Recording Grand Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, or some master mason in his behalf who is personally cognizant of his circumstances, stating the peculiar circumstances of the case; accompanied with a certificate from the master of the Lodge to which the applicant belongs, or of the nearest Lodge, vouching for his masonic standing, and his need of the relief prayed for.

ARTICLE IV.

If the applicant reside out of the masonic district in which the Grand Lodge is holden, the application and certificate aforesaid, together with the merits of the case, shall be examined and approved by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District in which the applicant resides; or by one of the permanent members of the Grand Lodge.

Voted, That the foregoing Report and Regulations be accepted.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1858.

Voted, That every Brother entrusted with funds, be required to take receipts for the same, when paid, and forward said receipts forthwith to the Grand Treasurer.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1862.


Voted, That each Almoner be provided by the Grand Treasurer with one printed blank receipt for each person for whom such almoner draws money from the charity fund, which receipts such almoner is to cause to be signed by the beneficiaries respectively, and file the same with the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That no Almoner who fails to file with the Grand Treasurer a receipt from each person for whose benefit money has been appropriated by this board, for the full amount of such appropriation, when the money has been drawn by such Almoner, shall be considered worthy to be entrusted with the sacred office of Almoner for this Charity Fund.

A true copy from the Record, of Report, Regulations and Votes.

Attest,

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees*

 The above Regulations will hereafter be enforced.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

The Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine, met at Masonic Hall, in Portland, on Tuesday, May 1st, 1866, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Present—Bro. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

“ FRANCIS L. TALBOT,

“ JOHN H. LYNDE,

“ JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

“ JABEZ TRUE,

“ ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,

“ IRA BERRY.

On motion,

Voted, That the sum of Twenty Dollars, paid from the Charity Fund last year, not in the schedule of appropriations, be allowed to the Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Treasurer presented the following report :

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund :—

The amount of Receipts the last year, as shown in accounts in hands of Committee of Finance, is \$6319.62

The balance now on hand, 429.71

An addition of three thousand dollars has been made to the Fund the past year, and it now consists of

Stock in three National Banks,	\$6,700.00
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U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 Loan,	6,300.00
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	\$13,000.00
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The amount available for charitable purposes in May 1865, was \$852.37. Appropriations were made amounting to \$852.00, of which sum \$762.00 has been paid as per receipts herewith, and \$90.00 remains uncalled for and unpaid.

The funds from Dividends and Interest accruing and available for charitable purposes, are :

Balance of last year, not drawn,	\$90.37
Dividends paid by Banks,	570.00
Interest on U. S. Treasury Notes,	402.23
	<u>\$1062.60</u>

In addition to the above, Casco and Canal Banks declared a Surplus Dividend of ten per cent. the past year, amounting to \$530.00 on Stock owned by Grand Lodge, which can constitutionally be appropriated in Charity, or permanently invested.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

Which report was accepted.

The Trustees then proceeded to the examination of applications for relief.

At six o'clock, the Board adjourned, to meet at half past eight to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1866.

The Board of Trustees met according to adjournment.

A quorum not being present, adjourned to half past twelve o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1866.

The Trustees met at half past twelve o'clock, agreeably to adjournment ; and, after some time spent in examining petitions for aid, adjourned to meet at three o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1866.

The Board met at three o'clock, P. M., a quorum being present. The Grand Treasurer presented a Bond duly executed, for the

faithful discharge of his trust as Treasurer of the Charity Fund ; which was approved and accepted by the Board of Trustees.

Adjourned, to meet at half past eight o'clock, to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, May 3, 1866.

The Board of Trustees met agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bro's Josiah H. Drummond, Timothy J. Murray, Francis L. Talbot, John H. Lynde, Orlando Carrier, Alden M. Wetherbee, and Ira Berry.

The consideration of applications was resumed, and the schedule of appropriations having been completed, it was, on motion,

Voted, That the schedule as it stands be adopted, and the Grand Treasurer be directed to make payments in accordance therewith.

Voted, That the surplus dividend, together with such other moneys as may be in the hands of the Grand Treasurer after paying the necessary expenses for the current masonic year, be invested in stocks or other securities, under direction of the Grand Master.

Voted, That the Board now adjourn.

And the Board of Trustees accordingly adjourned, *sine die*.

ATTEST,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1851. May 7. *Resolved*, That no dues of a subordinate Lodge be remitted, unless upon the petition of such Lodge, and the report of a committee thereon.
1852. May 7. *Voted*, That in addition to reasonable notice in one or more public newspapers, the Grand Secretary be required hereafter, to notify all meetings of the G. Lodge, by addressing a circular to the several officers and permanent members thereof; and one to each subordinate Lodge, stating the time when their returns should be made, dues paid, &c.
1852. May 7. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that it is contrary to the established rules of Freemasonry, for one Lodge to craft or raise an Entered Apprentice, initiated in another Lodge, without the recommendation and consent of the Lodge in which he was initiated.
1854. May 5. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, no candidate should be permitted to receive the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason, without a sufficient knowledge of the preceding degree to prove himself as a Mason of such degree in the usual manner, unless in a case of absolute emergency; and that a more hasty manner is unmasonic and reprehensible.
1856. May 2. *Resolved*, That no petition for initiation or for membership can be received, nor ballot had thereon, at any *special* communication of any Lodge, except on Dispensation.
1857. May 6. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the practice of "calling off" a subordinate Lodge from one *date* to another, is not in accordance with ancient masonic usage, is productive of much evil, and should be discontinued in Lodges where it has been practiced, and discountenanced by all, being unmasonic.
1857. May 7. *Resolved*, That in balloting for degrees, or for membership, the subordinate Lodges under this jurisdiction be required to conform to the following regulation:—

"In balloting, if more than one negative vote appear, the balloting shall cease, and the candidate be declared rejected; but if on the first ballot, one negative only appear, a second ballot shall immediately take

place : and if on the second ballot a negative still appear, the candidate shall be declared rejected."

1862. May 6. *Decided*, That "dues are to be paid to the Grand Lodge by subordinate Lodges for all their members, whether acting, honorary, or absent from the State."
1863. May 5. *Resolved*, That the persons named in the warrant of a Lodge U. D., only, have the right to vote therein.
1863. May 6. *Voted*, That Secretaries of Lodges be instructed, in making out Diplomas, to insert therein the Grand Master's name for the time being.
1863. May 7. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of each Lodge return to the Grand Secretary the name and address of their Master, Wardens and Secretary, immediately after the election and installation.
1864. May 5. *Resolved*, That all dispensations for conferring degrees granted by any D. D. G. Master, shall be in writing, shall state the cause for which they are granted, shall require all the members of the Lodge within their precincts to be notified of the meeting at which the ballot is to be taken and of the business thereof, and shall require the dispensation to be entered at length on the record of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the D. D. G. Master to record the same in the book of records of his district.
1864. May 5. *Resolved*, That no District Deputy Grand Master shall grant a dispensation to receive or ballot upon a petition, or to confer the degrees, unless he shall have received satisfactory assurances of the integrity and moral character of the candidate ; and every dispensation granted for these purposes shall show that such assurances have been received.
1864. May 5. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge require that each Lodge under this jurisdiction hold no more than one stated meeting in each month, at which they can receive petitions and ballot for candidates, except by dispensation.
1864. May 5. *Resolved*, That hereafter no Lodge shall permit more than one candidate to be present at a time in the first section of the first, or the second section of the third degree. And no Lodge shall confer more than five degrees at the same communication of the Lodge, or hold more than one communication upon the same day.
1865. May 2. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one Delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, ten cents per mile (one way) from the Lodge Hall to the Grand Lodge Hall, when the delegate is a member of the Lodge he represents, the distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route.
1865. May 4. *Ordered*, That Lodges preserve in the Lodge Room one copy

of the Proceedings of Grand Lodge furnished them each year, and be requested to bind them as soon as a volume is completed.

1866. May 1. *Resolved*, That after all the Lodges shall have furnished their histories to the present time, it shall be their duty once in ten years, commencing with 1870, to furnish their history for the preceding decade, or so much as shall be lacking.
1866. May 3. *Resolved*, That the Diplomas be furnished directly from the office of the Grand Secretary, and that he be directed to keep an account with each Lodge of the number furnished, and charge them at cost price for all over the number to which they are entitled.
1866. May 3. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to subordinate Lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured.
1866. May 3. *Voted*, That the Grand Secretary be directed to forward blanks for Returns directly to the several Lodges, with circulars stating the time when they are to be returned; and that he also forward blanks for applications to the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge be sent from the office of the Grand Secretary directly to the Lodges.

List of Decisions

APPROVED BY THE GRAND LODGE SINCE 1861.

BY G. M. DRUMMOND, 1861.

1 A newly chartered Lodge cannot proceed to work under the Charter before it is constituted. [p. 147.]

2 A brother visiting a Lodge has a right to see the Charter before he submits himself to examination. (Cons. Sec. 97.) [p 149.]

3 A man who has lost his right hand cannot be made a mason. [p 149.]

4 The ballot should not be passed without a report from a committee of inquiry. If the committee unreasonably delay their report, the proper course is to discharge that committee from further consideration of the petition, and refer it to a new committee. [p 149.]

5 The Grand Master has no power to grant a dispensation to a Lodge to bury a Fellow Craft with masonic honors, as it is expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. (Cons. Sec. 92.) [p 149.]

6 A candidate living in a town where there is no Lodge is rejected, and the Grand Secretary notified of his rejection. Afterwards a Lodge is constituted in the town where he resides. If he desires to petition again, he must present his petition to the Lodge which rejected him. (Cons. Sec. 76.) But that Lodge can receive it only by the permission of the new Lodge. (Cons., Sec. 79.) [p 149.]

7 Masons working under dispensation, remain members of their respective Lodges. [p 149.]

8 A Lodge U. D. has the same territorial jurisdiction as a chartered Lodge; and therefore has exclusive jurisdiction in the town where it is located. [p 150.]

9 When a member of a Lodge is tried for any offence and acquitted by the Lodge, the complainant may appeal to the Grand Lodge. [p 150.]

10 No person but the Master, or Warden of a Lodge U. D. can open such Lodge. The provision in our Constitution which is said to authorize a Past Master in the absence of the Master and Wardens, to open the Lodge, does not apply to Lodges U. D. [p 150.]

11 A petition cannot be received nor ballot had at a special communication, without a dispensation. [p 150.]

12 A member in arrears of dues applies for a dimit. The Lodge by vote,

directs the Secretary to give him a dimit on payment of dues. The dues are not paid; the dimit is not given. Has the Brother a right to vote in that Lodge?

Ans. He has. He remains a member until he actually receives his dimit. The proceedings of the Lodge were somewhat irregular. The Lodge should have postponed action upon the request until the dues were paid. Still more, ought the applicant to have paid his dues, *before* he asked for a dimit. [p 150.]

13 Can a Warden preside and open the Lodge in presence of the Master?

Ans. Not as Warden; but the Master may call upon any Brother to preside in his presence, and under his direction, he being responsible for all that is done, in the same manner as if he were actually in the chair. [p 150.]

14 It becomes known to a Lodge, that a member of another Lodge, residing within its jurisdiction, becomes liable to charges for unmasonic conduct. What is the duty of that Lodge?

Ans. It should complain to the Lodge of which the accused is a member; and then, if that Lodge refuses or neglects to proceed against him, it should proceed to try him itself. The Lodge which first commenced proceedings would have jurisdiction of the case. [p 150.]

15 Within what limits does a Lodge have penal jurisdiction?

Ans. Its geographical jurisdiction extends half way to the nearest Lodge in this State, in every direction. In other words, any particular place is under the jurisdiction of the nearest Lodge in the State. This is the jurisdiction of Lodges for all purposes except the admission of candidates. But a Lodge has penal jurisdiction over its own members, wherever they may reside. [p 150.]

16 A petition is received and referred to the investigating committee. They ascertain that the candidate has already been rejected in another Lodge. The committee should report that the Lodge has no jurisdiction over the petition. The Lodge has no right to ballot upon it, not even for the purpose of rejection. [p 151.]

17 In this State a Lodge cannot be opened unless its Charter is present, whatever may be the rule in other jurisdictions. (Cons. Sec. 96.) [p 151.]

18 When a candidate residing in a town in which there is a Lodge presents his petition to another Lodge, he should present with it the consent of the Lodge in his own town. If a petition is presented unaccompanied by such consent, the Lodge should not receive and refer the petition, but lay it on the table until the requisite permission is obtained. [p 151.]

[The same rule applies under our new Constitution, when a candidate residing in the jurisdiction of one Lodge applies to another Lodge.]

19 When objections are made to a candidate after ballot and before initiation, the Master must declare the candidate rejected, and direct the Secretary to enter the same of record. [p. 151.]

BY GRAND LODGE, 1861.

20 An unfavorable ballot cannot be reconsidered. [p 176.]

21 No member of a Lodge can be suspended, expelled, or in any other way deprived of his membership in his Lodge, without due notice to him, and trial, as provided in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and any provision, that in any case he shall cease to be a member, or his name be stricken from the roll, can only be construed to mean after notice and trial. [p 177.]

BY G. M. DRUMMOND, 1862.

22 When a mason is tried by a Lodge, the charges and the proceedings thereon should be entered on the records of the Lodge. The evidence should not be : but the Secretary should reduce to writing the substance of it, and send an attested copy with the other papers to the Grand Lodge. (Cons. Sec. 52, Rules 9 and 10.) [p 231.]

23 On the trial of a mason for revealing out of the Lodge what is done in it, persons, not masons, to whom it is alleged the accused has made statements of the doings of the Lodge, are competent witnesses, to prove what statements were made. They made be called by the prosecutor ; or by the accused, to rebut the testimony against him. [p 231.]

24 The filing of charges against a member of a Lodge does not affect his right to vote upon other questions. The presumption of his innocence continues until he is pronounced guilty by the Lodge, after a regular trial. But he has no right to vote upon any questions relating to the trial, while it is in progress. He cannot vote in his own case. [p 231:]

25 The Brother accused cannot be admitted as a witness in his own case. His statements should be received not as evidence, but as his *version of the matter*, to which the Lodge may give such weight as they may deem it entitled to receive. [p 231.]

26 No installed officer, whether elected or appointed, can resign, unless a resignation is authorized by the By-Laws approved by the Grand Lodge. [p 231.]

27 In the absence of an officer, the W. Master may make a *pro tem.* appointment, for the meeting, or for an indefinite time. When a *pro tem.* officer is absent, and another is appointed, the power of the former ceases. [p 231.]

28 If the By-Laws of a Lodge provide for the suspension of the members who wilfully neglect or refuse to pay their dues, the proper method is to file charges against each person neglecting and proceed to try them under that By-Law. If the By-Laws require the payment of dues, but provide no penalty for wilful neglect or refusal to pay them, a member who refuses or wilfully neglects to pay his dues after being required so to do by the Lodge, should be tried for violating the By-Laws or for wilfully disobeying the summons of the Lodge, and if found guilty, may be suspended from membership. If found guilty of wilfully disobeying a summons of his Lodge, I see no reason why he may not be suspended, or expelled from the order. [p 232.]

29 A candidate is accepted and receives the first and second degrees. It is then ascertained that he has been rejected by another Lodge. Is he a mason? If so, can the Lodge which received him, confer the third degree upon him?

Ans. He is a mason. The Lodge which initiated him cannot be blamed, if they used reasonable diligence and did not have any knowledge of such rejection. But they cannot proceed a step after they learn of such rejection, whether such knowledge comes through official sources or otherwise.

If the candidate desires to proceed further, he must apply with the recommendation of the Lodge which initiated him, and a statement of the facts, to the Lodge which rejected him, and abide the result. [p 232.]

30 When a petition is presented, and the committee of inquiry are unable to obtain adequate information concerning the candidate, the Lodge should take further time. The Lodge should require evidence not merely that the petitioner is not objectionable, but that he is absolutely worthy. [p 232.]

31 A petitioner residing in a town in which there is more than one Lodge can apply to a Lodge in another town, with the permission of *one* of the Lodges in his own town, according to the settled practice. If it were a new question, it would be worthy of consideration whether he should not obtain the consent of all the Lodges. [p 232.]

32 The election of a District Deputy Grand Master as Master of a Lodge is void. He is not eligible. [p 233.]

33 A Master of a Lodge cannot appoint his officers until he is installed. He may indicate before that whom he intends to appoint. But the record of the appointments should be made after the record of his installation. [p 233.]

34 A Royal Arch Mason who has never been Master of a Chartered Lodge cannot lawfully install the Master of a Lodge. The Blue Lodge cannot distinguish him from any other Master Mason. [p 233.]

35 It is not *absolutely necessary* that a re-elected Master should be installed, because by the Constitution, he holds his place until his successor is elected and installed in his stead. But a Past Master, who has vacated the chair one year or more, being again elected Master, cannot act as such until regularly installed: and if a re-elected Master declines to be installed again, it may be taken as declining to accept the office. [p 233.]

36 When a Lodge of Master Masons closes, the minutes of proceedings should be read: if then the Lodge is opened on an inferior degree, at its close the minutes of proceedings on that degree *only* should be read. The proceedings in the Master's Lodge should not be read in a Lodge of Fellow Crafts or Entered Apprentices. [p 233.]

37 A Lodge under dispensation has no jurisdiction to try charges against a mason, even though he is one of those named in the dispensation. In such case, charges for *unmasonic conduct towards the Lodge* should be filed with the Grand Master, who has authority to act upon them. [p 233.]

38 A mason cannot be tried for "general bad character," but only for specific acts of unmasonic conduct. [p 233.]

BY GRAND LODGE, 1862.

39 If a special meeting of the Lodge is called for the purpose of conferring a degree under dispensation, can the local business of the Lodge be transacted at that meeting?

Ans. Not unless specified in the notice calling the meeting. [p 272.]

40 [The Constitution now provides that there shall be but one ballot for the degrees; and directs how to proceed when objections are made to the candidate after initiation.]

BY G. M. DRUMMOND, 1863.

41 Charges may be filed with the Secretary, *out of the Lodge*, and the Master may fix a time for the trial and order notice to the accused, without waiting for a meeting of the Lodge to receive the charges. [p 302.]

42 When a Lodge holds its meetings by permission of the Grand Master, in a town other than that in which it is located by its Charter, it still retains exclusive jurisdiction in the town for which it is chartered, and does not acquire exclusive jurisdiction in the town in which it is allowed to hold its meetings. [p 302.]

43 A member suspended from membership *for unmasonic conduct*, has the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge. [p 302.]

44 Suspension from membership should be inflicted for such offences as breaches of the By-Laws of the Lodges. Some different punishment should be inflicted for unmasonic conduct affecting the order generally. [p 303.]

45 In the absence of any regulation of the Grand Lodge, or by-law of the subordinate Lodge, the counsel of the accused may vote upon all questions arising during the trial, and on the final question of "*Guilty*" or "*Not Guilty*." [p 303.]

46 A person who receives the Master's degree in a Lodge, and signs the By-Laws, thereby becomes a member of the Lodge without any ballot, unless the By-Laws of the Lodge otherwise provide. [p 303.]

47 A mason does not lose his membership in his Lodge by mere lapse of time, or by removal from the jurisdiction. In the case of a Lodge that suspended work in 1832, and resumed it in 1855, in the meantime retaining their Charter, those who were members in 1832 still remain members, unless their membership has been terminated by some act of the Lodge. [p 303.]

48 If the petition shows on its face that the candidate resides in another Grand Lodge jurisdiction, it should not be referred to the Committee of Inquiry, until the permission of the Grand Master, in whose jurisdiction the candidate resides, is obtained. [p 303.]

49 Under our amended Constitution, a petition can *in no case whatever be withdrawn*, after reference to the Committee of Inquiry, and before ballot, unless it is one of which the Lodge has no jurisdiction. [p 303.]

50 A District Deputy Grand Master visiting a Lodge unofficially, may, if he deems it necessary, assume his official character, and exercise the full powers of his office. [p 303.]

51 A Lodge U. D. has no members. It may receive the assistance of brethren not named in the Dispensation, and they may be appointed to act as officers. The Master and Wardens are named in the Dispensation; the other officers are appointed; none are elected as in chartered Lodges.

BY GRAND LODGE, 1863.

52 A member of a Lodge in another State cannot become a member of a Lodge in this State; but it is not absolutely necessary to present a dimit in order to become a member, if the Lodge is made satisfied that the applicant is not then a member of any Lodge. [p 319.]

BY G. M. PREBLE, 1864.

53 After a Lodge is opened no one has a right to leave the Lodge room except by permission from the W. Master. [p 12.]

54 Application from a blind man can not be received by a Lodge. [p 12.]

55 A Lodge can not hold its meetings in any other town than the one named in its charter, except by permission of the Grand Lodge or by a Dispensation from the Grand Master. [p 12.]

56 There is no law, edict or regulation of our Grand Lodge that I am aware of that designates the power and authority of a W. Master. The W. Master receives his prerogatives from the old Charges and Regulations, and the well established usages of the order. The Masonic Fraternity has often and very justly been termed to be an absolute monarchy in its government. The Master's authority in his Lodge is absolute. [p 12.]

57 Any person may be an applicant for the degrees who is not so deformed as to be unable to make himself known as a mason. [p 12.]

58 A Brother who was a member of a Lodge not now in existence, may become a member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction, although he never was dimitted from his old Lodge. [p 12.]

59 By the regulations of the Grand Lodge of Maine it is not necessary for a person to have been a Warden in order to be eligible as Master. [p 12.]

"Resolved, As the sense of this Grand Lodge, that it is not absolutely necessary that a person serve as Warden in order to be eligible to the office of Master; but we recommend that Masters of Lodges be elected from those who have served as Wardens, if practicable."*"* [G. Lodge 1861, p. 186.]

60 The Master can allow the Senior Warden to fill the East in his presence. Cases might arise when it would not only be justifiable, but highly proper; but it is not a practice to be recommended. [p 12.]

61 Persons named in a charter are not necessarily members of the Lodge after it is organized. The issuing a charter makes the persons named in it

members on certain implied conditions, one of which is that the Lodge shall adopt a code of by-laws, conformable to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and that those named, who wish to become members shall signify their assent to those by-laws by signing them. [p 12.]

62 Before an application can be acted upon by a Lodge, it must be *properly* before the Lodge. No application can be properly before a Lodge, unless it was received at a Stated Communication, except by a Dispensation from some authorized officer to receive it at a Special Communication. [p 14.]

63 If a petition is filed in a Lodge, and the petitioner removes from the town to another town in which there is also a Lodge, between the time of receiving and the time to vote on the petition, is it necessary to have the consent of the Lodge into whose jurisdiction he has removed, in order to act upon the petition?

It is not. [p 14.]

64 Where an applicant has in his petition stated that he has never applied to any other Lodge for the degrees, and after conferring the degrees it is ascertained that he had made an application to and been rejected by another Lodge, charges should be preferred against him, and if on due trial, the charges are proved he should be expelled, notwithstanding the general rule that a Mason cannot be tried for offences committed before he was a Mason. [p 15.]

65 A Lodge cannot act upon an application from a person resident in another town in which there is a Lodge, notwithstanding no answer has been returned to two letters mailed to the W. M. of that Lodge. Silence cannot be deemed consent in such a case. [p 15.]

66 A Mason can properly avouch for another only after having sat in a Lodge of M. M. with him, or as one of the committee appointed by the W. M. to examine him. The practice of undertaking to examine a person (claiming to be a Mason) except when specially appointed for that purpose by the Master, is a very dangerous and reprehensible one. [p 15.]

67 The name of a brother suspended for non-payment of dues should not be erased from the by-laws. [p 15.]

68 No brother should be excused from balloting except by a unanimous ballot. [p 15.]

69 A change in a Lodge's by-laws respecting fees, cannot affect an application which was received by the Lodge before the by-laws were altered. [p 15.]

70 After a Lodge on due trial has suspended a brother, it can (*before that suspension has been confirmed by the Grand Lodge*) restore him, if on further reflection and investigation they are satisfied that they have been unnecessarily severe, and this they can do by a two-thirds vote. But if the friends of a suspended Mason wish to do this, notice should be given to all the brethren that on such an evening the matter would be brought up for the decision of

the Lodge, so that no unfair advantage should be taken of absent brethren who did not know that any such action was proposed to be had. [p 15.]

71 The fee to the Grand Lodge must be paid by the Lodge in which a brother is initiated, notwithstanding he may have received the other two degrees in a different Lodge. [p 16.]

72 A person applying to a Lodge in the town in which he resides, and after being initiated removing to another town in which there is a Lodge, can not be crafted or raised in the second Lodge except by permission of the Lodge in which he was initiated. [p 16.]

73 No member of a Lodge has the right to call a meeting of his Lodge except its three principal officers for the time being. [p 16.]

74 A master of a Lodge under Dispensation is not entitled to a Past Master's Diploma. [p 16.]

75 A Lodge can not allow a candidate to withdraw his petition after he has been rejected. [p 16.]

BY G. M. PREBLE, 1865.

76 The fee for a dispensation must be paid to the Grand Lodge, whether the candidate is rejected or not. [p 81.]

77 A person having conscientious scruples against taking an oath can be admitted to the benefits of Masonry by solemn affirmation. [p 84.]

78 Lodge funds cannot properly be used to hire bands to attend funerals, or to pay fares for members to go on excursions. If the members indulge in such luxuries, they should be paid for by subscription. [p 84.]

79 Lodges nearest a candidate's residence, when there is no Lodge in his town, can give permission for him to apply to another Lodge within the State, the same as if the Lodge was in his own town. [p 84.]

80 There is no reason why a colored man who has been made a mason in a Lodge which we recognize as a regular and duly constituted Lodge, should not be admitted to the Lodges in this jurisdiction after due examination. [p 84.]

81 A member of a Lodge is under no obligation to tell a member of committee of inquiry what he may know that in his opinion is objectionable in regard to a candidate. But if he has objections which he does not choose to communicate, he should keep that fact to himself, otherwise he would be singled out in case but one negative appear. [p 84.]

82 There must be a ballot on the application of every candidate, whether the report is favorable or unfavorable. The only mode by which a candidate is accepted or rejected, is by a ballot. [p 84.]

83 The Grand Lodge and its subordinates know of no other Lodges than those technically called Blue Lodges, and which only confer the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M. Any sign therefore, which the candidate is instructed is only to be given in a Lodge of M. M., etc., should not be given in what are called the higher bodies. [p 84.]

84 Secretaries should never record the nature of the report of the Committee of Inquiry, but simply the fact that the Committee of Inquiry reported, which report was accepted, &c. [p 85.]

85 No officer can properly be installed by proxy, and no brother can be compelled to accept any office. [p 85.]

86 The Master of a Lodge has no authority to order an election to fill vacancies occurring after the annual election, by reason of any elected officer declining to be installed. [p 85.]

87 An applicant for the degrees should be recommended by at least one member of the Lodge to which he applies. If no member can recommend the candidate as worthy, his application ought not to be received. [p 85.]

88 A brother who waits until after the balloting has commenced can not be excused from balloting. [p 85.]

89 Masonry has no jurisdiction over political offences. [p 85.]

90 A brother mason who makes application for membership and is black-balled, has no right to question the Lodge or members thereof as to the reason for so doing. [p 85.]

BY D. D. G. M. GILL, 1865.

91 It is not proper for the Brethren to appear in Masonic Clothing at funeral services of a deceased Brother whose body is not present. [p 106, appendix 148.]

BY GRAND LODGE, 1865.

92 In order to determine what Lodge has jurisdiction of a candidate, the distance from his residence is to be computed by the usually travelled route, and not by an air line. [p 111.]

93 Clergymen can be initiated, passed and raised without any fee whatever, even for the dispensation if it is procured. [p 113.]

94 It is contrary to the usages of the Order and improper for the Fraternity to take part in their conventional character, in any public demonstration, except to perform some Masonic labor. [p 117.]

BY G. M. PREBLE, 1866.

95 The Grand Master has no power to grant a Dispensation to fill a vacancy in the office of W. M. or of S. W. while the office of J. W. is not vacant. [p. 155.]

96 A master should not unseat a member of his Lodge by admitting a brother who is not a member, if the member has notified the W. M. that he objects to his admission, although he did not state the nature of his objection. [p 155.]

97 If a Royal Arch Mason dies having requested to be buried by his Chapter, the Lodges have nothing to do about the funeral any more than if he had requested to be buried by the Odd Fellows, or any other organization; nor do

I perceive how they can properly appear at the funeral as a Lodge. The idea of a Chapter using our burial service is as appropriate as if they had taken that of Knights Templar, or of the Catholic or Episcopal Churches. They had just as much right to use one as the other, and no more. [p 156.]

98 It is a sufficient reason for refusing to allow a person to visit your Lodge, that he has been rejected in it and has never received its consent to take the degrees elsewhere. [p 156.]

99 The question as to when and how many times one Lodge may ask the consent of another to receive applicants from their jurisdiction, is entirely within the judgment and good taste of the Lodge applying, as it is within that of the other whether to grant the request or not. [p 156.]

100 No part of the Record can be altered or erased after it has once been confirmed. The minutes should be read before the closing of each meeting, in order to have them approved if correctly taken; but after being transcribed in the Record book correctly and confirmed, they cannot be changed. [p 156.]

101 A Lodge having received the application of a candidate on which the Committee reports that the Lodge has no jurisdiction, can neither accept or reject the candidate, but should grant him leave to withdraw. The third clause of Section 79 of the Grand Lodge Constitution refers to cases where the Lodge has jurisdiction. [p 156.]

102 Drunkenness is a proper cause for charges. I should consider it an arbitrary stretch of power for a master to overrule the decision of his Lodge, after an impartial trial. [p 156.]

103 As Grand Master of Maine, I know no such mason as a Chapter Past Master. The proper person to confer the Past Master's degree on the Master elect is a Past Master of a Blue Lodge, and as part of the installation ceremonies. [p 156.]

104 The Grand Lodge of Maine has decided that it is necessary to have permission from the Grand Master of the foreign jurisdiction before a candidate hailing from his jurisdiction can be received in a Lodge in another jurisdiction. Therefore if the Provincial Grand Master or Deputy Provincial Grand Master of New Brunswick declines for any reason giving his consent, no person residing in New Brunswick can receive his degrees in a Lodge in Maine. [p 156.]

105 When there are two or more Lodges in a town, that Lodge to which a candidate first makes application acquires exclusive jurisdiction over him. [p 157.]

106 When a Lodge finds before ballot that a candidate has been rejected in another Lodge, the only thing to be done is for the Master to cause to be entered on the Record "that it appearing that the Lodge has no jurisdiction in the case, the application is ordered to be returned." [p 157.]

107 A member in good standing can legally prevent a candidate from being accepted in his Lodge by giving notice to the W. M. that he shall not be able to attend the communication when such a candidate (naming him) will probably be balloted for, and that if present he should object to him in the manner recognized among masons. Upon such notice to the W. M. it would be his duty to have the candidate entered on the minutes as rejected. The notice to the W. M. should properly be in writing in order to avoid misapprehension.

A member being absent from the town, when the Lodge is holden, retains all his rights of objecting to candidates as much as if present. [p 157.]

108 A Lodge gives its consent to another Lodge to receive and act upon the petition of an applicant whose residence is within first Lodge's jurisdiction. Second Lodge upon a ballot reject the candidate and then by a vote transfer the candidate to first Lodge; the exclusive jurisdiction of the first Lodge is restored. [p 157.]

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W. Samuel Fessenden,	Portland,	P. G. M.
" Reuel Washburn,	Livermore,	"
" Abner B. Thompson,	Brunswick,	"
" Joseph C. Stevens,	Bangor,	"
" Freeman Bradford,	Auburn,	"
" Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	"
" Jabez True,	Bangor,	"
" Hiram Chase,	Belfast,	"
" Josiah H. Drummond,	Portland,	"
" Wm. P. Preble,	"	"
R. W. Peleg Sprague,	Boston,	P. D. G. M.
" Amos Nourse,	Bath,	"
" David C. Magoun,	Bath,	"
" John J. Bell,	Exeter, N. H.,	"
" Ezra B. French,	Damariscotta,	P. S. G. W.
" Isaac Downing,	Kennebunk,	"
" Gustavus F. Sargent,	Boston,	"
" David Bugbee,	Bangor,	"
" Edmund B. Hinkley,	Thomaston,	"
" Francis L. Talbot,	East Machias,	"
" Stephen Webber,	Gardiner,	P. J. G. W.
" William Somerby,	Ellsworth,	"
" Thomas B. Johnston,	Wiscasset,	"
" William Kimball,	Portland,	"
" John Williams,	Bangor,	"
" Stephen B. Dockham,	Warren,	"
" Oliver Gerrish,	Portland,	"
" Francis J. Day,	Hallowell,	"

GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. William King,	P. G. M.	R. W. Asaph R. Nichols,	P. D. G. M.
" Simon Greenleaf,	"	" James L. Child,	"
" William Swan,	"	" Elisha Harding,	"
" Charles Fox,	"	" Sam'l L. Valentine,	"
" Robert P. Dunlap,	"	" John L. Megquier,	P. S. G. W.
" Nathaniel Coffin,	"	" George Thatcher,	"
" Hezekiah Williams,	"	" Joel Miller,	"
" Thomas W. Smith,	"	" William Allen,	"
" Alex'r H. Putney,	"	R. W. Josiah W. Mitchell,	P. J. G. W.
" John Miller,	"	" Reuben Nason,	"
" John T. Paine,	"	" Frye Hall,	"
" John C. Humphreys,	"	" Joseph Covell,	"

R. W. T. K. Osgood, P. J. G. W.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

JOHN H. GRAHAM, Richmond, C. E., near the Grand Lodge of CANADA.

SAMUEL WELCH, Epworth, Dubuque Co., near the G. Lodge of IOWA.

JOSEPH D. EVANS, New York City, near the Grand Lodge of N. YORK.

CLIFFORD BELCHER, Thibodaux, Lafourche Interior, near the Grand
Lodge of LOUISIANA.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, near the G. Lodge of N. CAROLINA.

JOSIAH MYRICK, Oregon City, near the Grand Lodge of OREGON.

DANIEL WADSWORTH, Auburn, Sangamon Co., near the Grand Lodge
of ILLINOIS.

NATHAN H. GOULD, Newport, near the G. Lodge of RHODE ISLAND.

REV. D. B. TRACY, Petersburg, near the Grand Lodge of MICHIGAN.

THEODORE ROSS, Cleaveland, near the Grand Lodge of OHIO.

BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, Washington, near the Grand Lodge of the
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton, near the Grand Lodge of NEW JERSEY.

A. O'SULLIVAN, St. Louis, near the Grand Lodge of MISSOURI.

A. T. C. PIERSON, St. Paul, near the Grand Lodge of MINNESOTA.

T. F. McELROY, Olympia, near the Grand Lodge of WASHINGTON TER.

WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville, near the Grand Lodge of INDIANA.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Bangor, Rep. of G. L. of MINNESOTA.	
	" LOUISIANA.
WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland,	" CANADA.
	" NEW YORK.
	" OREGON.
EZEKIEL ROBINSON, Elliot,	" IOWA.
ABNER B. THOMPSON, Brunswick,	" ILLINOIS.
	" OHIO.
IRA BERRY, Portland,	" MISSOURI.
	" WASHINGTON TER.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.	" NEW JERSEY.
J. I. STEVENS, Gorham,	" MARYLAND.

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APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.*

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER :

The ceaseless tide of time bears us onward towards its silent shore, and summons us to do with diligent hand the work that still remains unfinished. The wintry winds have borne us to the verge of spring, and now bid us once more to carry tidings to the brothers, who, in faithful vigils by their watch-fires, are calling to us—*Watchmen what of the night?*

By direction of the Grand Lodge of Maine, we would respond through the Grand Master to all her subordinates,

The morning cometh and also the night.

Although the night lingers and dark shadows still hover, the morning is sending forth its heralds, and the day begins to dawn—a day of light and gladness gives signals of its coming, and appeals to us for larger measures of Faith, Hope and Charity—to renew the labors of masonic life, and, with liberal hands, repair the breach made by vandal hands in our national temple.

The damaging assaults of war and carnage have tested the strength of the masonic tie, and taught us lessons we could not well learn in times of national tranquillity. These lessons may not—must not be lost to us. They summon us to a purer life, to nobler deeds, to a holier consecration. They call upon us to review the past—to trace the causes which have disturbed our peace—to remove, so far as may be in our power, the roots of bitterness which have borne the poisonous fruits of disunion and disaster. The stern necessities of war still hold a part of the States severed from us, so that we get no masonic tidings as in other days. Our range of correspondence is thus narrowed, and in other States it is rendered less free and generous by the disturbing forces which civil war engenders. But

various ways we gain evidence that masonic life is yet vigorous, even where war holds its wildest carnival; and in all the States from which official reports reach us, there is evidence of earnest work and unusual progress. We have before us the proceedings of the Grand Lodges as follows:—

Canada, July, 1863.
 Connecticut, May, 1863.
 California, May, 1863.
 Delaware, June 1861, to June 1862—June 1863.
 Indiana, May 1863.
 Iowa, June, 1863.
 Kansas, October, 1863.
 Kentucky, October, 1863.
 Louisiana, February, 1863.
 Maryland, May, 1863—August, 1863—November, 1863.
 Michigan, January, 1864.
 Minnesota, October, 1863.
 Missouri, May, 1863.
 New Hampshire, December, 1862—June, 1863.
 New Jersey, January, 1863.
 New York, June, 1863.
 Ohio, October, 1863.
 Oregon, September, 1862.
 Pennsylvania, December, 1862.
 Rhode Island, May, 1863.
 Vermont, January, 1863.
 Wisconsin, June, 1863.
 Washington Territory, December, 1862.

CANADA.

The Grand Lodge of Canada held its annual session at Montreal commencing July 8, 1863, with a large representation from its subordinates now numbering 165.

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. T. D. Harrington has a cheering congratulatory passage on the marriage of the Prince of Wales, thus closing:—"I am sure I am your true mouth piece when I say—and the words comprise every good wish—God bless the Prince and Princess of Wales!"

He also communicates to the Grand Lodge the following brief note from the Duke of Newcastle.

Downing Street, 4th Nov. 1862.

"My Lord:—An address of condolence to the Queen, on the death of the late His Royal Highness the Prince consort, has been forwarded to me by Mr. T. Douglass Harrington, from the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Canada.

I have the honor to request that you will acquaint the members of the Grand

Lodge that Her Majesty has received with much gratification the expression of sympathy and attachment conveyed in their address. I have &c.,

"Signed, NEWCASTLE."

"THE VISCOUNT MONCK, &c., &c."

Mention is made of the decease of the M. W. Brother Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Baronet, Past Grand Master, who departed this life August 8, 1862.

Two dispensations had been granted for new Lodges. Model By-Laws for subordinates have been prepared by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, and distributed among the Lodges.

A burglary had been perpetrated at the Gore Bank, where Grand Lodge funds and vouchers had been deposited, but no loss occurred to the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master reports that difficulties with the Grand Lodge of England may be said to be at an end "for although there are some minor points to be cleared up, the very best feelings of cordiality exist."

The Grand Master of England had nominated a Nobleman, attached to the Queen's household, Lord De Tabley, as representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and he had been commissioned accordingly.

It appears that among the minor points to be cleared up, is one of which the Grand Master thus speaks :—

"The Grand Lodge of England, while she has erased many from her list in Canada, still claims control over *seven* which she must retain at present, owing to some formalities, required by her constitution, not having been complied with, inasmuch as they are absolutely on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Canada as I have fully pointed out. The satisfactory settlement of these Lodges must be a simple matter."

We must confess that after reading the correspondence which follows the address, we do not clearly see how the "matter" is to be so very "simple" as the M. W. Grand Master supposes.

A letter to the Grand Master from the representative of the Grand Lodge of England gives a list of twenty-four Lodges in Canada which he says are still borne on the registry of the Grand Lodge of England. This letter, dated Detroit, Dec. 8, 1862, presents a very lame apology for neglecting to reply to inquiries of vital importance made by the Grand Master of Canada in May, 1861. One of these inquiries related to the disturbing action of Hon. W. Badgley claiming to exercise the rights of Provincial Grand Master in Montreal. The cool reply to this is thus given :—

"I am to notify you that R. W. Brother the Hon. W. Badgley was appointed Provincial Grand Master several years ago by the Grand Master of England, and although he has ceased to hold any Provincial Grand Lodges for the last few years, and had even discontinued to do so anterior to the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada, *yet his appointment has never been withdrawn by the Grand Master.*"

The letter of Grand Master Harrington in reply covers five pages and is quite earnest in its tone. After noticing the excuse for delay in appointing a representative he says :—

"I will in the next place, proceed to notice, what you and the Grand Secretary write respecting the R. W. Br. Badgley in his capacity of Provincial Grand Master

of Montreal, &c. I must say that the explanation does not give satisfaction, and I do hope that no dangerous recourse to what is called 'special pleading,' will be attempted. In this country you are well aware that all the odium consequent upon the difficulty between our two Grand Lodges, is deemed to rest rightfully upon that officer, and there has not been a doubt on the part of the Canadian Craft that his functions have entirely ceased."

After citing from previous correspondence he continues:—

"I contend Most Worshipful Brother, that no other honest meaning can be attached to these extracts, save that the R. W. Brother Badgley had resigned, and his resignation been accepted; otherwise the resuscitation of his Provincial Grand Lodge would in no manner depend upon the Grand Master of England, for the law of your Grand Lodge expressly enacts that the Provincial Grand Master 'should hold a Provincial Grand Lodge at least once in each year, and he may convene Provincial Grand Lodges of Emergency whenever he thinks it necessary.'

"I press these extracts upon the consideration of the Grand Master of England, because V. W. Brother Clark writes, that R. W. Brother Badgley's appointment has never been withdrawn by the Grand Master, and I earnestly beg of him not to allow this to remain any longer a matter of doubt, but at once to give the Canadian Craft a guaranty, that our official relations with England cannot be again endangered by a continuance at Montreal of that office, from the duties of which R. W. Brother Badgley had, I know, desired to be relieved anterior to the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada. I do indeed hope there will be no hesitation about this."

To us here in Maine, after some experience in correspondence with the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, our M. W. Brother seems to be "hoping against hope"; and all the more so after reading his edicts reversing former decisions and edicts in relation to St. John's Lodge No. 209, registry of Ireland, and St. Lawrence Lodge No. 923 R. E., Montreal, registry of Grand Lodge of England. These Lodges had previously been put under interdict by the Grand Master of Canada, and are now restored to full fellowship by the same authority. We do not see how the troubles in Canada are to be removed by such processes. It seems to us that the G. Master's decision and the reasoning which accompanies it, imperils the peace and prosperity of the Canadian Craft rather than gives hope of an easy solution. Certainly there has been error and cause of regret in some of the proceedings, and we see no other safe course out of their difficulties but for the Grand Lodge to assume its proper position as *THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA with exclusive jurisdiction on Canadian soil.*

The present status of Lodges in Canada still retaining connection with Grand Lodges on the other side of the Atlantic is a blemish upon the masonic escutcheon of Canada. They mar the symmetry of masonic charity.

The Grand Master speaks fraternally of the United States and of "the pleasurable intercourse with the great bulk of our masonic neighbors."

Referring to the convention held at New York in September, he says:—

"I thought it right to decline being present—first, because my attendance might have been looked upon as an unauthorized interference in a domestic quarrel, with which Canada had nothing to do,—and, secondly, because no Southern Brethren could have an opportunity of giving expression to their feelings. But, although, as your Grand Master, I considered it proper to observe a *Masonic neutrality*, I conveyed the assurance that this G. Lodge would be exceedingly glad to witness a happy conclusion to this terrible estrangement between men and brethren belonging to the same nation—a restoration of ancient good feeling and common brotherhood—

and a stop put to the deadly animosity, that the force of daily events demonstrate does really exist; and that she would gladly co-operate towards such a result, if she could do so with propriety and certainty. I have since perused with sincere pleasure, articles in the newspapers relating to this subject, and conversed with brethren from the United States, and my impression is that an approach to a better state of things has commenced to show itself, and that (to use the language of a New York paper) 'Northern Masons are placed once more on a social footing with their Southern brethren, thereby illustrating the principles of friendship and brotherly love—the watch-words of Masons all over the world.' ”

The committee to which was referred the Grand Master's address, thus speak on the topics referred to :—

“The correspondence, and the action taken by the M. W. Grand Master, with reference to the Lodges claiming affiliation with the Grand Lodge of England, is most cordially approved, and the Board earnestly feel with him the hope, that the matters have been so happily adjusted.

“It cannot fail to be a matter of congratulation to the Craft, that our relations with the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland are of the most fraternal character, and it is only to be regretted that the harmonious exchange of friendly relations between ourselves and our brethren in the Southern States of America, should have been disturbed by the much lamented strife between them and their Northern States.

“Your Board highly approve the prudent and conservative action of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, with reference to the invitation he received for the ‘National Masonic Convention,’ held in New York in September last.

“Your Board most cordially recognize the truly Masonic sentiments contained in the M. W. Grand Master's address, with reference to the sad misunderstanding between the Northern and Southern States of America, and earnestly unites with him in the hope, that within a very brief period, our brethren on this continent may be restored to those peaceful relations, which have, and they trust ever will characterize Freemasonry all over the globe.”

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

CONNECTICUT.

The fourth page of the Connecticut proceedings has the following letter :—

CAMP OF 17TH REG'T CONN. VOLS.,
Near Brooks's Station, Va.,
April 26, 1863. }

L. E. HUNT, Esq., Hartford, Ct.

R. W. Sir and Brother—When I say that I am a Union Soldier, perhaps I offer the best, as I do the only apology, I have to offer for my absence from the annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut, soon to be held.

“This will be the first occasion of the kind, in which I have failed to participate for several years; yet upon reflection I hardly feel called upon to further excuse my absence at this time.

Hitherto I have, at each annual gathering of the brethren of the ‘mystic tie,’ represented a community of Masons; now I am a representative of a congregation of communities: a part of the living bulwark which is thrown between the Government under which Free Masonry in America has risen to its present summit of grandeur, and those who are wickedly seeking to destroy it.

“While actuated by motives of affection for my country, scarcely equalled (they could not be excelled by love for any other human institution) by that which I bear for a Brotherhood at whose hands I have from first to last received signal marks of favor and confidence, I can not doubt that a body so patriotic and loyal as the Grand Lodge of Connecticut has ever been, will accept these few words, written in the midst of hurried preparation for an advance which may be for me but the beginning of the last act of earthly service to God or Country which this hand shall perform,

as a sufficient reason for my absence from what no ordinary circumstances could prevent my attending—its annual season of labor.

Faternally and truly yours,

A. H. WILCOXSON, S. G. D."

This brief letter so aptly speaks the feelings of many a Maine Brother that it deserves a record.

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Alvin P. Hyde, is brief but admirable in its *letter and spirit*. He says:—

"The great aim of all true Masons should be, to develop and practice every moral and social virtue. Conspicuous among these, are friendship, charity, and brotherly love. These virtues are common to good men in every civilized land, and of every nationality; and our Institution recognizes the noblest attributes and purest impulses of our human nature, by uniting all true men who are found worthy, without regard to rank, or station, or country, in one common brotherhood, impressing upon all the same duties, and teaching all the same precepts.

"There is something beautiful in the thought, that when we are assembled around our altars, shut out from the world around us, we are then in full communion, and engaged in the same work, with good and worthy brothers in every civilized land. So too we should remember, that through our Order we are connected with our brethren of the past; that while we practice the same forms and ceremonies they used and have transmitted to us, we have also inherited an interest in whatever they accomplished that was great or noble or worthy of imitation." * * *

"If in this dark hour of our country's trials, we would seek by contemplating the moral heroism and glorious deeds of the fathers of our Republic, to strengthen our hatred of oppression, and nerve our hearts to dare to speak or do whatever may be required to preserve the liberties of our people,—then let us remember that Thomas Jefferson, who drafted, and four-fifths of his immortal associates who signed that Declaration of Independence, which gave our nation birth, were Masons.

"Do our brethren who are leading our forces on the battle-field, ask for models of courage and skill, let them remember that almost every General in our revolutionary army, who aided in securing imperishable honor for our name, and freedom for our people, was a Mason.

"Do we desire a precedent of iron firmness, singleness of purpose, and an unalterable devotion to our once glorious Union,—then I would tell you, Andrew Jackson was a Mason.

"Do we seek for one whose example may inspire our modern orators with that persuasive eloquence that will suffice to allay the angry passions of our people, and restore peace and harmony to our distracted country; then we may point to Henry Clay, whose thrilling voice was so often heard, calming popular excitements and pleading for concord and unity, as to entitle him to be called the Great Pacificator; for he too was a Mason.

"Do we look for one whose patriotism, wisdom, courage, prudence, and unselfishness, were all so preeminent as to denote him *the* model man, worthy of imitation by his successors in all coming time; then we may remember that GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country was a Mason.

"Would that these bright and shining lights, among our brethren of the past, might so light up the pathway and guide the footsteps of our brethren of the present, that among them may again be found those who, by their devotion to civil liberty, by their courage and skill, their firmness and their eloquence, by their wisdom, their patriotism, and unselfishness, may bring honor to our Fraternity, and peace to our Country."

A select committee on "Uniformity of work" occupy five pages in a well written report. After alluding to the sad want of uniformity which was strongly stated by the Grand Master a year previous, they enumerate several causes producing it:—A disposition on the part of some masters of Lodges to *improve* the work. The

hurried manner in which many members have been admitted. There exists no standard of work adopted by the Grand Lodge. The system of lecturing in the Lodges has fallen into disuse.

The committee give the following sketch of the origin of the early work in Connecticut :—

“William Preston began a reformation in rituals, in London, England, about the year 1775. He collected the fragments of the old rituals then accessible, put them together, and taught them to the Lodges. Within twenty years, nearly all the Lodges in England, Ireland and Scotland adopted his work, and practically secured uniformity. Webb, who was well versed in this Preston work, came to the United States, and immediately began to disseminate it. He published the first edition of his Monitor in Albany, N. Y., in 1797; several editions followed, copies of which are still extant. In fact, all publications of similar character, of whatever name, have been but reprints of Webb, with such alterations as the caprice of the authors led them to make. He died in 1819, having produced marvels of uniformity during his marked career. Aided by his co-laborers, he carried his work into every jurisdiction, with the exception of Pennsylvania. After his death, his pupils, being apparently prompted to beget offspring of their own, began to change and innovate to suit their own taste; and the terms ‘Cross Work,’ ‘Barney work,’ and the like, usurped that of ‘Preston work,’ or ‘Webb work.’ This, with the ‘Anti-Masonic’ warfare of 1826 to 1836, laid the foundation of our present confusion.”

The committee recommend for adoption the following remedy :—

“In order that the Work and Lectures of Masonry may be correctly disseminated, your Committee unanimously recommend to the Grand Lodge the appointment of a Grand Lecturer, whose duty it shall be to obtain, and teach, by himself or such Deputy Grand Lecturers as he may select, (subject to the approval of the Grand Master,) the Webb Work and Lectures; and that the subordinate Lodges be instructed to use only such work and lectures as the Grand Lecturer shall authorize. Also, that it be recommended to every Master of a subordinate Lodge, to rehearse, for the instruction of the members thereof; at every regular communication, a portion of the same.

“In accordance with these views, your Committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :—

“1. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge approves and adopts, as the true standard of Masonic Work, the Lectures as rehearsed by the brethren under the direction of the Committee on Uniformity of Work; and that the Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are hereby instructed to conform to that standard, and to use and teach no other system.

“2. *Resolved*, That a Grand Lecturer be appointed by the Grand Master, and it shall be his duty to instruct the Lodges, and the officers thereof, in said Lectures; and the Grand Lecturer may (by and with the consent of the Grand Master) appoint such Deputy Grand Lecturers as he may consider necessary for the dissemination of the Work.

“3. *Resolved*, That when the Grand Lecturer, or any Deputy Grand Lecturer, is called away from the town in which he resides, for the purpose of instruction, he shall receive from the Lodge or Lodges so calling him, his actual travelling expenses, and two dollars per day for the time so spent by him.

“4. *Resolved*, That the Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be and they are hereby recommended, to devote a portion of the time of each regular communication to rehearsing the Masonic Lectures as approved and adopted by this Grand Lodge.

“5. *Resolved*, That no candidate for the Second or Third Degree in Masonry shall be passed or raised, in any subordinate Lodge of this jurisdiction, until he shall be able to rehearse at least the first section of the lectures of the preceding degree,—except in cases of emergency, to be determined by unanimous vote of the brethren present.”

The report on Foreign Correspondence by the Grand Secretary R. W. Bro. L. E. Hunt, covers 132 pages mainly with extracts from proceedings of other Grand Lodges, but with freedom of comment which gives vitality to the report and evinces the ability of a reviewer. Nearly five pages of the report are devoted to a fraternal notice of Maine, with one exception. It is to be regretted that Bro. Hunt did not more carefully read our last year's report relative to the convention in New York. A careful reading should have saved an unprejudiced mind from so mistaking and misstating the objects of the meeting as he has done. His closing paragraph would in that case not have been written, having no fitness of application. It would also have saved another gratuitous, unfraternal fling of four lines to the same effect, in his notice of Pennsylvania. Such passages are blots on a fair page, devoid of masonic Wisdom, Strength and Beauty. Bro. Hunt can exhibit better work.

CALIFORNIA.

The seal of the Grand Lodge of California is one of rare beauty. The shield with the letter G inside the square and compass, and other fitting emblems forms the centre fore ground. Faith with uplifted eye and hands before the open bible, is in the rear. On her left hand Hope holds her anchor with firm grasp, while Charity on her right hand holds an infant orphan with fond embrace, and with loving look welcomes those who cling to her for protection. These are no puny sentimental forms but robust, vigorous female forms, fit representatives and masonic emblems for the Golden Shore. Her proceedings always come to us full of fresh life, with the true masonic grasp we love to reciprocate. See for example the opening page of the Grand Master's address by M. W. Wm. C. Belcher:—

"The year has been to us one of peace, of plenty, and abundant prosperity. Scarce a ripple of the terrible tide of war, that has been, and is, sweeping over and devastating our sister States, has reached our distant and peaceful shores.

"We are met for the first time in our own Grand Lodge Hall—in the Masonic Temple which our San Francisco brethren, three years ago, promised to build for our accommodation and their own convenience. Then, they showed us a picture of a magnificent structure, as perfect in the simplicity and beauty of its architecture, and in its adaptation to the uses for which it was designed, as cunning artists could make it—a beautiful picture. The amendment to our Constitution, changing the place of meeting from Sacramento to this city, was then under consideration, and many thought and said the picture was all we should ever see of the Temple. But the G. Lodge, knowing the ability and the determined perseverance of those who had promised to build a home for us and themselves, trusted to their good faith. On the twenty-fourth day of June, 1860, Grand Master CURTIS, assisted by the Grand Lodge, laid the corner stone, with imposing ceremonies, in presence of the largest assemblage of Masons ever gathered together on this coast. Then the Temple was to cost \$100,000. Already our brethren have expended upon it more than \$150,000, and it is not yet completed. Even now they are proud of their work, and we too are proud of it. It is the finest and most perfect building on the Pacific coast, and when finished will be the most beautiful if not the most expensive, Masonic Temple in America. It is a noble monument of the energy and liberality of our brethren of San Francisco, and we will not complain though, as in the case of that of old, seven full years should be occupied in its building."

It is but fourteen years since the Grand Lodge of California was organized with but three chartered lodges and two under dispensation. It now numbers one hundred and sixty lodges, with an income for 1863 of more than \$ 15,500.

The report on correspondence by Bro. Gilbert B. Claiborne is an able document of fifty pages, reviewing proceedings of twenty-six Grand Lodges with firmness and candor. In the notice of Canadian troubles and the trials of Grand Master Harrington, he says :—

“He regrets that the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland insist upon the good standing of the insubordinates within his jurisdiction declared to be irregular, and that the former shows an unjust and unfriendly spirit in accusing the Grand Body over which he presides, of studious hostility and aggression. We fear that our noble brother, the Earl of Zetland, who governs the Grand Lodge of England, is growing old and testy, and commend our Canadian brother for sympathy to Grand Master DRUMMOND, who presides over the Grand Lodge of Maine.”

In his notice of Connecticut he says :—

“The border difficulties in Maine have evidently not been without some good effect, to compensate for the ill resulting from the stiff position of the champions who ran the tilt. We find decisions, opinions, and legislation in many of the reports which come to hand this year, provoked by the discussion. A subordinate complained to Grand Master ENSIGN that certain citizens of Connecticut who had been initiated in Rhode Island were anxious to affiliate in his jurisdiction. He instructed the subordinate Lodge that the applicants were to be considered as irregularly made Masons, and treated exactly as profanes.”

Three pages are devoted to the Grand Lodge of Maine, copying with approbation passages from the address of Grand Master Drummond. In reference to the quotation relative to our border trials the reviewer says :—

“We wish the Grand Master Drummond had not mingled a little acid with the magnanimous temper of his recommendation by the use of the word ‘arrogant’, for if with masons ‘kind hearts are more than coronets,’ kind words are the jewels which adorn them.”

Perhaps our good brother will allow this word “arrogant” to offset that line we quote above—“The *stiff* positions of those *champions who ran the tilt*.” In the fraternal notice of our report on Foreign Correspondence, the reviewer says in relation to the “Conservators” :—

“We transfer to our pages all that is written on the fourth head, because it reveals the history of an organization so entirely at variance, as we conceive, with the spirit and principles of our Order, that every member of the craft should be warned against the fascinating snare. The following is the exposure:— * * *

After copying the exposure, he says :—

“It will be seen that at the head of the plan is a name well calculated to win the support of that ardent and useful class of brethren who so zealously strive to preserve the traditionary language of our Order. No Mason in this jurisdiction can engage in any such plan without forgetting his duty to the Grand Lodge, or betraying ignorance of its legislation, for it has expressly concurred in the policy that it is ‘prudent and wise that the Grand Lodge should remain as it is, entirely independent of all other Masonic bodies, legislative, judicial, or advisory, in all things save those courtesies and kind offices which become Masonic communities as well as individuals;’ and if this declaration had not been made, the respect and confidence which Masons should entertain for each other, forbids their association with any organization connected with the Order whose existence can not be confided to a brother in good standing, of the same degree, upon whose judgment and discretion he relies. Without admitting personal knowledge on the subject, beyond what is written above, we give our opinion because we believe that prominent Masons in this State have been approached, if they have not yielded to the solicitation.”

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut, we omitted to state, copied the same exposure and preceded it with remarks as follows:—

"Under the head of 'Conservators,' etc., we find a more full account of the organization and designs of a Secret Order to which we have elsewhere referred, than we have before seen; and as this subject may be of vast importance to the Craft at large, we give it in full; merely expressing the hope and belief, that the ramifications of this dangerous conspiracy have not yet reached Connecticut, and that they never will. We would fain hope that Connecticut Masons are of too stable a character to be carried away with any of these patent humbugs."

An admirable masonic address was delivered before the Grand Lodge by the Worshipful Thomas Starr King, Grand Orator. We cannot refrain from copying characteristic passages:—

"Think how the principle of order for all the orbs of the solar system is hidden in the sun. The tremendous power of his gravitation reaches thousands of millions of miles, and hampers the self-will—the centrifugal force—of mighty Jupiter, of Uranus with his staff of moons, of cold, and distant, and invisible Neptune. *There's a Grand Lodge for you*, in which these separate Masters are held in check by the Most Worshipful Grand Master's power! Nay, they tell us now of a *central sun* around which all other suns, those fixed stars of the firmament, bend and sweep. If this suggests an argument by analogy in favor of a world congress of Masons, with a Grand Lodge of Nations, and a Supreme Master, whose power runs over seas and across continents, girdling the earth like a magnetic stream, I leave it to be discussed by the Committee on Correspondence, in the next volume of our Grand Secretary's admirable reports. But, in the case of our planetary system, is it any hardship that the separate globes are so strictly under rule, and pay obedience to the sun? Is it not their chief blessing, their sovereign privilege? What if the order were less strict and punctual; what if the force in these globes, that chafes under the central rein, and champs its curb, should be triumphant for a day? What if the earth should gain liberty against the pull of the sun? Beauty from that moment would begin to wither; fertility would begin to shrivel. The hour of seeming freedom would be the dawn of anarchy; for the sun's rule and apparent despotism is only the stern and beneficent condition of perpetual harmony, bounty, and joy."

"*Organization and Order!* In preserving these we are in harmony with the will and work of the Sovereign Architect, published in the harmony, dignity, and peace of nature. And one other word must be spoken, so familiar, so precious, to the Masonic ear and heart. You anticipate what it is—*Charity*. In nature, which speaks the wisdom and character of the Invisible Spirit, organization is not for the sake of wisdom and skill chiefly—order is not for the sake of law and obedience chiefly—but all for the sake of *Charity*. There is harmony and stability that there may be breadth of bounty, constancy in giving wherever there is need. Within every district of nature there is beneficence to all the need within that district, and then a pouring out of alms into a general fund of bounty and cheer.

"Every mountain upholds and supports the herbage on its slopes, and sends off rills to carry down soil to the vales and plains, while they feed herbage there. You can not find a tree, or plant, or flower, that lives for itself. The animal world breathes out gases for the vegetable kingdom, and then the vegetable world exhales or stores up some elements essential to animal health and vigor. The carbonic acid we breathe out here and which is poison to us, blown eastward by our west winds, may be greedily taken up, a few days hence, by vineyards on the slopes of the Sierra, and returned to us in the sweetness of the grape. The equator 'sends greeting' to the Arctic zone by the warm gulf-stream that flows near the polar coasts to soften their winds. The poles return a colder stream and add an embassy of icebergs, too, to temper the fierce tropic heats. Selfishness is condemned by the still harmonies of the creation. Perfect order issues out of interwoven service.

"Do we ever get tired of the toils and tax of charity? Suppose the sun did. What does it receive in homage or obedience from the orbs that swing round him

in comparison with what he gives—all his light, all his heat, all his vitality for the blessing of four score worlds! Shall we complain of the demand upon our treasures, or our private purses, for the sacred funds of the Masonic Board of Relief? What if the sea grumbled at the assessment which the mighty sun—the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the system—levies on his substance? Every day the sun touches its stores with its wand of light, and says *give, give*. And it obeys. Evaporation is its tax constantly demanded, constantly given. Remember, brethren, that every cloud you see, whether stretched in a beautiful bar across the east at sunrise, or hanging in pomp over the gorgeous pavilion of the retiring day, is part of the contribution for the general relief of nature assessed by the lordly sun. The water which the ocean *keeps* is salt. Pour a bucket of it on a hill of corn, or a garden bed, and it kills it. The water which the ocean *gives* is fresh, and descends in blessing, after it rides in beauty or majesty on the viewless couriers of the air. Nature tells us that ‘to give is to live.’

“Society is struggling up to reach the order which nature thus indicates. Civilization is yet in its infancy. There is no town, no village, of Christendom yet where the bounty of nature to all the needy is fulfilled. Let us be grateful, brethren, that, within our fellowship, charity is organized, as well as law and peace. Our treasury has no avarice in it. The oil poured upon our head flows to the end of the beard and the garment’s hem.

“How good and how precious it is for brethren to dwell in such unity! May continue, brothers, and widen through our fidelity and service and beneficence! God preserve our organization, guard our Order, inspire our beneficence, and grant that, a century hence, our successors may meet here to enjoy in a larger fellowship the result of our faithfulness, and within a nation not sundered, but presided over by one Grand Master, heir of the virtues, the hope and the blessing of WASHINGTON.”

DELAWARE.

The proceedings for Delaware for June and December 1860, January and October 1861, January and June 1862, occupy about fifty pages, in which we find nothing of general interest or value to the craft.

There are but twenty lodges chartered and only thirteen of these are named in the report for 1862, of which only six are credited with dues paid to Grand Lodge, amounting to \$57. Twelve pages of the proceedings are occupied with the names of Grand Officers from the organization 1806.

At the annual Communication, June, 1863, the business done was of local interest. Nine Lodges were represented and returns received from thirteen. No Report on Correspondence. M. W. Allen Voorhees Lesley was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. Benj. N. Ogle Grand Secretary.

INDIANA.

The Grand Lodge of Indiana sends us proceedings for 1863, covering 174 pages; nearly 40 of which are devoted to a code of by-laws for subordinates, adopted in 1863, together with decisions of Grand Lodge, forms of installation, &c. Twenty pages are occupied with Constitution of Grand Lodge, Rules of Order, &c.

The subordinates of this Grand Lodge are numbered up to 294. Eighteen pages are occupied with the names of brothers in the several lodges who are or have been in the service of their country. Nearly three pages are filled with names of deceased masons of the several lodges.

The receipts of Grand Lodge for 1863, were \$6,457.10 and leaving a balance of \$950.43 after meeting expenses.

A report of Bro. Sheets, commissioner of the Grand Hall property, states that the entire stock has been redeemed except two shares (fifty dollars) and that there is in his hands the sum of \$ 3,972.46 to be accounted for. He has had the sole charge of the Grand Hall for fifteen years, in which time he has disbursed over \$ 80,000. He has issued and redeemed over \$ 30,000 in stock. He appeals to the members of the Grand Lodge to bear witness that not a prediction he had made while urging this measure had failed. He does however complain that the grand object he had in view has been thwarted. His object has been to create with the revenue of the Hall an Educational Institution that would have been a credit to the Order and gladden the heart of many an orphan. This fondly cherished hope has been defeated by using the income of the Hall to pay Grand Lodge expenses and release subordinates from paying dues to the Grand Lodge.

A very brief report on Foreign Correspondence is presented by Bro. Wm. Hacker closing with a proposition so singular that we cannot believe the Grand Lodge will adopt it. It is as follows :—

“ 1st. Hereafter the duties of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence will cease with the close of the Communication of the Grand Lodge at which they may have been appointed, except for special reasons they shall be continued by order of the Grand Lodge.

“ 2d. It will hereafter be the duty of the Grand Secretary, upon the receipt at his office of any matters relating to Foreign Correspondence, to forward the same to the M. W. Grand Master, who, upon examining the same, should he discover anything therein which in his judgment may require some action upon the part of the Grand Lodge, he will, in his Annual Address, call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the same.

“ 3d. That part of the M. W. Grand Master's Address with the Documents referred to, will then go to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, who, after examining the same, can report to the Grand Lodge what action, if any, will be necessary for the Grand Lodge to take in the premises.”

This proposition is the more remarkable coming from Bro. Hacker *at the time of his election as Grand Master.*

The retiring Grand Master M. W. John B. Fravel gives a brief, terse address under some seventeen distinct heads. We copy one of them :—

“ **THE REBELLION.** Since we last assembled in Grand Communication, how fondly have we hoped, and how ardently have we prayed, that this unholy and unnecessary rebellion which is still desolating and depopulating this, our once Heaven-favored, but now distracted land, should cease, and peace again return with all its attendant blessings. No Bow of Promise yet appears, but, borne on the wings of almost every breeze, comes the groans of the dying, while all over the land is heard the wail of the widow and the orphan's cry. The desolations of this war have been most keenly felt by almost every Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction—in the valleys, and on the hill and mountain sides of the South, sleep the loved ones, who, but a short time since, knelt around our sacred Altars. We can but mourn their departure, while, at the same time, we do know that they have fallen in a noble and glorious cause, and the sprig of Acacia blooms at the head of their graves. They died in the defense of the honor of our common country.

“ What, my Brethren, will Masonry be worth, if this beautiful Temple of Social and Political Liberty is to be torn down, and all our rights and privileges scattered to the winds of Heaven. No ; we must manfully struggle on, and maintain our nationality at every hazard, cost what it may ; and although as Masons we may not possess the power, and have not the arm of ability to roll back this fearful

scourge, still we can do much in pouring the Oil of Brotherly Love over these waters of strife. In the conflict now before us—

‘Truth will open up the way,
And the eternal God, the Builder,
Be our comfort and our stay.’

“See to it then, my Brethren, that you do your whole duty; for we can be Masons only when we are *faithful* to our *God*, *true* to our *country*, and *fraternal* to our *fellow-man*.”

IOWA.

In the absence of the Grand Master, M.W. Thomas H. Benton, the Grand Lodge was opened by the Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Edward A. Guilbert M. D. who was elected and installed Grand Master during the session. He sends us his life-like engraving in the foreground of the proceedings. His opening address as acting Grand Master is a vigorous document of nearly seven pages. More than one page is devoted to the rebellion. Brief extracts will show its tone:—

“During this eventful year has gone on, unchecked, the gigantic struggle between *right* and *wrong*; and to-day the fateful solution of the problem of our Country’s destiny is still apparently afar off, yet we in this jurisdiction have been singularly favored. Notwithstanding the plains of the south have been alight with the lurid fires of battle, and red-handed slaughter has there reigned supreme, holding high carnival; we have been permitted to pursue unmolested the ways of peace; to sow the seed and reap a bounteous harvest; to keep the varied industrial machinery in constant motion: to buy and sell, come and go at will; a prosperous people.”

* * * * *

“In the future as in the past, let us give liberally of our substance to the support of the government and its measures. Let us not so sin against humanity as to doubt the issue of the struggle which now shakes the temple of freedom from foundation to star-gemmed dome. Let us sympathize with and applaud our brave compatriots in the field; and thus strengthen them to address themselves with renewed alacrity to their arduous duties. Less than all this we cannot do and keep our consciences void of offence, and more than this many of us may be called upon to perform, ere long. When that time shall come may we do our whole duty as patriot masons, remembering to whom ‘we are taught to apply for strength and wisdom,’ and with undying faith in the future of our now beleaguered republic, let us then cheerfully lay as gifts upon the altar of freedom ‘our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor?’

“We meet under unusual circumstances. But three times before during the history of our Grand Lodge has it occurred that our masonic head, for the time being, was not in the grand orient at the opening of this most worshipful grand body. Now our beloved Grand Master is without the jurisdiction and it is left for me, his Deputy, to occupy his seat until you shall select and install his successor. At the head of a noble regiment of fraters and profanes, he has moved calmly into the midst of the iron waltz of battle, and has devoted himself to the service of the good Goddess of Liberty. Dignified, self-possessed and capable in civil life, he carries these qualities into the field, and he will honor his historical name and shed new lustre upon that Grand Lodge whose suffrages have often, and with flattering unanimity been accorded him.”

He speaks of several schools of instruction that have been established under the direction of District Deputies, and recommends that the custodians of the work prepare and publish with the proceedings, a comprehensive basis on which such schools of instruction may be built up.

Bro. W. C. Gaston commences his report on Foreign Correspondence with the statement that he is not a member of the committee, but in their absence he complied

with the request of the acting G. Master, and with but ten days notice he prepared a report, briefly reviewing the proceedings of twenty-one Grand Lodges.

He thus speaks of the Grand Lodge of

"MAINE.—The grand Master of this state has adopted, what seems to me, an excellent policy, that of reporting to the Grand Lodge all his decisions upon questions of masonic jurisprudence. It is unreasonable to suppose that even a majority of the masters throughout the jurisdiction, are profoundly enough versed in the jurisprudence of masonry, or have at their command the means to enable them to decide correctly the numerous questions which are continually brought before them. It surely could not be other than a great aid to them to have the decisions of the grand master reported to the grand lodge, and published in its proceedings. And I cannot help expressing the hope that this grand lodge will take some proper steps towards accomplishing the end indicated."

He closes the notice with the single comment :—"The star in the east still shines brightly."

KANSAS.

The eighth annual communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Topeka, October 21 and 22, 1863. Seventeen Lodges were represented.

The Grand Master, M. W. Jacob Saqui, in his annual address, says that "every thing considered, the fraternity in Kansas is in as prosperous condition as could be reasonably expected. The increase of membership is moderate, and it should never be forgotten by the subordinate lodges, that a rapid increase of members is by no means an evidence of prosperity."

The address is an excellent one, and did space allow, we would gladly quote a few pages from it. In the commencement he says that the purpose of the institution is "to make men wiser and better;" that its teachings and influences, are well calculated to effect that purpose, and that "if masonry is not a light to the world, radiant with the brightness of all that is good, beautiful and great, it is because we are recreant to our high trust, and faithless to our masonic obligations." In instancing matters wherein masons come short of their whole duty, he says :—

"We often admit candidates, who while perhaps nothing can be said against their character, yet who have no positive worth, no emphatic good to recommend them for the high distinction which they seek, and such men will never add to the dignity or reputation of the Order, or assist to place Masonry in its rightful position, the vanguard of civilization."

A deficiency in fraternal kindness and sympathy is also alleged—not so much in withholding aid from Brethren in their necessities, as in failing to support and uphold them when persecuted or slandered, which is equally obligatory.

Neglect to keep the passions under proper control is another evil to which he alludes, remarking that

"When a brother, in a frenzy of passion, forgetful of the hallowed precepts of Masonry, blasphemes the SACRED NAME, he degrades his own manhood as well as his Masonic character, and outrages the high inspirations of our beloved Order. Others of us, whose short-comings of this nature are not so aggravated, would still profit by self-examination. It is a very difficult thing to be angry and 'sin not.' The comparatively trifling feeling of dissatisfaction which many exhibit when their friends have been refused admission into the temple of Masonry, often does much injury to particular Lodges, and always impedes the progress of the Order.

"If we would see Masonry grow and prosper we must ever keep our passions within due bounds.

"We should ever be ready too to make whatever sacrifices the good of the Order may require. A mason in name merely, is no Mason. We ought to be willing to give to the fraternity at least as much *time* as we give to amusement—as much money as we spend for pleasure, and as much thought and attention as we can spare from our ordinary avocations."

He had issued five dispensations for new Lodges during the year.

He had refused to grant dispensations allowing Lodges to elect a candidate and confer the degrees in the same evening, holding "that a Grand Master is never justified in granting such a dispensation unless upon satisfactory proof that the Order will be benefited thereby, and not merely an applicant accommodated." He adds:—

"The laws of Masonry should be suspended for the convenience of no human being. There are Lodges in every town and village of every State of the Union, and no man can say that he had not an opportunity to seek admission into the Order. Whoever, then neglected to avail himself of the privilege until he discovered that Masonry would be useful, should not be guided to the *sanctum sanctorum* by a dispensation; besides, work performed in such a hurried manner as the application for a dispensation necessarily implies, is a discredit to the Lodge and an injustice to the initiate."

The reports of the Grand Treasurer and Committee on Finance, show disbursements \$297.58—balance in hands of Grand Treasurer \$423.72—in hands of the Grand Secretary \$60.00—total balance \$483.72.

The work and By-Laws of five Lodges under dispensation were approved by the appropriate committee, and the granting charters to them was recommended.

R. W. E. T. Carr, as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made a report, reviewing the proceedings of nineteen Grand Lodges, ably, carefully and in a brotherly spirit. In his notice of Maine, he quotes Grand Master Drummond's remarks in relation to the admission of candidates, and says "we notice he has refused to grant dispensations for opening military Lodges, and we think produce sufficient reasons for so doing."

We quote the following, in order to correct the oversight alluded to:—

"The report on Foreign Correspondence presented by Bro. Cyril Pearl, Chairman of Com., reviews at length the proceedings of twenty-one Grand Lodges, in which the Brother quotes liberally from the proceedings of our own Grand Lodge. In referring to our report on correspondence, the Brother remarks: 'A well digested report on correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of ten Grand Lodges, not including Maine, was presented by Bro. E. T. Carr.' Now Bro. Pearl we are not selfish, but really we think we are entitled to *all*, and we would fraternally ask you to look again at our report of last year. We acknowledge that we did not give your Grand Lodge as full a notice as its merits demanded, yet we did not pass you by entirely unnoticed. No, you have occupied a position too prominent for that."

We have looked again at the report, and with thanks for the kindly manner in which he alludes to it, confess our short coming. Truly he is entitled to all, and "the half was not told." Instead of saying "ten Grand Lodges, not including Maine," we should have said "twenty-one Grand Lodges, including Maine."

A resolution was passed, demanding the surrender of the charters of five Lodges for non-compliance with their constitutional obligations; also the following:—

"Resolved, That all members in good standing of Lodges whose Charters have

been surrendered or arrested at this communication, shall be deemed demitted and be entitled to all the benefits of demitted masons. Provided they produce satisfactory evidence of their good standing, when the Grand Secretary will issue a demit to this effect."

The following resolution, reported by the Committee on the condition of Masonry, was adopted :—

Resolved, That hereafter, during vacancies, or in the absence, either temporarily or permanently, of all three of the principal officers of a Lodge, the oldest Past Master of such Lodge present, shall succeed to all the rights, powers and privileges of Master during said absence or vacancy, and shall possess the same power as the Master to assemble the Lodge on proper occasions, and to work and lecture thereon, as the Master himself could do."

A special committee on the subject of the "Conservators" made a report recommending the following resolution, which was adopted :—

"Resolved, That the Fraternity of Kansas should stand aloof from the Conservators, and all other patent right systems of imparting knowledge, and thereby avoid the hidden rocks, shoals and quick-sands, on which some of our neighbors are in danger of being wrecked."

On receiving news of the massacre at Lawrence, the Grand Master issued a circular calling on the several Lodges for aid to the sufferers, in response to which thirteen Lodges sent to the Grand Secretary the amount of \$677.50 ; another Lodge, near Lawrence, at once raised \$60.00 ; and yet another \$25.00 and a quantity of provisions. A page of the proceedings is devoted to the memory of the Brethren murdered there, inscribed as follows :—

"S. M. THORP, P. M., J. C. TRASK, J. F. GRISWOLD, W. T. WILLIAMSON, of Lawrence Lodge, No 6 ; CHARLES SMITH, of Topeka Lodge, No. 17 ; L. H. SWAN, of Auburn Lodge, No. 32—massacred at Lawrence, August 21st, A. D. 1863, A. L. 5863.

The Lodge Room of Lawrence Lodge having been destroyed with its charter and all its effects, another charter was granted, without fee.

M. W. Jacob Saqui was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. E. T. Carr, G. Secretary.

Returns from thirty Lodges show a membership of 896, and 165 raised during the year.

KENTUCKY.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky assembled at Louisville, October 19, 1863, and was opened in ample form by M. W. John B. Huston, Grand Master, with a good number of representatives from subordinate lodges. The address of the Grand Master is brief but dignified and fraternal in its tone and spirit. He says :—

"The condition of Masonry within this State, like all things else, has suffered serious injury from the prevailing civil disorders. It is lamentably true that the harmony, good feeling, and brotherly love among our order, so essential to its prosperity, and so fundamental in its teachings, have, in many Lodges, been greatly impaired, if not entirely destroyed. In view of the legitimate effects of the civil and causeless rebellion that afflicts the country, of the loosening of legal restraints, and the riot of uncurbed passions, this result was to be expected. It is nevertheless more incumbent, if possible, upon all good Masons, to thoroughly imbue themselves with the *true spirit* of our peace-teaching order—with that liberal benevolence and

diffusive charity that distinguishes and recommends ours as a system of active charity. And, when thus imbued, we should show it forth in our walk, and conversation, and acts, to the end of promoting harmony and building up our order again to its former high and happy condition. I know, from many communications received, that questions of grave import as to *personal* conduct and *Lodge* action, towards many of our brethren, arising out of their unfortunate position in the civil strife in our land, exercise the minds of many of you. I have been asked for direction and advice touching these things. In all my action on this subject, I have been guided by the rule prescribed by this Grand Lodge at its last meeting. It will be found on page 33 of the printed proceedings. The principles and spirit of this *deliverance* I recommend as a proper and final action on this whole subject, and a guide for our future conduct. Its discriminations are clear and just. Let us avoid bringing these matters improperly into our deliberations. I exhort you to avoid all subjects that might produce discord, without a reasonable prospect of equivalent good."

We copy also his closing words:—

"Brethren of the 'mystic tie,' would it not be well for us, in these times of sore trial to our country, of sadness and sorrow in all our borders, to search ourselves as with a lighted candle, to see how far we have fallen short of our high duties as Masons to *each other*, to our *country*, and to God. It may be that we have wandered far from the tried paths of duty. It may be that we have forgotten, in the midst of conflicting passions, to look to the only source of strength and help—to the bountiful Giver of all good—and to ask, with humble but faithful hearts, for needful help. His arm alone can bring deliverance; let us lean confidently upon it; Brethren, I commend you, our order, and our country to His gracious keeping. Let us now proceed, in order, to the duties of the occasion."

He gives a brief tribute to the memory of deceased brothers John McCracken and Richard Apperson—a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. A printed communication was received from the Supreme Council of Cuba and the West Indies with a private letter from the Sovereign Grand Commander, Viriah Alfonso de Covadonga 33d, which was referred to a select committee.

There were also communications from the Grand Lodge of Missouri and the Grand Lodge of Tennessee referred to a select committee of which P. G. Master J. M. S. McCorkle was chairman, relative to the "Conservators" of Masonry. This committee ask leave to delay their final report till the next Grand Lodge Communication, but in the meantime submit the following resolution, which was adopted.

"*Resolved*, That until the Grand Lodge of Kentucky shall otherwise order and determine, all so-called Conservators, and all other persons not specially authorized by this Grand Lodge, are hereby prohibited and forbidden to lecture or work the so-called Conservator's work in any Subordinate Lodge or Lodges, open schools of Masonic instruction, or lecture in any way on the subject of Masonic work either to individual Masons, or to Lodges, or assemblies of such, within this Masonic jurisdiction; or to sell or dispose of any books prepared by said secret order, or any member thereof, to any Mason owing Masonic allegiance to this Grand Lodge; and all such Masons and Lodges are hereby forbidden to hear such lectures and work, or to purchase or receive such so-called Masonic books, or to unite themselves with said body of Conservators."

The Grand Secretary was directed to forward as soon as possible, a copy of the resolution in regard to the "Conservators" to all the subordinates, also to the Grand Lodges of Missouri, Tennessee and Illinois.

The Grand Lodge also adopted the following:—

"*Resolved*, That the only proper regalia worn at the burial of a Master Mason,

by Master Masons, is the regalia of the Master Mason's degree, which is the plain white apron and gloves."

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence. M. W. Thomas Sadler was elected Grand Master, and M. W. J. M. S. McCorkle, Grand Secretary.

LOUISIANA.

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana, held its fifty-first annual session at New Orleans, commencing February 9th. The address of M. W. J. Q. A. Fellows has the true masonic spirit, amid many and sore trials which afflict the craft in that jurisdiction. A few passages will aid us in understanding the peculiar trials of his position and his devotion to duty as well.

"Brethren of the Grand Lodge: On this, the Fifty-first Annual Grand Communication, it is meet that we should offer our grateful thanks to the Giver of all Good, for the care and protection afforded the few here assembled during the past year of trial and suffering, and not only to us, but to all who unable to meet with us, have still been spared to the world, we hope, for usefulness and good.

"I have but few official acts to lay before you at this time. There were no new Charters for Lodges granted at your last Annual Grand Communication, and there has been no application for Dispensations for new Lodges, since your adjournment, except one for certain officers of the Crescent Regiment, which was not used. I have not, that I am aware, made any decisions on Masonic law or usage, at least none requiring a report, nor has my correspondence been at all extensive. The monetary affairs of the Grand Lodge will be reported to you by the proper officers, and to their reports I have nothing to add.

"Of the affairs and conditions of our Constituent Lodges out of New Orleans, I can say but little, having had no direct communication with any of them since the close of our last Communication. The Lodges in the city have done very little Work, many of them have hardly met for several months, and their treasuries have been, in most instances, depleted by the numerous calls for the relief of the families of their members."

We may well place on record also, the following circular addressed to the brethren of Louisiana:—

"To all Free and Accepted Masons throughout the State of Louisiana:

"BRETHREN—Circumstances over which we have had no control, have for many months prevented the usual intercourse between you and this office, or that of the Grand Secretary. As the time fixed by our Constitution for your annual elections is at hand, and will, in many cases, have passed before this reaches you, and as there seems but little probability of holding the next Annual Grand Communication, I feel called upon by a sense of official duty to address you.

"Whenever you have time after the receipt of this to hold your annual elections of officers, I request you, if you have not already done so, to hold your elections and install your officers, and as soon as possible make out your returns and forward the same to Bro. WM. AKERS, at Pontchitoula, who will have opportunity to send them to the Grand Secretary, unless, indeed, you may know of some more certain route. Our Grand Secretary forwards you blanks with this circular, through Bro. Akers. If no election is held and installation had on or before the 27th of December, the old officers will hold over. I request any member of a Lodge into whose hands this may come, as he regards his masonic duties, to see that its suggestions are carried out, and can assure him that the Grand Architect above will not suffer him to go unrewarded. Until such time as communication can be held regularly with this office, you can communicate with R. W. Bro. A. G. CARTER, Port Hudson, our Deputy Grand Master, who is fully empowered, to do anything permissible under our Constitution.

"Brethren, it is our bounden duty, now more than ever before, to use our utmost

endeavors to preserve our beloved institution, each one in his sphere. Let us with a purity of heart put forth every effort, in its hour of danger and peril, to preserve it intact and uncontaminated. On its purity, its future usefulness depends. We know that its influence has been felt for good during the past year throughout the whole land, and that it will be still more effectual for good as certain as that you and I do our duty by the Order and inculcate its beautiful and Divine lessons of morality and wisdom. It has curbed ambition, depressed envy, moderated anger, and encouraged good dispositions. It has found occasion to put in practice, *out of the Lodge*, those duties which have been taught in it, Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth, the tenets of our profession; and has, so far as its members have been equal to the occasion, convinced the world of the goodness of the institution—that its members are those to whom the burthened heart may pour out its sorrows, to whom distress may prefer its suit; whose hands are guided by justice and whose hearts are expanded by benevolence. Charity has been exercised, Hope cherished, and we have walked in Faith. The innocent, the distressed and the helpless have been succored, defended and protected, and virtue has been enforced, inculcated and practiced.

"It is the certainty, that by maintaining our Order in its purity, all we profess for it enures to the benefit of mankind. Let us then in view of the great interests at stake, use every effort to preserve our organization unimpaired, waiting with patience and in Hope for the good time coming when we can again be represented in Grand Lodge, or at least meet above—where we shall see as we are seen and be known as we are known—satisfied that we have faithfully performed the obligations solemnly assumed by us. J. Q. A. FELLOWS, *Grand Master*."

Only fourteen chartered lodges were represented—not enough to elect officers or transact any of the ordinary business.

The Grand Secretary, in his report, speaks of the ravages of war as follows:—

"At the destruction of Donaldsonville, by the Federal fleet, the Masonic Hall at that place was burnt, and the furniture and property of Perkins Lodge No. 150, utterly destroyed, although earnest remonstrance was made by some of the members of the Lodge, against the barbarous act. It is to be hoped that none of those engaged in the destruction of this Masonic Temple, were members of our great fraternity."

Louisiana Relief Lodge, No. 1, has a brief report from which we copy the following explanation:—

"The rule adopted at the commencement of hostilities 'to grant no assistance to able-bodied men, who had no families depending upon them, but to reserve our charities for the widow and orphan,' has been strictly carried out. It is with regret that we perceive the editor of a Northern Magazine, published ostensibly as a 'Masonic' work, in reviewing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1862, apply the following remarks to our report of last year:

"We wish we could say as much of the report from the Relief Lodge given a few pages further on. Besides the bad taste and temper in which it is written, it reveals the discreditable fact, that relief was refused poor Brethren, who were desirous to return home to the North, on the breaking out of the rebellion, in order that, being unable to get away, they might be driven by their destitute condition to enlist in the rebel army. Such a spirit is fiendish—not Masonic."

"This is a gross misrepresentation; no Brother hailing from a Northern jurisdiction, desiring to return home, was ever refused assistance by the Relief Lodge, and we defy any one not blinded by prejudice to place such an interpretation on the language of our report. To show still more the unfairness of the criticism, the editor does not give a single extract from the report which he so severely censures. It looks as if he were afraid to show our language to his readers, and we are not surprised at it, when we see so many pages of his Magazine devoted to the propagation of sectional politics. But the Relief Lodge will outlive the narrow, bigoted views of such a writer, although we cannot but feel sorry that a Magazine

which claimed for itself the proud title of the 'Freemason's Monthly' should have so far forgotten its true mission. 'How are the mighty fallen! Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon?'

"Although the resources of the Relief Lodge have been much circumscribed during the past year, it is gratifying to state that many worthy cases have been relieved, and in no instance has an applicant been refused assistance who had a claim upon our charity."

A brief paragraph by the chairman of the committee on Foreign Correspondence explains the reason for delaying any report, and expresses the hope that a full attendance of the representatives will be present, to express their opinion on the various interesting subjects presented.

MARYLAND.

The proceedings from Maryland are for May 1863, the session being opened by M. W. John N. McJilton in ample form. The prayer of the Grand Chaplain is published in full.

The decease of several brothers is announced by the Grand Master among which were the Grand Secretary Bro. Joseph Robinson, and Past Grand Secretary Bro. Richard Macubbin.

The Grand Master and other Grand Officers visited seventeen lodges, all in the city of Baltimore, by appointment, previous notice being given them by circular.

It was desired that in each lodge one of the degrees should be conferred or exemplified by the lodge officers, in presence of the Grand Officers. Of these visits he says:—

"The circular was sent to all the members of the Lodges, and the brethren generally, were informed of the proposed arrangement. In the performance of this service by the Grand Officers, I anticipated much pleasure, and very beneficial results. But I had no conception of the interest they excited, and the amount of good they are likely to accomplish. Our brethren of all the Lodges received us with great kindness, and extended to us the warmest and most cordial fraternal greetings. The evening of each visit was spent either in the performance of Lodge work, or in the interchange of Masonic experience and intelligence. Many of the addresses delivered on the occasions, were replete with such knowledge of the landmarks and working of the ritual, as are highly creditable to the Craft in this part of our jurisdiction. The desire for the continuance of the plan of visitation was frequently expressed by our brethren, and every assurance was given by them of an earnest and active co-operation in an enterprise which they esteemed important, and as having in it the promise of a full return of benefit to all engaged in the service."

He strongly urges the necessity of a new Masonic Hall in the city.

A masonic chaplain had been employed for three months in the work of visiting masonic brothers in camps and hospitals—Rev. Bro. Robert Piggot. The Grand Master had attended him in several visits and speaks highly of the success and ability of his labors. He publishes a letter from Dr. C. C. Cox, (not a freemason) presenting the chair in which he was seated, once occupied and owned by the first Grand Master of Maryland, Bro. John Coates.

A report of a special committee through their chairman, Bro. J. S. Berry, presents a grateful testimonial to the manly masonic and christian worth of the deceased Grand Secretary, General Joseph Robinson.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is in striking contrast with those we have received from Bro. McJilton, occupying but eight pages and reviewing but seven Grand Lodges, not including Maine.

With the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, we have another pamphlet with a report of a special meeting held August 11th, 1863. This meeting was held in accordance with a vote of Grand Lodge, passed in May previous, that the committee on work and lectures might exemplify the work. A large portion of the document of forty-two pages, is occupied by the Grand Master's address before the Grand Lodge. The first part of the address embraces the history of a convention held at Baltimore, and is of sufficient interest to be placed on record.

SYSTEM OF WORK AND LECTURES OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

"The system of Work and Lectures adopted by the Baltimore Convention of 1843, is that which our Grand Lodge has regarded as the authorized system of the American Lodges. The Convention was national in its order and character. It was composed of the delegates of a majority of the Grand Lodges in the United States, and its labors were pursued and concluded with great unanimity. The Grand Lodges represented, and their representatives are as follows :

New Hampshire,	Thomas Clapham,	
Massachusetts,	Chas. W. Moore,	G. Secretary.
Rhode Island,	William Fuld,	
New York,	Ebenezer Wadsworth,	P. G. Secretary.
Maryland,	D. A. Piper,	G. Lecturer.
District of Columbia,	Nathaniel SeEVERS,	G. Lecturer.
Virginia,	John Dove,	G. Secretary.
North Carolina,	John H. Wheeler,	G. Master.
South Carolina,	Albert Case,	G. Chaplain.
Georgia,	Lemuel Dwell,	G. Lecturer.
Alabama,	Edward Herndon,	P. G. Master.
Florida,	Thomas Hayward,	P. D. G. Master.
Tennessee,	John Delafield, Jr.,	G. Lecturer.
Ohio,	John Barney,	G. Lecturer.
Missouri,	{ S. W. B. Carnegy,	P. G. Master.
	{ Joseph Foster,	S. G. Warden.

Besides the above delegates, there were present at the Convention as visitors and advisers, the following distinguished brethren :

Maryland,	{ Charles Gilman,	G. Master.
	{ Jos. K. Stapleton,	
	{ Cornelius Smith,	S. G. Warden.
Louisiana,	W. E. Cruben,	
Ohio,	W. J. Reese,	G. Master.
Missouri,	{ H. Chamberlain,	G. Chaplain.
	{ F. Bellen,	P. G. Secretary.
South Wales,	Edward J. Hutchins,	P. D. G. Master.

"Bro. John Dove, of Virginia, who was elected President of the Convention, in his address accepting the office, made the following remark: 'I see assembled before me brothers who represent sixteen of the twenty-three G. Lodges composing the Masonic Jurisdictions of the United States.'

"In the address of the Convention to the Masonic Fraternity of the United States, the system of Work adopted with great unanimity is called 'A NATIONAL SYSTEM,' and it is declared to be 'in accordance with the ancient Landmarks and usages of the Craft.'

"The testimony of our venerable Bro. Dove, and of his associates of the Convention, is sufficient authority in relation to the national character of the Body, and of the work of its adoption.

He goes on to state that this work was immediately adopted by Maryland, and was the work taught by Bro. John Barney, Grand Lecturer of Ohio, who also taught it in several states. Nearly twenty-four pages are devoted to a searching review of the correspondence by the "Conservators of Symbolic Masonry." In this he copies largely from an address delivered by Bro. James Fenton, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, before that Grand Lodge. The course pursued by the chief conservator—the official circulars sent out by him are thus laid bare and may be understood both from Bro. Fenton's address and that of Grand Master McJilton.

The following topics are discussed in this address: Importance of the society of conservators—Bro. Morris and the Baltimore convention—The society of Conservators unauthorized—Should the conservators be allowed existence as a masonic society—There is importance as well as impropriety in the conservators association—Trouble apparent in the future through the conservators—The conservators as a clandestine body should have been attended to before—The purpose of the conservators mercenary.

Under this head he gives Bro. Fenton's estimate, as follows:—

"Bro. Fenton, in his address, states that each conservator pays for his membership ten dollars, and ten dollars more are required for a small book entitled 'Mnemonics,' of the Webb-Preston Work as adopted, printed and held on sale by the chief of the association. He calculates the sum to be realized by the success of the conservators with one hundred and forty Lodges and seven thousand members in Michigan. Three members of each Lodge may become conservators at ten dollars each. His calculation is as follows:

140 Lodges, \$ 30 00 each,	- - - -	\$ 4,200 00
7000 members, 10 00	for Mnemonics, -	70,000 00
		<hr/> \$ 74,200 00

"This is represented as Michigan's contribution to the funds of the conservators."

The other topics are—The Masonic Mnemonics—Danger of encouraging such a society—No masonic organization allowed in Maryland without consent of the Grand Lodge—No mason of Maryland allowed to be a conservator without the consent of the Grand Lodge—The conservators assuming prerogatives of a General Grand Lodge—The conservators amenable to some jurisdiction—The organizer of the conservators amenable to the Grand Lodges—Duty to inquire into the character of the association—Extracts from Bro. Fenton's address.

He closes the address as follows:—

"COURSE TO BE PURSUED. If it be found necessary to labor for the suppression of the society of the Conservators, two general courses of action present themselves for consideration: (1.) The united action of the Grand Lodges of the United States by a joint committee. (2.) The separate action of each Grand Lodge in such manner as may be determined. In order to introduce the subject, I recommend the appointment by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, of a committee of three well-informed and discreet brethren, to act jointly, if necessary, with similar committees that may be appointed by other Grand Lodges, or independently, if deemed desirable; the duty of the committee to be the investigation of the character, purpose and proceedings of the society of the Conservators, and present such report upon the subject as may be agreed upon, to the Grand Lodge at its annual communication in November next."

On motion, the Grand Master was appointed chairman of the committee who thereupon appointed Bros. W. J. Wroth and Jacob H. Medairy as the other members.

On the twentieth of August, the Grand Master issued a circular to his subordinates, announcing that work and lectures had been exemplified in Grand Lodge, which were adopted as the true work. This circular in strong terms cautions the masons of Maryland against the course of the conservators.

Since the foregoing was written, we have received the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maryland at the annual meeting, which was held at Baltimore, Nov. 16, 1863. Thirty-eight Lodges were represented.

The address of M. W. John N. McJilton, Grand Master, occupies twenty-two pages of the printed report. It is carefully prepared and well arranged, embracing many topics of general, in addition to those of local interest, on all which he expresses his views candidly and kindly.

Among the Reports presented is one recommending the erection of a new Masonic Hall—estimated cost, \$ 150,000.

The Grand Treasurer reported that the excess of revenue over expenses, for the last six months, was \$ 1,301.39.

Resolutions were passed disapproving the association styled the "Conservators of Symbolic Masonry," and declaring it a clandestine association, and that "the members of that body, are to be so held and treated by all masons under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge."

In relation to the Grand Charity Fund, which now amounts to \$42,920.09, it was

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge hereby solemnly pledges its faith that the G. Charity Fund shall not be diverted to any purpose save its increase, until it shall have reached the sum of \$ 100,000."

The following curious document is copied from a leaf of an old book which was destroyed by the burning of the Court-House in Frederick County, in May, 1861. The leaf was found by Bro. John B. Overton, among the ruins, was framed by Bro. Henry C. Koehler, and by them presented to Columbia Lodge, of which they were then Wardens:

"Statutes made at Westminster, Anno 3, Hen. 6, and A. D., 1424.

CAP. 1.

"Masons shall not confederate themselves in Chapters and Assemblies.

"First. Whereas, by the yearly Congregations and Confederacies made by the Masons, in their general Chapters and Assemblies, the good course and effect of the Statutes of Laboures be openly violated and broken, in subversion of the Law, and to the great damage of all the Commons.

"Our said Lord the King willing in this case to provide remedy, by the advice and assent aforesaid, and at the special request of the said Commons, hath ordained and established, That such Chapters and Congregations shall not be hereafter holden. And if any such be made they that cause such Chapters and Congregations to be assembled and holden, if they thereof be convict, shall be judged for Felons. And that all the other Masons that come to such Chapters and Congregations, be punished by imprisonment of their bodies, and make fine and ransom at the King's will."

A report on correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of eleven Grand Lodges, was made by the Chairman Wm. J. Wroth. In the conclusion, he says:—

“We wish the Committees of our sister Grand Lodges to understand distinctly, that our Grand Lodge is not responsible for any opinion which may have been expressed by the Committee. They accept the report, but do not always endorse the individual comments it may contain.”

The opinions advanced are clearly and frankly stated, and show the writer to be a sound thinker and an earnest mason.

Our Proceedings appear not to have reached the committee, but a notice of our Grand Lodge is copied from the California report.

M. W. John Coates was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Jacob H. Medairy Grand Secretary.

Forty Lodges return 2206 members and 204 initiations.

MICHIGAN.

The Grand Lodge of Michigan met in annual communication in Detroit, January 13, 1864. Representatives were in attendance from 128 Lodges.

M. W. J. Eastman Johnson, Grand Master, in his address, reported that he had granted Dispensations for nine new Lodges during the year, and Charters were granted to them by the Grand Lodge. He had granted dispensations for conferring degrees in 133 cases, most of which were in behalf of officers and soldiers at home on short furloughs, or about to enter the service. He says—“In ordinary times, the issue of so large a number of dispensations would indicate something wrong, either in the fact, or in masonic law. The case is extraordinary, as is the state of the country. My act can become no precedent for the future, because no such state of things can recur.” He adds:—

“In one case, I granted a dispensation to confer the E. A. degree on a petitioner not quite twenty-one years of age. On examination, I found, to my surprise, no law or land-mark against it. * * * In the case before me, the petitioner had enlisted as a private in a cavalry regiment, and fought his way, through several battles, to a lieutenancy. I thought he had proved himself of lawful age, and that he came well recommended. Still, I may have erred, brethren, in granting the dispensation at all. If so, your disapproval will guard my successor against its repetition.”

He congratulates the Brethren on the fact that in the main, within that jurisdiction, Masonry has continued “in the performance of its appropriate duties—in the exercise of brotherly love, relief and truth”; adding, “In the midst of this rebellion, at once the most gigantic and the most atrocious the world has known, I am happy to be enabled to say, that peace, prosperity, harmony and activity, dwell within this jurisdiction.”

The address is arranged under twelve distinct heads. One of these is “Intemperance,” on which he says:—

“Perhaps it will be well for us, brethren, to bear in mind the guards placed by the constitution of the Grand Lodge against intemperance. This evil may be said to be always present, always insidious in its approaches, difficult to eradicate, ruinous to its victim, disgraceful to our Order, and much easier to prevent than to

cure. It calls for our active vigilance, our sternest rebuke, when persevered in, and our tenderest brotherly love toward those subject to censure, but willing to reform."

Another topic is "The Ritual," to which more than one third of the address is devoted. The Association of "Conservators" and its aims, induced G. M. Johnson to bestow so much attention upon this topic. This subject was before the Grand Lodge at the last annual convocation, and was referred to a committee of nine, to report at this session; and the Grand Master's remarks bespeak for their report careful and earnest consideration. He closes by saying—

"I desire to add one other remark. Whatever conclusion the Grand Lodge may arrive at, after due reflection, let *that* conclusion be cheerfully sustained by every Mason in Michigan. If any have been misled, let a simple admission of the fact bring back that brother to our embrace with redoubled ties of affection. Let us remain in all time coming, as we have been in all time past—one in spirit, one in our aims, one in brotherly love."

The committee on this subject of a change in the ritual, made a report, showing that they had bestowed much earnest labor upon the duty committed to them. The "Chief Conservator," Bro. Morris, was before them at their session, which was held at Ypsilanti, the 17th, 18th, and 19th of March, 1863, and exemplified "*Webb-Preston as taught by him in his schools of instruction.*" He claimed that the design of the association of Conservators was good, and read two printed papers stating its plan and objects. One of these papers, "embracing 'seven features,' all carefully worded," is doubtless the same of which a sketch was given in our Report on Correspondence for 1862, (p. 11). The Committee say—"With regard to the Conservators' association, as set forth in these 'Communications,' we say solemnly, *we judge the scheme to be unlawful, unmasonic, and opposed to the real interest of Masonry.*"

The committee seem to have been very careful and thorough in the performance of their duty, gaining information and evidence by correspondence, examination of documents, and the testimony of such Brethren as could furnish reliable information. The report is able and lucid. In conclusion they recommended the following Resolutions, which were adopted:—

"1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Michigan does solemnly re-affirm the authenticity and correctness of the lectures heretofore established by this Grand Lodge, and taught in this jurisdiction, and declares that any change is neither desirable or proper.

"2. *Resolved*, That any attempt, by any person or body of men, to introduce or teach any change of our long established lectures, is unconstitutional, unmasonic, and deserves the most severe reprehension, and is by this Grand Lodge strictly forbidden within this jurisdiction."

It was also, on motion of Bro. S. C. Coffinbury,

"*Resolved*, That the resolution passed at the session of 1861, receiving and accepting Bro. ROB. MORRIS, of the State of Kentucky, an honorary member of this Grand Lodge, be, and the same is hereby revoked and repealed."

A committee was appointed to compile the Constitution, Edicts, By-Laws and Rules of the Grand Lodge, and report them for publication at the next annual session.

The Report on Correspondence, by R. W. James Fenton, reviews the proceedings of twenty-two Grand Lodges—stating the action of those bodies upon important points, with but few comments—an excellent report, affording much valuable information.

Returns were received from 137 chartered Lodges, and 10 U. D.—showing 8772 members, and 2035 initiates during the year.

M. W. Lovell Moore was elected Grand Master, and R. W. James Fenton re-elected Grand Secretary.

MINNESOTA.

The eleventh annual communication of this Grand Lodge commenced at St. Paul, Oct. 27, 1863, and closed on the 28th. Twenty-six Lodges were represented.

Grand Master Pierson, in his annual address, thus states the reason why the session of the Grand Lodge was postponed last year :—

“Not a company has gone from this State but that some of our Lodges were represented in it; not a regiment but that at least one half of its officers were members of our order; not a lodge in the State but that some of its officers have answered to their country's call. In some of our lodges, one year since, all the officers had gone; in others a portion of the officers and members, and in one lodge but three members were left. So crippled were our lodges, that in September, 1862, I sent a circular letter to the lodges, requesting their views as to the policy of postponing the meeting of the Grand Lodge. Of the answers received, all of the lodges, with but one exception, recommended a postponement of the meeting. I accordingly issued my circular of October last.”

The following paragraphs show ample cause for thankfulness on the part of the Brethren in that jurisdiction :—

“The Grand Lodge of Minnesota was organized in 1853, with three subordinate lodges, since which time thirty-five charters have been granted. It is a very remarkable fact that all who participated in the organization of the Grand Lodge are still living. Of those who have been elected Grand Officers, although several have removed from our jurisdiction to Belgium, Maine, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and others are in the Armies of the Potomac, the Cumberland, the West, &c., yet none have died; and of all who have been Masters of our lodges, but one has gone to ‘that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns.’

“Other jurisdictions, with a less number of Lodges, and some, too, younger than ours, have been called upon to mourn the loss of both Grand and Subordinate officers. For ten years the Angel of Death has passed us by :—a peculiar and mysterious manifestation of the protective care and goodness of Divine Providence.

“Nor has the peace and harmony of the Grand Lodge ever been disturbed. Questions which have rocked other Grand bodies to the centre, have been disposed of here without an apparent ripple disturbing the surface.”

The Grand Master had granted dispensations for five new Lodges—and one to twelve Brethren to form and open a Lodge at Pembina, Dakotah Territory, “the most northern point in the territory of the United States—a great central point, where concentrates a large amount of emigration, and of travel between the two oceans.” He had visited all the Lodges in the jurisdiction, except two; had found much interest in masonry, and “the ‘Work’ correct and uniform, and also a surprising uniformity of language.”

He urges the necessity of reading in the Lodges, the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, the ancient Charges, and the old Regulations—also the proceedings of the

Grand Lodge—and thinks many irregularities and much trouble might be avoided thereby. He adds—"I thought," or "I did not know," is no excuse for a non-conformity with the printed laws.

Carelessness of Secretaries is alluded to as "the most fruitful source of difficulties in Lodges." And "allowing the door to stand wide open," he regards as the evil from which Masonry has most to dread. He says—"there is danger, Brethren, great danger, to the Institution in the wholesale work of making masons. The old adage, 'go slow,' although homely, is a most excellent one in Masonry."

One case before the Grand Lodge was that of a Dispensation for a Lodge granted by the Deputy Grand Master, in the absence from the State of the Grand Master. On learning the fact, the Grand Master informed them that he could not recognize them as a Lodge, the Deputy Grand Master having no rightful power to grant such dispensation; but, satisfied that they had acted in good faith, was willing to "heal" those upon whom they had conferred degrees, and to grant them a dispensation on proper application therefor. They declined compliance, alleging the absence of all but one of the candidates they had raised, and the removal of some of the original petitioners; and the Deputy Grand Master having assured them that he had the right to issue the dispensation as he had done, and would protect them, they continued to work as a Lodge.

The committee on the subject made a report, that the Deputy Grand Master had not the right to grant the dispensation, and that the masonic work done under it was null and void; but inasmuch as the Brethren denied all intention to violate the laws of the Grand Lodge, and avowed a willingness to submit to the decision of the Grand Lodge, and to such penalties as should be inflicted, the committee recommended no further action than the expression by the Grand Lodge of its condemnation of the course of the Brethren of the Lodge. They further recommended that the Grand Master be requested to heal the Masons made therein upon proper application; and to grant the Brethren a dispensation, if in his judgment such course would conduce to the good of the order.

The Report was accepted, and the following Resolution, reported by the committee, was adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That the action of the Deputy G. Master in granting a dispensation to open and work a Lodge, is condemned by this Grand Lodge, as it was in violation of the Constitution thereof."

Another case was that of a petition for the restoration to a portion of the former members of a charter arrested by the Grand Master on account of irregular proceedings. The Grand Lodge approved the Grand Master's action in arresting the charter, and refused the prayer of the petitioners,—considering that the Grand Lodge had no authority to restore the charter to a portion of the members and not the whole. The Grand Master was however authorized to restore the charter whenever in his opinion the elements of discord in the lodge shall have been quieted and harmony fully restored; and if not so restored, the Grand Secretary was ordered to prefer charges against said Lodge, at least sixty days before the time of the next annual communication.

The Grand Master exemplified the "Work" as taught by him, which was approved and adopted as the work of that jurisdiction.

M. W. A. T. C. Pierson, Grand Master, and R. W. Geo. W. Prescott, Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

A report on Correspondence occupying thirty-one pages, and reviewing Proceedings of eighteen Grand Lodges, was presented by Bro. George W. Prescott. In conclusion he says :—

"The imperfectness of your Committee's report shows for itself. It has been prepared under many disadvantages, a single paragraph sometimes occupying here and there a moment of three or four different days. In all the proceedings before us, two subjects have been prominent—the condition of our Country as bearing upon masonic duty, and the Conservators' Association instituted by Bro. Morris. Copious extracts have been made upon these two subjects, both for present information as to the temper of the Craftsmen in the hour of conflict, and for future reference, guidance and warning. Of Bro. Morris' scheme, we have had occasion to speak in noticing the District of Columbia.

"The other subject mentioned is fraught with delicate points. We can hardly feel more sorrow that the Grand Lodge of Virginia should have been so ruled by the 'madness of the hour' as to attempt the ostracism of Masons who are faithful to our Union, than that Masons in the loyal States should have indulged in the passionate and uncalled for invectives which appear in some—a very few—of the proceedings." * * * * "There is, to our mind a vast difference between carrying the spirit of Masonry into all we do—politically and socially—and carrying politics or any other 'science' into Masonry."

MISSOURI.

The forty-third annual session of the Grand Lodge of Missouri was held at St. Louis, commencing May 25, 1863. M. W. George Whitcomb in his address says :

"Of the members of that first Grand Lodge but one now meets with us, our respected and well-beloved Grand Treasurer, Brother J. D. Daggett, who was then Grand Senior Deacon.

"The other survivors are the Hon. Edward Bates, now Attorney-General at Washington, who acted as Grand Master in the formation of the Grand Lodge ; Archibald Gamble, Grand Treasurer ; William Renshaw, Grand Secretary ; and William G. Pettus, Isaac A. Letcher and Joseph White."

Speaking of the ancient history of Freemasonry, he says :—

"I need not trace that history—every Mason knows it ; but in it—if we may judge the future by the past—there is much food for reflection.

"Commencing as it did in a nation composed of twelve different States or tribes, which, after a short, but unexampled career of prosperity, did—as other nations have done both before and since—'forget their God ;' and, to use the words of a prominent statesman, 'became too proud to pray to the God that made them.'

"The consequence was—as it always has been, probably always will be—that they fell out, and fought among themselves, until, weakened by internal strife, another nation led the people captive ; and, to-day, a foreign flag floats over the spot where the first Masons were wont to assemble.

"It is useless now to speculate on the causes of that revolt ; suffice it to say, it ruined the country, and it is both a serious, and a melancholy thought, that, in this world, like causes produce like results.

"With the history of our Ancient Brethren before us, would it not be well, nay, is it not our duty, to throw the broad mantle of Masonic charity over the foibles and errors of our brethren, and, so far as in us lies, endeavor to carry out the principles of our Great Master, 'Peace on earth, and good will towards men.'"

He closes his address with copying and endorsing the language of the old charge of 1722.

Bro. O'Sullivan gives us another of his earnest reports on Foreign Correspondence, with a fraternal notice of Maine, and copying the remarks of Grand Master Drummond, in relation to impositions on our Order by persons peddling books and female degrees. In reviewing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, he is very specific in relation to conservators. He states that Past Grand Master Buck presented a series of resolutions on work and lectures which were discussed, when a paper was placed in the hands of the Grand Master for signatures, by the "Conservators' Association." This paper he says sets forth that the said association of the State of Illinois is strictly masonic and loyal, but as the effect of it would be to create confusion and discord, because of its objects being misunderstood, the signers would withdraw from the organization. Sixty-two signed this paper. Past Grand Master Anderson offered the following resolution, which a conservator succeeded in having laid on the table.

"Resolved, That the brethren who have this day renounced, in this Grand Lodge, the Order of Conservators, and all others under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, who may have the work and lectures of the first three degrees of Masonry in their possession, either printed or written in cypher, or a key thereto, be required to surrender the same to the Grand Master, or otherwise dispose of the same, within sixty days from the adjournment of this Grand Lodge."

Bro. O. Sullivan thus deals with the matter :—

"There are some of this secret organization actively engaged, at the present time, in the unholy work of stirring up strife and contention among their brethren, to such an extent, that fears are entertained of a rupture of such a character as will split the Grand Lodge of Illinois into fragments. Since the close of Grand Lodge, edicts have been issued by the Grand Master, which have been answered by angry rejoinders; and individual Lodges, taking part in the strife, issue circulars, sadly wanting in masonic courtesy, and, worse than all, the strong arm of the civil law was sought to be invoked, to aid in the suppression of those mischief-makers. If this state of things continues a little longer, it is easy to foresee the result.

"Have Bros. Jonas, Lusk, Lavelly, Warren, Anderson, Hibbard and Buck, with other old and intelligent Masons, lost their deserved influence with the Masons of Illinois? Can they devise no means to check this great scandal on the fraternity? Is there not masonic talent and intelligence enough among the officers, past-grand officers and members of the Grand Lodge to regulate all matters connected with 'The Ritual, Work and Lectures of Symbolic Masonry,' without the aid of a secret organization (having many features in common with the Jesuits) in their midst? Is there no pride left to the pupils of Barney, Lusk, Dickey, Lavelly, Reynolds and others, that they are willing to acknowledge by their acts that these brethren were blind guides, and that through this organization alone, whose cornerstone is a violation of all that Masons hold sacred, can the real beauties of the inner sanctuary become visible?

"Shame! shame! ye Masons of Illinois, with your 360 Lodges, 13,000 members, and your acknowledged influence and talent, that, in the simple matter of work, you will suffer your Grand Lodge to be rent asunder, and this by outside and inside insidious influences, operating on the minds of the selfish, the ignorant and the unreflecting."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The proceedings from New Hampshire are for the semi-annual communication December, 1862, and the annual session, June, 1863. Both sessions were opened

in ample form by M. W. Charles H. Bell, with a good number of representatives and visiting brothers from other States. We find evidence of but very little work at the first session, except the exemplification of the third degree. The Grand Master's address at the annual meeting occupies less than three pages. He had granted dispensations for three Lodges, in connection with the 11th, 14th and 16th Regiments of the New Hampshire volunteers. It would seem that our New Hampshire Brethren are not free from the volunteer labors of the conservators or some other innovators, and the Grand Master thus discourses :—

"It is exceedingly desirable that the Free Masons of New Hampshire should maintain such a respect for the version of our work and lectures which has received the sanction of the Grand Lodge that they will never voluntarily deviate from it in any particular."

"But security from innovations can only be assured by the determination of every brother to adhere with scrupulous fidelity to the forms sanctioned by the highest jurisdictional authority."

"In view of these considerations it seems to me important that no encouragement or countenance should be given to any thing calculated to lessen our attachment to our own forms. It is not desirable to listen to projects for introducing new systems, however plausibly urged, and with whatever parade of authority. The natural result of such schemes is to dissatisfy us with our own system, and to diminish our regard for the authority which we ought to hold in the highest esteem. It will be quite time for us to adopt novelties when the highest recognized tribunal shall give them its indorsement; until then it is wiser and better to make no departure from the ancient and approved precedents."

The reports of the District D. G. Masters generally exhibit evidences of industry and fidelity in their supervision of the work. Brother C. K. Drake, having five lodges under his care, gives a good account of his lodges, and speaks of the Effingham Lodge on this wise :—

"Charter Oak Lodge, No. 58, Effingham, of which I am a member, I am happy to inform the Grand Lodge that I have attended every communication of the Lodge, either regular or special, since it was founded (June 13, A. L. 5855), excepting three, and two of these were special. The amount of work done in this Lodge for the past year does not equal some years past; perfect harmony at the present time reigns within her borders. In relation to this Lodge I think the records are well kept, and it is the intention of the officers to make it a model Lodge, relying upon our Grand Constitution and the ancient land-marks of the Fraternity as our guide.

"This Lodge would be happy to receive an official visit from the Grand Officers of this Grand Lodge during the coming autumn. Here we have a school in a flourishing condition, strictly under the control of the Masonic Fraternity, and we cordially invite you to acquiesce in our plans in building a Masonic Fabric here in our State that will have no equal in the New England States. Shall we receive a visit from the Grand Officers, together with their sanction?"

A special Committee appointed to report on this Institute thus speaks of it :—

"It seems that the brethren of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 58, at Effingham, in 1860, finding themselves destitute of a suitable Lodge room, felt themselves compelled to erect some kind of a building wherein safely to hold their meetings. After much deliberation and reflection they concluded to erect a building by itself in a convenient place, which should subserve two purposes, the wants of the Masonic Lodge and the wants of education. They did so, and erected what they have termed a Masonic Temple. The D. D. G. Master, in his report of last year to this Grand Lodge, says of it, 'For beauty and proportion it is unsurpassed by any other it has been my privilege to enter.' The zeal for the institution of Masonry, and the enterprise they have shown in the organization of a Masonic Charitable Institute, and the erection of a splendid building for that purpose, are deserving of the highest com-

mendation. The Committee see no reason why they should not receive the favorable notice of the M. W. Grand Lodge. The Institute really merits the encouragement and patronage of the Fraternity.

"In erecting this Temple, dedicated to Masonry and science, they have incurred an expense which they are unable to bear, and involved the Institute in a debt which they can not pay, and therefore, to save themselves, appeal to the charity of the Fraternity.

"The Institute is an incorporation by act of the last Legislature. Its corporate debt is \$2,500, or thereabouts. This debt was incurred in the building, and is due to Masons in that vicinity, with the exception of about \$600 thereof, which is due to persons not in that vicinity. This last sum of \$600 the brethren feel a pressing necessity of raising and paying immediately. The Institute is owned by Masons, and its whole control is in the hands of Masons. The tuition for scholars has thus far paid the salaries of the teachers. The branches taught are like those of Exeter and similar institutions.

"Your committee unanimously regard this Institute as worthy the encouragement of this Lodge and the Subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction."

The report on Foreign Correspondence, by Brother A. P. Hughes, covers less than six pages, and exhibits very little effort, care or method in its preparation, as might be inferred from the first paragraphs:—

"Your Committee have perused the reports of the several Grand Lodges received during the past Masonic year with a great deal of satisfaction; and will here suggest that they have found very many passages that they would have gladly transferred to this report; but where there are so many valuable and important suggestions, it is difficult to make the proper selections; and this, with many other reasons, has led us to make but few quotations from the report of the Grand Lodges. The printer of our report would be benefited by a very liberal transfer from the reports of other Grand Lodges, and it is believed that he would be the only one."

Our brothers in New Hampshire deserve better treatment at the hands of their Committee.

NEW JERSEY.

The seventy-sixth annual session of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey commenced at Trenton, January 21, 1863. A brief address of M. W. Isaac Van Wagoner, thus speaks of one annoyance:—

"I have received a complaint from an officer, during the past year, of one of the Lodges, complaining of the introduction of a certain kind of work, and the use of that work by officers of Lodges coming from a foreign jurisdiction, contrary to a resolution in force adopted by this Grand Lodge. Upon such complaint being made I caused such action to be taken that led to the promise on the part of the W. M. that the objectionable work should be discontinued; and from the fact that no further or other complaint has been made, I am induced to believe that the difficulty has been obviated."

He pays a tribute to the memory of their deceased Grand Treasurer, Bro. Elias Phillips. Brief reports are presented by the Deputy Grand Master, and the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens. A fair report on correspondence presented by Bro. Joseph H. Hough covers twenty-four pages. Two pages of the proceedings are devoted to the names of deceased Bros. John P. Lewis, P. G. Master and John Garside, D. G. Master.

M. W. Isaac Van Wagoner, Grand Master, and R. W. Joseph H. Hough, Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

NEW YORK.

The proceedings from New York, always voluminous, present many topics of interest, not only to its own jurisdiction, but to the Masonic world. We regret to learn from the address of the M. W. Grand Master, John J. Crane, that Past G. Master Finlay M. King has suffered from pecuniary losses so as to need aid from the Fraternity. He has served with great ability for some fourteen years. Having received in February, 1863, a letter from Brother King, setting forth that he was in distressed circumstances, occasioned by the loss of property, he summoned a convention of Masters of Lodges in New York and Brooklyn, when it was resolved to contribute by each of those Lodges as they might deem themselves called upon to do. By recommendation of the Grand Master a special Committee was raised to take further measures for his relief. This Committee subsequently reported, recommending his case to the Subordinate Lodges, also to the Committee on Charity in the Grand Lodge. They also recommend a liberal purchase by members of the Craft of Brother King's forthcoming work on the Masonic History of New York, thus testifying their affection for him and appreciation of his work. A series of resolutions commendatory of the past services of Brother King were presented to him in the Grand Lodge by R. W. Henry C. Banks, Chairman of a Committee appointed at the previous communication, from which we copy the following :—

"The report of that Committee was accepted and unanimously adopted, and it was further ordered that the same should be suitably engrossed and framed, under the direction of said Committee, and transmitted to you.

"Since that time circumstances, over which the Committee had no control, prevented the completion of their pleasing duties, and by permission of the Grand Lodge we are now enabled in this public manner, to ask your acceptance of this beautiful testimonial.

"It may be deemed fortunate that the delay has occurred, for had you received it some months since, the late disastrous conflagration which destroyed your invaluable Masonic correspondence and extensive library, would, doubtless, in the same relentless embers, have deprived you and the Craft of this just and merited evidence of the high regard in which your past distinguished offices have been held.

"Accept it, then, M. W. sir, as a most worthy tribute for deeds nobly done ; and when in after years neophytes shall seek among the records of impartial history for testimony of the Past to those who have not been unknown in their day and generation, Masonry will proudly proclaim the name of FINLAY M. KING as one whom she so justly delighted to honor.

"In conclusion, M. W. Brother, as the organ of the Committee, permit me to tender you, on behalf of my associates as well as myself, our best wishes for your future welfare and prosperity, and to express the hope that you may long remain with us, and be allowed to extend your usefulness and abilities in all the walks of our beautiful and beloved Institution."

The passages which follow are from Brother King's reply :—

"I fear that the Grand Lodge is bestowing, and has already bestowed, more favor and consideration upon the object of this testimonial than my humble services entitle me to. In the important offices I have filled, and whose duties I have performed for the Grand Lodge during the past fourteen years, I have sought to do my duty, but how much the performance of this duty has contributed to the advantage or conserved the interests of the Craft, the records of history and the testimony of others must determine. If fidelity to my obligation, and industry in the discharge of the important duties that have devolved upon me, have justly won the esteem and regard of the Fraternity of the State, I am grateful to be thus assured of it. I may be par-

doned for mentioning the fact that when my official career commenced in this Grand Body as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, we were not only involved in a domestic revolution, but we were in a state of *quasi* warfare with nearly half of the Masonic world. It would be quite inappropriate for me to specify on this occasion, the particulars of our internal dissensions at that time, or to name the Grand Lodges of our own and foreign lands with whom we differed in regard to the questions involved in our domestic troubles. It will suffice for me to state, that when I retired from the office of Grand Master in the month of June last, harmony was restored in our midst, and, with an individual exception, we were at peace with the whole Masonic world. In view of the fact that the defense and vindication of the Grand Lodge of New York were devolved upon a Committee of which I was Chairman, so far as our foreign relations were concerned, and resulted as described, the Grand Lodge and myself have some reason to feel rejoiced."

Several subjects of interest are presented in the address of the Grand Master. Of our national affairs he says :—

"We are now in the midst of one of the most gigantic struggles known to the modern history of the world. Old associates in our national councils have become estranged ; war has drawn geographical lines heretofore unknown in our history as a nation ; the social fabric of our country has been deeply affected in all of its parts ; ties of blood, and all their sacred claims, have been forgotten and merged in the fierce strife ; parts of our once happy country have been given over to waste and desolation ; smouldering ruins mark the spots where once stood thousands of peaceful and happy dwellings ; the stately edifices in which justice was once administered, have become arsenals, and the law of the sword the law of the land ; the fields which once rewarded the husbandman's toil are now desolated by war, and rank weeds, made the more rank by rich blood shed upon the soil, have taken the place of the waving, golden grain, which gladdened the eye—

"When Peace was tinkling on the Shepherd's bell,
And singing with the Reapers !"

Yet amid these horrors, Freemasonry has known, and now knows, no diminution of her gentle sway, and her spotless banner still benignantly waves over all who have invoked its shelter and protection."

He pays a brief tribute to deceased Grand officers—M. W. William H. Milnor, P. G. Master, and Rev. James H. Perry, P. G. Chaplain, both of whom died in the service of their country ; R. W. Jarvis M. Hatch, P. S. G. Warden, died at Rochester last summer. A special committee, M. W. P. G. Master Symonds, Chairman, presented reports and appropriate resolutions, which are published with the proceedings. Sixteen decisions by the G. Master are embraced in his address. He pays a warm tribute to the fidelity of Brother Austin, the laborious G. Secretary, and recommends an increase of his salary. Of the practical workings of Masonry in our national struggles, he says :—

"It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that I state the fact that I have heard of many very gratifying instances of the exercise, on the field of battle, of the noblest traits of the human character, stimulated by the tenets and teachings of Masonry. It may be true that at the first breaking out of the present disastrous civil troubles, the solemn and binding behests of the Craft were forgotten for a time. Gradually a more healthful feeling asserted itself, and I believe that at the present time, if mail communications were open with the hostile States of the Confederacy, that we should still continue in the interchange of fraternal sentiments with the Grand Lodges and Masons of all the States which are now opposed to the general government. It is of inestimable benefit to both parties in the present civil war that our Masonic relations should still continue in the same healthful condition as at present. I may go still further, and say that every honorable means should be used

which would have a tendency to strengthen the fraternal bond between the Masons of the North and those of the South. Those that are well need no physician. In times of profound peace we can sever relations with any given jurisdiction without any very serious effects resulting from it ; but in time of war, when the soldier of to-day may be the prisoner to-morrow, it is peculiarly necessary that there should be no interruption of Masonic harmony."

The report on Foreign Correspondence, by R. W. Ellicott Evans, is a very able document of 126 pages, copying liberally, with vigorous comments, from the Grand Lodges whose proceedings are received. Six pages are devoted to Maine, besides nearly four pages copied with brief comments from the decisions of G. Master Drummond and reports of our committee on jurisprudence. In general the Maine decisions are cordially endorsed.

The marked feature of the N. York report is its extended notice of the G. Lodges of Foreign countries. Among these are Saxony, Hanover, Three Globes at Berlin, Grand Lodge of Germany at Berlin, Royal York at Berlin, Hamburg, Switzerland, Alpine, Belgium, Conseil Supreme, Heese Darmstadt, ("Zur Eintracht") England, Ireland, France, Turin, Chili. Were our space ample there are various matters relative to these Foreign Grand Lodges we would gladly place on record. In the notice of the Grand Lodge of Ireland is a commendatory resolution called forth by facts communicated to that Grand Lodge by the Representative of the Grand Lodge of New York. The facts referred to are that Edwin Cole, a private in the 71st regiment New York Volunteers, was severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run, taken prisoner and carried to New Orleans, with eight other fellow prisoners, members of the Craft ; when their situation became known to the Grand Master of Louisiana, M. W. J. Q. A. Fellows, he supplied them with clothing, medical attendance, and every needful comfort in their hour of extremity. This Masonic courtesy was cordially recognized by the Grand Lodge of New York.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland :

"*Resolved*, That while the members of the Masonic body throughout the world are very anxious, individually and collectively, to discharge their Masonic duties to each other, even after most trying circumstances, and that doubtless, in many other instances than the one now under consideration, during the course of the present American struggle, true fraternal conduct has been manifested by one Masonic brother to another, even in the opposing armies ; yet, in the opinion of the Grand Lodge, the facts indicated in the foregoing report are of a nature to demand special commendation, that it is most gratifying to learn that, even amid the horrors of civil war, the principles and precepts of Masonry have been so faithfully carried out ; that, consequently, the conduct of M. W. Bro. FELLOWS, Grand Master of the Masons of Louisiana, is deserving of the most marked approval, and that he be presented the warmest fraternal thanks of this Grand Lodge.

"*Proposed* by R. W. Bro. LUCIUS H. DEERING, representative from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana at the Grand Lodge of Ireland, seconded by Bro. BARTHOLOMEW MORAN, W. Master of Lodge 181, Dublin :

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge has learned with extreme gratification the resolution of the Grand Lodge of New York, in relation to the M. W. Brother FELLOWS, Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and takes the earliest opportunity of expressing its pleasure at finding its previous convictions so fully realized—that so important and high-minded a body as the Grand Lodge of New York, uninfluenced by any other feelings than those of a fraternal character, would ever appreciate

Masonic worth wherever found, and in a dignified manner express its admiration of true Masonic conduct in even a political enemy.

"Proposed by R. W. Bro. SIMPSON G. MORRISON, Grand Chaplain, seconded by W. Bro. EDWARD R. DIGNES LATOUCHE, Junior Grand Deacon.

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing, attested by the Seal of this Grand Lodge, be forwarded to the Grand Lodge of New York, and to M. W. Brother FELLOWS, Grand Master of the State of Louisiana, and to each of the Grand Lodges throughout the world in communication with the Grand Lodge through their respective representatives."

In this report of the New York committee we have a full presentation of the facts referred to in our last year's review of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, as deserving a more full discussion in this year's report. The several documents published in the New York report are too voluminous for us to copy in full. The first is the address of Grand Master Stansbury, who had called together the Grand Lodge of the District, February 12, 1862, to consider the application of petitioners for a new Lodge in the city of Alexandria, Virginia. The petition set forth that there was no masonic Lodge working in that city, no charter could be found, and everything belonging to the Lodges of the city had been carried away, and they were thus cut off from masonic privileges. The Grand Lodge of Virginia had also *forbidden masons under its jurisdiction to recognize or hold masonic intercourse with masons who adhere to their allegiance to the union.* The Grand Master presented the facts with various considerations, when the matter was referred to a special committee, who reported at a meeting on the 15th, submitting a resolution in favor of granting the petition. A motion was made to refer the resolution to a committee, with instructions to examine the subject and report at an early day. Before submitting that motion, the Grand Master made additional statements and went somewhat fully into the reasons which led him to the conclusion that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted. In addition to his own views he presented a letter from Past Grand Master B. B. French, as follows:—

"CITY OF WASHINGTON, February 14, 1862.

"CHARLES F. STANSBURY, ESQ., M. W. Grand Master, etc.

"My Dear Sir and Brother,—I regretted that a very severe nervous headache deprived me of the pleasure of being present at the Special Communication of the Grand Lodge on Wednesday afternoon, and as an engagement, that I cannot well escape, may prevent my presence to-morrow evening, I take the liberty to address you on the important matter which I understand to be pending. I have read your remarks made to the Grand Lodge on Wednesday, and very much approve their tone and tenor, although you come to no definite conclusion.

"Grand Lodges are not bodies recognized by the ancient landmarks of our Order. Lodges, and, at intervals, a General Assembly of Masons, over which a Grand Master, elected for the time being, presided, governed Freemasonry in the days of our Ancient Brethren. Grand Lodges, after a time, came to be formed, and exercised such jurisdiction, by comity between them, as was agreed upon. The first-formed Grand Lodges on this continent exercised jurisdiction pretty much as they saw fit, until, by a sort of general understanding, the political jurisdiction within which a Grand Lodge was established, came to be recognized as the Masonic jurisdiction. Custom alone, and not any Masonic law, fixed these jurisdictions, and comity and courtesy has forbidden the encroachment of jurisdiction by one Grand Lodge on that of another. This has been, and is only, however, while the several Grand Lodges act on the true Masonic principles, and fraternize with one another. Suppose any Grand Lodge should undertake to remove the ancient landmarks, would it not be *the duty* of neighboring Grand Lodges to interfere and purify, at once, the jurisdiction? I think it would. And when a Grand Lodge assumes the high-handed and outrageous authority to upturn one of the very corner-

stones of the Order, the principle heretofore every where asserted, and alwais appealed to with pride and satisfaction, viz : that a Freemason should 'be a peaceable subject, and cheerfully conform to the laws of the country in which he resides, and not be concerned in plots and conspiracies against government,' it certainly becomes the duty of every loyal Grand Lodge to do its utmost to prevent such unholy action from resulting in the deprivation of true brethren of their Masonic rights and privileges.

"From your Address, I learn that the Grand Lodge of Virginia forbids those working under its jurisdiction to recognize or hold intercourse with Masons who adhere to their allegiance to the Union. No more high-handed, outrageous, unmasonic proceeding could be had. Just as well might any Grand Lodge in America attempt to prevent Masonic intercourse with Masons in Europe, and thus deprive Freemasonry of its most social, useful, and benevolent feature. Such things cannot be permitted by the *Great body of Freemasonry*, and it is the sacred duty of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, at this capital of the Union, and nearest to Virginia, to take the initiative in rebuking so infernal a masonic heresy. Are we to fold our arms and stand by and see our true brethren in Virginia thus trodden in the dust by the heel of political despotism, in the garb, but without the soul, of Freemasonry? I trust not. We must help them; we must step boldly forward and afford them aid to enjoy their inalienable rights and privileges, until madness ceases to rule those who now control the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

"I had doubts until I ascertained precisely the action of that Grand Lodge. Those doubts are now removed, and I do not hesitate one moment to counsel the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to authorize its Grand Master to issue dispensations to loyal and worthy brethren any where in Virginia, to open Lodges and proceed to work until the Grand Lodge of Virginia shall return to the principles of Freemasonry, and assume her legitimate sphere among the Grand Lodges of the Union, and, I may say, of the world.

"If this course is pursued, I am very much mistaken if it be not approved and sustained by nine out of ten Grand Lodges every where.

(Signed)

"B. B. FRENCH,

"*Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.*"

The resolution in favor of granting the petition was adopted by a vote of 27 to 12.

A correspondent in a Masonic journal having criticised the action of the Grand Lodge, and also the letter of Bro. French, he replied to him as follows:—

"*My Friend and Brother:*—I observe some brother, having, as he doubtless supposes, the good of Masonry at heart, comments, in your paper of April 4, very freely upon the action of the Grand Lodge of this District in granting a Dispensation to a Lodge in Alexandria. I leave the Grand Lodge to defend its own action, it being amply able so to do. In your last publication the same writer attacks my letter of February 14, 1862, addressed to the Grand Lodge, and advising the course pursued, with, as I should think, from his strange distortion from my premises, an eager desire to provoke a controversy with me. I shall not indulge him, having other matters than controversies about Masonry to attend to.

"My letter advised the establishment of the Lodge in question, that the Freemasons of Alexandria might enjoy, under our Grand Lodge, the Masonic privileges to which they were entitled, and of which they had been deprived by the action of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

"If your correspondent choose to justify a Grand Lodge in any State in adopting a resolution forbidding those working under its jurisdiction to recognize or hold Masonic intercourse with Masons who adhere to their allegiance with this Union! he is at liberty to do so; he certainly will not have my aid; and he will not deter me from forming what opinion I please of his loyalty?

"The brother creeps behind an inference of his own to get rid of the entire foundation of my opinion. The basis of my letter was the *fact* that the Grand Lodge of Virginia, by passing a resolution forbidding those working under its jurisdiction to recognize Masonic intercourse with Masons who adhere to their allegiance to this Union, had committed a high-handed, outrageous, unmasonic act, which ought, while it stood upon their records, to prevent their recognition as a Grand Lodge by any body of Masons in the United States.

"Your correspondent says: 'There was no evidence before the body (the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia) showing any delinquency of principles on the

part of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.' What does he mean by '*a delinquency of principles*?' Perhaps he means that there was no evidence in the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia that Virginia had adopted such a resolution. Does he doubt the fact? or is it a mere subterfuge on which to found an argument? Whatever may be his meaning, *I know that there was evidence of the passage of a resolution forbidding intercourse with, or recognition of, Masons who adhere to their allegiance to this Union!* A resolution breaking up, in fact, one of the great landmarks of our Order, viz: Masonic intercourse with, and recognition of *all Masons in regular standing* throughout the world, without reference to religion, politics, or country. Perhaps he does not call that '*delinquency of principle*.' Define it as you will, it is what the Grand Lodge of Virginia did—it is what I condemned; it is what, thank God, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia condemned, and it is what every good and true Mason in this broad land, and in every other land, should condemn, unless he be recreant to the first principles of our Order.

"'*Politics*,' says your correspondent! The idea that he should undertake to reduce this great struggle that is now raging between the North and the South for the salvation or overthrow of this Union to a mere matter of '*politics*' is humiliating. I scorn the word politics in that connection, and I pity the man residing north of the Potomac who could so far lose his appreciation of great revolutionary events, wherein treason and rebellion are seeking to crush him, and his Masonry with him! as to apply such a puny appellation to me or to my argument. '*Politics*!' I assure him had nothing to do '*with its conception*,' and were not thought of at its birth, and the '*germ of its bitterness*,' if bitterness it had, was only produced by the bitter resolution on which it was founded.

"I trust I have as realizing a sense of the sacredness of the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge as any living Freemason, and the records of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, for the last twenty years, abound in evidence of that fact. Even the very letter which your correspondent affects to criticise bears evidence of this, for in it I said: '*I had doubts until I ascertained precisely the action of that Grand Lodge*' (the Grand Lodge of Virginia). Showing, as far as words can show, that, but for the unmasonic action of that Grand Lodge, in all probability I should have counseled a different course.

"I cannot refrain from stating a single fact which exemplified the immense difference between the feelings exhibited by the Freemasons of this District and those exhibited by the Freemasons of Virginia. God be praised, the Grand Lodge of Virginia has repealed their obnoxious resolution, but while it was in force, and association with, or recognition of, Masons who adhered to their allegiance to this Union was by it forbidden, a rebel Major was wounded in Virginia, captured, and brought a prisoner to this city. All was done for him that could be, but his life could not be saved. Finding that death was fast approaching, he sent for our M. W. Grand Master, made himself known as a Freemason, asked that his will might be drawn by a brother, and that he might be buried with Masonic honors. Every request he made was religiously complied with. A Masonic clergyman ministered to him on the bed of death, and he now sleeps in a Mason's grave, where he was laid with all the respect and honor that could be paid to his ashes by Masonic hands. And forgive me for saying that all this was done by my advice, and with my warm and hearty concurrence.

"I have never suffered any thing but gross unmasonic conduct to interfere with my duties as a Freemason. But when an individual Mason, or Grand body of Masons, take the initiative in removing the ancient landmarks, neither he nor they can or will have any countenance from me until those landmarks are fully restored. If the Grand Lodge of Virginia, who repudiated them, has restored them, and will grant our brethren in Alexandria all the Masonic rights to which they are entitled, I am the last brother who will countenance any encroachment on their jurisdiction.

"I stand by my letter, of February 14, 1862, and will defend it, let whomsoever may attack it. I have read it over carefully this day; it contains not a word that I would change, and Masonry will fall, or ought to fall, whenever the principles advocated in that letter, and indorsed by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, are departed from.

"The Grand Lodge of Virginia have seen that they were wrong, and have retraced their steps ; and, notwithstanding the argument of their defender—your correspondent—I believe they will be honored by all, save him, for thus placing themselves right before the Masonic world.

"Faithfully and fraternally yours,

"B. B. FRENCH."

Our New York brothers take issue with the brothers and the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, as follows :—

"The following is from the able pen of our Past Grand Master M. W. Bro. SIMONS. As it appeared in his journal, we take the liberty of reproducing it without having asked his permission:

"We learn from our contemporary, the *Courier*, that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has, on the application of certain Masons living in Alexandria, Virginia, authorized its Grand Master to grant them a dispensation to open and hold a Lodge, in violation of that comity between Grand Lodges which limits the jurisdiction of each one to the political boundaries of the territory in which it may be located.

This action is based upon the assumption that the territory in which the City of Alexandria is located has been vacated by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, owing to the secession of the State from its allegiance to the general government; and, further that the said Grand Lodge of Virginia has forbidden its subordinates from holding intercourse with Masons who adhere to their allegiance to the Union.

"We regret this proceeding on the part of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, because two wrongs have never yet made one right ; because it undertakes to correct a political heresy by Masonic means ; because it assumes, what never ought for a moment to be admitted, that the State of Virginia, or any part of it, is out of the Union. That Virginia is in open and armed rebellion against the government of the country is, unfortunately, but too true ; but we deny the right, or the power of her legislators, to take the State out of the Union. We hold the act of secession of no more value than so much blank paper, and insist that the territory set down on the map as the State of Virginia is still, and ever must be, an integral part of the United States. And it is to demonstrate this very fact that so many of our kindred have given up their lives, that so many still pass their days and nights in armed panoply under the flag of our whole country. We are engaged in a terrible war, not to reverse the secession ordinance, but to put down armed resistance to the laws and authority of the United States ; hence we can not consistently admit that any State has seceded, because to do so would be to admit the very thing they claim, and which we strenuously deny, and hence the territory in question cannot be admitted to be vacant.

"That in the progress of the war the Lodges in Virginia should temporarily lose their existence is most likely ; but that is a concomitant of the battle-field, and not a voluntary act of Masons themselves, and one, too, for which, as Masons, they are not responsible ; but it was better that for the time being there should be no Lodge in Virginia than that the Grand Lodge of any other locality should step into the bloody arena or mingle ever so distantly in the fratricidal strife. Tens of thousands of the brethren have answered to roll call, and stepped forth to do or die in behalf of the rightful authority of the Government, but it has been as men and citizens and not as Masons. They have obeyed the teachings of Masonry, for Masonry inculcates obedience to the lawful government of the country ; but while as citizens they have aimed the death-dealing missile at the breast of the enemy, as Masons they have had no act to perform but the exhibition of that chivalrous feeling that bids us extend the hand of relief to a fallen foe. While Masonry charges us not to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against government, she does not and cannot provide a penalty for the infraction of this portion of her law, for the simple reason that it is a political offence, and those who are weak enough to commit it are to be left to the punishment fixed by outraged law and insulted justice ; to be dealt with by the civil power, with the functions of which Masonry has no right or wish to interfere ; and it would have been well had the Grand Lodge of the District of Co-

lambia been incited to act on this principle, leaving the civil war to effect a cure of the mania under which Virginia is laboring, and waiting patiently for the return of reason to use her good offices in the work of pacification.

"Masonry can have no sympathy with the horrors of war, no desire to add fuel to the flame of angry passion roused to its utmost intensity by the incidents of strife; on the contrary, her mission looks to the fraternization of the nations, to the speedy coming of the time when justice may be secured without resort to war. The administration of a cup of water to the wounded or dying, the drying up a single tear, is to her more glorious than though her banner floated in the van of a thousand victories; and when her disciples forget this—when they mingle in the bitter waters of secular strife—they turn aside from the true design, and falsify the very spirit of her lessons.

"In conclusion then, we would that this act had not been done, but rather that, leaving Virginia with all her errors and follies draped about her to the strong hand of the Government, Masonry had stood aloof, committing no hostile act, adding nothing to the bitterness of the hour, seeking not to make the ultimate reconciliation more difficult, but, on the contrary, holding open the door by which the returned prodigals may find their way to the places they have foolishly left. When reason again takes the place now usurped by passion—when the just powers of the Government are again acknowledged—when the old flag waving, as of yore, in every part of the Union, kindles, as it should do, the patriotic ardor of every citizen, be he Yankee, Hoosier, or Southron, this Alexandria Lodge will be regarded as one of the follies of the present time, and those who wish Masonry well will wish that its remembrance might be blotted out.

"We have give the above opinions of M. W. Bros. STANSBURY and FRENCH, that the whole of the views might be presented upon which they founded the justification of their Grand Lodge in taking a temporary possession of the territory of that of Virginia. We think that the article of Bro. SIMONS is sufficient answer to the views of these brethren, so far as they have vindicated their course, by claiming that it was Virginia which had begun the aggression, and that it was the duty of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to provide for the Masonic wants of brethren in Virginia, which their own Grand Lodge could not or would not do. We venture a few words of remonstrance to our brethren at Washington.

"Their claim, that the treason of Virginia takes from her Grand Lodge the rights of exclusive jurisdiction, leads us to the discussion of some points which belong rather to our general Constitutional Jurisprudence than to purely Masonic law. And yet, when the issue is thus presented, it must be met or avoided. To meet it fully, it is only necessary to show, in the most general manner, that, consistently with the whole theory of our Government, there is no such possibility as the commission of treason by a State. Were we to admit such a possibility, we should have conceded one of the most important points demanded by those who claim the right of a State to secede.

"The confederation of States, which, in time of our revolution, had been found to answer as a league of alliance against a common enemy, was soon seen to be utterly inefficient as a national government, solely through the want of *sanction* necessary to the national authority. That is, the Government had no direct action upon individuals, but must proceed by recommendations to the States. This was the chief difficulty sought to be remedied by the Constitution, whose avowed object was to make 'a more perfect union.' This was effected by giving to the nation United States Courts, whose power over the individual is, in all cases where they have jurisdiction, as absolute as that of the State Courts.

"The whole theory of our Constitutional union is founded upon the idea that whatever is contrary to the law, as laid down by the expounders of the Constitution, the Supreme Court of the United States, is, if done by State authorities, not treason, but a nullity as far as it claims to be law. Thus the action of any body of men, even though they may be powerful enough to throw off all submission to the laws of the United States, is still the action of individuals, and cannot be recognized by the supreme authority as the action of a State. Certain powers are, by the Constitu-

tion, forbidden to the State. The exercise of any such power by the authorities of a State, after the Supreme Court has pronounced it unconstitutional, is regarded as the act of the individual so exercising it, and subjects him to the penalties of the infringement of the law; the act or statute of the State itself which authorizes such violation of the Constitution, grounded both upon the language of that instrument and upon the circumstances which made its adoption necessary, the chief of which—more important by far than all other necessities combined—was the want of sanction which had been the characteristic of the former bond of union.

"It is not necessary to argue the point. It will be sufficient to refer to any of the expounders of the Constitution who have refused to recognize the heresy of absolute State Sovereignty, upon which the present rebellion is based. We shall thus find that, by giving the United States jurisdiction over individuals, no violation of the law can be charged upon the States, any more than numbers can give legality to the doings of a mob. We can not recognize this rebellion as a rebellion of States, without admitting that State authority may give solemnity to the acts of individuals where the Constitution forbids such power to States and individuals altogether. It is only by regarding the statutes which violate the Constitution as a nullity, that we preserve the laws of the United States, when constitutionally sanctioned, as supreme.*

"What right then, have we to say that the State of Virginia has committed acts which justify us in disregarding the jurisdiction of its G. Lodge? Our laws recognize no act of this rebellion as an act of the State of Virginia, and would be as competent to disregard the jurisdiction of a city in its exercise of legal rights because a mob made the rights of life and property insecure for the time. We say for the time, because no one imagines that the present condition of things in Virginia can be permanent, in which the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia agrees, and we use the term mob because, to all legal contemplation, the acts claimed to be the acts of the State of Virginia have no more sanction in the eyes of our national tribunals than those of a mob.

"It is not necessary to go at length into the question of political offenses, which are not subjects of jurisdiction before Masonic tribunals. We refer our readers to the arguments in the Reports of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, of Iowa, Kentucky, and even the District of Columbia itself, where they present quite sufficient authority to show that political opinions and even treason against the State—although most sternly forbidden by our ancient Charges—do not form grounds for Masonic punishment.

"But the principal reason for taking exception to the action of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, is to be found in the absolutely independent character of our several Masonic jurisdictions. Many brethren are apt to suppose that, because we have a General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, there is a species of central Masonic authority; forgetting that Master Masons, as such, know no more of such bodies than do the uninitiated. There is no such central authority for Grand Lodges, even to the deliberative extent which belongs to the General Grand Chapter. Every attempt to create such a power—and many have been made since we have become a nation—has been shown to be distasteful to a vast majority of the Grand Lodges. One of these propositions, as late as 1860, has hardly received a favorable voice in a single Grand Lodge.

* Some may object to this view, the remarks of some of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the recent prize decisions. These do not really conflict with it. It is not as one of the States of our Federal Union, but as a State, or country, that they speak. The European governments had recognized the rebels as belligerents. In instituting our blockade, we also recognized them as such, in order to give our Prize Courts jurisdiction. We were obliged to regard the violation of that blockade by a neutral power, in the same light as though they had violated our blockade of a foreign port. As recognized belligerents, the Confederates are a *State de facto* with whom we are at war. But this in no way admits the power of any one of the States of our Union to legalize a violation of the rights of the nation which the Constitution has forbidden to the States. To admit that a State can commit treason, is to transfer the guilt of the individual to the State—to make a citizen's crime nothing but a national wrong, for which no individual, but only the State, in its aggregate capacity, is responsible, and for which only a national retribution can be exacted. We destroy utterly the sanction by which the National Courts exercise criminal jurisdiction over individual citizens, as soon as these Courts hold their several States as the real party to the treason, and their citizens as acting under that authority.

"The conclusion that we must draw from this is, that, to the full extent that Grand Lodges are now independent of each other, they mean to continue so, and that any closer union than they now possess is distasteful to them.

"Now, the several Grand Lodges of this country are as little under the control of one another, or of any central authority, as if they were Lodges formed in separate independent nations. We have no more right to prescribe our own views of allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, than we have to the Grand Lodge of Canada, and any action of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, founded upon the political opinions of its members is as much beyond our right to take action against it, as would be such opinions on the subject of government expressed by England or France. Any gross violation of Masonic morality, or of the comity which must exist between Masonic bodies, subjects a Grand Lodge to our censure, but only to the same extent that we are entitled to take such action towards any other foreign Grand Lodge.

"We then find that 'political offenses' are not subject even to Masonic jurisdiction—being declared out of their pale, because a proper question for the law of the land. Nothing is more clearly settled than that the ancient Charges invariably assert this principle. A number of quotations from them to that effect will be found in the proceedings of the Grand Lodges we have alluded to above, and the doctrine is acquiesced in by every Grand Lodge which has, during the past year, discussed the question.

"These two principles, then, we hold as settled—that Masonry has no jurisdiction over 'political offenses,' and that every Grand Lodge is absolutely independent of every other—subject only to such jurisdiction upon Masonic subjects as is analogous to the rights claimed by civilized States under the laws of nations, to judge of the conduct of independent sovereign powers.

"This makes any justification of the infringement of jurisdiction of one Masonic Grand Lodge by another entirely untenable upon the ground of such former Grand Lodge having been involved in the political misconduct of the State under whose sanction it exists.

"Again, all the evils to which the Brethren at Alexandria are exposed would have been as absolute were the great majority of the population of Virginia, and all the members who compose her legislature, thoroughly loyal, but with the State in possession of the armies of the Confederates. In truth, we have no means whatever of knowing whether the population of the State of Virginia is loyal or not, certainly none by which we can ascertain the sentiments of her Grand Lodge. The very acts of aggression of which brothers STANSBURY and FRENCH complain, prove nothing against this. Sentiments uttered at the Communication of the Grand Lodge are no criterion, when that Communication is held at the rebel capital and the headquarters of the rebel army. Our brethren of the District of Columbia have no right to hold the Grand Lodge of Virginia responsible for a treason of which we have no evidence that it even approves—admitting, for the argument's sake, such an anomaly as the idea of treason committed by a State.

"To recapitulate briefly, we hold that our brethren of the District of Columbia are not justified in this invasion of the rights of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, by virtue of any sacrifice of rights by the latter, in its sympathy with treason—for its State cannot commit treason, and if it could, we have no evidence that the Grand Lodge of Virginia holds other than loyal sentiments. And, further, as it has all the rights of a foreign jurisdiction, her sentiments, so long as they are not promulgated in violation of Masonic law, are not a ground for Masonic censure by a neighboring Grand body.

"We know that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia denies that it has acted, in the present instance with any reference to 'politics.' But we find it justifying its course by saying that the Grand Lodge of Virginia holds jurisdiction in a State which is in rebellion to the Government of the nation. This is clearly a political offense only, and as such is entirely out of the limits of Masonic jurisdiction.

"The temporary character of the exercise of this jurisdiction cannot affect the question, which is, whether any Grand Lodge has a right to exercise such jurisdiction in the territory of another Grand Lodge at all.

"We have ourselves been engaged actively in vindicating the integrity of our jurisdiction, and thus look most jealously at any justification of its infringement which may be given by our sister Grand Lodges who have sympathized with us in our contest, and made the cause their own. In carrying on this resistance we have found that Grand Lodges abroad, which had at first looked upon the question with some indifference, have awakened to the justice of our views, and the reality of our fears, should we submit to the invasion. Moreover, we see every where the arousing of a sense of the necessity of exclusive self-government. The Lodges of South America are withdrawing their allegiance from the Grand bodies which founded them, and establishing Grand Lodges of their own, as the Grand Lodge of our adjoining Province of Canada had done before. And we find to-day the doctrine that Grand Lodge jurisdiction must be exactly coextensive with the boundaries of the nation in which it exists, is announced in Italy as an absolute truth, and the union of the various kingdoms and duchies of that hitherto divided country now calls at the hands of Masonry for a Grand Orient of Italy, which shall be exactly coextensive with its united kingdom. This is announced most forcibly in the documents we present from Turin.

"Thus, we find circumstances every where leading the Masonic world toward the assertion of this truth which we have been, for years past, vindicating with all our energy—to which they had been comparatively indifferent. Not that Masonry had ever held different opinions, but it is only now becoming generally active in setting forth its views. We beg of our brethren of the District of Columbia that they will not continue to furnish the example of any part of our nation showing indifference to rights that nation had vindicated by the cordial and heartfelt sympathy with our cause expressed by all the Grand Lodges in our country, and by none more warmly than our brethren at Washington. We confess that we have an interest—a deep one—personally in continuing to have the support both of the sentiments and the acts of our sister Grand Lodges, but it is an interest which involves the well being of Masonry on this Continent.

"Wherever we read the sentiments of Masons assembled together during this unhappy contest, we find the feeling to be one of inability to do any thing to check it, but the belief is unanimous that Masonry will be all powerful in healing the wounds, and softening the bitterness of revengeful sentiment engendered by mutual injury. For heaven's sake, let not Masonry suffer itself, through any idea of retaliation, to be drawn into the conflict. Let not the fraternal bands which unite us be loosened by a single fold, let us not lighten in the least the weight of that influence on which depends so much for the restoration of final harmony which is still necessary to follow after the restoration of our Union, if we would not have that Union either a grinding tyranny or an empty name. Our own Grand Lodge, two years ago, set a noble example of true Masonic retaliation, when this very Grand Lodge of Virginia, acting without any possible constraint of fear or force, ceased to hold Masonic intercourse with us. We declared that such a course did not, and should not, release us from a single duty of brotherly affection which we owed to the brethren of the Grand Lodge which had proscribed us. We entreat our brethren of the District of Columbia to answer the aggressions of Virginia in the same brotherly, Masonic spirit. Thus only can she retain the influence which it is of such infinite importance to us all that she shall continue to exert. Thus only may she possess the power to assist in that holy work, which we trust it is our mission yet to accomplish, of healing the bitter animosities remaining after the strife has ceased—of binding us again together as a band of brothers, whose only strife is who can best work and best agree."

We deem it needless to extend our comments on this case. The two sides are strongly presented and each reader can form his own judgment. It is not improbable that the prompt action by the Grand Lodge of the District may have induced a "sober second thought" and a retraction of the unmasonic course of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. If Virginia yields to the rebuke thus administered and restores the rights of the Lodges of Alexandria, both Grand Lodges that have thus discussed the question will rejoice, as will all the Grand Lodges of the country.

In the proceedings of New York we find what we have not elsewhere met, the following resolutions sent out by Missouri in relation to "*the conservators*," which were placed on file and published in the New York Transactions.

"TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MISSOURI :

"The undersigned, a special committee, to whom was referred sundry resolutions upon the subject of the Conservators' Association, respectfully report for adoption the following preamble and resolutions :

"Whereas, Attempts are being made to foist upon sister Grand Lodges the institution known as the Conservators' Association, contrary to, and in violation of, the ancient and cardinal principles and regulations of our beloved Order ; and whereas, the character of said association has been fully exposed to this Grand Lodge ; therefore, be it

"Resolved, 1. That the Grand Lodge of Missouri solemnly declare the said association a corrupt organization, treasonable to the Institution of Masonry, and subversive of its sacred interests, honor and perpetuation.

"2. That the Grand Lodge of Missouri peremptorily interdict and forbid the introduction of the above-mentioned work or organization in any masonic body in this Grand Jurisdiction.

"3. That no Mason, subject or adhering to said association, or who has ever been subject thereto, shall be allowed to sit in or visit this Grand Lodge, or any subordinate Lodge thereunder, or hold affiliation with, or be recognized by any Mason in this jurisdiction, until he shall have solemnly, and in open Lodge, recanted and denounced all such connection with said association, its teachings, objects and designs.

"4. That hereafter no Grand Officer of this Grand Lodge, and no officer of any subordinate Lodge, shall be installed until he shall have made a solemn pledge, in open Lodge, that, on his honor as a Mason, he repudiates and condemns the said association, and has never had any connection therewith.

"5. That the Grand Lodge, under which Robert Morris, the 'CHIEF CONSERVATOR,' holds, or pretends to hold, membership, be respectfully and fraternally requested by this Grand Lodge to bring him to condign and merited punishment for the high crimes with which he now stands self-convicted : and that all our sister Grand Lodges be requested to join us in this, our solemn demand, and to co-operate with us in the total suppression of the criminal innovations of said association.

"6. That printed copies of these resolutions, attested by the R. W. Grand Secretary, be forwarded immediately to all our sister Grand Lodges of the United States, and to the subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction.

JAMES N. BURNES,
R. T. EDMONSTON,
EDWARD DUFFIELD.

"The following is the form of renunciation :

"I do solemnly declare, on my honor as a Master Mason, that I have never belonged to the so called 'Conservators' Association' ; that I do not now belong to the same ; and that I do, and will, forever, denounce and repudiate the system, and all connected therewith."

Space is not left to us to give extended notice of a series of reports on jurisprudence by the committee of which M. W. John L. Lewis Jr. is chairman. They display great industry and ability on the part of that committee.

OHIO.

The Ohio Proceedings are for October, 1863. The address of the Grand Master M. W. George Rex, is brief, treating of local details. The report on Foreign Correspondence scarcely exceeds twelve pages, with notices of sixteen Grand Lodges. It is from the pen of Bro. W. B. Thall. We give his closing passage :—

"A large portion of the Grand Lodges are exercising themselves to obtain

'*uniformity of work.*' And out of this febrile pursuit of a phantom has sprung into being a neoteric ephemeron, assuming the pretentious name of '*Conservators of Symbolic Masonry.*' The chief of this 'Order' professes to be in possession—whether by direct inspiration or surreptitiously we know not—of the exact, literal work and lectures of 'Webb-Preston' masonry! This single claim is the entire stock in trade. The monstrous improbability of this claim should have warned all considerate Masons of its spurious character. Yet by dint of brazen assurance it was wound into two or three Grand jurisdictions, and well nigh caused their violent disruption. Fortunately for the craft in Ohio, the illustrious WEBB spent his last years among them; and there are yet lingering in our Lodges those who received their lessons in Masonry at his hands; and yet many others who learned those lessons of SNOW, his contemporary, chosen pupil, and co-laborer in the Art. We need no circumlocutory inspiration or vicarious oracle to inform us what those teachings are. They are daily being dispensed by the instructive tongue from the depository of faithful breasts."

The committee say they received after the Grand Lodge was in session, proceedings of a meeting of masons in Masonic Hall, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, 1862. The building had been protected by the masons of the National Army, who used it on the occasion for a fraternal reunion, in which they were joined by some resident members in a most interesting occasion.

OREGON.

From Oregon we have salutations from thirty-one subordinate Lodges. We copy the opening passage of the very brief address of the Grand Master, M. W. James R. Bailey:—

"BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF OREGON—

"We meet on this beautiful September day when the earth has just thrown off her abundant harvest, and all nature seems rejoicing at the bounties and blessings of that all wise Being whom we all adore, and who has brought us in safety to this our annual feast. The thread of life has been continued to us another year, and, encircled on all hands with blessings, more than can be told, we are vouchsafed those distinguished advantages and pleasures which belong in a peculiar manner to this our sacred retreat. These various benefits, brethren, flow to us from that exhaustless treasure of love through which the Supreme Architect of the Universe delights to manifest Himself to men. And while we enjoy freely these ineffable blessings, it is our high privilege to rejoice in the consciousness of the fact that our Divine Grand Master, who thus cares for our every want, is the God not of Masons only, but of all men. Brethren, I greet you with a cordial welcome to our temple, to renew our vows upon our altar, and to render the thank offerings of grateful hearts to the Grand Master above, that, amid the commotions that are shaking the nations of the earth, our institution has been spared to engage in its accustomed work of charity and brotherly love."

The committee on Foreign Correspondence, Bro. Thomas H. Pearne, chairman, gives a report of twenty-five pages, more than three of which are devoted to Maine, copying approvingly from the address of Grand Master Drummond and our report on Foreign Correspondence. In their notice of Indiana they copy the following resolutions adopted by that Grand Lodge:—

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge highly approve the patriotic course taken by our brethren who have volunteered in the defense of the Government, and should they fall in battle, or by disease, while in the service, we pledge our sympathy and assistance to their families.

Resolved, That those engaged in the rebellion are truly censurable for violating their vows and striving to destroy the best Government under which Masons were ever permitted to assemble; and that, until they return to their allegiance, and are legally healed by the laws of the Government they have so wrongfully abused, we will cease to regard them as true and worthy Masons.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to correspond with the Lodges in this Jurisdiction, and, if possible, procure the names of all Masons in this State who have, or may, engage in the service of the Federal Government in suppressing the rebellion, and publish the names, rank, or position, each have occupied in this unholy and uncivil war."

In the counsels of the craft in Oregon, we notice that Past Grand Master Amory Holbrook, occupies the post of an earnest worker. Formerly a resident of Maine and a graduate of Bowdoin College, we rejoice to find him a genuine worker on the Pacific shore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The report on finance of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania gives receipts of the year \$31,260.68 of which \$20,799.56 are dues from lodges and \$8,291.76 for rents of stores. There is also a large income from the fund established by the bequest of Stephen Girard. That fund is now \$42,500 and the Grand Lodge Charity Fund is \$39,054.14. From the Girard Fund were distributed \$2,000 and from the Grand Lodge Fund \$1500.

The report on Foreign Correspondence from a committee of five of which Bro. Richard Vaux is chairman, is a document of great interest. After naming the Grand Lodges, twenty in number, from which proceedings were received, the committee say:—

"It will not fail to impress the Brethren of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, as it has your Committee, with sentiments of sincere regret, that so many of our sister Grand Lodges of the States of North America have failed to present us their usual annual salutations. The vacant places in our list cause us to mourn. We recall the names of these absent members of the Masonic family, and wait with anxious solicitude for tidings from these 'prodigal sons,' who have, without cause, gone away from happy association under the roof of our Temple, in separation from kindred, as in a strange land. Brethren, why have you left us? Wherefore have you withdrawn from our communion? Why do you withhold your hand and refuse the grip of affection which we have made between us? For what cause do you omit your accustomed words of brotherly love, to which our ears have become familiar? Why, brethren, why is it? When the tribe-men of Naphtali were gathered from the valleys of Tyre; and burden-bearers from the mountains of Lebanon, that union of craftsmen was established to build a Temple, dedicated to the united and indissoluble ties, which, from then and for ever, were to be the common heritage of our fraternity. This Temple still stands. The pure and true light of Faith, Hope and Charity yet burns within it. Neither the noise of the iron hammer of discord, nor the sound of interference from the wooden setting maul, have ever been heard in its chambers. In its porches the applications for help are never made in vain. In its banqueting-hall, that recognition which goes round the world, has always been heartily accorded. Why then, seek to break these bonds, which, like the willow withe, yielding but strong, have so long united us. Why then, try to sever those ties which have grown venerable from age, and have been sanctified in every clime, by baptism, in so many perils and sacrifices? What strange features are there in our temporary intestine troubles, which have not been before found in war, revolution and civil strife, and yet during which, our fathers met round the Masonic altar in united prayers for safety and security, or mingled their joy at the

return of happiness and peace. Craftsmen! brothers of the Masonic fraternity! we neither entreat you as inferiors, nor assume to counsel, as holier than you. We speak to you as Masons. We address you in a tongue which we can use, and you understand. What does Masonry teach us? What has it ever taught? When, in the dim light of the daydawn of civilization, the safety, security and perpetuity of rights and privileges were first found to be best secured by the then unknown principle of strength in Union, the foundation of our Order was laid. Its cornerstone rested upon eternal truth. Never in any trial or calamity testing its virtues; or in any upheaving of social or political systems, has its enclosure been broken down. Shall it be in this latter day, in this age of light and knowledge, with the experience of centuries crowning the glories of our history; shall it be in the United States of America, this last-born of Earth's nations, that a Joshua-like spirit is to arise out of our Craft, with a horn, taken from the Masonic altar and filled with sounds of evil voices, to break down the walls of our Temple, built as a defence against its enemies?

"No, brethren, no; by our vows, older than Christianity—by our faith, which to be broken is to be dishonored—by our history, more glorious than that of empires—by our works, more lasting than time—by our hopes, brighter than any, but such as are tinged by the promises of eternal life—by the great future, which demands of us to do for posterity that which has been done by our fathers for us; let us not destroy our heritage, or give it over to the reproach of the scornful. Come to us in the spirit of love, as we will go to you, in the spirit of harmony. Let us all, go, together, Brethren, to seek the lost blessings of unity, peace, and concord. Let us go, not in separation, but in unity—as Craftsmen, Masons, having but one hope, one faith, one future.

"Has Masonry taught its lessons for ages in vain? Have all the virtues of the fathers, and all the traditions of the Order, lost their power for good? Above all, in the name of honor, integrity and truth, can solemn vows be broken and plighted faith be disregarded, as idle words? Even for 'idle words' there is an accountability. In memory of those voluntary relations and those solemn obligations, which you, Brethren, individually invoked for time and eternity, we call upon you to rise and come back to that communion and fellowship which is only known, where brother meets brother in the patriarchal home of our ancestral Faith."

The committee copy at length the circular calling a convention at New York, in September 1862, and the eloquent, fraternal reply of Bro. Vaux to the same. The committee thus close their report:—

"Your committee, in conclusion, tenders to the several Committees of Correspondence of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodges to which reference has been made by us, the most fraternal and cordial brotherly love and esteem. Brethren, we have a common purpose in our labors, the welfare of the Craft, and the dignity of our calling. We feel it incumbent on all and each of us, to strive for the accomplishment of both. Let us be governed in these efforts by that courtesy and honesty and frankness which best marks the intercourse between Masons. This Committee cheerfully acknowledges such has ever been the manifestations it has received from you all.

"Finally, let us, in this great epoch in man's history, exert all the influence of our Order, to maintain inviolate the neutral ground on which its Temple stands. Inviolable? Yes; so that there may be one pavilion, where the strife of tongues, sectional animosities, embittered feelings, hatred, malice, or uncharitableness can never enter. Inviolable? Yes! Where unity peace and concord infuse their benign influences into the hearts and minds of those, who there, may and henceforward will salute each other as Brethren. Farewell!"

Resolutions were adopted as follows:—

"Resolved, That every member of this Grand Lodge be furnished with a copy of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, with an abstract of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge are eminently

due and are hereby extended to Brother Richard Vaux, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, for the great zeal displayed, and ability manifested in the discharge of his arduous duties."

Bro. David Skerrett was elected Grand Master, and at his installation delivered a brief eloquent address. He appointed *ten Grand Chaplains of the G. Lodge.*

The retiring Grand Master also delivered an able address, and resolutions were adopted highly commending his able administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Proceedings from Rhode Island are for the year ending May 25, 1863. R. W. James Salisbury reported for the Webb Monument Association, that they had completed a monument to the memory of the late Thomas Smith Webb, P. G. Master of that Grand Lodge, upon a lot in the North Burial Ground in Providence, donated to the Association by the City; that the deed of it had been taken in the name of the M. W. Grand Master and his successors in office. They recommend that an unexpended balance be funded for the purpose of keeping the grounds and monument in repair.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence give no report, but promise one next session. At the session in August, 1862, the following letter was read, and ordered on file and to be printed with the proceedings:—

"ADDRESS TO THE MASONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

"WISDOM, UNION, STRENGTH.

"From the Grand East of Charleston, this twenty-first day of March, in the year of Light, five thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the Most Worshipful Grand Master in South Carolina, to all under his jurisdiction, Masters, Fellow Crafts and Entered Apprentices, sends Greeting.

"BRETHREN: The Grand Lodge,—anxious for your prosperity and desirous, that, as members of the great mystic family, you should preserve in unfaded brightness the light of Masonry which had been entrusted to your keeping,—did heretofore address an encyclical letter of advice and of admonition. In the last Grand Communication, moved by like feeling, it made request of me to direct another letter unto the same purpose.

"I republish and affirm the former letter for your guidance in all respects therein set forth; as to other general doctrines, my brethren, the Masters of Lodges will admonish you; it is your duty, and should be your pleasure, to hearken diligently and observe their precepts. Special matters remain concerning which I have to charge you. Walk circumspectly in the present evil time, ever mindful of solemn undertakings on your part in the presence of Almighty God: be faithful in observance thereof towards all and singular the brethren, whether these be met in Lodges dedicate, or only known to you by divers means, in darkness or light; in health or sickness; in wealth or want; in peril or safety; in prison, escape, or freedom; in charity or evil-mindedness; armed or unarmed; friend or seeming foe, and as to these, most certainly as towards brethren, when masonically met on, by or with all due and regular intercommunication and intelligence. You have registered words which cannot be unspoken or recalled, antedating as they will survive all disturbance among men and turmoils in State; words which in fullest force and meaning should be ever present unto you in thought, utterance and deed. Time with its affairs will soon to every one be past. We are at labor for a short while only in the work of Him who hath no respect of persons, building us, if meet, into another and an enduring temple; if vouchsafed unto us to be so edified, it will never be regret to remember any good deed done in the name of a common Master and Father to whatsoever Brother, even him whom the profane would call an enemy. If we do good to those who love us and do good unto us, what more do we than other men? I charge every one of you, in the name of our supreme and universal Master, to be mindful how you are bound in certain duties whereunto you have called Him to witness your obliga-

tions and performance who will hereafter judge. I charge you, in his great name and in view of his final day, suffer not the disputes and broils of men to impair the harmony which has existed and will exist throughout the Fraternity: for whether or not you put to shame the teachings of our craft, they cannot be annulled; nor, despite evil members who may pain us, can the body of our faithful brotherhood be annihilated or destroyed, or even so much as paralyzed.

"Let us not hear among us that there is war, that strife and dissension prevail; as Masons it concerns us not.

"Speak no ill of your brethren; if you have aught against one, suffer not your anger to get the mastery of your truth. If any, deeming that their personal desires of advancement or gain have been hindered by a brother, clamor unto you, heed them not when they speak apart: consider that it were unmasonic and unmanly to take amends by backbiting and slandering: hearken not to such, nor be covinous, joining together and conspiring whereby brethren unheard and undefended may be injured. There are such among you, of such make no further observation than to shun their errors. Except unto themselves, blame them not for speaking, nor blame those of whom it is spoken: listen not to the one, nor repeat to the other; let the great Searcher of Hearts alone decide on right or wrong. Judge not when but one accuses and the other is absent. You do gravest wrong as men not even called Masons, should you act on partial judgments severally formed. Nevertheless, should this wrong be done unto you, forgive even when misjudged, forgive as you hope to be forgiven. Above all things, give no cause of offence; see that your brother has no just complaint against you; walk erect and upright, in fact as well as appearance, Masons. Remember wherein to be zealous to give aid, counsel, protection; lend attentive ear, preserve a faithful breast, having within a ready and true heart. If it be ill to speak evil, by how much more is it to do evil.

"It were useless to write unto you save to remind you of these things, and but for my office-sake I should not warn or counsel or commend; for speaking without vain humility, I best know how much I have of error and regret, how much I have to learn and listen: I was constrained to write, and that not as one having authority of himself, but such as was placed in his hands to write doctrine approved among us at all times.

"I laud and honor you, brethren, for many things, and chiefly forasmuch as you have been diligent in your work of faith, hope and charity. You have been and are constant in well-doing; some among us have gone astray, but even these wandered from our fold, and erred not within its sacred bounds; their condemnation is of themselves and not of us. You may say without boastfulness that you have fulfilled your undertakings in your Lodges unto all whencesoever coming in our common name. So continue, and not for praise of men, but looking forward to the time when your example will confirm future good deeds in good or evil days, and also looking forward beyond all times to the well-doing of our Master who is in Heaven.

"And may the Supreme Grand Architect of the Universe ever have you in his holy keeping. May brotherly love prevail, and every moral and social virtue cement you in the bonds of peace and fellowship.

"DAVID RAMSAY, *Grand Master of Masons.*"

VERMONT.

The Grand Master of Vermont, M. W. L. B. Englesby, in his opening address, speaks of numerous applications for dispensation to allow of admitting candidates in less than the prescribed time of probation—especially those going into the army. He rejected all such. After referring to the circular calling a Convention in New York, Sept. 1862, he says:—

"There could be no more worthy object of assembling in convention, placed before any body of men, provided such assembling would have any beneficial effect. I was so unfortunate as to be unable to see how any such result would follow. The fact of such an assembling for such a purpose at a time, when the foundations of our nation seem broken up, and the minds of men strained to their utmost tension, devising means to allay the storm, might seem to imply an attempt to interfere in those matters of politics and civil government with which our regulations forbid us to deal. There can be no doubt, no mysticism in regard to our duties in the present crisis of affairs. As men, as citizens, it is our duty to rally around the constituted authorities, giving to them such support, such encouragement as lays in our power;

regulating our political action, each by his own conscience, always in subordination to the laws of the land wherein alone is the true freedom, *freedom under law*. As masons, ever exemplifying at home or abroad, as well in the political arena as on the tented field, the sublime truths emblazoned upon our banners: *Truth, Justice, Charity and Brotherly Love*. And oh! my Brethren, when the unholy contest ceases, and heavenly peace again smiles upon the land, then let the good genius of our Order appear, diffusing itself throughout the length and breadth of the land, like the good Samaritan, bearing corn and wine and oil. While the contest rages, are there no battle-fields, where ministering angels may well be found? no unfortunates needing our care? no bitter, angry feelings that kindness may calm?"

Bro. Henry Clark presented an able report on correspondence, which was referred to a committee of three, who reported in favor of its adoption. It covers more than fifty pages, and reviews the proceedings received with fairness and candor.

The annual session of this Grand Lodge, for 1864, was held at Bellows Falls, January 14th, 1864. We learn by a communication from the Grand Secretary, that Grand Master Englesby and Grand Secretary Clark were re-elected, and that the following resolution was adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That the Masters of the Subordinate Lodges within this jurisdiction are hereby directed to permit no person to lecture in their respective Lodges, for the purpose of instruction, without the written authority of the Grand Master or Grand Lecturer of this Grand Lodge; and that the sale or disposal in any way of any Ritual of Masonry not sanctioned by the Grand Lecturer, is an invasion of the rights of this Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Master be requested to take measures for the effectual suppression of any such traffic that may come to his knowledge."

WISCONSIN.

M. W. Alvin B. Alden opened the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, June 9, 1863. In his address he says:—

"Although our Order is at the present time in a highly prosperous condition, still it behooves us to be vigilant in securing it from danger in the future. Among the sources of danger which threaten us, is one, which in my opinion, is too little heeded, especially at the present time, when the number of members in attendance upon our Lodge meetings has become greatly reduced by the absence of many who are in the army of our country. For the sake, it may be, of increasing the numerical strength of the Lodge—perhaps to lighten the pecuniary burden of those who have deemed it their duty to remain at home—many persons are proposed and receive the degrees, who, if a rigid application were made of *the true masonic test*, would forever have remained without the pale of our institution.

"I doubt not you will agree with me, that the danger of masonry is not so much from those who stand without the pale of our fraternity, as from those within. Ages of persecution have sought to overthrow our institution—but though the winds of opposition have blown with hurricane violence, and the waves of persecution have rolled mountain high against her—still, Masonry has bid defiance to their rage, and withstood the shock, because it is based upon the everlasting foundation of truth and justice.

"But what external violence has not been able to effect, may yet be accomplished by internal force; and one of the greatest sources of danger is the introduction of imperfect material into the walls of this our mystic Temple. To avoid this evil, we should guard well the portals, and suffer none to pass who do not come fully possessed of the requisite qualifications."

Bro. G. W. Washburn reported on Foreign Correspondence. Of thirty-seven Grand Lodges, he had received proceedings from only fifteen. His report covers more than sixty pages. Portions of the report are occupied with decisions by several Grand Masters.

WASHINGTON.

The fifth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Washington assembled at Olympia, Dec. 1, 1862. In the absence of the Grand Master and Grand Wardens, the Grand Lodge was opened by P. G. Master M. W. James Biles.

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Daniel Bagley, was read by the Grand Secretary. He refers to an invitation from our British Brethren to attend a Festival of St. John at Victoria. Though unable to attend, he recommends like courtesy towards them.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, by Bro. T. M. Reed, is a well written one, reviewing proceedings of twenty-one Grand Lodges, in some twenty pages. The notice of Maine is fraternal. We heartily bid God-speed to this new Grand Lodge in laying well and wisely masonic foundations in this embryo State.

COLORADO.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Colorado report a special meeting of that body, held at Central City, May 6, 1863, and the third Grand Annual Communication, held at Denver, in November.

The special session was called by the Grand Master, M. W. Allyn Weston, to take action relative to the case of two Masters of Lodges whom he had removed from office for mal-administration. In both cases his action was detailed with the reasons for it, and his action in removing them sustained, and his prompt course in dealing with their delinquencies was commended by the Grand Lodge.

The annual session was opened by D. G. M. R. W. M. C. White as Grand Master, at which time M. W. H. M. Teller was elected and installed G. Master. Five subordinates were represented at this third annual session, and a brief address was presented by the Deputy Grand Master. A report on Foreign Correspondence of less than two pages, acknowledges the receipt of proceedings from seventeen G. Lodges, with a brief apology for failing to report upon them. The committee quote approvingly the remarks of Grand Master Drummond in relation to the danger of hasty admissions to our Order. The following resolutions were adopted by a vote of twelve ayes to five noes :—

“*Whereas*, Attempts are being made to force upon sister Grand Lodges, the institution known as the ‘Conservators’ Association,’ contrary to and in violation of the ancient and cardinal principles and regulations of our beloved order; therefore be it

“*Resolved*, 1st, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Colorado, solemnly declare the said association a corrupt organization, treasonable to the institution of Masonry, and subversive of its sacred interests, honor and perpetuation.

“2d, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Colorado, peremptorily interdict and forbid the introduction of the above mentioned work or organization, in any masonic body in this Grand Jurisdiction.

“3d, That no mason subject or adhering to said association, shall be allowed to sit in or visit this Grand Lodge, or any subordinate lodge thereunder, or hold affiliation with or be recognized by any mason in this jurisdiction.

“4th, That hereafter no grand officer of this Grand Lodge and no officer of any subordinate lodge, shall be installed until he shall have made a solemn pledge in

open lodge, that on his honor as a mason, he repudiates and condemns the said association.

"5th, That the Grand Lodge under which Robert Morris, the 'Chief Conservator,' holds or pretends to hold membership, be respectfully and fraternally requested by this Grand Lodge, to bring him to condign and merited punishment, for the high crimes with which he stands self-convicted; and that all our sister grand lodges be requested to join us in this our solemn demand, and to co-operate with us in the total suppression of the criminal innovations of said association.

"6th, That printed copies of these resolutions attested by the R. W. Grand Secretary, be forwarded immediately to all our sister grand lodges of the United States, and to the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction."

A form of Constitution and By-Laws is published with the proceedings.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, your committee gratefully recognize the hand of Providence, that through many years of stirring interest has firmly upheld them in the labor incident to our greatly extended masonic correspondence. For the unusual period of seventeen years, the same hand has been called by the indulgence of this Grand Lodge to prepare the annual report. In all this time, the kindness and generosity of the Grand Lodge have been constant and cordial. The members of the committee have also been most happy in each other. Whatever changes have occurred in the composition of the committee, and whatever differences of opinion and sympathy there may have been on other questions, there has been the most cordial union of sentiment and mutual good will in conducting the correspondence of this body. We claim not infallibility, or exemption from error. We have sometimes reviewed and criticised with apparent severity, but it has usually been our good fortune to command respect, even of those we have been constrained to censure.

While your committee have great cause of thankfulness in view of the past, they have been almost constantly reminded that this state of things cannot always continue. Changes are ever in progress. Death is busy in our own and every other jurisdiction. While the pages of this report have been passing through the press, the records of the Silent Lodge have been receiving fresh inscriptions, reminding us that our names will soon be entered there. We are unwilling to close this report without mention of one whose voice has been heard and heeded by the Craft for more than half a century, the

REV. BRO. SALEM TOWN.

In the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of New York, his counsels ever inspired profound respect; and as his early masonic aspirations made him a wise counselor, so in later years his welcome words were among the jewels in the annual proceedings of those Grand Bodies. He has written his last epistle, and his voice, tender with emotion and tremulous with age, will be heard no more. Yet he will live in grateful memories, and his counsels will inspire youthful hearts around masonic altars for long years to come. His name is one that Masons will embalm and fondly cherish. We had hoped his useful life might be spared till the Angel of Peace should herald its advent, and that he might share in the work of reconciliation, and

in repairing the walls of our masonic temple that bear the sad marks of fratricidal strife. But he has died in peace and hope, and left his trowel to other hands. May it be grasped by the firm hand of youthful ardor worthy to wear his falling mantle.

FREEMASONRY IN THE NATIONAL CONFLICT.

We have no occasion to speak at large upon the conflict through which our country is now passing or of masonic duty in relation to it. This has been done with so much freedom in previous reports, that the position and voice of Maine are well understood. We have also given expression to views, sometimes conflicting, which have been published in other jurisdictions. It is a pleasure to record here our conviction that the silent unobtrusive ministrations of our Order are widely felt in softening the rigors of war and displaying a genuine spirit of fraternity and good will. The world knows well of the bombardment and partial destruction of the ancient city where treason was nurtured and matured as in its chosen seat. The world has not however traced the fortunes and fate of a loyal youth, wounded and made a prisoner in the storming of the Fort where our national Flag was first dishonored. Too young to be admitted to our Order, he knew that in that devoted city was a skillful physician and surgeon who had met his father at the masonic altar. When the fortunes of war threw him into that city, a fatally wounded prisoner, he had only to make himself known as the son of a mason whom this Grand Lodge had delighted to honor, to secure the most devoted care while life lingered, and then to receive christian burial with the good Physician and his family as mourners, and a flag of truce bears words of sympathy through rebel lines to the mourning ones at home. Let us record another case. A young mason is dying of Pneumonia in his regiment of cavalry, hundreds of miles from home. His captain is also a mason and has removed the dying trooper to his own quarters, and a brother soldier was selected for his skill as a nurse. Distant some twelve miles is the nearest lodge, and several members of the regiment go to share its greetings and its labors, which are protracted till the midnight hour. One of them learns at this late hour that in the village is a favorite wine, which the surgeon of the regiment has sought in vain for his sinking patient. It is dark and stormy, and the way is rough and dangerous; but no matter—there is a bare possibility that the remedy may at least afford relief, and it must not be delayed till morning. The sergeant is inflexible in his purpose. Whatever danger there may be in the midnight ride, it must be encountered for the sake of the dying brother. The next morning your chairman was permitted to visit the dying, and hear from his faltering lips the story of kindness and care which had soothed the pains of sickness and made soft the dying pillow. A christian hope had come with the thankfulness that responded to such care. Parting words for the loved ones at home are feebly spoken, and in a few hours the peaceful spirit has fled. Comrades bear him with masonic honors to the railway, and bear the expenses of sending his body neatly coffined to its distant home.

In yonder guard house is a group of rebel prisoners. Some of them have, with intention, come into our lines. But who is to discover and decide upon each case?

Who of them are really deserters? Which is the disguised spy? The chaplain of the Christian Commission, in his rounds of mercy, does not ignore the prisoners. He distributes papers, testaments, song books, writing materials; and rebel hands, though manacled, are extended to receive them. A masonic sign, slight and uncertain, is given and recognized. A prisoner with a sergeant's rebel uniform gets permission to follow the chaplain where he can whisper in his ear, unheard by rebel comrades. He would gladly enlist in the service of his country under the old flag—he is tired of the rebellion, and his hated service and unsought honors under it. But he desires to enlist in some distant department, so that if taken prisoner he shall not be carried to Richmond and confronted by his old comrades, where his capture will be certain death. He does not want his companions in the prison to know his wishes, his purposes or his whereabouts. He craves masonic honor and fraternity in this emergency. The next day he is on his way to a desired destination, and the world around him is no wiser for what has happened. Such cases might be grouped to fill volumes; but they are among the unwritten history of this execrated rebellion, which we trust is hastening to its close. When the leaders are disarmed or disabled, the heart of the people can be reached. The pent up waters of grief and sorrow that has known no sympathy for weary years, will find vent and expression. Masonic charity will flow in worthy, welcome channels. An early national convention must be a felt necessity, and every Grand Lodge should be in readiness to respond when the welcome summons may find response in all the States. Maine, we feel assured, will not be false to her past history, nor to her own proud motto, "*Dirigo*."

Respectfully submitted,

CYRIL PEARL, }
F. BRADFORD, } *Committee.*
MOSES DODGE, }

NOTE. The proceedings of the following Grand Lodges have been received, but too late to be reviewed in the foregoing Report, viz:—

New Jersey, January, 1864.

Louisiana, February, 1864.

P A P E R S

REFERRED TO IN THE GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

A.

ST. CROIX LODGE, No. 46,
CALAIS, September 12, 1863.

The Most Worshipful WILLIAM P. PREBLE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine:

At the last regular communication of this Lodge, a communication was received from Hibernian Lodge No. 318, of St. Andrews, N. B., which was read, and by vote ordered to be placed on file, and a copy of the same to be forwarded to you by me. I have the pleasure, in accordance with that vote, to herewith annex a copy of said communication. It appears to this Lodge that a reply to the same should come from you before we can reply to Hibernian Lodge. I would further state that since the receipt of said communication the feeling of this Lodge has materially changed towards the Hibernian Lodge, and all now seem willing, if considered consistent by you, to fraternize with the said Lodge. We are not, however, advised whether a similar communication has been received by Eastern Lodge. I am, M. W.,

Fraternally yours,

LEVI L. LOWELL, *Secretary.*

HIBERNIAN LODGE, No. 318, ST. ANDREWS, Aug. 6, 1863.

To the Worshipful Master, St. Croix Lodge, Calais:

At the regular communication of this Lodge on the 22d of June, the following resolution was unanimously passed, viz:

“Resolved, That in future no application be entertained by this Lodge from persons residing in the State of Maine, for *initiation* into the mysteries of Masonry, or for *any degree*, unless such application is accompanied by permission under seal from the Lodge where such person resides, and not then until this Lodge is assured by further information that such document is genuine.”

The foregoing resolution was passed in consequence of an application from a person who had the candor to state that he resided in *Calais*; unlike a *former applicant*, who deceived the Lodge by representing his residence at *Chamcook*.

It was not deemed necessary to make this resolution known until your letter of July 16th was received, communicating "Resolve of Grand Lodge of Maine." We desire to fraternize and work harmoniously with our Brethren of Maine, and have never *knowingly* acted otherwise.

Indeed, it will be impossible for any person residing in the State of Maine to be initiated or receive any degree in this Lodge without the permission of the Lodge where he resides; and if there should be none, the Lodges in the vicinity must grant permission, or the application will be rejected.

I trust you will, at the earliest moment, transmit a copy of the resolution to the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Maine, so that the members of this Lodge may enjoy the pleasure and profit which is to be derived from a visit to our sister Lodges in his jurisdiction. Awaiting a reply,

Fraternally yours,
WM. DOAK,
W. M. Hibernian Lodge.

[L. s.]

A true copy. Attest, LEVI L. LOWELL, *Secretary St. Croix Lodge.*

B.

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
EXETER, May 26, 1863.

Hon. J. H. DRUMMOND, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and Brother: I have received the report of the D. D. G. Master under whose special jurisdiction Charter Oak Lodge, at Effingham, is; and find that said Lodge did receive the application of three citizens of Cornish, Maine, without the consent of the nearest Lodge in Maine; and that said Lodge also received the application of some soldiers in a Maine Regiment—residences unknown. I have not thought it necessary to inquire further into the latter case, as the former one was sufficient to act upon, and contained no extraneous question.

The irregular and unmasonic conduct of which Charter Oak Lodge has thus been guilty, I have dealt with as has been usual in such cases with us, I believe I have communicated to the Lodge my views of their conduct, and that it merited severe censure, if not a loss of their privileges. I enjoined them against such action in the future, and (as the Lodge claimed that the *resolution* of the Grand Lodge was not like a constitutional provision) I have proposed to bring the matter before the Grand Lodge, if Charter Oak Lodge relied upon that excuse.

I think Charter Oak Lodge will hardly feel like running the risk of such an irregularity again; but if they should, I will recommend my successor, (as I shall not serve again,) to deal with them summarily, after the warning I have given them.

I trust no further occurrences may arise to disturb the perfect harmony of our States. I am

Very truly and fraternally yours,

CHARLES H. BELL, *Grand Master*

C.

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER, Portland, Jan. 7, 1864.

To the W. Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the Masonic Lodges in Maine.

The following persons, residents of Maine, pretending to have received the degrees in Masonry in CHARTER OAK LODGE, at Effingham, N. H., and CARROLL LODGE, Freedom, N. H., and not having the permission required by the GRAND LODGE OF MAINE for persons resident in Maine to take the degrees in another jurisdiction—

The Lodges in Maine are hereby forbidden to recognize any of such persons as Masons, or to receive into their Lodges any person hailing from said Charter Oak Lodge until further notice.

JOSIAH BURLEIGH,	of Portland ;	MARSHALL F. FOSS,	Parsonsfield ;
STILLMAN C. SMITH,	Parsonsfield ;	LORENZO D. STACY,	Porter ;
BENJ. L. TEBBITTS,	"	RANDALL LIBBY,	"
JOHN NEAL,	"	MOSES F. NORTON,	"
SUTTON EDGCOMB,	"		

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, *Grand Master.*

D.

CHARTER OAK LODGE, No. 58,
Effingham, N. H., Dec. 22, A. L. 5863.

The committee to whom were referred the resolutions, introduced by Bro. Moore, relative to our border difficulties, having carefully examined them, would most respectfully recommend their adoption. They are as follows :

Whereas the bane of non-recognition has been passed upon some of the members of Charter Oak Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Maine, and it is understood, instruction given certain of her subordinates to thus act with reference to *all* the members of this Lodge, *some of whom aged and grey in the service received their first Masonic Light and instructions across the border line in Maine, and there labored in the zeal and strength of early manhood*; and whereas Charter Oak Lodge has never intentionally or wittingly deviated from the ancient usages and customs of the craft, ever endeavoring to adhere closely to the constitution and laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge under which it exists; and whereas the action of this Lodge has not been at variance with that of the border Lodges of the sister jurisdictions from Kittery Point to Canada line, for the most part, ever since Masonry has been known along the borders; and whereas said instructions *seem to be* revengeful in character, and if persisted in and a like course of action pursued by us would but render the breach greater and give chance for the past misunderstandings and alleged unmasonic acts to assume more gigantic dimensions and beget like jealousies and criminations; therefore,

Resolved, That although persecuted and maligned, we will yet be magnanimous—that if reviled, we will not be revilers—that if the recipients of discourtesy, we will cheerfully return liberality and urbanity.

Resolved, that although the right to visit *may* not be inalienable, and our outer door strictly guarded, yet it shall ever be open to *all Masons* whose hearts beat in sympathy with the great principles of our Order, and we will most freely extend to them a brother's welcome.

Resolved, That it shall ever be the object of Charter Oak Lodge, in all her deliberations, to maintain unsullied the Ancient Land-marks of the craft, and to render strict obedience to the spirit and letter of the constitution, rules and regulations of our Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded, and an attested copy thereof forwarded by the Secretary of Charter Oak Lodge to Most Worshipful Wm. P. Preble, Portland, Maine, Most Worshipful Charles H. Bell, Exeter, N. H., and to Secretaries of Freedom Lodge, Limerick, Day Spring Lodge, Newfield, Greenleaf Lodge, U. D., Cornish, and Drummond Lodge, N. Parsonsfield, U. D., Maine.

J. W. DEARBORN, *for the Committee.*

A true copy.

Attest,

ALYAH DOE, *Secretary.*

E.

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER, Portland, April 7, 1864.

To the W. Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the Masonic Lodges in Maine.

Having become satisfied that the further enforcement in every particular of the Edict issued January 7th last past, might seem to be oppressive and to be dictated in a spirit of revenge rather than as a means to deter others, that edict is hereby annulled so far as the following persons are concerned :—

STILLMAN C. SMITH,	Parsonsfield ;	MARSHALL F. FOSS, Parsonsfield ;
BENJ. L. TEBBITTS,	“	LORENZO D. STACY, Porter ;
JOHN NEAL,	“	RANDALL LIBBY, “
SUTTON EDGCOMB,	“	MOSES F. NORTON, “

And as it is made manifest to me that I was misinformed as to the nature of a certain tie in the obligations they were required to take, there is no reason, to my knowledge, why any and all of them may not, without any healing, be affiliated with any Lodge in this Jurisdiction, to which they may choose to apply for membership.

The Edict in all other respects to remain in full force.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, *Grand Master.*

REPORTS

OF

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

First District.

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the First Masonic District, respectfully submits the following annual report :

There are now in this District seven Lodges, Moderation Lodge having been added since my last annual report.

I have visited the several Lodges in this District, inspected their By-Laws, Records, &c., in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. I find them as a whole in as good working condition as they were in last year.

March 29, by special request, visited Moderation Lodge, conferred P. M. Degree on W. Sam'l Hill, Master elect of said Lodge, and publicly installed the officers elect for the ensuing year. Witnessed the work in the third degree in this Lodge, and considering the short time it has been in operation, the work was remarkably well done.

I have granted thirteen Dispensations the past year to act on petitions at special communications, viz : five to Dunlap Lodge, three to Fraternal Lodge, one to Moderation Lodge, and two to Arundel Lodge.

I have distributed such blanks and other papers to the several Lodges as have been furnished me by the Grand Lodge.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

<i>Lodges.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Initiates.</i>	<i>Dues to G. L.</i>
Saco, No. 9,.....	101.....	18.....	48.62
York, No. 22,.....	49.....	16.....	38.12
Dunlap, No. 47,.....	99.....	12.....	36.37
St. John's, No. 51,			
Fraternal, No. 55,.....	24.....	2.....	7.00
Arundel, No. 76,.....	40.....	5.....	15.00
Moderation, No. 115,.....	26.....	18.....	39.25

Respectfully submitted,

May 2, 1864.

THOS. QUINBY, D. D. G. Master.

Second District.

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District, respectfully presents his annual report.

Each of the ten Lodges in this District has been visited by me once or oftener, and I have distributed to them the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, Blank Returns, Diplomas and Papers sent to me by the Grand Secretary for that purpose.

In July I visited Nezinscot Lodge, conferred the Past Master's Degree upon the W. Master elect, and installed the officers.

Shortly after the annual communication of Tranquil Lodge I conferred the Past Master's Degree upon the W. Master, and installed the officers elect. The ladies of the members of the Lodge, and such Brethren, not members, as could be accommodated with their ladies, were admitted to witness the ceremonies and partake of a collation provided for the occasion. I also installed the officers elect of Ashlar Lodge; and also the W. Master elect of Paris Lodge at the annual communication of that Lodge in March.

In the various communications I have had with the Lodges in this District or their W. Masters, either personally or by letter, I have been much gratified in observing a general willingness and desire to ascertain and comply with the work and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and the Landmarks and customs of the order. I have had the pleasure of witnessing work by all the Lodges in one or two degrees, and can bear cheerful testimony to the improved and accurate rendering of the work, so that it is not difficult to perceive that all are working under one Grand Lodge. Owing to the different circumstances and opportunities of the Lodges, it is not to be expected that, at this time, all of them should work equally well; and it will not therefore be invidious to name Ashlar and Nezinscot Lodges as giving the most exact rendering of the work, particularly as it is in my power to say that with a very little more effort on the part of the officers and members of the other Lodges they would be able to attain an equal proficiency with the two Lodges named.

It affords me no little pleasure to acknowledge the kindness and hospitality accorded me by the officers and members of the Lodges during my official visits, and their courteous attention to such advice or observations as I may have thought proper to offer.

I would recommend to the Lodges a more extended and accurate acquaintance with the lectures of the different degrees. This knowledge is necessary to every Mason as the groundwork of a rational and comprehensive view of the subjects contained in them, and would greatly facilitate the practical operations and accurate working of the Lodges.

I would also respectfully represent, from the opportunities I have had for observation during the past year, that the action of the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication relative to cyphers, has not been unattended with good, and that it is advisable that the subject should not be allowed to rest at this point, but that it

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should be pursued to its legitimate and necessary results. It is desirable that the precise limits to their use should be prescribed by the Grand Lodge. Independent of the general pernicious consequences of their existence and use, which are evident to all, a partial dependence upon them, which I have observed in some instances really renders an officer inefficient and spoils his work.

I am enabled to report the reading in open Lodge of the more important parts of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and edicts ordered to be so read; but I find that there is not a general establishment of a Charity Fund as recommended by the Grand Lodge. Setting aside the principle involved in it, the existence in years past of such a fund, which could not have been used except for the purpose intended, would have been a benefit financially to some of the Lodges.

I have granted seventeen dispensations to receive and act upon the petitions of thirty-five petitioners, and if accepted to confer the degrees upon them, to eight different Lodges. The most of these petitioners were members, in one capacity or another, of some of the Maine Volunteer Regiments either in or about to enter upon active service. I have used a good deal of caution in conferring these dispensations, by first ascertaining the circumstances under which they were desired, and as far as possible or requisite, the character and standing of the applicants. Some of the petitioners under these dispensations were rejected by the Lodges, and those who were accepted and received the degrees I have reason to believe were worthy men, and will, I trust, make good and useful members of the order. The necessity of applying for dispensations might in some cases be obviated by a little thought and effort on the part of members of the Lodges to have petitions presented at their stated communications. I would respectfully urge upon the attention of the Grand Lodge the question whether the custom of hurrying candidates through the degrees in less than a given period, under the plea of emergency, and of granting dispensations for conferring the degrees should not be entirely prohibited, or at least placed under very exact and positive restrictions. The dispensations granted by me are entered on the Record Book, and some of the papers relating to them are on file, numbered from 1 to 25 inclusive.

In the month of June I received a letter from the W. Master of Blazing Star Lodge, asking what course the Lodge should pursue in the following case: At a stated communication of the Lodge a petition was received in regular form and referred to a Committee of Inquiry, and at the next stated communication the committee reported favorably and the candidate was balloted for and accepted. Afterwards a Brother objected to his receiving the degrees. The following was my reply which is submitted to the Grand Lodge:

“W. BROTHER: * * * * * In reply I would state that the Brother having objections to the candidate should make them known to you as Master of the Lodge if he does not desire to make them known in open Lodge, and if he should continue to disapprove of or object to the candidate, you should then state in open Lodge that objections to the initiation of the candidate had been made and persisted in, and that therefore the candidate is rejected, causing a minute of the proceedings,

both of the fact that objections had been made and of the rejection of the candidate to be entered upon the records. It would not be proper, however, for you to name the objections to the Lodge, or have them entered upon the Records. (*See the decision of the Grand Master as approved by the Grand Lodge upon the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, lines 13 to 27, page 251, of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1862.*) If the Brother objecting to the candidate desires it, you could make known his objections to the Lodge, or he could do so himself, as he has the privilege of doing on an original ballot, with the same result as above.

"If a member voluntarily and openly makes known his objections to the Lodge, and if those objections indicate a spirit of revenge or malicious intention to interrupt the business of the Lodge, such member may be held to answer for unmasonic conduct. The initiation of the candidate must then be postponed until this latter case is decided. If after trial the member is convicted of unmasonic conduct, the candidate may be initiated, but if the Brother is acquitted, the candidate must be declared rejected as above. It should never be forgotten that a respect for the feelings of the humblest Brother, and a cheerful willingness to maintain the peace and harmony of the Lodge, are principles of vital importance."

On the 8th of April, in reply to inquiries made by the W. Master of Tyrian Lodge, relative to the returns of the Lodge to the Grand Lodge, I gave the following instructions: The names of members who were admitted as such, and not initiated in the Lodge, should be entered in the returns under the head of "Exhibit of Work."

Dues for all members, whether paying or non-paying, are to be paid to the G. Lodge.

Fees are to be paid to the Grand Lodge for all initiates, including clergymen, whether they have paid or have not paid the initiation fee of the Lodge.

It is not essential to return the names of deceased non-affiliated brethren, but there would be no impropriety in doing so, particular mention being made of the fact that they were non-affiliated.

The doings of the Lodges in this District, as regards their work and members, are as follows: Rejected, 51; Accepted, 162; Initiated, 165; Passed, 161; Raised, 152; Members reported last year, 477; Last year's members omitted and reported this year, 4; Whole number of members last year, 481; Admitted this year, 150; Dimitted, 18; Deceased, 7; Present number of members, 606; Non-affiliated Masons, 22; Initiation Fees due Grand Lodge, \$330.00; Annual fees for members, \$75.75; Total Dues to Grand Lodge for the year, \$405.75.

Blazing Star Lodge has paid dues for 11 members admitted the past year, but returns the names of 14 as having been admitted, and does not return the names of any as having been dimitted or otherwise discharged from the Lodge. There therefore remains to be corrected an error of three in either the number of members belonging to the Lodge, or of those admitted to or discharged from the Lodge.

All of which, with the return of Lodges in the District, is respectfully submitted.

Lewiston, May 2, 1864.

JOS. PEARSON GILL, *D. D. G. Master.*

Third District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned D. D. G. Master of the third Masonic District, respectfully submits the following as his annual report.

There are in this District eleven chartered Lodges and one under dispensation, all of which I have visited, except United Lodge, Brunswick, and Freeport Lodge, Freeport.

I intended to have visited the other Lodges, but having enlisted in the army of our beloved country, it became inconvenient for me so to do. Accordingly I wrote R. W. Joseph P. Gill and requested him if convenient to attend to that duty; in due time he informed me that it would not be convenient with his other engagements to comply with my wishes, regretting his inability so to do.

I find most of the Lodges in a healthy and prosperous condition.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge, together with the blanks furnished me by the Grand Secretary, have been distributed.

On the 21st of December I visited Cumberland Lodge of which I am a member, and installed its officers. This Lodge has fitted up their Hall in a very tasteful manner the present year, making it a pleasant retreat for the weary traveller.

I have granted sixteen dispensations the past year, nearly all have been for soldiers.

The By-Laws of some Lodges prevent conferring more than one degree at any one meeting of the Lodge. I am of the opinion that it would obviate much trouble to those Lodges as well as District Deputies, if their By-Laws should allow two degrees to be conferred at the same meeting, and not conflict with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

I am also of the opinion that it is for the interest of the Craft that an additional sum should be exacted of all applicants for the degrees who may require a dispensation.

And as our Lodges in Portland have advanced their price for the degrees, I think it would be a proper time, and for the interest of our Order, to have it raised in our country Lodges.

There have been two cases of an unpleasant nature in this district the past year, but as the matter was referred to the Grand Master it did not become me to investigate or decide those cases.

On the 25th of February, 1864, I gave notice to the several Lodges in this district, that, conceiving it to be a duty to my Government, I had enlisted in the 32d Regiment of Volunteers then being organized in this State, and that I had made arrangements with the Grand Master for them to remit all dues to the Grand Lodge to him, and should they wish any instructions, dispensations or other favor, they could probably obtain them of him.

And now Brethren commending you to the kind care of our Grand Master above, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

March 5th, 1864.

GEORGE W. PLUMMER, D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.

Fourth District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned D. D. G. Master for the fourth masonic district, respectfully submits the following report.

There are eleven chartered Lodges in this District, and one working under a Dispensation. I have visited all these Lodges with the exception of one, and have punctually furnished to them their blanks, diplomas, and other G. Lodge documents.

I have granted a large number of Dispensations, during the past masonic year, which seemed to be required, in consequence of the numerous candidates, especially soldiers, who have thronged our doors, asking for our protection, as a shield from danger, imagining that it might afford them some consideration in the hour of misfortune. What little knowledge they, necessarily, must have gained of the Institution, may render their lots more pleasant, and soften to them some of the asperities of war.

The initiations in this district are unusually large, and among so many it is possible, that some may prove recreant to their vows, and entail disgrace upon the Order. But, as far as my knowledge extends, I have reason to believe, that the majority, if not all the recipients of our mysteries to whom I have granted Dispensations, are as moral, upright and intelligent, as those whom they found enrolled in our ranks. They may overcome the disadvantages of a deficient fundamental masonic education, if they should nothing can be feared.

The several Lodges of the fourth district have been visited by the undersigned, with the exception of Dresden Lodge, and this Lodge was visited by R. W. Henry Clark of Wiscasset, who kindly carried out my wishes.

While the harmony and prosperity existing among these societies, are a cause of congratulation, yet, there is one particular thing which presents an alarming aspect. I allude to the reprehensible manner, with which the candidates, in some Lodges, are rushed through the degrees. This practice, has the sanction of the Constitution, but a Constitution which admits of such innovations, must be radically defective.

Cases of emergency will arise, but many applications for the immediate conferring of degrees are presented on fictitious claims, and the candidates are advanced under one pretext and another, which simply signifies to rapidly increase the Lodge finances, regardless of the masonic information imparted to the initiate.

This abnormal condition is increasing, and as it increases, it superadds many collateral perversions, which are becoming, not only deeply rooted, but formidable barriers to the intelligent growth of the Order. The most expedient method to restrain this evil, is to deprive the Lodge or the W. Master, of the power of acting on emergency cases, whether real or pretended, require all who ask for initiation, previous to the expiration of the Constitutional time, to be advanced only by power of dispensation, and prohibit the practice of holding weekly stated communications. The Lodges in the fourth district, with but few exceptions, are integrally united on the masonic platform, and exerting a good and wholesome influence in their several

spheres. A feeling of satisfaction mingled with pride, must spontaneously arise in the heart of every mason, to witness the intelligence, zeal and manly worth, so markedly apparent in our Lodges; and the high standard of brotherly love and morality so prominently manifested in these retreats of peace and friendship.

Without detracting from the recognized merits of the other Lodges, I cannot refrain from expressing admiration of the work in Lincoln, Bristol and Union Lodges. A zeal, earnestness and precision are seen in them, highly commendable; and under their zealous and accomplished Masters, together with their indefatigable subordinates, they bid fair to take a very high rank in the masonic galaxy.

The faithful discharge of the duties of D. D. G. Master are, unquestionably, necessary, to insure the prosperity of the Lodges under his jurisdiction. His "advice, admonition and reproof" eradicate many disturbing influences, and help to preserve intact, the *spirit* and *letter*, of our ancient land-marks, and constitutions.

During my term of office, I have publicly installed the officers of five of the eleven Lodges in this district, and delivered, on these occasions, masonic addresses to large, intelligent, and attentive audiences, feebly attempting to impart instruction, and to offer explanations of the peculiar principles of the Institution, which, I trust, may serve to elevate masonic character, and dispel some of the prejudices and errors, entertained in regard to the Fraternity. The following is an abstract, from the returns of the Lodges in the Fourth District for the past masonic year.

<i>Names of Lodges.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Initiated.</i>	<i>Dues to G. Lodge.</i>
Lincoln,.....	85.....	17.....	\$44.64
Orient,.....	83.....	10.....	30.37
Saint Georges',.....	50.....	7.....	20.25
Union,.....	58.....	32.....	71.25
Alma,.....	88.....	17.....	45.00
Aurora,.....	222.....	48.....	123.75
King Solomon's,.....	66.....	12.....	32.25
Bristol,.....	53.....	20.....	46.62
Rockland,.....	156.....	35.....	89.50
Eureka,.....	59.....	22.....	51.37
Dresden,.....	31.....	4.....	11.88
Meduncock, U. D.....	12.....	4.....	8.00
	943	228	\$ 574.88

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been read in the several Lodges in the district, according to information which is probably correct.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES N. GERMAINE, *D. D. G. Master.*

May 2, 1864.

Fifth District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

I herewith as one of the servants of this Grand Lodge, being District Deputy Grand Master of the fifth Masonic District, submit my third annual report.

I have visited all the Lodges in this District, and distributed all documents furnished me by the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge.

Peace and harmony have prevailed in all the Lodges except one during the year, and that one is now in a healthy condition I think.

I have granted many dispensations to order ballots on petitions for degrees out of the usual course ; I have refused some. When a petition has been represented as a case of emergency by the W. Master and so voted by the Lodge, I have usually complied with their request.

On the third day of July, I publicly installed the officers of Rural Lodge. The occasion was one of much interest.

On the eleventh day of August I assisted the Most Worshipful Past Grand Master Drummond in constituting and consecrating Messalonskee Lodge and installing their officers.

I have never seen the *work* done better than Brother Drummond did this, and the occasion must be of lasting benefit.

I have installed the officers of many of the Lodges.

I, by invitation, have assisted in burying quite a number of the brethren.

On all public occasions the brethren conducted themselves with strict decorum and honor to the Craft.

I have had occasion to devote much more time to the Lodges in this District the past year, than in any previous one, and which I hope will be for the interest of Masonry.

	Number of Members returned,	991
	Number of Initiates,	281
Amount of Initiation Fees,		\$ 562.00
Amount of Annual Dues,		123.88
Total Dues to Grand Lodge,		\$ 685.88

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID CARGILL, *D. D. G. Master.*

May 3, 1864.

Sixth District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the sixth Masonic District of Maine, respectfully submits the following report :

There are in this District, thirteen Lodges, and one under Dispensation, all of

which I have visited once, and some of them three or four times, as I deemed it necessary. One Lodge I have not visited, owing to sickness in my family. I have granted twenty-two Dispensations, mostly for young men going into the army to fight the battles of our country. The Lodges are all in good working order, and harmony prevails in all but Hiram Abiff Lodge at Washington, which is not in good order. I think they have not guarded their outer door as well as they should have done.

I have refused to sign a petition for a new Lodge at Thorndike, because it would injure the old Lodges in that part of the District.

I respectfully decline a re-appointment to the office of District Deputy Grand Master, because my business will not permit of my doing the duties of that office.

Pownal Lodge at Stockton, under Dispensation, have fitted up a fine Lodge Room, and are working with the right spirit. I would recommend that a Charter be granted them.

Amount of money received from the several Lodges in this District as fees and dues to the Grand Lodge, for the year ending April 1st, is as follows :

<i>Lodges.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Initiated.</i>	<i>Dues to G. L.</i>
Amity, No. 6.....	47.....	13.....	31.87
Hiram Abiff, No. 90.....	29.....	18.....	39.63
Island, No. 89.....	37.....	6.....	16.63
Howard, No. 69.....	75.....	8.....	25.37
King David's, No. 62.....	51.....	19.....	44.37
Mount Hope, No. 59.....	20.....	4.....	10.50
St. Paul's, No. 82.....	52.....	12.....	30.50
Marsh River, No. 102.....	53.....	21.....	48.62
Pownal, U. D.,.....	15.....	11.....	23.87
Phoenix, No. 24.....	130.....	32.....	80.25
Liberty, No. 111.....	60.....	35.....	77.50
Mariners', No. 68.....	88.....	23.....	57.00
Star of the West, No. 85.....	70.....	16.....	40.75
Unity, No. 58.....	24.....	21.....	45.00
	751	239	\$571.86

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 3, 1864.

H. F. JONES, *D. D. G. M. 6th Masonic District.*

Seventh District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District, asks leave to report.

There are thirteen Lodges in this District, all of which I have visited during the past Masonic year, and have found them all in a highly prosperous condition.

A good degree of harmony prevails throughout the district, and a decided improvement in the work was manifest since my last annual visits.

I have observed with pleasure, evident desire in all the Lodges to work well, to conform to the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and to examine with care the character of all who apply for admission to the order.

I have granted a large number of Dispensations for conferring the Degrees, in cases of emergency, growing out of the unhappy state of our country, and the unprecedented increase of members to the several Lodges may well excite fears that sufficient care has not in all cases been observed in investigating the character of the applicants.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge, Blank returns and Diplomas furnished me by the Grand Secretary, I have promptly distributed.

I have approved a petition for a Dispensation for a new Lodge at Charleston, signed by C. T. Norcross and others, to be called the Olive Branch Lodge.

No. of Members Returned,	963	
No. of Initiates,	269	
Amount of Initiate Fees,		\$ 538.00
Amount of Annual Dues,		120.38
Total Dues to Grand Lodge,		\$ 658.38

All of which is respectfully submitted,

G. MARSTON, *D. D. G. M., 7th M. D.*

May 2, 1864.

Eighth District.

TO THE M. W. G. MASTER AND G. LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the eighth Masonic District, respectfully submits the following as his annual report.

There are five chartered Lodges in this District, all of which I have visited once, and have commissioned competent Brothers to visit them the second time for me.

The Lodges in this District are in a flourishing condition, as the report of dues will testify, there having been more work done than in any previous year, and as far as I am able to judge are in as sound and healthy a condition as ever before.

I have granted a larger number of Dispensations to confer the degrees than has been done in past years, and most of them to confer the degrees on returned veteran soldiers, who having but thirty days furlough were obliged to go in under Dispensation, or not at all. In granting Dispensations I have endeavored to be governed by the good of the Craft, and if I have erred it is of the Head and not of the Heart.

I have distributed the blanks furnished me by the Grand Secretary to the several

Lodges, and have requested them to read the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in open Lodge which I find has been generally done.

In my visits to the several Lodges I have examined their Work and Lectures, By-laws and Records, and find them in conformity to the requirements of the Grand Lodge.

Number of Members returned,	295
Number of Initiates,	109
Amount of Initiation Fees,	\$ 218.00
Amount of Annual Fees,	36.87½
Total dues to the Grand Lodge,	\$ 254.87½

Which is very respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM OAKES, *D. D. G. Master.*

May 2d, 1864.

Ninth District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the ninth Masonic District, respectfully submits this his Annual Report.

The Masonic year just closed has been one in which, throughout the several Lodges in this District, has been manifested an unusual degree of interest in the cause of Freemasonry, and an unprecedented amount of work has been done. The increase in the number of members has been about thirty-three per cent.

I have visited all the Lodges in this District once, with one exception, and several of them more frequently during the year. While on a tour to visit the Lodges in the eastern part of the District, on my arrival at Pembroke, for the purpose of visiting Crescent Lodge, No. 78, I was unexpectedly called away and obliged to leave before making my official visit.

I have granted during this year 48 Dispensations, by telegraph and by letter, for the reception of applications at Special Communications, and conferring Degrees prior to the expiration of the Constitutional term of probation.

In Crescent Lodge, No. 78, some irregularities in their proceedings have occurred, which have been heretofore reported to the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

It is with pleasure that I am able to report the present condition of Washington Lodge, No. 37, at Lubec. For a number of years that Lodge has been laboring under financial trouble, growing out of the erection of their Hall. This difficulty, with the feelings among the Brethren naturally occasioned by it, had well nigh

caused a dissolution of the Lodge, but I am most happy to be able to report that the Brethren have now taken hold of the work in good earnest. On the 16th of March last, having obtained Dispensation therefor, a new election of officers was made, and the Brethren by voluntary contribution have fully discharged their indebtedness, and are now working in peace and harmony, with a good prospect of success and prosperity before them.

The annual returns and Grand Lodge dues from *Crescent Lodge, No. 78*, have not been received by me, and no reason has been assigned for this neglect.

The whole number of Members returned to me by seven Lodges of this District,

for the year, are	572	
Number of initiates,	125	
Amount of fees for initiates,		\$250.00
Amount of annual fees,		71.50
Amount of fees from Washington Lodge, for last year,		3.62
Total amount,		<u>\$325.12</u>

All which is respectfully submitted,

J. C. TALBOT, D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.

East Machias, April 30, 1864.

Tenth District.

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Tenth Masonic District, respectfully submits this his third annual report.

I commenced early to visit the Lodges in this District with the intention of visiting each twice during the year. The most of them I have visited twice, but owing to the great distance of some from my place of residence I did not find time to visit them the second time. I visited them all once, the most of them twice, and several of them three or more times. They have all had as much work as I think it profitable, and I have great fears that too much has been done.

I have granted some thirteen or fourteen dispensations to confer the degrees in less than the usual time, but always upon strong representations of the fitness of the candidates, and I think in every case the reason assigned was that the candidate was about to go away on long journeys, mostly to the war. After considerable reflection on that matter I doubt the propriety of granting such dispensations, as I believe that in a large majority of such cases the candidate is not influenced by the proper motive. In one case where I refused the application for a dispensation for two, I understand that the Lodge took the responsibility and put them through under the plea of *special emergency*. In another case where a dispensation was

granted with a caution, upon the ballot a negative appeared. The brethren say they knew who threw the negative, and labored with him; but it appeared the second time, whereupon the brethren present voted that the brother who was thus obstinate, being an honorary member, was not entitled to vote; so they rejected his ballot, declared the candidate elected, and conferred the three degrees at the same meeting.

In one or two of the Lodges in this District inharmonious feelings seem to exist, whether to such an extent as to be likely to call for some action of the Grand Lodge or of the Grand Master at no very distant day, remains to be seen. It is perhaps sufficient for me at this time to say that I hope our brethren in all the Lodges will consider well what are the true principles of Free Masonry, and be governed by those principles, laying aside all bitter and acrimonious feelings towards one another, living in peace, forgiving as they wish to be forgiven. I am satisfied that some of our brethren are better acquainted with the literature than with the spirit of our institution. I need not specifically point out any particular Lodge. Certain ones will feel the force of the above remarks, and with that I leave this subject.

I am satisfied that too much work is being done. Candidates are hurried through with very little instruction, either in the letter or spirit of Masonry. They get through, and the Lodges get the money—that is all. That such a state of things can long exist *generally*, and masonry still survive, would seem almost impossible. But when the work is well done and the neophyte properly instructed, wars may come, angry passions may exist in the outside world amongst the uninitiated, adversity may stare us in the face as individuals and evils may surround us, still Free Masonry shall survive and grow brighter and brighter. Yea, the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. So mote it be.

Whole amount due Grand Lodge.....\$290.12.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 2, 1864.

E. W. McFADDEN, D. D. G. M

Eleventh District.

WEST NEWFIELD, ME., March 25, 1864.

In consequence of being obliged to leave the town and State for a few months, I do hereby appoint Bro. Mark Wood of Newfield, to visit the several Masonic Lodges in this District and collect the dues.

CHAS. L. WENTWORTH, D. D. G. M. 11th District.

NEWFIELD, May 2, 1864.

By virtue of the appended appointment I have notified the several Lodges in the 11th Masonic District of my intended visits and visited the following Lodges,

viz : Freedom Lodge at Limerick, which for several years previous to the last, has been in a very low condition ; during the last year has greatly improved, and from the additions to its members of good, intelligent and worthy young men, is now in a prosperous condition.

Greenleaf Lodge at Cornish, U. D. The brethren of this Lodge are well posted, their exemplification of work in the second and third degrees was well performed, the members are mostly young men, intelligent, gentlemanly and high minded, and reflect honor upon themselves and the fraternity. This is truly a model Lodge ; their Records are well and neatly kept ; W. M. Bro. Charles E. Greene is in poor health, and from present indications will soon join the Celestial Lodge above.

Mount Moriah Lodge at Denmark is in prosperous condition, well united, their Records well and neatly kept ; this no doubt is one of the best working Lodges in the district.

Oriental Lodge at Bridgton. There are but two members in the large and flourishing village, (Doctor Pease and Bro. William Cross), who informed me that their members are scattered in the adjacent towns; the W. M. lives in Naples nine miles off. Bro's Pease and Cross informed me that the W. M. would attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge, make the returns and pay over the dues; the Secretary is in the war.

Adoniram Lodge at Limington. This is a good working, well united Lodge, under the direction of W. M. Wm. G. Lord, is in a prosperous condition, the records are well kept ; an exemplification of work on the third degree showed the good skill and wisdom of the W. M. and aptitude of the other officers, in assisting him ; this is a fine Lodge, composed mostly of intelligent and upright young men, who are an honor to the Fraternity, and to themselves.

Did not visit Standish Lodge, in consequence of a severe storm which occurred at the time appointed for the purpose ; have subsequently received the returns and fees to the Grand Lodge from the Secretary, Bro. Isaac D. Sawyer.

Did not visit Drummond Lodge U. D., as appointed by notice, in consequence of having received the appended communication from M. W. G. Lougee. Why Bro. Lougee objected to receiving my visit is probably best known to himself ; his former unkind feelings towards Freedom Lodge may have had something to do with the refusal, and induced him to refuse a visit from a member thereof.

I notified the W. M. of Day Spring Lodge of my intended visit, and repaired to the hall building at the time appointed, and ascertained that he had not notified a meeting of the Lodge. Whether the W. M. did not wish to have the records examined, or that he and some members of the Lodge entertain unkind feelings towards Freedom Lodge and do not desire to have a member thereof sit in their Lodge, is best known to themselves.

I have collected of the Lodges named below the amounts set against each,

amounting in all to one hundred fifty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

Freedom Lodge, Limerick,	\$ 47.50
Greenleaf Lodge, Cornish, U. D.,	64.00
Adoniram Lodge, Limington,	28.50
Standish Lodge, Standish,	18.37
	<hr/>
	\$ 158.37

All which is respectfully submitted,

M. WOOD, *W. M. Freedom Lodge, for*

CHAS. L. WENTWORTH, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

PARSONSFIELD, April 22, 1864.

BRO. WOOD: You need not take the trouble of making us a visit next Monday, for I doubt the legality of your appointment. I shall be down to Portland to attend the Grand Lodge, and shall carry our returns and dues to the Grand Lodge with me. Yours,

GILMAN LOUGEE, *W. M. Drummond Lodge.*

Twelfth District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the twelfth Masonic District, respectfully submits this as his Annual Report.

The twelfth jurisdiction is composed of five chartered Lodges, all of which I have visited once during the year, with the exception of Katahdin Lodge, which I appointed to visit, September 21st, 1863; the Master informed me that the members were duly notified, but owing to absence and sickness of the members it was impossible to convene a meeting. I have not been able to visit said Lodge since.

Pioneer Lodge was visited the 22d of September. Although this Lodge has done but little business the past year, and the meeting was thinly attended at the time of my visit, I consider it in a healthy condition, and the records are well kept.

Eastern Frontier Lodge. Under a commission from the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and with the assistance of Bro's Pollard, French, Mosher, and other brethren, every Lodge in the district being represented, conferred the degree of Past Master on the Master elect; constituted, consecrated, and installed the officers of said Lodge.

Horeb Lodge, visited December 25th, and by request publicly installed its officers. This Lodge is in a flourishing condition, the records are well kept and the work is in good hands.

Monument Lodge, visited March 9th, 1864. It being their annual election, there was a very full meeting. I found their records well kept, lecturing prompt, and harmony prevailed.

I have granted eight dispensations to act on applications without waiting the usual term of four weeks, viz: four to Monument Lodge, one to Katahdin Lodge, and three to Horeb Lodge. In every case, I was assured by the Masters that the applicants were well known by the members of their Lodges to be of good moral character and respectable standing. Also one dispensation to Horeb Lodge to publicly install its officers. Nine dispensations during the year.

It will be seen by the Return of Eastern Frontier Lodge, that said Lodge has broken the rules of masonry, by accepting, initiating, passing and raising at the same meeting.

				<i>Amount received.</i>
Returns of Katahdin Lodge for 1863,				\$ 7.25
" " " 1864,				25.75
Monument,		"		29.75
Pioneer,		"		7.50
Horeb,		"		28.50
Eastern Frontier,		"	(not paid in.)	
				<hr/> \$ 98.75

No. of Initiates, 49 at \$ 2 each,	\$ 98.00
No. of Members, 219 at 12½ cts. each,	27.37

\$ 125.37

Deduct for Eastern Frontier Lodge,	26.62
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Total,	\$ 98.75
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The foregoing amounts I have paid over to the Grand Treasurer, and taken his receipt.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS GOODALE, *D. D. G. Master.*

May 3, 1864.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE,

INSTALLED MAY 5, 1864.

M. W.	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Portland.
R. W.	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Deputy G. Master,</i>	"
"	FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	<i>Senior G. Warden,</i>	East Machias.
"	JOHN H. LYNDE,	<i>Junior G. Warden,</i>	Bangor.
"	MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Recording G. Sec'y,</i>	"
R. W.	STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	<i>Cor. G. Secretary,</i>	Brunswick.
W. & Rev.	CYRIL PEARL,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	South Freeport.
"	CALEB FULLER,	" "	Bath.
"	ASAH EL MOORE,	" "	Saccarappa.
"	ALBERT COLE,	" "	Cornish.
"	EZEKIEL ROBINSON,	" "	Cape Elizabeth.
W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	EDMUND PHINNEY,	<i>Senior G. Deacon,</i>	"
"	DAVID W. BABB,	<i>Junior G. Deacon,</i>	Saccarappa.
"	HENRY A. WYMAN,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Skowhegan.
"	ELIPHALET W. FRENCH,	" "	Eastport.
"	LEMUEL BRADFORD,	" "	Bangor.
"	JAMES M. LARRABEE,	" "	Gardiner.
"	E. P. BURNHAM,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Saco.
"	WILLIAM A. RUST,	<i>G. Sword Bearer,</i>	South Paris.
"	MOSES S. MAYHEW,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Mount Vernon.
"	CHARLES W. GREENE,	" "	Cornish.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

List of Subordinate Lodges,
WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,
AS RETURNED APRIL 1, 1864.

First District.

R. W. AMOS LUNT, KENNEBUNKPORT, D. D. G. M.

SACO LODGE, No. 9—SACO.

W. Joseph Milliken, M.

Bro. I. S. Hodsdon, J. W.

Bro. John Wescott, S. W.

“ M. J. Haines, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First and third Wednesday of each month, except June, July,
August and September, only first Wednesday.

YORK LODGE, No. 22—KENNEBUNK.

W. G. B. Littlefield, M.

Bro. T. B. Ross, J. W.

Bro. A. W. Meadum, S. W.

“ Charles C. Stevens, Sec.

Stated Meetings—On or before the full moon of each month.

DUNLAP LODGE, No. 47—BIDDEFORD.

W. David Fales, M.

Bro. John Etchells, J. W.

Bro. Albert L. Cleaves, S. W.

“ F. D. Edgerly, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in every month.

FRATERNAL LODGE, No. 55—ALFRED.

W. T. Rogers, M.

Bro. J. C. Burbank, J. W.

Bro. T. Holland, S. W.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon

ARUNDEL LODGE, No. 76—KENNEBUNKPORT.

W. Clark Peterson, M.

Bro. Jerry Jeffery, J. W.

Bro. H. H. Chadbourne, S. W.

" James M. Edwards, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon.

MODERATION LODGE, No. 115—HOLLIS.

W. Samuel Hill, M.

Bro. A. G. Smith, J. W.

Bro. C. E. Weld, S. W.

" R. G. Morton, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday eve. on or next preceding the full moon.

 Second District.

R. W. JOSEPH P. GILL, LEWISTON, D. D. G. M.

 OXFORD LODGE, No. 18—NORWAY.

W. A. Thompson, M.

Bro. A. O. Noyes, J. W.

Bro. S. G. Hatch, S. W.

" S. Cobb, Jr., Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday of week of full moon.

ORIENTAL STAR LODGE, No. 21—LIVERMORE.

W. John D. Hodge, M.

Bro. Seth W. Turner, J. W.

Bro. Edwin Kimball, S. W.

" Reuel Washburn, Sec.

Stated Meetings—On Tuesday next before every full moon except when the moon
falls on Tuesday, in which case the communication is on that day.

TRANQUIL LODGE, No. 29—AUBURN.

W. Geo. S. Woodman, M.

Bro. W. M. Emerson, J. W.

Bro. N. W. Dutton, S. W.

" I. F. Libby, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday before full moon.

BLAZING STAR LODGE, No. 30—MEXICO.

W. Dura Bradford, M.

Bro. E. R. Knight, J. W.

Bro. J. N. Brickett, S. W.

" John Larrabee, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesdays on or before the full moon.

TYRIAN LODGE, No. 73—MECHANIC FALLS.

W. John M. Eveleth, M.

Bro. Frank H. Cobb, J. W.

Bro. Geo. W. Seaverns, S. W.

" Edward G. Hawkes, Sec.

Stated Meetings—On Thursday on or next preceding each full moon.

PARIS LODGE, No. 94—SOUTH PARIS.

W. W. A. Rust, M. Bro. H. H. Ricker, J. W.
 Bro. Albion Hersey, S. W. " A. C. T. King, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or next preceding full moon.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97—BETHEL.

W. Oliver H. Mason, M. Bro. Charles Mason, J. W.
 Bro. Ormon M. Twitchell, S. W. " Wm. R. Eames, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Second Thursday of each month.

JEFFERSON LODGE, No. 100—BRYANT'S POND.

W. J. B. Merrill, M. Bro. D. W. Davis, J. W.
 Bro. S. D. Marshall, S. W. " R. K. Dunham, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

NEZINSCOT LODGE, No. 101—TURNER.

W. S. D. Andrews, M. Bro. M. T. Ludden, J. W.
 Bro. Chas. E. Bradford, S. W. " J. P. Waterman, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before each full moon.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 105—LEWISTON.

W. H. H. Dickey, M. Bro. J. B. Brackett, J. W.
 Bro. Wm. T. Burnham, S. W. " A. K. P. Knowlton, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Monday evening on or before full moon.

Third District.

R. W. FRANKLIN FOX, PORTLAND, D. D. G. M.

PORTLAND LODGE, No. 1—PORTLAND.

W. Wm. Curtis, M. Bro. Henry P. Deane, J. W.
 Bro. Eben Wentworth, S. W. " Samuel Kyle, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Second Wednesday in each month.

UNITED LODGE, No. 8—BRUNSWICK.

W. H. J. L. Stanwood, M. Bro. Joseph Tarbox, J. W.
 Bro. Stephen J. Young, S. W. " Wm. Baker, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or next preceding full moon.

CUMBERLAND LODGE, No. 12—NEW GLOUCESTER.

W. Moses Plummer, M.

Bro. S. A. Plummer, J. W.

Bro. John Preble, S. W.

" C. O. Nutting, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday next preceding full moon, at two o'clock P. M.

SOLAR LODGE, No. 14—BATH.

W. Henry W. Rugg, M.

Bro. Thomas G. Knight, J. W.

Bro. Larkin Dunton, S. W.

" Charles Cobb, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Every Monday evening except months of June, July and August;
First Monday evening of those months.

ANCIENT LAND-MARK LODGE, No. 17—PORTLAND.

W. Chas. M. Rice, M.

Bro. Eben S. Stevens, J. W.

Bro. Marquis F. King, S. W.

" Ira Berry, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday evening in each month.

FREEPORT LODGE, No. 23—FREEPORT.

W. J. L. Kelsey, M.

Bro. Wm. M. Curtis, J. W.

Bro. J. G. Dillingham, S. W.

" J. M. Smythe, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or previous to full moon.

CASCO LODGE, No. 36—YARMOUTH.

W. George F. Tabor, M.

Bro. Samuel Gooding, J. W.

Bro. Herman Seabury, S. W.

" R. Harding, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday evening on or before full moon.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 38—GORHAM.

W. George Gould, M.

Bro. James Wagg, J. W.

Bro. Geo. W. Lowell, S. W.

" Nathaniel Brown, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding full moon.

ATLANTIC LODGE, No. 81—PORTLAND.

W. John B. Fillebrown, M.

Bro. Chas. H. Haskell, J. W.

Bro. Gordon R. Garden, S. W.

" A. M. Burton, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Third Wednesday evening in every month.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 86—WESTBROOK.

W. L. P. Warren, M.

Bro. Jonas Raymond, J. W.

Bro. James Pennell, S. W.

" D. W. Babb, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday of the week in which the moon is full.

POLAR STAR LODGE, No. 114—BATH.

W. A. J. Fuller, M. Bro. David Owen, J. W.
 Bro. John W. Ballou, S. W. " J. H. Eaton, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Second Wednesday every month.

ACACIA LODGE, U. D.—DURHAM.

W. George W. Wagg, M. Bro. Wm. R. Wright, J. W.
 Bro. Isaac S. Brown, S. W. " J. W. Webber, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

 Fourth District.

R. W. C. N. GERMAINE, ROCKLAND, D. D. G. M.

 LINCOLN LODGE, No. 3—WISCASSET.

W. Erastus Foote, M. Bro. R. M. Brookings, J. W.
 Bro. Geo. B. Sawyer, S. W. " J. J. Kennedy, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday evening before full moon.

ORIENT LODGE, No. 15—THOMASTON.

W. Chas. T. Chase, M. Bro. E. K. O'Brien, J. W.
 Bro. Jos. H. Jacobs, S. W. " J. H. Burkett, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Every Tuesday evening.

ST. GEORGE LODGE, No. 16—WARREN.

W. A. M. Wetherbee, M. Bro. James M. Studley, J. W.
 Bro. E. L. Ferington, S. W. " W. H. Wetherbee, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or preceding full moon.

UNION LODGE, No. 31—UNION.

W. J. H. Shepard, M. Bro. J. O. Cobb, J. W.
 Bro. N. Thurston, S. W. " A. S. Manson, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday of each week.

ALNA LODGE, No. 43—DAMARISCOTTA.

W. E. W. Stetson, M. Bro. James O. Dow, J. W.
 Bro. Alfred W. Elliott, S. W. " Isaac Chapman, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday preceding full moon.

AURORA LODGE, No. 50—ROCKLAND.

W. E. E. Wortman, M. Bro. O. G. Hall, J. W.
 Bro. Greenleaf Porter, S. W. " Enoch Davies, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Every Wednesday.

KING SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 61—WALDOBORO'.

W. L. W. White, M. Bro. H. A. Palmer, J. W.
 Bro. Reuben Orfi, S. W. " Henry A. Hassner, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Every Friday evening.

BRISTOL LODGE, No. 74—BRISTOL.

W. James H. Varney, M. Bro. S. W. Johnson, J. W.
 Bro. Jeremiah Hatch, S. W. " James Varney, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Monday before full moon.

ROCKLAND LODGE, No. 79—ROCKLAND.

W. C. H. Cables, M. Bro. Eugene Waters, J. W.
 Bro. E. P. Hall, S. W. " C. R. Mallard, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Every Tuesday evening.

EUREKA LODGE, No. 84—ST. GEORGE.

W. John D. Snow, M. Bro. John H. Long, J. W.
 Bro. James Wiley, S. W. " S. A. Wheeler, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Every Thursday evening.

DRESDEN LODGE, No. 103—DRESDEN MILLS.

W. N. F. Leeman, M. Bro. John L. Allen, J. W.
 Bro. Seth Patterson, S. W. " B. S. Cate, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

MEDUNCOOK LODGE, U. D.—FRIENDSHIP.

W. James W. Delano, M. Bro. Isaac W. Collamore, J. W.
 Bro. Lorenzo S. Cole, S. W. " Nelson Thompson, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Monthly, on Saturday on or before the full moon.

Fifth District.

R. W. DAVID CARGILL, EAST WINTHROP, D. D. G. M.

KENNEBEC LODGE, No. 5—HALLOWELL.

W. James M. Sanborn, M. Bro. H. S. Barton, J. W.
 Bro. B. F. Warner, S. W. " Charles E. Fuller, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday evening on or before full moon.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 25—WINTHROP.

W. Alvin P. Snow, M.

Bro. Thomas S. Jackson, J. W.

Bro. Luther Cobb, S. W.

“ H. Penniman, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before the full of the moon.

VILLAGE LODGE, No. 26—BOWDOINHAM.

W. Joseph C. Adams, M.

Bro. Andrew Curtis, S. W.

Bro. George W. Tinker, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon each month.

HERMON LODGE, No. 32—GARDINER.

W. Joseph E. Ladd, M.

Bro. Geo. N. Johnson, J. W.

Bro. R. S. Maxcy, S. W.

“ Geo. C. Morrell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

WATERVILLE LODGE, No. 33—WATERVILLE.

W. F. W. Knight, M.

Bro. G. Meader, J. W.

Bro. N. Meader, S. W.

“ G. L. Webb, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Each Monday evening, on or next preceding every full moon.

BETHLEHEM LODGE, No. 35—AUGUSTA.

W. F. W. Hamlin, M.

Bro. N. W. Cole, J. W.

Bro. J. W. Toward, S. W.

“ J. W. Chase, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in every month.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 45—CHINA.

W. Joseph C. Coombs, M.

Bro. Francis A. Roberts, J. W.

Bro. Chas. E. Dutton, S. W.

“ Geo. A. Lander, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 48—READFIELD.

W. Geo. M. Fillebrown, M.

Bro. H. O. Nickerson, J. W.

Bro. J. D. Robbins, S. W.

“ C. P. Hunton, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full moon.

RURAL LODGE, No. 53—SIDNEY.

W. William A. Shaw, M.

Bro. William Brown, J. W.

Bro. Ezra D. Trask, S. W.

“ Eben C. Snell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon of each month.

VASSALBORO LODGE, No. 54—VASSALBORO.

W. Wm. Tarbell, M. Bro. J. P. Hussey, J. W.
 Bro. J. A. Lang, S. W. " J. R. Gray, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full of the moon.

RICHMOND LODGE, No. 63—RICHMOND.

W. J. C. Boynton, M. Bro. R. J. Campbell, J. W.
 Bro. D. S. Richards, S. W. " Richard Mace, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

VERNON VALLEY LODGE, No. 99—MT. VERNON.

W. Moses S. Mayhew, M. Bro. T. J. Woods, J. W.
 Bro. Joseph Blake, S. W. " F. Richardson, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

DIRIGO LODGE, No. 104—SOUTH CHINA.

W. E. D. Clark, M. Bro. G. B. Chadwick, J. W.
 Bro. S. Stewart, S. W. " S. Crummett, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First and third Monday in each month.

RELIEF LODGE, No. 108—BELGRADE.

W. J. C. Mosher, M. Bro. C. A. Yeaton, J. W.
 Bro. J. W. Greely, S. W. " A. Caswell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

MONMOUTH LODGE, No. 110—NORTH MONMOUTH.

W. John A. Pettingill, M. Bro. R. C. Dodd, J. W.
 Bro. A. S. Kimball, S. W. " O. W. Blaisdell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday in every month.

MESSALONSKEE LODGE, No. 118—WEST WATERTVILLE.

W. C. H. Blaisdell, M. Bro. C. W. Folsome, J. W.
 Bro. E. P. Blaisdell, S. W. " S. H. Willard, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full moon.

 Sixth District.

R. W. OTIS B. WOODS, BELFAST, D. D. G. M.

 AMITY LODGE, No. 6—CAMDEN.

W. Marshall P. Glover, M. Bro. John C. Eames, J. W.
 Bro. Thaddeus R. Simonton, S. W. " Joseph G. Mirick, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday evenings on or before full moon each month.

PHENIX LODGE, No. 24—BELFAST.

W. H. H. Carter, M. Bro. G. W. Wales, J. W.
 Bro. Charles Rink, S. W. " J. Wheeler, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday preceding or on full moon.

UNITY LODGE, No. 58—FREEDOM.

W. R. S. Rich, M. Bro. Benjamin Williams, J. W.
 Bro. H. Thompson, S. W. " T. B. Hussey, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before the full.

MOUNT HOPE LODGE, No. 59—SOUTH HOPE.

W. Thaddeus Hastings, M. Bro. H. D. Clark, J. W.
 Bro. A. M. Crabtree, S. W. " Church Fish, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding the full of the moon.

KING DAVID'S LODGE, No. 62—LINCOLNVILLE.

W. Henry Crehore, M. Bro. E. W. Griffin, J. W.
 Bro. Orlando Stevens, S. W. " David Howe, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday preceding full moon.

MARINERS' LODGE, No. 68—SEARSPORT.

W. Henry A. Webber, M. Bro. J. I. Johnson, J. W.
 Bro. J. B. Black, S. W. " B. C. Nichols 2d, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesdays on or before full moon.

HOWARD LODGE, No. 69—WINTERPORT.

W. Ezra Manter, M. Bro. Albert B. Clark, J. W.
 Bro. Luther D. Curtis, S. W. " Otis C. Couillard, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before full moon.

SAINT PAUL'S LODGE, No. 82—ROCKPORT.

W. John W. Buzzell, M. Bro. George A. Miller, J. W.
 Bro. Joseph H. Bowers, S. W. " J. C. Jordan, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday evening on or preceding full moon.

ISLAND LODGE, No. 89—ISLESBORO'.

W. J. P. Farrow, M. Bro. E. G. Babbidge, J. W.
 Bro. E. R. Pendleton, S. W. " Wm. F. Veazie, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday preceding the full moon.

HIRAM ABIFF LODGE, No. 90—WASHINGTON.

W. A. Gowen, M. Bro. Jason Walker, J. W.
 Bro. J. M. Newhall, S. W. " R. E. Rider, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full moon.

MARSH RIVER LODGE, No. 102—BROOKS.

W. R. I. Cilley, M. Bro. D. Brackett, Jr., J. W.
 Bro. J. Webb, S. W. " I. Hamilton, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full of moon.

LIBERTY LODGE, No. 111—MONTVILLE.

W. J. W. Knowlton, M. Bro. Wm. Sanborn, J. W.
 Bro. H. M. Cox, S. W. " T. Copp, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full moon and second Monday following.

POWNAI LODGE, U. D.—STOCKTON.

W. J. W. Thompson, M. Bro. G. E. Bates, J. W.
 Bro. S. C. Vyles, S. W. " P. S. Haskell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full.

Seventh District.

R. W. WM. S. PATTEE, BANGOR, D. D. G. M.

RISING VIRTUE LODGE, No. 10—BANGOR.

W. Lemuel Bradford, M. Bro. Benj. B. Farnsworth, J. W.
 Bro. Hartford Pond, S. W. " George W. Snow, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon monthly.

PENOBSCOT LODGE, No. 39—DEXTER.

W. J. W. Barron, M. Bro. Stephen Lincoln, J. W.
 Bro. William H. Abbott, S. W. " Newell H. Bates, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full of the moon.

PISCATAQUIS LODGE, No. 44—MILO.

W. Stephen D. Millett, M. Bro. Edward Nason, J. W.
 Bro. Wm. H. Stanchfield, S. W. " Samuel V. Millett, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or preceding each full moon.

MERIDIAN SPLENDOR LODGE, No. 49—NEWPORT.

W. Harvey Moore, M. Bro. George E. Norton, J. W.
 Bro. Samuel Hasty, S. W. " Frank M. Shaw, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full of the moon.

MOSAIC LODGE, No. 52—FOXCROFT.

W. Nathaniel Parsons, M. Bro. H. Leavitt, J. W.
 Bro. H. C. Prentiss, S. W. " E. B. Averill, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full of moon.

STAR IN THE EAST LODGE, No. 60—OLD TOWN.

W. Jesse Prentiss, M. Bro. Stephen S. Haynes, J. W.
 Bro. Hartwell Lancaster, S. W. " N. M. Hartwell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Monday preceding full moon.

PACIFIC LODGE, No. 64—EXETER.

W. William Wadley, M. Bro. John F. Whitney, J. W.
 Bro. Samuel Skillin, S. W. " Joshua Palmer, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday P. M. on or preceding a full moon.

MYSTIC LODGE, No. 65—HAMPDEN.

W. James H. Stuart, M. Bro. Amasa K. Walker, J. W.
 Bro. John Crosby, S. W. " Samuel W. Matthews, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Third Tuesday of each month.

MECHANICS' LODGE, No. 66—ORONO.

W. J. P. Parker, M. Bro. P. T. Whitney, J. W.
 Bro. M. McDonald, S. W. " C. Foster, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before each full moon.

PLYMOUTH LODGE, No. 75—PLYMOUTH.

W. A. M. Brown, M. Bro. Benj. G. Ferguson, J. W.
 Bro. Wm. S. McNeley, S. W. " Daniel Stone, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesdays on or preceding full moon.

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE, No. 83—BANGOR.

W. Geo. W. Manton, M. Bro. H. W. Blood, J. W.
 Bro. Benj. H. Morrill, S. W. " James B. Mathews, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before the full moon.

BENEVOLENT LODGE, No. 87—CARMEL.

W. Daniel W. Sylvester, M. Bro. J. Warren Johnson, J. W.
 Bro. Isaac A. Worcester, S. W. " John J. Bell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday of the week of full moon.

MOUNT KINEO LODGE, No. 109—ABBOT.

W. Walter Jewett, M. Bro. James Foss, J. W.
 Bro. A. T. Wade, S. W. " D. R. Straw, Jr., Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or next preceding full moon.

 Eighth District.

 R. W. WILLIAM OAKES, ORLAND, D. D. G. M.

HANCOCK LODGE, No. 4—CASTINE.

W. Samuel K. Whiting, M. Bro. D. W. Webster, Jr., J. W.
 Bro. R. H. Bridgham, S. W. " J. W. Dresser, Sec.

Stated Meetings—On Thursday preceding the full moon.

FELICITY LODGE, No. 19—BUCKSPORT.

W. A. White, M. Bro. T. B. Hawley, J. W.
 Bro. F. P. Osgood, S. W. " W. H. Pilsbury, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday evening of or preceding full of moon.

LYGONIA LODGE, No. 40—ELLSWORTH.

W. Joseph Thomas, M. Bro. B. F. Thomas, J. W.
 Bro. Lewis Friend, S. W. " Wm. Somerby, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday of each month.

RISING SUN LODGE, No. 71—ORLAND.

W. B. Morrill, M. Bro. Oliver Sargent, J. W.
 Bro. B. C. Saunders, S. W. " C. H. Saunders, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Tuesday of each month.

TREMONT LODGE, No. 77—TREMONT.

W. Jonathan Norwood, M. Bro. John Richardson, J. W.
 Bro. John G. Willson, S. W. " Andrew Tarr, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or preceding full moon in each month.

Ninth District.

R. W. JOSEPH A. MILLIKEN, CHERRYFIELD, D. D. G. M.

WARREN LODGE, No. 2—EAST MACHIAS.

W. Charles H. Scvey, M. Bro. L. L. Keith, J. W.
 Bro. Austin F. Kingsley, S. W. " F. L. Talbot, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

EASTERN LODGE, No. 7—EASTPORT.

W. E. F. Webster, M. Bro. E. W. French, J. W.
 Bro. A. W. French, S. W. " N. B. Nutt, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in each month.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 37—LUBEC.

W. Augustus Oakes, M. Bro. Levi Caswell, J. W.
 Bro. C. W. Ring, S. W. " M. M. Foster, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday evening each month.

ST. CROIX LODGE, No. 46—CALAIS.

W. R. P. Estey, M. Bro. J. S. Hay, J. W.
 Bro. James C. Rockwood, S. W. " Levi L. Lowell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday evening preceding full moon.

CRESCENT LODGE, No. 78—PEMBROKE.

W. Bayles Atkinson, M. Bro. William Hillas, J. W.
 Bro. Wm. N. Lycett, S. W. " Herbert Wadsworth, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon.

NARRAGUAGUS LODGE, No. 88—CHERRYFIELD.

W. S. N. Campbell, M. Bro. A. P. Burnham, J. W.
 Bro. Wm. M. Nash, S. W. " C. Campbell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesdays on or before full moon.

HARWOOD LODGE, No. 91—MACHIAS.

W. Jabez W. Murray, M. Bro. L. G. Downes, J. W.
 Bro. Henry R. Taylor, S. W. " Geo. A. Parlin, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday evening on or before full moon.

TUSCAN LODGE, No. 106—ADDISON POINT.

W. Aaron T. Small, M. Bro. G. W. Lord, J. W.
 Bro. J. J. Drisko, S. W. " W. R. Gage, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Tenth District.

R. W. E. W. McFADDEN, KENDALL'S MILLS, D. D. G. M.

NORTHERN STAR LODGE, No. 28—NORTH ANSON.

W. Albert Moore, M. Bro. Columbus S. Manter, J. W.
 Bro. Marcellus Steward, S. W. " R. Collins, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesdays preceding full moon.

SOMERSET LODGE, No. 34—SKOWHEGAN.

W. N. Woodbury, M. Bro. S. Leland, J. W.
 Bro. W. R. G. Estes, S. W. " J. Philbrick, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or preceding full moon.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 67—PHILLIPS.

W. S. S. Lambert, M. Bro. Abial Russell, J. W.
 Bro. J. F. Prescott, S. W. " Julius Blanchard, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday, week of the full moon.

KEY STONE LODGE, No. 80—SOLOX.

W. J. W. Adams, M. Bro. Jotham Whipple, J. W.
 Bro. E. G. Savage, S. W. " S. Webb, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or next before full moon.

SILOAM LODGE, No. 92—FAIRFIELD.

W. F. H. Foss, M. Bro. O. W. Lowry, J. W.
 Bro. Geo. O. Brown, S. W. " J. P. Leavitt, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.

POND LODGE, No. 95—HARTLAND.

W. Josiah Bacon, M. Bro. A. C. Whitney, J. W.
 Bro. L. H. Webb, S. W. " Wm. M. Palmer, Sec.

Stated Meetings—On or before the full moon Wednesday.

LEBANON LODGE, No. 116—NORRIDGEWOOK.

W. Loring J. Additon, M.

Bro. Truman Sawyer, J. W.

Bro. Samuel Hopkins, S. W.

" Hiram Knowlton, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Third Thursday.

Eleventh District.

R. W. W. G. LORD, LIMINGTON, D. D. G. M.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 13—BRIDGETON.

W. Wm. Chute, M.

Bro. Albert H. Stewart, J. W.

Bro. Washington Chaplin, S. W.

" John H. Kimball, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

ADONIRAM LODGE, No. 27—LIMINGTON.

W. Wm. G. Lord, M.

Bro. Ezra Miles Jr., J. W.

Bro. Robert H. Brackett, S. W.

" J. F. Brackett, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monthly, on the Tuesday on or preceding the full moon.

FREEDOM LODGE, No. 42—LIMERICK.

W. Mark Wood, M.

Bro. Lorenzo D. Durel, J. W.

Bro. Simeon S. Hasty, S. W.

" Fred. W. Libby, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesdays on or before full moon.

MOUNT MORIAH LODGE, No. 56—DENMARK.

W. Joseph B. Watson, M.

Bro. Walter F. Watson, J. W.

Bro. Joseph B. Gray, S. W.

" D. G. Tarbox, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding each full moon.

STANDISH LODGE, No. 70—STANDISH.

W. William Paine, M.

Bro. William B. Cobb, J. W.

Bro. John D. Higgins, S. W.

" Isaac D. Sawyer, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full moon.

GREENLEAF LODGE, U. D.—CORNISH.

W. Chas. W. Greene, M.

Bro. Edwin A. O'Brien, J. W.

Bro. Horace A. Pike, S. W.

" Aaron H. Marr, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before full moon.

DRUMMOND LODGE, U. D.—NORTH PARSONSFIELD.

W. Gilman Lougee, M.

Bro. James W. Cook, J. W.

Bro. Joseph Wedgwood, S. W.

“ Edgar A. Neal, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or preceding full moon.

Twelfth District.

R. W. THOMAS GOODALE, LINCOLN CENTRE, D. D. G. M.

PIONEER LODGE, No. 72—ASHLAND.

W. J. G. Mosher, M.

Bro. J. H. Burgoine, J. W.

Bro. E. H. Orcutt, S. W.

“ E. R. McKay, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Every Saturday.

HOREB LODGE, No. 93—LINCOLN CENTRE.

W. George H. Haynes, M.

Bro. G. S. Bean, J. W.

Bro. J. F. Nute, S. W.

“ A. B. Chase, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon.

MONUMENT LODGE, No. 96—HOULTON.

W. Llewellyn Powers, M.

Bro. John Z. Swanton, J. W.

Bro. Edward N. Mayo, S. W.

“ J. H. Bradford, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Second Wednesday of each month.

KATAHDIN LODGE, No. 98—PATTEN.

W. Ira D. Fish, M.

Bro. Oliver Cobb, J. W.

Bro. John C. Folkins, S. W.

“ James S. Mitchell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—At or preceding the full moon.

EASTERN FRONTIER LODGE, No. 112—FORT FAIRFIELD.

W. Joseph B. Robbins, M.

Bro. James Doyle, J. W.

Bro. John B. Trafton, S. W.

“ Simeon B. Folsom, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

MONUMENT TO ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

The following is the Report presented to the Grand Lodge in relation to the Dunlap Monument, referred to in proceedings, page 35.

BRUNSWICK, April 25, 1864.

The committee chosen by "Montgomery" R. A. Chapter, joined by a committee from United Lodge, No. 8, to which was afterwards added M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and the presiding officers of the different Grand Bodies of the State, have concluded their labors, and now offer a brief account of their Stewardship to the many Free Masons who entrusted their offerings to its charge. After considerable time spent in soliciting donations for the object, namely "the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of our late Bro. Robert P. Dunlap," and delay and difficulty in fixing upon a satisfactory plan within the limits of our funds—no slight task—we were extricated from our dilemma by a proposition from M. W. Bro. Drummond to furnish a marble bust of the deceased brother, appropriating a specific sum to his use, leaving it to the other members of the committee to secure a suitable base for the support of the bust and for inscriptions; the work then went forward.

Bro. Vincent M. Hogan of Bath, wrought from Georgetown granite a beautiful, massive monument, six feet square at the base, and about ten feet high, having three sides paneled to receive marble slabs. The committee proffered one of these panels to the State for the commemoration of the official services of the deceased. The Legislature at once accepted the offer, and appointed Hon. J. H. Drummond, Hon. Samuel Blake and Hon. Josiah Merrow, a commission to carry out the wishes of that body, and it is believed it was satisfactorily accomplished. A second was assigned to the family. The *front* panel was reserved for the Masonic tablet, in the inscription of which the committee studied brevity. The several inscriptions will be found accompanying this paper. The bust is the work of Mr. Frank Simmons, and is esteemed a very creditable and successful effort; it is about one and one half life size, and attracts much notice in the prominent position it holds in the Brunswick cemetery. A lead box was placed under the capstone of the monument, containing documents relating to the Masonic services at the burial of the deceased, newspapers, &c., &c.

Montgomery R. A. Chapter, then of *Brunswick and Bath*, now of *Bath*, contributed very liberally, their offering being Two Hundred Dollars; a large

number of masonic bodies and individuals shared in the work, in sums from two to forty dollars, and we are happy to be able to say that it was "erected by the Free Masons of the *State of Maine*," and it is hoped that the Brethren will not forget, when they visit Brunswick, to look upon the memorial erected to the memory of him whose labors of "brotherly love" are so widely known.

J. P. BOOKER, *Secretary of Dunlap Monument Committee.*

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

It will be perceived by the foregoing Report that certain funds were deposited in my hands for the purpose of procuring the bust for the Dunlap Monument.

Although I was not appointed by this Grand Lodge, yet inasmuch as the funds were contributed by the Craft generally, and there is no other body to whom I can render an account, in order that contributors may know that their offerings have been received and expended, I ask permission to make my statement thereof in this Body.

A circular was issued to the Fraternity suggesting that it was within their power to procure a bust of our revered brother Dunlap, and in response thereto, I received \$176.00 according to the schedule herewith submitted.

The amount collected by the committee being insufficient to build the monument and procure the bust, I proposed to them, that if they would furnish the remainder of the monument, I would raise sufficient funds, (with what was in my hands) to procure the bust. This proposition was accepted.

The State paid \$100.00 to provide for a tablet with an inscription relating to Bro. Dunlap's public services. Of this sum seventy-five dollars were expended by the committee and twenty-five dollars by me.

Harmony Lodge, of Gorham, contributed in addition to her former contributions, forty-two dollars for the bust.

The amount expended by me was three hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents.

The amount (sixty dollars) which makes the contributions up to this sum, was received from Brethren who desire that their names shall not be given.

In consequence of the rise in prices after the artist made his proposition and before he entered upon the work, the sum paid him barely covers his actual expenses.

But SIMMONS spared no pains on that account; and it is universally conceded that the bust is a great success, gratifying to the immediate relatives of Bro. Dunlap and creditable in the highest degree to the genius of the artist.

The committee having undertaken to give me credit in this matter, I desire to express the obligations of myself and all interested, to Bro. J. I. Stevens of Gorham, for his untiring zeal in forwarding the work—to him a work of love.

I believe the Fraternity have done a noble deed in thus commemorating our beloved Brother, Past Grand Master Dunlap, not because he *was* Past Grand

Master, but because he carried out and exemplified in his daily life, in an extraordinary degree, the principles upon which our Institution is founded.

May 3, 1864.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

Masonic Inscription.

To the memory
of
ROBERT PINCKNEY DUNLAP,
who was three times
Grand Master
of the
Grand Lodge of Maine,
and
filled the highest places in the
Masonic Fraternity
of the State and the
United States,
This Monument is erected by the
Free Masons
of the
State of Maine.
They knew his virtues,
They honor his memory.

Family Inscription.

Dearest
to the nearest;
Best
to them who knew him best.
In Christ here;
With Christ forever.
Died
Oct. 20, 1859,
Æt. 65.
Inscribed
by Wife and Children
in loving and reverent
remembrance.

State Inscription.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP

was

Governor of Maine

from 1834 to 1838.

He had been

Representative, Senator and
twice President of the Senate
in the State Legislature; and
Executive Counsellor; and was
afterward Representative in
Congress, and Collector of the
Port of Portland.

He honored
every position he was called to fill,
by an able and faithful discharge
of its duties.

The State
gives to his memory the tribute
of its respect, by inscribing
upon this tablet its grateful
recollection of his many virtues
and its high appreciation of
his public services.

LIST OF BRETHREN DECEASED,

During the year from April 1, 1863, to April 1, 1864.

- | <i>Lodges.</i> | <i>Names, Dates, &c.</i> |
|--------------------|--|
| PORTLAND. | <i>Sidney F. Jordan</i> , May; <i>Daniel Gould</i> , June—killed at the capture of the Cutter <i>Tacony</i> , by the bursting of a gun; <i>Arthur Shirley</i> , Jan. 21; <i>Thomas H. Poor</i> , Jan. 22. |
| LINCOLN. | <i>William Baker</i> , July 24; <i>Charles E. Sherman</i> , Aug. 18; <i>Wm. H. Bragdon</i> , Aug. 26; <i>William C. Turner</i> . |
| HANCOCK. | <i>Cyrus G. Cornwallis</i> , Sept.; <i>Edward Lawrence</i> , Aug; <i>William Linton</i> , March. |
| KENNEBEC. | <i>Henry A. Albee</i> , Nov. 26—not a member. |
| AMITY. | <i>John W. Glover</i> , Sept. 2—at sea; <i>Samuel Chase</i> , Nov. 1—of consumption; <i>Caleb Thomas</i> , Feb. 1—of small pox. |
| EASTERN. | <i>Thomas W. Crosby</i> , May 20; <i>George W. Shackford</i> , July 31. |
| RIISING VIRTUE. | <i>Scolloy D. Baker</i> , Sept. 8—killed at Fort Wagner; <i>Edward W. Hanson</i> , 1863—in the army. |
| ORIENTAL. | <i>George Small</i> , March 20—an old and esteemed member—died suddenly, of heart disease. |
| SOLAR. | <i>Luther Small</i> , Sept. 21—a returned officer; <i>James H. McLellan</i> , March. |
| ORIENT. | <i>Eben Creighton</i> , Aug. 3; <i>Barnabas Webb</i> , Aug. 9; <i>A. D. Mitchell</i> —died at sea. |
| ANCIENT LAND-MARK. | <i>Frederick W. Nichols</i> , June 5; <i>Estevan J. Risch</i> , Nov. 10—thrown from a wagon and killed instantly; <i>Joshua B. Jacobs</i> , Nov. 22; <i>Lazarus Harlow</i> , Dec. 15—an Honorary member—had been a member of the Lodge for forty-seven years; <i>Thomas S. Bolton</i> , Jan. 21—an Entered Apprentice. |
| OXFORD. | <i>E. P. Hinds</i> —date not known. |
| FELICITY. | <i>R. C. Abbott</i> . |
| TEMPLE, No. 25. | <i>Thomas Newman</i> , Nov. 20. |
| VILLAGE. | <i>John H. Sparks</i> , Sept. 3—murdered at sea; <i>Rinaldo D. Brown</i> , March 21—Junior Warden; <i>Samuel Douglass</i> , March 24; <i>James Denham</i> —non-affiliated. |

Lodges.

Names, Dates, &c.

ADONIRAM. *Benjamin Blake*, Jan. 1.

NORTHERN STAR. *Joel Fletcher*, Sept. 22—aged 76—the oldest member of the Lodge.

HERMON. *Joseph Kidder*: *George McCurdy*, Feb. 2.

WATERTOWN. *Capt. C. W. Billings*—died at Gettysburg; *B. F. Dunbar*.

SOMERSET. *Samuel F. Weston*, January—in Wisconsin.

BETHLEHEM. *Daniel H. Davis*, Jan. 23; *John Scoles*, Feb. 1.

CASCO. *Thomas W. Hale*, June 2; *Albert Drinkwater*, Oct. 27.

WASHINGTON. *Thomas Follett*, April 15, 1862.

PENOBSCOT. *J. B. S. Curtis*, Oct. 11.

LYGONIA. *George Kirkby*—died at sea.

ALNA. *Capt. S. C. Whitehouse*, July 1—killed at Gettysburg; *E. K. Hall*—died in the army, at New Orleans; *Fred. E. Hussey*, Sept.; *Isaac Chapman*, Secretary, Feb. 16; *J. E. Huston*, April 6; *Capt. Charles Farley*—lost at sea.

CENTRAL. *Alexander Hatch*, Dec. 31; *J. H. Libby*—died in the army.

DUNLAP. *Seth S. Fairfield*, July 2—a Past Master—aged 72 years; *Samuel Lowell*, Jan. 17—aged 57.

LAFAYETTE. *George S. Currier*, April 9; *Matthew Hayward*, Sept. 30.

MERIDIAN SPLENDOR. *George W. Clark*, Aug. 12.

AURORA. *Capt. George A. Bailey*—lost at sea; Major General *Hiram G. Berry*, May 3—killed at the battle of Chancellorsville; *John D. Currier*, Feb. 14—Warrenton, Va.—a member of 1st Maine Cavalry; *N. H. Hall*, Sept. 5—from disease contracted in the service; *Capt. John McKinnon*, 1863—Shanghai, China; *Capt. John Spear*, April 24—petitioner for and a worthy member of Aurora Lodge.

MOSAIC. *John C. Jennison*, about Aug. 1—died in the army.

FRATERNAL. *Abial Farnum*, April 24—aged 84 years.

MOUNT MORIAH. *Thomas F. Storer*, March 2—at Franklin, Louisiana—a member of Co. I, 30th Maine Regiment—buried in the Masonic Cemetery at Franklin, with masonic rites.

STAR IN THE EAST. *Rowland Wheeler*, Dec.; *George B. Derby*, March; *Henry Barker*, April, 1864.

RICHMOND. *George H. Hatch*, July 9; *A. Robinson*, Sept. 13; *R. B. Street*, Nov. 8.

PACIFIC. *George F. Towle*, Sept. 21—of diphtheria.

MECHANICS'. *Elijah Webster*, June 25; *Abbot Coan*—died in the army.

BLUE MOUNTAIN. *Alvarus V. Teague*, May 6.

MARINERS'. *John Pendleton*—lost at sea.

HOWARD. *Richard Trevett*, Dec. 18—an honorary member, an old mason, and good man—much respected; *E. J. Bolan*—Past Master—supposed to have been lost at sea.

- STANDISH. *John Yales*, Nov. 5.
- RISING SUN. Lieut. *William S. Carter*, July 13—died at Baton Rouge ;
Lieut. *James B. McKinley*, October—killed at the battle of Rappahannock
Station.
- PLYMOUTH. *B. F. W. Kimball*, June 24 ; *O. M. Durgin*, Sept. 23 ; *Alvin
B. Chick*, March 5.
- ARUNDEL. Capt. *George W. Nowell*—lost at sea ; *Wm. B. Hoyt*, Sept. 27.
- TREMONT. *William T. Mason*—in the war ; *N. R. Galley*—in the war ;
William Heath, April 2.
- CRESCENT. *Alexander Cameron*, Aug. 14.
- ROCKLAND. *T. C. Carver*, June 27—killed in battle at Port Hudson ; *G. D.
Smith*, July 3—killed in battle at Gettysburg ; *George H. Benson*, Oct.
9—died of yellow fever, at Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
- ST. PAUL'S. *Patrick Simonton*, Sept. 17—Senior Steward ; *F. C. Dix*, Nov.
16—Master Mariner ; *Horace Bucklin*, Jan. 10—Master Mariner ; *Thomas
Buckminster*, March 5—not a member.
- ST. ANDREW'S. *Charles W. Pearson*, May.
- TEMPLE, No. 86. *A. L. Fogg*, *Sumner Winslow*, July 2—killed at Gettysburg.
- BENEVOLENT. *Edward S. Linnell*, Dec. 7.
- HARWOOD. *John H. Shoppy*, March 8—a worthy Brother.
- SILUAM. *George Gage*, Dec. 23—of consumption ; *James M. Wilder*, March
9—of liver complaint.
- PARIS. *Mark M. Stinchfield*, April 28 ; *Stephen Blake*, March 24—a mason
of nearly 60 years standing—after filling every office in the Lodge, died as
Tyler.
- POND. *James C. Taylor*, Jan. 24.
- MONUMENT. *Mark Neville*, June 19—shot in the battle of Middleburg.
- BETHEL. *Washington F. Brown*, May—died in U. S. Army.
- VERNON VALLEY. *James Chapman*, March 21—83 years old—had been a
mason about fifty years.
- NEZINSCOT. *Hira Bradford*, June 13.
- DRESDEN. *George L. Reed*—died in the army.
- ASHLAR. *Jonah Stimson*, Jan 13 ; *Alfred B. Soule*, Jan. 27.
- DIRIGO. *H. R. King*, Aug. 22—Senior Warden.
- TUSCAN. *Albert Cates* ; *Wentworth Leighton* ; *Elijah B. Barton*.
- RELIEF. *S. H. Page* ; *T. W. Damon*, Feb.—died in the army.
- POWNAI. *Alden Cousins*—non-affiliated.
- ACACIA. *A. J. Stoddard*, Jan. 7.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, in Account</i>			
1863.	May 7.	For paid Thos. Quinby, D. D. G. M.,	1st Dist.,		\$8.75
	6.	" L. B. Weeks,	" 2d "		42.36
	6.	" E. Phinney,	" 3d "		27.27
	6.	" E. B. Hinkley,	" 4th "		36.20
	6.	" D. Cargill,	" 5th "		54.50
	6.	" Josiah Hobbs,	" 6th "		41.77
	7.	" G. Marston,	" 7th "		31.85
	6.	" J. H. Sherman,	" 8th "		27.24
	7.	" J. C. Talbot,	" 9th "		46.83
	7.	" E. W. McFadden,	" 10th "		33.30
	7.	" G. Lougee,	" 11th "		17.02
	7.	" Jos. Pollard,	" 12th "		40.00
	7.	" Bailey & Noyes, bill for Binding,			11.00
	7.	" C. V. Horton, Dues remitted St. Croix Lodge,			2.00
	7.	" H. Pond, Dues refunded Howard Lodge,			24.50
	7.	" A. B. Thompson's bill,			3.00
	7.	" C. Pearl, per vote of Grand Lodge,			80.00
	7.	" E. H. Prescott, per vote of Grand Lodge,			8.50
	7.	" C. Pearl, expenses at Masonic Convention,			21.00
	7.	" C. Sampson, Grand Tyler,			10.00
	7.	" Ira Berry, Grand Secretary,			100.00
	7.	" Stephen Berry, Assistant Grand Secretary,			15.00
	7.	" W. Phillips, Assistant Grand Tyler,			6.00
	July 22.	" " Grand Tyler's expenses,			15.62
	22.	" Stephen Berry, bill of printing Proceed's, &c.,			227.58
	Aug. 5.	" W. Phillips, Grand Tyler,			11.00
	Oct. 23.	" Am. Bank Note Co., Diplomas,			142.00
	Nov. 7.	" Stephen Berry, bill of Printing,			31.88
	Dec. 23.	" Insurance,			5.25
1864.	Feb. 1.	" Am. Bank Note Co., Diplomas,			104.00
	April 7.	" Stephen Berry, bill of Printing,			157.07
	25.	" Ira Berry, G. Secretary, bill of Postage, &c.,			61.75
	25.	" " Advertising and Stationery,			3.21
	25.	" G. W. Plummer, D. D. G. M., 3d District,			26.79
	May. 3.	" W. P. Preble, Grand Master,			30.34
	3.	" Grand Treasurer, per vote of Grand Lodge,			20.00
	3.	" As per Pay Roll of 1863,			740.91
	3.	" Postage, Expressage, &c.,			7.26
	3.	" Balance charged in new account,			2,099.46
					<u>\$4,372.21</u>

with Moses Dodge, Gr. Treasurer,

Cr.

1863.	May 1.	By Balance of account, charged May 1, 1863,	\$1,215.54
	5.	Cash of Thos. Quinby, D. D. G. M., 1st Dist.,	129.11
		" L. B. Weeks, " 2d "	243.75
		" E. Phinney, " 3d "	386.85
		" E. B. Hinkley, " 4th "	274.50
		" David Cargill, " 5th "	473.10
		" Josiah Hobbs, " 6th "	325.74
		" Gideon Marston, " 7th "	375.25
		" J. H. Sherman, " 8th "	82.25
		" J. C. Talbot, " 9th "	258.24
		" E. W. McFadden, " 10th "	187.39
		" Gilman Lougee, " 11th "	65.99
		" Joseph Pollard, " 12th "	68.25
	11.	" A. J. Fuller, Charter fee Polar Star Lodge,	30.00
	11.	" Thos. Quinby, charter fee Moderation Lo.	30.00
	6.	" G. Lougee, Dispensation fee Drummond	25.00
	7.	" J. Crocker, charter fee Ea. Frontier	30.00
	30.	" D. Cargill, fee Messalonskee	30.00
	30.	" J. H. Drummond, charter fee Lebanon	30.00
	30.	" J. H. Drummond, Dispensation fee Acacia	25.00
	June 8.	" Thos. Quinby, Dues of St. John's	11.25
	July 6.	" W. P. Preble, Dispensation fee Pownal	25.00
1864.	Feb. 5.	" C. N. Germaine do. do. Meduncook	25.00
	Mar. 15.	" C. A. Spofford, do. do. Marine	25.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 4,372.21
			<hr/>

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W. Samuel Fessenden,	Portland,	P. G. M.
" Reuel Washburn,	Livermore,	"
" Abner B. Thompson,	Brunswick,	"
" John T. Paine,	Somerville, Mass.	"
" Joseph C. Stevens,	Bangor,	"
" John C. Humphreys,	Brunswick,	"
" Freeman Bradford,	Portland,	"
" Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	"
" Jabez True,	Bangor,	"
" Hiram Chase,	Belfast,	"
" Josiah H. Drummond,	Portland,	"
R. W. Peleg Sprague,	Boston,	P. D. G. M.
" Amos Nourse,	Bath,	"
" David C. Magoun,	Bath,	"
" John J. Bell,	Carmel,	"
" Ezra B. French,	Damariscotta,	P. S. G. W.
" Isaac Downing,	Kennebunk,	"
" Gustavus F. Sargent,	Boston,	"
" David Bugbee,	Bangor,	"
" Edmund B. Hinkley,	Thomaston,	"
" Stephen Webber,	Gardiner,	P. J. G. W.
" William Somerby,	Ellsworth,	"
" Thomas B. Johnston,	Wiscasset,	"
" William Kimball,	Portland,	"
" John Williams,	Bangor,	"
" Stephen B. Dockham,	Warren,	"
" Oliver Gerrish,	Portland,	"
" Joseph Covell,	Jay Bridge,	"
" Francis J. Day,	Hallowell,	"
" T. K. Osgood,	Rockland,	"

GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. William King,	P. G. M.	M. W. Alex'r H. Putney,	P. G. M.
" Simon Greenleaf,	"	" John Miller,	"
" William Swan,	"	R. W. Asaph R. Nichols,	P. D. G. M.
" Charles Fox,	"	" James L. Child,	"
" Robert P. Dunlap,	"	" John L. Megquier,	P. S. G. W.
" Nathaniel Coffin,	"	" George Thatcher,	"
" Hezekiah Williams,	"	" Joel Miller,	"
" Thomas W. Smith,	"	" William Allen,	"

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

CHARITY FUND OF THE GRAND LODGE.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, G. M.	Ex Officio.
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, D. G. M.	"
FRANCIS L. TALBOT, S. G. W.	"
JOHN H. LYNDE, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, R. G. Sec.	"
STEPHEN WEBBER,	elected May 6, 1862, for three years.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	" 5, 1863, "
CHARLES COBB,	" " " "
JABEZ TRUE,	" 3, 1864, "
JOSEPH COVELL,	" " " "
ISAAC DOWNING,	" " " "

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE G. LODGE OF MAINE NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

JOHN H. GRAHAM, Richmond, C. E., near the Grand Lodge of CANADA.

SAMUEL WELCH, Epworth, Dubuque Co., near the G. Lodge of Iowa.

JOSEPH D. EVANS, New York City, near the Grand Lodge of N. York.

CLIFFORD BELCHER, Thibodaux, Lafourche Interior, near the Grand
Lodge of LOUISIANA.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, near the G. Lodge of N. CAROLINA.

JOSIAH MYRICK, Oregon City, near the Grand Lodge of OREGON.

DANIEL WADSWORTH, Auburn, Sangamon Co., near the Grand Lodge
of ILLINOIS.

NATHAN H. GOULD, Newport, near the G. Lodge of RHODE ISLAND.

REV. D. B. TRACY, Petersburg, near the Grand Lodge of MICHIGAN.

THEODORE ROSS, Cleaveland, near the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, Washington, near the Grand Lodge of the
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton, near the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE G. LODGE OF MAINE.

JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Bangor, Rep. of Grand Lodge of MINNESOTA.

“ LOUISIANA.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland, " CANADA.

“ NEW YORK.

“ OREGON.

JOSEPH COVELL, Jay Bridge, " N. CAROLINA.

44 INDIANA.

JOHN J. BELL, Carmel, " IOWA.

ABNER B. THOMPSON, Brunswick, " ILLINOIS.

66 OHIO.

IRA BERRY, Portland. " MISSOURI.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland, " NEW JERSEY.

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APPENDIX, 1865.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER :

Once more the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in the discharge of their official duty, would send tidings to the craft through the Grand Lodge of Maine, that has for a second term placed you in the Oriental Chair. Never before, we feel assured you will agree with us, have the responsibilities resting upon that office and upon the craft universal, been of so grave and impressive a character as in this year of our Lord, 1865. By a combination of circumstances partially voluntary, it may be, but not the less Providential, the Grand Lodge of Maine occupies a position of more than ordinary importance, more than she has ever sought or claimed for herself. Early in her career of prosperity, after the dark days of the reign of terror had given place to the advent of restoring light, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence were heartily sustained in their views of the necessity of a National Grand Lodge, Council or Congress, which should bring together triennially, the most devoted and able representatives of the State Grand Lodges, to counsel for the common good of the craft in America, to secure a position by which the Masonic fraternity on this continent should secure the correspondence, and command the respect of the fraternity throughout the world. It was also our hope that such a Congress with its recurring sessions and fraternal greetings might add something to the strength and stability of our National Union, and hold in restraint the demon of discord that was severing political parties and sections of the Union, and even rending asunder the churches of our common Lord. Experience has taught us that we began too late, and that obstacles to such a Council or Congress were very deeply and sternly set. *The fearful heresy of State Sovereignty and State rights, as opposed to law, and order, and Government*, had been sown broadcast, and taken root around Masonic Altars, as well as State

houses and political platforms. Hence the great jealousy of all efforts at Masonic Union, dread of some imaginary spectre of absolutism, that should impair the "sovereignty and independence of the Grand Lodges."

PORTLAND, March 1, 1865.

So far as can be ascertained, the foregoing was all that had been written by Bro. PEARL, when he was prostrated by that disease which took him from us. While this is not the place to put on record our appreciation of the great loss this Grand Lodge has sustained in his death, we may be allowed to say that his labors in this department have given our Grand Lodge an enviable reputation; and therefore, Most Worshipful, in accepting your commission to complete this report, we can justly claim some consideration at the hands of our Brethren, when we attempt to follow "with unequal stride," the steps of our brother, whose hand adorned whatever it undertook.

We leave his introduction as we find it, without change. Whatever the craft may think of the plan of an American Masonic Congress, the whole nation will admit the honest earnestness, and firm faith in its immense usefulness, especially in this crisis in our country's history, which actuated Bro. PEARL in his persistent efforts to establish it.

We have received the Proceedings of the following Grand Lodges:

California, October, 1864.
 Canada, July, 1864.
 Connecticut, May, 1864.
 District of Columbia, 1863.
 Illinois, October, 1864.
 Indiana, May, 1864. ♦
 Iowa, June, 1864.
 Louisiana, February, 1864.
 Maryland, May, and November, 1864.
 Massachusetts, 1863.
 Missouri, May, 1864.
 Michigan, January, 1865.
 Nebraska, June, 1863, and June, 1864.
 New Hampshire, June, 1864.
 New Jersey, January, 1864.
 New York, June, 1864.
 Ohio, October, 1864.
 Oregon, June, 1864.
 Pennsylvania, December, 1863.
 Vermont, January, 1864.
 Washington, November, 1863.
 Wisconsin, June, 1864.

CALIFORNIA.

The session of this Grand Lodge continued a week, and a large amount of business was transacted.

The opening prayer of the Grand Chaplain, furnished afterwards for publication from memory, we deem worthy of a place in our monitors.

"OUR FATHER AND OUR GOD: In Thee is our trust; to thee do we look for that wisdom and strength which we ever need, and which Thou hast promised to give to all who ask. We thank Thee for all Thy mercies to us in times past; and we now humbly pray Thee to bless us in this our present Convocation. Bless the officers and members of this Grand Lodge. Grant unto them, and to all the brethren of our Order, whithersoever dispersed, *wisdom* to devise, and *strength* of purpose to execute such measures as shall promote the best interests of the craft, and all over whom their influence is exerted; and grant also that each brother may possess that *beauty* of holiness which alone can make the perfect man, and secure the friendship of Thee, the Author and Giver of all good. Bless, O God, our country. Grant wisdom and patriotism to all our rulers in this her time of need, and success to her armies in the struggle for the preservation of our liberties and independence; and, in Thy good time, grant unto us the blessing of along and an honorable peace, and that prosperity which shall make our nation one of the favored and honored of the earth. And, finally, when all our work on earth is done, may it pass the inspection of Thy All-Seeing Eye, and we receive the welcome promised to the good and faithful servants of the Lord. We ask these blessings for the Redeemer's sake. AMEN!"

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. WILLIAM C. BELCHER, is mostly occupied with local matters. He pays a beautiful tribute to the memory of THOMAS STARR KING. He gives five decisions upon Masonic Jurisprudence, which were sustained by the Grand Lodge. It is held that while absolute physical perfection is not required, "it is a violation of masonic usage to admit any man who is incapable of complying literally with what is required of him in passing through the ceremonies of each degree;" that there is no regulation or landmark which renders void the provision in their constitution, that a Master may resign, or dimit from his Lodge; that one who commits suicide while insane may be buried with masonic honors; but "one who willingly, or in consequence of intemperate habits destroys the life which heaven has given him for useful and beneficial purposes," never should be.

Resolutions in relation to the death of THOMAS STARR KING, were adopted by the Grand Lodge, which were seconded by Bro. HILL, Grand Chaplain, in an address of great beauty and eloquence. We would gladly transcribe it entire, but must be content with the closing paragraph.

"Our brother has gone. He died in the full strength and vigor of manhood. While many interests, social, ecclesiastical, and political, seeme to depend on his life and advocacy, the Messenger, who cares for no such considerations, came, and that summons no mortal can resist. The silver cord was loosed, the golden bowl was broken, and all the work of life ceased, long ere the almond tree of old age had blossomed for the grave. The dust has returned to its kindred dust. The spirit, like the living ACACIA, knows no death, but has gone up to God who breathed into it the principle of immortality. DEATH, my brethren, has its lessons for the living,—for you and me, and all who are cognizant of its messages of warning. It tells us, we too must die, but when, we know not. We may live on till life itself shall become a

burden, and we long for a release. It may come, as it did to our brother, in the midst of life and health and usefulness. But in either and all cases, it speaks this one word: "Be ye also ready." See that your work is all done, and well done. Then, when LABOR ceases, and the hour of REFRESHMENT is proclaimed, you may leave this earthly Lodge, feeling assured that your work and LIFE will pass the inspection of the ALL-SEEING EYE, and you will receive, as we trust our brother did, that welcome, better than the riches and honors of a thousand worlds: "WELL DONE, GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS; ENTER YE INTO THE JOY OF YOUR LORD!"

A page in the proceedings is devoted to Bro. King's memory, bearing the following inscription:

"This Mourning Page, by order of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of California, is given to the memory of our beloved brother, THOMAS STARR KING, who was born in the City of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1824, and who died in the City of San Francisco, on the 4th day of March, 1864. He was a good Man, a good Mason, and a true Patriot; was a Member of Oriental Lodge, No. 144; Pastor of the First Unitarian Church, in the City of San Francisco; and Grand Orator of this Grand Lodge. By his exemplary and unaffected piety, his brilliant and commanding eloquence, his unceasing love for his fellow men, and his zealous labors in all good works, he has written his own best epitaph in the hearts of his brethren."

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, by Bro. GILBERT B. CLAIBORNE, comprises forty four pages in fine type, of which two and a half pages are devoted to Maine. In the main, he speaks in flattering terms of us; he sustains our position in regard to Army Lodges; but is dissatisfied with our report in 1863, in reference to the granting of a dispensation by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, to masons in Alexandria. Had he known what the writer of this knows, that the portion of the report in question was written within an hour after the reception of the Proceedings which were then reviewed, and while the press was waiting for "copy," he would not have expressed surprise that Bro. PEARL could not "in the brief time allowed him, come to a conclusion."

The report of Bro. Claiborne is an able one, and did space allow, we would gladly copy much more.

The following resolutions submitted by him were adopted.

"*Resolved*, That the Association, self-styled "Conservators of symbolic Masonry," in which ROB. MORRIS assumes to be "Chief Conservator," is an organized and dangerous league, subversive of the established principles and ground work, which threatens to make innovation in the body of Masonry."

"*Resolved*, Further, that it is the duty of every Mason to discountenance all who aid, support or maintain the said Association or its purposes as impostors and dissenters from the original plan; and the Grand Lodge hereby declares that any Mason within its jurisdiction who wilfully adheres to, aids or supports the said Association, shall be deemed guilty of Masonic crime, and upon proof thereof shall be subject to reprimand, suspension or expulsion by the Fraternity; provided, that any who may have been ignorantly and innocently led into error may be purged of the same by renouncing in open Lodge all connection with the said Association, its teaching, objects and design."

M. W. WILLIAM CALDWELL BELCHER was re-elected Grand Master, and ALEX. G. ABELL Grand Secretary.

CANADA.

This Grand Lodge met at Hamilton, July 13, 1864, with a full representation, and continued in session several days. Its proceedings are of unusual interest. It adopted a revised constitution, well worthy the close examination of all students of masonic jurisprudence.

The address of the Grand Master, T. DOUGLAS HARTINGTON, is an able document.

He had granted eight dispensations for new Lodges, to which charters were granted by the Grand Lodge.

He finds that difficulties have arisen in consequence of the existence in that jurisdiction, of Lodges under foreign Grand Lodges, and not acknowledging allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada.

This committee in their reports for 1863 and 1864, noticed this, predicted the evils that have since arisen and suggested the remedy.

Grand Master HARTINGTON adopts the same views. He says :

"It was a great mistake we made in not determining a fixed date, when there must be exclusive jurisdiction throughout Canada, and serving a formal notice to that effect on the Grand Lodges having subordinates here, that these last might be numbered and registered and receive Warrants from the Grand Lodge of Canada, or choose the alternative of dissolving. It was the natural sequence to the events occurring in and since 1855, and no compromise should have been entered into by us except as to time. I am only surprised that those few outstanding, and, as it were, isolated lodges, do not of their own accord, become an integral part of our Canadian nationality, and take the same pride in it as we do. It is very certain that if we were to endeavor to plant an offset in the old country, we should be denounced, and rightly so, and the Grand Lodges there have clearly no right to Lodges *ad infinitum* here. We are not absolutely the Grand Lodge of Canada, though declared and acknowledged so to be, while these few cometary fragments revolve in our system. They are theoretically under control, but practically are not. While misunderstandings, &c., can be and are remedied on *our part* by a *present* supreme power, redress from these foreign Lodges, (foreign I mean as to jurisdiction) is a tedious, complicated process, if successful at last, and irregularities are not to be controlled at all—each of these Lodges acts really as if its own judge and jury. About three of them we have already been in difficulty, and are never out of danger of trouble with each and all. I believe no dishonor could attach to the Grand Lodge of Canada if, considering the *practical trouble* we have had to encounter, we were even now to issue a notification with respect to these Lodges, such as we should have done when we took our place amongst the other Grand Lodges of Freemasonry. It is a delicate subject, but a matter of real grievance, and certainly opposed to masonic jurisprudence, and causes an important defect in our otherwise perfect structure."

The Board of General Purposes, to which the Grand Master's report was referred, reported as follows, and their report was adopted :

"The Board have not omitted to notice the very important subject to which the M. W. Grand Master has directed the attention of Grand Lodge, namely : the period at which this Grand Lodge may hope to have undivided jurisdiction over the entire Province. Mindful as we are that the recognition of this Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of England, was accepted on terms providing for the continuance of their authority in certain specified cases, and notwithstanding the objections inherent to that system, we cannot at present see any course which, with honor, is now open to this Grand Lodge to change the well understood arrangement. It is possible, however, that circumstances may arise in

the future which may bring about the entire absorption of all Lodges within the territorial limits of our Grand Lodge, with satisfaction to ourselves, as well as to the Grand Lodge of England and such other Grand Lodges as yet claim jurisdiction over certain Lodges in this Province."

One Lodge (St. George's) which the Grand Lodge of Canada pronounced clandestine, the Grand Lodge of England recognized. Thereupon St. George's Lodge, by vote of the Grand Lodge and by an edict of the Grand Master, (of which we have received an official copy) was declared to be a regular Lodge.

If the Grand Lodge of Canada, by any agreement, have bound themselves to allow Lodges in Canada independent of their control, it is deeply to be regretted: as discord, strife and confusion must prevail until the Grand Lodge of Canada asserts and maintains *exclusive jurisdiction on Canadian soil*.

The Grand Master says:

"Our R. W. Brother Cyril Pearl has made known his resignation of the appointment of Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine, in Canada. He advised me also that our R. W. Grand Registrar, Brother John H. Graham, was nominated to succeed him, an appointment I could not do otherwise than approve, and, on the presentation of his credentials, I propose, with your concurrence, to confer upon him, as a member of this Grand Lodge, the honorary rank of Past Grand Junior Warden."

It subsequently appears in the proceedings that

"R. W. Br. John Hamilton Graham presented his credentials from the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine, appointing him its Representative at the Grand Lodge of Canada, which the M. W. Grand Master was pleased to receive and approve. The R. W. Brother was introduced to the M. W. Grand Master, and was greeted by the usual masonic honors and invited to a seat on the dais.

The M. W. Grand Master, with the concurrence of Grand Lodge, conferred on the R. W. Br. Graham the honorary rank of a Past Grand Junior Warden."

This honorary rank was conferred by virtue of the following provision of their Constitution:

"13. Brethren of eminence and ability, who have rendered service to the Craft, may, by a vote of the Grand Lodge, be constituted members of the Grand Lodge, with such rank and distinction as may be thought proper, except that of Past Grand Master, or Past Deputy Grand Master."

So far as we have any knowledge this provision is peculiar to Canada alone.

The Grand Master earnestly advises the repeal of the provision in the constitution, limiting the eligibility of a Master of a subordinate Lodge to two years. This suggestion was adopted.

He thus disposes of Conservators:

"I think it my duty to say that some kind of strange body appears to be trying to gain an existence in the United States. It is called an association of 'Conservators.' Its real aim, as well as I can make out, is to carry on a kind of book-selling business, by disposing of some kind of unauthorized Ritual, Lectures, &c., under a plea of their being the only correct, original standards. The association is generally denounced, and Lodges and Brethren must understand that it is entirely illegal to encourage it and its works in Canada."

Among the provisions of their new constitution is the following. There shall be paid to the Grand Lodge for dispensations to initiate a candidate under twenty-one years of age, *twenty dollars*: to confer any degree in less time than

one month, *twenty dollars*: to initiate a person from without the jurisdiction of a Lodge, *ten dollars*.

Canada is in advance of Maine in this respect, although we made last year quite a step in the right direction.

There is no report of a Committee on Foreign Correspondence. An effort was made to substitute Committees for the Board of General Purposes, but it failed. The receipt of our proceedings for 1863 is acknowledged.

WILLIAM B. SIMPSON was elected Grand Master, and THOMAS B. HARRIS re-elected Grand Secretary: Toronto was fixed as the place for the meeting of the Grand Lodge this year.

CONNECTICUT.

This Grand Lodge keeps on the even tenor of its way in prosperity and usefulness.

The Grand Master says:

"We may well congratulate ourselves upon the harmony and prosperity of the Craft within our jurisdiction. During the eighty years since this Grand Lodge was organized, there has never been a time when our fraternity have had more cause to be proud of their condition than the present; and I sincerely trust that the day is far distant, when the spirit of strife and contention, which fills our land and prevails on every side, shall be allowed to enter our portals. May the spirit of peace and brotherly love continue to pervade the Lodge Room. Let it be a refuge from the toils and struggles of life, where we may meet as men and brothers, forgetting for the time our jealousies, our hatreds, and even the contests in which we may be engaged with one another in the performance of what we regard our duties as citizens. Let us remember that we belong to a Universal Brotherhood, confined to no clime or country,—that men may be worthy brothers, though compelled in obedience to their rulers to meet each other on the battle-field.

Speaking of the applications of soldiers he gives this caution.

"But I do desire to caution Masters and Lodges to scrutinize most carefully the character and antecedents of all such candidates. The mere fact that he is a volunteer in his country's service, should not be taken, as I fear has sometimes been the case, as full proof that he is worthy to be made a Mason. No man should be admitted to our mysteries, when about to leave for other scenes beyond the jurisdiction of the Lodge, unless we have evidence sufficient to satisfy us that we should be willing to honor him as an associate and brother if he should continue to reside among us. When we confer on him the degrees of Masonry, we send him abroad with a certificate of character as a man, which we ought to be sure he will under all circumstances endeavor to maintain. If he shall prove recreant or unworthy, he is liable to do the cause much more injury than if he had remained within the jurisdiction and subject to the discipline of his own Lodge. No man is worthy of receiving the rights, lights and benefits of our Order, unless he would be as free to contribute to the necessities and minister to the wants of an unfortunate brother—he be friend or foe—as he would be to receive like aid if their situations were reversed."

The following questions were submitted and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

"1. If 'any Master Mason in good standing shall be eligible to any office to which he may be duly elected in the Lodge of which he is a member' (see Article 29 of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge,) is any thing excepting installation necessary in order for him to legally act as the Master of the Lodge which has selected him?"

"2. If it be necessary for him to take a so-called Past Master's degree, by what authority is it made a necessity?"

"3. If the said so-called Past Master's degree is not a regular degree, either of the Blue Lodge, or the Chapter, what third body is recognized by the constitutions of Masonry, whose action is indispensable in order for the Blue Lodge to lawfully act?"

"4. What is the legal status of those Lodges whose Masters have never taken the before-named degree?"

That Committee reported as follows:

"4th. In relation to the proper installation of Masters of Lodges. Your Committee are of opinion that no brother is properly installed Master of a Lodge, until he has taken the Past Master's obligation, in accordance with the ancient usage of Masons."

And their report was adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence by Grand Secretary Hunt, reviews dispassionately the proceedings of twenty-four Grand Lodges. He devotes about three pages to us, sustaining our action in relation to Army Lodges, and copying the description of a masonic funeral in the address of the Grand Master in 1863.

DAVID E. BOSTICK was elected Grand Master, and LUCIUS E. HUNT Grand Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

During the year 1863, this Grand Lodge held an annual, a semi-annual, and several special communications.

The charter of one Lodge was suspended for irregular proceedings: but after a time was restored. Another Lodge was reprimanded for dereliction in duty in initiating a candidate under circumstances not detailed fully in the Proceedings.

The Grand Master cautions Lodges in relation to accepting candidates from other jurisdictions.

From his statement of the provisions of their constitution upon this subject, there would seem to be some amendment needed. It prohibits the conferring of degrees upon any one not a citizen of the District, *until after due inquiry and an answer received from the Lodge nearest his place of residence.* If the word "answer" is not used as equivalent to *permission*, and even if it is, our provision that the consent of the *Grand Master* of the jurisdiction where the residence is, seems more proper and less likely to produce mischievous results. We have some reason to believe that persons resident in this jurisdiction, while at Washington temporarily, have been initiated, when they might not have been accepted at home: and it seems that our Grand Master has cautioned our Brethren in the District, as the following extract from their proceedings shows.

"The Grand Secretary read a communication received from the Grand Master of the State of Maine, in relation to the petition of a person from that State for the degrees of Masonry in this jurisdiction, together with a copy of his communication thereof to the several Lodges made by order of the M. W. Grand Master."

The Grand Lodge voted to subscribe for thirty copies of the National Freemason and send one copy to each Grand Lodge in correspondence with them.

The Grand Lodge was invited to participate in the ceremonies of the celebration of the anniversary of the Fourth of July, but very properly declined to attend in their *conventional* character, because "the Masonic Fraternity are not accustomed to make public demonstrations, except to perform some masonic labor."

The Grand Lodge was called together September 28, 1863, on the most mournful occasion of the death and funeral of their Grand Master YELVERTON PEYTON PAGE. He was buried by the Grand Lodge, assisted by Washington and Columbia Commanderies of Knights Templar. Subsequently an eloquent Eulogy was pronounced by M. W. P. G. M. B. B. French, which is published with the proceedings. We would gladly copy the resolutions passed by the Grand Lodge on the occasion, and make extracts from the eulogy, did space allow.

Union Lodge, located at Alexandria, Virginia, to which a dispensation was granted by this Grand Lodge, applied for a charter, which was denied by a vote of 28 noes to 6 ayes; but the dispensation was extended for one year.

This action has occasioned much discussion. It was alluded to in the report of this committee for 1863; and last year the discussion by our Brethren in New York was incorporated into our report. Inasmuch as the action and actual position of the Grand Lodge of Virginia are not yet accurately known, further discussion seems to us premature. We shall be the last to approve the invasion of the jurisdiction of one Grand Lodge by another. But we can perceive a contingency, in which this action of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia would be no invasion, but fully justifiable.

This Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of Chili, though we do not assent to the reasons for such a course. The action of the Emperor of France may be all wrong; but our Chilian Brethren needed no such plea. Three Lodges were in existence in that country, and no Grand Lodge. We hold it to be perfectly proper under such circumstances for those Lodges to form a Grand Lodge, and declare themselves independent of all others. It is sufficient, that it is their *pleasure* to do so.

We trust that our Grand Lodge will at once extend the right hand of fellowship to the Grand Lodge of Chili, and welcome her to the circle of American Grand Lodges.

At the annual session, P. G. M. FRENCH presented his credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine, which were received and approved.

J. E. F. HOLMEAD was elected Grand Master, and delivered an address of much interest.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence by M. W. Bro. STANSBURY, is a resumé of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges. He devotes five pages to Maine, giving liberal extracts, but expressing no opinions. Indeed at the outset he indicates such to be his idea of the duties of such a Committee. His reasons are, that such reports "are rarely read in the Grand Lodge, and never adopted," so that the Grand Lodge is not committed or bound by any

opinions expressed therein. If his Grand Lodge would adopt the course which we have adopted, viz:—have this report prepared, published and sent out to the Lodges a month before the session of the Grand Lodge, and copies distributed to the members of the Grand Lodge the first day of its session—we are confident he would find it more useful and interesting.

W. MORRIS SMITH was re-elected Grand Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Our Brethren in Illinois have been great sufferers from the action of the "Chief Conservator." Discord, crimination, recrimination, suits at law almost without number, and what seems a quarrel between the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary carried into the Grand Lodge, have been the result of the efforts to introduce "Conservatorism" into Illinois. We do not derive much pleasure from the perusal of the proceedings for 1863 of this Grand Lodge. There is, however, one redeeming feature. The contest resulted in the complete overthrow of the Conservators, their aiders and abettors; and such action was taken as will ensure "security for the future," if not "indemnity for the past." Great credit is due to Bro. H. G. REYNOLDS, Grand Secretary, for this result. We trust that the history of this contest will be a beacon light to warn all the Craft, in Illinois, or out of it, against all such innovations.

The report of the committee on Foreign Correspondence is short. Our action in relation to military Lodges is commended by the committee as "sound masonic doctrine," although that Grand Lodge has issued dispensations for such Lodges.

THOMAS J. TURNER was elected Grand Master, and HARMAN G. REYNOLDS re-elected Grand Secretary.

INDIANA.

Grand Master Hacker gives a full account of his official acts, which were numerous, but mostly of local interest. He issued thirteen dispensations for new Lodges, besides five for military Lodges in Indiana regiments in the field. In this connection he suggests to the Grand Lodge whether they have not already Lodges enough for all practical purposes. He had declined granting several dispensations which had been asked for.

He presents the cases of several Lodges for initiating candidates not physically perfect, or "*under age*." This was done in several instances, but the offenders were promptly disciplined.

He gives an account of a trial of a Master of a Lodge *by his Lodge*, under a new regulation of that Grand Lodge. He seems satisfied with the experiment, as he admits it is.

He thus announces the appointment of a Representative of that Grand Lodge near ours:—

"Upon being requested so to do, I issued, on the 19th day of April, a commission appointing Worshipful Brother Joseph Covell, of Jay Bridge, Maine, the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Indiana near the G. Lodge of Maine.

"From the well known character, masonic zeal and ability of our Worshipful Brother Covell, I have every reason to believe that the Grand Lodge of this State will be well and faithfully represented among our Brethren up in the 'Northeast corner.'"

He announces the death of Past Grand Master CALEB B. SMITH, with a just tribute to his memory. One incident stated by him, we cannot forbear extracting,

"I have already said in a former part of my address, that, on the 24th of June last, I gave him my proxy to lay the corner-stone of the new Temple erected by our Brethren at Muncie, Delaware county, and how honorably the Grand Master was represented on that occasion. Although Brother Smith was at that time holding his court, yet he claimed that the 24th of June was his Masonic Sabbath, and he could hold no court on that day, but must give it to the interests of Masonry. He accordingly adjourned his Court, performed the duties of Masonry required of him, making, as I am informed, another of his most brilliant defences of our time-honored institution and its ceremonies."

The Grand Master made the report on correspondence. It consists of a list of proceedings received, and the following:—

"These several documents I have examined with some care; but from a press of other official duties, I have not been able to give their contents the attention I otherwise would have done.

"It will be observed that we have not received the past year anything from jurisdictions south of Maryland and Kentucky. Whether any of the Grand Lodges in those States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States have met for the past two or three years, I am not informed. I presume, however, but few, if any, have.

"In the proceedings of our sister Grand Lodges with which we have been favored, I am pleased to say that, while I find much to admire and approve, I find little to censure or condemn—all appear to be actuated by the sublime and purest principles of our Order. I find no questions of a general nature affecting the Craft in this jurisdiction, agitating any of our sister jurisdictions, but what has already been acted upon in our Grand Lodge, and I do not deem any further action by you necessary at this time. The proceedings I have examined uniformly show a degree of prosperity unprecedented in the history of our Order; and with but one or two exceptions, where local matters have been permitted to come in to disturb their tranquillity, harmony prevails throughout their respective jurisdictions."

The Grand Lodge unanimously appropriated one thousand dollars as a contribution to the Sanitary Commission.

A large amount of business was transacted, especially considering the length of the session.

WILLIAM HACKER was re-elected Grand Master, and FRANCIS KING Grand Secretary.

IOWA.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa met at Des Moines, June 7, 1864. One hundred Lodges were represented. The Grand Master, E. A. GUILBERT, left the camp to be present. He gave vent to his patriotic feelings in the following:—

"Before proceeding, as our custom requires, to render a brief account of my stewardship, I cannot refrain from alluding to the gigantic struggle in which we have been for three long years immersed. Masonry requires us to be 'true to our government and just to our country,' and I am proud of the conspicuous part Iowa masons have borne in this 'cruel war.' They have rallied around the dear old flag with an enthusiasm that has done as much credit to their heads as

to their hearts. A Grand Master, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, other Past Grand Officers, scores of Masters of Lodges, and companies of Brethren, have already entered the service, and have dealt stalwart blows

—‘For their altars and their fires,
For the green graves of their Sires,
God and their Native Land.’

Many of them, peace to their ashes, ‘sleep their last sleep’ in the trenches of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, on the plains of Louisiana and Arkansas, and by the still, clear waters of the far Tennessee. Thank God, never has one of them been shot in the back, ‘and verily, they shall have their reward.’ The turf shall be green above them, and their memory shall be fragrant in the Lodges. Many have returned to us maimed, but ennobled; and each scar they bear is not only the mute but eloquent witness of ‘the faith that is in them,’ but is also full of rebuke to the rebel sympathizers at home. Let the heroes be honored as they deserve to be. Let us salute them with a reverence we would not vouchsafe a mere king, for they are ours, and the nation’s pride and boast. And now another call has come, and, impelled by a sense of duty, which rises above and subordinates every selfish business instinct, your Grand Master and his accomplished Senior Warden go with the large numbers of the Craft who have left their plows in their furrows, have closed their shops, have stopped the wheels of mechanical endeavor, and have rushed to the various places of rendezvous, to swell ‘the noble army of martyrs’ which will soon be in the field, prepared to emulate the fraters who have done and dared for their country; prepared also, if need be, to yield up their lives for the success and perpetuation of the noblest government the world has ever seen. Give them, Brethren, your aid and counsel, cheer them with kind words, and if it be required with material assistance, and thus do your whole duty, as they propose to do theirs.”

He deprecates the strife in other jurisdictions, and congratulates the Craft in Iowa on their harmony.

The following account of one dispensation for an army Lodge, given by him, shows that the evil results we anticipated from such Lodges have only too surely followed:—

“AN ARMY LODGE.—On April 23 of the current year, Bro. E. H. Warren, Past Master of Anamosa Lodge No. 46, called upon me. He has been spending the winter in Columbus, Ky., where was located Halleck Lodge, U. D., acting under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Bro. Warren informs me, and his statements are confirmed by those made by Bros. Past Deputy Grand Master Col. Scott, Past Senior Grand Deacon Major Olney—both of the 32d Iowa Infantry—and others, that this Lodge paid its Master, who was imported from De Kalb Co., Ill., a salary of *one hundred dollars per month*; that profanes, without regard to the jurisdiction from which they hailed, were balloted for, entered, passed and raised, habitually, within a week or ten days; that the fee was twenty dollars, and that over *two hundred* masons were made by the two who ‘ran the machine,’ during its short-lived existence. I am also informed, and know, that many persons from our jurisdiction, were made masons contrary to all masonic custom, and without the permission of your Grand Master. Why the Grand Lodge of Kentucky suffered this *speculation* to ‘live, move and have its being’ on soil dedicated to it especially, is more than I can explain. A clearer and more heinous violation of her rights could not have been perpetrated. The history of Halleck Lodge U. D. reminds me forcibly of the ‘money changers in the temple,’ and as they received a merited scourging, so should *these*. I have reason to believe, that protests against the irregular proceedings of the Lodge, and the wholesale manner in which the proprietors made masons from our own jurisdiction—choosing men oftentimes who could not have been admitted at home—were, once upon a time, preferred to the Grand Master of Illinois, but that nothing came of them, as one of the proprietors made it his especial business to smooth the thing over, and secure immunity from home official interference,

and was thus allowed to return to pursue, unmolested, his iniquitous practices. The proprietors of the Lodge also operated a R. A. Chapter, in which, within a week, they would grind out as poor grists from the raw material, as they were wont to do in the Lodge. The dispensation of the Lodge was an ordinary one, as I am informed, such as we grant to located Lodges. It passes my comprehension how any Grand Master could thus authorize so flagrant a trespass upon the rights of a neighboring Grand Lodge; and the whole affair deserves, and should receive, our severest condemnation. After the troops were mostly removed from Columbus, the proprietors of the concerns left for their homes in Illinois, carrying with them the funds, records and properties of the Lodge. They must have made a very handsome thing out of their few months' work. This episode in Lodge history has sufficed to remove from my mind any lingering affection I may have had for army Lodges. Contrast the course pursued by this army Lodge with that of a military Lodge at Corinth, Miss. The latter was at work under the same Grand Lodge auspices, but the dispensation required them to secure the written authority of the different Grand Masters, whose rights might be involved, before attempting to confer degrees on any but soldiers from Illinois. Early last autumn—before I had been apprised of the existence of the irregularly working Lodge at Columbus, a petition was sent me signed by some twenty-five or thirty masons from our jurisdiction, asking for authority, under adequate restrictions, to make masons of soldiers from our State. Numbers of the petitioners I knew; their promise to exercise discretion I noted and commended, and after careful examination of the dispensation, a copy of which was sent me, and upon due reflection, I granted the request of the Lodge. I have not yet had cause to regret it."

By referring to the Illinois proceedings, we find that Halleck Military Lodge returned *one hundred and forty-five* initiates in one year! that it conferred *four hundred and five* degrees in the same time!!

The usual business was transacted.

Bro. W. C. GASTON submitted a general report on correspondence, under the heads of Work, The Single Ballot, and Masonic Jurisprudence.

Under the head of *Work*, he gives a resumé of the proceedings of several Grand Lodges upon the subject of Conservators. While claiming that the Morris work is the only genuine, he, as a *friend of Morris*, advises him to disband the Association, and appeal to the Grand Lodges to sustain the work.

He advises his Grand Lodge to change their Constitution so as to require but one ballot for all the degrees.

M. W. E. A. GUILBERT was re-elected Grand Master, and the veteran T. S. PARVIN Grand Secretary.

LOUISIANA.

"The Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana" held its fifty-second annual communication February 8, 1864, M. W. JOHN Q. A. FELLOWS, Grand Master, presiding. But *twenty-one* Lodges, out of *one hundred and eight* upon its Register, were represented. This Grand Lodge has felt severely the horrors of the war. Even now it cannot communicate with very many of its Subordinates.

The Grand Master in his excellent address says, in relation to their condition:—

"Of the affairs of our Constituent Lodges I have but little to say. Those in New Orleans and vicinity have been more prosperous than during the previous year. As to those in the country, owing to the great difficulty of communica-

tion, very little is known. Some of them, we hear, have entirely suspended their labors, others have met but seldom for the last few years, while but a few, so far as we have heard, have gone on with their usual success."

It would seem from his address, that objections have been made to the admission, as visitors, of officers or soldiers dressed in their ordinary uniform. His remarks upon the subject of admission of visitors are so just and appropriate, that we make the following extract:—

"And in your conduct towards a strange Brother, 'If you discover him to be a true and genuine Brother, you are to respect him accordingly.'

"Thus our Ancient Charges, the real and only written Landmarks of our Order, teach. These, with the charge made at our initiation, our advancement, and on the installation of our officers, you must observe in their full spirit and import, or our Order will fall into disrepute, and we shall fall in the duty 'we owe to God, our country, our neighbors, and ourselves.' Whoever knocks at our doors as a Brother, we are carefully to examine. If he comes to us and proves himself truly a Brother, we are to receive him and treat him courteously, not regarding his outward apparel or appearance, for true Masons do not regard these, but only the inward qualifications. Is he a good man and true, receive him and treat him as a Brother, and send him on his way rejoicing.

"It has long been a mooted question how far the right of a Brother extends, to visit us in our secret assemblies. The Master must see that peace and harmony are observed in his Lodge, nor allow anything to occur which shall mar the same. But this duty consists as much in instructing the Brethren in their behavior and action, as in catering to their whims and caprices. It has been said that any Brother member of a Lodge can object to a strange Brother, that is one of another Lodge, sitting with him in open Lodge, and that on such objection, it is the duty of the Master, in preserving harmony in his Lodge, to exclude the visitor. This in theory is true, but yet the Brother so objecting, must know something against the personal character of the Brother so applying, and not any general objection against a class, or he will by his objection be in open violation of his duties and obligations as a Mason. The Chinese, with his strange garb, is admitted among us, and no one thinks of objecting; why then should we object though one comes clothed in the habiliments of his calling, though these habiliments are not those of the person objecting? There is no reason; and unless, as I have before stated, there be something in the character of the person applying, in his conduct in life, rendering his presence unsafe to the secrets of the order, the person objecting is doing a wrong to the stranger Brother, and is in open violation of his masonic obligations."

The Grand Secretary, in his report, says:—

"I have been able to keep up a fraternal correspondence with several of the Lodges in the country parishes, and have sent circulars to all. The letters I have received indicate that the Brethren are endeavoring to keep up their organizations during this season of peril and distress; but in portions of the State, Lodge meetings have been entirely suspended, with the hope, however, of being able to resume them at a more auspicious period." * * * *

"I have received from R. W. Bro. Ira Berry, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maine, copies of the proceedings of that Grand Lodge for 1862 and 1863, for distribution in the Southern States, and have been permitted to send them by the military authorities, on the application of our M. W. Grand Master J. Q. A. Fellows."

The Report on Foreign Correspondence reviews or refers to the proceedings of twenty-nine Grand Lodges, for three years in most cases. We are happy to meet our Louisiana Brethren again after a silence of three years. We trust that it is reliable evidence of their having seen the worst, and of the beginning of better days.

Their notice of Maine is fraternal, though brief. They call everything good, with one reservation. They deprecate all allusions to the war, except in its general features, as *political*.

From this report we gather the following in relation to Grand Lodges from which we have not heard directly.

GEORGIA. "We find nothing of peculiar interest in the proceedings of 1861 and 1862. At this last communication M. W. DAVID E. BUTLER was elected Grand Master, and R. W. SIMRI ROSE Grand Secretary."

KENTUCKY, 1862. M. W. HIRAM BASSETT presided. In order to obtain a quorum, the Grand Master suspended the charters of *one hundred and thirty-five* Lodges, they having failed to pay dues, or be represented, for two years or more. M. W. JOHN B. HUSTON was elected Grand Master, and R. W. PHILIP SWIGERT Grand Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1861. Proceedings are of little interest to the general reader. "We are sorry to perceive that financially speaking, the Grand Lodge is in trouble, arising from her indebtedness for St. John's College. M. W. WM. G. HILL was elected Grand Master, and R. W. WM. T. BAIN re-elected Grand Secretary."

VIRGINIA, 1861. Sixty-five Lodges represented. Bro. John Dove presented a short report on Foreign Correspondence, concluding as follows:—

"A few communications have been received from Grand Masters, bearing on the distracted political condition of our suffering country, but on these we forbear to comment, and would earnestly deprecate any concerted movement on the part of the Masonic Fraternity, as such, to interfere in any shape with the discordant political questions now agitating the public mind. With these our glorious old institution has nothing to do; its mission is, 'Peace on earth and good will to mankind;' and when by the relentless force of patriotic duty it becomes necessary for the Mason to assume the character of soldier, he should never be unmindful of the Divine attributes with which his sword is emblazoned—Faith, Hope and Charity! Thus, with a well-grounded Faith in the justice of his cause, with firmness of purpose he grasps its hilt, and wielding its blade in confident hope of successful victory, he may restrain its point in Charity, and show mercy to a prostrate foe."

LEWIS B. WILLIAMS was elected Grand Master, and the venerable JOHN DOVE Grand Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA. No proceedings were received, but only a newspaper slip announcing the death of Grand Master DAVID RAMSAY, with an obituary notice by Bro. A. G. MACKAY, from which the following are extracts:—

"The Messenger of Death has been among us, and has left a bitter token of his visit. Our Grand Master is no more. He who had been called to direct our labors, has himself ceased to labor with us. He whose counsels were wont to advise us—whose example was our encouragement—whose virtues were our pattern—has no longer a place, save in our memories. The seat which he filled but one short month ago in our asylum, is vacant—the voice with which he uttered words of wisdom and truth, is dumb—the eye that was kindled with brotherly love, is closed—the ear that ever listened to a Brother's sorrow, is deaf—the heart of sympathy has ceased to beat—the hands that labored on our mystic Temple, are mouldering in the grave—the silver cord has been loosed, and the golden bowl has been broken. But the Craft, though stricken with grief, yet find in the sublime symbols of our Order, which he has himself so often interpreted from the pedestal, the beams of consolation bursting forth from the dark cloud that envelopes them. They know that though the dust has returned to the earth as it was, yet the spirit has returned to God who gave

it. Our Brother is not dead, but sleepeth, and he and we will hereafter meet in that Celestial Lodge of which this earthly one is but an antetype.

"Bro. DAVID RAMSAY was initiated into the sublime mysteries of symbolic Masonry on the 20th of September, 1855, in Union Kilwinning Lodge, No. 4, in the city of Charleston, which Lodge he served with great fidelity in the offices of Junior and Senior Warden, during the years 1858 and 1859. In the latter year he was appointed to the office of Grand Pursuivant in the Grand Lodge."

"In January, 1860, he united with six other Brethren in the formation of Franklin Lodge, No. 96, of which he was appointed the first Master. His Brethren of the Grand Lodge, respecting his high intellect and mindful of his previous services, elected him with great unanimity, in November, 1860, to the office of Deputy Grand Master. In this office, one of honor rather than duty, he served until the ensuing November (1861), when, upon the resignation of Bro. B. R. Campbell, he was promoted to the highest office in the gift of the Craft, and hailed as Grand Master of Masons in this jurisdiction. In November, 1862, he was re-elected, and was in the discharge of the duties of that high office when death put an end to his labors and his usefulness."

These extracts in the Louisiana report are of interest to us.

This Grand Lodge was called together March 30, 1864, on the occasion of the death of JOHN HENRY HOLLAND, who had been Grand Master of that State for twelve years, and a mason for almost fifty years.

M. W. J. Q. A. FELLOWS was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. SAMUEL M. TODD Grand Secretary. [We learn from the N. Orleans Picayune, kindly forwarded to us, that they were again re-elected at the annual session in 1865.]

MARYLAND.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the year 1864 are received. It holds two communications annually, one in May and one in November.

The Grand Master, M. W. JOHN COATES, in his address, represents the Order as flourishing in that jurisdiction, and congratulates his brethren "that thus far in the history of this Grand Lodge, no bitter strifes have disturbed our counsels, no schisms have marred our symmetrical proportions."

His views in relation to army Lodges coincide with those which we have adopted. He says:—

"On the 16th day of January, I received a petition numerously signed by brethren attached to the army of the Potomac, (principally Marylanders,) asking for a dispensation to open and hold a Lodge of Masons in one of the camps of the U. States Army. I refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners. I am satisfied as a general thing, it is better for brethren to forego the pleasure of Lodge meetings in camp, while moving from place to place under the army regulations, than to incur the risks of damage, which might result to our honored Institution."

His closing words are worthy of being known and read by all Masons:—

"In drawing this address to a close, let me once more tender to you my earnest congratulations upon our comparative exemption, as a body, from the troubles which have so greatly disturbed other associations, once deemed as stable and as full of christian charity as ours. Thanks to the Father of all mercies, that our Fraternity in its peaceful and humanizing influences, is not seriously endangered, even by the terrible ordeal to which it is at present subjected, by the influence of circumstances beyond its control. Recognizing in its present defiant attitude the evidence of its ancient power of victorious endurance, let us cling to it as the glorious survivor of earth's mighty changes. So

long as man is constituted as he is, the need for elevating usages and charities of our Fraternity will not cease.

"Let us then, as masons and as men, duly estimate our duties, cultivate forbearance and kindly feelings towards each other, and as successors of the illustrious dead, from whom we have received this glorious inheritance, this noble institution, let us renew our allegiance to their virtues and their counsels, and with sacred care and honorable pride, determine to preserve its integrity, and hand it down as a sacred and invaluable legacy to those who in the natural course of events, will stand in our places, and do the work that we are now called to do. Thus shall our honored and beloved society continue to bless and improve man."

During the session,

"P. G. M. Bro. J. N. McJILTON introduced Bro. J. IGNATIUS STEVENS, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Md. near the Grand Lodge of Maine, who was welcomed, and invited to a seat in the east by the Grand Master."

Subsequently Bro. Stevens responded to the Grand Master in an address which is published in the proceedings.

An interesting correspondence is published in relation to the difficulty between the Grand Lodges of New York and Hamburg. Maryland inadvertently appointed a Representative near the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. The Grand Master of New York called attention to this, and thereupon, it was ascertained that the appointment was for the Grand Lodge of *Germany*, instead of *Hamburg*. In the meantime the Grand Master of Hamburg wrote to Maryland, calling attention to the fact that the Representative appointed was not eligible, as he was not a member of that Grand Lodge, but resided in another jurisdiction.

In reply, the Grand Master of Maryland urges the Grand Master of Hamburg to adjust the difficulty with New York, and respect the rights of jurisdiction which in America are considered sacred. He proposes that the charters of the Lodges established in New York, be delivered to the Grand Lodge of New York.

It is hoped that, by the friendly intervention of our Maryland brethren, this difficulty may be adjusted. The Grand Lodge ratified the doings of the Grand Master, and decided that before representatives could be exchanged with Hamburg, this difficulty must be amicably adjusted.

At the November session, P. G. M. McJilton submitted correspondence between himself and the Deputy Grand Master of Hamburg, which was referred to a committee, but, by vote of the Grand Lodge, is omitted from the published proceedings.

The report of the committee on Foreign Correspondence was made in part in May, and in part in November. It is a very interesting report. Three pages are devoted to Maine. We quote the following:—

"The address of the Grand Master is a well arranged, business-like document. His decisions, thirty-one in number, show how admirably suited he is to fill the office to which his brethren have called him. We cannot, however, agree with him in every point—though he may be right. For instance—'VII. A Brother who was a member of a Lodge in a State in rebellion, and which Lodge is not now in existence, may become a member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction, although he never was dimitted from his old Lodge.' We have not seen the reasons he gives for this decisions; but we have always thought, that when a Lodge ceased

to exist, all its property and members came under the control of the Grand Lodge, from which said defunct Lodge derived its charter. This being the case—no one who had formerly held membership in a defunct Lodge could be received into another Lodge without the consent of the Grand Lodge, under which said defunct Lodge was held and governed. We should like to see the Grand Master's reasons stated in full—because we would be pleased to be set right, if we are in error.

"Again 'IX. By the regulations of the Grand Lodge of Maine it is not necessary for a person to have been a Warden in order to be eligible as Master.'

Now the ancient charges declare that

" 'When otherwise qualified, he may arrive to the honor of being the Warden, and then the Master of the Lodge, &c.'—again—'No brother can be a warden, until he has passed the part of a fellow craft; nor a Master until he has acted as a Warden, &c.'

"Such has always been the regulation of our own Grand Lodge, and we cannot understand how the rule of any other Grand Lodge can be different. We find in other parts of his address, that he has great respect for the Ancient Charges, and therefore we are inclined to the belief that this particular case was an accidental error.

"In decision No. XIV. we again beg leave to differ. 'XIV. A person having had his residence in New Brunswick, having no family, coming into Maine, enlisting as a soldier, being accepted and mustered in, may be considered as a resident of Maine.' We do not think a person ought to be admitted into a Lodge until he has resided in the jurisdiction of that Lodge a sufficient length of time to entitle him to exercise the right of elective franchise. Even then we think it would be expedient to make diligent inquiries of the Lodge, near which he formerly resided."

After quoting other extracts from our Grand Master's address, with favorable comments, the report proceeds:—

"We hope the M. W. Brother will pardon us for the very free use we have made of his address—and if, where we differ he will correct us (we are always open to conviction) we will be placed under lasting obligations. Our opportunities for the interchange of opinions with our Masonic brethren of other jurisdictions have been very slight. We acknowledge our ignorance on many important points; but are always in search of light."

In the notice of New York, the following is quoted as sustaining the views of the committee in relation to Decision No. VII:—

"8. That a Brother can not be received as an affiliating member of a Lodge, unless he produces a certificate of dismission, or shows sufficient cause for its non-production. And inability to procure a dimit from a Lodge in one of the seceded States, on account of the troubled state of the country, is not sufficient cause for the non-production of such certificate, but rather conclusive evidence that his former membership has not been honorably discharged. The political condition of a State does not affect the Masonic relations of a brother."

Inasmuch as this decision was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, it is presumed, our Brethren of Maryland will find in our proceedings this year reasons for whatever result may be determined.

In regard to the decision that "By the regulations of the Grand Lodge of Maine, it is not necessary for a person to have been a Warden in order to be eligible as Master"—it is proper to say, that our Grand Master followed the decision of this Grand Lodge.

In 1860, this question was submitted to the Grand Lodge, and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported that it is not a necessary pre-requisite to becoming Master, that a member should serve an apprenticeship as

Warden. The only reason given was the extract from the Ancient Charges, "All preferment among Masons is grounded on real worth and personal merit only."

After a long discussion, the Grand Lodge refused to accept the report, by a vote of 84 to 102.

Thereupon the question was submitted, "whether a brother who has never been elected as a Warden, but who was elected Master of a Lodge, should vacate the East"—and it was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

The committee (of which Grand Master Preble was one) made a report in the affirmative, citing authorities. (See Proc. G. L. of Maine for 1861, p. 185.)

This report was discussed at great length, but was finally laid on the table, and the following resolution was adopted:—

"Resolved, as the sense of this Grand Lodge, That it is not absolutely necessary that a person serve as Warden in order to be eligible to the office of Master; but we recommend that Masters of Lodges be elected from those who have served as Wardens, if practicable."

The opponents of this resolution were divided in opinion. A part insisted that by the Ancient Charges a member was not eligible as Master until he had been a Warden, and that these charges are landmarks and must be implicitly followed: a part held that this rule was a mere regulation, which might be changed in any jurisdiction by the Grand Lodge.

A part of the supporters of the resolution maintained that there was no such regulation; and a part said if it was only a regulation, and *could* be changed, as admitted by some of the opponents of the resolution, it *ought* to be.

The resolution was carried by a large majority, and, as the Grand Lodge is the judge in the last resort in judicial matters, this is now the law in this jurisdiction, although not in accordance with the opinion of the Grand Master.

In regard to No. 14: we have no prescribed time for a person to be a resident before his petition can be received. He must be a resident. But he can become a resident in a moment, and the moment he is a resident, he is an eligible candidate. Of course, the question of *policy* is a very different one from that of *power*. We believe with the Maryland committee, that his residence should be long enough to give an opportunity to the Lodge, to judge whether he is a fit candidate or not.

The committee say of our last report:—

"The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is a truly able document, reviewing the proceedings of twenty-three Grand Lodges, our own for 1863, receiving full notice. In the conclusion of the report we find that the same hand has prepared the report of the Committee for seventeen years. Permit us earnestly to hope that our venerable brother may be spared for many years yet to come—in the full vigor and enjoyment of all his faculties."

Alas, that this hope should be blasted!

M. W. JOHN COATES was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. J. H. MEDAIRD Grand Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

This Grand Lodge, during the year 1863, was called to mourn the death of

R. W. WILLIAM C. MARTIN, S. G. Warden,

R. W. JESSE P. PATTEE, P. J. G. Warden, and

R. W. ROBERT LASH, P. S. G. Warden.

The proceedings are chiefly of a local interest.

The question whether a Grand Lodge can authorize Deputy Grand Masters to grant dispensations for conferring the degrees in less than a month's time, was referred to a committee consisting of Bro's Benj. Dean, Charles C. Dame, Solon Thornton, S. P. Oliver, and Charles Levi Woodbury; who, in an elaborate report, fully sustained the practice (similar to our own) in that jurisdiction.

This right has been questioned by high authority; but it is fully vindicated in this report. Whoever examines it will regard the question as definitively settled.

The reports of the District Deputies are of great interest. They show that while the Order is prosperous, they do not consider that increase in numbers is a sure test of prosperity, but perceive the dangers of too great increase.

The following, from the report of R. W. BENJ. DEAN, for the first District, is worthy of the most serious consideration by every Lodge in Maine as well as Massachusetts:—

"The antimasonic storm might not have been avoided if the Fraternity at large had displayed the same striking qualities, that were conspicuous in its prominent defenders, but its effects would have been mitigated. We should also have been spared a most humiliating exhibition of weakness.

"Our growth, to be strong, should be like the oak's, slow. Our Institution, so ancient, and so suited to the wants of man, will continue with more or less of prosperity while civilization exists. But this is only to assert that there is no occasion for making the most of our present opportunities, because we shall always have opportunities.

"We are not dealing with an Institution which is to serve a temporary purpose, and which we are to get the most possible from for the time being, and then throw it aside; but with one which is to last for all time.

"Our care should be commensurate with the importance of the trust. To make it available for the greatest good, we must keep it and leave it in the best of hands.

"When the throngs for admission are unprecedentedly large, we have reason to believe they apply only because of the popularity of the Institution, and our caution should be increased accordingly."

We wish that more statistics were given in these reports. This lack seems to be the only one.

The address of the Grand Master is in his usual terse and business style, chiefly devoted to local matters. The following, however, is of general interest:—

"Upon entering on the duty of my office, I found that my immediate predecessor had inaugurated the custom of granting dispensations to candidates who were entering the army, when they were *well known* and of *good report*: and, taking the same view of the matter, I had heard him express, I have been disposed to grant dispensations upon the application of Masters who were desirous of making such candidates—as were in the army or navy—but the custom has been so common, that it has become too near an established part of our ceremonies to be any longer safe, and my own conviction is very firm, that *all such work* should be immediately stopped, and I am clearly of opinion, no dispensation should be granted, to give the degrees to a candidate unless he has been proposed *at a reg-*

ular communication of the Lodge, and stood so proposed, the time as specified by our Constitutional provisions—except in the case of mariners, or for some very sound and urgent reason.”

We join in the regret so often expressed by others, that this Grand Lodge has no Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. WILLIAM PARKMAN was re-elected Grand Master, and the veteran CHARLES W. MOORE Grand Secretary.

MICHIGAN.

Annual Communication held at Detroit, January 11, 1865, M. W. LOVELL MOORE Grand Master, with Representatives from 140 out of 150 Lodges.

The Grand Master had granted fifteen dispensations for new Lodges, in addition to two which had been previously granted. He reports that in accordance with a resolution passed at the previous session, “requesting him to send his mandate to the subordinate Lodges, requiring a strict compliance with the rules adopted respecting Keys, and the W. Masters of Lodges to report their action in the premises, &c.”, he sent out a circular; and that although quite a large number of the Masters had failed to comply with the mandate, yet a majority of those who had complied reported that there was a unanimous vote to comply strictly with his requirements. These requirements were that “keys”, even such as had been purchased of their Grand Lecturer, should be surrendered to be destroyed.

As we are in the same condition in this respect that Michigan was in, we can take to ourselves the following extract from Grand Master MOORE’s address:—

“Brethren, I think I can already perceive in this, as it has often been in other cases, that an evil which is to be deprecated, and not for a moment countenanced is often productive of some of our greatest blessings. The subject of ‘keys’ has been too long winked at, tampered with, and even (though silently) countenanced by our Grand Lodge. Inquire of any well-informed old Mason of thirty, forty, or fifty years’ standing, and he will tell you with what consternation and horror he was struck at the first appearance of printed keys scattered through our Lodges, made and distributed by Masons. At first this was done somewhat secretly, and perhaps not altogether for a pecuniary consideration; but still, shut our eyes to the fact as we would, we felt an inward consciousness that it was a violation of our most solemn Masonic obligations. Forty years ago we were expressly taught that no record of any word, syllable, letter, or character of esoteric Masonry was ever, under any circumstances, to be made, printed or written, except by an unseen pen upon the Mason’s heart. But as time rolled on, and even our Grand Lodges negatively countenanced the practice, it by degrees laid aside its former covering of secrecy, and its authors multiplied, and began publicly, for the sole purpose of money-making, to have these contraband articles printed and publicly and openly sold and distributed, and so extensive and lucrative had the practice become that even some of our most eminent brethren could not withstand the temptation, and became the peddlers of this foul trash. And thus, perhaps, it might have gone on unchecked, until the evil would have become uncontrollable and incurable, had not our eyes been opened by discovering the gigantic arrangements for treason against our order made by the ‘Conservators.’ This opened our eyes, and we gazed with astonishment at the extent of our departures from the ancient land-marks of our order. And I earnestly beseech you, my brethren, as you have actively and unanimously taken hold of this all-important matter, that you will not cease your commendable exertions until the last vestige of this foul innovation is effectually wiped out and buried beyond the possibility of a resurrection.”

The Grand Master adopted the following rules in regard to dispensations :—

"To deny all applications : *First*, where the candidate was under twenty-one years of age, (under any circumstances.) *Second*, where the candidate had resided many years in the vicinity of a Lodge, and had made no application for admission until he was about to leave home, showing clearly that he was influenced by selfish, mercenary motives, (without good reasons being given to the contrary.) *Third*, where the candidate does not reside (legally) within the jurisdiction of the Lodge applying. *Fourth*, not showing some strong reason why the time prescribed by the constitution and edicts should be dispensed with."

Yet with these rules, and after denying at least one third of the applications, he granted about two hundred and fifty dispensations, which produced a revenue of \$1250 to the Grand Lodge.

He discusses in his address at some length the powers &c. of Lodges U. D. He dissents from almost all MACKAY has written upon the subject. He maintains that a Lodge U. D. may make by-laws, elect members, and choose officers—in fine "has an inherent right to exercise all the prerogatives of a chartered Lodge so far as are necessary for the whole internal working of their Lodge," and gives the following directions to Masters of such Lodges :—

"Upon the receipt of the dispensation you will give due notice, congregate, and open your Lodge on the third degree. See that the altar is suitably furnished, and immediately appoint a Treasurer, Secretary, S. and J. Deacons, and Tyler, and see that they are properly instructed in the duties of their respective offices. You will next adopt a regular code of by-laws, specifying the time for holding your regular meeting, fees for initiation, etc., being careful that they do not conflict with the ancient charges and regulations of the order, or the constitution, laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge. Upon all applications for affiliation or initiation (meaning to *admit* or *initiate*) you will receive and refer them, and receive the report of committees in the usual manner. Upon spreading the ballots for the election of a candidate, every brother named in the dispensation has a right to ballot, being lawful *members* of your Lodge. And every brother, upon receiving the third degree, and every one elected to affiliation, has the inherent right to sign his name to your by-laws, and thereby become a member of your Lodge, and thereafter has the right of ballot, and the names of all whom you must cause your Secretary to return to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge, at its next annual communication, as *members* of your Lodge."

His argument is an able one ; and though the authorities are against him, it must be confessed that his views are altogether reasonable, and moreover quite practical. We believe that, in this State, Lodges U. D. have *Rules* or *Regulations* (as they are called), which, by the mere fact of the Lodges being chartered and constituted, at once arrive at the dignity of *By-Laws* ! It seems that in Michigan, (as in Maine,) the dispensation requires the Lodge U. D. to return to the Grand Lodge their dispensation, *together with a copy of their By-Laws* ; and Grand Master MOORE pertinently inquires how a Lodge U. D. is to carry up a *copy* of their By-Laws, if they have no *original* !

We think some confusion has arisen from the fact, that the By-Laws of a chartered Lodge must be approved by the Grand Lodge. Lodges U. D. cannot have By-Laws of this character ; but it does not follow that such Lodges cannot have By-Laws applicable to their condition. The by-laws of a chartered Lodge differ in character from the by-laws of a Lodge U. D. as much as the former do

from the by-laws of a railroad corporation, and yet they are all by-laws. These By-Laws of a Lodge U. D. are as binding upon that Lodge as those of a chartered Lodge are upon that. We may in the one case call them *Rules*, upon the principle that "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet"; and yet it seems just as improper to call them anything but by-laws, as it would be to call a rose by another name.

The question whether such Lodges can have members or not, having been decided by this Grand Lodge, we do not feel justified in presenting his argument upon this subject. He maintains that every person who receives the third degree in such a Lodge thereby becomes a member of it, and we confess we are much better satisfied with his reasoning than we are with Mackey's upon the same subject.

He directs the Lodges not to acknowledge as Masons persons claiming to be such by virtue of initiation into a military Lodge located in a State where there exists a Grand Lodge. He reasons as follows :—

"They were not made in a 'regularly constituted Lodge.' No Grand Lodge or Grand Master can Masonically grant a dispensation to form a Lodge, and make Masons within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge. The State of Mississippi has a Grand Lodge of her own, and a Grand Lodge has supreme and exclusive jurisdiction within its territorial limits over all matters of ancient craft Masonry. This has been conceded so long that it has become one of the land-marks of the order. And if the Grand Lodge of Indiana may organize a Lodge, and make Masons in Mississippi, she may with equal right in Michigan, or within any other Grand Lodge jurisdiction; and what are her rights, are the rights of every other Grand Lodge; and, if countenanced and put in practice, would at once break up the very foundation upon which every Grand Lodge jurisdiction in this country is based. In my opinion, the dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Indiana was usurpation (unintentionally such, of course,) and an unjustifiable infringement upon the prerogatives of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. Consequently the Lodge working under that dispensation is illegal, and not a 'regularly constituted Lodge,' and should be treated as clandestine, and persons initiated therein as clandestine Masons, and should not be recognized as regularly made Masons, within this jurisdiction.

"This, I am confident, is the view we should take of it, if any Grand Lodge out of our jurisdiction should organize a Lodge, and make Masons in this State.

"It should be looked to by all Masters of subordinate Lodges, and see that no countenance be given to such Lodges.

"Among the ancient charges and regulations which every Master, at his installation, gives his assent to, reads as follows: 'XIII. You admit that no new Lodge shall be formed without permission of the Grand Lodge, (that is, the Grand Lodge under whose jurisdiction he is installed to work,) and that no countenance be given to an irregular Lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein, being contrary to the ancient charges of the order.'"

* * * * *

"I most sincerely hope and pray, that each Grand Lodge in the United States will immediately take this subject into consideration, and fix upon some settled policy in this matter, in which we can all heartily harmonize and agree, and the equal rights of each Grand Lodge jurisdiction be preserved and respected, and that no contention shall be allowed to exist among us, but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who can best work and best agree."

This is a subject of the gravest importance; and if his views are sustained, we must expect much contention, and, perhaps, discord. We do not fully concur in his views. These Lodges are, in many instances, limited in their jurisdic-

tion to residents of the State by whose Grand Lodge the dispensation is granted; in other cases, to soldiers in actual service. Now, if a military Lodge situated temporarily in Mississippi initiates no resident of Mississippi, her jurisdiction is not invaded.

While we fully coincide with Grand Master MOORE in belief in the impolicy and danger of such Lodges, we are not prepared to pronounce them irregular, and all their initiates clandestine masons.

He gives eighteen decisions upon questions of Masonic Jurisprudence, many of them of interest, but space will not allow us to copy them.

He strongly urges the necessity of close investigation into the fitness of every applicant.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is short, and contains no matters of general interest.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:—

“Resolved, That the mode of giving the funeral honors prescribed by this Grand Lodge, in 1860, and to be found recorded on page 92 of the printed transactions for that year, be rescinded, and that this Grand Lodge does hereby direct that the public Grand Honors to be given on public occasions shall be the ancient mode, to wit: Both arms crossed on the breast, the left uppermost, then raised above the head the palms striking each other, and then made to fall smartly upon the thighs, repeating this three times. On the occasion of funerals, each of these honors is to be accompanied by the words, ‘the will of God is accomplished; so mote it be,’ audibly pronounced by the brethren.”

The terrific rush at the doors of our institution is illustrated by the statistics of Michigan. Their total membership is 10,078, of which 3,175 were added during the year 1864! And yet they record 1,518 rejections! They rejected one third of the applicants, and yet added nearly fifty per cent. to their membership!

M. W. WILLIAM T. MITCHELL was elected Grand Master, and R. W. JAMES FENTON re-elected Grand Secretary.

MISSOURI.

Eighty-eight Lodges were represented at the annual communication.

The Grand Master, M. W. JOHN H. TURNER, reports that he believes that all the Subordinates had, in good faith, obeyed the edicts of the Grand Lodge against the “Conservators,” in spite of an appeal made by ROB MORRIS *to the Craft against the action of the Grand Lodge!* The Grand Master thus speaks of this appeal and its author:—

“The paper was insulting, because it affected to ignore the existence of your Grand Master, who is, during the recess of your most Worshipful Body, the proper officer through whom all appeals to the Craft, in this jurisdiction, should be made, and also because the statements made in this “solemn protest” are totally unsupported by facts, and mischievous, because it was intended to create dissatisfaction among the great body of Masons in Missouri, by an appeal, calculated, if successful, to array some of our brethren in hostility against this most worshipful Grand Body; but, thanks to the intelligence of my brethren, this presumption on the part of Mr. Morris has received a well-merited rebuke. I have not heard of a single Lodge in Missouri which favorably entertained the “protest.” If Mr. Morris is wise, he will not again meddle with our jurisdiction; and if he still continue to make merchandise of all that we, as Masons,

hold most sacred, he must seek some other market for the disposal of his wares.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is devoted mainly to a statement of the views and action of the different Grand Lodges in relation to "Conservators." Their conclusion is thus stated:—

"We have sought to give the views of others, rather than our own, upon the all-absorbing subject of the "Conservators;" and-if we have succeeded in convincing our brethren, upon the testimony of others, that the Conservators' Association is an organization fraught with danger to Ancient Craft Masonry, and, as such, should be discountenanced by all true Masons, then we have not labored in vain. From Maine to Oregon, and from New Jersey to Colorado, these people are denounced as corrupt, and their organization treasonable. Wherever they obtain a foothold they cause strife and contention, and no confidence is to be placed in their professions, for, as covenant-breakers, truth is totally ignored among them, and sincerity and plain-dealing is no part of their programme. Even the dead—the honored dead—are not allowed to rest in their graves undisturbed, but they must be quoted as approving that which, were they living, they would loathe and scorn."

The Committee, in their notice of Maine, make the following inquiry:—

"Will Bro. Pearl, or some other brother, inform us as to the whereabouts of Henry L. Palmer, purporting to hail from Missouri, and a member of the so-called North American Masonic Congress? We should like to know who he is, where he is from, and by what authority he acts?"

He is from Wisconsin; and was located in Missouri by some one's writing a *W* like an *M*, so as to make *Wis.* read *Mis.*: rather a small matter to cause the banishment of a Brother from his State.

The Grand Lodge re-affirmed its action of the previous year in regard to "Conservators" in a series of resolutions, one of which we copy:—

"Resolved, 3. That no Mason, subject or adhering to said association, shall be allowed to visit or sit in this Grand Lodge, or any subordinate Lodge thereunder, or be recognized by any Mason in this jurisdiction, until he shall have solemnly, and in open Lodge, renounced all connection with said association, its teachings and designs."

This goes to the root of the matter: and after time enough has been allowed for those who have been led away to return to the straight path, the same course should be adopted in all Grand Lodges, whose jurisdiction has been invaded by this organization.

M. W. JOHN F. HOUSTON was elected Grand Master, and R. W. A. O'SULLIVAN re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEBRASKA.

We have proceedings from Nebraska for 1863 and 1864. Those for 1863 contain the returns of subordinate Lodges in full, the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, their By-Laws, Installation Ceremony, and Funeral Service.

The business was of a local character: there was no report of Committee on Correspondence, save an acknowledgment of the receipt of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges. The same is true of the Proceedings of 1864.

The Grand Master, D. H. WHEELER, in his address in 1864, reports that he had granted one dispensation for a military Lodge. He had grave doubts, but

confiding in the masonic character of the applicants, he finally granted it. It is a subject of regret that Grand Master WHEELER and his Grand Lodge have given in their adhesion to the "Conservators". It is also a matter of *surprise* to the writer of this Report; as, from a short but pleasant acquaintance he formed with Grand Master WHEELER, he esteems Bro. W. to be a man of too much intelligence and independence to be made (even unwittingly) the tool of Rob Morris.

The committee to whom his address was referred made a report sustaining the Morris "Mnemonic" work, coming to the opposite conclusion to which the committee of every other Grand Lodge has arrived.

We most sincerely hope that when our brethren in Nebraska shall have seen the later discussions of this matter, and discovered the false assumptions and perversions of fact which Morris has used in his desperate efforts to sustain himself and his scheme, they will not stand out against all their sister Grand Lodges, but will unite with the rest in discountenancing any scheme whose inevitable tendency is to produce discord among the Craft.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At the semi-annual communication, a resolution was offered, that any Lodge in that jurisdiction might practice the "Webb" (Morris) Work; but it was amended by substituting a resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine and report at the annual communication.

This committee submitted a very able report of eleven printed pages, which we should be glad to transfer entire to our own report. As the names of PHILIP C. TUCKER and SAMUEL WILLSON of Vermont have been used freely by Morris and his supporters, we quote the following letter from the latter to the New Hampshire committee, and we invoke the careful attention of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska to its statements.

"Your committee at an early date entered into correspondence with a revered mason, Bro. Samuel Willson, Grand Lecturer of Vermont, to whom they were referred as a friend of the work, and one able to give an authentic account of its origin. He writes as follows:

"In 1817 John Barney went from this neighborhood to Boston and learned the lectures and work of Webb and Gleason both. On his return I learned them of him and took them down in cipher, part of which is in his own hand. In 1857 Rob Morris visited Vermont for the purpose of ascertaining what were the true Webb lectures. P. C. Tucker introduced Morris to me for the purpose, and I loaned him a copy of my cipher (not my original), and which unfortunately had several omissions through mistake. In copying this Morris made several mistakes and misread many passages. In fact he could never read it all until I met him in Chicago, in 1860, and I think he cannot read it all now. This copy, with its blunders and omissions, is the text from which the book you refer to (Mnemonics) was made. In this copy there were five questions and answers omitted through mistake. These are important, and occur near the end of the second section in the third degree. The "Mnemonics" makes but two sections in the third degree, when every monitor that I ever saw makes three, including his own. I name these as samples of about FIFTY errors which I could point out. I much fear danger from a too profuse supply of this work."

The committee conclude as follows:—

"The Committee are of the opinion:

"1st. That frequent changes in the whole or in portions of the ritual are very unfavorable to uniformity of work. Work to be uniform should be established.

"2d. That to preserve uniformity and correctness of work and lectures the chief reliance should be upon the officers of the Grand Lodge, more particularly the D. D. Grand Masters and Grand Lecturers, in the faithful and unremitting discharge of the duties of their offices.

"3d. That too much encouragement is given to travelling peddlers and lecturers. Subordinate lodges do not feel sufficiently the importance of strictly following the authorized work of the Grand Lodge.

"We ask leave to embody our conclusions in the following resolutions and recommend their adoption.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of New-Hampshire hereby reaffirms and re-adopts its work and lectures as already established, and most emphatically condemn the Conservators and all other similar associations; the offspring of *inventive* masonic geniuses, as contrary to the spirit of our ancient masonic institution.

"*Resolved*, That the Masters of subordinate Lodges are hereby forbidden to encourage or allow peddlers or unauthorized traveling lecturers to give instruction in their lodges, or to sell or dispose of rituals not sanctioned by the Grand Master, Grand Secretary, or one of the Grand Lecturers, such a course being to the injury of Masonry and an invasion of the rights of this Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That the attainment of uniformity among the several subordinate lodges can only be expected as the reward of vigilance and stability; by the regular and full attendance upon the communications of the Grand Lodge; by faithful and unwearied efforts on the part of the Grand Officers, particularly the D. D. Grand Masters and Grand Lecturers, whose duty it should be to see that the subordinate lodges in their respective jurisdictions are thoroughly conversant with and practised in the work authorized by the Grand Lodge; and, finally, by the skillful exemplification of the work at the December communication of the Grand Lodge, held for that purpose, under the direction of the Grand Lecturers or other well qualified Masons, specially and seasonably appointed for that business by the Grand Master.

"*Resolved*, That all subordinate lodges, under this jurisdiction, are hereby prohibited from trying experiments in masonic work, or making innovations, but are strictly required to practise the work as prescribed by this Grand Lodge."

The report was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted.

The Grand Lodge confirmed the expulsion of a member of Clinton Lodge, for threatening (in consequence of an adverse report in reference to a candidate in whom he was interested) that the Lodge could not increase its numbers, and following up the threat by the use of the black ball. The proceedings of the Lodge were highly reprehensible and unmasonic, but the discipline was well merited.

The complaint, now so common, of the large increase of dispensations and the rush of applicants, is made by the Grand Master.

The question of the power of the Master of a Lodge to exclude a visitor was raised, and the power of the Master to do so was sustained.

Resolutions were adopted in reference to the death of P. G. M. AARON P. HUGHES and other Past Grand Officers.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, by Bro. HORACE CHASE, is almost entirely taken up in the discussion of "Uniformity of Work"

and kindred subjects. We regret to see that Bro. Chase has withdrawn from the committee.

J. EVERETT SARGENT was elected Grand Master, and HORACE CHASE re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

This Grand Lodge held its *seventy-seventh* annual communication in January, 1864, ISAAC VAN WAGONER, M. W. Grand Master, presiding.

He reports a high degree of prosperity in that Jurisdiction, undisturbed save by the attempts of Conservators. The immediate and prompt measures of the Grand Master, however, prevented much difficulty. Some foothold was gained, but the action of the Grand Lodge finished what the Grand Master had so well begun. It adopted the following resolutions:—

"WHEREAS, attempts have been made in this jurisdiction and other of our sister Grand Lodges, to foist upon us the Conservators' Association, contrary to and in violation of the ancient cardinal principles of our beloved Order—therefore,

"1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of New Jersey solemnly declares the said association a *clandestine* organization, dangerous to the Institution of Masonry and subversive of its sacred interests, honor and perpetuation.

"2. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of New Jersey peremptorily interdict and forbid the introduction of the above mentioned work or organization in any Masonic body in this Grand Jurisdiction."

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, by Grand Secretary JOSEPH H. HOUGH, is a document of great interest, very carefully and ably prepared. Three pages are devoted to Maine. Our views and action in relation to army Lodges, are copied, and fully sustained.

Two pages in the proceedings are devoted to the memory of JEPHTHA B. MUNN and JOHN S. DARCY, Past Grand Masters.

WILLIAM S. WHITEHEAD was elected Grand Master, and JOSEPH H. HOUGH re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK.

The proceedings make a closely printed pamphlet in very small type of over two hundred pages. Of course, in this report we can take but the merest glance at them; yet they contain so much of interest and value that a selection is *exceedingly* difficult.

The Grand Master in his address pays a fitting tribute to the memory of J. B. Y. SOMERS, D. G. M., EBENEZER WADSWORTH, NELSON RANDALL, P. G. M., and the venerated SALEM TOWN.

The farewell words of the latter are thus stated:—

"His last recorded accents within this assembly, transferred to our records by an unanimous vote, were overflowing with this prevailing sentiment of his heart. His form bowed with age, and his voice trembling with deep emotion, he said:

"As life is uncertain, I desire, before withdrawing, to offer a few brief remarks.

"My heart's desire and prayer to God is now, ever has been, and ever will be,

for the peace, harmony, and prosperity of this Grand Body. Since my first membership, in 1806, I have witnessed the several seasons of prosperity and adversity through which we have passed. And now I rejoice exceedingly in view of that general harmony which reigns throughout our entire jurisdiction, most fervently hoping it may ever continue. Permit me, therefore, most earnestly to exhort the beloved brethren of this Grand Lodge, to maintain and fully exemplify that cordiality of fellowship with each other, which is a vital principle of our profession. Suffer no discordant element to interrupt that unity which should ever characterize our common brotherhood.

"And now, I can only add my fervent prayers, that the members of this Grand Body should, in all coming time, exercise mutual affection, and practice reciprocal acts of kindness toward each other, which alone can and will insure to them personal enjoyment and social harmony, resulting in the most delightful commingling of heart and sentiment at each annual session.

"The brethren listened with rapt and eager attention to catch the words as they fell from his trembling lips. A moment's silence followed this touching farewell, and a united 'So mote it be,' fell spontaneously from every lip."

Reversing the policy of his predecessor, the Grand Master refused to grant dispensations for army Lodges. His reasons are substantially those which have been given by our Grand Lodge.

He reports quite a number of decisions, (some the same that have been made in this jurisdiction): the following we quote as being new, or of general interest:—

"4. That the rejection of a candidate by a Lodge having no jurisdiction over him at the time of such rejection, does not debar the Lodge having jurisdiction from receiving and initiating such candidate."

"8. That a brother can not be received as an affiliating member of a Lodge unless he produces a certificate of dismission, or shows sufficient cause for its non-production. And inability to procure a dimit from a Lodge in one of the seceded States, on account of the troubled state of the country, is not sufficient cause for the non-production of such certificate, but rather conclusive evidence that his former membership has not been honorably discharged. The political condition of a State does not affect the Masonic relations of a brother."

"15. That the provision of Sec. 22 of the Constitution, prohibiting a Lodge from making more than five new brethren at '*the same time*,' evidently means at the same Communication, and must be so regarded. I also regard it as improper to pass or raise more than that number at the same Communication."

"18. That a Fellow-Craft, who possessed all the necessary physical qualifications at the time of his initiation, is not necessarily disqualified for the third degree by a dismemberment occurring subsequently to his initiation. The ancient landmarks define the qualifications necessary 'at the time of making,' and not when applying for advancement."

"26. That an expelled Mason may be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry at any time by a majority vote of the Lodge that expelled him, or by the Grand Lodge after one year from sentence; but in neither case can he be restored to Lodge membership, except by petition for affiliation after such restoration, and an unanimous ballot thereon, as in the case of any other non-affiliated Mason."

The committee to whom these decisions were referred were not unanimous in sustaining No. 4; and we believe that it is not law in this jurisdiction. The language of our Constitution seems to us plain. And we believe it *ought* not to be law in New York. We presume the decision is based upon the ground that the Lodge having no jurisdiction in the case, its proceedings are *void*. But this principle, if applied to such cases will lead to results which cannot be admitted. If the

proceedings of the Lodge in such a case are void, if the candidate is accepted and initiated, it would follow that he was a *clandestine* mason. But in such cases it is universally held, that he is a regular mason, and the Lodge alone is at fault. In fact, we understand one of Grand Master PAIGE's decisions in this very list, sustains this doctrine.

Instead of applying the principle in question to such cases, it seems to us, that the principle applicable in law to Courts of *general* jurisdiction should be applied, viz: that *any* person submitting to the jurisdiction of such a Court must be bound by its decisions. If this decision in New York is sustained, the candidate, if he is successful, obtains all that he could obtain, if he had applied to the proper Lodge; but if he is unsuccessful, he may try again and his rejection is no impediment. In other words, if he wins his case, *the whole Fraternity* is bound by the decision; but if he loses it, *nobody* is bound by the decision!

Again, the decision holds out inducements to the worst candidates to apply to Lodges which have no jurisdiction over them.

The decision seems to us to be sustained neither by principle, nor sound policy. We have noticed this decision on account of its importance, and have discussed it freely, because we know our New York Brethren can always give a reason for their conclusions.

In regard to No. 15, the committee say:—

"They have dissented from the *opinion* of the Grand Master, in No. 15, contained in these words: 'I also regard it as irregular to pass or raise more than that number at the same communication,' for the following reasons:

"The Committee find, by a reference to the printed transactions for 1859 (on page 256), that this Grand Lodge then decided that 'Sec. 22, Title 4, of the Constitutions, declaring that a Lodge has power to make but five new brethren at the same time, only applies to the Entered Apprentice degree.' Your Committee believe this to be a true construction, and that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitutions that such should be the rule.

"The Committee, therefore, recommend that the last paragraph, or all after the word 'regarded,' in the fifteenth decision of the M. W. Grand Master, be not approved by this Grand Lodge.

"And your Committee also recommend that the words '*at the same Communication,*' in the first paragraph of said decision shall be construed to mean '*on the same day.*' "

* * * * *

We submit the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the several decisions of the M. W. Grand Master be, and are hereby, approved, except the opinion as to the construction of Sec. 22 of the Constitution, as to the number of brethren who may be passed and raised at the same Communication, contained in decision No. 15.

"*Resolved*, That the words '*at the same Communication,*' contained in the first clause of said decision, be construed to mean '*on the same day.*' "

Their recommendations were adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master also says:—

"I can not refrain from calling your attention to a decision of the Grand Lodge, made at its last Annual Communication, which I consider a violation of the ancient landmarks and usages of the Craft, a forced construction of the Constitution, and an entire disregard of the individual rights of members of the Fraternity. I refer to the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, on page 232 of our printed Transactions, in reference to the right of objection to the initiation of a

candidate whose petition had been previously acted upon and accepted by unanimous ballot, and whether the Master was bound to respect such objection. The Committee reported: "That after a candidate had been balloted for, and accepted, his initiation can only be prevented by a new ballot, on such reasons being given as may appear satisfactory to the Lodge, unless the objecting brother state, on his honor as a Mason, that an imperative sense of duty prevents his disclosing those reasons, although, in his judgment, they may be eminently sufficient." "

"I was a member of the Committee that recommended the action here spoken of, and concurred in the report. It is due to that Committee to say, that none were entirely satisfied of the correctness of their conclusions, and regretted that they had so little time to devote to its consideration."

He supports his *present* position by arguments which in our opinion cannot be answered. The committee to whom the matter was referred did not report upon it finally. Our own Grand Lodge undoubtedly has taken the correct position upon this question.

In regard to military Lodges, the committee reported:—

"We fully concur with the Grand Master in the opinions expressed by him in his address on the subject of Military Lodges. They had their origin at a period when no such feature in Masonry as territorial jurisdiction, since established for the prosperity and harmony of the Craft, had an existence. The reasons against the continuance of Military Lodges have been heretofore so fully and satisfactorily expressed in this Grand Lodge, that we deem it unnecessary to repeat them."

And the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:—

"3. *Resolved*, That the further establishment or continuance of Military Lodges is inexpedient on the ground both of right and utility."

One appeal came before the Grand Lodge of so much importance, that we give the report of the committee, who report—

"That they have heard and considered the facts, and find that the accused was charged with having 'purposely and maliciously exposed the black ball, which he was about to deposit against a candidate, to the view of the brethren of the Lodge; and as he deposited the same, sneeringly said to the brother who had recommended the candidate: "Do you see it?"'

"The Lodge appointed a Commission who tried the accused, and found him guilty of the charge, and submitted a resolution recommending his expulsion. From the action of the Lodge, adopting the report and resolution, the accused has appealed to the Grand Body.

"The question thus raised for consideration is important; it affects one of the ancient landmarks of our Institution, and one which has ever been peculiarly held sacred from any change or modification.

"The 12th of the Ancient Landmarks, presented in the 8th Article of the Constitution of the Grand Body, is as follows:

"That the ballot for candidates, or membership is *strictly and inviolably* secret."

"The laconic brevity of this statute in nowise lessens its obligation; every word speaks, and its stern precision is eloquent from its very simplicity.

"The ballot is strictly secret. The brother casting it is emphatically not to let his right hand know what his left hand doeth. He is to keep it inviolably secret. Never, under any circumstances, or at any time, to disclose to any person how he voted. Will any one claim that the accused obeyed this law, when he knowingly, intentionally, and maliciously, exhibited his ballot in voting? Did he strictly and inviolably keep his ballot secret? If he did not, he was guilty of disobedience of one of our ancient landmarks.

"In that most concise and yet comprehensive of all judicial obligations, the grand jurors' oath, he obligates himself, 'the counsel of the people, his fellows, and *his own*, to keep secret,' and he cannot, without a clear violation of the letter and spirit of his oath, disclose his own vote or opinion on any question arising before the body of which he is a member. In this respect, his duty and that of a Mason casting a ballot are alike, and for like reasons.

"The inviolable secrecy of the ballot is not solely for the protection of the brother casting it. The welfare of the Fraternity, the good order and comfort of the Lodge, are sought to be promoted by its inviolability.

"If a brother casting a black ball may exhibit it, the converse of the proposition *must* be true, and so one casting a white ball may make a like exhibition; and if *one* may do so, then all may, and instead of a secret vote, the ballot is public, and the landmark is encumbered with the rubbish of the temple.

"If we yield this ancient landmark to the corroding influence of time and tide and passion, and allow an exception to be made like that now sought, the flood that will soon follow will sweep away all barriers hereafter attempted to be erected.

"Your Committee are satisfied that the accused was guilty of an offence, violating one of the fundamental laws of Masonry, and they recommend that the conviction be affirmed.

"The penalty inflicted on the accused was expulsion. Your Committee think the penalty was too severe. The offense was not committed from malice aforethought, but rather in the heat of passion, and did not deserve the highest penalty in the power of the Lodge to inflict—the Masonic death of the offender.

"Your Committee, however, do not think the punishment so disproportioned to the offense as to be evidence of oppression, and therefore only recommend to the Lodge to pardon the offender, if he shall exhibit the true Masonic spirit of sorrow for his fault, and they have appended a resolution affirming the proceedings."

The report on Foreign Correspondence, by M. W. JOHN L. LEWIS, reviews in a masterly manner the proceedings of twenty-five American and several European Grand Lodges. The notice of Maine (two pages in length) is fraternal and commendatory. The committee give over forty pages of their report to European proceedings: proceedings of interest to all, but of such extreme length that we cannot copy them. They also give a "General Summary," collecting under the head of "Masonic Law," the more important decisions which are found in the different proceedings; under the head of "Work and Lectures," the action of the various Grand Lodges upon this subject, with frequent allusions to the Conservators; under the head of "Education," the statistics of Libraries and Masonic Seminaries, &c.; under the head of "Charities," the statistics of Charity Funds, &c.; under the head of "History," the action of the Grand Lodges in procuring materials for Masonic History in their jurisdiction; and under the head of "Obituary," the names of those "AT REST" of whom mention is made in the respective Grand Lodges. The list includes thirteen Past Grand Masters.

They quote approvingly some of the decisions approved by our Grand Lodge; and under the other heads say:—

"MAINE has a well-regulated Charity Fund, under the charge of trustees, amounting to \$6,000, which seems to be judiciously and properly managed and appropriated."

"MAINE has also entered upon the work of history. In May, 1863, the Committee on History of Masonry in Maine presented a report, which was recom-

mitted, with instructions to report next year. The Committee appointed on the same day were, BROS. JOS. COVELL, EDW P. BURNHAM, and JOHN H. LYNDE; a very able and judicious Committee. A resolution was adopted, giving the Committee the loan of documents in possession of the Grand Lodge, to be returned the next year."

"MAINE has lost three of her precious jewels, JAMES L. CHILD, Past Deputy Grand Master; CHARLES B. SMITH and DANIEL C. STANWOOD, Past Grand Secretaries. A plain mourning page is set apart to each."

CLINTON F. PAIGE was re-elected Grand Master, and JAMES M. AUSTIN Grand Secretary.

OHIO.

The Grand Lodge met Oct. 18, 1864, M. W. THOMAS SPARROW, G. Master, presiding, with Representatives of over three hundred Lodges. The address of the Grand Master represents the Craft in that jurisdiction as prosperous and harmonious, the only danger being the rapid increase in numbers. From his statements, it seems, that the fears of our Grand Lodge in relation to military Lodges are justified by the experience of Ohio. He says:—

"And here permit me to call your attention to the history and present condition of the Military Lodges, and their total disregard of the regulations prescribed for their government."

He gives a list of the army Lodges established, seven in number, and adds:—

"The first of these has made but one return to the Grand Lodge, and that in Oct. 1861. Though the Regiment has been disbanded, the Dispensation has not been returned to the Grand Secretary as the regulations require. The second made return, paid dues and surrendered its Dispensation and effects in Oct. 1863. The third, as just mentioned, has surrendered its jewels and aprons, but not its Dispensation. The rest have never made any report either to the Grand Lodge or its officers."

"In view of these facts, I submit to you whether the regulations in regard to Military Lodges should not be repealed, or some more efficient measures taken to secure compliance with them."

The following in his address in regard to a Grand Lodge in West Virginia, is the first mention we have seen of the subject, except in the report of this committee in 1863.

"In June I received from a committee appointed by a convention of the Masonic Brotherhood assembled in Fairmont, W. Virginia, on the 22d of February, a letter asking my opinion as to the propriety of forming a Grand Lodge for that State. To this communication I ventured to reply:

"1. That it was a settled principle of Masonic jurisprudence, that the brethren of every separate independent political organization have the right to form a Grand Lodge whenever there is the requisite number of private Lodges within its jurisdiction.

"2. That the craft of West Virginia needed a Supreme authority to draw designs on the Trestle Board and direct their work.

"3. That I had no doubt, that should the brethren of West Virginia organize a Grand Lodge, this body would recognize it and welcome it into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges.

"It appears that the convention re-assembled at Fairmont in June and elected Grand officers, but I have received no official information of that fact, or of the completion of the organization by the installation of those officers."

His first proposition is in accordance with the views advanced by this committee in 1863, and we believe is sound. We should add further, that the institution cannot undertake to determine whether any existing government is the

right and legal government. It can only inquire what is the *existing* government; the government *de facto*, without reference to the question whether it is a government *de jure* or not. The Government of the United States recognizes West Virginia as a *State*, and that is sufficient to give the Masonic Lodges the right to form the Grand Lodge of West Virginia.

If the following from Grand Master SPARROW's address should be strictly enforced in all jurisdictions, it would do much to avert the greatest danger that threatens us.

"It should be distinctly understood by the officers of subordinates—once for all—that Lodges are created for the benefit of Masons and not for the accommodation of candidates; that there are no cases of emergency in this jurisdiction, and that no Lodge has the power to make them; that every petition must take its regular course: be presented at a stated meeting—be referred to a committee, and lie over to the next stated meeting, when the candidate may be ballotted for, and, if elected, initiated; that the ballot cannot be passed for the second degree, until the next stated meeting after his initiation, nor for the Master Mason's degree, until the next stated meeting after he is passed; and that previous to advancement, candidates must be examined in open Lodge in all the lecture of the degree which they have taken, and be found to possess a thorough knowledge of it."

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, by Bro. LEMMON, is an excellent compilation of the matters of general interest found in Proceedings of other Grand Lodges. In the notice of Maine he objects to dispensations in *any* case whatever, and asks some pertinent questions in relation thereto.

Resolutions disapproving the Conservators were *unanimously* adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The following report in regard to military Lodges was adopted :—

"The committee on Masonic Jurisprudence have had under consideration the several subjects contained in the address of the M. W. Grand Master, referred to them, and, as to so much thereof as relates to Military Lodges, recommend that such portions of the Rules and Regulations, adopted by the Grand Lodge at its session of 1861, as authorize the M. W. Grand Master to establish Military Lodges in Ohio Regiments, during the pending war, be repealed; that the dispensations of such of said Lodges as shall not, within three months, make the required returns to the Grand Secretary be revoked, and that the M. W. Grand Master give immediate notice to said Lodges of the action of the Grand Lodge in the premises, and see that its action in this behalf is strictly enforced."

THOMAS SPARROW was re-elected Grand Master, and JOHN D. CALDWELL Grand Secretary.

OREGON.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge were chiefly of a local character. The question at issue between this Grand Lodge and that of Washington Territory is ably discussed by the Grand Master.

The Report on Correspondence is exceedingly well written. Four pages are devoted to Maine. The remarks of this committee in 1863 in reference to the establishment of a Lodge in Alexandria by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia are quoted at length, as sustaining the position of their Grand Lodge in its contest with the Grand Lodge of Washington.

JOHN MCCRAKEN was re-elected Grand Master, and J. E. HURFORD was elected Grand Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

This Grand Lodge held several communications during the year. It declined to take part in consecrating the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, there being no masonic work to be done on the occasion. A committee was appointed to examine By-Laws for subordinate Lodges, and report a uniform code. They reported a resolution forbidding Lodges to incorporate into their by-laws any extracts from the Constitutions, Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or from the Ahiman Rezon; but direction was given that certain extracts should be printed with the by-laws, and no other.

The Committee on Correspondence give condensed statistical details of other Grand Lodges, with special notices of particular jurisdictions, among which Maine is not included. The Conservators are denounced in forcible terms.

DAVID C. SKERRETT was re-elected Grand Master, and WILLIAM H. ADAMS Grand Secretary.

VERMONT.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge are chiefly confined to local matters.

A proposed amendment to reduce the amount paid by the subordinate Lodges to the Grand Lodge, was defeated.

An appropriation was made for the erection of a monument to PHILIP C. TUCKER: a contribution from the Grand Lodge of Canada for the same purpose, was received and appropriately acknowledged.

A donation was also made by the Grand Lodge to his widow.

The following resolution was adopted:—

“Resolved, That the Masters of the subordinate Lodges within this jurisdiction are hereby directed to permit no person to lecture in their respective Lodges for the purpose of instruction, without the written authority of the Grand Master or Grand Lecturer of this Grand Lodge; and that the sale or disposal in any way of any Ritual of Masonry, not sanctioned by the Grand Lecturer, is an invasion of the rights of this Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Master be requested to take measures for the effectual suppression of any such traffic that may come to his knowledge.”

The Report on Correspondence is an interesting document of over seventy pages, about six of which are devoted to Maine.

The committee quote that portion of the address of the Grand Master in 1863, relating to army Lodges, and say:—

“Although this is a new phase of the Army Lodge question, we are constrained to approve the position taken as the best that has as yet come within our observation, inasmuch as there has been, and is still existing, some difference of views in our jurisdiction in reference to the propriety of granting Military Lodges.”

In a subsequent paragraph they give a full endorsement of the course pursued by our Grand Lodge upon this question.

An interesting statement is given in the report of the connection of PHILIP C. TUCKER and SAMUEL WILLSON with the “Work” of the Conservators,

which, did space permit, we would gladly copy entire. The following extracts must however suffice:—

“Whatever Bro. WILLSON may have said elsewhere, at home he never has claimed that the Morris Work was an exact and literal transcript of that which has, previous to its appearance, been taught by him to the Masons of Vermont. Those who were familiar with the Lectures and Work as communicated by him in his instructions before the appearance of the Morris Work, find no such matter as is frequently taught in the new Work.”

* * * * *

“We wish it distinctly understood, that we think Bros. WILLSON and TUCKER have been held to a stricter account for their identification with the so-called new Work, by other Grand Lodges, than the facts in the case, if these could be truly made known, would warrant.”

LEVERETT B. ENGBESBY was re-elected Grand Master, and HENRY CLARK Grand Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

The proceedings are entirely of local interest. The Report on Foreign Correspondence acknowledges the receipt of Proceedings from only four Grand Lodges; Maine is one of the four. These Proceedings are reviewed at some length, and with much ability.

The committee say in regard to the proceedings of Charter Oak Lodge in New Hampshire as stated in our Proceedings for 1863, that if they had the power, and upon investigation the facts were found as stated, Maine would have no more cause of complaint of that Lodge—“the place that once knew it so well, should know it no more forever.”

Our position in regard to military Lodges meets their hearty approval.

A page is devoted to the discussion of the reference in the address of our G. Master in 1863, to the suspension of the charter of Unity Lodge at Freedom in 1862. The committee criticise our action, but not having our Constitution before them are somewhat in the dark. Our Constitution provides that when the charter of a Lodge is suspended for unmasonic conduct, all its members implicated in the unmasonic acts are thereby suspended. The context clearly shows, it means, *from all the rights and privileges of Masonry*. In 1862, the suspension of the charter of that Lodge by the Grand Master was confirmed by the Grand Lodge, and the names of the persons implicated in the unmasonic conduct were stated in the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The next year the Grand Master in his address stated that he feared injustice had been done to some of the members. Is it a matter of very great surprise that an error may have been committed by the Grand Lodge?

We think if the committee had examined our Proceedings of the year before in connection with this subject, they would not have written what they have.

The committee also dissent from a decision of our Grand Lodge in 1863. As this decision has been questioned by other G. Lodges, we quote their remarks.

1. “The persons named in the Dispensation of a Lodge U. D., only, have the right to ballot on petitions; it is usual, however, and not improper to allow all those who have received the third degree in such Lodge to vote upon all applications.”

"The Committee in their report say 'the settled law is that *members only* of the Lodge can ballot,' and to ascertain who the members are, directs a reference to the Dispensation itself. In Maine, the only powers granted in the Dispensation are to 'form and open a Lodge after the manner of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and therein to admit and make Masons according to ancient custom, and not otherwise.' Therefore, in their opinion, a Mason not named in the dispensation, although he received the degree in that Lodge, is a visitor only and cannot vote on the admission of candidates, and recommend the adoption of a resolution to that effect. The report was adopted.

"After carefully reading the report of the Committee, we must frankly confess that their argument would lead us to a different opinion, because if by a reference to the Dispensation we find that those named therein are authorized to 'admit and make Masons,' we must first know the meaning of the word 'admit' before we can arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

"They are authorized to 'admit Free Masons,'—admit them to what? We are of the opinion it simply means to admit Masons to *membership*, therefore if Masons can be admitted to membership, by what rule of right—by what law of Masonry can a member of a Lodge U. D. be denied his undisputed right to vote on the admission of candidates, or on any other question which may arise?

"One of the privileges appertaining to membership is the right to vote upon all questions which may arise in his Lodge. We think therefore that the word 'admit' in the Dispensation confers authority upon the Lodge to increase their members by affiliation, and that the members thus admitted cannot be denied the privilege of voting."

THOMAS M. REED was re-elected Grand Master, and ELWOOD EVANS Grand Secretary.

Since the session of this Grand Lodge, its Grand Master has issued a circular complaining of an invasion of its jurisdiction by the Grand Lodge of Oregon. The question may be briefly stated as follows.

After the organization of the Grand Lodge of Washington, Congress established the Territory of Idaho, composed in part of territory which until then had been a part of Washington. The Grand Lodge of the latter claim exclusive jurisdiction over that portion of Idaho which was once a part of Washington. The Grand Master of Oregon, however, issued a dispensation for a Lodge in this part of Idaho.

We believe he was justified in doing so. In this country it is well established,

1. That when a Grand Lodge is established in any State or Territory, it has exclusive jurisdiction over that State or Territory: but in any State or Territory where no Grand Lodge exists, all Grand Lodges have concurrent jurisdiction and may establish Subordinates.

2. That when the limits of any Town, State or Territory are changed by the civil law, the masonic jurisdiction is changed accordingly.

This last proposition was affirmed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in respect to a town in 1861; and the principles stated by this committee in 1863 in respect to the establishment of a Lodge in Alexandria are applicable.

As the Grand Lodge of Washington ask for the expression of an opinion by her sister Grand Lodges, we recommend the adoption of a resolution by our Grand Lodge, that in our opinion the Grand Lodge of Washington has no exclusive jurisdiction in any part of the Territory of Idaho.

WISCONSIN.

The wisdom of refusing dispensations to army Lodges, and the evils that are likely to arise from them, are strongly shown by the following extracts from the address of M. W. ALVIN B. ALDEN, Grand Master of Wisconsin:—

“Within the past year, frequent complaints have reached me from subordinate Lodges, and also from individual members of the Craft, that citizens of this State, who have been connected with the army, either as soldiers, or in some civil capacity, have returned from the field, claiming to have been made Masons during their absence, in some military Lodge connected with or attached to our army. In some instances, those complaints relate to persons who had applied for admission into the Fraternity before leaving home, and had been rejected; in others, to persons whose moral and social relations at home were such that it would have been useless for them to make application for admission into the Lodge in whose jurisdiction they resided.

“During the present war, some of the Grand Lodges have issued dispensations to hold military Lodges in some of the regiments from their respective States, and I am now in possession of evidence that at least one Grand Lodge has, through some of its officers, caused to be issued blank Certificates of Membership, under its seal, and signed by its Grand Secretary, which have been placed in the possession of the officers of military Lodges, by them to be filled up and delivered to persons initiated therein from time to time as occasion may require.

“Whatever may be thought of the policy or necessity of establishing military Lodges in our army while still within our own country, and generally in the vicinity of Lodges legally established by competent authority, and under the usual restraints, there can be no excuse or justification for allowing such Lodges, when they do exist, to make Masons of those hailing from other Grand Lodges than that from which they receive their authority. The Grand Lodge of Illinois, for instance, has no more right to authorize a military Lodge created by it to initiate residents of Wisconsin who happen to be in the vicinity of such Lodge while in the State of Kentucky or Tennessee, than it has to authorize its subordinate Lodges at home to initiate such persons. Either would be an infringement of our territorial jurisdiction, and a violation of that fraternal comity now universally acknowledged as applicable to Grand Lodges.

“I feel assured that the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, while she has ever been anxious to preserve the Fraternity in her own jurisdiction, as well as elsewhere, from the consequences resulting from the admission of unworthy members, has never manifested any disposition to withhold the benefits of Masonry from those who are worthy, and I cannot think that her regulations upon that subject are any too stringent.

“But however *that* may be regarded by others, the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin alone, is the sole judge of what regulations are needful to be prescribed relating to the initiation of residents within her own jurisdiction, and her fixed rules cannot be *lawfully* set aside or disregarded by any other Grand Lodge, or its agents, especially as has already been done by initiating candidates who have heretofore been rejected at home where they were well known.

“I would respectfully recommend that the G. Lodge, in appropriate terms, express its condemnation of such practices, and its dissent from the policy of sending abroad, in the hands of any person, blank Certificates of Membership, signed and sealed by the Grand Lodge, to be filled up and used in such manner as to such persons may seem proper; such Certificates, as well as the person in whose custody they are placed, being subject to the vicissitudes of war, and liable, by loss or capture, to fall into the hands of unauthorized persons, and to be improperly filled up and used.”

The Grand Lodge passed resolutions against the Conservators, forbidding them to promulgate their views or form their organizations in that jurisdiction: and the following resolution as to military Lodges:—

“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin protests against the initiation of residents of her jurisdiction in any Lodge established by the authority of any other Grand Lodge (and especially those who have been regularly rejected at home) without the consent of this Grand Lodge, and that all such Grand Lodges as have heretofore or shall hereafter establish travelling Lodges, are requested to so limit their authority as to confine their labors in making Masons to candidates residing out of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence gives a statement of the plans &c. of the Conservators, and extracts from the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges. Three pages are devoted to Maine.

G. W. WASHBURN (we believe he is a native of Maine, and a son of P. G. M. Washburn) was elected Grand Master, and W. S. PALMER re-elected Grand Secretary.

KANSAS.

Since our Report was placed in the hands of the printer, the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge have come to hand.

A special communication was held Dec. 20, 1864. The cause for it is thus stated by the Grand Master in his address:—

“At the time appointed for the grand annual communication of the present year, our State was threatened with invasion, and contending armies struggled on the border of Kansas. Our members were in the field with the State militia to repel the advancing foe, and it was altogether impossible, at the proper time, to meet and hold the regular grand annual communication. I consulted with those of you whom I met on the march and in the camp, in relation to the best course of action under the circumstances, and the unanimous opinion of those brethren, with whom I consulted, was that a special meeting ought to be held about the present time, and in this opinion I concurred.”

The proceedings are not of general interest.

It was decided that as the Annual Communication passed without any election of Grand Officers, those of the year before held over.

The Report on Correspondence, by Bro. E. T. CARR, reviews Proceedings of twenty-five Grand Lodges. The notice of Maine is fraternal.

M. W. JACOB SAQUI is Grand Master, and E. T. CARR Grand Secretary.

OTHER GRAND LODGES.

We regret that we hear nothing from Rhode Island, Delaware, Kentucky,* Minnesota, Colorado and Tennessee.

We trust that another year will bring us greetings from these: and we fondly hope that the wall of partition that has for four years existed between us and other Grand Lodges, from which in former years we were wont to receive kindly greetings, will be broken down forever, and that the ancient faith and brotherly love will be renewed, and that we shall dwell together in one heart and in one mind.

*The Proceedings of Kentucky have been received, but not in season to be reviewed in this report.

CONCLUSION.

The subjects which have engrossed the chief attention of our sister Grand Lodges are "Conservators", "Army Lodges", and "The great Increase in our Numbers."

CONSERVATORS. All the Grand Lodges, save one, have declared against these disturbers of the harmony of the Order. Some have attacked their "Work" and shown that it is not entitled to the favor claimed for it. But we think any reasonable person must agree, that however desirable the end which they professedly seek to obtain is, the *means* they adopted to accomplish that end, are in conflict with masonic principle and exceedingly dangerous to the peace of the Order, tending to create cliques and divisions of the worst kind. In another respect, too, their proceedings are unmasonic, and more dangerous than they seem to suspect. Their "Mnemonics" are supposed to be a hidden mystery to all who do not possess the key—even to Masons. A copy was once submitted to the writer of this report by a prominent Conservator with that assurance and expectation. But an hour's study enabled him to read the work, and make a key for himself. And he has no hesitation in saying that a person not a mason, who has had considerable experience in deciphering "Puzzles" &c., can by a few days' study discover the key to these "Mnemonics," and read the work as readily as the "*Chief Conservator*" himself can.

But fortunately the tide of public masonic sentiment runs so strongly against this organization, that its power for evil is nearly destroyed; and if the let-alone policy is steadily pursued, it will very soon be numbered among the things that were.

ARMY LODGES. We believe that all the Grand Lodges which have not issued dispensations for these Lodges adopt the views of our Grand Lodge against them: and two of our most powerful Grand Lodges (New York and Ohio) which had taken the opposite course, have retraced their steps. There will arise many complicated questions in reference to these, which will require great wisdom and prudence to dispose of in such manner as not to injure the harmony of the Order.

Private letters from Masons in the army inform us, that many persons *who had been rejected at home in Maine*, now claim to be Masons, having been made in army Lodges; and sometimes they are hailed as Brothers by persons of the most dissolute character. Let us hope, however, that their fears have magnified the evil; but let us determine that unworthy masons, whether made at home or abroad, shall not long remain among us, as a reproach to the institution.

INCREASE OF NUMBERS. By reference to the table of statistics which we have compiled from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodges, it will be seen that nearly 26,000 Masons have been added to our numbers in twenty-one Grand Lodges, in one year. This does not include all who have been made in army Lodges. It will be seen that our numbers have been increased on an average

about twenty per cent. in a single year! Almost ten times as many have been admitted as have died.

The inevitable tendency of such an increase is to lower the standard of excellence of character required in *candidates*; and also in *members*. Intemperance is fearfully on the increase. The usual demoralization produced by war is affecting the Order. The next five years are to be critical in our history. It will require the strongest efforts of all good Masons to maintain the character of our institution. Wisdom, prudence, and especially *firmness*, should prevail in our counsels. The dying Goethe exclaimed, "Throw open the shutters and let in more light." Let our masonic shutters be thrown open and *more light* be admitted, lest the DARK DAYS come again.

In concluding this report, Most Worshipful, we more fully than ever realize the great loss which the death of Bro. PEARL is to our Grand Lodge. Moreover, the regret that we experienced when we commenced, that neither Bro's BRADFORD nor DODGE, the other members of the Committee, could, on account of their engagements, perform this duty, has increased continually ever since!

The brief time allowed us has prevented our giving it that attention which it should receive.

However, we have one consolation. We can claim that it possesses one excellence.

A young man, having delivered an address, called upon a friend who had listened to it, for his opinion of the performance. The friend replied, "*Your QUOTATIONS were admirable!*"

That commendation we confidently claim for this report.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GRAND LODGES.	Whole Number of Members.	Initiates.	Admitted.	Withdrawn.	Died.	Expelled.	Rejected.	Suspended.	Restored.
California,	6,700	901	462	653	101	8	266	161	43
Connecticut,	7,834	1,056	77	153	158	3	115	22	
Dist. of Columbia,	1,233	514	36	37	18	1		20	7
Illinois,	16,931	2,679	370	551	317	55	710	165	98
Indiana,	12,244	1,866	419	742	295	59		303	212
Iowa,	5,416	900	245	283	89	13		97	-
Kansas,	1,327	411	188	97	23	8	160	16	
Louisiana,*	2,406	150	25	80	67	4		25	
Maine,	7,804	1,995			126	1	429		
Maryland,*	2,513	365	5	38	24	5		5	
Massachusetts,	10,140	1,700							
Michigan,	10,078	3,175		368	185	19	1,518	122	
Nebraska,	236	43	10	8	5	1	20	10	
New Hampshire,	3,668	692							
New Jersey,	3,736			98	40	7		80	
New York,†	33,320	5,188	664	847	481	27		10	194
Ohio,	15,654	2,056			340				
Oregon,	831	78	47	38	11	2	31	25	
Pennsylvania,	13,988	977	195	245	233		120	‡465	
Washington Terr'y,	281	35	17	21	5		10	9	
Wisconsin,	4,990	912	178	342	83	3	253	85	
	161,330	25,693	2,888	4,601	2,601	216	3,632	1,620	554

* Partial returns.

† For year ending June 1, 1863.

1,233 were stricken from rolls for non-payment of dues.

‡ Including those expelled.

☞ We regret that the Proceedings of some Grand Lodges give no statistics at all, and that others give only *partial statistics*. A Statistical Table of all the Grand Lodges in the country would possess immense value, especially at this time.

REPORTS

OF

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

First District.

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master for the First Masonic District, submits the following as his annual report :

There are in this District seven chartered Lodges, with good prospect of one being soon organized at Kittery.

I have visited all of them once (and some of them twice) during the year, except Moderation Lodge at Hollis, which, owing to circumstances unavoidable, I was unable to visit ; and would here suggest that, if possible, this Lodge be transferred to some District which will make it more easy of access.

Saco-Lodge, at Saco, is in a very flourishing condition, and well sustains its previous reputation as a good working Lodge. They have in process of construction a large Hall, which, when completed, will compare favorably with any Lodge Room in the State. Their Records appear well kept.

York Lodge, at Kennebunk, has done but little work during the past year. I visited this Lodge Dec. 27, installed their officers, and examined their Records, which I found to be well kept, and everything indicating a healthy condition.

In January I visited Dunlap Lodge, at Biddeford, and installed their officers. In March I again visited this Lodge, agreeably to an appointment to witness their mode of working ; but, owing to my notice getting mislaid and not reaching the W. M. in season, I found no work prepared for the occasion. The Records of this Lodge are well kept in every particular, and the general aspect of the Lodge is pleasing.

Fraternal Lodge, at Alfred, was visited in March ; and although this Lodge has done but little work during the year, and labors under the disadvantage of having its members reside at a distance from its place of meeting, yet I doubt if the State affords many more efficient working Lodges than this. I witnessed

the conferring of the first Degree, and never heard the several lectures of this Degree given in a more thorough manner than they were given by W. Master Rogers. Their Records have a good appearance, and show ability in the Secretary.

I have visited St. John's Lodge at South Berwick several times within a few months, and found them zealous in their work, but deficient in Masonic law and usage. Their Records show a number of discrepancies in the business of the Lodge, one being that of receiving the petition of three applicants for the honors of Masonry, acting upon the same and conferring the first Degree upon them at a special meeting of the Lodge, without a Dispensation, or its being in any way a case of emergency. They are mostly young Masons, and I think would not knowingly commit wrong; but have not, I think, received that counsel which was their due.

Arundel Lodge, at Kennebunkport, has done a fair amount of work the past year. It has been very deeply afflicted by the loss of its W. Master, Bro. Clark Peterson, who was taken very suddenly from his family by the hand of death, and leaving a large circle of Brothers and friends to mourn his decease.

Feb. 21, I was present at the annual communication, and conferred the P. M. degree upon the Master elect, and as I could not be present at the meeting for installation, I requested W. Bro. H. H. Chadbourn to perform that duty.

I have granted the following Dispensations to act upon petitions for the honors of Masonry, in cases of emergency, viz: two to Saco Lodge, four to Dunlap, two to Arundel, and three to St. John's, after being satisfied of the good moral standing of the applicants.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

April 1, 1865.

AMOS LUNT, D. D. G. M. First M. District.

Second District.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL WILLIAM P. PREBLE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. Grand Master of the Second Masonic District of the State of Maine, respectfully presents his annual report.

During the past year I have distributed the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, blank Returns and other Papers, sent to me for that purpose, to the different Lodges in the District, and have visited all of them once or oftener, except Blazing Star Lodge at Mexico, which the almost uniformly bad condition of the roads during the fall and winter, sickness and business engagements have prevented me from visiting up to the present time. It is my intention to visit that Lodge at its stated communication on the 5th of April, when if requisite I will present a supplementary report.

On the 5th of January, I installed the officers of Tyrian Lodge, at Mechanic Falls. The ladies of the members were present during the ceremonies, at the conclusion of which, the company repaired to a neighboring Hall, and partook of refreshments furnished by the Lodge for the occasion.

On the 19th of January, I installed the officers of Tranquil Lodge. Ladies were also admitted on this occasion and partook of a collation in company with the members of the Lodge and visitors.

I also installed the officers of Ashlar Lodge shortly after its annual communication.

I have witnessed work in all the Lodges I have visited, with a greater or less degree of satisfaction. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Masters of three Lodges, and also of some of the subordinate officers, I could not of course form a very accurate estimate of the usual manner of working of these Lodges, which, it happened, I only visited once, and then late in the winter. Other Lodges have improved in their manner of working since last year; and others again, for various reasons, such as a change in their officers, do not work so well.

I have granted eight Dispensations, to six different Lodges, to hold special communications to receive and ballot upon the petitions and confer the degrees upon eight different candidates in all. There have been in this District since the last session of the Grand Lodge, seventeen cases of emergency under Part IV, Art. III, Sec. 1, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. In three Lodges none at all. This shows a decided falling off in the number of hurried initiations, and is a manifest improvement in the mode of making masons which caused so much concern last year; it also shows the wisdom of the legislation of last May.

The Dispensations are all entered in the Record Book of the District, and papers relating to them are on file, numbered from 26 to 34 inclusive. I have not granted any Dispensation to confer the three degrees at one communication. In connection with this subject, I have found that Lodges do, under the cover of a Dispensation, what they would not do, had they not the opportunity to claim the protection of such an instrument. In two instances the past year the three degrees were conferred, on the same day, upon candidates in whose favor Dispensations had been granted by me, although the Dispensations did not authorize the Lodges to confer the three degrees at one communication; on the contrary, unless specially intending to do otherwise, I write the plural, viz. communications, when authorizing the conferring of the degrees, and furthermore enjoin upon the Lodges to comply with the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge in all respects, except so far only as they are empowered to vary therefrom by the Dispensation, or give them similar injunctions. Yet because the Dispensations did not explicitly prohibit the conferring of more than two degrees at one communication, these two Lodges, it seems, from the mere fact of having in their hands a Dispensation, felt themselves author-

ized to confer the three degrees at one communication, showing that such documents cannot be too carefully and explicitly worded. * * * *

On applications made to me at different times by the W. Masters of Ashlar, Tranquil and Nezinscot Lodges, for information as to whether it would be proper for a Lodge to attend, or for the Brethren to appear in Masonic clothing at funeral services in honor of a Brother, when the body was not present, I decided "that without the body of the deceased, there could be no masonic ceremonies to distinguish the occasion or the procession from that of a Fire Company or Temperance Society; and the services therefore not being strictly masonic, it would not be proper for the Brethren to appear in masonic clothing, or for the Lodge to appear as such, at least without a Dispensation. It would without question be very gratifying to the Brethren to show the last tribute of respect to a deceased brother, but however strong the desire to do so may be, it would not warrant a departure from a landmark or regulation of the Order."

In October, the W. Master of Bethel Lodge applied to me for advice as to the right course to pursue in the following case: "A candidate had received the first degree in that Lodge; masons from the Gorham, N. H. Lodge came forward and protested against his taking any more degrees. I replied as follows: "Before the initiation of a candidate, after he has been accepted, if a Brother, who is a member of the Lodge, makes known his objection to the Master, and sincerely and persistently objects to the initiation, it is the duty of the Master of the Lodge to stop further proceedings and declare the candidate rejected, causing a record of the fact to be made on the Secretary's books, and a return made to the Grand Secretary. Or, the Master of the Lodge, if he knows of any good objection to the initiation of a candidate, either from his own knowledge or the representation of Brethren not members of his Lodge, has it in his power to stop further proceedings in the same way precisely as that mentioned above. But when a candidate has been initiated and become a member of the Order and a Brother, this summary proceeding is inadmissible. If objections are then made to the advancement of the Brother, they must be investigated by the Lodge and decided upon by a two-thirds vote, as per Sec. 74 of the draft of the Amendments of the Constitution adopted May 1864. If by a two-thirds vote the Lodge decides that the objections are sufficient to stop the advancement of the candidate, an effectual bar is put to any further proceedings, of which the records on the books of the Lodge will be standing evidence. If the objections involve the moral character of the candidate to such a degree as would justify his suspension or expulsion from the order, the Brother is entitled to a regular trial in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. Although a Brother, not a member of the Lodge, has not the same clear right as a member of the Lodge has, to appear in open Lodge and demand that his objections shall be heard, yet as it is the duty of the Master of a Lodge to have a regard to the best interests not only of his Lodge but of the Fraternity, he should entertain the objections of the Brother, and cause them to be made known to the Lodge, and allow him to appear in evidence before the

Lodge. If the Brother objecting is not willing to have his objections made known to the Lodge, the advancement of the candidate will of course take place in the usual manner."

The following letter in reply to one received from Peru, explains itself: "Your letter asking for information in regard to the holding of private meetings for masonic instruction by the Brethren residing in the vicinity of Canton Mills, came duly to hand. It does not appear to me that a Dispensation is necessary. Masons have a right to meet privately for the purpose of lecturing or rehearsing the work, or for mutual instruction. In many cases such meetings are not only useful but very commendable, but of course they have none of the characteristics of Lodge; that is, for instance, such assemblages of masons cannot admit or make masons, nor have the Brethren who may occupy nominal offices any real authority as officers of a Lodge, nor have the Brethren engaged in such meetings any accountability to each other or to the meetings, as members of a Lodge have. Proper precautions as to secrecy and security against eavesdroppers are however, in all such cases, necessary; beyond these precautions and a restriction of the doings to mutual instruction and rehearsal of the work, nothing is requisite.

On the first of February, I received an application for a Dispensation to ballot for and confer the degrees upon an applicant, from the W. Master of Blazing Star Lodge, who stated that the petition would be presented at the next stated communication of the Lodge. I replied, "In the case you mention, and for which you ask a Dispensation, none is necessary. If the application of Mr. Bisbee is presented at a *stated* communication of the Lodge, and the members have a *full* knowledge of the character of the candidate, and he is bound on a journey, the Constitution of the Grand Lodge gives the Lodge authority to ballot for him, if they consider the urgency of the case demands it. If the application was to have been presented at a special communication, a Dispensation would have been necessary."

The following are extracts of letters received from the Secretaries of two Lodges, one says:—

"I find by the records there were only two candidates initiated from whom the \$3 extra were collected. You say that all candidates initiated since May 4th, in less than four weeks, must pay \$3 to the Grand Lodge. Is this as it should be? We were not aware of the fact until we received the doings of the Grand Lodge. The Lodge then commenced and collected of the two Brothers above named \$3 each. The W. Master requested me to make this statement to you and await your answer. You know that our last Past Master or Wardens have never attended the Grand Lodge, and by this the Lodge was left in the dark.
"Yours truly, &c.

"P. S.—Please enter a resolve in the Grand Lodge this year, that the Secretaries of Lodges be allowed a seat in the Grand Lodge as well as the W. Master or Wardens."

The other says: "Yours of the 25th is before me, and will say that we have not initiated any members since receiving the doings of the Grand Lodge, in less than four weeks; we did just before and just after the session, by acting

under Art. III, Sec. 74, of amended draft of the Constitution, calculating that was right."

The replies to both were of the same tenor. To the former I wrote, "The position of your Lodge in regard to cases of emergency is an instance of the evils arising from a non-representation of a Lodge at the communication of the Grand Lodge. By reference to Part IV, Art. II, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, you will see that it is the duty of every Lodge to be present in the Grand Lodge by its Master and Wardens or Proxy, who may be the Secretary or any affiliated master mason in good standing. Besides which any member of a Lodge is entitled to a seat in the Grand Lodge as a visitor. With all these provisions for securing a knowledge of the doings of the Grand Lodge when they take place, it is understood and assumed that every Lodge has such knowledge; if not, it is necessarily their own fault, and they are consequently bound by all the Resolutions of the Grand Lodge from the expiration of the session at which such resolutions were passed. You will also see that the Heading of the blank Return I have sent you is worded 'since the last session of the Grand Lodge,' I must therefore call upon you for a Return of all candidates initiated in less than four weeks after the reception of their petition, since the last session of the Grand Lodge, with \$3 for each."

I would recommend as a very important measure, that a column be made in the annual Returns of the Lodges for the date of reception of petitions, as it is only by means of such a column that all the cases can be known in which the Lodges comply with that section of the Constitution which requires a petition to lie over four weeks after it is received; and although the exceptional cases may be ascertained by a separate return of the Secretaries, yet there is always more or less risk of omissions in hunting out such cases for a separate return, which, at the same time, gives the Secretaries an extra amount of trouble, and accumulates an unnecessary number of papers. It might also be convenient to have two lines under the head of Grand Lodge Dues, on the last page of the Returns, for Dispensations and Cases of Emergency, like the following:

Dispensations at \$3 each.

Cases of Emergency at \$3 each.

The following is a summary of the doings of the Lodges for the eleven months:—Rejected 83; Accepted 167; Initiated 161; Passed 165; Raised 161; members reported last year 606; number of last year's members omitted and reported this year 4; whole number of last year's members 610; admitted this year 155; suspended 1; deprived of membership 5; dimitted 13; deceased 28; present number of members 718; non-affiliated masons 20.

Final Returns of the number of initiations in less than the constitutional period of four weeks, are yet to be received from Blazing Star and Nezinscot Lodges, which will add a few to the number of such cases given in a former part of this report.

Return of Lodges in this District for 11 months, ending March 1, 1865:

Names of Lodges.	Places where holden.	Master's names.	No. Mem.	No. Init.	Am. In. fees.	Adm. An. fees.	Total dues to G. L.
Oxford,	Norway,	S. G. Hatch,	76	25	50.00	9.50	59.50
Oriental Star,	Livermore,	John D. Hodge,	113	20	40.00	14.13	54.13
Tranquil,	Auburn,	G. S. Woodman,	103	19	38.00	12.88	50.88
Blazing Star,	Mexico,	Dura Bradford,	42	12	24.00	5.25	29.25
Tyrian,	M'chanic Falls,	John M. Eveleth,	71	24	48.00	8.87	56.87
Paris,	South Paris,	Wm. A. Rust,	58	14	28.00	7.25	35.25
Bethel,	Bethel,	Oliver H. Mason,	55	10	20.00	6.87	26.87
Jefferson,	Bryant's Pond,	N. J. Jacobs,	60	10	20.00	7.50	27.50
Nezinscot,	Turner,	C. E. Bradford,	61	13	26.00	7.63	33.63
Ashlar,	Lewiston,	Wm. J. Burnham,	79	14	28.00	9.87	37.87
Paid by Tranquil Lodge this year for three members not returned last year,						.37	.37
Paid by Ashlar Lodge this year for one member not returned last year,						.13	.13
Received from Oriental Star Lodge for half dozen extra Diplomas,							.75
Received for eight Dispensations granted by me,							24.00
Received from seventeen candidates initiated in less than 4 weeks after reception of petitions,							51.00
Total,			718	161	322.00	90.25	488.00

Total dues to Grand Lodge from all sources to date, \$488. The only changes that can take place in this amount between this date and the first of May, will be in case any more Dispensations are granted by me, and in the number of candidates initiated within the four weeks when the final returns of such initiations are received from the two Lodges named above.

JOS. PEARSON GILL, *D. D. G. Master.*

Lewiston, March 31, 1865.

M. W. WM. P. PREBLE, Esq.,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Since my report to you of the 31st ult., I have received the final returns of candidates initiated in less than four weeks after the reception of their petitions, from Blazing Star and Nezinscot Lodges. The original report of the former was correct; to that of the latter are added the names of two candidates who were initiated within the four weeks. I have also granted a Dispensation to Oriental Star Lodge to receive the petition of and confer the degrees upon a candidate at special communications of the Lodge. I have therefore received nine dollars in addition to the amount stated in my first report, making the total dues to the Grand Lodge, in my hands, \$497.

On examining the annual returns of the Lodges, I noticed that one Lodge initiated, crafted and raised a candidate on the 16th of April last, in violation of Part IV, Art. III, Sec. 7 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. Also that the three degrees were conferred upon a candidate, in whose favor a Dispen-

sation had been granted, on the same day, although the Dispensation did not authorize the Lodge to confer the three degrees at one communication. I wrote to the W. Master for an explanation, and received the following in reply:—

"In reply to your communication requiring an explanation of our giving Brothers — and — all the three degrees on the evening of April 16, 1864, I will say, that we did not confer all the degrees at the same communication. We conferred two degrees at a stated communication, as we have clearly a right to do; we then closed the Lodge in due and ancient form. A special communication was then called, at which we raised both Brothers, as they were going into the army on the Monday following the Saturday on which they were initiated, crafted and raised. We think there was nothing in the Constitution that would prevent our taking such a course."

* * * * *

In answer to which I replied as follows:—

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—Your explanation of the circumstances under which the three degrees were conferred in your Lodge on the same evening, viz: April 16, 1864, does not, you must allow me to say, constitute a sufficient excuse for thus conferring them, even under the Constitution before it was amended last May. Part IV, Art. III, Sec. 7, read thus: 'No candidate shall receive more than two degrees at one and the same meeting of the Lodge, without first obtaining a Dispensation therefor.' To close a Lodge, even in due and ancient form, and to open another immediately afterwards (or without closing the Lodge room, the members having retired from it to their homes,) does not make two meetings of the Lodge; it is really the same meeting. To confer the third degree in continuation of the others at such a time, is therefore not only a violation of the letter but of the spirit of the Constitution. The three degrees being thus conferred at one time, the candidate has not only no opportunity to learn to make himself known as a mason of the degree he has received before receiving another, but he can have but a very confused and indistinct idea of the ceremonies through which he has passed, and of the lessons of morality, virtue and circumspection, intended to be conveyed through the medium of them and the symbolic parts of the degrees.

"Of like character was the practice, which was sometimes adopted, of conferring two degrees in the evening and then calling from labor to refreshment just before 12 o'clock, and from refreshment to labor again after the clock had struck 12; or closing a Lodge just before and opening another just after 12 o'clock; thus conferring as it were the third degree the next day. This is at the best but a subterfuge; it is really the same meeting of the Lodge, and conferring the three degrees in this manner is attended with precisely the same results as if they had all been conferred before 12 o'clock.

"I do not wish to be understood as intending to cast any particular censure upon your Lodge in this instance, as other Lodges have done the same thing under the Constitution before it was amended; but I felt unwilling to let the opportunity pass without explaining to you how easy it is for a Lodge to go contrary to both the letter and spirit of the Constitution, when their wishes prompt such a course of action."

The roads being in very bad condition at the time of the stated communication of Blazing Star Lodge at Mexico, I postponed my visit to the 20th inst., on which day the W. Master, at my request, called a special communication of the Lodge. It is in sincerity and with pleasure that I speak in terms of commendation of this Lodge, both as regards its work and general condition. It has a good Lodge room, which is well fitted up; it has also between three and four hundred dollars on hand, although at the time it was removed from Rumford, there was not a cent in its treasury; and its members take such a degree

of pride in it, and have that attachment to it, as afford a sure indication and guaranty of its continued prosperity.

In conclusion, I would say that it is to be regretted that the members, and particularly the Master and principal officers of many Lodges, have not a better acquaintance with the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge and of the great landmarks of the Order. Lodges frequently act in violation of the Constitution, not from any purpose to do wrong, but because they do not know what its provisions are,—the error is that of the head and not of the heart. I could enumerate various instances if it were necessary, such as appearing in processions in public in masonic clothing, on other occasions than that of Masonic burial; suspending a member for misdemeanors without the requisite trial; and others of like character. A very small amount of attention and time would give a Master of a Lodge such a degree of knowledge of the Constitution and General Regulations as would enable him to know where to refer to in them for guidance in particular cases, or at least to suggest to him a doubt as to the legality of proposed erroneous proceedings, and also the propriety of applying to the proper officers for information and advice in cases of which all the bearings are not fully understood.

Since writing the above, I have received an application for a Dispensation to receive petitions and confer the degrees upon two applicants, which it is not improbable I may grant.

Respectfully and Fraternally,

JOS. PEARSON GILL, *D. D. G. Master 2d Mas. Dis.*

Lewiston, April 25th, 1865.

Third District.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Esq.,

M. W. Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Agreeably to the 25th Section of the Regulations adopted at the last session of the Grand Lodge, I herewith present to you the report of my doings as the Deputy Grand Master for the Third Masonic District.

In this District there are eleven chartered Lodges, and two under dispensation; one of the latter—Presumpscot Lodge—having received their power from you during the past Masonic year.

I have visited each of these Lodges once, and some of them twice, during my term of office, and have found all of them enjoying a high degree of prosperity. They have all done their share of work, and perhaps, some of them, more than they ought; but in my opinion, the Grand Lodge can never check this rapid increase, unless it limit the number that shall be initiated. If a com-

petent committee should be appointed to examine the work performed during a series of years by the different Lodges, a wise conclusion might be arrived at as to the proper number which each ought to initiate annually. Nothing but such action will ever change the present course of the subordinate Lodges of doing more work than they properly can do. Heretofore the Grand Masters have pointed out the danger of an unhealthy increase, and the Grand Lodge has endeavored to check it by ordering that only one candidate shall be present during the delivery of the first section of the lectures, also that an extra fee of five dollars shall be charged, when a candidate is initiated in less than four weeks, whether by dispensation or otherwise; but the evil is not abated, and the only way that this matter can be effectually dealt with is by limiting the number which each Lodge shall initiate, having in view the field occupied by the different Lodges.

In regard to the utility of the regulation confining Lodges to receive but one candidate on the first section I have heard it questioned by many Masters of city Lodges, and with some show of reason. They complain that where country Lodges may hold as many special meetings as they choose, the Lodges in Portland cannot, for the reason that the Hall is occupied by eight or nine other Masonic bodies, consequently they are obliged to stay late in order to finish the work. Applications almost numberless are made to these Lodges by worthy men, and the Lodges accept them, the work has to be done, and often hurriedly done, because the time is limited, whereas if two or more candidates could be received as formerly, this might be avoided. If the object of the rule was to check applications it has failed, and so it has if the object was to make the work performed more thoroughly done, and I hope the Grand Lodge may do away with this regulation, so burdensome to our city Lodges.

In my remarks to the Lodges I have taken occasion to impress upon the Masters the need of giving each candidate not only the instruction as laid down in the books, but to meet and post them thoroughly in all the essential points, so that candidates may graduate with honor, and be not only creditable to the Lodge that raises them, but to the whole fraternity. Should time be thus employed perhaps a less number would be received.

I have witnessed the exemplification of the work in all the Lodges save one, and am so well satisfied that I should not fear comparison with the Lodges of any other District. Owing to the efforts made by some of my predecessors, a uniformity to the work as adopted by the Grand Lodge prevails throughout the District, and officers and brethren alike are zealous to become perfect workmen.

In regard to Acacia Lodge, which received its dispensation in 1863, and over which have been placed new officers during the past year by yourself, I am happy to report that the change has proved very beneficial to the Lodge. The residence of the former Master being so remote from the place of meeting that he was unable to attend many of the meetings, made it necessary that the change should be made, and the present Master has infused a new interest, which was

quite gratifying to me, having visited this Lodge under the former Master. The work when I witnessed it the last time had also improved. I understand that application will be made to the Grand Lodge at the communication in May next, by Acacia Lodge, for a charter, and in my opinion they are every way worthy to receive it.

Presumpscot Lodge, now under dispensation, is doing only fairly as to their manner of giving the degrees. In other respects it is in a prosperous condition. At the time of my visit they had held but four meetings, and the Master labors under the disadvantage of having learned the Ritual in the State of New York, yet having the aid of a Past Master of a neighboring Lodge, who is well versed in the lectures as adopted by our Grand Lodge, they will in time become more perfect. Windham Hill, the location of this Lodge, is a favorable one for a Lodge, and from the returns you will perceive that they do not lack for work.

I have to report that at the time of my official visit, no Master except one, in the whole District, had complied with the request of the Grand Lodge, "to cause the proceedings of the Grand Lodge to be read in open Lodge." I directed it to be done, as it was especially important that all the Brethren should know the decisions which had been made by the Grand Master, as well as the amendments which were adopted at the last session of the Grand Lodge.

This information can only be obtained by a majority of the Brethren throughout the State, by hearing these Proceedings read in the Lodge, as it is not practicable, besides being too expensive for the Grand Lodge to send every Mason in the State a copy. This neglect to comply with the direction of the Grand Lodge, grows out of the fact that the Lodges have so much work that they can spare no time to perform a duty which they owe the Grand Lodge, and it will continue to be so unless some penalty is fixed for the non-compliance of this duty.

I annex a table, showing in brief the returns of the Lodges, also the number of Dispensations granted. Although in many instances I have declined granting Dispensations, yet I could not in all, and I admit the number may look large.

I cannot close without alluding to the decease of a prominent member of our fraternity, resident in this district, during the past masonic year. A brother whose worth has for many years been appreciated by the Grand Lodge, and whose loss they will deeply deplore. Always ready with willing hand and kind heart to assist all, whether Mason or not, Bro. Pearl has left behind him many evidences of his benignity: ever ready with his pen to aid any work which had for its object the welfare of the State, he has left behind him many testimonials, which will ever be regarded as tending to the growth and development of Maine. In the death of Bro. Pearl the Grand Lodge has lost a faithful officer and the State a useful citizen.

At the time of making this report but five Lodges have returned the circular issued March 28th, requiring them to give the number of candidates

initiated in less than four weeks, but presume they will be returned previous to the session of the Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN FOX, *D. D. G. M. 3d Masonic District.*

Portland, April 1st, 1865.

<i>Lodges.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Initiated.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Dispen- sations</i>	<i>In. in less than 4 weeks.</i>	<i>Dispen- sations. refused.</i>
Portland,	1	24	277			
United,	8	10	114	1	1	2
Cumberland,	12	15	66	1		
Solar,	14	22	122	3		
A. Land-mark,	17	30	226			
Freeport,	23	6	44	3		1
Casco,	36	12	96			
Harmony,	38	14	85	1		1
Atlantic,	81	17	167	1	1	
Temple,	86	18	101			
Polar Star,	114	13	57		2*	
Acacia,	U. D.	22		1		3
Presumpscot,	"	7				
		<hr/> 210	<hr/> 1355	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 7

*One was April 13, one was Sept. 28.

FRANKLIN FOX, *D. D. G. M. 3d Masonic District.*

Portland, April 1, 1865.

Fourth District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND AC-
CEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Fourth Masonic District, respectfully presents his annual report.

There are twelve chartered Lodges in this District, all but one of which I have visited, and this one I was prevented visiting in consequence of the weather being stormy on the different days which had been appointed for that purpose. It is my intention, however, to visit Eureka Lodge before the expiration of my term of office. I have furnished to the several Lodges under my jurisdiction the Proceedings of Grand Lodge, Blank Returns, Diplomas, and papers sent to me for that purpose by the Grand Secretary. In my official intercourse with the Lodges of the District, I have been gratified in observing a desire to comply with the work and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and a strict attention to the landmarks of the Order. I have witnessed the work of

many of the Lodges, and have found in every instance an intended accurate conformity to the requirements of the Grand Lodge.

I began my official visits on the fourth day of January, 1865, commencing with King Solomon's Lodge at Waldoboro'. In the afternoon I conferred the Past Master's degree on the W. M. elect, and immediately afterwards saw the third degree conferred. In the evening I installed the officers. King Solomon's Lodge is prosperous and harmonious. The Brethren are attached to the Lodge, and are faithful to their duties. Their hall is tastefully furnished, the ceiling painted and adorned with masonic emblems and mosaic work by the artistic hands of R. W. Bro. Balch, an aged member of this Lodge. Every thing in the hall is chaste, appropriate and in due form.

Thursday evening, January 5th, I visited Alna Lodge, at Damariscotta. The W. M. Bro. Stetson being absent at Augusta in the Senate, they were not prepared to exhibit work; but I was informed that it conforms to that prescribed by Grand Lodge. An irregularity occurred in this Lodge during the year; a petition was withdrawn after it had been placed in the hands of a committee. Their hall is luxuriantly furnished, and it evinces taste, refinement, and love for the sanctuary.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 6th, I visited Dresden Lodge; but, unfortunately, they had not received my notification, and the Brethren were not convened. I visited their hall, which is very well furnished, secure and convenient. I found the Records very much neglected, but in a recent communication from their W. M., he states that the Secretary has given his attention to the subject. I would recommend my successor in office to carefully investigate the work of this Lodge, as I fear it is deficient.

Friday night I visited Lincoln Lodge, Wiscasset, and found it as it was at my last year's visit, in a very prosperous condition. I witnessed the conferring of the first and second degrees by W. M. Erastus Foote, and seldom has it been my privilege to see work so impressive and correct. Lincoln Lodge is the oldest Lodge in the District. It not only has the prestige of antiquity, but the glowing marks of a modern spirit, and that lively emulation, which renders the Brethren scrupulous in the observance of all masonic duty. Good order, earnestness, and respect for officers and each other, are the characteristics of Lincoln Lodge.

Saturday evening, Jan. 7th, I visited Bristol Lodge, and publicly installed the officers. This Lodge still retains its masonic fame. It is prosperous, united, and obedient to the regulations of the Grand Lodge. Although remotely located, yet it is not removed from those central and vivifying influences which create and disseminate Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. I did not witness work, but last year did; and as W. Bro. Varney, one of the most correct workers in the District, who was their W. M. at that time, still remains in the East, of course the work has not derogated. The Records are admirably kept, and all my communications have been promptly answered.

Jan. 14th, visited Saint George Lodge at Warren, installed the officers, and examined Records. This Lodge is not doing much work, but is as prosperous as usual. The W. M. is well qualified to perform the duties devolving on him, and will have the co-operation of Past Master A. M. Wetherbee, who has for so many years presided over the labors of this ancient and time-honored Lodge. Their hall is very neat and suitably furnished, and well calculated to meet the wants of the Brethren.

Jan. 31st, visited Rockland Lodge, and saw work on the first degree, which was very correct. This Lodge is prosperous, and well governed. Rockland Lodge has a large membership, but many of its members being apathetic and negligent, its meetings are not so largely attended as they should be. The Records are admirably kept, and are very creditable to their faithful and accomplished Secretary.

Feb. 1st, visited Aurora Lodge at Rockland. This is the largest and most flourishing Lodge in the District, and is the second largest in the State. Its meetings are largely attended, frequently eighty members are present. Its charitable disbursements are munificent, and its system of aid and administering to the wants of the sick and distressed, liberal and unceasing. Its Records are a model of penmanship and correctness. This Lodge has a large masonic library, under the control of Trustees. Their W. M. is well skilled in the work, indefatigable in his duties, "courteous to the Brethren and faithful to his Lodge." A scrupulous attention is paid to the Constitution, and a cheerful fulfilment of all the wishes of its superior officers.

Jan. 21st, visited Meduncook Lodge at Friendship, and publicly installed the officers. Here I found some irregularities, which I corrected. Like all new Lodges, Meduncook is subject to many inconveniences and impediments, but it will eventually overcome them, and become a strong and useful Lodge. W. Bro. Delano, Master of the Lodge, is a faithful and intelligent mason.

I have also visited Orient and Union Lodges; they are both prosperous and harmonious, doing a fair amount of good work, and strictly complying with the requirements of the Grand Lodge. Orient Lodge at Thomaston, is in skillful hands, and its work will compare favorably with that of any Lodge in the District.

During the last year, and up to the first day of April, 1865, I have granted twenty-four Dispensations, to receive and act upon the petitions of twenty-two petitioners, to nine different Lodges. I have used a great deal of caution in granting these permits, and have invariably required evidence of their possessing good moral character. I have copied each Dispensation into the D. D. G. Master's book of Records, and fulfilled to the letter every requirement of the Grand Lodge. I have refused granting Dispensations to several Lodges in consequence of their not fully establishing the moral worth of the petitioners.

There is one custom existing in this District, which is not only injuring the harmony of many Lodges, but is a subterfuge resorted to, ostensibly, for the purpose of evading the wholesome and inalienable guards of the ballot box.

I allude to the practice of presenting a petition immediately after its rejection, and "filing it in" communication after communication, until the objecting party are worn out, or put off their guard, and the persistent candidate triumphantly enters and takes his degrees. The Grand Lodge should take into consideration the expediency of making some regulation to correct this abuse, or prescribe the time which should elapse, between the applications of a petitioner.

Previous to declining a re-appointment to the important trust of D. D. G. M., I cannot refrain expressing my heartfelt thanks to the officers and members of the Lodges of the Fourth District, for their kindness and courteous attention, during my official visits, and the respect evinced for such advice or admonition as I may have thought proper to offer. On the next page I give an abstract of the amount of money received from the Lodges in the District. Dues up to March 1st, 1865, and Dispensation and Emergency fees up to April 1st, 1865.

Names Lodges.	Members.	Initiated.	Dis. to April 1st, 1865.	Emergency Cases.	Dues to G. L.
Lincoln,	91	12			35.38
Orient,	83	6	2		28.37
Saint George,	54	3		1	15.75
Union,	69	6	3		29.62
Alma,	89	19	4		61.12
Aurora,	256	39	5		125.00
King Solomon's	75	15	3		48.38
Bristol,	70	19		4	58.75
Rockland,	170	20	5	1	79.25
Eureka,	74	12			33.25
Dresden,	32	5	1		17.00
Meduncook,	30	15	1		36.75
	1093	171	24	6	\$568.62

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. N. GERMAINE, *D. D. G. Master.*

Rockland, April 1st, 1865.

Fifth District.

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the fifth Masonic District, asks leave to submit his fourth annual report.

There are in this District sixteen chartered Lodges, all in a prosperous condition, Peace and Harmony prevailing in all.

I have officially visited all of them during last past masonic year once, and some several times.

I have been at all times received with cordiality as the representative of the Grand Lodge.

There has been but one case where complaints have been made that the Brethren were acting unmasonically, and that was from a Lodge in another State.

I, by order of the M. W. Grand Master, made a thorough investigation into the case, and I think the Lodge fully vindicated themselves from any blame, and in fact their jurisdiction had been invaded by the Lodge entering the complaint.

I have witnessed work in many of the Lodges, which has been performed well in almost every instance. All have done work, some more than others, and I have found a very strong desire upon the part of many, to advance their candidates no faster than they would make suitable proficiency in what they had already received. That I have commended highly.

I think there has been much more care in selecting those to take the degrees the past year than there has been for several years previous. This also has had my hearty approval.

I have granted sixteen dispensations to confer the degrees in cases where the Lodge has voted and represented the case to be one of emergency. In all but one case I have received the required fee to the Grand Lodge.

I did not at first require the fee before granting the Dispensation, and the Lodge in this case did not. The applicant was rejected, and his money all returned to him; so the Lodge object to paying the extra, saying they have none of his money and prefer to have their case reported here rather than pay out their own money. It will be for the Grand Lodge to say whether the D. D. G. M. must insist on having this money paid or not.

There have been two cases reported where the Lodge has conferred the degrees in less than four weeks after receiving the petition, without asking for a Dispensation. The Brethren being well acquainted with the applicants, who were about to leave the State, voted those to be cases of emergency, and so conferred the degrees, as I think they had a constitutional right to do.

I have objected to making cases of emergency, and thus giving the degrees to those who have had the opportunity of getting them in the usual way, and in some instances I have absolutely refused to grant Dispensations.

The number of Members and Initiates in the Lodges composing this District are as follows, viz:—

Names of Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.
Kennebec,.....	112.....	7
Temple, No. 25,.....	66.....	17
Village,.....	70.....	7
Hermon,.....	115.....	12
Waterville,.....	69.....	13
Bethlehem,.....	106.....	28
Central,.....	32.....	10
Lafayette,.....	60.....	16
Rural,.....	43.....	14
Vassalboro',.....	83.....	11
Richmond,.....	94.....	13
Vernon Valley,.....	64.....	9
Dirigo,.....	60.....	8
Relief,.....	47.....	9
Monmouth,.....	47.....	8
Messalonskee,.....	36.....	5
	<u>1104</u>	<u>187</u>
Initiation Fees,.....		\$374
Annual Fees,.....		138
Extra fees on seventeen candidates,.....		51
Total amount of dues to Grand Lodge,.....		<u>\$563</u>

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

DAVID CARGILL, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

East Winthrop, April 1st, 1865.

Sixth District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
MAINE.

SIR:—In accordance with the Constitutional requirements of the Grand Lodge, I respectfully submit the following report:

There are in this district (the sixth) fourteen chartered Lodges, and one un-

der Dispensation. * A petition has been very recently forwarded for a Dispensation for another Lodge to be holden at Seasmont, but I am not informed whether it has been granted.

I have visited all the Lodges in the District once or more, except Island Lodge. I authorized a competent Brother to visit Island Lodge for me, and he reports the same to be in "good working order." Most of the Lodges enjoy sufficient prosperity as far as admissions are concerned, and are working with a good degree of harmony and nearly correctly. Some Lodges, particularly Mount Hope and Marsh River, have not suitable halls, and can never excel in work or interest, until they have better places of meeting. Marsh River Lodge has taken some preliminary steps toward building a hall, and I hope they will speedily accomplish the work. King David's Lodge has also voted to build a Hall which shall afford them better conveniences than they now enjoy. Star in the West Lodge has purchased the building in which their Hall is situated; and although there was justly some little dissatisfaction with the purchase, thinking the building unsuitable, yet, as a large majority of the members were in favor of buying, it is hoped it may prove a benefit to the Lodge. Considerable expense is required to make the Hall safe and commodious.

There is a disposition manifest in many Lodges to be quite slack and careless, both in the manner of transacting the business of the Lodge and also in conducting and performing the work of the degrees. I have earnestly recommended improvement in these matters to the several Lodges, as well as the cultivation and inculcation of the moral principles of our institution.

I have also endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Secretaries the necessity of being more *prompt* and *careful* in the discharge of their duties, not only in making up their Records of the various meetings of their Lodges, but particularly in making all returns to the Grand Lodge and its officers. I have distributed to the Lodges all documents and papers coming to my hand for them, except blank applications to the trustees of the Charity fund, and these as fast as called for; have installed the officers in eight of the Lodges of the District, some publicly, others privately, and have visited most of the same Lodges on other occasions to witness their work. Numerous cases of emergency have arisen, and I have endeavored to adhere closely to Grand Lodge instructions; nevertheless I have granted dispensations to receive petitions from seventeen applicants, nearly all of whom were to enter the army; but now, thank God! the rebellion is nearly ended, and I trust we shall have less occasion for hasty and injudicious masonic work.

In conclusion I would say, that all the Lodges have received me courteously and kindly, as an officer of the Grand Lodge, have manifested a willingness to listen to any instructions or suggestions I had occasion to offer, and a desire to conform to all the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

ABSTRACT FROM RETURNS.

Names of Lodges.	No.	Cases of Emerg.	No. Mem.	No. Initiates.	Total dues to G. L.
Amity,.....	6	2	50	9	\$30.25
Phoenix,.....	24	3	141	17	60.62
Unity,.....	58	3	30	15	42.75
Mount Hope,.....	59		22	3	
King David's,.....	62		53	3	12.63
Mariners',.....	68	1	101	14	43.62
Howard,.....	69	2	81	12	40.12
Saint Paul's,.....	82	2	58	14	41.25
Star in the West,.....	85		74	17	
Island,.....	89	2	45	5	21.62
Hiram Abiff,.....	90		56	15	
Marsh River,.....	102	2	56	6	25.00
Liberty,.....	111	5	79	23	70.87
Pownal,.....	119	3	27	12	36.38
Timothy Chase,.....	U. D		19	13	26.00
			892	178	

Respectfully submitted,

OTIS B. WOODS, *D. D. G. M.*

April 8, 1865.

Seventh District.

TO THE M. W. G. MASTER AND G. LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Seventh Masonic District, respectfully submits the following as his annual report.

There are in this District thirteen chartered Lodges, and one (Olive Branch Lodge at Charleston) working under a dispensation; all of which I have visited during the year, with the exception of Plymouth Lodge at Plymouth. At the time which I arranged to visit them, and install their officers, I was suffering by the effects of a severe cold, and Bro. Geo. W. Snow very kindly relieved me from that duty.

I find the Lodges generally to be in a very prosperous condition, and a good degree of harmony prevails throughout the District; and I find the Brethren generally very anxious to conform to all the rules of the G. Lodge and land marks of Masonry, and to be very particular to examine with care the character of all candidates who apply for admission to the Order.

There has been a large amount of work done in the several Lodges in this district, on account of which I think the Lectures in many of the Lodges have been too much neglected; this seems to be a growing evil.

I have granted a large number of Dispensations for conferring the degrees in less than four weeks, about all of which are for soldiers at home on short

furloughs, and those who have just enlisted or been drafted into the service of the U. S. I have in all cases first received from the W. Master and Brethren assurance of the integrity and moral character of the candidate, and have required them to notify their members according to the requirements of the constitution, and to comply with all the requirements of the G. Lodge, and I think it has generally been done faithfully; but so long as the practice is allowed it will be abused in some cases, and I am strongly in favor of its being prohibited altogether.

I granted one Dispensation to Mystic Lodge at Hampden, authorizing them to form a procession to take a part in the services at the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at that place, July 4th.

Olive Branch Lodge, at Charleston, working under a Dispensation, have fitted up and furnished a Lodge room for their accommodation in a very tasty and proper manner, and their work in the several degrees is worthy of commendation; and I most cheerfully recommend that a charter be granted them at the present session of the Grand Lodge.

The reading of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been very generally attended to in this District.

Having learned of some irregularities practised in Mystic Lodge, at Hampden, I apprised the M. W. G. Master of the facts, and they are in his possession.

I have distributed to the several Lodges all the documents which have been received from the G. Secretary for that purpose.

The whole number of members returned from the thirteen Lodges in the District are

	1111
Number of Initiates,	243
Amount of Initiation fees received,	\$486.00
Amount of Annual fees,	139.00
Amount of extra fees for those made in less than four weeks,	147.00
Twenty-seven cases with dispensations, and twenty-two without, making forty-nine.	
For twelve Dispensations granted since March 1st,	36.00
Total,	\$808.00

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. S. PATTEE, D. D. G. M. 7th Masonic District.

Bangor, May 1st, 1865.

A table accompanied this report, giving a full abstract of the returns of the several Lodges.

Eighth District.

TO MOST WORSHIPFUL WILLIAM P. PREBLE,
Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit to you an annual report of official acts as D. D. G. M. of the eighth Masonic District.

There are in this District five chartered Lodges, and one under Dispensation. I have visited them all once myself, and have commissioned competent Brothers to visit the others for me the second time, with the exception of Tremont Lodge, which has been visited but once.

I have found all the Lodges in good condition, most of them well posted in the work and lectures.

I have distributed to the several Lodges the various documents and blanks furnished me by the Grand Secretary the past year.

I have received the Returns from all the Lodges except Marine, U. D., which by some misunderstanding has not yet forwarded them.

The number of members returned is	390
" " " Initiates "	98
Amount of Initiation fees,	\$196.00
Amount of Annual dues,	48.75
Total dues to Grand Lodge,	\$244.75

I have granted fifteen Dispensations the past year as follows:

To Hancock Lodge, No. 4, at Castine, three, (3).

Felicity Lodge, No. 19, at Bucksport, six, (6).

Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, at Ellsworth, three, (3).

Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, at Orland, two, (2).

Marine Lodge, U. D., at Deer Isle, one, (1).

Marine Lodge at Deer Isle, has started under very flattering prospects of success, and the Brethren are well posted, and I would recommend that a Charter be granted them at the next annual session of the Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM OAKES, *D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.*

Orland, April 1st, 1865.

Ninth District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

As D. D. G. M. of the ninth masonic District, I submit the following report :

I have not been able to visit the Lodges in the District. Beside a more than common press of professional business, I have found my time and strength greatly taxed by the necessity of filling two calls for volunteers; and having no assistance in my office, I have found it utterly impracticable to leave for a general tour of the District. I regret it, but I could not remedy it.

In the latter part of 1864 I was invited by Crescent Lodge at Pembroke, to be present at and conduct the dedication of a new Hall they had erected. I could not leave, and Past D. D. G. M. Harris kindly consented to perform that service, which I have no doubt he discharged to the acceptance of all concerned.

Feb. 1st, I installed the officers elect of Tuscan Lodge.

On the 22d of Feb., assisted by Brethren from Lygonia, Tuscan, Harwood and Warren Lodges, I dedicated the new and beautiful Hall erected the past season by Narraguagus Lodge, after which the officers of that Lodge were publicly installed, and an address on masonry given in presence of a very large and attentive audience.

Though not having visited the Lodges generally, I am happy to report that masonry in the District is in a healthy and prosperous condition. The abstract of the Returns given below, show that considerable work has been done within the year. Very possibly, too much may have been done, in some instances; but I have knowledge that the Lodges generally, have felt the importance of very careful discrimination in the selection of the material upon which to expend their labor. Many worthy young men, when leaving home to incur the dangers of the battle field and the military prison, and others coming home on brief furloughs, have offered themselves as candidates for masonry, as very probably, they might not have done, for a long time under other circumstances. And if really worthy why should they not be gladly received, even though it required this presence of danger to turn their desires toward us and our honored institution.

To the eight Lodges in the District I have granted within the year, twenty-two Dispensations to ballot for candidates at special meetings, or on less than four weeks probation. Of course I have received in each case the requisite assurance of the worth and moral fitness of the candidates.

A Dispensation, containing all that is required under the rule adopted at the last meeting of the Grand Lodges, becomes quite a formidable document, and as each has to be recorded before it is sent off, considerable labor is involved. A form of Dispensation, as used in the District, is herewith enclosed, and I hope it may meet the approbation of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

The following is an abstract of the returns of the Lodges:

Lodges.	Members.	Initiated.
Warren,.....	73.....	9
Eastern,.....	115.....	9
Washington,.....	49.....	21
St. Croix,.....	119.....	12
Crescent,.....	91.....	26
Narraguagus,.....	75.....	27
Harwood,.....	90.....	17
Tuscan,.....	135.....	19
	<hr/> 747	<hr/> 140

The attention of the Grand Lodge is called to the fact that Crescent and Tuscan Lodges have returned and paid over *three* dollars each for initiates. I have not felt at liberty to change anything, but have remitted the money to the Grand Treasurer as received by me.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. MILLIKEN, *D. D. G. M. 9th Dist.*

Cherryfield, May 2d, 1865.

Tenth District.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER:

In compliance with the Constitution of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, I herewith transmit my annual report of my doings as District Deputy Grand Master of the tenth Masonic District.

I have visited all the Lodges in my District, except Blue Mountain Lodge at Phillips, once, and most of them more than once, within the present masonic year, and have distributed blanks as well as I could.

The work for the year has not generally equalled in amount that of last year, and, taking the District altogether, I doubt whether it has been as well as last year. By the legislation of last year, Lodges have been more restricted in receiving candidates, and have consequently been more cautious. In practice, I have no doubt, this restriction will be found beneficial.

Maine Lodge at Farmington, has had nineteen initiations, and is I think a good Lodge,—perhaps a little slow or lazy—but still when they get to work they do it pretty well, only it is a little difficult for an observer to refrain from going to sleep during the work. They have some good fellows there. I forwarded their bundle of Proceedings by express, but I understand they did not receive them.

Northern Star Lodge, at North Anson, the next oldest Lodge in this District, is doing very well indeed. Its members work in perfect harmony, and its mode of working has been very much improved within a few years. They have initiated ten the past year.

Somerset Lodge, at Skowhegan, is the largest Lodge in the District, and is a fine working Lodge, maintaining the even tenor of its way through evil as well as through good reports. It has had nine initiates.

Blue Mountain Lodge, at Phillips, has suffered greatly by its members going to the war, they have, however, initiated eleven. I started to visit that Lodge in November, but met the Master on my way, who informed me that it would be of little use for me to visit at that time, as there were very few members about home, and he was then on a journey himself and could not meet me at the Lodge room.

Keystone Lodge, at Solon, Siloam Lodge, at Kendall's Mills, and Corinthian Lodge, at Hartland, have all been acting a little naughty; that is, they have indulged in internal troubles, and some of the members of each have allowed themselves to forget the use of the Compass. The result is that they are now in a low state—are down by the cold streams; they have have got to begin at the outer door and work their way along again, going over the ground they have once trod—learning again the use of the implements, especially the Trowel. Whether they are all quite ready to inquire, "What must I do to be saved?" remains to be seen. That there are some members in each of those Lodges that would do well to make that inquiry earnestly, I cannot doubt. If any such should make that inquiry of me, I could only—like the guide board—point them to where I should like to go myself, up "*Jacob's Ladder*."

Lebanon Lodge, at Norridgewock, is comparatively a new Lodge. It has been careful, prudent, and discreet in its work. Its members, I take it, are somewhat scattered; still they have good meetings, and I think are doing very well. The W. Master removed from them some time since, and I suppose that had an effect to retard the progress of the work; still they have good officers left.

Franklin Lodge, at New Sharon, working under Dispensation, does its work promptly and well. I was very much gratified in spending an evening with them; their Records were nicely kept, and a very good degree of interest was manifested in all their proceedings. I would recommend them for a Charter.

Meridian Lodge, at East Pittsfield, also working under dispensation, is—without disparagement to other Lodges—the best working Lodge in the District. I wish all the members of other Lodges could see this Lodge work, if it always works as well as when I saw it; and I wish that all the Secretaries of other Lodges could examine their Book of Records. The work is nicely done, the members are posted in the work and lectures, the Constitutions and the By-Laws are read and explained, the brethren are taught Brotherly Love and Charity, they meet often, and they meet for good. I wish other Lodges would go and do likewise.

We have in this District,

Members475

Initiates107

Dues to Grand Lodge.....\$278.22

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. W. McFADDEN, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. Dist.*

Eleventh District.

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Eleventh Masonic District of Maine, respectfully submits the following annual report.

There are now in this District eight chartered Lodges, viz;

Oriental, at Bridgton, with 62 members.	Dues to Grand Lodge	\$90.12
Adouiram, at Limington, " " " " " " " " " " " "	74 " " " " " " " " " " " "	24.25
Freedom, at Limerick, " " " " " " " " " " " "	32 " " " " " " " " " " " "	25.00
Mt. Moriah, at Denmark, " " " " " " " " " " " "	29 " " " " " " " " " " " "	23.68
Standish, at Standish, " " " " " " " " " " " "	29 " " " " " " " " " " " "	21.63
Day Spring at Newfield, " " " " " " " " " " " "	34 " " " " " " " " " " " "	60.62
Greenleaf, at Cornish, " " " " " " " " " " " "	33 " " " " " " " " " " " "	39.12
Drummond, at Parsonfield " " " " " " " " " " " "	34 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.25

\$290.62

The above sums I have received of the respective Lodges, and have returned to them the proper vouchers. The amount I have paid over to the Grand Trasurer, and have his receipt therefor, dated April 22d, 1865. Since which account I have received from the W. M. of Standish Lodge three dollars for a Dispensation, and two dollars from the Secretary of Greenleaf Lodge, which sums will be passed to their future accounts.

It will be seen from the above summary, that Oriental and Day Spring Lodges have paid unusually large sums to the Grand Lodge the current year; these sums, however, are their dues respectively for the years 1864 and 1865.

In the amount of dues is reckoned the regular dues, also all sums paid for Dispensations and Initiations before due time.

It will be seen that Drummond Lodge pays scarcely anything this year for initiations; in justice to the Lodge it ought perhaps to be said that there were ample "designs on their *trestle board*," but as some "confusion had arisen in the temple," it was thought best to introduce no more "strangers among the workmen" until *harmony* should be restored, which I am happy to think is now the case, and I understand that their *work* is now revived in good earnest.

Pequawkett Lodge, at Fryeburg, under Dispensation from the Grand Master, has been at work but a short time, and makes no return.

All of the above chartered Lodges I have visited officially, some of them several times, and for the most part find them working well.

All manifest a desire to work by *rule* and *line* and strictly to follow the injunctions of the Grand Lodge.

During the year I have granted the following Dispensations for conferring the degrees at special meetings, viz: To Mount Moriah Lodge, two; to Greenleaf Lodge, one; to Freedom Lodge, one; to Day Spring Lodge, two; to Standish Lodge, one; making seven in all.

I have been present and installed the officers of the following Lodges during the year: Adoniram at Limington, Greenleaf at Cornish, Drummond at Parsonfield, and Oriental at Bridgton. The installation at the latter place was in public, and not only the Brethren but also the citizens of the place contributed all in their power to give a "heartfelt, warm reception" to their guests. The Congregational Society tendered their House for the services, and their good minister, Rev. Mr. Hawes, was present on the occasion. An ample collation was given by the Lodge at the Hotel of Mr. Davis, which did honor to the proprietor, and "especially to those of his household."

It was impossible for me, on account of previous engagements, to be present at the consecration of Drummond and Greenleaf Lodges by the Grand Master. The ceremonies however, are very highly spoken of, and from them has arisen a better understanding of masonic principles in this vicinity, and a greater respect for the Order.

In my intercourse with the several Lodges and the Brethren of this Masonic District for the past year, I can fully say that at all times, as a representative of the Grand Lodge, I have received the honor and respect due so venerable and august a body from its subordinates; and I have reason to thank my Brethren for the courtesy and kindness shown personally to myself.

The interest for masonry in this District is on the increase; one or two public gatherings during the year have had a tendency to arouse a spirit of inquiry in our vicinity upon this subject, and many more of the leading and influential men in our communities have been led to offer themselves as candidates to the Order, and are now advancing in its mysteries. If more of our Installations could be public and carried out with becoming ceremonies, it would certainly advance our cause, besides giving the Brethren better opportunities for displaying the tenets of our profession.

The Lodges which I will particularly notice in regard to their work, are Mt. Moriah, Greenleaf and Standish; the first for the zeal and interest manifested in their work; this Lodge needs a good Chaplain as the only thing necessary to the proper diffusion of the Royal Art. Greenleaf, the second, is the smoothest working Lodge in the District, perhaps not quite careful enough of innovation however. Standish Lodge, for good work and harmony combined, takes the

lead; and considering what this Lodge has struggled with from first to last, it is worthy of much praise. While singling out the above Lodges, no injustice will be inferred as to the others; peculiar privileges from circumstances mostly, have contributed to give them a little start, but "time, patience and perseverance," will make the last first.

There is one point upon which I feel it my duty to touch before closing. It would be strange, in these times of intemperance, if among the upwards of four hundred masons in this District some unworthy men should not have gained admittance to our Lodges, men of "like passions with other men," which masonry even has not had power to subdue. Habits of intoxication are alleged against some of our members, and it is to be feared that many more indulge in strong drink. The question is "what shall be done?" Let us in future guard more strictly the outer door and allow none to pass except they are duly qualified; and Temperance certainly is one of the essential qualifications for a man "to be made a mason." But what with erring Brethren shall be our course? I know of but one. The Junior Wardens of our Lodges are charged to see that none of the craft "convert the seasons of refreshment into" times of "excess." This should mean something, and in good Lodges it does. I hope that the Brethren in this District, and they do not stand alone, will "look well to the South."

I have endeavored during the year to perform the duties of this office to the best of my ability, and I have some hope that my labors have not been in vain. If I have erred, I trust my Brethren will excuse my faults, and beneath them all will be able to discover that my intentions were good.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. G. LORD, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. Dist.*

Twelfth District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Twelfth Masonic District, respectfully submits this as his annual report:

The twelfth District is composed of five chartered Lodges, four of which I have visited during the year. Pioneer Lodge I have not visited, owing to its being so far from general travel, and the excessive deep snows; it was next to impossible to get there.

The other Lodges I have visited as follows:—

Horeb Lodge, December 27th, installed their officers. This Lodge, although they have done but little work the past year, they remain in a healthy condition. Records are well kept.

Katahdin Lodge, visited January 12th, conferred Past Master's degree on W. Bro. Charles Fish; installed their officers. This Lodge is in a flourishing condition; Records well kept.

March 11th, visited Eastern Frontier Lodge; conferred the degree on the Master elect, W. Bro. Trafton, and installed their officers. Records in good order; Lodge in a prosperous condition.

March 14th, visited Monument Lodge, conferred the degree on W. Bro. Mayo, installed their officers. Records in good order; the Lodge in a flourishing condition.

I have granted Dispensations to receive and act on applications in less time than four weeks, as follows:—

To Horeb Lodge three, one being a clergyman no fee was demanded; fees \$6.

To Monument Lodge, five; two being since the first of March, are not reported by the Secretary; fees \$15.

Katahdin Lodge, three Dispensations, and five initiated at stated communications in less time than four weeks after receipt of applications, under the proviso of section 74 of the amended Constitution; fees \$24.

Eastern Frontier Lodge, one Dispensation after the first of March, therefore, the Secretary did not return the circular; fee \$3.

Making twelve dispensations granted by me during the year, five having been initiated in less time than four weeks without Dispensation.

Total amount of fees received for initiates in less time than four weeks, \$48.00

Return of Horeb Lodge exhibits	18.75
" Katahdin Lodge exhibits	41.25
" Monument "	40.62
" Eastern Frontier Lodge exhibits	33.50
" Pioneer "	36.75

Total amount received, \$218.87

The above amount, including my bill of expenses, together with the Regalia and the Records of the District, I send forward by the favor of W. Bro. George H. Haynes, being unable to attend the Grand Lodge myself, on account of ill health.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS GOODALE, D. D. G. M. 12th M. Dist.

List of Subordinate Lodges,
 WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,
 AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1865.

First District.

R. W. THOMAS QUINBY, BIDDEFORD, D. D. G. M.

SACO LODGE, No. 9—SACO.

W. I. S. Hodsdon, M.

Stated Meetings—First and third Wednesday of each month, except June, July,
 August and September, only first Wednesday.

YORK LODGE, No. 22—KENNEBUNK.

W. G. B. Littlefield, M.

Stated Meetings—On or before the full moon of each month.

DUNLAP LODGE, No. 47—BIDDEFORD.

W. S. P. McKenney, M.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in every month.

SAINT JOHNS' LODGE, No. 51—SOUTH BERWICK.

W. A. Stackpole, M.

Bro. Dennis Ferguson, J. W.

Bro. Abner Oakes, S. W.

“ William Tompson, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

FRATERNAL LODGE, No. 55—ALFRED.

W. Thomas Rogers, M.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

ARUNDEL LODGE, No. 76—KENNEBUNKPORT.

W. Henry B. Foss, M.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon.

MODERATION LODGE, No. 115—HOLLIS.*

W. Chas. E. Weld, M.

Stated Meetings—Monday eve. on or next preceding the full moon.

 Second District.

R. W. JOSEPH P. GILL, LEWISTON, D. D. G. M.

 OXFORD LODGE, No. 18—NORWAY.

W. S. G. Hatch, M.

Bro. N. Linnell, J. W.

Bro. Geo. E. Gibson, S. W.

" A. Longley, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday of week of full moon.

ORIENTAL STAR LODGE, No. 21—LIVERMORE.

W. John D. Hodge, M.

Bro. Ebenezer Humphrey, J. W.

Bro. Seth W. Turner, S. W.

" Reuel Washburn, Sec.

Stated Meetings—On Tuesday next before every full moon except when the moon falls on Tuesday, in which case the communication is on that day.

TRANQUIL LODGE, No. 29—AUBURN.

W. Geo. S. Woodman, M.

Bro. W. M. Emerson, J. W.

Bro. N. W. Dutton, S. W.

" J. Littlefield, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday before full moon.

BLAZING STAR LODGE, No. 30—MEXICO.

W. Dara Bradford, M.

Bro. Isaac Randall, J. W.

Bro. J. N. Brickett, S. W.

" John Larrabee, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon.

TYRIAN LODGE, No. 73—MECHANIC FALLS.

W. John M. Eveleth, M.

Bro. Frank H. Cobb, J. W.

Bro. Geo. W. Seaverns, S. W.

" W. C. Dwinall, Sec.

Stated Meetings—On Thursday on or next preceding each full moon.

 * This Lodge has been changed to the eleventh District.

PARIS LODGE, No. 94—SOUTH PARIS.

W. Wm. A. Rust, M.

Bro. H. H. Ricker, J. W.

" A. C. T. King, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or next preceding full moon.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97—BETHEL.

W. Oliver H. Mason, M.

Bro. Charles Mason, J. W.

Bro. O. M. Twitchell, S. W.

" Barker Holt, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Second Thursday of each month.

JEFFERSON LODGE, No. 100—BRYANT'S POND.

W. N. F. Jacobs, M.

Bro. D. W. Davis, J. W.

Bro. R. S. Randall, S. W.

" R. K. Dunham, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Second Tuesday of each month.

NEZINSCOT LODGE, No. 101—TURNER.

W. Chas. E. Bradford, M.

Bro. S. C. Andrews, J. W.

Bro. M. T. Ladden, S. W.

" J. P. Waterman, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before each full moon.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 105—LEWISTON.

W. Wm. J. Burnham, M.

Bro. A. L. Dresser, J. W.

Bro. J. B. Brackett, S. W.

" S. D. Wakefield, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before each full moon.

 Third District.

R. W. RUFUS STANLEY, PORTLAND, D. D. G. M.

 PORTLAND LODGE, No. 1—PORTLAND.

W. Wm. Curtis, M.

Bro. H. P. Deane, J. W.

Bro. Eben Wentworth, S. W.

" Samuel Kyle, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Second Wednesday of each month.

UNITED LODGE, No. 8—BRUNSWICK.

W. H. J. L. Stanwood, M.

Bro. Joseph Tarbox, J. W.

Bro. S. J. Young, S. W.

" Wm. Baker, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or next preceding full moon.

CUMBERLAND LODGE, No. 12—NEW GLOUCESTER.

W. Moses Plummer, M. Bro. S. A. Plummer, J. W.
 Bro. G. H. Goding, S. W. " J. D. Anderson, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday next preceding full moon, at two o'clock P. M.

SOLAR LODGE, No. 14—BATH.

W. J. M. Hayes, M. Bro. T. G. Knight, J. W.
 Bro. L. Dunton, S. W. " Charles Cobb, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Monday of each month.

ANCIENT LAND-MARK LODGE, No. 17—PORTLAND.

W. Chas. M. Rice, M. Bro. Wm. Ross, Jr., J. W.
 Bro. A. L. Fox, S. W. " Ira Berry, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday in each month.

FREEPORT LODGE, No. 23—FREEPORT.

W. J. G. Dillingham, M. Bro. Wm. M. Curtis, J. W.
 Bro. J. L. Kelsey, S. W. " J. M. Smythe, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

CASCO LODGE, No. 36—YARMOUTH.

W. George F. Tabor, M. Bro. Samuel Gooding, J. W.
 Bro. Herman Seabury, S. W. " Elkanah Walker, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday evening on or before full moon.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 38—GORHAM.

W. Geo. W. Lowell, M. Bro. Freeman Harding, J. W.
 Bro. John Roberts, S. W. " J. C. Summerside, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding full moon.

ATLANTIC LODGE, No. 81—PORTLAND.

W. John B. Fillebrown, M. Bro. Charles H. Haskell, J. W.
 Bro. George A. Wright, S. W. " A. M. Barton, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Third Wednesday evening in every month.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 86—SACCARAPPA.

W. L. P. Warren, M. Bro. John J. Knowlton, J. W.
 Bro. James Pennell, S. W. " D. W. Babb, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday of the week in which the moon is full.

LIST OF LODGES AND OFFICERS.

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POLAR STAR LODGE, No. 114—BATH.

W. A. J. Fuller, M. Bro. C. H. McLellan, J. W.
Bro. J. W. Ballou, S. W. " C. M. Plummer, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Second Wednesday of each month.

ACACIA LODGE, U. D.—DURHAM.

W. Asa P. Moore, M. Bro. Wm. W. Beal, J. W.
Bro. Wm. R. Wright, S. W.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

PRESUMPCOT LODGE, U. D.—WINDHAM.

W. John R. Rollins, M. Bro. Hiram C. Leavitt, J. W.
" B. H. Hall, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday preceding full moon.

Fourth District.

R. W. CHARLES N. GERMAINE, ROCKLAND, D. D. G. M.

LINCOLN LODGE, No. 3—WISCASSET.

W. Erastus Foote, M. Bro. R. M. Brookings, J. W.
Bro. George B. Sawyer, S. W. " J. J. Kennedy, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday evening before full moon.

ORIENT LODGE, No. 15—THOMASTON.

W. E. B. Hinkley, M. Bro. Cyrus Maxcy, J. W.
Bro. N. H. Lenfest, S. W. " S. H. Bond, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Tuesday of each month.

ST. GEORGE LODGE, No. 16—WARREN.

W. James Teague, M. Bro. Ellis Watts, J. W.
Bro. James Andrews, S. W. " A. M. Wetherbee, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

UNION LODGE, No. 31—UNION.

W. N. Thurston, Jr., M. Bro. A. D. Wiley, J. W.
Bro. S. W. Jones, S. W. " Warren Hills, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on before full moon.

ALNA LODGE, No. 43—DAMARISCOTTA.

W. E. W. Stetson, M. Bro. C. W. Brown, J. W.
 Bro. A. W. Elliot, S. W. " F. L. Webb, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday evening preceding full moon.

AURORA LODGE, No. 50—ROCKLAND.

W. E. E. Wortman, M. Bro. Orrin P. Mitchell, J. W.
 Bro. S. H. Tyler, S. W. " Enoch Davis, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday evening in each month.

KING SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 61—WALDOBORO.

W. Reuben Orff, M. Bro. John L. Allen, J. W.
 Bro. Elmus Oliver, S. W. " C. C. Atwell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday before the full moon.

BRISTOL LODGE, No. 74—BRISTOL.

W. J. H. Varney, M. Bro. S. W. Johnson, J. W.
 Bro. Jeremiah Hatch, S. W. " James Varney, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday before full moon.

ROCKLAND LODGE, No. 79—ROCKLAND.

W. C. H. Cables, M. Bro. A. J. Shaw, J. W.
 Bro. R. N. Pierce, S. W. " C. R. Mallard, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday evening preceding the full moon.

EUREKA LODGE, No. 84—ST. GEORGE.

W. James Wiley, 2d, M. Bro. P. P. Robinson, J. W.
 Bro. J. H. Long, S. W. " S. A. Wheeler, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.

DRESDEN LODGE, No. 103—DRESDEN MILLS.

W. Horatio G. Allen, M. Bro. John L. Allen, J. W.
 Bro. Seth Patterson, S. W. " Edwin Allen, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding full moon.

MEDUNCOOK LODGE, NO. 120—FRIENDSHIP.

W. James W. Delano, M. Bro. Henry Geyer, J. W.
 Bro. L. S. Cole, S. W. " Nelson Thompson, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monthly, Saturday on or before the full moon.

Fifth District.

R. W. ORLANDO CURRIER, HALLOWELL, D. D. G. M.

KENNEBEC LODGE, No. 5—HALLOWELL.

W. B. F. Warner, M. Bro. Chas. E. Fuller, J. W.
 Bro. Henry A. Norcross, S. W. " Henry Horn, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 25—WINTHROP.

W. Albion P. Snow, M. Bro. T. S. Jackson, J. W.
 Bro. Luther Cobb, S. W. " H. Penniman, Sec.

Stated Meetings—On or before the full of the moon each month.

VILLAGE LODGE, No. 26—BOWDOINHAM.

W. Samuel Donnell, M. Bro. Robert Skelton, J. W.
 Bro. J. H. Wilson, S. W. " B. L. Higgins, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon each month.

HERMON LODGE, No. 32—GARDINER.

W. J. E. Ladd, M. Bro. George M. Holmes, J. W.
 Bro. Chas. Osgood, S. W. " A. Bailey, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

WATERVILLE LODGE, No. 33—WATERVILLE.

W. F. W. Knight, M. Bro. John Meader, J. W.
 Bro. Nath'l Meader, S. W. " Joseph R. Pittman, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before the full moon.

BETHLEHEM LODGE, No. 35—AUGUSTA.

W. J. W. Toward, M. Bro. Stephen Barton, J. W.
 Bro. Otis G. Turner, S. W. " Jos. Farnham, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in every month.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 45—CHINA.

W. Charles E. Dutton, M. Bro. A. M. Nelson, J. W.
 Bro. F. A. Roberts, S. W. " M. Rollins, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 48—READFIELD.

W. E. O. Bean, M. Bro. H. M. Foster, J. W.
 Bro. H. O. Nickerson, S. W. " C. P. Hunton, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday night, on or before the full.

RURAL LODGE, No. 53—SIDNEY.

W. Wm. A. Shaw, M. Bro. Wm. A. Tanner, J. W.
 Bro. Ezra D. Trask, S. W. " C. Evander Sawtelle, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon of each month.

VASSALBORO' LODGE, No. 54—VASSALBORO'.

W. William Tarbell, M. Bro. Isaac Palmer, J. W.
 Bro. A. M. Bragg, S. W. " J. R. Gray, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full of the moon.

RICHMOND LODGE, No. 63—RICHMOND.

W. D. S. Richards, M. Bro. R. A. Sampson, J. W.
 Bro. R. J. Campbell, S. W. " Wm. T. Hall, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before the full moon.

VERNON VALLEY LODGE, No. 99—MT. VERNON.

W. T. J. Woods, M. Bro. J. H. Page, J. W.
 Bro. M. R. Leighton, S. W. " James F. Blunt, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday afternoon on or before the full moon.

DIRIGO LODGE, No. 104—SOUTH CHINA.

W. E. D. Clark, M. Bro. J. F. Chadwick, J. W.
 Bro. D. P. Bolster, S. W. " E. Emerson, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

RELIEF LODGE, No. 108—BELGRADE.

W. C. A. Yeaton, M. Bro. H. T. D. Wyman, J. W.
 Bro. J. W. Gray, S. W. " A. Caswell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

MONMOUTH LODGE, No. 110—NORTH MONMOUTH.

W. John A. Pettingill, M. Bro. R. C. Dodd, J. W.
 Bro. A. S. Kimball, S. W. " B. M. Prescott, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday in every month.

MESSALONSKEE LODGE, No. 113—WEST WATERTVILLE.

W. J. W. Hubbard, M.	Bro. Wm. Macartney, J. W.
Bro. C. W. Folsom, S. W.	“ G. W. Hubbard, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full moon.

Sixth District.

R. W. OTIS B. WODDS, BELFAST, D. D. G. M.

AMITY LODGE, No. 6—CAMDEN.

W. T. M. Simonton, M.	Bro. Fred. Lewis, J. W.
Bro. Joseph Perry, S. W.	“ Joseph G. Mirick, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday evenings on or before the full moon of each month.

PHOENIX LODGE, No. 24—BELFAST.

W. H. H. Carter, M.	Bro. J. Y. Cottrell, Jr., J. W.
Bro. L. H. Peavy, S. W.	“ J. Wheeler, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or preceding full moon.

UNITY LODGE, No. 58—FREEDOM.

W. R. S. Rich, M.	Bro. B. Williams, J. W.
Bro. H. Thompson, S. W.	“ Thos. B. Hussey, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.

MOUNT HOPE LODGE, No. 59—SOUTH HOPE.

W. Willard B. Robbins, M.	Bro. Hiram Fisk, J. W.
Bro. Abijah M. Crabtree, S. W.	“ H. H. Fogler, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding the full of the moon.

KING DAVID'S LODGE, No. 62—LINCOLNVILLE.

W. Henry Crehore, M.	Bro. E. W. Griffin, J. W.
Bro. Orlando Stevens, S. W.	“ David Howe, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday preceding full moon.

MARINERS' LODGE, No. 68—SEARSPORT.

W. J. J. Johnson, M.	Bro. L. Trundy, J. W.
Bro. J. Calderwood, S. W.	“ B. C. Nichols, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon.

HOWARD LODGE, No. 69—WINTERPORT.

W. L. D. Curtis, M. Bro. B. F. Tyler, J. W.
 Bro. A. B. Clark, S. W. " O. C. Couillard, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Friday on or before the full moon.

SAINT PAUL'S LODGE, No. 82—ROCKPORT.

W. Jos. H. Bowers, M. Bro. J. C. Story, J. W.
 Bro. J. W. Coombs, S. W. " L. C. Jordan, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Monday evenings on or preceding each full moon.

STAR IN THE WEST LODGE, No. 85—UNITY.

W. S. S. Callen, M. Bro. C. H. Webb, J. W.
 Bro. J. Whitaker, S. W. " J. F. Parkhurst, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon.

ISLAND LODGE, No. 89—ISLESBORO'.

W. Thomas B. Williams, M. Bro. C. W. Sherman, J. W.
 Bro. E. K. Pendleton, S. W. " Wm. F. Veazie, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Thursday evening on or preceding full moon.

HIRAM ABIFF LODGE, No. 90—WASHINGTON.

W. R. L. Harlow, M. Bro. Jason Walker, J. W.
 Bro. E. G. Webber, S. W. " E. S. Young, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

MARSH RIVER LODGE, No. 102—BROOKS.

W. A. Morton, M. Bro. J. Ellis, Jr., J. W.
 Bro. A. Fogg, S. W. " R. I. Cilley, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

LIBERTY LODGE, No. 111—MONTVILLE.

W. J. W. Knowlton, M. Bro. A. P. Cargill, J. W.
 Bro. Wm. Sanborn, S. W. " William H. Hunt, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full of the moon, and a week from
 Monday following.

POWNAI LODGE, No. 119—STOCKTON.

W. G. E. Bates, M. Bro. S. W. Lewis, J. W.
 Bro. B. M. Roberts, S. W. " F. Goodhue, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon.

TIMOTHY CHASE LODGE, U. D.—BELFAST.

(ACTING OFFICERS.)

W. Timothy Chase, M. Bro. Wm. G. Crosby, J. W.
 Bro. H. G. O. Washburn, S. W. " A. A. Moore, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—First Thursday evening of each month.

Seventh District.

R. W. WM. S. PATTEE, BANGOR, D. D. G. M.

RISING VIRTUE LODGE, No. 10—BANGOR.

W. Hartford Pond, M. Bro. Asa J. Webster, J. W.
 Bro. Job Collett, S. W. " Geo. W. Snow, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

PENOBSCOT LODGE, No. 39—DEXTER.

W. A. H. Billings, M. Bro. John Martin, Jr., J. W.
 Bro. Henry S. Dole, S. W. " Newell H. Bates, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Monday on or before the full of the moon.

PISCATAQUIS LODGE, No. 44—MILO.

W. John S. Sampson, M. Bro. Samuel V. Millett, J. W.
 Bro. Joseph W. Buker, S. W. " W. H. Stanchfield, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Friday on or preceding each full moon.

MERIDIAN SPLENDOR LODGE, No. 49—NEWPORT.

W. George E. Norton, M. Bro. Chas. C. Brown, J. W.
 Bro. Frank M. Shaw, S. W. " Cummins C. Oakes, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full moon.

MOSAIC LODGE, No. 52—FOXCROFT.

W. N. Parsons, M. Bro. S. M. Sewell, J. W.
 Bro. Chas. F. Green, S. W. " A. P. Buck, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.

STAR IN THE EAST LODGE, No. 60—OLD TOWN.

W. Hartwell Lancaster, M. Bro. James R. Oakes, J. W.
 Bro. Stephen S. Haynes, S. W. " Albert H. Norris, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—First Monday preceding full moon.

PACIFIC LODGE, No. 64—EXETER.

W. William Wadley, M. Bro. S. W. L. Chase, J. W.
 Bro. Samuel Skillen, S. W. " Joshua Palmer, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday P. M., on or preceding full moon.

MYSTIC LODGE, No. 65—HAMPTON.

W. Daniel S. Stone, M. Bro. Hiram E. Grant, J. W.
 Bro. George Joss, S. W. " R. E. Paine, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Third Tuesday of each month.

MECHANICS' LODGE, No. 66—ORONO.

W. James P. Parker, M. Bro. Henry C. Powers, J. W.
 Bro. John B. Colburn, S. W. " Cony Foster, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before each full moon.

PLYMOUTH LODGE, No. 75—PLYMOUTH.

W. J. B. Morse, M. Bro. B. G. Ferguson, J. W.
 Bro. Wm. S. McNelly, S. W. " Daniel Stone, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or preceding full moon.

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE, No. 83—BANGOR.

W. George W. Manton, M. Bro. Nathan P. Kellogg, J. W.
 Bro. Thomas W. Burr, S. W. " James B. Mathews, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Friday on or before the full moon.

BENEVOLENT LODGE, No. 87—CARMEL.

W. Isaac A. Worcester, M. Bro. Joseph W. Johnson, J. W.
 Bro. David T. Tarr, S. W. " Israel W. Johnson, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday evening, week of the full moon.

MOUNT KINEO LODGE, No. 109—ABBOT.

W. A. T. Wade, M. Bro. Amos Stevens, J. W.
 Bro. James Foss, S. W. " D. R. Straw, Jr., Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Saturday on or preceding full moon.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, U. D.—CHARLESTON.

(ACTING OFFICERS.)

W. C. H. Norcross, M. Bro. S. C. Holden, J. W.
 Bro. J. Huckins, S. W. " J. Johnson, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Eighth District.

R. W. WILLIAM OAKES, ORLAND, D. D. G. M.

HANCOCK LODGE, No. 4—CASTINE.

W. D. W. Webster, Jr., M. Bro. I. L. Shepherd, J. W.
 Bro. R. H. Bridgham, S. W. " J. W. Dresser, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday preceding full moon.

FELICITY LODGE, No. 19—BUCKSPORT.

W. W. Montgomery, M. Bro. W. Beazley, J. W.
 Bro. H. A. Chase, S. W. " W. H. Pilsbury, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday evening on or preceding full moon.

LYGONIA LODGE, No. 40—ELLSWORTH.

W. Lewis Friend, M. Bro. Chas. E. Lord, J. W.
 Bro. Chas. J. Ulmer, S. W. " Levi B. Ulmer, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday of each month.

RISING SUN LODGE, No. 71—ORLAND.

W. F. A. Saunders, M. Bro. C. H. Saunders, Sec.
 Bro. B. C. Saunders, S. W.

Stated Meetings—First Tuesday of each month.

TREMONT LODGE, No. 77—TREMONT.

W. John G. Wilson, M. Bro. Caleb H. Sawyer, J. W.
 Bro. John Richardson, S. W. " Andrew Tarr, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or preceding full moon in each month.

MARINE LODGE, U. D.—DEER ISLE.

(ACTING OFFICERS.)

Bro. Mark H. Lufkin, S. W. Bro. Sylvanus G. Haskell, J. W.
 " L. Joyce, Sec.

Ninth District.

R. W. JABEZ W. MURRAY, MACHIAS, D. D. G. M.

WARREN LODGE, No. 2—EAST MACHIAS.

W. Chas. H. Sevey, M. Bro. L. L. Keith, J. W.
 Bro. A. F. Kingsley, S. W. " E. L. Talbot, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

EASTERN LODGE, No. 7—EASTPORT.

W. E. F. Webster, M. Bro. E. W. French, J. W.
 Bro. A. W. French, S. W. " N. B. Nutt, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in each month.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 37—LUBEC.

W. A. Oakes, M. Bro. L. Caswell, J. W.
 Bro. C. W. Ring, J. W. " M. M. Foster, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday evening each month.

ST. CROIX LODGE, No. 46—CALAIS.

W. Joseph C. Rockwood, M. Bro. Chas. L. Deming, J. W.
 Bro. Geo. A. Blake, S. W. " Levi L. Lowell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday preceding full moon.

CRESCENT LODGE, No. 78.—PEMBROKE.

W. B. Atkinson, M. Bro. John C. Walker, J. W.
 Bro. T. J. Sherman, S. W. " N. E. Leighton, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

NARRAGUAGUS LODGE, No. 88—CHERRYFIELD.

W. S. N. Campbell, M. Bro. A. P. Burnham, J. W.
 Bro. Wm. M. Nash, S. W. " C. Campbell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

HARWOOD LODGE, No. 91—MACHIAS.

W. Jabez W. Murray, M. Bro. L. G. Downes, J. W.
 Bro. Henry R. Taylor, S. W. " Geo. A. Parlin, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday evening on or before full moon.

TUSCAN LODGE, No. 106—ADDISON POINT.

W. J. J. Drisko, M. Bro. Christopher Curtis, J. W.
 Bro. Warren Wass, S. W. " Edward A. Austin, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

 Tenth District.

 R. W. WILLIAM RANDALL, FARMINGTON, D. D. G. M.

NORTHERN STAR LODGE, No. 28—NORTH ANSON.

W. M. Steward, M. Bro. E. F. Collins, J. W.
 Bro. C. S. Manter, S. W. " R. Collins, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesdays preceding full moon.

SOMERSET LODGE, No. 34—SKOWHEGAN.

W. W. R. G. Estes, M. Bro. G. A. Barnard, J. W.
 Bro. Wm. Tucker, S. W. " J. Philbrick, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 67—PHILLIPS.

W. J. F. Prescott, M. Bro. Ephraim Rand, J. W.
 Bro. H. L. Whitcomb, S. W. " L. P. Hammond, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday Evening, nearest the full moon.

KEY STONE LODGE, No. 80—SOLON.

W. E. G. Savage, M. Bro. H. M. Bodwell, J. W.
 Bro. Hogen Black, S. W. " W. Doran, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or next before full moon.

SILOAM LODGE, No. 92—KENDALL'S MILLS.

W. G. O. Brown, M. Bro. D. C. Hall, J. W.
 Bro. O. W. Laurey, S. W. " E. H. Evans, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full moon.

LEBANON LODGE, No. 116—NORRIDGEWOCK.

W. L. J. Additon, M. Bro. Truman Sawyer, J. W.
 Bro. Samuel Hopkins, S. W. " Hiram Knowlton, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full moon.

CORINTHIAN LODGE, No. 95—HARTLAND.

W. Harris Pushor, M. Bro. J. S. Field, J. W.
 Bro. L. H. Webb, S. W. " Augustus Cummings, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday Evening before full moon.

MAINE LODGE, No. 20—FARMINGTON.

W. Wm. Randall, M. Bro. James Bailey, 2d., J. W.
 Bro. Chas. H. Davis, S. W. " Benjamin R. Elliott, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday of the week of full moon.

FRANKLIN LODGE, U. D.—NEW SHARON.

(ACTING OFFICERS.)

W. S. H. McLain, M. Bro. Geo. F. Teague, J. W.
 Bro. E. M. Smith, S. W. " S. M. Howes, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before full moon.

Eleventh District.

R. W. W. G. LORD, GORHAM, D. D. G. M.

ORIENTAL LODGE No. 13—BRIDGTON.

W. Wm. Chute, M. Bro. Albert H. Stuart, J. W.
 Bro. Washington Chaplin, S. W. " George Peirce, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

ADONIRAM LODGE, No. 27—LIMINGTON.

W. Robert H. Brackett, M. Bro. Ezra Miles, Jr., J. W.
 Bro. Nathaniel Atkinson, S. W. " J. F. Brackett, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Monthly, on the Tuesday on or preceding the full moon.

FREEDOM LODGE, No. 42—LIMERICK.

W. S. T. Hasty, M. Bro. M. F. Staples, J. W.
 Bro. Ephraim Durgan, S. W. " Fred. W. Libby, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

MOUNT MORIAH LODGE, No. 56—DENMARK.

W. Joseph B. Watson, M. Bro. Francis L. Rice, J. W.
 Bro. Walter F. Watson, S. W. " D. G. Tarbox, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding each full moon.

STANDISH LODGE, No. 70—STANDISH.

W. Wm. Paine, M. Bro. William B. Cobb, J. W.
 Bro. John D. Higgins, S. W. " Isaac D. Sawyer, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full moon.

DAY SPRING LODGE, No. 107—NEWFIELD.

W. Darius Davis, M. Bro. Darling Ham, J. W.
 Bro. Charles A. Goodwin, S. W. " Stephen Adams, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon.

GREENLEAF LODGE, No. 117—CORNISH.

W. E. W. Wedgwood, M. Bro. Ammi Boynton, J. W.
 Bro. Horace N. Pike, S. W. " A. G. O'Brien, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Friday evening preceding full moon.

DRUMMOND LODGE, No. 118—NORTH PARSONSFIELD.

W. J. H. Stanley, M. Bro. James W. Cook, J. W.
 Bro. Joseph Wedgwood, S. W. " Edgar A. Neal, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or preceding full moon.

Twelfth District.

R. W. CHARLES P. TENNEY, HOULTON, D. D. G. M.

PIONEER LODGE, No. 72—ASHLAND.

W. J. G. Mosher, M. Bro. J. H. Burgoine, J. W.
 Bro. E. H. Orcutt, S. W. " B. Hawes, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Every Saturday evening.

HOREB LODGE No. 93—LINCOLN CENTRE.

W. George H. Haynes, M. Bro. P. C. Jones, J. W.
 Bro. John F. Nute, S. W. " W. H. Chesley, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon.

MONUMENT LODGE, No. 96—HOULTON.

W. E. N. Mayo, M. Bro. Adrian Vandine, J. W.
 Bro. J. Z. Swanton, S. W. " J. H. Bradford, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding full moon.

KATAHDIN LODGE, No. 98—PATTEN.

W. Chas. Fish, M. Bro. Oliver Cobb, J. W.
 Bro. John C. Falkins, S. W. " Ira B. Gardner, Sec.

Stated Meetings—At or preceding the full moon.

EASTERN FRONTIER LODGE, No. 112—FORT FAIRFIELD.

W. J. B. Trafton, M. Bro. H. W. Hyde, J. W.
 Bro. W. R. Estabrook, S. W. " F. W. Smith, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

ABSTRACT of the Report of the Committee on the Pay Roll, showing the distance of the several Lodges from Portland, and the amount of traveling fees allowed to their Representatives.*

Lodges.	Location.	M. Fees.	Lodges.	Location.	M. Fees.
Warren,	East Machias,	224 \$22.40	K. Solomon's,	Waldoboro',	72 \$7.20
Lincoln,	Wiscasset,	46 4.60	King David's,	Lincolnvill.,	97 9.70
Hancock,	Castine,	146 14.60	Pacific,	Exeter,	135 13.50
Kennebec,	Hallowell,	61 6.10	Mystic,	Hampden,	151 15.10
Amity,	Camden,	98 9.80	Mechanics',	Orono,	153 15.30
Eastern,	Eastport,	260 26.00	B. Mountain,	Phillips,	100 10.00
United,	Brunswick,	30 3.00	Mariner's,	Searsport,	116 11.60
Saco,	Saco,	15 1.50	Howard,	Winterport,	130 13.00
Rising Virtue,	Bangor,	140 14.00	Standish,	Standish,	17 1.70
Cumberland,	N. Gloucester,	25 2.50	Rising Sun,	Orland,	135 13.50
Oriental,	Bridgton,	40 4.00	Pioneer,	Ashland,	272 27.20
Solar,	Bath,	36 3.60	Tyrian,	Mecha' Falls,	38 3.80
Orient,	Thomaston,	85 8.50	Bristol,	Bristol,	60 6.00
St. George,	Warren,	63 6.30	Plymouth,	Plymouth,	124 12.40
Oxford,	Norway,	50 5.00	Tremont,	Tremont,	192 19.20
Felicity,	Bucksport,	128 12.80	Crescent,	Pembroke,	249 24.90
Maine,	Farmington,	75 7.50	Rockland,	Rockland,	90 9.00
Oriental Star,	Livermore,	70 7.00	Key Stone,	Solon,	115 11.50
York,	Kennelunk,	24 2.40	St. Paul's,	Rockport,	96 9.60
Freeport,	Freeport,	18 1.80	St. Andrew's,	Bangor,	140 14.00
Phoenix,	Belfast,	100 10.00	Eureka,	St. George,	87 8.70
Temple,	Winthrop,	50 5.00	Star in the W.	Unity,	100 10.00
Village,	Bowdoinham,	34 3.40	Temple,	Saccarappa,	6 .60
Adoniram,	Limington,	25 2.50	Benevolent,	Carmel,	132 13.20
Northern Star,	North Anson,	112 11.20	Island,	Islesboro',	115 11.50
Tranqui,	Auburn,	35 3.50	Hiram Abiff,	Washington,	85 8.50
Blazing Star,	Mexico,	75 7.50	Harwood,	Machias,	220 22.00
Union,	Union,	85 8.50	Siloam,	Kendall's Mills,	85 8.50
Hermon,	Gardiner,	55 5.50	Horeb,	Lincoln Centre,	190 19.00
Waterville,	Waterville,	80 8.00	Paris,	South Paris,	48 4.80
Somerset,	Skowhegan,	100 10.00	Corinthian,	Hartland,	120 12.00
Bethlehem,	Augusta,	63 6.30	Monument,	Houlton,	256 25.60
Casco,	Yarmouth,	12 1.20	Bethel,	Bethel,	70 7.00
Washington,	Lubec,	256 25.60	Katahdin,	Patten,	235 23.50
Harmony,	Gorham,	10 1.00	Vernon Valley,	Mt. Vernon,	65 6.50
Penobscot,	Dexter,	120 12.00	Jefferson,	Bryant's Pond,	65 6.50
Lygonia,	Ellsworth,	145 14.50	Nezinscot,	Turner,	47 4.70
Freedom,	Limerick,	30 3.00	Marsh River,	Brooks,	120 12.00
Alna,	Damariscotta,	49 4.90	Dirigo,	South China,	75 7.50
Piscataquis,	Milo,	175 17.50	Ashlar,	Lewiston,	33 3.30
Central,	China,	83 8.30	Tuscan,	Addison,	200 20.00
St. Croix,	Calais,	280 23.00	Day Spring,	W. Newfield,	35 3.50
Dunlap,	Biddeford,	15 1.50	Relief,	Belgrade,	65 6.50
Lafayette,	Readfield,	55 5.50	Mt. Kinco,	Abbot,	145 14.50
M. Splendor,	Newport,	116 11.60	Liberty,	Montville,	90 9.00
Aurora,	Rockland,	90 9.00	E. Frontier,	Ft. Fairfield,	305 30.50
St. John's,	S. Berwick,	47 4.70	Messalonskee,	W. Waterville,	77 7.70
Mosaic,	Foxcroft,	150 15.00	Polar Star,	Bath,	36 3.60
Rural,	Sidney,	68 6.80	Moderation,	Hollis,	20 2.00
Vassalboro',	Vassalboro',	75 7.50	Lebanon,	Norridgewock,	105 10.50
Fraternal,	Alfred,	30 3.00	Greenleaf,	Cornish,	30 3.00
Unity,	Freedom,	110 11.00	Drummond,	N. Parsonfield,	38 3.80
Star in the E.	Old Town,	157 15.70	Pownal,	Stockton,	120 12.00

* Officers of Lodges are requested to examine the above Table, and see whether the distances of their respective Lodges are correctly given; and if not, to notify the Grand Secretary, in order that a correct table of distances may be made.

APPENDIX, 1866.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

M. W. WILLIAM P. PREBLE,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

The birth of the new year brings with it the duty of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence to send our greetings to our sister Grand Lodges, and to communicate to the Craft in Maine the tidings from abroad.

We enter upon our duties with hearts brimming with thankfulness to the Grand Master above, that the Sun of Peace has once more risen, and filled our whole land, from ocean to ocean and from the Lakes to the Gulf, with his glorious light—never again to be obscured or dimmed by the black clouds of civil war. “The clouds have lifted from the land, and lo, the ancient blue!”

As we cast our eye back over the events of the past few years, we are filled with mingled emotions of the liveliest joy and the saddest grief—joy, that no longer are duties required of us superior to those we owe our Brethren; and grief, that there ever was occasion for the performance of such duties—joy, that greetings reach us from those who have been silent to us during the terrible years that have just gone by; and grief, that those greetings should have ever been interrupted.

In times of war, our duties as Masons must often be held in abeyance; but with the advent of peace, Masonry should have her perfect work.

Many things have undoubtedly been said by us as Masons, on both sides, during the terrible excitement of the war, which the calm judgment of cooler times will pronounce ill-advised, and, in a certain degree, unmasonic. Indeed, men must have been something either more or less than human, not to have done so. While all admitted that politics should never be mentioned in our Lodge Rooms, we were slow to conclude that the questions at issue were political. But what is past cannot be recalled: let it be covered by the broad mantle of charity. The future alone is before us: and happily our duties as masons and as citizens

are coincident. To restore the ancient harmony, is the pre-eminent duty of both.

As has been well said by another :—

“ The battle is a contest of arms between sovereign powers, each soldier regarding his adversary as a representative of the sovereignty of his country, and losing sight, for the time, of individual identity or personal relationships. Hence, while the fierce conflict is going on, the sympathies of our nature are suspended, and the promptings of social ties unheeded. Christians, masons, nay, even kindred in blood, meet and slay each other in the common strife. But when the battle has ended, the soldier resumes his individuality ; the feelings of humanity triumph, the obligations of social relations are renewed, and towards his fallen adversary he may exercise all the kind offices which are prompted by the heart of a good and chivalrous man under the influence of our enlarged charity.”

Thousands of incidents attest that the horrors of the war were alleviated by the performance of the duties Masonry teaches. Indeed, we have not heard of one single instance, in which masons did not recognize their duties to each other, and perform them, so far as was consistent with the higher duties which, as soldiers, they were bound to perform. But, if “ the feelings of humanity triumph, and the obligations of social relations are renewed, when the battle “ has ended,” how much more should this be the case, when the *war* has ended, and the late combatants have become fellow-citizens of the same Republic !

Entertaining the view, that, *as Masons*, we should endeavor to re-unite every link which the storm of war has severed, and to put out the fires which lie smouldering in the ashes of the conflict, your committee will not criticise or answer anything which may be found in any Proceedings which they have received, having immediate reference to the state of things which existed during the war, unless in some special or extraordinary cases.

Before entering upon our review of Proceedings, we desire to offer a few suggestions in relation to

ARMY LODGES.

This Grand Lodge has abundant reason to congratulate itself upon the position it originally took in regard to Army Lodges. Time has justified the wisdom of our course, although at the time it seemed hard to deny to our Brothers absent in the army the privileges which we at home were enjoying.

Almost every Grand Lodge, which has granted dispensations for such Lodges, has acknowledged that it was an error.

Their existence has given rise to questions very embarrassing, and which threaten to disturb seriously the relations existing between the several Grand Lodges. The *status* of the persons initiated in these Lodges is in question. By some Grand Lodges they are all recognized as regular masons : by others they are all denounced as clandestine. Of course, if one Grand Lodge declares a person to be a clandestine mason, whom another Grand Lodge declares to have been made a regular mason by *its* authority, discord at once is the result.

It is believed, however, that there are well settled principles, which, when applied to these questions, are decisive of them.

In a military camp, the civil jurisdiction is for the time excluded, and the territory embraced within the lines is to all intents and purposes a distinct jurisdiction ; as much distinct even from that of the State in which it is situated, as if it was a State in itself. There is no ingress or egress without the consent of the commanding officer. *Inter arma silent leges.*

But the officers and soldiers are but temporarily absent from their homes. They have elsewhere residences, where they have all the rights and duties of citizenship ; residences where many of them have families, and to which they expect to return. The local Lodge, which has jurisdiction over the place of the residence of an officer or soldier, has also jurisdiction over him the moment he becomes a candidate for masonic honors.

These principles are illustrated by the laws of several States providing for their soldiers' voting in the field for State and local officers. Such voting was no violation or invasion of the jurisdiction of any other State.

It is also well settled, that a Lodge in one jurisdiction has no right to initiate a candidate residing in another jurisdiction, and thus impose on the fraternity of the other jurisdiction, a mason, *without their consent*. If the consent is not given in advance, but the Grand Lodge of the other jurisdiction afterwards ratifies the act, the person initiated is recognized as a mason, as much as if previous consent had been given. But such ratification is within the pleasure of the Grand Lodge whose jurisdiction is invaded. She may recognize the initiate as a mason if she pleases, but no one can justly complain if she chooses to withhold recognition. There is no other way of protecting herself against receiving as masons residents within her own jurisdiction who have been rejected or held unworthy by her subordinates. If they could obtain the degrees in another jurisdiction legitimately, she would be powerless to protect herself from imposition.

But when a person has been made a mason by the authority (either precedent or subsequent) of the Grand Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, it is conclusive, and no one has any right to call in question his legitimacy or regularity.

Applying these principles, it follows that a Military Lodge may be established with power to receive as candidates officers and soldiers whose residence is within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge granting the dispensation : or whose residence is within another jurisdiction, provided, on each application, the consent of the latter is first had and obtained.

It also follows, that if persons resident in the jurisdiction of one Grand Lodge are received in a Lodge created by another Grand Lodge, without the proper consent, the former may recognize such persons as masons, or not, as she pleases. If they are not so recognized by her, they cannot be so recognized by anybody.

But all persons made masons in such Lodges, who are recognized as such,

by the Grand Lodge within whose jurisdiction they resided, must be recognized by everybody.

For instance: the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts granted dispensations for Army Lodges, while the Grand Lodge of Maine did not. The residents of Massachusetts made Masons in such Lodges, we are bound to recognize as such. But some residents of Maine were also initiated in those Lodges. We have chosen not to recognize them. Massachusetts is bound to treat them in the same manner.

As a matter of comity and masonic courtesy we would recognize them, but we find that persons who have previously been rejected at home, are among them, and as we treat one we must treat all.

If it is said that this course is hard towards innocent candidates, the answer is, that individual misfortunes must not endanger the order. *Salus populi suprema lex.*

If the Grand Lodge of Maine shall hereafter determine to recognize them as masons, no other Grand Lodge has any right to refuse them recognition.

These principles dispose of these questions in such manner, that no Grand Lodge can have just cause of complaint; and all danger of controversy is avoided.

We desire to repeat, that we still believe it was impolitic to grant dispensations for Army Lodges, with power to make masons. It is true, as the advocates of such Lodges claim, that many good men were in our armies, and much good material for masons: but it is equally true that there was much bad material; it does not follow that because a man becomes a soldier he will make a good mason. It was, therefore, necessary to distinguish between the good and the bad. But the characters of men are not ascertained by a short acquaintance. There is much greater danger (and the danger is very great under the most favorable circumstances) of accepting bad material in an army Lodge, where the candidates are not much known, than there is at the place of their residence, where they are best known. But as the occasion for such Lodges has passed away, not soon to be renewed we trust, we forbear further remark.

Since the foregoing was written, the following circular has been received from the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

To the M. W. Grand Master, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Grand Wardens, and W. Brethren of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine,

The Grand Lodge of Illinois sends fraternal greetings.

DEAR BRETHREN:

At a regular Grand Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, M. W. THOMAS J. TURNER Grand Master, begun and held at Springfield on the third and fourth days of October, A. D. 1865, A. L. 5865, the following proceedings were had:

OCTOBER 3D, A. L., 5865.

The Grand Master delivered his annual address, which on motion of R. W. Bro. S. A. HURLBUT, was referred to a select committee of five.

[EXTRACT.]

"Previous to my installation, several dispensations had been granted by my predecessor to open Military Lodges in the army then in the field. I have never been fully informed as to the extent of the powers granted by these dispensations, but I suppose they did not confer any authority to invade foreign jurisdictions and make masons from the citizen soldiery of other States. In all the dispensations for Military Lodges granted by me, jurisdiction was limited to the single regiment of Illinois troops to which the dispensation was granted. I am led to believe that some of the Military Lodges working under dispensation from our jurisdiction have greatly abused their privileges, and brought reproach upon our Order. Instead of confining their operations to Illinois regiments and troops exclusively, as they ought to have done, they made Masons indiscriminately from soldiers and citizens of other States, with very little regard for the kind of material used. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, have especial cause to complain in this respect.

"M. W. Breth. G. W. WASHBURN, Grand Master of Wisconsin, A. T. C. PIERSON, Grand Master of Minnesota, and E. A. GUILBERT, Grand Master of Iowa, in the most fraternal manner called my attention to the fact that these Military Lodges were in the habit of making Masons of citizens belonging to their respective jurisdictions, and that candidates had been admitted whose characters wholly disqualified them from becoming Masons. As soon as these facts became known to me, I at once addressed letters to the Masters of all the Military Lodges working under dispensations from our jurisdiction, instructing them not to receive or act upon the petition of any one who was not known to be a citizen of the State of Illinois. About that time most of our Military Lodges suspended work, and, the war being closed, they ceased to exist, having done some good and much mischief. I would fraternally ask our sister Grand Lodges to overlook errors which were not designed or sanctioned by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

"There is one question connected with our Military Lodges to which I invite your careful attention. What is to be the *status* of Masons who were made in those Lodges? The Lodges ceased to exist when the war closed. Some of them had been broken up through the long marches and hard fighting which immediately preceded the cessation of hostilities; the brethren have no demits, and in many cases cannot procure even certificates of having been made Masons; some have received only one, and others only two degrees. They are all Masons, and will naturally seek affiliation with Masons when they return to their homes. How that affiliation shall be accomplished, and how those who seek advancement shall be disposed of, are questions of grave importance, and of sufficient magnitude to demand your prompt attention.

"In behalf of the brethren who have been made Masons in our Military Lodges from citizens of other States than Illinois, I would fraternally ask that our sister Grand Lodges adopt some plan by which they may, if found worthy, become affiliated with Lodges in their respective jurisdictions."

The Grand Master appointed R. W. Breth. S. A. HURLBUT, of No. 60, W. JAMES M. TRUE, of No. 260, JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of No. 71, MASON BRAYMAN, of No. 4, and JOHN M. PEARSON, of No. 27, said committee.

OCTOBER 4TH, A. L. 5865.

R. W. Bro. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, from the Committee on Grand Master's Address, submitted the following report, which was received and read:

[EXTRACT.]

"Very grave and serious questions are raised by so much of the address as relates to Military Lodges and their actions.

"Either by direct authority of the Grand Lodge in dispensations conferred, or by usurpation of power in those to whom the dispensations were committed, it is clear that the rights of sister Grand Lodges have been repeatedly invaded. Masons have been made not only of citizen soldiers of Illinois in the field, but also of known citizens both of loyal and disloyal States, under apparent authority from this Grand Lodge. For those who were thus made Masons, and who reside in this jurisdiction, this Grand Lodge should provide by recognizing them as such, and a resolution to that effect is appended. For those who have been made Masons, and who of right belong to other jurisdictions, this Grand Lodge can do no more than to request the appropriate grand bodies where they may permanently reside to adopt them into the general Brotherhood, if in other respects found worthy, and thus to heal the breach which has been made in the walls.

"It is to be hoped that this experience will forever close the question of traveling lodges operating within regular foreign jurisdictions."

On motion, the consideration of the report was postponed until 2 o'clock P. M.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Grand Lodge called to labor.

The Grand Lodge resumed consideration of report of Committee on Grand Master's Address.

W. Bro. L. B. DUGGER moved to consider the resolutions proposed by committee *seriatim*. Carried.

Resolution No. 1 was then taken up, considered and adopted :

1. *Resolved*, That all Masons made in Military Lodges under dispensation from this Grand Lodge, should, upon the best evidence that can be procured of that fact, be acknowledged and received as such, and, if found worthy, should become members of subordinate Lodges where they reside, and be advanced if incomplete.

Resolution No. 2 was then taken up, considered and adopted :

2. *Resolved*, That our sister Grand Lodges are fraternally requested to take into their charge such Masons within their jurisdictions as have been made under these dispensations, and, if found worthy, to incorporate them into the Fraternity where they may reside.

A true copy from the record.

[L. s.] Given under my hand and the seal of said Grand Lodge, at Springfield, this ninth day of November, A. D. 1865, A. L. 5865.

HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, *Grand Secretary*.

This action is in exact accordance with the principles above enunciated, and in the true masonic spirit. It must be abundantly satisfactory to the Grand Lodges which have felt themselves aggrieved by the action of Military Lodges acting under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Illinois: and we trust it will be met in the same fraternal spirit by which it was prompted.

While it is your province, Most Worshipful, to advise what action shall be taken by the Grand Lodge of Maine in the premises, it is proper for us to remark that Illinois does not ask that our own residents, who have received the degrees in her Military Lodges, should be received indiscriminately as masons by us. She asks it only on condition that they are "found worthy." But they can be "found worthy" only by submitting to the ordeal of the ballot, and being accepted by the Lodge within whose jurisdiction they reside. In no other way can those who are worthy be distinguished from those who are

unworthy. And it cannot be held to be discourteous or unkind if we require all residents of Maine who claim to have received the degrees in an Army Lodge, to pass the ordeal of the ballot, before we can recognize them as masons in good standing among us.

Proceedings have been received from the following Grand Lodges: and we hope and expect that additions will be made to this list before this report is completed and printed.

Alabama for 1861, '2, '3, and '4.
 California for 1865.
 Canada for 1865.
 Colorado for 1864.
 Connecticut for 1865.
 District of Columbia for 1864 and 1865.
 Florida for 1861, 1864 and 1865.
 Illinois for 1865.
 Indiana for 1865.
 Iowa for 1865.
 Kansas for 1865.
 Kentucky for 1864.
 Louisiana for 1865.
 Maryland for May, 1865.
 Massachusetts for 1864.
 Michigan for 1865.
 Missouri for 1865.
 New Hampshire for 1865.
 New Jersey for 1865.
 New York for 1865.
 Nevada for 1865.
 North Carolina for 1863 and 1864.
 Ohio for 1865.
 Oregon for 1865.
 Pennsylvania for 1864.
 Rhode Island for 1863, and 1865.
 Texas for 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.
 Vermont for 1865.
 Washington, 1864.
 West Virginia, 1865, circulars.
 Wisconsin, 1865.

ALABAMA.

We rejoice that we can again commence our review with the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge. For four years, no tidings have come to us of the state of the Craft in Alabama. We now have their Proceedings for the years 1861, '62, '63 and '64.

The proceedings in 1861 were chiefly of local interest. The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars was placed in the hands of the Governor of the State, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. The Committee on Correspondence very briefly review the Proceedings of twenty-four Grand Lodges, not including Maine.

In 1862, the question of the expediency &c. of Army Lodges was discussed, and two dispensations for such lodges were granted. We note no other proceedings that are *now* of interest.

In 1863, the Grand Master decided that a person who had lost his left arm could be made a mason. This decision was referred to the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which in 1864 reported as follows:—

"Your committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred at the last annual communication the inquiry, 'Does the loss of a hand, an arm, a leg, or a foot, disqualify a candidate for the degrees of Masonry?' would respectfully report, that they do not deem it necessary to enter into any argument upon the subject; as in their opinion our Ancient Charges, Regulations, Usages of Masonry, our own Constitution, as well as our most approved works on Masonic Jurisprudence, all go to show that such a defect in physical conformation would render such a candidate inadmissible: and your committee would further urge that no appeals, of a patriotic or other nature, should cause us to disregard or depart from our ancient landmarks and the usages of the Craft, which preserve the symbolical relation of the mason to his order, and the beauty, symmetry, antiquity and perfection of the order itself."

We concur in this result, and most earnestly commend the firmness of the Grand Lodge in adopting it, under the strong pressure of feeling and sympathies in the opposite direction.

This Grand Lodge met Dec. 5, 1864, Deputy Grand Master WILLIAM C. PENICK presiding. The Grand Master, M. W. JOHN A. LODON, died just one month before the meeting of the Grand Lodge. The acting Grand Master in his address takes strong ground against granting dispensations to confer degrees in less than the usual time, as also did Grand Master LODON in an address to the Grand Lodge prepared before his death. In the same address, the latter makes several important decisions. Among them is the following, with which we give a portion of his argument.

"Can one who has lost a leg be made a Mason? Can one thus situated whose loss has been supplied by artificial means be made a Mason?"

"In answer to the first question, I quoted the language of the Constitution *as the law*, 'that the candidate must be free from such corporeal deformity as would render him incapable of teaching and practising the ritual of the Fraternity,' and that every Subordinate Lodge was a jury, whose duty it was to pass upon *the fact*, whether the candidate could come up to the requisition. Here I rested my decision, declining to interfere in what I conceived to be the proper duty of the Subordinate Lodge. At the same time, however, I expressed an opinion adverse to the reception of such candidates, even though the loss of a limb was supplied by artificial means." * * *

"In this, as in almost every other question, it is well to recur to the elementary principles as the starting point from which we must not depart, and by which we must be guided, if we wish to avoid error. It may be well also, to remember that though we live in a 'progressive age', yet there is nothing progressive in the character of Masonry. It is the same to-day it was yesterday—the same it was centuries ago." * * *

"By the loss of a limb one certainly ceases to be of able body, and capable of practising the ritual of the Fraternity. It is possible, nay probable, that one thus situated might be able to comprehend, and perhaps even teach the ritual, but he could not *practise it*; and without ability to do so, such persons remain embraced within the category of those who shall *not* be accepted as Free Masons.

"The standard then of physical qualifications, as I understand it from the Ancient Landmarks and our own Constitution, is the ability of the candidate to teach and practise the ritual of the order, in every particular and in its most minute details. It matters not how the candidate may be deprived of that ability. His misfortunes may command our sympathy, but sympathy does not remedy the difficulty.

"A whole sex is excluded from participation in our mysteries on principle—the blind, the deaf and the dumb are excluded, and the same reasons on which they are excluded apply with equal force to the maimed. They are all unable to comply with our usages and customs. Nor does the substitution of an artificial limb remedy the difficulty. It will not make the maimed 'perfect', or the mutilated of 'able body.' To open the door in this particular will be to set a very dangerous precedent, no less than a departure from the ancient landmarks. If a candidate with an artificial limb be received, may we not admit another with two, or even four? Or one blind, or deaf, or dumb, or all of these? Is any brother prepared to go thus far? And yet it is the end attained by departing from ancient landmarks. A radical objection, too, to the reception of such candidates, will arise in their preparation; they can be neither duly and truly prepared, or properly divested. In my humble judgment, my Brethren, to start in this direction, will be to encounter difficulties which will only accumulate with every step we take."

We have elsewhere (*see Nevada*) before we received the Proceedings of Alabama discussed this question, and present these views of Grand Master LODGE on account of the intrinsic importance of the subject at the present time. Much as we may regret it, is not his position unanswerable? He favored Army Lodges, but held that the soldier still retains his residence, and can be made a mason only by the authority of the State in which that residence is.

He decided that a member of a Lodge in the North, compelled to make his home temporarily in the South during the war, might be affiliated with a Lodge there until the close of the war, when he must return to his original membership, or procure a regular dismissal from his original Lodge. We cannot assent to this proposition. The law, where it exists, that a person can be a member of but one Lodge, has no exception. As the occasion for such a decision has ceased, and forever we trust, we forbear further remark.

BRO. PENICK presented the Report on Correspondence, reviewing the Maryland Proceedings for May 1864, the only ones he had received. He argues strongly in favor of Army Lodges.

In the list of delinquent Lodges, there are *twenty-nine* delinquent for one year; *seventeen* for two years; and *forty-one* whose charters are declared forfeited under a resolution of the Grand Lodge.

We trust better days have dawned on the Craft in Alabama: that the Angel of Peace has brought in her train restored altars, around which the Sons of Light may once more engage in their appropriate work, undisturbed by wars or the rumors of wars.

WILLIAM C. PENICK was elected Grand Master, and DANIEL SAYRE re-elected Grand Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.

The Proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its session Oct. 1865, come to us in a volume of nearly three hundred pages, containing their Constitution and roll of members of the subordinate Lodges. We find in them so much of interest and importance, that it is a difficult labor to review them in the space allowed us. We are tempted to say we "cannot do justice to the subject", and present the whole volume as an appendix to our report. But as Bro. ABELL sends us but two copies, we must advert to some points, advising all who can do so to do what we have done, viz. read carefully, and more than once, the whole volume.

M. W. WILLIAM C. BELCHER presided, and 133 Lodges out of 144 in the jurisdiction were represented.

The work and lectures of the several degrees were exemplified with actual candidates, duly elected by a subordinate Lodge.

The Grand Master congratulates the Craft on the return of peace, and the unsurpassed prosperity of the institution in that jurisdiction. He decided, that objections to a candidate after ballot and before initiation are equivalent to a rejection by ballot: that after initiation, if objections are made and pronounced by the Lodge valid, the candidate still remains an E. A. in good standing, but is rejected as to the remaining degrees: that a reversal on appeal by the Grand Lodge of a sentence of suspension or expulsion by a subordinate Lodge, restores the accused to all his rights, membership included: and that inability to read and write is good cause for rejecting an applicant.

The Grand Lodge confirmed all but the second, but is silent as to that. We concur in them all. The first has been already decided by this Grand Lodge. There are two classes of objections which may be made to advancing an E. A.: one, that he has not made suitable proficiency; this is merely temporary, and is to be decided by the Master: the other, that, for some cause, he is unworthy; the sufficiency of this objection is to be determined by the Lodge; if thus determined to be sufficient, the candidate is rejected for the remaining degrees; but he is not suspended as an E. A. and all his rights *as such* remain; he can be deprived of them only by due trial; if he desires advancement, however, he must petition anew for the remaining degrees, submit to the ballot, and abide the result, precisely as if he received the first degree in another Lodge. We have discussed this more at length, because the case is liable to arise at any time in this jurisdiction.

The third decision may be controlled by the positive provisions of the Grand Lodge Constitution, as it is with us. But it does not seem consonant with justice or the spirit of Masonry, that, when the highest tribunal pronounces a party innocent, or that he has had no legal trial, he should lose *any* of his rights. There is a wide difference between *restoring* a suspended or expelled

Mason, and reversing the sentence of a subordinate Lodge: in the former case, membership does not follow; in the latter he is deprived of it by no valid proceedings, and hence it remains.

The fourth decision is not that a man who cannot read and write is *ineligible*, but that it is sufficient ground for rejection. As G. Master BELCHER says:—

“He who, in our day and in our country, so far forgets himself as to grow up to the stature of a man without being able to read or write, or who, having arrived at man's estate, neglects to acquire that ability, is not deserving a place in our midst. He is not just and true to himself, nor can he be so to us.”

The Grand Secretary's report, on the second day of the session, shows the receipt of the returns from all the Lodges, and the payment of all the dues. He reports that the Library contains 359 bound volumes, and adds, “and it is believed that so full a collection of purely masonic books is not elsewhere to be found.”

The Masonic Board of Relief for the city of San Francisco report disbursing in charity to 467 applicants \$8,361.47, of which \$588.10 was distributed to 48 cases from Maine. Within ten years, this Board has distributed nearly \$50,000.

The Grand Lodge decided that the payment of a debt in “greenbacks” instead of gold is not a masonic offence.

It abandoned an attempt to erect a Masonic Temple in connection with the Brethren in San Francisco.

A standing regulation was adopted, that suspended masons must apply for restoration to the Lodge by which they were suspended, and if it is denied there, they may appeal to the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Nevada, formed by subordinates of the Grand Lodge of California, was recognized and cordially welcomed to the family circle.

In examining the very full table of statistics, we were amazed and horrified to find in the footings the number of suspensions for *unmasonic conduct* to be given as *nine hundred*! Upon footing the column for ourselves, however, we were relieved to find that it should be *nine* instead of *nine hundred*.

Bro. HENRY H. RHEES presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, which fully sustains the high reputation of his Grand Lodge in this department.

He reviews the Proceedings of *twenty-seven* Grand Lodges—some of them for two years—*forty-one* volumes in all. He devotes two pages to Maine, besides occasional allusions in other parts of his report.

He approves in the main Grand Master PREBLE's decisions in 1864. He misunderstands the twelfth however. If he will again examine it, he will see that the ring had *not* been removed when the candidate was presented the second time. He concurs in the decision, but adds:—

“‘The letter and spirit of masonry’ we may be allowed to say, are so closely and intimately connected as to admit of no separation. The regulation, of which the brother speaks, has solemn and impressive meaning—conveys a lesson of the gravest moment, in which the peace and harmony, and hence the very strength of the institution rests. Masonry teaches by symbols, and the symbolic language must be preserved in its purity, that it may have its full force and effect in and upon the mind of the neophyte.”

He thinks our definition of "legal information" too strict.

He had not received the news of the death of Bro. PEARL, and remarks in speaking of his report, "May he live long to regale us with the feast of fat things which he annually spreads for us." Before concluding his report, however, he learned the sad tidings, and offers us his most sincere condolence. Bro. RHEES will find in our Proceedings last year our answer to the criticisms of the Maryland committee upon some of Grand Master PREBLE's decisions in 1863.

He dissents from the decision of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, that an Entered Apprentice who afterwards loses an arm or leg can be lawfully advanced. He says:—

"The question is asked, 'After the degree of Entered Apprentice has been conferred upon a candidate, if he is maimed for life by the loss of a leg or arm, can the remaining degrees be legally conferred upon him?' The committee answer—'They can. The ancient charge in relation to the perfection of the person, applies only to Entered Apprentices.' Bro. REX, when he wrote that answer, must have overlooked, not only a very important part of the ancient charge, but as well the very reason for physical perfectness which grows out of the work. The regulation says:—

"Only candidates may know that no Master should take an Apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him; and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a brother and then a Fellow Craft in due time."

"This language shows clearly, if it shows anything, that the capability of being made a Fellow Craft in due time, had to do with the requirement of perfection at the time of making; and there is no reason why a man minus a leg or arm, should not be made an Entered Apprentice, which does not apply with equal or greater force against his being passed or raised. If limbs—all the limbs, are necessary at all in Masonry, they certainly are in the Fellow Craft's and Master Mason's degrees. Surely, one who of old time would have been excluded from the office of Levite, on account of physical defect, would not have been permitted to act as High Priest. He who is disqualified to tread the ground floor, could not and ought not to be admitted to the Middle Chamber and Holy of Holies. We submit that the ruling is bad, and a violation of law and usage."

We should be glad to make further extracts, but must forbear.

Our Proceedings for 1865 were received, but too late to be noticed.

GILBERT B. CLAIRBORNE was elected Grand Master, and ALEX. G. ABELL re-elected Grand Secretary.

CANADA.

This Grand Lodge held a Special Communication to lay the corner stone of a new building intended in part for masonic purposes.

Its tenth Annual Communication was held on the twelfth day of July last, with a very large representation.

The Grand Master congratulates the craft upon the prosperity they had enjoyed, and the harmony that existed in the jurisdiction. He states, however, that the existence of Lodges working under foreign Grand Lodges is still a source of vexation. Among his decisions are the following:

"In November last, I received a letter from the Secretary of Beaver Lodge, No. 83, requesting to be informed whether it would be improper to initiate a person into our mysteries who was lame from an injury he had received in the

hip; and in May last, I also received a communication from the Past Master of Trent Lodge, No. 38, desiring to know whether he would be justified in reporting favorably of a candidate who had lost his right arm.

"In both cases I decided that the candidate could not be received, for, in my opinion, no person should be initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry who is either maimed, halt, or blind, or who might not, in fact be termed a perfect stone for our Masonic edifice. I am well aware that there are many fathers of the Craft who differ from my views on this subject; but as we must all act according to our own conscientious convictions, and the light we have received, I could not do otherwise than enforce that view which I considered most likely to conduce to the welfare and prosperity of our order."

The Grand Lodge confirmed this action, as a regulation had been adopted, that candidates suffering from physical defects, should only be permitted to be initiated by special dispensation from the Grand Master.

It seems from the following that public installations are unknown in Canada :

"An application of a somewhat singular character was made to me in December last, being no less than for a Dispensation to install the Officers of a Lodge in public! How any Worshipful Master could have dreamed of such a thing is a mystery to me. Of course I refused to grant the Dispensation."

He decides that a By-Law that "any Brother who has failed to pay his dues for six months shall not be permitted to vote in the Lodge, or ballot for a candidate until his dues are paid up" is unconstitutional, "for no brother can be deprived of any of his rights without due trial."

This decision is unquestionably correct, though such provisions in by-laws are not uncommon.

We earnestly commend the following to the attention of Lodges in this jurisdiction.

"It having been intimated to me that on the 6th February last, two Candidates had been black-balled in Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 119, and that afterwards by a resolution of the Lodge, the consideration of said ballot was postponed until the next regular meeting, at which time the candidates were again balloted for and accepted, and one of them initiated, I at once wrote to the Worshipful Master, directing him to send me a copy of the minutes of the last three meetings of the Lodge, on receipt of which, finding the charges only too true, I suspended the Lodge, until such time as I could personally investigate the circumstances attending this gross violation of Masonic Law. Subsequently I received a communication signed by the Worshipful Master, Wardens, Past Master, and Secretary, most humbly acknowledging their fault, pleading ignorance as the cause, and throwing themselves on my clemency and forbearance. Having however, in the interim received formal charges against the Lodge, I deemed it still advisable to hold the investigation, and accordingly directed the Lodge, and the Brothers preferring the charges, to meet me in Bath, on the 28th April, at which time I carefully entered upon the investigation: although the facts as already stated, were fully borne out in the enquiry, I nevertheless became convinced that nought had been done except through ignorance, so strange as it may appear, a desire to preserve peace and harmony in the Lodge, which taken together with the evident contrition of the Officers and Brethren, induced me to treat the Lodge more leniently, than I otherwise would have done. After therefore severely reprimanding the Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren for their conduct, I informed them that I should only continue their suspension until the eighth of the following month, (making the suspension in all, two months,) after which the Lodge might again proceed to work. But that under no consideration would I permit the candidate who has been

black-balled, and afterwards accepted, to be initiated, nor would I for *the present* allow the candidate who had been initiated to be *advanced*."

M. W. B. SIMPSON was re-elected Grand Master, and THOS. B. HARRIS Grand Secretary.

COLORADO.

Fourth Annual Communication held Nov. 7, 1864, M. W. HENRY M. TELLER, G. M., presiding. The Grand Master says :

"During the past year several persons, residents of this jurisdiction, while temporarily in New York City, have received in lodges of that city the several degrees of masonry. Such persons on returning to this jurisdiction have claimed the right to visit our lodges. As the persons desirous of exercising the right of visit were able to afford satisfactory evidence that they had been regularly made, and no objection being raised to their moral character, I directed, in all such cases, they should be admitted. Considerable feeling has been created among the fraternity by what they deem an infringement of our rights by the making masons of citizens of Colorado while in New York. I have not had sufficient data to justify me in laying the matter before the Grand Master of New York until since the obstruction of the mail. If the lodges of New York persist in making masons of the citizens of Colorado, who may happen in New York for a few days or weeks, it will greatly disturb the good feeling which we are anxious to cultivate with sister Grand Lodges."

The fault must be in the subordinate Lodges, as the Grand Lodge of New York does not countenance the admission of non-residents. To prevent this evil, our Grand Lodge requires every candidate while in the ante-room, to declare solemnly where his residence is, and how long it has been there. This course is commendable. In such cases, if the candidate makes a false declaration, he may be, and ought to be, at once expelled.

He denies the right of the Grand Lodge to authorize the D. G. Master to issue dispensations for new Lodges.

"Article Eleventh of the Constitution provides, 'That during the recess of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master and D. G. Master have power to issue dispensations for constituting new lodges.' I can not find the authority, either in the ancient usages or in the constitution, authorizing the Deputy G. Master to issue dispensations while the Grand Master is within the jurisdiction. The granting of dispensations is the inherent prerogative of the Grand Master, and the authorizing the use of the dispensing power by any other persons while the G. Master is within the jurisdiction and able to exercise the power himself, is clearly, in my opinion, inexpedient and unconstitutional."

We do not assent to this. The forming of new Lodges is one of the prerogatives of the Grand Lodge, as well as of the Grand Master.

Previous to 1717, master masons had the power to open Lodges without asking the consent of the Grand Master or General Assembly. In that year this power was surrendered by the fraternity at large to the Grand Lodge. But the Grand Master still retained his prerogatives in this respect. Hence the power could be exercised concurrently by the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge may determine for itself how it will exercise this power. It may delegate it to the Grand Master alone, or to him and to others. If delegated to others, they exercise it only as the organ of the Grand Lodge, de-

giving all their authority from the Grand Lodge. In New York, the Deputy Grand Master exercises this power, under the provisions of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

The Institution in Colorado seems to be in a flourishing condition. There, as well as here, the only danger to be apprehended is the admission of unworthy men. The popularity of the order is dangerous to its harmony. If, however, the admonitions of Grand Master TELLER are heeded, the danger is comparatively slight. A. J. VAN DEREN was elected Grand Master, and O. A. WHITTEMORE Grand Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

The *seventy-seventh* Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held the tenth day of May, A. L., 5865, M. W. DAVID E. BOSTICK presiding.

The Grand Master congratulates the craft upon their continued prosperity; reports granting three dispensations for new Lodges, (including two contemplating the restoration of surrendered charters), the constitution of three newly chartered Lodges, and granting a dispensation to a Lodge to elect a Master in place of one who had been elected, but was declared ineligible, because he was only an honorary member of the Lodge; recommends that the Grand Lodge prohibit the holding of active membership in two Lodges at the same time, and define the status of honorary members; asks that the subject of the "Masonic Mission" of New York be investigated with a view of co-operation; pays a tribute of respect to Bro. Mackey of South Carolina; announces the death in fitting words of Bros. Wilcoxson and Past Grand Master Goodwin; recommends that immediate steps be taken to obtain a statistical record of all brethren in that jurisdiction who have lost their lives in the war; cautions the brethren against allowing party spirit to intrude itself into the Lodge Room; and finally, thanking the Grand Lodge for the honors conferred upon him, and assuring them that while life and health continue, he will not cease to labor for the honor and prosperity of Masonry, he declines a re-election.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge were chiefly of local interest only. The subject of "physical qualifications" was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported, asking for further time to consider the subject, and it was granted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That no candidates shall be introduced into any Lodge in this State for initiation, until the following questions shall have been propounded to him in the ante-room, and each answered in the affirmative:

1st. Do you solemnly declare in the presence of these witnesses, that you are a firm believer in the existence of a Supreme Being?

2d. Do you declare that, unbiased by friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, you freely and voluntarily offer yourself as a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry; that you are prompted to solicit this privilege by a favorable opinion conceived of the institution, a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to be useful to your fellow creatures?

3d. Do you promise to conform to all the established usages, customs and regulations of the fraternity.

4th. Do you declare, on your honor as a man, that you have not, within six months past, been rejected by any Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons?

5th. Has your *Legal Residence* been within the State of Connecticut, the past twelve months, and within the jurisdiction of this Lodge the last six months.

We incline to the opinion that this method is less likely to lead to mistakes than our own. Complimentary resolutions (*substantial* in their character to the amount of *five hundred dollars*) were passed in favor of Bro. MACKAY, who with Bro. PIERSON of MINNESOTA, were present. The Grand Lodge ordered the statistical record recommended by the Grand Master to be prepared by the Secretaries of the several Lodges.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. L. E. HUNT, presented an exceedingly interesting report on Foreign Correspondence, of sixty-seven pages, two of which are devoted to Maine, quoting approvingly from Grand Master Preble's address in 1864. He is amused at one decision, which by the omission of two words, he does not seem to understand. The error is so apparent, that we wonder Bro. HUNT did not discover it.

ELI S. QUINTARD was elected Grand Master, and (Bro. HUNT declining a re-election) JOHN W. PAUL, Grand Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

During the year 1864, this Grand Lodge held a large number of Communications for the purpose of revising the ritual, exemplifying the work, laying the corner stone of a church, attending the funeral of one of its members, and adopting a revised constitution.

The ritual for the first and second degrees was adopted, but the Committee were not prepared to report in relation to the third degree.

The following, from the report of the Grand Lecturer, is also applicable in more northern latitudes.

"A practice prevails in most of our Lodges, which has not, so far as I am aware, been publicly adverted to, but which is to be deprecated; and if a suitable remedy can be found, that remedy should be applied. At the close of the first portion of a degree, and just at the point when the lecture is about to commence, a large part of the Brethren—and sometimes the larger part—retire from the Lodge. The natural consequence is, that the Master is tempted to hurry through the lecture in a careless and negligent manner. Indeed, previous to the action of this Grand Lodge prohibiting that practice, it was often omitted altogether. In this way, the newly initiated Brethren are led to look upon the lecture as a sort of tiresome formality, which must be gone through with, but which is really of very little importance. In reality, however, it is the lecture which is of paramount importance. Of what avail is it that we go through the forms and ceremonies in accordance with ancient usage, if the candidate fails to obtain a just appreciation of the reasons of those ceremonies, and the great principles underlying them? Now the ancient charges teach us that Masons should not desert the Master until the work is finished; and although the lateness of the hour may sometimes afford a reasonable excuse, yet it is not to be denied that as a general thing the Brethren leave because the monotonous

ony of an unvaried lecture, to which they have often listened, has become distasteful to them. I would suggest that if the Master, instead of confining himself to the ritual, should introduce original and varied illustrations of the truths which he presents—not omitting any part of the authorized lecture, but amplifying it in a judicious manner—this portion of our proceedings might be made more attractive, and to a corresponding extent more useful.”

The last suggestion is worthy of a trial. In former times, Masters were in the habit of delivering carefully prepared lectures, which were of great interest and benefit to the fraternity. We are too apt to make the mere ritual the chief thing, and to forget that it is only symbolic of the *principles* of the order.

The dispensation of Union Lodge, at Alexandria, was continued till the December meeting, when it was withdrawn. A committee, who had examined its affairs, &c., reported that it had transcended its powers in various matters, especially in receiving candidates from other jurisdictions. The Grand Master elect, in his address, cautions the craft in forcible terms against receiving unworthy candidates, saying that it is only from the introduction of *bad* material that masonry has any cause for fear. He advises them to apply this test:

“Think always to ask yourselves whether the man who applies to you for your recommendation—for this is at once the outer post and best test—is one to whose guardianship and protection you would confide your dearest interests and most sacred and cherished relations, and the honor of the fraternity. If you shall not be able to answer this question affirmatively, without qualification or doubt, reject him.”

The Report on Foreign Correspondence by Past Grand Master GEO. C. WHITING, is a synopsis of the Proceedings of twenty-two Grand Lodges. He speaks of us in friendly words, as the following will show:

“Grand Master Preble delivered an excellent address, pertinent to the duties that have come before him for action, and replete with Masonic instruction.

“Amid his varied labors he has made thirty-one decisions on questions of Masonic law, touching upon subjects applicable to most Lodges, and which would find a place in our columns, had they not been published in the ‘National Freemason’ of this city, which has a large circulation.

“The Committee on Foreign Correspondence concisely and ably review the proceedings of twenty-two Grand Lodges, including Canada, but our own is not among the number. In the concluding paragraph the committee say: ‘For the unusual period of seventeen years, the same hand has been called by the indulgence of this Grand Lodge to prepare the annual report. In all this time, the kindness and generosity of the Grand Lodge has been constant and cordial.’ Truly our Brother is a veteran in the service, and abundantly merits the honor he has received.”

This paragraph from Bro. PEARL’S last report has been so often quoted in the Proceedings we have examined, that we have been almost led to suppose that our brother, in writing it, had a dim glimpse of the future, and a consciousness that it was the last work of the kind he would ever perform. The whole paragraph, from which the above extract is taken, is in keeping with this idea; and the language he uses in reference to REV. SALEM TOWN, we may well apply to him.

The Committee sustain the action of Oregon in her controversy with Washington, and cite the following, which we deem worthy of record:

“On the establishment of the ‘District of Columbia,’ by the action of the

Congress of the United States and the legislative authorities of the States of Maryland and Virginia, it became neutral Territory, and the Lodges which had previously been chartered by the Grand Lodges of Maryland and Virginia, continued their allegiance to those Grand Lodges respectively until the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was established, and then they, of course, became subordinate to our Grand Lodge, and their connection with and allegiance to the Grand Lodges from which their charters emanated, ceased. But when that portion of the District of Columbia south of the Potomac river was retroceded to the State of Virginia, by the act of Congress of July 9, 1846, the Lodges then situated therein, *ipso facto*, passed to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia."

There is one provision in the new Constitution which greatly surprises us viz:

"Sec. 22. Every Lodge is prohibited from initiating, passing or raising any one not a citizen of this District, until due enquiry shall have been made of the Lodge nearest his place of residence, and a sufficient time allowed for an answer to be received under the seal of the Lodge addressed: *Provided*, that this is not designed to prohibit any person from being initiated, passed or raised, even after such due enquiry is made and answer received, except the latter contains such tangible objections as would of themselves operate in the case of a permanent citizen of this jurisdiction."

If we understand this, Lodges are permitted to receive candidates from other jurisdictions without consent, unless the objections are tangible, and such as would preclude their being accepted if residents of the District. In other words, the fact of the candidate's residing in another jurisdiction is no reason for not accepting him, but only reason for inquiring about him. If the Lodge of his residence cannot satisfy the Lodge of the District, that the candidate is unworthy, he may be accepted!

In our last year's report, we spoke of this subject, and quoted the provision of their Constitution as it then was. But the amended Constitution takes away all doubt, and makes it certain, that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, by its constitution authorizes its subordinates to invade at will the jurisdiction of sister Grand Lodges.

We said this provision surprises us: for we remembered how squarely and with what ability the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia sustained us in our controversy with the Grand Lodge of England upon this precise question. And in the Report of their Committee on Correspondence now before us, the same sentiments are approved. We are almost persuaded that the adoption of the provision in question was a mere oversight.

For several years past, Lodges in this State have complained that residents within their jurisdiction, who have been rejected at home, or whose character is such that they certainly would be rejected if they applied at home, have received the degrees while temporarily in Washington. We have supposed that it happened because they gave a false statement of their residence.

We enter our solemn protest against the receiving of our citizens by any Lodge in any other jurisdiction without our consent. The foisting of an unworthy man upon the fraternity is an incalculable injury to us; but when wilfully done by a sister Grand Lodge, it becomes one of the gravest of offences:

and we appeal to our District of Columbia brethren, that if offences must come, not to be the men by whom they come.

Grand Master J. E. F. HOLMEAD, declining a re-election, P. G. M. Geo. C. WHITING was elected Grand Master, and W. MORRIS SMITH was re-elected Grand Secretary.

After the foregoing was written and in the hands of the printer, we received their Proceedings for 1865.

Early in the year, the work of the third degree was formally exemplified and adopted by the Grand Lodge.

At the semi-annual communication on the second of May, the death of President LINCOLN was noticed, and resolutions eminently befitting the subject and the occasion were adopted.

A statement of the facts and circumstances which led to granting the dispensation to Union Lodge was made, from which it appears that the action of the Grand Lodge was based upon information then believed to be correct, but which, it was subsequently found, was *not* correct. Resolutions acknowledging the error, and expressing the hope of the continuance of fraternal intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Virginia, were adopted.

July 13, the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of "Washington City Orphan Asylum"; and Sept. 14, attended the funeral of Past Sr. Grand Warden GRAFTON POWELL.

At the annual communication, Grand Master GEO. C. WHITING represents the Craft to be in a flourishing condition; that during the year, the large sum of \$4,432.63 had been disbursed in charity: that out of 768 applications for the degrees, more than one third were rejected.

He discusses the question of receiving candidates residing in other jurisdictions: as this is a question of serious importance to us, we give his language.

"It may not be out of place here to say that the subordinate Lodges in other jurisdictions, with whom the Lodges in this District have corresponded in reference to applications from non-residents for the degrees of Masonry, do not always appear to understand properly the object of the inquiries addressed to them, nor the independent relations which exist between one Masonic jurisdiction and another. Some of them, when an inquiry has been addressed to them relative to the moral standing and worthiness of an applicant hailing from their neighborhood, have taken much pains to inform themselves upon the subject and to communicate the desired information. Others have declined to give any information whatever, and refused 'permission,' to the Lodges here to confer the degrees, unless the whole or a certain portion of the fees was transmitted to them. Others have refused 'permission' simply for the reason that *they* claimed the right to receive the applicant's petition; while others have felt restrained by the supreme Masonic law of their States from responding to such inquiries at all.

"In no instance has a person hailing from another jurisdiction ever been received into any Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, where the information received from the Lodge nearest his residence was of an unfavorable character. Nor has any Lodge in this jurisdiction ever interposed the slightest objection to the conferring of the degrees upon any resident or citizen of the District of Columbia, by any Lodge in an-

other jurisdiction, except upon the ground of a want of moral fitness in the applicant; nor has any one of them failed to promptly, courteously, and fraternally respond to any such inquiry. Nor have they ever refused, as an act of courtesy to another Lodge, to pass or raise one of its members temporarily residing here. On the contrary, when the fees for the degrees thus conferred at the request of another Lodge have been forwarded, they have been promptly returned. I regret to say that instances have occurred in which the same courtesy has been denied to them without a transfer of the fees.

"Now, if a man is in all respects worthy to become a Mason, what matters it to any Lodge where he receives the degrees, unless the increase of the Lodge funds is of paramount consideration? If Masonry were a health insurance association, the members of which were entitled, as a right, to pecuniary assistance, in specified contingencies, the case would be different. In that case, the Lodge of which he might afterwards become a member, and to which his claim for assistance would be preferred, would be entitled to the fees as the means, in part, of meeting such demands. But such is not the case, and no such pecuniary consideration should ever be permitted to predominate with Masons, and I am sure it has no weight with the Lodges in this jurisdiction. And it ought to be understood that this Grand Lodge does not require its subordinates to obtain the *permission* of any subordinate Lodge, within this jurisdiction or out of it, to confer the degrees of Masonry upon any applicant, come whence he may, whom they may find, upon due inquiry, to be justly entitled to receive the same."

The provision in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, relating to this subject, we have already quoted, on p. 208. G. M. WHITING says in a note, "It is not meant that a man should be a 'citizen' in a legal sense, but merely that he shall have resided in the District long enough to become one, viz. twelve months"; and adds in his address:—

"The simple purpose of the Grand Lodge in incorporating this section into the law, was in view of the transient character of a large portion of our population, to guard against the introduction into the Order of unworthy persons, by compelling the Lodges to seek information from those amongst whom the applicant had longest resided, and by whom his character was better known than it could be here, and not because of any superior jurisdiction which any other Grand or subordinate Lodge might be supposed to hold over him. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has not asserted, nor does she claim, any more jurisdiction over the inhabitants of this District, who are not masons, than over profanes residing in any other State or Territory; nor has she conceded to any other supreme masonic authority other than a masonic jurisdiction, *i. e.* a jurisdiction over masons.

"The authority of a Grand Lodge is exclusive and supreme only within its legal bounds and over the subjects of Masonic Law. Outside of her acknowledged limits she has no authority whatever over Masons, and none, anywhere, over profanes. Hence I hold that a subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction may, of right, confer the degrees of Masonry upon any candidate whom, upon due inquiry, in the manner prescribed by Masonic law and usage, they may find to be worthy; and that all regular Lodges throughout the world may do likewise, unless forbidden or restrained by the supreme Masonic authority to which they are severally amenable. We do not presume to define the eligibility of candidates for Masonry in other jurisdictions, and do not admit the right of others to do so for us."

The address was referred to a committee, of which Past Grand Master B. B. FRENCH was Chairman, who reported as follows:—

"We desire to endorse his views upon the subject of the right of this Grand Lodge and its subordinates to confer the degrees of Freemasonry upon whomsoever they may deem qualified to receive them. *Right* may sometimes be yielded to courtesy and comity, and it is doubtless often good policy so to yield

it; but we have a right to expect a return of the same courtesy and comity that we extend to others, and if we do not receive it, surely no blame can attach to us if we stand firmly upon our *rights*, as we doubtless shall."

And the report was adopted.

It thus seems that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has deliberately determined to disregard the laws of Grand Lodge jurisdiction heretofore acknowledged by her in common with all other American Grand Lodges. We had supposed that the claim of one Grand Lodge to receive as candidates residents of other jurisdictions without consent, would never be again raised. We are as much astonished as grieved that this claim should be made by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

When this question was in issue between the Grand Lodges of Maine and England, it was put in these words: "Has a subordinate of one Grand Lodge the right to make masons of persons residing within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge without its consent?" The answer of Maine was in the negative, and we all remember the great weight we gave to the cordial support of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. In our proceedings for 1861 (*Appendix p. 29*) is the following:—

"In the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia a report was adopted in December last, which had been carefully prepared, and of which we copy the conclusion. Bro. B. B. FRENCH, the Chairman, gives a terse and accurate statement of the several stages and points of the discussion, occupying three pages, and thus closes:

"Your committee consider this a matter of great importance to the Craft everywhere. It is not merely a question as between two subordinate lodges, one in Maine and the other in New Brunswick, but has assumed the vast proportions of a question of masonic Jurisdiction, touching the interests of all masonic bodies! The grave controversy that has arisen is between a Grand Lodge of a Sovereign State of this Union, and one of the most powerful and respectable Grand Lodges in the world! Your committee have read with great care all the papers submitted to them. They cannot avoid expressing a regret that some feeling, not exactly fraternal, marks the correspondence on both sides. There is however, no question on the minds of your committee that the position in relation to jurisdiction, assumed by the Rt. Hon. the M. W. Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, is wrong. It cannot be sustained by any masonic law or precedent known to your committee. Bro. A. G. Mackey, in his work on masonic Jurisprudence, says—'It is a settled point of Masonic Law, that no lodge can extend its geographical Jurisdiction beyond the territorial limits of its own Grand Lodge.' [See Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence p. 554.] If the committee of Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Maine had not already convinced us, the able and masterly exposition contained in the letter of Grand Master Drummond would have done so. That letter couched in the most fraternal language, has exhausted the argument on the question of Jurisdiction.

"Your committee having thus, by their report, SUSTAINED FULLY THE POSITION TAKEN BY THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, do not consider it necessary to offer any affirmatory resolution, believing as they do, that the adoption of this report by the Grand Lodge, will be ample evidence to their brethren in Maine, of THEIR ENTIRE CO-OPERATION IN THEIR CONCLUSIONS."

This report was understood to be from the pen of M. W. Bro. FRENCH, and his high reputation as a masonic jurist gave it great weight.

We had hoped that this provision of their Constitution was not intended to

be so broad as it purports to be, but are most reluctantly compelled to come to the conclusion, that the Grand Lodge intends to allow its subordinates to receive candidates without reference to their residence.

We have devoted much space to this subject, because, for several years past, complaints have been made in this jurisdiction, that residents of this State temporarily in Washington have been made masons there, and in some cases rejected applicants, and in others, persons who would have been rejected had they applied at home, where they were well known.

We fraternally, but most earnestly protest against the application by our brethren in Washington of their rule to residents of Maine: for if persisted in, it must disturb the kindly relations that have ever existed between our Grand Lodges.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence report (in accordance with a provision of their constitution) a collation of decisions of other Grand Lodges, *without comment*. We regret that they deemed themselves thus restricted. They did not have before them our proceedings, although they were before the Committee on Correspondence.

In like manner, the Committee on Correspondence give merely a pretty full summary of the proceedings of twenty-five Grand Lodges, including our own, concluding as follows:

"We have thus glanced over the proceedings of twenty-five Grand jurisdictions, finding much to approve and little to condemn—much that is gratifying, and comparatively little to excite apprehension or cause regret. Silently, noiselessly, but at the same time steadily and successfully, has Masonry been pursuing her great mission, 'to soothe the unhappy, to sympathize with their misfortunes, to compassionate their miseries, and to restore peace to their troubled minds.' Thus may it ever be, until the arrival of that period, foretold in prophetic vision, when there shall be no want to relieve, no sorrow to assuage."

Bros. B. B. French, E. L. Stevens and R. B. Donaldson were appointed a Committee to visit the Grand Lodge of Virginia, to explain and reconcile any differences of opinion that might exist in relation to Union Lodge.

The Committee report that they were cordially welcomed by the Grand Lodge of Virginia and saluted with the grand honors, that a similar committee was appointed, and views freely interchanged by the two committees: that the Virginia committee reported recommending that

"Whereas the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has, in a formal report and resolutions, and through its committee accredited to this Grand Lodge, made a frank avowal of its error in invading the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by granting a dispensation to Union Lodge in the city of Alexandria, and has made fraternal amends therefor; and has avowed, through its said committee here present, its readiness to pay over to the Grand Lodge all moneys received by it from the said Union Lodge:

"Be it therefore resolved, 1st, That the fraternal relations, heretofore, for so many years existing between the two Grand Lodges are hereby fully restored and recognized, and that the freemasons made in the said Union Lodge will be recognized as lawfully made Brethren, and shall be recognized and considered

as such in all the Lodges, and by all the Brethren in this Masonic jurisdiction; *provided*, there be no other reason against their recognition than the fact of their having been made Masons in said Union Lodge."

and that the Grand Lodge accepted the report after amending the resolution, by inserting after the word "Union Lodge" in the third line, the words, "*when properly healed.*"

In view of which, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolution.

"Whereas this Grand Lodge can never admit that Freemasons made under its authority, however erroneously given, need to be healed to enable them to be recognized as Brethren anywhere, still it is ready and willing to do all that may be in its power, consistent with its own dignity, to do, to reconcile any difficulty that exists between it and the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Virginia; therefore

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia accepts the terms of reconciliation proffered by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, with the exception of so much thereof as requires the healing of the Brethren made in Union Lodge. And that, whenever our Most Worshipful Grand Master shall certify to our Grand Treasurer that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Virginia has rescinded that portion of its action requiring the Brethren who were made Masons in Union Lodge to be healed, that our Grand Treasurer be and is hereby authorized and directed to pay over to the Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Virginia all money in his hands, received from Union Lodge after the withdrawal of the dispensation."

The fraternal spirit which characterized both Grand Lodges in these proceedings cannot be too strongly commended: and we trust that the continuance of the same courtesy and kindness will enable the parties to come to a full agreement, and that the matter in dispute will cease to be of more than historical interest.

GEO. C. WHITING, was re-elected Grand Master, and W. MORRIS SMITH Grand Secretary.

FLORIDA.

We receive at once Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Florida for the years 1861, 1864 and 1865.

In 1861, a plan for a Grand Lodge Constitution, prepared by P. G. Master Brown, was published with the Proceedings, under resolution of the Grand Lodge, with a view of action thereon the next year.

The next year the new Constitution (after having been changed in some respects, but as its author insists not *amended*) was declared adopted by a vote of 70 to 4. In 1863, the Communication organized and elected officers under the new Constitution. But in 1864, doubts having arisen whether it had been legally adopted, a special session of the Grand Lodge was called, at which it was resolved that the old Constitution was still in force, and the Annual Communication was held in accordance with its provisions.

The following, from the address of the Grand Master, is as judicious counsel in Maine as in Florida.

"When this war is ended and the blessing of peace is again our happy lot, you will have much to do in your different Lodges to correct the vices and improprieties which generally follow a year or more in camp. Let me admonish

you to be careful in selecting your officers. Let them be sober, discreet and intelligent, well versed in masonic law, and firm in the discharge of their duty; and for every violation of masonic usage let the law be enforced, and in a short time Masonry will be restored to its former high position.

"In the admission of candidates for our mysteries, let none be admitted who are intemperate or profane, and whose character is at all doubtful. This course of action is now, more than ever, called for, as intemperance, profanity and vice is to be seen in every city, village and neighborhood."

The Grand Lodge was mainly occupied in considering and passing upon its previous decisions and regulations which are collected to the number of 168, in the form of a code, and published in the Appendix.

In 1865, the question of Constitution came up again, and it was decided by a vote of 56 to 30 that the old Constitution remained in force.

Part of the regulations &c. adopted the year before were repealed, and the whole code referred to a committee for revision.

The other proceedings were of a local or temporary character.

SAMUEL BENEZET was elected Grand Master, and HUGH A. CORLEY re-elected Grand Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Grand Communication held Oct. 3, 1865, Grand Master THOMAS J. TURNER presiding.

Considering the condition of the Order in that jurisdiction two years ago, the harmony now existing is almost marvellous. It speaks volumes for the Institution, as well as for the ability, zeal and masonic spirit of those who have administered its affairs there, and been instrumental in achieving such a result.

The Grand Master commences his address by congratulating the Craft upon the return of peace, and paying a tribute to the memory of President LINCOLN.

He reports granting thirty-one dispensations for Lodges in the State, one for a Military Lodge, and one for a Lodge at Nevada City in the territory of MONTANA.

He discusses military lodges. His language and the action of the G. Lodge thereon we have already given, (*see p. 195.*) He recommends that steps be taken for founding a school for children of deceased and indigent Masons, and an asylum for aged, decrepid and decayed Masons.

He reports that all the Lodges in the State except two had in the main discarded the Conservators' work and conformed to the work adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The Master of one of them appeared in the Grand Lodge and made satisfactory explanations and apologies.

The Master of the other Lodge (Mystic Tie Lodge No. 187) refused to comply with the edict of the Grand Lodge, and contended it had no power to require the surrender of the Mnemonics. He was expelled by the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Master was directed to require the surrender of the charter, jewels &c. of the Lodge, and if the demand was not complied with within fifteen

days thereafter, to declare it a clandestine Lodge, and all its members who adhered to it clandestine Masons.

The Grand Master announced the death of P. G. Masters WILLIAM B. WARREN and JAMES L. ANDERSON.

To show the unprecedented increase of the Order in that jurisdiction, he says that in 1845 there were only 47 Lodges, with a membership not exceeding 500; while in 1865, they had 406 active working Lodges, and over 20,000 members!!

He earnestly exhorts the Craft to guard well the outer door, and to live themselves up to their obligations, else the outer walls of our Temple may not be strong enough to resist the pressure from within.

The Grand Lodge decided that objections to a candidate by a member, after ballot and before initiation, is equivalent to a rejection, and no reasons for the objection can be required.

The resolves of 1864 in relation to the Conservators, were unanimously repealed, on motion of the Grand Secretary.

There was no report on Foreign Correspondence. We heartily congratulate our Brethren in Illinois upon the restoration of peace and harmony among them. Great credit is due to Grand Master TURNER and Grand Secretary REYNOLDS for this result.

H. P. H. BROMWELL was elected Grand Master, and HARMAN G. REYNOLDS re-elected Grand Secretary.

INDIANA.

This Grand Lodge commenced its session May 23, 1865, which continued three days. A large amount of business was transacted. The address of Grand Master HACKER is a very business-like document. He reports issuing eighteen dispensations for new Lodges, and rejecting twelve other applications for want of compliance with a new regulation adopted the year previous. He believes that were it not for that regulation, forty new Lodges would have been organized during the year. As it is, he thinks they have already one fourth too many Lodges.

He thus speaks of Army Lodges:—

"Had I my two years' Grand Mastership to live over, and knowing what I now do, I do not think I would issue any Dispensations whatever to organize Lodges connected with the army. But few of those we have organized have been of any credit to us, and I doubt if we ever have a report from a fourth of them."

He had been considerably exercised in determining what a Grand Marshal's baton is, and says:—

"The best description we could get of it was, that it was a round stick, some two feet long, with a nub on each end. Not perceiving what possible use this could be to the Grand Marshal, we have as before stated, refrained from procuring one, and refer it back to the Grand Lodge for advice, with the recommendation that, should the Grand Lodge insist upon having a baton for the Grand Marshal, that about one foot be added to its length, and then the Grand

Marshal can turn it into a decent walking staff, which would then be of some benefit to him, at least."

The Grand Lodge adopted the recommendation:—

"The Committee would also recommend that a cane be procured for the Grand Marshal, and of such material and workmanship as will be most useful and appropriate, combining the ornaments of the 'Baton' with the utility of the 'Staff'."

Will Bro. Hacker give us a description of that Cane?

The Grand Master reports on Foreign Correspondence, but gives no detailed report. He says, as a result of his examination, that the most prominent feature is the general harmony and prosperity of the Craft in all the jurisdictions; but states as a startling fact that the increase of members for the preceding year in the several jurisdictions heard from was over *twenty per cent.*; and he concludes that unless the Lodges guard their doors more securely, the consequences may be fearful.

We regret that in his reply to Grand Master MOORE of Michigan, he should have indulged in personalities. In fact, Bro. Hacker, don't you sometimes mix *just a little acid in your ink?*

In reply to the Grand Master of Maryland, he asserts that it is *not* true that the third degree has lost any of its essential features whatever; and especially that "it is *not* true that there is in the Royal Arch degree one essential feature "that is, or ever was a part of the Master's degree of the York Rite since the "days of King Solomon."

The Grand Lodge owns a building called Grand Lodge Hall, and the Commissioners report that the income from this property, after paying all expenses and repairs, is more than *thirteen per cent.* on its entire cost. The finances seem to be in a flourishing condition.

We learn from two reports of the committee on Grievances, that in Indiana an expelled mason may be restored by the Lodge which expelled him, by the same vote which it required to expel him, without any action by the Grand Lodge; and that in such cases the Grand Lodge has no jurisdiction whatever.

The death of Grand Secretary FRANCIS KING, who held the office fifteen years, was announced, and a tribute of respect was paid to his memory. The Grand Master seconded the resolutions in an address of rare beauty, which we would gladly embody in our report, as an eloquent description of the true Mason.

It was held by the Grand Lodge that it "has no authority, either in her "written laws or in precedent, for the bestowment of personal charity."

P. G. Master WILLIAM HACKER was acknowledged as the Representative of our Grand Lodge.

HARVEY G. HAZELRIGG was elected Grand Master, and WILLIAM HACKER Grand Secretary.

IOWA.

Grand Master GUILBERT commences his address with an "*Io triumphe*" for the return of peace, tempered, however, with grief for the death of President

LINCOLN. A soldier himself he gives utterance to his patriotic feelings, holding it "very meet and proper" for him to do so.

He thus announces the appointment of a Representative near this Grand Lodge.

"On the 27th of last September, I forwarded to R. W. and Rev. EZEKIEL ROBINSON, Grand Chaplain of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Maine, a commission as representative of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Iowa near the Grand Lodge, aforesaid. This appointment he accepts in a cordial and fraternal letter. The Rev. and R. W. Bro. is the father of our esteemed and capable Deputy Grand Master, who so handsomely performed the duties of the Grand Mastership in my absence, and like the son the father is an earnest worker in the hive of Masonry."

Additional experience confirms him in his opinion of the impolicy of Army Lodges, and he says :

"So far as my experience goes, the candidates turned out by these army Lodges are—in so much as concerns their masonic education—

"Deformed, unfinished, sent before their time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,
And that so lamely and unfashionable!"

that the majority of them need to be labeled with the seal of the Lodge—if so be such Lodges condescend to use seals—in order, in some sort, to attest the validity of their claim to masonic recognition."

He regards the receiving of a candidate with one leg or arm a violation of the landmarks.

A large amount of business was transacted but chiefly of a local character.

The question of "Which Work" was again passed upon by the Grand Lodge.

A very interesting Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. W. B. Langridge. From his notice of Maine we extract the following for the encouragement of our Committee on History of Masonry in Maine.

"The Grand Lodge of Maine has adopted one excellent plan. It is the appointment of a suitable masonic historical committee, who are endeavoring, with great prospect of success, to obtain the history of each Lodge in the State from its formation. Bro. Joseph Covell, of Jay Bridge, is the chairman of the committee, and presents a report showing how much can be done in the way of attaining so desirable a purpose. Bro. Covell is one of the most persevering and pains-taking of men in the work of obtaining and preserving every thing relative to the history, archaeology or belles-letters of the order, and the brethren of the Eastern States who happen to have any thing of masonic interest which they do not want lost, cannot do better than send it to him to be taken care of."

Grand Secretary PARVIN appends a table of statistics of various Grand Lodges, but though "gleaned with much pains and labor" it is not complete, on account of the failure of many Grand Lodges to publish their own statistics. Keep the ball in motion, Bro. Parvin; we will give it a push also!

The Grand Master, and Grand Secretary were both re-elected.

KANSAS.

Annual Communication, October 17, JACOB SAQUI, Grand Master, presiding, with twenty-one Lodges represented.

The address of the Grand Master is so pertinent at this time, that we would gladly copy it entire. But we can only give the following:

"As Masons we cannot disregard the duties of the hour nor neglect the present opportunity. The unhealed wounds of body and of spirit which our people bear, from the terrible conflict through which they have just passed, it is the office of Masonry to bind up, and heal; the irritation and bitterness of feeling which that gigantic struggle created and encouraged, it is ours to soothe and eradicate, and especially in the Masonic family, until all who recognize our obligations, regardless of the bitter past, can clasp hands around the Masonic altar in a fraternal spirit. Masonry, ever catholic in its structure and principles, should now, with increased emphasis, protest against narrow and sectional interpretations of its sublime doctrines."

* * * * *

"Masonry is, if we are only true to our profession, the physician of the hour. But while we have a great and noble duty to perform towards society, we must also watch that the order shall not suffer, and that the high character which Masonry has always preserved, shall not be injured while we are its representatives. And this caution is not unnecessary or uncalled for. The worth and influence of the institution have become so evident that many will knock at the door of the Masonic temple, who are inspired by far other motives than 'a sincere desire for knowledge, and a wish to benefit their fellow men.' Hence the portals of Masonry should be guarded with unceasing vigilance, and the moral character of each candidate severely scrutinized; admitting none who are not undoubtedly good and true men. It is true the precepts and example of the order may reform a man and improve his character after he is numbered among Masons; but Masonry risks too much in the experiment, and every custom and regulation of the craft discountenances the practice. Masonry is not a reformatory society, and to do good work must build with good material."

The Institution in Kansas is in good hands, and is attended with true prosperity. The business transacted by the Grand Lodge is not of interest to other jurisdictions.

Grand Secretary CARR presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence, in which he ably reviews the Proceedings of twenty-four Grand Lodges, including those of Maine for 1865.

He sets his face like a flint against all "emergency cases," dispensations for degrees out of time, or in another jurisdiction, and hence against Army Lodges. He acknowledges the receipt of a Circular announcing the formation of a Grand Lodge for West Virginia, but remarks:

"Perhaps we display inexcusable ignorance, but to us, this 'State of West Virginia' seems to have a doubtful existence, and we trust our brethren there will not urge their claim too strongly until their political boundaries are fully established."

The Grand Master and Secretary were both re-elected.

KENTUCKY.

The Grand Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held in October, 1864, Most Worshipful THOS. SADLER, Grand Master, presiding, who, in his address, condemns in strong terms the Association of Conservators.

The report on Correspondence is quite brief. The chairman of the committee, not deeming it his duty to give his individual views relative to the

proceedings of other Grand Lodges, gives merely a synopsis of the business transacted.

The greater portion of the proceedings is occupied with the report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the investigation of the so-called Conservators' Association.

We quote the resolutions of the committee of investigation, which were adopted :

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky hereby condemns the Association known as 'Conservators,' of which Bro. Rob. Morris is the Chief Officer, as a secret body unknown to Masonry, and which should be discountenanced by the body of the Craft as unauthorized, and as tending to invade the just rights of Grand Lodges.

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hereby forbids the Lodges and individual Masons, within this jurisdiction, from encouraging the said Association of Conservators either by purchasing or receiving their publications, joining said Association, or being present at the conferring of their Conservators' degree, or by teaching and using the Work and Lectures taught by them.

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hereby forbids within this jurisdiction the publication or use of the Work and Lectures of said Conservators, and of the use of any notes of the esoteric portions of Masonry, either by printed or written cyphers, letters or figures, and regards the use of any such as a violation of Masonic propriety and of the obligations of Masons.

"Resolved, That all Masons within this jurisdiction, whether members of the order of Conservators or not, having in possession any copy or copies of the publications called Mnemonics, Vocabulary, Manual of Conservators, or Excerpts, are hereby required to deliver the same promptly to the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, who will hold the same subject to its order.

"Resolved, That any Masons within this jurisdiction who shall offend against this edict, or refuse to comply therewith, shall be subject to Masonic discipline therefor."

Several members, among whom were Past G. Master BASSETT, and Brother ELISHA D. COOKE, (who visited this State in 1862,) signed a letter of renunciation commencing as follows :

"To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kentucky :

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24th, 1864.

We, the undersigned, members of the Association styled 'Conservators of Symbolic Masonry,' seeing that the effect of the organization has been to disturb the peace and harmony of the Craft, in other jurisdictions, and not to promote the same, as we hoped it would, by producing uniformity of Work and Lectures ; and fearing the same result in our own jurisdiction, we do hereby, voluntarily and openly, before the Grand Lodge, and in good faith, withdraw from said Association, and pledge ourselves, as men and Masons, that we will have no further connection with it; and that we will not be concerned in the sale or distribution of notes and keys to the Work and Lectures.

"But, in making this withdrawal, we wish it expressly understood that we do not admit or believe, the said organization to be clandestine, disloyal, or otherwise unlawful; nor that its object and aims are improper; nor that it designs or intends to violate or transgress the Constitutional rules and edicts of this, or any other Grand Lodge."

Thus endeth Conservatorism: and we trust the term will never again find place in our Proceedings, except as a matter of history.

J. D. LANDRUM was elected Grand Master, and J. M. S. MCCORKLE was re-elected Grand Secretary. *

LOUISIANA.

For the first time in three years, the representatives of a quorum of the subordinate lodges in Louisiana met in Grand Lodge, Feb. 13, 1865, Grand Master Fellows presiding.

The subject of most interest discussed by the Grand Master was "Lodge Dues" in connection with non-affiliation. Striking members from the rolls for non-payment of dues increased the number of non-affiliates; and the edict of the Grand Lodge that non-affiliates should not receive masonic charity, burial, &c., cured the evil no further than to make Lodges slow to strike off the names of delinquent members. He says:—

"I have given the matter much thought, and for the last two years and more, have been, as it were, compelled to do so, and I have come to the conclusion *that there should be no Lodge dues.*

"Our Order is not a health or life insurance Order, nor exclusively a benevolent one, like many others. It is an extensive Brotherhood founded on the principles of Charity and Universal Benevolence, and I need hardly say that there is little real Charity, but, on the contrary, a cause of suppression of all charitable aspirations in contributing so much per month or year for a benevolent object, since it leads any one to think or say 'I have given so much to the cause, go to the Treasury and get your pittance.'

"I believe that all *dues* should be included in the fees for the Degrees, unless, indeed you should give time for the payment of the same, as is incidentally provided for in the By-Laws of Orient Lodge. You can, in a moment call to mind, many a Brother now in want, perhaps, who when initiated, could have paid a hundred dollars much better than he can now pay ten, and who may almost have to deprive his family of bread, or at least some of the comforts of life, in paying his Lodge dues. Why should not all our Lodges adopt the rule, fixing the sum total to be paid to constitute the Brother a life member—exempt for life from payment of Lodge dues? It would be better, in my estimation, to exact in future all the assessments in the form of fees for Degrees—making provision for the present membership. I would let each Lodge pay its expenses by funds realized from *Work*, and, as a consequence, spend money only as it earned it, and let this rule apply to the Grand Lodge as well as to its subordinates; let no more dues be required of members in any body in this jurisdiction. I would add that this rule has finally been adopted in all the other Masonic organizations in this State, each Grand body requiring no dues for membership of their subordinates, but only a share of the fees received, a *percentage* of the real earnings, and thus have enabled the subordinate organizations to dispense with all dues for membership.

"I may add that this feature in those organizations has worked admirably, and with which, I believe, every Brother a member of them is satisfied. The result is that there are very few unaffiliated Brethren of those organizations, and none in arrears for dues."

There had been many complaints by masons that they had been refused admission as visitors into Lodges, because they were dressed in the uniform of the army or navy.

The Grand Master had reprimanded Masters of Lodges for so doing, and says:—

"It is the undoubted duty of the W. M., to preserve peace and harmony in his Lodge; but in the performance of this duty, he will much better subserve his purpose by giving the members of his Lodge proper instructions, by repeatedly inculcating the fundamental principles of our Order, until they are thoroughly understood, appreciated and followed by every member, than by catering to the whims, caprices or prejudices of any individual." * * *

"I have no hesitation in saying that it is unmasonic and wrong to refuse to admit a visitor proving himself to be actually what he professes to be, on account of his outward apparel, provided it is decent in cleanliness and not *outré* in style or appearance."

* * * * *

"In the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Germany it is often the practice, is in fact the general custom, for officers, civil, military and naval, to visit Lodges in full uniform, and those of high rank in their calling are frequently received with marks of distinguished honor. Such has ever been the practice among Masons. There can be then no valid objection to the admission of a Brother engaged in the service of his country, because he has upon his person some insignia of his calling. The red coat of a British soldier, would not exclude a Brother from our Lodge room, nor should the blue or the grey, of a soldier of America exclude him. When we, for such reasons, object to the admission of one who had proven himself to be a Brother, we forget in our prejudices and passions, the first teachings of Freemasonry. 'Behold how good and pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in unity,' are almost the first words the candidate hears when he is initiated into our Order."

The report of that noble institution, the Louisiana Relief Lodge, No. 1, is published with the Proceedings, showing the receipts to be \$2,685.87, of which \$856.50 was disbursed in charity to applicants from thirteen States (not including Maine) and countries, over two thirds of the amount to applicants from outside of their own jurisdiction.

Bro. H. R. SWASEY presented a well written Report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the Proceedings of twenty-five Grand Lodges. He devotes two pages to Maine, quoting approvingly from Grand Master PREBLE's address, (1864,) and endorsing all his decisions of that year, save one. His objections to that one he will find answered in our Proceedings for 1865, page 96.

He controverts the decision of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, that when a candidate after initiation loses an arm or leg, he may still receive the remaining degrees. He says:

"It is nearly the unanimous opinion of all those who believe in the physical qualifications as laid down in the Ancient Charges, that the Degrees of Masonry should be conferred upon no one who is not physically able to perform all the work which may be required of him; there is no reservation made whatever; in such a case it is physically impossible. Again, the reception of the E. A. Degree gives no right to that of the Fellow-Craft, no more the possession of the Fellow-Craft to that of the Master; one outside the Order has no right. If the brethren choose they can confer these privileges upon any profane, provided he is duly qualified, and not without; '*worthy and well qualified*' are essential prerequisites, without which no Degree can be legally conferred. This conferring the Degrees upon the lame, the halt and the blind, is fast undermining our glorious Superstructure, and continued innovations upon our time-honored customs is fast destroying our individuality."

In noticing the Texas Proceedings, he says:

"We perused them with mingled feelings of sadness and pleasure, with sadness—that on many a page we read the melancholy story, the result of the unnatural strife now raging; with pleasure—to find that the brethren in Texas, notwithstanding the dreadful crisis through which they are passing, are fighting manfully the good fight, in sustaining and carrying on the glorious cause of Masonry. Although the paper upon which the last proceedings are published is dark and dingy, the types old and broken, yet the '*words that burn, the thoughts that breathe,*' are there indelibly stamped; it is seldom we have the

privilege of reading a series of reports more appropriate than those presented in these several volumes, yet, alas, there is nothing human perfect; these papers are marred by political allusions and appeals, and it is a strange thing and goes far to show the uselessness and impropriety of such arguments, that the same arguments are used, the same exhortations, the same quotations from the *Ancient Landmarks*, 'a Mason should be true to his country, not concerned in plots, etc.,' on both sides, and no doubt with equal sincerity."

The Grand Master had issued dispensations for two new Lodges: the Grand Lodge at first refused to grant charters to them, on the ground that there were too many Lodges already; but afterwards the vote was reconsidered, and the charters granted.

A lot of land was purchased by the Grand Lodge for a Masonic Cemetery.

A resolution was adopted requiring each candidate to be asked in the ante-room whether he had ever before made application for initiation, and been rejected.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected.

MARYLAND.

This Grand Lodge holds two Communications annually, one in May and the other in November. We regret that their November Proceedings have not come to hand.

The Grand Master announces the death of P. D. G. M. Hicks. He says:

"I also take pleasure in congratulating you on the goodness of our Heavenly Father, in the general health of our brethren and the rare occurrence of death, which is, I think, a remarkable exemption from the great law of mortality, considering that our Order numbers upwards of four thousand brethren in the State of Maryland. The only case of death which has occurred in the Grand Lodge since our last annual communication, is that of P. D. Grand Master Thomas Holliday Hicks, U. S. Senator, and formerly Governor of Maryland. It was the lot of our esteemed and much respected brother to occupy the Gubernatorial chair at the most trying period in the history of our State and country, and I believe that, under Providence, he was the instrument of turning from our beloved State the horrors of civil war.

"For his services in that gloomy and trying period, our brother merits the reward he has received, and he deserves at the hands of his brethren of the Order, honorable and enduring record in the annals of our Fraternity."

The Grand Lodges of Italy, and Lusitania were recognized by the Grand Lodge.

A letter from the Representative of that Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was read and published.

In 1863, this Grand Lodge granted a dispensation for a Regimental Lodge at Fortress Monroe, and afterwards chartered it. Although located on U. S. Territory, it is within the geographical limits of Virginia. At the present session the Grand Master was directed to take measures for the withdrawal of the charter, and the transfer of the Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

BRO. WILLIAM J. WROTH presented the Report on Correspondence, reviewing Proceedings of fifteen Grand Lodges, not including Maine.

He is a strenuous advocate for a ballot for each degree. He does not satisfy us that that course is preferable to ours in Maine. We desire to ask the Brother a few questions. Is not an E. A. a mason? If he is unfit for advancement, is

he not also unfit to be an E. A.? If fit for an E. A., is he not entitled to advancement? If charges are made against him, is he not entitled to a hearing in his defence? After such hearing, if all the members of the Lodge but one believe he is fit for advancement, ought that one to be able to deny to a brother, what all the rest of the Lodge believe him to be entitled to? Is it not in effect, and substantially, giving to one member of a Lodge the power to expel a brother from the fraternity? Is not the difference between an E. A. and a profane, *the same* as between an M. M. and a profane, except merely in degree? And can any less than two-thirds of a Lodge expel a Mason?

Bro. Wroth also dissents from the decision of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, that an E. A. who has lost an arm or leg may be advanced.

The election of Grand Officers did not take place at the May Communication.

This Grand Lodge publishes the names of all Masons expelled, suspended, and suspended for non-payment of dues, in all the Grand Lodges.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Our staid, venerable, and revered mother holds four Regular Communications annually, and the Proceedings are published after the close of each calendar year. We received the Proceedings for 1864 on the first day of August, 1865.

At the June Communication, the Grand Lodge affirmed the practice of taking but one ballot for the degrees. The Committee says:

"Your Committee find that this Lodge has provided in its By-Laws for a clear ballot as a prerequisite to advancement from one degree to another, and that the ballot if not clear may be continued from time to time at the discretion of the Lodge. These provisions your Committee believe to be contrary to the provisions of Masonic Law—that but one ballot is necessary for a candidate to receive the three degrees, and that if a Lodge receives new information concerning the candidate relative to his past life, or his conduct since his reception, that this new knowledge must be presented to the Lodge, and that either the Lodge by its action, as such, or the Worshipful Master on his own motion, may then refuse to proceed further with the candidate. Your Committee also believe that a ballot once commenced must be concluded at the same meeting, without the intervention of other business."

The Directors were instructed to proceed to erect a new Masonic Temple on the site of the one destroyed by fire.

In September, the question as to the number of candidates to be received, or degrees conferred at one meeting of the Lodge and the number of candidates to be received at once was considered.

R. W. Bro. GARDNER made an interesting report from which we take the following:

"In this jurisdiction it has not been common to covenant more than one person at the same time in the first degree. Nevertheless it has been done in some Lodges, and the excuse has been given that it was practised in Boston. Your Committee believe however it has only been done in isolated cases, and that the rule is as above stated. Upon the second degree a different course has been adopted, and numerous candidates have received this degree together. Indeed it is customary to covenant at the same time as many as can be con-

privilege of reading a series of reports more appropriate than those presented in these several volumes, yet, alas, there is nothing human perfect; these papers are marred by political allusions and appeals, and it is a strange thing and goes far to show the uselessness and impropriety of such arguments, that the same arguments are used, the same exhortations, the same quotations from the Ancient Landmarks, 'a Mason should be true to his country, not concerned in plots, etc.,' on both sides, and no doubt with equal sincerity."

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veniently handled, provided there is occasion for it. The first section of the third degree it has also been usual to confer upon two or more.

"The ancient rule and custom was to covenant but one person at a time in any degree, and the absence of any rule in relation to it in the old Constitutions and regulations is convincing that the practice was so universal in one direction, that it never was found necessary to establish any rule concerning it."

* * * * *

"There is no doubt that the correct practice is to confine the covenanting of candidates to one only. Wherever this is disregarded it is a departure from the ancient landmarks of the Order, and a violation of 'Ancient Masonic Usage.' It can never be done without destroying the impressiveness of the occasion and deleteriously affecting each one of the candidates.

"Your Committee in behalf of the Grand Lodge would earnestly entreat the subordinate Lodges not to disregard this ancient Masonic usage, but to exert themselves to bring back the old well approved custom. But it is not entirely discretionary with the Lodges. The first section of the first degree, and in the second section of the third degree, there is no authority for introducing more than one candidate at a time, and it can never be done in good faith unless through ignorance. For the sake therefore of better informing the officers and Brethren of the subordinate Lodges, your Committee recommend that a provision be inserted in the Grand Constitutions which shall make this rule a Constitutional regulation. They do not believe it would now be expedient to amend the Constitutions so that not more than one person can be covenanted at the same time in either of the degrees, for the reason that in the second degree it has been universally the custom so to do, but your Committee hope that the Brethren may see the necessity of changing this practice, and of establishing a custom which shall be binding and effective, that in no case shall more than one person be present as a candidate in the first section of either degree."

The Committee reported a resolution, which was amended and finally passed, as follows:

"No Lodge shall hold more than one communication on the same day, *nor confer either of the three degrees upon more than FIVE candidates at one communication.* No Lodge shall permit more than one candidate to be present at the same time, in the first section of the first degree, nor in the second section of the third degree."

The deaths of P. G. Master RAYMOND, P. D. G. Master JOHN B. HAMMATT, a mason of over sixty years standing, of COL. P. S. DAVIS were announced and appropriately noticed.

The Grand Lodge held a Special Communication on the fourteenth day of October, to lay the Corner Stone of the new Masonic Temple. The order of procession, the ceremonies, the address, the speeches at the Banquet and the letters read on the occasion are given in full in the Proceedings. Though the day was rainy and cold, the gathering of Masons was unprecedented. Escort duty was performed by the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and its subordinates, 755 Sir Knights in all. It was estimated that 6000 Masons were in the procession. We would be glad to give extracts, but we give up in despair the task of selecting from such abundance.

The "Past Master question" came before the Grand Lodge, and a report was submitted by Bro. W. F. SALMON, exhausting the whole subject. In accordance with this Report an amendment to their Constitution was adopted, making eligible to the offices of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand

Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Grand Secretaries, and D. D. Grand Masters, only Past Masters of a subordinate Lodge, under the jurisdiction of some Grand Lodge "or those who have heretofore held one of the aforesaid offices in this Grand Lodge."

Their definition of "Past Masters" is the same as adopted by us.

We perceive by the address of the Grand Master that in that State a candidate rejected by a Lodge may, upon the *recommendation* of the Wardens and three brethren, be received by another Lodge. This privilege was the cause of so much evil with us, that it was taken away by the Grand Lodge.

We fully endorse the following from the same address:

"Among the country Lodges a custom is obtaining of inviting upon visitations, delegations of the Brethren from neighboring Lodges to be present; it is an excellent custom, and productive of great good; and while it always promotes social feelings—the fact that upon these occasions many assemble around the social board and break bread together, warms and stimulates all the higher and more earnest action.

"The Reports of the Deputies are all full, explicit and complete; and, where all are so excellent, special mention may be deemed invidious. I have, therefore, submitted them all for your examination, and they will be printed at length in our Annual Proceedings. I trust, my Brethren, you will one and all, feel equally grateful with me to the Deputies when you shall carefully examine those excellent Reports, which will inform you how every Lodge in our jurisdiction is working."

We *do* wish, however, we could have more statistics.

WILLIAM PARKMAN was re-elected Grand Master and CHARLES W. MOORE Grand Secretary.

MICHIGAN.

This Grand Lodge met Jan'y 16, 1866, with representatives from almost all its 169 subordinate Lodges.

Twenty new Lodges were chartered, and one dispensation continued.

The Grand Master welcomes the return of peace; narrates an instance of the relief of prisoners by masonic brethren in the South; announces the death of P. G. M. HALL and Grand Tyler HOWARD; congratulates the Craft on their prosperity, and cautions them not to allow too great prosperity to make them careless.

He instructed subordinate Lodges not to receive or treat as masons, persons initiated in another jurisdiction while residents of Michigan, whether in military lodges or otherwise.

He decided that when charges are made against a mason, and at the time appointed for the trial the witnesses to sustain the charge cannot be procured, and on that account the charges are dismissed by the Lodge, that the brother cannot again be put on trial for the same cause. The Grand Lodge however directed the new charges to be entertained and the accused tried thereon. The grounds of their action do not very clearly appear.

The decisions upon the question whether a mason may be twice tried for the same offence, are conflicting. In the civil law, in most States, the matter is

disposed of by positive constitutional provisions. The same reasons exist for such a rule in masonic as in civil law. It is true, a guilty person may sometimes go unpunished; but that is better, or rather it is a less evil, than to have no end to litigation.

But under the civil law, the rule applies only when there has been a trial on the merits by a competent tribunal. Generally, if not always, there must be a verdict of a jury, or a plea of guilty by the accused. If pronounced not guilty by the jury, he cannot be tried again for the same offence, even if no testimony is given against him. But if the Court dismiss the indictment, or the prosecutor enters a "*nol. pros.*", (as he may do at any time before the jury is empaneled to try the case), the accused is liable to be again indicted and tried. Or if, after the jury is empaneled, a "*nol. pros.*" is entered *by consent of the accused*, the same result follows.

In masonic trials, the Lodge stands in the place of Court and Jury.

In the case under consideration, if the accused had insisted upon a decision of the question of "guilty" or "not guilty" by the Lodge, and he had been formally acquitted, we do not believe he should be tried again. But as the charges were dismissed without any trial, and it does not appear that he objected to this course, we do not see why he may not be again tried on new charges for the same cause. The analogies of the civil law lead to this conclusion.

In reference to Military Lodges, the Grand Lodge decided—

"That all who were made military masons in a regularly constituted Lodge, recognized as being under the jurisdiction and within the territorial limits of any sister Grand Lodge, must be recognized and treated as M. Masons, while in good standing; or being regularly dimitted, may be admitted members of any Lodge in this jurisdiction in the usual manner. The remedy (if any) of this Grand Lodge is through such sister Grand Lodges, the fault in such [cases] being in the Lodge conferring the degrees, and not in the Brother receiving them.

"All military Lodges, and others acting under dispensation or charter out of the jurisdiction of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge granting the same, are clandestine, and no Mason made therein can be recognized as such, but should be treated as a profane. His petition may be received and acted on in the usual form, and, if found worthy, he may be initiated etc. in the usual manner, or if found on examination proficient, on conferring the obligations and on payment of the regular fees."

We do not agree with this, for reasons already stated.

The Grand Lodge voted to send two delegates to the Convention called by the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

The resolution of 1865 in relation to public Grand honors (copied in our report of last year) was repealed.

BRO. JAMES FENTON presented a very brief Report on Foreign Correspondence. He quotes several of our Grand Master's decisions. In relation to the one that no sign which the candidate is instructed is only to be given in a Lodge of M. M. &c. should be given in what are called the higher degrees, he asks—"But if the M. W. is only a M. M. how is he to know?" If the M. W. knows that it is to be given *only in a Lodge of M. M.*, he certainly knows that it is *not* to be given *any where else*, don't he, Bro. F.?

S. C. COFFINBURY was elected Grand Master, and JAMES FENTON re-elected Grand Secretary.

MISSOURI.

The forty-fifth annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri was held May 22, 1866.

The Grand Master's address is devoted mainly to local topics. He cautions the craft against Intemperance, but regrets the necessity of being compelled to do so.

The craft in Missouri have felt severely the effect of the war, as they have been divided among themselves in deadly hostility. But better feelings are now prevailing. The Grand Master says :

"The prospect of a substantial and permanent peace becomes brighter every day, and it is not too much to say that in a few months at furthest, 'swords will be beat into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks.' When this great blessing is bestowed on us, many, very many, of our absent brethren, whom we used to greet in former times, will return to Missouri, broken in health and spirit, it may be utterly destitute, and scarcely able, from the wreck of their remaining property, to sustain themselves and families, if they satisfy the requirements of the civil law. If they are permitted, by legal authority, to drag out a few short months or years in view of the graves of all most dear to them, and of their desolate hearths, do not, I entreat you, my brethren, add to their misery by failing to recognize them as brethren. Remember that none of us are free from faults, moral, social or political, and, remembering this, let us bear with the infirmities of our erring brethren, pardon their errors, and be kind and considerate to them; remember that a cup of cold water given in a kind and forgiving spirit, a gentle word fitly spoken, will fall upon the human heart like music wafted over a calm and placid lake, on a bright summer's eve, and will revive all the generous emotions and noble aspirations of former years. Then, my brothers, let us do unto our returning brethren all kind and affectionate acts as become Masons, and make them feel, if they never felt before, that the mysterious chain of Masonry, though tried in a thrice-heated furnace, is as strong and enduring as the immutable laws of truth and justice."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolutions in relation to Military Lodges:

"Resolved, 1st, That all persons who have been initiated, passed and raised, in such army or traveling Lodges, be regarded and treated as illegal or clandestine Masons within this jurisdiction.

"Resolved, 2, That whilst the Grand Lodge of Mo. deprecate the conduct of those Masons, who have violated the ancient usages of the Craft in thus conferring the degrees, as they believe, irregularly and illegally, yet they are willing to extend their charity to such as innocently received them, and would recommend all of those informally made, if they desire future masonic intercourse, that they petition at the earliest possible moment the nearest regular Lodge under whose jurisdiction they are residing, and obtain a legitimate interest, if found worthy, in our rights, lights and benefits."

The following preamble and resolutions were, on motion, unanimously adopted:

"The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Missouri to all our Sister Grand Lodges of the United States of North America.—Greeting:

"Whereas, our beloved country has been, for the last four years, ravaged by internecine strife, devastating and laying waste not only the halls and homes of many of our brethren, but sundering kindred and fraternal ties to such an ex-

tent as to endanger a subversion of many of the noble principles of our time-honored Fraternity, which the Father of our common country declared to be 'founded on the immutable laws of truth and justice';

"And whereas, the Grand Lodge of Missouri, in common with her sister Grand Lodges, has a strong desire and paramount obligation to perpetuate the institution of Free Masonry, with all its common blessings of harmony and fraternal love unimpaired, through all coming time; therefore,

"Resolved, That our sister Grand Lodges are hereby fraternally requested to meet the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri, by delegates, one or more, to consider,

"First—The condition of the Fraternity in the United States, and suggest such measures as shall fully harmonize and cement the whole in one grand and time-honored aim of being happy and communicating happiness.

"Second—To compare and correct whatever errors may have crept into our ritual during the past twenty years.

"Third—To consider and suggest a uniform remedy for the evils arising from the untimely and inordinate haste with which thousands, in the excitement of the hour, have been admitted into the Fraternity, and to fix the status of all who have been thus admitted, that entire union and harmony may prevail throughout the length and breadth of all jurisdictions; and, as far as possible, to guard against the evils so clearly foreshadowed by all the circumstances by which the Fraternity is surrounded.

"Fourth—The Grand Secretary is hereby required to transmit the foregoing preamble and resolution to our sister Grand Lodges, by circular letter, requesting their concurrence, and to fix the time and place at the earliest practical day.

"We would, in conclusion, respectfully suggest either Cincinnati or Louisville as the place, and the time the fourth Monday of September, 1866."

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Grand Secretary O'SULLIVAN. He speaks fraternally of Maine, (1864.) We copy the following.

"The report on Foreign Correspondence was, as usual, presented by Bro. Pearl, and is fully equal to his former efforts. A large portion of it is devoted to the action of other Grand Lodges on the Conservators and their designs.

"Maine desires to have no communication with this body of disorganizers, and says so very forcibly.

"But our estimable brother will write no more reports for the Grand Lodge. He died on the 19th of March, at the age of 60 years. Our deceased brother was an earnest, thoughtful Mason. His writings portray the character of the man. Keen, vigorous and searching, he probed his subject thoroughly and analyzed it faithfully. He was a zealous advocate for the establishing of a General Grand Lodge; and he was the fearless champion of the General Grand Chapter. But he is gone, never to be seen again of men, leaving as an inheritance to his family, an honest name, which is more precious than gold."

In paying a warm tribute to the memory of LINCOLN, he says:

"Let us, as Masons, learn from him; that if, in the providence of God, brethren, heretofore misled, return to their homes among us, in conformity to lawful authority, we will not ignore their claims upon our sympathy and charity. Let us extend to all such of our mystic brotherhood a warm greeting. In our Lodge room let all, who are found worthy, feel that they are once more at home. Let us, who have adhered to our Government through all the trials of the past four years, teach them, by our course of action, that while we rejoice with grateful hearts at the return of peace and the unity of our Government, we yet remember our solemn engagements; and in this, their time of trouble, of sorrow and of suffering, that we commiserate their misfortunes, and sympathize in their afflictions. Let no unkind, unmasonic language fall from our lips in our intercourse with each other. Let the past be as much as possible buried; and let us look forward with a well-grounded hope that purified, as if by fire, we will come out into the broad noonday sun of righteousness better citizens and better Masons. Let us learn to subdue

our passions, and improve in morality and virtue; humbly looking to God as our Heavenly Grand Master, and continually invoking his blessings upon all our laudable undertakings."

If such sentiments as these prevail among the craft, harmony will soon be restored, and the former brotherly love be revived. So mote it be.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected.

NEVADA.

On the sixteenth day of January 1865, delegates from six lodges in Nevada, working under charters issued by the Grand Lodge of California, met in convention to form the Grand Lodge of Nevada. During the session delegates from another lodge were admitted. A constitution for a Grand Lodge was adopted unanimously, and Grand Officers were chosen to hold office until the first annual communication in October 1865.

M. W. JOSEPH DEBELL was elected Grand Master, and CHARLES H. FISH Grand Secretary.

The "first annual Grand Communication" (though it is the *second* Grand Communication) of this Grand Lodge was accordingly held in October last. Representatives were present from seven of the eight subordinate lodges, and it was reported by the Grand Secretary that all the lodges in the State had given in their adhesion to the new Grand Lodge.

The address of the Grand Master gives abundant evidence that the helm is in able hands.

The following case of much interest is stated by the Grand Master.

"The Worshipful Master of *Lander* Lodge, No. 8, informed me that the Rev. W. G. BLAKELY, claiming to be a Mason, had presented himself at the door of his Lodge, and requested an examination, that he might be admitted as a visiting brother. The Worshipful Master refused to appoint an examining committee, and wrote to me for instructions. Mr. BLAKELY has been for years a resident of this State, and for nearly two years had made his home at Austin. During this period of two years it was well known that he was not a Mason. In July, 1864, he left Austin and visited the East. On his return he claimed to be a Mason, and in fact showed a diploma, (bearing date October 13, 1864, within four months of his departure from Austin,) which certified that he was entered, passed, and raised by *Dalhousie* Lodge, in the State of Massachusetts. Mr. BLAKELY several years ago had the misfortune to lose his right arm. Since that time he has, I am informed, made application for the degrees to a California Lodge, and was refused. Mr. BLAKELY was therefore made a Mason contrary to the rights of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he had a residence, and in direct violation of an Ancient Landmark, which forbids the admission of a maimed man—such an one being unable to work his way into a regular Masonic Lodge. I therefore wrote to the Worshipful Master and forbade all Masonic intercourse with Mr. BLAKELY, and also directed the Assistant Grand Secretary to correspond with the Grand Secretary of Massachusetts on the subject."

An answer was received during the session of the Grand Lodge, and the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported as follows:—

The Grand Secretary has placed in our hands two letters, received since the commencement of this communication, one from Grand Master PARKMAN, o

Massachusetts, to the Assistant Grand Secretary, and one from the *W. M. of Dalhousie* Lodge to Grand Master PARKMAN. In order to properly understand the subject we quote from both.

The *W. M. of Dalhousie* Lodge says :—

* * * * *

"In replying to your inquiries, let me say, at the outset, that *Dalhousie* Lodge acted in perfectly good faith in the matter of which complaint is made. A mistake in one particular, was made, as it now appears, but made innocently.

"The circumstances were substantially as follows: Bro. BLAKELY was proposed at a regular Communication, October 12, 1864, by Rev. W. BAKER, Chaplain of our Lodge, and was, by dispensation, initiated, crafted, and raised, October 13, 1864. His proposition was read or announced to be in the proper form by our Secretary. We supposed him to be a resident of Massachusetts sojourning at the West, and consequently paid no particular attention to the form of the proposition. In this was our mistake, (if mistake there be,) and we sincerely regret it." * * * * *

The entire letter is devoted to the subject of jurisdiction; not one word on the maimed condition of Mr. BLAKELY.

Grand Master PARKMAN, after recognizing our jurisdictional rights, says :—

"If we should send a brother abroad perfect, and he should after have lost a leg, an arm, or an eye, would you refuse him?"

"I do not propose to argue the subject at all, but simply *deny any intention of wrong in the respect of jurisdiction*, and to claim for the rights of Bro. BLAKELY that he is a Mason in good standing, and rightfully made under a well understood construction of our constitutional law.

"We daily receive and entertain *maimed soldiers* who have been made since maiming, both here and in other jurisdictions." * * * * *

"Part IV, Sec. 4, of Art. III of our Constitution provides: 'By the ancient regulations, the physical deformity of an individual operates as a bar to his admission into the fraternity; but in view of the fact that this regulation was adopted for the government of the Craft at a period when they united the character of operative with that of speculative Masons, this Grand Lodge, in common, it is believed, with most of her sister Grand Lodges in this country and Europe, has authorized such construction of the regulations, as that, when the deformity does not amount to an inability to meet the requirements of the ritual, and honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, it constitutes no hindrance to initiation.'"

From this, it appears that Mr. BLAKELY is one of those steam-made Masons which our Eastern brethren so often manufacture in a night for our market.

We disapprove of the entire system of emergency-made Masons, believing that it works great injury to the Craft, and the present case has not proved an exception.

To the question of Grand Master PARKMAN, *Would he refuse to receive a brother, who, after his making, had been maimed?* We answer, No. But Mr. BLAKELY's case is not a parallel one. He was maimed before his making, and, as we are credibly informed, was told the reason why the Lodge in California refused to receive him; therefore he applied, knowing that he was not qualified to receive the degrees, and consequently obtained them unlawfully, and cannot plead the usage, which is, *that any irregularity in making a man a Mason shall not affect his standing as a Mason*, as that irregularity is supposed to be on the part of the Lodge and not on the part of the person himself, as is evidently the fact in the present case.

Grand Master PARKMAN says of Bro. BLAKELY, 'That he is a Mason in good standing, and rightfully made under a well-understood construction of our constitutional law.' What is that law? 'When the deformity does not amount to an inability to meet the requirements of the ritual * * * it constitutes no hindrance to initiation.'

Mr. BLAKELY had lost his right arm above the elbow, and if we have been rightly instructed in the ritual, then he was, beyond question, unable to comply with its requirements, and therefore not 'rightfully made under a well-

understood construction of our (their) constitutional law,' if the language of the law as quoted by Grand Master PARKMAN is to be interpreted by the common rule, that a law means just what it says.

We come to the foregoing conclusion with all due deference to the opinion of so distinguished a Mason as Bro. PARKMAN, convinced that he did not correctly understand the circumstances of the case under review.

With all the facts before us, we are of the opinion that the action of the Grand Master was correct, and would recommend that the same be approved and affirmed for the future.

Which report was, on motion, received, concurred in, and the recommendation contained therein adopted.

This case affords another argument against making masons by dispensation. If the regular time for inquiry had been taken, the question of territorial jurisdiction would undoubtedly have been saved.

But the other question is the one of the gravest importance. We were not before aware, that so liberal a construction of this provision of the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, as to allow the reception of a candidate who had lost his right arm, had been adopted in that jurisdiction. It is the more interesting to us, as the provision of our constitution upon the subject is substantially the same. But we have never given it so liberal a construction.

There never was a time, when the question was so important as it now is. We have among us hundreds of men, whom we should esteem ornaments to the institution, but whom we have heretofore held, that we could not admit among us, in consequence of some physical loss, received it may be, while in the discharge of the highest duty, which the citizen can be called to perform. The friends of these men are bringing a tremendous pressure to bear upon lodges, to stretch the law to its utmost limit in their favor, and we even fear that in some lodges the decisions of the Grand Lodge are silently disregarded. In other Grand Lodges, the prohibitory part of the law is construed with the utmost strictness. As is stated elsewhere in this report, two Grand Lodges have decided that the prohibition applies only to the first degree; and if an E. A. or F. C. loses an arm, that it is no bar to his advancement.

It is undoubtedly true, that this provision was adopted when the craft united the character of *operative* with *speculative* masons, and that it had reference to the *operative* character. It is also true, that since we no longer work in *operative* masonry, but in *speculative* only, that that reason for the law has ceased, and that now, it is the *internal* and not the *external* qualifications of a man that should recommend him to be made a mason. Were there no other considerations, the maxim "The reason for the law having ceased, the law itself ceases," might be well applied.

But *there are* other considerations. While it was yet an operative institution, other parts of the system were established in conformity with its *operative* character and this law of physical perfection. These parts of the system were not changed when the institution lost its operative character, but have remained and have become land-marks, and, therefore, *cannot be changed*. If masonry had originally been of a *speculative* character only, the whole system might

have been established without reference to the physical qualifications of candidates. And if the whole system had been established with reference to the absolute physical perfection of candidates, the rule could not have been modified.

But it is very generally admitted that since masonry lost its operative character, absolute physical perfection in candidates is not required.

But where is the line between qualification and disqualification? The answer is obvious from what has been already said. Candidates must possess the qualifications, which the present system assumes they possess. The rule adopted in the constitutions of the Grand Lodges of Maine and Massachusetts is in exact conformity with this principle. The provision in our constitution is perhaps the most explicit.

"SEC. 78. By the ancient regulations, the physical deformity of an individual operates as a bar to his admission into the Fraternity. But as this regulation was adopted for the government of the Craft at a period when they united the character of *operative* with that of *speculative* Masons, this Grand Lodge authorizes such a construction of the regulation as that, *when the deformity of the candidate is not such as to prevent him from being instructed in the arts or mysteries of Freemasonry*, and does not amount to an inability honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, the admission will not be an infringement upon the ancient landmarks, but will be perfectly consistent with the spirit of our Institution."

It is very clear that a candidate with but one arm (natural or artificial) does not come within the rule, and we cannot believe that Grand Master PARKMAN holds otherwise, or that in his jurisdiction, persons so situated are admitted as masons. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has in it so many and so able masonic jurists, and is so proverbially careful not to make any innovations in the body of masonry, that its deliberate decision of this question will carry great weight, and we shall look with much interest for its action.

A question closely connected with this is also pressing upon our attention. Can the physical disqualifications of candidates be remedied by artificial means? If human ingenuity can furnish an artificial arm or leg so perfect as to answer all purposes, or even so perfect that the wearer may "be instructed in the arts and mysteries of Free Masonry," is not the disqualification removed? We have bestowed considerable thought upon this, but we confess we are not prepared to answer in the affirmative.

But in this discussion we are losing sight of the Grand Lodge of Nevada.

The Grand Master states strongly the duty of the mason to become affiliated. The first pledge the candidate gives is, that he will conform to all the ancient established usages of the order. But the ancient constitutions say "every brother ought to belong to some regular Lodge, and should always appear therein properly clothed, truly subjecting himself to its By-Laws, and the general regulations."

The Grand Lodge adopted a plan of life membership. Any mason paying one hundred dollars into the Treasury of the Grand Lodge becomes entitled to have his dues paid during his life, by the Grand Lodge, to the Lodge of which he may be, for the time being, a member. While he is unaffiliated, he is considered as paying dues to the Grand Lodge.

A similar plan has been adopted by the Grand Lodge of California.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented an interesting report, reviewing the proceedings of eight Grand Lodges. Maine is not among the number.

In behalf of the Grand Lodge of Maine we welcome the Grand Lodge of Nevada into the family circle of the American Grand Lodges.

M. W. JOSEPH DeBELL was re-elected Grand Master, and WILLIAM A. M. VAN BOKKELEN was elected Grand Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At the semi-annual communication, the chief business done was the exemplification of the work. At the annual communication, June 11, 1865, Grand Master SARGENT presiding, the subordinate Lodges were pretty fully represented.

A committee to which at a former session, the following question was referred, viz:—

"Ought any man to be made a Mason who is so maimed or deformed as to be unable to give the peculiar tests, or any of them, of Ancient Craft Masonry?"

Reported the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved, That no Lodge under this jurisdiction shall hereafter initiate, craft or raise any candidate whose physical defects are such as to prevent him from conforming literally to all the requirements of Ancient Craft Masonry."

The circular from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, (see ante p. 227,) was referred to a Committee of which Bro. JOHN J. BELL was one, which reported:

"That in their opinion the second object suggested as desirable to be attained by such a convention—to wit, 'To compare and correct whatever errors may have crept into our ritual during the last twenty years'—is entirely unattainable. The constitutions of the several Grand Lodges all provide that the respective Grand Lodges shall have power to prescribe the mode of work and lectures; and so obstinate are our prejudices for the modes with which we are accustomed that no hopes can be entertained that they will ever agree to yield their views upon the recommendation merely of a convention, no matter how learned or respectable."

* * * * *

And as to the third proposed object:

"That within the last few years the portals of our institution have been thronged with a constantly increasing crowd of applicants is true, and that in the rush of business the doors may have been but imperfectly guarded, is, we fear, too true, but if so it arises from the imperfections of human nature. Our present regulations are sufficient for our protection if carefully carried out, and we doubt if any convention would devise any efficient remedy while acting through human means.

"Let this be as it may, we do not understand what is meant by fixing the status of such as may have been even imprudently made Masons. As we understand it, they are Masons, and no earthly power can fix any other status upon them, except as the punishment for some masonic crime of which they have been duly convicted.

"Finally, it appears to your committee that the objects to be attained by such a convention can be successfully carried out only by a General Grand Lodge having authoritative jurisdiction; and however desirable such a body may

seem to many Masons in different parts of the country, the experience of the many attempts made to establish such a body, has demonstrated that the fraternity are not prepared to establish any body, even looking towards such a General Grand Lodge.

"We therefore recommend the adoption of the annexed resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire respectfully declines to be represented at the Convention of Grand Lodges proposed by the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary forward to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri a copy of these resolutions."

Which report was accepted, and the resolutions recommended were adopted.

The Report on Correspondence was not in readiness, and the Chairman of the Committee M. W. CHAS. H. BELL asked and received permission to publish it with the Proceedings. The Report reviews the Proceedings of twenty Grand Lodges. Two pages are devoted to Maine, in which the M. W. Brother attacks quite savagely Grand Master PREBLE's address in 1864, in reference to the proceedings of Charter Oak Lodge. He undertakes to give a statement of the question, but has made so many errors in matters of fact, that the statement is altogether incorrect.

In 1860, after Maine had for some time, publicly asserted her exclusive jurisdiction on her own territory, this very Charter Oak Lodge continued to make Masons of residents of Maine, in spite of the remonstrances of the Lodges whose jurisdiction was invaded. In May 1861, the matter was presented to our Grand Lodge, which referred it to the then Grand Master. In May 1862, he reported that he had called the attention of the Grand Master of New Hampshire to the complaint, and that in consequence the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire had passed a vote forbidding the practice. But Charter Oak Lodge paid as little heed to the edict of the Grand Lodge as it had to the remonstrances of the brethren in Maine. The vote was passed with direct reference to that Lodge, but *that* made no difference. It continued to make Masons of our residents whenever it could get them; to such an extent was this carried that the petition of three known residents of Maine were received at a *special* meeting and the same evening the petitioners were sent back to Maine labelled "Master Masons"! In 1863, the Grand Master of New Hampshire, upon a renewal of the complaint by us, interposed and forbade the continuance of the practice. The Lodge then claimed that the resolution of the Grand Lodge in question was not binding on them! And on motion of a member of Charter Oak Lodge the Grand Lodge proceeded *seriously* to consider the question!

Well do our California brethren say "the sublime impudence of such a motion is only equalled by the unparalleled patience of the Grand Master who allowed it to be made and acted upon."

As M. W. Bro. BELL, who wrote the report, was the Grand Master in question, perhaps we should make some allowance on that score

But he will perceive that, in addition to the facts above stated which were omitted by him, that the practice had *not* in 1863 prevailed "unchecked and

unrebuked"; and that this act of Charter Oak Lodge was not "the first charge for an offence that had been committed with impunity by other Lodges in Maine and New Hampshire similarly situated," but that it had for *two years* persisted in violating the general masonic law, and a resolution of its own Grand Lodge adopted on account of previous complaints of the same kind against itself.

The M. W. Brother also undertakes to ridicule the edict issued by our Grand Master in consequence of this invasion of our jurisdiction, and the apparent inability of the Grand Master of New Hampshire to prevent it, and says "from which, so far as heard from, fraternally, no fatal consequences have as yet ensued." No, no fatal consequences did ensue; but some very good ones did, for in less than three months, it put an end to such practices of Charter Oak Lodge. Then the edict was rescinded, which fact Bro. BELL does not notice.

We have deemed proper thus to vindicate the action of Grand Master PREBLE in reference to what Bro. BELL is pleased to call an "absurd complaint" and meddling with "the affairs of his neighbors."

And in regard to his fling at the publishing of the twelfth decision of that year, we have only to say, that inasmuch as that decision has been copied and published by several other Grand Lodges, and, so far as we have seen, the propriety of so doing has been questioned by no one but him, that probably Bro. PREBLE's conscience will not be much troubled; but he may be reminded by Bro. BELL's language that the latter had forgotten the scripture allusion to the gnat and the camel.

We have used the term "fling," a word that ought not to be found in a masonic vocabulary, but to show that its use was necessary, we quote the language of Bro. BELL.

"Meantime we suggest to the M. W. Grand Master of Maine that he might exercise his masonic conscience a little more wisely than about the affairs of his neighbors, if he would employ it in settling the question by what right or authority he publishes to the world his twelfth decision, page 13, and the matter therein mentioned."

We are constrained to believe if this report had been made to the Grand Lodge, it would not have been published in its present form.

J. EVERETT SARGENT was re-elected Grand Master, and HORACE CHASE Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

The seventy-eighth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held January 18th and 19th, 1865, with a full representation. It includes among its members quite a number who are members by virtue of being Past Masters.

The address of the Grand Master (M. W. WM. S. WHITEHEAD) is chiefly devoted to local matters. He found the question of "the work" to be a "harassing and vexatious one;" after recapitulating the action of the Grand Lodge upon the subject, he says the only way to secure uniformity is by the appointment of a Grand Lecturer.

He had received very many applications to grant dispensations for conferring all the degrees at one meeting. At first he granted them; but finding the cases very numerous, he refused as a rule to grant any. His reasons for so doing, commend themselves to our judgment.

In one case, in which a lodge elected as Master, a Brother who had never served as Warden, he declared the election void, and issued a dispensation for a new election.

He says: "I have received several applications, from Lodges out of this jurisdiction, to issue Dispensations to Lodges in New Jersey, authorizing them to give their consent to the making a Mason out of their jurisdiction, of some person residing within it. All such applications have been invariably refused."

He reports twenty decisions which however were not passed upon by the Grand Lodge.

He announces the death of Past Grand Masters, BABBETT and BURROUGHS, to whom the Grand Lodge paid tributes of esteem and respect.

Bro. Grand Secretary HOUGH presented a short and concise Report on Correspondence, in which we are fraternally noticed.

The Committee on Masonic History are making encouraging progress, and the result of their labors will be of interest in the Masonic History of our Country. WM. S. WHITEHEAD was re-elected Grand Master and JOSEPH H. HOUGH Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York come to us in a volume of over two hundred pages, printed in small type of over fifty lines to a page.

To attempt to notice every thing of general interest, would take the usual space occupied by our whole report.

The state of the Order in that jurisdiction, the Grand Master thus states:—

"The year now closed has in several respects been one of the most remarkable in our history. In all those things which go to make up the outward and seeming prosperity of our Craft the measure of our success has been filled to overflowing. The number of initiations has been limited, not by the desire of the profane for entrance within our temples, but by the ability of our Lodges to compass the work pressing upon them; money has flowed into our treasuries and out of them in a golden stream; the fame of Masonry has become more wide-spread and more firmly established; the long-sustained cry of contumely and misrepresentation has ceased; and our enemies, if enemies we now have, seem by common accord to have accepted the 'logic of facts', and to admit that in the end truth and right will prevail."

He reports that dispensations for thirty-two new Lodges had been granted, and eleven refused. The number of subordinates is 578.

The statistics of this Grand Lodge are a year behind in publication. But the Grand Master recommended, and the Grand Lodge ordered, that the District Deputies prepare annually a statistical report of the condition of the Lodges in their districts.

We copy the following decisions of the Grand Master, affirmed by the Grand Lodge:—

"6. That an officer to whom charges are preferred is not obliged to appoint

commissioners, but may in his discretion dismiss them if, upon their face, they are clearly frivolous, or would not constitute an offence if proven.

"7. That an expelled Mason can not testify before a Masonic commission.

"8. A Master Mason testifying before a masonic commission can not be impeached by testimony as to reputation only. Until he is tried and excluded from the Craft, he is entitled to the credit attached to regular standing.

"9. That charges against a non-affiliated Mason may be preferred to the G. Lodge, Grand Master, or the Lodge in whose jurisdiction the accused resides. Each have jurisdiction.

"10. That there is no impropriety in Lodges joining civic processions, but masonic clothing and insignia should only be worn when engaged in masonic duties.

"11. That an unfavorable report by the Committee of Investigation does not reject a candidate. A ballot is necessary in all cases.

"12. That Lodges under dispensation have no jurisdiction to try charges against the members composing it. Such charges must be presented to the Lodge from which the petitioners hailed at the time of issuing dispensation, or to the Grand Master."

"18. That a petition for *affiliation* may be withdrawn before ballot with consent of the Lodge, but a petition to be made a Mason can not be withdrawn after reference under any circumstances."

"20. That all discussions as to the merits or demerits of a candidate are improper, as tending to impair the secrecy of the ballot by disclosing the preferences of the members."

We approve these in the main, but are compelled to dissent from some of them.

If No. 7 means that the testimony of an expelled mason cannot be received at all, we dissent. It may be taken in the same manner as the evidence of any profane, and should receive the proper credit. The witness is a competent witness in our Civil Courts; and in these days, when a more liberal policy is adopted in relation to the *competency* of witnesses than formerly, we should not on a masonic trial exclude a witness competent to testify in our Courts. Of course his expulsion may be shown to affect his *credibility*; and the tribunal should give such weight to his testimony as they think it deserves, taking all the circumstances into consideration. Indeed, the tendency in our civil Courts is to hear every body, and give them what credit seems to be due.

To No. 8, (published as modified by the committee,) we do not agree.

As a general principle, we hold that no technical rules should be allowed on masonic trials to *exclude the truth*, when the facts offered have a material bearing upon the case, or upon any evidence already in it. Now if the character for truth and veracity of a witness is bad, it is a material fact affecting his testimony, and to allow him to shelter himself under the fact that he is a Master Mason, is contrary to reason, precedent and common sense. On questions between the Fraternity and himself, he is entitled to the presumption of innocence, and the credit of regular standing, until he is tried. But when the rights of *third persons* are involved, to our apprehension, it savors of the grossest injustice, to allow them to be affected by testimony, because the witness who gives it is a Master Mason, when it may be shown to be unworthy of belief, on account of the infamous character of the witness. The neglect of the Lodge to deal with such

a witness is no excuse, no reason for allowing the rights of another mason to be prejudiced by false testimony. The fact that a man is a Master Mason, is *prima facie* evidence of his good character: but to allow it to be *conclusive* evidence of that fact in all cases between third parties substitutes fiction for reality, and sacrifices truth to a technical rule, which we are sorry to say, the experience of all of us proves to be unfounded in fact. The only safe rule is to give Master Masons the benefit of the presumption arising from their being such, and leave the burden of rebutting this presumption upon those who assert the contrary in any given case.

The No. 18, we would qualify by adding "unless it appears that the Lodge has no jurisdiction of the case."

The revenue of the Grand Lodge for the year was about \$31,000: the disbursements about \$23,500: the assets about \$14,000, of which \$10,000 was invested in Stocks.

The contributions for the Hall and Asylum fund had reached about \$75,000, which during the session of the Grand Lodge was increased by contribution to about \$87,000; and by a further appropriation by the Grand Lodge to over \$100,000. The amount intended to be raised for this purpose is \$200,000.

A eulogy upon Rev. SALEM TOWN, pronounced by Grand Chaplain SCHOONMAKER, is published with the proceedings; a worthy subject worthily handled.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence reviews the Proceedings of twenty-eight American Grand Lodges, the Grand Lodge of England, (by M. W. JOHN L. LEWIS, Chairman), Grand Orient of France, (by M. W. JOHN W. SIMONS), and of eight other European Grand Lodges, (by Bro. PINNER): and Bro. PINNER adds a miscellany of items of masonic incidents &c. in Europe; all of such interest that we linger on item after item, with pencil in hand, but remembering our limited space we pass unwillingly on.

In reference to the complaint of Colorado, which we have noticed, Bro. LEWIS says, "They seek of us justice and it should not be delayed, and both restitution and apology should be made by the offenders." He thinks there was no wrong intention, and suggests some of the difficulties which exist in New York City from the force of circumstances, in ascertaining the real residence of candidates.

The question of the power of the Grand Lodge to authorize the Deputy Grand Master to grant dispensations for new lodges is stated but not discussed.

Maine is fraternally noticed, though he takes exception to a portion of the introductory part of Grand Master PREBLE's address in 1864; and the verdict of the writer of this report is, "Served him right!"

But we assure Bro. LEWIS that those remarks of Bro. PREBLE were caused solely by a self-distrust, which we, in Maine, always knew, and the sequel abundantly shows, was without cause. We are glad to add the testimony of Bro. LEWIS, who says:

"But after reading the excellent address of Grand Master PREBLE, and his modest review of his official acts, and especially his many valuable and well-

considered decision on Masonic law, we think Maine may well be satisfied with its Grand Master, and so it seemed to think in re-electing him."

From this report we learn that an extraordinary document was issued in December 1864, by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, entitled "Freemasonry and the War," signed S. G. Baxter, Chairman, in which the writer undertakes to maintain a variety of propositions, among which is the following:

"We are forced, by the information before us, to the conclusion, that the Masonic bodies at the North, to carry on this ruthless and savage war waged against us, are making their organizations instruments to support the usurped power of the present administration of the United States Government."

"In proof of these positions the writer goes into particulars; these are: 1. An extract from the address of Grand Master CRANE, of New York. 2. The address of Grand Master DRUMMOND, of Maine. 3. The address of the Deputy Grand Master of Indiana. 4. The establishment of Military Lodges. 5. The establishment of a Lodge at Alexandria by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia."

Although we have written to obtain a copy of this document, we have not succeeded. The New York Committee completely demolish so much of it as refers to them. And as we cannot ascertain what was said of us, we must defer our answer, for the present.

From the review of the Foreign Grand Lodges, it appears that the Grand Orient of France expressly recognizes the law of territorial jurisdiction; we also perceive that the Grand Lodge of England has taken one step in the same direction. A Lodge was chartered in Jersey by a foreign power; the Grand Lodge of England pronounced it clandestine. The Grand Lodge of Ham-burgh alone holds to the opposite doctrine; and its differences with the Grand Lodge of New York seem as far as ever from adjustment.

In New York, charges for unmasonic conduct are tried by Commissioners, in all cases, as we understand it. This seems to us a dangerous method, but it may work well, nevertheless. We prefer the old method, however.

The Grand Lodge appropriated \$500 for procuring a testimonial for the retiring Grand Master. This is a very pleasant custom, but we question the propriety of using masonic funds for that purpose.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported, and the Grand Lodge approved the following decisions:

"1. Can charges be preferred against a brother for an offence committed previous to his initiation?

"We answer most decidedly in the affirmative."

"2. Can a brother having received the first and second degrees, and afterward losing a leg or other limb, then receive the third degree.

"We answer in the affirmative. The physical disqualifications contained in the landmarks must exist prior to being made a Mason."

3. The judgment of every court of record, having competent jurisdiction, is admissible evidence in masonic trials against or in favor of, either party to such judgment.

R. D. HOLMES was elected Grand Master, and JAMES M. AUSTIN was re-elected Grand Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In 1863, the Grand Master reported that he had failed to sell "St. John's College" as he had been directed to do the year before, on account of the derangement of the currency. The committee to whom the subject was referred, reported as follows, and their report was adopted.

"A large amount of money has been contributed by the people of North Carolina, to establish and endow a fund for the education of Orphans in North Carolina. The Financial Agent of this fund is the Rev. Dr. Deems, a member of our fraternity. This fund is to be incorporated at the present session of the Legislature. We recommend that all the property held by the Trustees of St. John's College, be transferred to the Orphan Fund on the condition that this G. Lodge shall have the same benefits from the fund as are secured to each individual donor, namely, one vote for every \$50 thus given, and one beneficiary for every \$2,500, the Orphan Fund to assume the debts of the College, and the Lodge to be credited for an amount equal to the cost of the property over and above the debts assumed by the Orphan Fund, and that a Committee of — be appointed on the part of the Grand Lodge to consummate this arrangement."

The following resolution was also adopted :—

"Resolved, That when the Trustees of the Orphan's Fund, to whom the property of St. John's College shall be transferred, or any corporation into which said property shall pass, shall fail or refuse to comply with the resolution just passed, the property shall revert to this Grand Lodge."

The Committee made no report in 1864, and we are unable to ascertain from anything in the proceedings of 1864, whether the proposed arrangement was carried out.

In 1863, the Grand Master (M. W. E. F. WATSON) declined to issue dispensations for Army Lodges, and the Grand Lodge approved his course ; but the next year, he reported having granted several, and the Grand Lodge approved, but restricted the jurisdiction of such Lodges to persons who, under the laws of the State, were entitled to vote in State elections held in the army.

The Grand Master declares that by the landmarks no maimed candidate can be made a mason.

In 1864, the Grand Secretary acknowledges the receipt of Proceedings of six Grand Lodges, including Maine.

BRO. MACKEY was present, and was made the organ of the Grand Lodge in presenting to R. W. BRO. WILLIAM T. BAIN (who has been almost a quarter of a century Grand Secretary) the Jewel of his office.

Masonry in the "old North State", suffered in common with all other institutions during the war ; and it is impossible to give a fair statement of its condition, until we shall receive later proceedings. But one thing is certain, "it still lives;" and we trust we shall annually hear that it is increasing in prosperity and usefulness.

In 1864, JOHN McCORMICK was elected Grand Master, and WILLIAM T. BAIN re-elected Grand Secretary.

We have recently received a report of a Committee at the Annual Communication in 1865. To say that we are surprised at its contents very feebly expresses our feelings. It is a bitter attack on the Grand Lodge of New York

directly, and indirectly upon all the masons of the Northern States. Upon the authority of a mere item in an obscure newspaper, having no connection with masonry, it charges the forming of *clandestine negro lodges* in that State by authority of the Grand Lodge of New York! ! We can make *great* allowance for the sensitiveness of our Brethren in Carolina, after what they have passed through; but, though we were at first inclined to exercise our charity to such an extent as to pass by this report in silence, we deem it our duty to rebuke it. For *under no circumstances* would a *masonic* body be justified in putting forth such a report. That the report is founded upon an entire misapprehension of the facts, we need not say to the masons of Maine. We allude to it, not for the purpose of rebutting it, but to express our grief that, in this juncture of affairs, when the efforts of all should be given to restore harmony and peace, there should be found *anywhere*, a *masonic* body which could thus outrage the principles it professes. This may be deemed strong language, but it is used in *sorrow*, not in *anger*, and this is one of those cases in which *justice to masonry* must override our *charity for individual masons*.

OHIO.

This Grand Lodge met Oct. 17, 1865, at Columbus, M. W. THOMAS SPARROW presiding.

The Grand Master says "I congratulate you on the harmony which has prevailed throughout the jurisdiction during the past year. The instances in which my authority has been invoked to reconcile difficulties, correct errors or administer reproof, have been few. In general your subordinates seem to be earnestly seeking, not only to acquire the knowledge necessary to enable them to discharge their duties with propriety, but to cultivate the virtues which Masonry enjoins on its votaries."

He reports that in accordance with instructions of the Grand Lodge the previous year, he had endeavored to recover the dispensations which had been issued to military lodges, but had succeeded in obtaining but two, leaving four still outstanding.

The Grand Lodge requested the Grand Master to attend the Convention proposed by Missouri.

The report on Correspondence, presented by Bro. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, is an able review of the Proceedings of twenty-two Grand Lodges. The Committee say :

"The topics to which we would respectfully call your attention, as demanding your careful consideration, are: The want of uniformity of work (applicable in this as in other jurisdictions, as a large proportion of the subordinate Lodges on its roll, have not yet adopted the work recommended by this Grand Lodge,) the fearfully large increase of the number of initiates, the dangers of popularization, the failure of past legislation to prevent non-affiliation, and the growing evils attendant upon indiscriminate suspensions and expulsions for non-payment of dues."

Maine is courteously and fraternally noticed.

In their notice of the Controversy between the Grand Lodges of Oregon and Washington, the Committee sustain Oregon.

The Grand Lodge of West Virginia was formally recognized by the Grand Lodge.

Under a special provision in their Constitution, the Grand Master granted a dispensation for a Masonic procession, at the funeral of President LINCOLN.

The Committee, to which the matter was referred, report as follows, and their report was adopted.

"In relation to processions of Masons for other than strictly Masonic purposes, your committee has only to say that our Masonic code vests in the Grand Master the power to grant dispensations for such processions, and your committee believes the power safe in his sound discretion—at the same time your committee thinks the granting of dispensations should be few and far between."

The Grand Lodge, upon the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, approved among others the following decisions.

"1. If the death of a member of a Lodge occurs in the absence of the Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, and under such circumstances that neither of them can be present, a lodge cannot be opened without a dispensation from the M. W. Grand Master. If the three stationed officers are absent and a dispensation from the Grand Master cannot be obtained, the deceased brother cannot be buried with Masonic honors.

2. That when a lodge ceases to exist, its members become unaffiliated masons, and any other lodge may admit them to membership without any limit.

3. That the Grand Lodge has no power to issue a certificate of dismission to the former members of a lodge which has ceased to exist.

4. The ballot is sacred and secret, and the W. M. has no right to say that he cast the black ball and declare the candidate rejected. He must order a second ballot.

5. The Lodge has nothing to do with the suspension of members for non-payment of dues. The law is "The Master shall cause the Secretary to enter 'suspended' every member who shall be in arrears."

This is not law in Maine: and we believe that such a provision in the Code is void *anywhere*. We do not believe that the Master of a Lodge can be invested with power to inflict punishment upon a mason without *notice or trial*. Suppose the brother alleges that he has paid his dues, but that the Secretary has failed to give him credit, what then? Who determines whether the member is "in arrears"? As long as Secretaries are not *infallible*, a member of a lodge should lose his membership only after trial of charges duly filed, and served upon him, if within the jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge by resolution forbids conferring the first section of either degree, or the second section of the third degree upon more than one candidate at one time.

The *status* of those who had received degrees in Military Lodges is fixed by the Grand Lodge, thus:—

"1. That any brother who has received a part of the degrees of Masonry in a military lodge, constituted under a dispensation from this Grand Lodge, may apply to any civil lodge in whose jurisdiction he is a resident, for the remaining degrees, and such lodge is hereby authorized, upon satisfactory evidence that he has received a part of the degrees in such military lodge, to receive the petition of such applicant, which petition shall take the course prescribed in sec-

tion xxvi of the Code, and upon a clear ballot, after such applicant shall have been examined in open Lodge and found to possess a knowledge of the degrees taken, to confer the remaining degrees upon such brother.

"2. Those brethren who have received all the degrees in such Military Lodges, may become members of any civil Lodge by producing satisfactory evidence to such civil Lodge that such Military Lodge has ceased to exist; that they are Master Masons, and that they have paid all dues to such defunct Lodge."

The Grand Secretary recommended the binding of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges for the library, but the Grand Lodge refused to authorize it.

THOMAS SPARROW was re-elected Grand Master and JOHN D. CALDWELL Grand Secretary.

OREGON.

The address of Grand Master McCRAKEN is mostly devoted to the controversy with Washington. The question at issue we stated last year; and expressed the opinion that Oregon was right. Such has been the opinion universally expressed by other Committees, with, we think, one exception.

In two decisions of Grand Master McCRAKEN, we heartily concur.

1. A subordinate Lodge in one State has not the power to give a Lodge in another State a *general* permission to receive candidates from its jurisdiction. Such a request requires the sanction of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master during its recess.

The Grand Master in the case submitted to him, gave the subordinate of his Grand Lodge authority to grant such permission in *individual* cases.

"2. What is the status of a Mason whose name is stricken from the roll of his Lodge for non-payment of dues? It is generally believed that he occupies the position of a suspended Mason. In Article 10, Section 9th of the Constitution, we find that—

"It is not competent for any Lodge to suspend or expel a member from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for the non-payment of dues; but any member who shall have neglected to make payment of his dues for the space of one year, except in case of protracted illness, or absence from the Territory, may be summoned to appear before the Lodge, to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of members. And any Mason, whose name shall be stricken from the roll, shall not be received as a member of any other Lodge until he shall have paid up all arrearages to the Lodge of which he was a member; and in case of non-existence of said Lodge, to the Grand Lodge.

"It appears from this that he is a non-affiliated Mason, without the right to affiliate with any other Lodge until all arrearages are paid. I will add, however, that as Master of a Lodge, I would as a matter of courtesy to the Lodge from whose roll his name has been stricken, deny such admittance as a visitor (of which right he is not debarred by the Constitution), because I believe Lodges will be generous as well as just, in the discharge of this duty; and will rather remit the dues than oppress one who is pecuniarily unable to pay them; and certainly one who is able to pay his dues and yet defrauds the Lodge of its revenue, should not receive the countenance of his brethren."

We quote this because it is in such striking contrast with the Ohio code to which we have just referred; and as being sound in principle.

"The Committee, to whom was referred that part of the M. W. Grand Master's address relating to the matter in controversy between this Grand Lodge

and the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, submitted the following report, which, with the Resolution appended thereto, was adopted :

"TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF OREGON, IN SESSION :

"Your Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's Address, touching the matter in controversy between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, having fully considered the matter referred to them, fraternally report: That while they are fully satisfied that the course pursued by Grand Master McCracken, and by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge in the premises hitherto, has been abundantly authorized by Masonic usage and precedents, yet, for the purpose of satisfying the desire of our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, who have appointed a Committee to act in their behalf, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

"Resolved, That M. W. G. M. McCracken, P. G. M. Holbrook and P. G. M. Bayley, be appointed as a Committee, with full power to meet or to correspond, without waiving any of the rights of this Grand Lodge, with a similar committee of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, upon matters in issue between the jurisdictions, and that said Committee, if they deem it expedient, be authorized in behalf of the Grand Lodge, to solicit advice from eminent disinterested Masons, and that they report the result of their deliberations and action at the next Annual Communication.

This Grand Lodge has an Educational Fund of about \$10,000, the interest of which is devoted to the education of orphans of deceased Master Masons.

BRO. AMORY HOLBROOK presented a very full and interesting Report on Correspondence, of which nearly four pages are devoted to Maine. We copy his reference to BRO. PEARL :

"The report on Correspondence was presented by Rev. Bro. Cyril Pearl, who had performed that duty for seventeen years; we deeply regret that it was his last labor, for we have recently heard that he has gone to partake of the rewards and the joys of the spirits of just men, made perfect. Bro. Pearl's reports have always been instructive and fair, and have formed an important and most interesting part of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine. His mind and heart were deeply imbued with the spirit of pure and genuine Masonry, and the influence uniformly exerted by him was most fragrant and salutary."

S. F. CHADWICK was elected Grand Master, and J. E. HURFORD re-elected Grand Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

This Grand Lodge has two magnificent Charity Funds, "The Grand Lodge Charity Fund", amounting to \$46,350, and "The Stephen Girard Charity Fund" amounting to \$47,170. Of the former during the year 1864, \$1665, and of the latter \$1500, were disbursed in charity. The former is devoted to widows &c., and the latter to brethren. One third (15) of the brethren relieved were from other jurisdictions, (none from Maine;) of the widows &c., relieved, 14 of the 110 were from other States. What an immense amount of suffering is relieved by this Grand Lodge. And yet it is said, that not so much has been expended as in former years, because the subordinate lodges have become more prosperous and able to relieve their own members.

The valedictory address of Grand Master SKERRETT and the salutatory address of Grand Master SCOTT are replete with sound masonic doctrine.

BRO. SAMUEL C. PERKINS for the Committee presented the Report on Correspondence, in which he gives the statistics of various Grand Lodges, and discusses subjects, rather than reviews Proceedings. He deserves great credit for his efforts to secure among the Grand Lodges a more perfect system of Correspondence.

We concur in the following, and hope that the suggestions will be acted upon by all Grand Lodges.

"Several causes combine to interfere with entire regularity and uniformity in the receipt and acknowledgment of the printed proceedings interchanged between the several Grand Lodges. In addition to irregularities and failures in the mails, which affect particularly the more remote jurisdictions, but which, from what experience the Committee have had during the past year, they are led to believe, are really very few in number; it must be remembered that in many cases it is difficult, if not impossible, to know the correct address of the Grand Masters, Grand Secretaries and Chairmen of the Committees of Foreign Correspondence, to each of whom at least a copy of the proceedings should be sent to insure anything like certainty of their being received. If one or more copies are sent to the Grand Secretaries only, as is the general practice, delays and failures occur in the transmission to the Chairmen of the Committees of Foreign Correspondence. The respective Grand Masters ought to receive directly from the sister Grand Lodges copies of their proceedings, not only as a compliment and Masonic courtesy, but because it is important that the chief officer in each Grand Lodge should have every facility for making himself thoroughly acquainted with the condition of Masonry in other jurisdictions, which he cannot well do unless he has a copy of their proceedings for his own special use and perusal at his leisure. The Grand Secretaries should each have a copy for the use of the Grand Lodge, and to be preserved in its archives. The Grand Masters and Chairmen of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence frequently reside at a great distance from the Masonic centres of their respective jurisdictions and from the Grand Secretaries' offices; and too often get no other opportunity of examining the proceedings of other Grand Lodges than what may be afforded during the Annual Communications, when other matters press upon their attention and occupy their time."

LUCIUS H. SCOTT was elected Grand Master, and WILLIAM H. ADAMS re-elected Grand Secretary. [We regret to learn that Bro. ADAMS died on the 11th of February, in the 57th year of his age.]

We have also received the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge at Quarterly Communications in March and June 1865, on the occasions of the death of Past Grand Masters GEORGE M. DALLAS and WILLIAM WHITNEY.

Grand Master DALLAS was summoned just after his term had expired (January 1836) to testify before a Committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania appointed "to investigate the evils of freemasonry." He submitted a protest and refused to be sworn. His dignified, manly, and decided course in defence of the rights of the Craft made such an impression, that the vexatious, unjust and tyrannical proceeding came to a sudden end. It is true, others followed his example; but he was the master spirit. The Fraternity owe to the memory of this great and good man an everlasting tribute of respect and gratitude.

The Proceedings for March 1865, contain quite a history of these events, and we can do the brethren in Maine no better service than giving the Protest of Bro. DALLAS in full.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE :

I am a citizen of Pennsylvania by birth and constant residence. Having imbibed in early youth, I still retain, a strong sense of the free spirit of her institutions; and am unconscious of ever having, directly or indirectly, intentionally or inadvertently, committed an act or uttered a sentiment repugnant to her constitution, inconsistent with her laws, injurious to her morals, or derogatory to her character. My present purpose is to do that which, under existing circumstances, best harmonizes with my past life, and with an unabated devotion to her highest, purest, and most lasting interests.

I am a member of the society of freemasons. It is more than twenty years since I became so. At that period the example of the wisest and truest patriots, of Dr. Franklin, Gen. Washington, of Gen. Warren, of Gen. La Fayette, and of many near and dear friends, were naturally alluring. Public opinion designated the association as alike virtuous, useful, and harmless; and legislation, which never discountenanced the connexion, subsequently and expressly encouraged its continuance by signal marks of approval. In passing through the forms of admission, I voluntarily assumed obligations and duties in themselves perfectly compatible with the paramount obligations and duties of a citizen to his country, and tributary to the pursuits of enlarged philanthropy. If in the spheres of the institution beyond what is termed the Master's degree—spheres which I have not entered—or in other regions of its existence, there are, as I cannot believe, practices or ceremonies opposite in their tendencies, they are irreconcilable with its essential aims and true character. Certainly of any such I am entirely ignorant. It is however not my design or wish to eulogize or defend freemasonry—I am neither authorized or required to do so—my only object, is distinctly to explain and justify my own personal attitude and actions in regard to this committee.

The ninth article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, entitled a *Declaration of Rights*, sets forth, and unalterably establishes, 'the general, great, and essential principles of Liberty and Free Government.' It was intended by this article to guaranty the citizen against the inroads of powers, exercised from whatever quarters, and under whatsoever pretext—and it is formally declared, 'that everything in it is excepted out of the general powers of Government, and shall forever remain inviolate.' It is above the reach of legislation. We have no 'omnipotence of parliament.' Neither this committee, nor the House of Representatives, nor the General Assembly, nor all the organized Departments of the Government united, can touch, in order to evade or violate any one of its provisions. It is a sacred repository of the practical and substantial rights and liberties of the people, enumerated and reserved—inherent and indefeasible. When these shall be supinely yielded up, the freedom of which we now justly boast, must become illusory and rapid.

As a private citizen of Pennsylvania, I claim, with special reference to this Article of her Constitution, to possess and to enjoy rights and liberties which no earthly power can abridge or destroy—nor will I consent, when mindful of the gratitude I owe to the community at large, to be, in the slightest degree, accessory to the mischiefs which a surrender or waiver of those rights and liberties, on an occasion so ostensible as this, might produce. I will not consent that human authority shall, 'in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.' I will not consent to discredit the declaration that 'the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the inviolable rights of man.' I will not consent to consider as idle and nugatory the emphatic precaution, that 'the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures.' I will not consent to the validity of any 'ex post facto law.' In a word, I will not consent to hold my rights and liberties of private intercourse, private sentiment, and private business, subject to the domiciliary visitations, the changeable majority, or the ideal policy of any body of men whatever.

I understand this committee to be empowered by the House of Representatives to investigate what are called the evils of freemasonry, and for that purpose to send for persons and papers; and I am summoned by subpoena, tested by

Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., its Chairman, from my home, family and professional pursuits, to attend here, in order to communicate, as a witness under oath, what I may know in relation to the subject of inquiry.

The society of freemasons is, in this state, strictly of a private nature. It is not incorporated. Like other voluntary associations, it is neither formed nor forbidden by law. Without, therefore, pausing to illustrate and enforce the remark that it would be equally constitutional to investigate the evils of the Society of Friends, or other societies of religion, or societies of politicians, or societies of convivial gayety, or of any of the countless combinations of partnership by which men strive to realize calmness of conscience, the enjoyment of life and liberty, the acquisition and protection of property and reputation, and the pursuit of happiness, I respectfully affirm to this committee my absolute conviction, that the proceeding which attempts, under the forms of legislation and through my own agency, to pry into, expose, condemn, and ridicule my personal doings and relations with this body of citizens, is as utterly inconsistent with the tenor and terms of the Constitution as its expansion to similar cases would be fatal to freedom.

Superadded to the considerations at which I have thus glanced, it is impossible for me to be insensible to the just dictates of personal honour. Assuredly this sentiment should never restrain any one from denouncing what is criminal or dishonest, and were I acquainted with anything of that nature in the operation and tendencies of freemasonry, nothing could bind me to silence. But I was received by this association into its own confidence, upon my own application. I have been allowed a knowledge of the modes in which its members identify each other, and avoid deceptions upon their benevolence. At a time when neither law, nor public opinion, nor my own conscience, suggested a doubt of its correctness, I engaged myself to secrecy, and I cannot, without a sense of treachery and degradation which would embitter all my future life, prove false to my promise. Better, by far, endure the penalties of alleged contumacy, be they what they may.

I have thought it due to the committee and to myself, to preface by these explanatory remarks, my refusal to be sworn.

G. M. DALLAS.

AND HE REFUSED TO BE SWORN."

RHODE ISLAND.

The Proceedings of this Grand Lodge from May 1863, to June 1865 are received. Our brethren on Narragansett Bay have three Communications yearly, viz: "The Festival," "The Semi-Annual," and "The Annual." At the Festival, the Grand Lodge is opened on the *first* degree, after the transaction of such business as is necessary, for the purpose of attending the Annual Feast, thus preserving the old customs at the "General Assembly."

The subject of "Work" has caused some trouble in Rhode Island. One Lodge, Mount Moriah, defied the authority of the Grand Lodge, and Grand Master. Its charter was suspended. Then regular charges were filed in the Grand Lodge by the Grand Secretary against the Lodge, its Master, and sundry members, a regular trial was had, the charter declared forfeited, the Master expelled, and the members suspended until they should make submission. One soon submitted. "Others" says the Grand Master, "in the depth of their degradation, have applied to attorneys at law, to aid them in invoking the judicial tribunals for redress." [Somebody is hit here, whether it is the "others," the "attorneys," or the "tribunals" we don't care to decide!]

Bro. DOYLE presented in 1864 a Report (covering two years) on Correspon-

dence. There is none published in 1865, although the Grand Master mentions that one has been prepared.

At the Festival Communication in 1864, the Grand Master laid the Corner Stone of Trinity Church in Providence. A full account of the Ceremonies is given.

In November 1864, it was announced, that the members of the recusant Lodge were acting as a Lodge; they were therefore denounced as clandestine, and several of them expelled.

In April 1865, a Lodge of Sorrow was held in commemoration of GEORGE A. FRENCH, S. G. Warden, who died March 11, 1865. The ceremonies are given in full in the Proceedings.

By a late circular we learn that the Charter has been restored to Mount Moriah Lodge, and several of the members restored to good standing. As some who were expelled have not been restored, particular care should be taken in examining visitors hailing from this Lodge.

THOMAS A. DOYLE was elected Grand Master, and CHARLES D. GREENE Grand Secretary.

TEXAS.

In the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the past five years we find much of interest. We can only present a comparatively brief summary.

GEO. W. VAN VLECK, SAM'L MATHER, W. P. BRITAIN, J. D. GIDDINGS, and R. M. ELGIN were Grand Masters for the respective years; and the latter is the present incumbent of the office.

The financial affairs of the Grand Lodge are in an unfortunate condition; the funds, having been invested or received in Confederate securities, have been lost; but the brethren have taken hold of the matter in earnest, and the next report will undoubtedly show a marked improvement in this respect.

A resident of that State having been initiated in another State, after rejection in Texas, the Grand Lodge refused to recognize him as a Mason.

The Grand Lodge decided that while a candidate who cannot read or write, may be eligible, yet the Lodge should exercise great caution in admitting such a candidate. The principle enunciated is, that the subordinate Lodge is the sole judge of the *status* &c. of every candidate's mental capacities.

The question whether the Grand Lodge has the *power* to restore expelled or suspended Masons to membership in their former Lodges, was discussed ably by two Committees; one holding that the Grand Lodge has no such power, and if it has, that it should never be exercised; the other holding that when a Mason has been finally expelled, the Grand Lodge cannot restore him to membership, but that when the Grand Lodge *on appeal* reverses the decision of the subordinate Lodge, the membership still remains. We should be glad to make extracts from both these reports, but have room only for the following.

"From these facts we deduce the principles—1st. That a Grand Lodge is created by the Craft at large, and that when delegates of Lodges participate, they did so, not for their Lodge as a Society or Corporation, but for all their

Brethren, who could not conveniently attend in person. 2d. That the powers of the Grand Lodge are not delegated by the Lodges as such, but are absolutely vested in it by the fact of its organization. 3d. That inherently and necessarily it has full and entire control over Masonry and Lodges in its jurisdiction, subject only to the old landmarks and such regulations as are defined in them and in its own Constitution. 4th. Whatever powers have been vested exclusively in the Subordinate Lodges by the landmarks, or by regulations of the Grand Lodge, can only be exercised by them, and not by the Grand Lodge. All other powers not so vested in the Subordinates, appertain to and may be exercised by the Grand Lodge as it may deem best for the benefit of the Craft, consistently with both justice and harmony."

* * * * *

"The decision of a Lodge is not final when an appeal is taken. The appeal suspends its effect, except that by usage the brother is not considered in good standing until the appeal is decided. Until that occurs the presumption is, that the decision is right, and he cannot visit the Lodge; but so soon as it is decided to be unjust on the merits of the case, by the superior tribunal, then the effect of the decision ceases. It was adjudged that he forfeit his right of membership, because he had violated his duty as a Mason. He could not be deprived of his membership for any other cause. If the cause did not exist, there was no ground for trial or judgment; and if on reversal, he can not be a member, then it is manifest that a brother may be deprived, on pretence of an offence against Masonry without any cause whatever; and remain so deprived without any remedy. Such a doctrine would produce horrible results. But the truth is, that when the Grand Lodge decides the cause of the judgment to be wrongful or unjust, then the judgment itself is void and all its effects and penalties are ended."

We concur in these views. The following classes of cases may arise :

1. An expelled or suspended Mason may be restored by the Grand Lodge. In such case the restoration cannot make him a member of one Lodge more than of another. By such restoration, he acquires no rights of membership whatever.

2. On appeal, the Grand Lodge may decide, that for some cause, the Proceedings of the subordinate Lodge are absolutely void. In this case, in our judgment, the membership is not in the least affected. And unless new charges are filed, or the old ones (in case they are not held to be insufficient) again prosecuted, the accused retains *all his rights as a Mason*.

3. On appeal, the Grand Lodge may conclude that the Lodge decided erroneously upon the law of the case, or that the decision of the Lodge upon the facts was not justified by the evidence.

In such cases, the Grand Lodge sometimes sends back the case for a new trial, and sometimes proceeds to determine the case finally itself.

If the case is sent back for a new trial, the former proceedings become of no effect, and the accused is in the same condition and has the same rights, as when the charges were filed. The effect upon his membership is determined by the result of the second trial. For if he is acquitted by the Lodge, we do not suppose any one will contend that he has lost any of his masonic rights.

But if the Grand Lodge proceeds to determine the case finally and pronounces the party "not guilty" why should not the same result follow? The highest tribunal pronounces the party innocent, and it would be a singular anomaly

if it should also be obliged to say to him, "although you are entirely innocent, yet you must be punished with the loss of your membership"!

We believe, however, that such cases should always be remanded to the Lodge for a new trial, unless there is good reason for fearing, that in such case the accused may not have a *fair* trial.

4. On appeal, the Grand Lodge may determine that the trial has been regular, and that the accused is guilty of the offences charged or some of them, but that the Lodge has imposed too severe a punishment. In all such cases, the accused should not be restored to membership without the consent of the Lodge; and we believe the Grand Lodge has *no power* to restore to membership in such cases. If the accused has been guilty of any offence and his Lodge sees fit to deprive him of his membership as a punishment, no other power can interfere.

There may be cases not included in these classes, but none occur to us.

The argument, against restoration to membership in any case, is, that it disturbs the harmony of the Lodge. But if *the member has not been legally deprived of it*, this argument cannot avail. For we have no right to do absolute injustice, even to preserve harmony. Membership is a *right* of which we can be deprived only by our consent, or as punishment for an offence of which we have been legally convicted.

If it is deemed expedient to change the law in this respect, and make membership held, as it is given, *at the pleasure of the Lodge*, so be it. Then a Lodge may deprive a member of membership whenever it sees fit: but while membership is held as a *right*, and not as a *favor*, it cannot be done.

The practical importance of this subject has led us to give it this consideration.

The Grand Master of Texas in 1862 reported that he had refused dispensations for Military Lodges, as he believed he had no power to grant them, without the express action of the Grand Lodge. The Deputy Grand Master, reported that he had granted one, forbidding it to act, however, when within the jurisdiction of any other Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge authorized the Grand Master or his Deputy to issue such dispensations "with an express condition in every case, that no degree should be conferred on any one who is not or had not been a resident of Texas for twelve months at the time of his entering the service."

The Hall of Holland Lodge "was destroyed by fire, and with it a very considerable portion of the effects of this Grand Lodge, as well as of the other Grand Masonic Bodies, amongst which were the collars and jewels of the Grand Officers."

The Grand Lodge held that Masons expelled for political causes are wrongfully expelled. But a Mason thus expelled in one State can be restored only in that State, as each Grand Lodge has control in its own territory. But such action by a Lodge in hostile territory, and therefore, presumed to be under coercion, should be regarded as wholly null and void.

We do not assent to this last proposition.

In 1864, the death of SAM HOUSTON, one of the original members of the Grand Lodge was announced.

In 1865, the Grand Lodge recognized the existing condition of the Government, and inculcated obedience and the maintenance of law and order.

Our Texas Brethren have set themselves at work in earnest to restore the altars and set up the pillars which the ravages of war have destroyed or thrown down. We wish them abundant success.

R. M. ELGIN is Grand Master, GEO. H. BRINGHURST Grand Secretary.

VERMONT.

This Grand Lodge met January 11, 1865. Grand Master ENGLESBY presiding. Grand Secretary CHASE of New Hampshire was introduced and formally welcomed.

The Grand Master says:—

"We have been much prospered during the past year. Large accessions of valuable citizens have been had—more are now seeking admission. The returns of the subordinate lodges will, however, show you that in all cases proper care has not been exercised in sifting the material offered. A few trials have been had, resulting in expulsion, others have been had with no result therefrom."

He announces the completion of the monument erected by the Grand Lodge to the memory of Past Grand Master TUCKER.

Seven charters for new lodges were granted, and the representatives of those lodges were admitted to seats in the Grand Lodge. As a vote had been before passed inviting all Master Masons in good standing "to take seats in the Grand Lodge as Honorary Members," we understand that the officers of these new lodges were allowed to *act* in the Grand Lodge. This is new to us, and we do not understand how it can legally be done, *before the lodges are constituted*.

The Grand Lodge decided that a lodge cannot by a unanimous vote excuse a member from balloting on a petition for the degrees. Our Constitution expressly gives this power to lodges.

Complaint having been made that a member of a lodge had undertaken to sell "Mnemonics" in New Jersey, and represented that he had authority to do so from the Grand Lodge of Vermont, his lodge was directed to try him, and if it found him guilty to expel him.

A very full and interesting report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by the Grand Secretary, of which over four pages are devoted to Maine. The opening and closing paragraphs of Bro. PEARL's last report are copied. Forty pages of it are occupied by the report of the Committee of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in relation to the "Morris Work" &c.—and remarks upon it. Many important facts are added by Bro. Clark, tending to the same conclusion to which the Kentucky Committee came.

L. B. ENGLESBY was re-elected Grand Master, and HENRY CLARK, Grand Secretary.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

At the time fixed by its Constitution for the meeting of this Grand Lodge, the Grand Master, D. Grand Master, and Grand Wardens all being absent, it was opened by Past Grand Master T. F. McELROY.

The Grand Master sent in his address, which is chiefly taken up in a discussion of the Controversy with the Grand Lodge of Oregon, to which we adverted last year.

A report by a special Committee (Bro. ELWOOD EVANS) was made upon the subject, in which the subject is handled with eminent ability. He quotes the Alexandria case and the remarks of this Committee upon it in the years 1863 and 1864. In justice to Bro. Pearl, we desire to say that that portion of the Report of 1863 was not from his pen. It was written by another brother, at Bro. PEARL'S request, while the Report was passing through the press.

The able argument of Bro. EVANS, does not convince us of the incorrectness of the conclusions to which we came last year; viz. that the territory in question is not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Washington, and therefore, that the acts complained of, are no invasion of her rights. We are strenuous as ever in support of *exclusive* Grand Lodge jurisdiction; but we cannot bring this case within the rule.

In relation to this matter, the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Oregon, in granting a perpetual charter to Idaho Lodge, was in direct violation of masonic law, and that this Grand Lodge cannot, without humiliating itself, ignoring its own constitutional rights, and compromising its own dignity, accept the solution which the Grand Lodge of Oregon has affirmed." * * * *

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Body is still willing and anxious to preserve and perpetuate those fraternal relations which have hitherto existed between this Grand Body and that of Oregon, and is willing to make any sacrifice or compromise in order to accomplish this object, not incompatible with our rights and dignity as a sovereign Grand body, and in order that no effort may remain untried on our part to effect a fraternal and final settlement of the case in question, and particularly of the principles involved therein, we hereby submit to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Oregon, the following proposition, which we hope will be met in the same fraternal spirit in which it is made, to wit:

"That the whole matter in controversy be referred, with all testimony, documents, papers, etc., thereunto belonging, to the arbitrament of some old, well-regulated sister Grand Lodge, with a request from our Grand Bodies, that the Grand Lodge so selected shall take the matter into consideration, acting as a fraternal arbitrator in the matter, and that the decision made by such Grand Body shall be final and binding upon both our respective Grand Lodges, and shall be respected as a masonically legal decision of the question.

"Furthermore, that in order to effect this arrangement, Bro's Asa L. Brown, Tho's M. Reed, and Elwood Evans, are hereby constituted a committee, to confer with any similar committee which the Grand Lodge of Oregon may appoint for that purpose, with plenary powers to select some sister Grand Body as an arbitrator, and to make all necessary arrangements towards effecting this object.

"*Resolved*, That should the Grand Lodge of Oregon refuse to accede to our fraternal request, and persist in maintaining the position which she has assumed, that in justice to our own rights, and in maintenance of our dignity as a sovereign Grand Lodge, there will remain no alternative but to interdict masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Oregon."

We have already stated how this proposition was met by the Grand Lodge of Oregon. Too much praise cannot be awarded the disputants for the courteous and masonic manner in which the discussion has been conducted. By this time, the views of other Grand Lodges have been received by the parties interested, and we trust the whole matter will be speedily and amicably adjusted.

A charter was granted to a subordinate lodge, and its delegates at once admitted to seats in the Grand Lodge. Bro. Brown asked and was excused from voting on the motion. Courtesy would induce him to vote for it, but it was so contrary to his views of masonic law and usage, he could not. Bro. Evans voted for it only on the score of precedent in that jurisdiction. If it was the first proposition, he would not vote for it. Bro. Champ (the Master of the new lodge) claimed it on the score of precedent, but coincided in the views of Bros. Evans and Brown. It seems to us, that an erroneous precedent should not be allowed to cause a violation of masonic usage and law. We do not see how a person who is neither an *installed* Master or Warden, of a subordinate lodge can be *by virtue of his office* a member of the Grand Lodge. The constitution of that Grand Lodge makes the Grand Lodge composed of the Masters and Wardens "of the several lodges." The granting of a charter to several brethren does not make them a lodge. They must be *constituted*. The words of constitution "I now constitute and *form you into a regular lodge*" show this. However, Bro. Evans introduced an amendment to their constitution, which, if adopted, will remove the effect of the precedents.

The Report on Correspondence, comprising fifty-five pages of sixty to eighty lines each, by Bro. ELWOOD EVANS, is one of the most interesting which we have examined. His notice of Maine occupies four pages, copying approvingly many of our Grand Master's decisions, and from Bro. PEARL's last report. We find the following letter from Bro. PEARL in these Proceedings:—

SOUTH FREEPORT, MAINE, July 4, 1864.

R. W. Sir and Brother—Your favor of April 8th reached me only last week, which will explain the tardiness of my reply. It is with sincere pleasure that I receive the Commission of Representative of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory near the Grand Lodge of Maine. Grateful for the honor and the trust committed to me, I accept this Commission, and shall have sincere pleasure in presenting the salutations of the northwest corner of our cherished Union to the northeast of our National and Masonic Union, should the same benignant Providence permit me to meet the Grand Lodge of Maine at our next Annual Communication, as for the *eighteen* last past. Our Communication was in May, when it was my privilege to present my seventeenth annual report on Foreign Correspondence. We had only the proceedings of your Grand Lodge for 1862, of which I gave a very brief notice. In accepting the honor your Grand Lodge has seen fit to confer, allow me to ask the favor of a copy of each of your Grand Lodge reports for my personal use, as it will aid me in properly representing its position and progress.

Though far removed from the carnage of our civil war, your people doubtless watch its progress with deep interest, desiring the triumph of the government and the return of peace. The heart of this new Territory, I doubt not, beats in harmony with that of the *Father*, whose name you have adopted. The spirit of patriotism and of Masonic fidelity which controlled his life, must be a living inspiration with your loyal brotherhood.

Yours fraternally,

C. PEARL.

Alas! this pleasure was denied him.

ASA L. BROWN was elected Grand Master and ELWOOD EVANS re-elected Grand Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.

We have received the following circular, dated June, 1865.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

At a grand communication of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of West Va., held in the Masonic Temple, in the City of Wheeling, May 10th, A. L. 5865, A. D. 1865, there were present the duly accredited representatives of nine regularly chartered working subordinate Lodges.

The special business of the communication was the Installation of Officers of the Grand Lodge of West Va., they having been duly elected at a convention held in Fairmont, on the 12th day of April, A. L. 5865, A. D. 1865.

The Ceremonies of Installation were conducted by M. W. W. B. Thrall, of Columbus, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, who was present by invitation for that purpose.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of West Va., were installed in solemn and ample form.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge will be published in due time, and copies sent you. Meanwhile we extend to you our fraternal greetings, and solicit your friendly recognition.

W. J. BATES, M. W. G. M.

T. H. LOGAN, G. S.

We have seen that the legitimacy of this Grand Lodge has been questioned, but we see no room for doubt.

West Virginia is a State *de facto* at any rate, and as such is recognized by the general government of the United States. Her representatives and Senators are in Congress. Whether she is a State *de jure* we need not determine.

Masons regard the government *de facto* and as such pay obedience to it. Upon principles well settled this Grand Lodge is entitled to recognition, and we trust her claims will be cordially acknowledged by us, as they have been already by several Grand Lodges.

At the Annual Grand Communication, held at Wheeling, Jan. 17, 1866, the Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected.

WISCONSIN.

At the Annual Communication held in June 1865, one hundred Lodges were represented, M. W. G. W. WASHBURN, Grand Master, presiding.

The Grand Master's address is an excellent document, from which we would be glad to make extracts, if our space would permit.

In regard to Army Lodges, he says,

"Inasmuch as numerous complaints have been made to me that certain Military Lodges, acting or claiming to act under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, have been extensively engaged in the business of making Masons, receiving among others, many applications from those residing within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and conferring upon them the several degrees in Masonry, having but little knowledge of, or regard for the character of the applicants, I felt called upon to address M. W. Thos. J. Turner, the Grand Master of the G. L. of that State, upon this subject some time in January last.

"I am happy to inform my brethren that he claims no right to invade our jurisdiction, through the instrumentality of these Military Lodges, and would, if necessary, interpose by arresting their Charters upon satisfactory evidence that our complaints are well founded. And did not the return of peace assure us that these troubles were at an end, I doubt not we should have the earnest interposition of the proper Masonic authority of that State for the prompt administration of remedies that would be effectual to arrest those extraordinary proceedings on the part of these Military Lodges. They have already done irreparable mischief, and it is a source of regret that it has been assumed authority could be given to any of them, to exercise the powers and functions of a regular Lodge."

He declined to meet the Grand Masters of the States adjoining Illinois, on the invitation of the Grand Master of that State "for the purpose of devising some means to bring about a speedy termination of our national troubles and strife," "for the reason that it involved the discussion of questions which did not pertain to the interests of Freemasonry, and with which, we, as Masons could have no concern."

Bro. H. L. PALMER presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, ably reviewing the Proceedings of twenty-five Grand Lodges.

He devotes one page to Maine, speaking approvingly of our proceedings.

He closes his report with the following recapitulation.

"We think it apparent from the proceedings we have examined that the general sentiment of the fraternity in this country is in favor of limiting the jurisdiction of military Lodges to candidates, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge from which they receive their authority, while many Grand Lodges disapprove of them, and one, at least, refuses to recognize members made in them, upon the ground "that they were not made in any regular Lodge."

"The several Grand Lodges, with unprecedented unanimity, give expression to decided opinions against the operations of the Conservators' Associations, against the policy of a liberal exercise of the power of granting dispensations to confer degrees, and in favor of the proposition, that the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge is exclusive and co-extensive with the territorial limits of the political division within which it exists."

The Grand Lodge decided that if a Lodge ascertains that it does not have jurisdiction over a pending petition, the only proper course is to return the petition.

We believe this to be sound law, although it conflicts with the letter of our Constitution.

Resolutions in relation to Army Lodges were presented and referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and that Committee reported thereon as follows:

"The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the resolutions relating to the establishment of Military Lodges by foreign jurisdictions, and the Masonic status of those who have been made Masons therein, have had the same under consideration, and would report thereon, that the questions to be disposed of by the same are of a delicate, nature and were not the decision of them of pressing and immediate importance within this jurisdiction, they would have preferred to defer action upon the same until more light could be gained upon the questions involved in the same. As procrastination might lead to confusion in Subordinate Lodges by some recognizing their legality and others not, which would have a tendency to complicate rather than lessen the difficulties of deciding these questions, they have reluctantly come to the conclusion that an immediate decision is important, and report as

expressive of their views and for adoption by the Grand Lodge the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That all persons within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge claiming to have been made Masons in Military Lodges established by fraud under foreign jurisdiction, while such persons were within this jurisdiction, be, and they hereby are, declared to be clandestine Masons, and as such they are not in any manner, or for any purpose, to be recognized as Masons by any Lodge within this jurisdiction until formally healed.

"Resolved, That all persons applying to be thus healed shall do so by petition, subject to the same rules and regulations as are required in the several Lodges for initiating, passing and raising."

The resolutions were adopted.

This action is eminently proper; but we exceedingly regret the use of the language "Established by fraud under foreign jurisdiction." It is needless: it is making the gravest of imputations against sister Grand Lodges, and withal cannot be justified in fact. We wonder the more, because the Committee on Foreign Correspondence in speaking of the same subject express the hope "that no contention shall be allowed to exist among us, but that noble contention, or rather emulation of who can best work and best agree."

The Grand Lodge voted to send one copy of its Proceedings to each Grand Lodge in correspondence with it. Will our Wisconsin Brethren allow us to suggest an amendment, viz. to strike out "*one copy*" and insert "*three copies*?"

It all Grand Lodges would forward to its correspondents three copies, there would be much less complaint of failures to receive them.

M. W. JOHN T. WENTWORTH was elected Grand Master, and R. W. W. T. PALMER Grand Secretary.

OTHER GRAND LODGES.

We have nothing from Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, South Carolina, or Virginia.

In addition to the special efforts our Grand Secretary has made, we have ourselves by correspondence endeavored to obtain the missing volumes, but in vain.

We miss Minnesota for the second time. Bro. PRESCOTT, whose fault is it? Must we think you have forgotten the "down East" State, where you first saw the light?

By a note from Bro. REYNOLDS, Grand Secretary of Illinois, we learn that the volume received from that State is but a *portion* of their proceedings. The remainder has not come to hand at the time we must close this report. We regret it; but cannot remedy it, as the form containing Illinois was published before we received Bro. REYNOLDS' note.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Since the list on page 197 was published, we have received the following:

Tennessee for 1863, 1864 and 1865, in one Pamphlet.

Alabama for December 1865.

Kentucky for 1865.

TENNESSEE.

In 1863, but few lodges were represented and but little business done. The Conservators were denounced, and their "work" forbidden in that State. The proceedings in 1864 were of local interest only. There was no address by the Grand Master in 1863 or 1864.

In 1865, the lodges were quite fully represented. The Grand Master's address is a business-like document. This jurisdiction has not sufficiently recovered from the ravages of the war to exhibit the actual condition of the Institution.

The Grand Lodge authorized its subordinates to acknowledge in full fellowship masons made in army lodges.

The following circular of the Grand Secretary shows the misfortunes which this Grand Lodge has been called to endure.

"BRETHREN:—It is known to all of you that during the troublous times through which our country has passed, incident to a state of war, much valuable property has been lost or destroyed. In common with many of its subordinates, the Grand Lodge of Tennessee has been a heavy sufferer. It is useless at this time, and improper in this place, to discuss the manner in which precious mementoes of the past, valuable papers and documents, heretofore held sacred in the Archives of the Grand Lodge, have been ruthlessly swept out of existence. Suffice it to say, that even the Jewels of the Grand Lodge met with no better fate—they are gone, having been clandestinely taken and scattered we know not where—scarcely a paper remains of all the documents that once constituted the rich legacy left us by our predecessors, so carefully cherished and preserved as connecting links of the past history of the Order in this State and elsewhere. There is not a complete copy of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge in its possession—a few scattered pamphlets being all that remain to tell the sad story of our loss. The written records are however believed to be perfect.

Under this state of circumstances, an appeal is made to you, and through you to every Master Mason, to assist so far as may be possible in restoring the Archives of the Grand Lodge. Printed proceedings are specially desired, and as a beginning has again been made towards forming a Masonic Library, for the use of members while in session, is it unreasonable to expect valuable assistance from our brethren in donations of Masonic books, proceedings of Grand Lodges, addresses, &c., &c.? There are no doubt, in the possession of our brethren, many documents—considered as of but little value by the possessors—which if gathered together would become almost priceless as a part of the Grand Lodge Library. These would be cheerfully given for the purpose, were the way opened for their transmission. A little effort put forth now by Masters and Secretaries of Lodges, will effect much towards the formation of the proposed library, and it is hoped the present opportunity will be improved by every Craftsman, especially as this is no individual enterprise, it being for the benefit of the whole Fraternity either directly or indirectly. Therefore let every brother consider himself as personally interested in this good work, make up his package, and send forward as soon as possible. An accurate record will be kept of all donations, and reported to the Grand Lodge at the ensuing session.

This occasion is taken to acknowledge many valuable favors at the hands of Grand Secretaries of other States, in supplying proceedings of their respective Grand Lodges, so far as they have been advised of the serious losses we have sustained. And others will undoubtedly respond in like manner, so soon as the fact comes to their knowledge.

All documents, books, pamphlets, &c., for the above purpose, may be sent to my address by either mail or express. Any expense attending their transmission will be cheerfully paid on delivery by express, or refunded if forwarded by mail.

Respectfully and Fraternally,

CHARLES A. FULLER,

Grand Secretary."

THOMAS A. HAMILTON was re-elected Grand Master and CHARLES A. FULLER, Grand Secretary.

ALABAMA, 1865.

We scarcely expected when we finished our review of Alabama, that, in this report, we should be able to show that our wishes for her prosperity had, in a great degree, been realized. But having received her proceedings for 1865, we cannot, at this time when so much interest is centering in the South, postpone a review of them till our next Report.

Grand Master PENICK commences his address as follows:—

"Time has passed. Another year has rolled away. Governments have been set up, and Governments have been pulled down. Riches have betaken to themselves wings, and have flown away. Blood and carnage have filled the land with the cries of the widow and the orphan. The long established institutions of our country are at an end, and we find ourselves in new and untried relations. But, for weal or for woe, it becomes us, as good Masons, to submit to the powers that be. Let us not be cast down, but rest in hope, knowing that the way of man is not in himself; that it is not in man, that walketh, to direct his steps. Let us be thankful that all is not lost. Let us be thankful and give praise to Almighty God, that we are permitted again to assemble in Grand Lodge in peace, and that we may legislate and adjudicate for ourselves, our beloved Fraternity, and the world, so far as our Institution may reach them. Masonry requires of us, that in the State we should be quiet and peaceful subjects, true to our Government and just to our country. We are not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion, but must patiently submit to legal authority, and conform with cheerfulness to the Government of the country in which we live.

"We are told in the Ancient Charges, that Masonry hath always been injured by war, and the world might be brought in witness of the truth of the assertion. Yet, if there ever was an exception to this general rule, perhaps it may be found in the present instance, in the war which has just ended. For while Governments have crumbled, a million of lives been sacrificed, an untold amount of property destroyed and our country made a desolation; yet Masonry has, apparently at least, been a triumph, and during the year as many have been initiated, passed and raised in our Lodges as in any one preceding it. Good has been done; Brethren in perils and distress have found relief; the widow and the lonely wife, with their children, have found sympathy and friends, and their necessities ministered unto—sometimes from hands unknown, and this is true charity."

He says non-affiliation is an increasing evil. He recommends that after due notice and time to affiliate, all unaffiliated Masons and those suspended for non-payment of dues, be indefinitely suspended from all their Masonic rights, to be restored only on petition and unanimous ballot.

When Montgomery fell into the hands of the Federal troops he expected that the archives of the Grand Lodge might be destroyed, but nothing was interfered with.

He relates as an incident, that the Jewels of Norris Lodge fell into the hands of a soldier, not a Mason; that a comrade, a Mason, purchased them, and when the army arrived at Montgomery placed them in the hands of Bro. Strenna, to be returned to the Lodge; and he recommends that the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered the soldier who returned them, if he can be discovered.

He complains that Masons have been wrongly expelled by other jurisdictions for political offences. Still he decides that they cannot be restored in another jurisdiction without the consent of the one in which they were expelled. He recommends that his Grand Lodge by remonstrance or some other and better means induce those Grand Lodges which have adopted this course to review their acts.

The Grand Lodge decided that a conviction by a civil court for felony is not conclusive on a Lodge, but they should investigate the charges and if they pronounce him innocent, they should stick more closely to him in his distress.

The following report was adopted:

"So far as the committee have been able to ascertain, the words 'United States' have never been stricken out of the Constitution by any amendments made in accordance with its provisions. We, therefore, report, that no action is necessary to restore those words, and that the Grand Secretary should do so in any future edition of the Constitution."

This resolution was passed, viz:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama receive and reciprocate, with much satisfaction, the expressions of friendly regard, and a desire for the restoration of fraternal relations, as exhibited in the reports of the proceedings of some of the Grand Lodges of the Northern States, toward their brethren of the South.

Bro. JOHN G. STOKES presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence. His notice of Maine is brief. In speaking of the address of Grand Master Guilbert of Iowa, he says:

"Had the people of the Armies of the South not believed their cause was right, they would not have espoused it. After four years of bloodshed and carnage, the arbitrament of the sword is upon us, and we *all* accept it as final and conclusive. We have gathered around the shattered temple of this Republic in good faith, and will humbly endeavor to rear its broken pillars in a manner, that they will remain *eternal* and *indestructible*. Peace has come, and our duty as Masons, the one towards the other, is not to advert to the dread, eventful past, with its fallen hopes—its bitter associations—its crushed memories, and bleeding recollections, but to pour upon it the 'oil of charity and brotherly love,' that it may cause the 'fires of union and harmony to burn brighter,' and utterly 'extinguish those of hatred and revenge.'"

He also says:

"We beg leave to extend our heartiest wishes for the continued prosperity of our sister Grand Lodges, and trust the day is not far distant, when the animosities and antipathies engendered by the late civil war, may be healed, and the Angel of Peace spread her snowy wings over the whole country, that plenty and contentment may be the lot of all, who worship around the altar of Faith, Hope and Charity."

To which we say "Amen."

WILSON WILLIAMS was elected Grand Master, and DANIEL SAYRE re-elected Grand Secretary.

KENTUCKY, 1865.

Annual Communication October 16. M. W. J. D. LANDRUM, Grand Master, presiding, with a large representation of subordinate lodges.

The Grand Master had issued thirteen dispensations for new lodges; he had granted no dispensations to confer the degrees "out of time" because "by an amendment to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master has now no power to grant such dispensations."

We are happy to perceive, that in this jurisdiction masonry is rapidly recovering from the effects of the war.

Past Grand Master HIRAM BASSETT presented a short but well arranged Report on Foreign Correspondence, two pages of which are devoted to Maine. He quotes approvingly our views of last year in relation to Army Lodges.

In relation to restoration to membership by the Grand Lodge, the following decision was made.

"The Brother restored is *not* replaced in his former membership in his Lodge when the Grand Lodge simply reverses the decision of the subordinate Lodge.' It is only where the trial is declared *irregular*, and the sentence therefore *illegal*, by the Grand Lodge, that the accused shall be replaced on his former footing in all respects, subject however to a new trial upon the former or new charges if the Lodge deems it proper to entertain them."

And the following was also made:—

"The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky says, 'A candidate for initiation must possess no deformity which would prevent him from being perfectly instructed in the art and mysteries of Free Masonry, and in his turn instructing others according to the ancient Landmarks.' That is, he must not only be able to be partially instructed, but fully and perfectly so; and in addition, he must be able perfectly to instruct others. In other words, a mere maim or partial defect in body shall not incapacitate a candidate. The mutilation must render him wholly incapable of receiving and imparting all the instruction requisite. Hence, one that has lost an arm, a leg, a foot, a hand, or the fingers, or thumb of the right hand, or who is totally blind, deaf or dumb, or who has been wholly deprived of the faculty of feeling, cannot be initiated."

The Grand Lodge declined to receive a Representative from another Grand Lodge, because it has not adopted the representative system.

It forbids the reception of more than one candidate at a time in the first section of the first and second degrees, and the first and second section of the third degree.

M. J. WILLIAMS was elected Grand Master and J. M. S. McCORKLE re-elected Grand Secretary.

STATISTICS.

We had hoped to furnish an accurate statistical table. But after a good deal of labor, (in some cases counting the published list of members given by the Grand Lodge) we can only offer the following partial and imperfect table. If each Grand Lodge would publish a summary of its returns, the labor would be light. Come, Brother Grand Secretaries, furnish us a recapitulation of the

members, work &c., of your subordinate Lodges, and let us see, *what we are*, and what we are doing. It will be seen that twenty-eight Grand Lodges show a membership of nearly 225,000. The whole number of masons in the United States must be over 300,000. Twenty-four Grand Lodges return over 40,000 initiates in a single year! Probably the whole number of initiates in the United States for the past year will reach the enormous number of 60,000!! These facts are almost startling. It is some offset, however, that fifteen Grand Lodges report nearly 7,000 rejections. But the large number of suspensions and expulsions shows that the black ball might have been used in former years more than it was, with benefit to the Fraternity.

We would there could be written on the walls of every Lodge Room in the land in characters of living light, the admonition, "GUARD WELL THE OUTER DOOR"!

TABLE.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Initiated.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Died.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Suspended for not paying dues.	Rejected.
Alabama,	9,467	1,857	369	676	284	35	30	146	588
California,	6,607	1,083	601	716	131	15	9	337	261
Colorado,	326			26	5	1			
Connecticut,	8,992	1,211	100	149	189	7	4		114
Dist. Columbia,	1,999	584	110	123	33	2	2	119	230
Florida,	1,050	225			55		1		80
Illinois,	19,856	3,887	882	1,045	282	55	165		1,664
Indiana,	13,470	2,650	489	814	315	37	22	227	
Iowa,	6,166	1,196	307	367	93	11	84		
Kansas,	1,515	375	113	147	22	5	22		167
Kentucky,	12,765	2,646			198	52		501	
Louisiana,	5,004	379	64	79	67		3	46	
Maine,	8,884	1,741			198	1	1		580
Maryland,	3,020	419	12	41	35	3	2	33	
Massachusetts,*	12,000	2,500							
Michigan,	10,509	3,445		761	53	23	102		1,630
Missouri,	6,953	1,516	349	633	173	16	19	125	703
Nevada,	483	77	52	70	1	2	1	12	14
N. Hampshire,	4,342	761							
New Jersey,	4,306			112	72	1	93		
New York,*	40,480	8,591	1,070	887	540	32	29	897	
Ohio,	16,813	2,948							
Oregon,	894	107	47	53	8	2	23		42
Pennsylvania,*	15,481	2,042	225	228	233		†265		247
Rhode Island,	2,124	280	5	6	36	2	2		98
Vermont,	4,900		4	124	131		†21	1	
Washington,	340			7	2	1	14	2	
Wisconsin,	5,528	1,141			87	5	87		400
	224,274	41,661	5,805	7,034	3,243	308	1,001	2,446	6,858

*For 1864. †Including expulsions.

In some of the Grand Lodges, this table includes returns from only a part of the subordinates.

CONCLUSION.

Our task is finished. We have given it such attention as we have been able in moments' snatched from daily professional labors, though even in those moments, other reasons (*the youngest one three years old with blue eyes!*) have existed to divert our minds and arrest the current of our thoughts.

That our report is almost, if not quite, unpardonably long, no one knows better than ourselves. Yet its length was to us a necessity, as under our present system, it must be written by piecemeal and without the knowledge in advance of how many Proceedings will be received to be noticed; and we have not had that experience, which would enable us, under such circumstances, to form a correct estimate of length. The number of Proceedings received is unusually large. We are glad to receive them, and only regret that any of our sister Grand Lodges should have failed to break the silence of the four preceding years.

Many of the questions discussed are of the highest importance. We have endeavored to discuss them briefly, courteously and with candor, not willingly yielding to pride of opinion, either personal or jurisdictional.

If we have ever transcended the bounds of true masonic courtesy, we extremely regret it; we can only say, that we have not *intentionally* done so.


Trusting, Most Worshipful, that the Craft in Maine will find something of interest in it, and that we have in some degree promoted the welfare of our glorious Institution, we submit our Report.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
FREEMAN BRADFORD, } Committee.
MOSES DODGE.

March 30, 1866.

NOTE.

On page 204, line 24, for "our Grand Lodge," read "one Grand Lodge."

 Proceedings of G. Lodge of Virginia for 1865, came to hand as the last form of our Report was ready for press.

REPORTS

OF

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

First District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE :—

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the first Masonic District, submits the following as his report for the year ending March 1, 1866.

During the past year I have visited the several Lodges in this District, (excepting York Lodge) once, and some of them more than once, have inspected the by-laws, records and mode of working in the several Lodges that I have visited, and find the Lodges as a whole in a healthy condition and manifesting a disposition to comply with the work and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and to preserve so far as possible, the ancient land-marks of the Order.

Being unable to visit York Lodge, I commissioned Brother P. S. G. W. Isaac Downing to visit it in my stead. He informs me by note, that he has complied with my request, that he finds its books well kept and in good order, that the Lodge works well and is taking pains to improve.

I have caused the Doings of the Grand Lodge, the Blank Returns and all other documents that have been furnished me by the Grand Secretary, to be distributed to the several Lodges in this District.

I have granted two Dispensations to Saco Lodge to confer degrees, both of which I was satisfied were cases of emergency, and that the candidates were worthy; each paid five dollars in addition to the sum fixed by the by-laws of the Lodge.

ABSTRACTS FROM RETURNS.

Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	Initiates.	Dues to G. Lodge.
Saco Lodge,	115	24	65.25
Dunlap Lodge,	118	22	61.70
York Lodge,	50	9	25.50
Fraternal Lodge,	27	8	20.05
Arundel Lodge,	50		7.50
Saint John's,			
Two Dispensations,			6.00
			\$186.00

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. QUINBY, *D. D. G. Master.*

Biddeford, April 30, 1866.

Second District.

M. W. WILLIAM P. PREBLE,

GRAND MASTER OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the second Masonic District, respectfully presents his annual report.

I have visited a majority of the Lodges in the District twice during the year, and all of them at least once. I installed the officers elect of six of them; on three of these occasions, the ladies of the members and visiting brethren were admitted to witness the ceremonies, on the conclusion of which, the hospitality of the Lodges were participated in by those present.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of initiations and of dispensations, as compared with those of the two preceding years. I find, on a comparison of the Returns of the Lodges, that the number of initiates the past year were 102, while those of 1863 and '4, were 165 and 161 respectively. The number of persons in whose favor Dispensations were granted during the year just closed are 7, while in the two preceding years they numbered 35 and 11 respectively. The contrast will appear more favorable when the fact is taken into consideration that, under the Constitution as amended, there are no initiations in what were formerly permitted to be considered cases of emergency.

Though the progress of the institution has been slower in regard to the number of brethren admitted, I think I can give you, M. Worshipful, the assurance that it has been healthy and salutary in its character. Differences that existed, at least in the case of one Lodge, have been removed, and the ancient harmony has been restored. This Lodge, as well as all others in this

District, has now the happy and satisfactory prospect of renewed and continued prosperity and influence.

A decided improvement has been made in the care taken that candidates shall have made the suitable proficiency before advancement. There is however too much room for further improvement in this respect on the part of some of the Lodges, but if the W. Masters would bear in mind the Standing Regulation of the Grand Lodge adopted May 5, 1854, and with a little care on the part of your representative in the District, there ought to be left but little or no cause of complaint in the future.

It is not necessary to specify the cases of complaint arising from the action of Army Lodges, as some of them have already been reported to you, and orders relative to them have been issued, but there are other cases in which some of the Lodges in this District have felt aggrieved in consequence of the action of subordinate lodges in other jurisdictions, particularly that of the District of Columbia. In one instance a person, who had been rejected by a number of adverse ballots, returned home from a visit to the latter place a Master Mason, having been made without the permission that is required in such cases by the constitution of our Grand Lodge, as well as by those of other Grand Lodges. This conduct of the Lodges complained of is not only calculated to, but actually does disturb the harmony of our own Lodges. It is not only an injustice to the fraternity in this State, but is evidently unmasonic, since the candidate is expected to and does return to remain in the jurisdiction within which his residence is located;—if unworthy, the fraternity among whom he resides has to bear all the trouble and scandal; and if not positively a bad man, yet if there are objectionable features in his character or behavior, which render him unacceptable to the Lodge, a disturbed state of feeling is produced, which no one actuated by a fraternal spirit would be willing to excite. It would be a subject of continued regret, if a remedy could not be provided for such malpractice.

In other instances, although the ballot had not been made use of, masons have been made abroad, who could not at that or the present time receive the degrees at home, on account of their bad conduct and reputation. In such cases my instructions have been to the effect, that the Brother must be recognized as such, having received his degrees in a regular Lodge, acting under a recognized Grand Lodge, but that the Master, either in the exercise of his own judgment or upon objection made by a member or members of his Lodge, may refuse him admission as a visitor; and also, since Lodges have jurisdiction over non-affiliated masons, that they may proceed to try him, on charges preferred against him, and if convicted, suspend or expel him.

The work as rendered by the Lodges continues to be of a good and improving character. Some irregularities have occurred in matters involving the laws and customs of the order, but they have been fewer in number than formerly,

and there exists, not only a cheerful compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and Standing Regulations, but also a desire that every thing done may be in strict accordance therewith, and with the spirit and genius of the Institution. My visits have been of the most acceptable and pleasant description, and I have, as heretofore, to thank the brethren for their hospitality and kindness.

The following is a summary of the doings of the Lodges during the year:— Rejected 58; Accepted 115; Initiated 102; Passed 102; Raised 109; Members returned last year 718; less number over-returned 14; whole number of last year's members 704; admitted this year 117; re-instated 1; dimitted 18; deceased 4; present number of members 800; non-affiliated masons 19.

Three of the Dispensations returned were granted in March of the present year, and the cases of emergency occurred after the first of March of last year.

Return of Lodges in this District for the year ending March 1, 1866:

Names of Lodges.	Places where holden.	Master's name.	No. Mem.	No. Init.	Am. In. fees.	Am. An. fees.	Total dues to G. L.
Oxford,	Norway,	A. Thompson,	77	4	8.00	11.55	19.55
Oriental Star,	Livermore,	Edwin Kimball,	127	15	30.00	19.05	49.05
Tranquil,	Auburn,	N. W. Dutton,	108	10	20.00	16.20	36.20
Blazing Star,	Mexico,	Dura Bradford,	52	9	18.00	7.80	25.80
Tyrian,	M'chanic Falls,	E. G. Hawkes,	88	17	34.00	13.20	47.20
Paris,	South Paris,	John Bicknell jr.,	73	15	30.00	10.95	40.95
Bethel,	Bethel,	O. H. Mason,	59	7	14.00	8.85	22.85
Jefferson,	Bryant's Pond,	W. B. Lapham,	63	2	4.00	9.45	13.45
Nezinscot,	Turner,	M. T. Ludden,	71	14	28.00	10.65	38.65
Ashlar,	Lewiston,	W. J. Burnham,	82	9	18.00	12.30	30.30
Received from Paris Lodge for Parchment Diploma,							1.00
Received for 7 Dispensations, viz: 2 to Nezinscot, 2 to Tyrian, 2 to Tranquil, and 1 to Paris Lodge, since April 30th, 1865,							21.00
Received from three candidates initiated in less than 4 weeks after the reception of their petitions, since March 1, 1865, viz: 2 in Tyrian and 1 in Nezinscot Lodge,							9.00
Total,			800	102	204.00	120.00	355.00

Respectfully and Fraternally Yours,

JOS. PEARSON GILL, *D. D. G. Master, 2d Mas. Dist.*

Lewiston, April 21, 1866.

Third District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL WILLIAM P. PREBLE,

GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit a brief account of my stewardship as D. D. G. M. of the Third Masonic District.

There are twelve chartered Lodges and one (Presumpscot) under dispensation in this District. I have visited them all once, with the exception of Cumberland Lodge, which I deputed P. M. Bro. Moses Plummer to visit. Temple Lodge at Saccarappa and Acacia Lodge at Durham, I have visited twice.

I find the amount of work done this year to be about the same as that of last year, and from the large number of rejections returned, I judge that the Brethren of the several Lodges have endeavored to guard well the outer door.

In the Lodges, I have witnessed the work either on the First or Third Degree, and am pleased to say that the work in most instances has been well done, and that the officers of all the Lodges manifest a spirit of determination to perfect themselves as well in the work, as in the principles and usages of the order.

I have granted nine Dispensations to confer the degrees in less than the constitutional time.

Presumpscot Lodge, under Dispensation, at Windham Hill, will apply to the Grand Lodge at its next session for a Charter which I recommend be granted.

A number of Brethren, residents of Lisbon, are desirous of obtaining a Dispensation for a Lodge to be located at that place, and requested my approval of their petition; I declined so doing, and advised them to present their petition to the Grand Lodge.

The following is an account of Dues to the Grand Lodge:

For Membership,	1552	at 15c	\$ 232.80
Initiates,	211	" 2.00	422.00
Dispensations,	9	" 3.00	27.00
Emergency Case,	1		3.00
Omission, Ancient Land Mark Lodge 2 members last year,			.25
Total,			<u>\$ 685.05</u>

And now, Most Worshipful, thanking you for the honor conferred, by committing to my charge the responsible office of D. D. and for the valuable masonic knowledge which you have been pleased to impart to me whenever I have called upon you for that purpose, I most respectfully inform you, that I am not a candidate for re-appointment.

Fraternally Yours,

RUFUS STANLEY, D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.

Portland, April 28, 1866.

Names of Lodges.	Places where holden.	No. Mem.	No. Init.	Am. In. fees.	Am. An. fees.	Total dues to G. L.
Portland,.....No. 1....	Portland,.....	297	29	\$58	44.55	102.55
United,.....8....	Brunswick,.....	122	14	28	18.80	46.80
Cumberland,.....12....	N. Gloucester,.....	74	9	18	11.10	29.10
Solar,.....14....	Bath,.....	141	15	30	21.15	51.15
Ancient Land Mark, 17....	Portland,.....	252	29	58	37.80	95.80
Freeport,.....23....	Freeport,.....	45	5	10	6.75	16.75
Casco,.....36....	Yarmouth,.....	108	17	34	16.20	50.20
Harmony,.....38....	Gorham,.....	92	20	40	13.80	53.80
Atlantic,.....81....	Portland,.....	196	26	52	20.50	81.40
Temple,.....86....	Saccarappa,.....	119	22	44	17.85	61.85
Polar Star,.....114....	Bath,.....	70	9	18	10.50	28.50
Acacia,.....	Durham,.....	36	11	22	5.40	27.40
Presumpscot, U. D.,.....	Windham Hill,.....	5	10			10.00
Nine Dispensations,.....						27.00
"Emergency Case,".....						3.00
Ancient Land Mark Lodge, omitted, (2 members last year,).....						25
						\$685.05

Fourth District.

TO WILLIAM P. PREBLE, ESQ.,

GRAND MASTER OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Most Worshipful:

I have the honor of submitting to the Grand Lodge my third annual report as District Deputy Grand Master. I have visited every lodge in the fourth masonic district, the past current year, and have found them, generally, in a prosperous and harmonious condition.

My first official visit was made on the seventh day of November 1865, to St. George Lodge at Warren, at which time I publicly installed the officers elect, and passed the evening in social intercourse, with the brethren of this ancient Lodge. The number initiated in this Lodge during the year is small, but probably of the character, which will add to the usefulness of the society. This Lodge has a neatly furnished hall, and what is better a Masonic Library, containing a good selection of instructive masonic books.

January 30th, 1866, I visited King Solomon's Lodge at Waldoboro' and saw conferred the third degree, by W. Master, C. C. Atwell, in a commendable and correct manner. This Lodge has recently added to its members, many young men of education and talent, who in their respective offices render the ceremonies very impressive and interesting.

January 31st, I visited Bristol Lodge, and publicly installed the officers elect. This occasion called together a large number of the brethren and friends, who after the Installation Ceremonies, practically exemplified the social character of our Institution. This young and vigorous Lodge is in a state of great prosperity. Its members are united, and under the guidance of its accomplished

and energetic Master, will continue to hold a high rank among the Lodges of the district.

February the 1st I visited Lincoln Lodge, and saw conferred the third degree. This ancient Lodge still retains its high character. Enrolled among its members are many men of distinction, whose literary attainments and social refinement give it a very high position in the community.

I visited Dresden Lodge February 2nd, and here found, although unexpected, a very satisfactory condition of affairs. The minutes were very neatly and accurately recorded, the hall commodious and tastefully furnished, while on the altar beamed "the great light in masonry" a costly volume, a gift to the Lodge from the ladies of Dresden. The first degree was conferred in a correct manner, and I found in Bro. Seth Patterson the W. Master, one skilled in the work, zealous in promoting the welfare of the Lodge, and anxious to conform to all constitutional requirements.

I have no doubt, Dresden Lodge will give a good account of itself in the future, and no longer be impeded in the glorious work of propagating the genuine principles of our Institution.

February 3d, I visited Alna Lodge, but the W. M. being absent, and they not having a candidate, I was unable to witness the work. On examination found the Records correct, and neatly and carefully written.

February 7th, visited Meduncook Lodge, installed the officers elect, and examined the Records. This young Lodge is doing well, correct and careful in its work and business, under the direction of Bro. Thompson, its W. M., it will not retrograde.

February 13th, made official visit to Orient Lodge. This ancient Lodge is not in so flourishing a condition as we should desire, in consequence of the apathy and indifference of many of its members, which inevitably must enfeeble a Lodge and cause a decline in its prosperity. But W. Bro. Jacobs, who has recently been installed master, will, I trust, instill new life into it, and restore its former position.

February 15th, visited Union Lodge, saw work on the First Degree. This Lodge is prosperous and harmonious. Bro. Eben Cobb, that ancient pillar of Freemasonry, never fails to extend a watchful care over its interests, and advocates an adherence to all constitutional obligations. W. Bro. Jones, who has recently been inducted into the Oriental Chair, is well skilled in the ritual and performs his duties satisfactorily.

February 22d, visited Eureka Lodge, saw conferred the E. A. degree, and examined Records. This Lodge is in a fair condition, and duly observant of all masonic duties.

Aurora Lodge, of Rockland, is unusually prosperous, making large accessions to its numbers, and strictly complying with all masonic rules and regulations.

Rockland Lodge has lately lost its W. M. by death, Bro. C. H. Cables, an amiable man, worthy citizen, and zealous mason. The Records of this Lodge are admirably kept by its attentive and careful Secretary.

The Lodges of this city, together with the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, have recently had the Masonic Hall, enlarged and refurnished. They have also added a suit of capacious apartments for ante-rooms and Refreshment Hall, making accommodations equal to those of any similar societies in the State. The rapid increase of the Fraternity in this city made the change absolutely necessary, and although a great expense was incurred, still, they are amply compensated, by rendering their Temple attractive and convenient.

Before concluding my report I must present to your attention one burden, of which many of the Lodges in this District complain; it is the payment of a yearly per capita tax on nominal members, who are not residing in the towns where the Lodges are located, and many of whom, indeed, are living out of the State, or have long since been dead. From this class no annual dues are collected. It is very inconvenient to bring these members to trial, and consequently, they remain on the roll, year after year, subjecting the Lodges to a heavy tax, for which they receive no equivalent. The Grand Lodge would, in my opinion, introduce a favorable change into its Regulations, by making an absence of a specified number of years, from the Town or Lodge of affiliation, sufficient cause to forfeit membership.

I have distributed among the Lodges the diplomas, papers and circulars, received from the Grand Secretary for that purpose.

I can not at this time help expressing my surprise at the unceasing applications from the Secretaries of Lodges, for diplomas. The smaller the Lodge in membership and initiations, in a direct ratio, the greater the demand for these certificates. This is a want which is seldom satisfied, and in what manner they dispose of so many, is a problem, which three years service as D. D. G. M. does not qualify me to solve. I would suggest the propriety of the Grand Lodge, requiring payment for *all* the diplomas by it furnished, and if a sufficient quantity can be manufactured, supply the Lodges with all they want.

For the last current Masonic year I have granted to the Lodges in this District eighteen Dispensations, authorizing them to confer the degrees on candidates, in a shorter time than that prescribed by the Constitution of our M. W. Grand Lodge.

I have granted one Dispensation to Aurora Lodge to form a public procession, for the purpose of inaugurating the Statue of a deceased Brother,—Major General Hiram G. Berry.

Also, one to Lincoln Lodge to form a public procession at the Installation of its officers.

The Brethren in the town of Jefferson being desirous of forming a Lodge in that town, asked for my approbation, which I readily granted, being assured that a suitable hall had been provided and that all the necessary clothing and furniture would be procured, before beginning work.

The following table shows the number of members, initiations, and the

amount of dues to the Grand Lodge, for the last current year up to April 1st, 1866.

Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.	Dues.
Lincoln,.....	76	11	33.40
Orient,.....	90	8	29.50
Saint George,.....	57	6	20.55
Union,.....	76	9	29.40
Alna,.....	90	13	39.50
Aurora,.....	279	37	115.85
King Solomon's,.....	80	13	38.00
Bristol,.....	92	25	63.80
Rockland,.....	190	32	92.50
Eureka,.....	77	6	23.45
Dresden,.....	35	7	19.25
Meduncook,.....	37	5	15.55
Eighteen Dispensations,.....			54.00
Total,	1189	172	574.75

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES N. GERMAINE, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

Rockland, April 2nd, 1866.

Fifth District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL WILLIAM P. PREBLE,

GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Agreeably to the Regulations of the Grand Lodge, I make to you my report.

There are sixteen chartered Lodges in this District, and one under Dispensation.

I have visited, and caused to be visited, all but one of them once, and a number of them twice. I find them enjoying a good degree of prosperity. I have granted eight Dispensations to seven different Lodges to hold special meetings, to receive and ballot upon the petitions. Have had occasion to answer a great many letters. Whereas, had the Worshipful Masters read, or caused to be read, in their Lodges, the Proceedings, Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, they would have found all the information desired.

July 17th, Received a Petition from Brethren at Wayne, to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, desiring my recommendation to grant them a Dispensation to open a Lodge in that village, to be called Asylum Lodge. The Petition having the recommendation of Temple Lodge, and the locality being a desirable one, I gave my recommendation, and sent it to the Grand Master. The prayer of the Petitioners has been granted. I am informed by the Worshipful Master that they intend to apply for a Charter at this Communication of the Grand Lodge. I know of no reason why one should not be granted them.

Dec. 23d. Attended the funeral of Brother Elias Bond, who was an honored and esteemed Mason, aged ninety-one years and nine months, having been a Mason sixty-six years, and by request I assisted in the Burial Service.

Jan. 22d. By virtue of a Warrant from the Most Worshipful Grand Master, I formed and opened a Deputy Grand Lodge at Richmond, and publicly dedicated the new Hall for Richmond Lodge in due form.

I authorized Brother Warren Colby to visit Vassalboro' Lodge and Central Lodge, and Brother A. M. Bragg to visit Waterville and Messalonskee Lodges, and Brother Hugh Curtis to visit Valley Lodge, also Brother M. S. Mayhew to visit Vernon Valley Lodge. They report them all in a flourishing condition, that their manner of work is in strict conformity with the Grand Lodge requirements, and is skillfully performed. I have no doubt it has been more beneficial for the above Lodges to receive instruction from those I selected to visit them, than if I had visited them myself, and with less expense to the Grand Lodge.

April 7th. By request visited Relief Lodge, Belgrade, to ascertain the facts relative to a remonstrance against the proceedings of that Lodge. A record of the facts in the case I have sent to the Grand Master.

I find there is a disposition among some of our Brethren, to take advantage of the 76th Section of the Constitution, which reads thus:—"That no candidate whose application may be rejected by a Lodge, shall be initiated in any Lodge under this jurisdiction, other than the one which rejected him, unless the Lodge recommend him to another Lodge, by a two-thirds vote." I think it leads to a good deal of hard feeling; and is an injury to the Order. I would therefore recommend that two-thirds be struck out, and unanimous inserted in its place, so it will read, "by a unanimous vote."

It will be seen by the Returns of Bethlehem Lodge, that they were not able to make a full return of all the Initiations for the past Masonic year, on account of their Records being burnt at the great fire. That being the case, I would recommend that the Grand Lodge remit that portion of their dues.

I have endeavored during the year to perform the duties of this office to the best of my ability. I thank the Officers and Members of the several Lodges for their kindness ever extended to me. I respectfully decline a re-appointment to this responsible position.

Initiation Fees,.....	\$376.00
Annual Fees,.....	182.85
Extra Fees for emergency cases,.....	30.00
Total amount of dues to Grand Lodge,.....	<u>\$588.85</u>

Respectfully submitted,

ORLANDO CURRIER, *D. D. G. M. Fifth M. D.*

Hallowell, April 9th, 1866.

A true abstract from the Returns of the several Lodges composing this District.

Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.	Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.
Kennebec,.....	120.....	11	Vassalboro',.....	86.....	9
Temple,.....	70.....	2	Richmond,.....	104.....	13
Village,.....	81.....	16	Vernon Valley,.....	70.....	12
Hermon,.....	120.....	24	Dirigo,.....	63.....	10
Waterville,.....	89.....	11	Relief,.....	53.....	15
Bethlehem,.....	117.....	11	Monmouth,.....	56.....	11
Central,.....	37.....	6	Messalonskee,.....	43.....	11
Lafayette,.....	63.....	8	Asylum, U. D.,.....	9
Rural,.....	47.....	9			
				1219	188

Sixth District.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER :—

In accordance with duty, I make the following report as D. D. G. Master of the Sixth Masonic District :

There are sixteen Lodges in the District, and I regret to say, that owing to a severe attack of Rheumatism which has confined me to the house from last September until now, I have not been able to visit but part of the Lodges this year. Those which I have visited are working *well*, or *trying* to, and from a free Correspondence with the other Lodges I think that nearly all are enjoying harmony and prosperity. One or two Lodges are not prosperous, and never will be until they provide themselves better places of meeting.

Mariners' Lodge, at Searsport, have had a fine Hall erected, which they are fitting up in good style, and it is now nearly ready for dedication.

King David's Lodge, at Lincolnville, have also erected and fitted up a nice Hall, which was dedicated a short time ago.

Marsh River Lodge, at Brooks, have purchased a building, and provided themselves with a much better place of meeting than they ever had before. They intend to fit it up as soon as their financial condition will admit.

I have granted sixteen Dispensations for conferring degrees in less than four weeks, averaging one to each Lodge, and I am glad that my term of office is soon to expire, so that I may never be called upon to grant another.

Quantibacook Lodge, U. D., I visited, and saw them raise a candidate. They are at work in earnest, with the right spirit, and I recommend that a Charter be granted them at the coming session of the Grand Lodge.

The following amounts of Fees and Dues have been received and forwarded to the Grand Treasurer :—

Names of Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.	Dues to G. L. including Dis.
Amity,.....	50.....	6.....	\$22.50
Phoenix,.....	145.....	18.....	63.75
Unity,.....	33.....	4.....	12.75
Mount Hope,.....	20.....	2.....	7.00
Kind David's,.....	55.....	7.....	22.25
Mariners',.....	110.....	8.....	33.50
Howard,.....	90.....	9.....	31.50
St. Paul's,.....	65.....	6.....	24.75
Star in the West,.....	67.....	9.....	28.05
Island,.....	50.....	8.....	29.50
Hiram Abiff,.....	60.....	11.....	34.00
Marsh River,.....	70.....	14.....	41.50
Liberty,.....	99.....	16.....	55.85
Pownal,.....	51.....	15.....	40.65
Timothy Chase,.....	45.....	16.....	44.75
Quantibacook, U. D.,.....	21.....	48.00
	1010	170	\$539.50

Respectfully submitted,

OTIS B. WOODS, *D. D. G. Master, 6th District.*

April 18, 1866.

Seventh District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE :

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Seventh Masonic District, begs leave to report.

The whole number of Lodges in this District are fourteen.

The number of Members belonging to said Lodges are twelve hundred and sixty-six.

The number of Initiates the past year are one hundred and ninety-one.

Whole amount of Grand Lodge dues, including the fees for Dispensations, are \$602.90.

I have granted during the past year eight Dispensations to confer the degrees in less than the usual time.

I have approved a petition for a new Lodge at Kenduskeag to be called Kenduskeag Lodge.

I have distributed to the several Lodges all the documents sent me for that purpose from the Grand Lodge. But owing to a severe sickness the past winter I have not been able to visit all the Lodges in the District, but I have received the assistance of competent Brethren in visiting most of the Lodges, who re-

port a good degree of harmony, and a desire to improve in the work and conform to the rules of the Grand Lodge, and ancient land-marks of masonry.

Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.	Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.
Rising Virtue,.....	162	21	Meridian Splendor,....	87	7
St. Andrew's,.....	152	18	Penobscot,.....	84	5
Star in the East,.....	80	11	Pacific,.....	99	14
Mechanics,.....	87	15	Mount Kineo,.....	57	7
Mystic,.....	104	18	Piscataquis,.....	58	10
Benevolent,.....	46	10	Mosaic,.....	119	19
Plymouth,.....	102	17	Olive Branch,.....	29	19
Total,			1266 191		

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. S. PATTEE, *D. D. G. M. 7th Mas. Dis.*

Bangor, April 21st, 1866.

Eighth District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND GRAND LODGE OF MAINE:

The undersigned D. D. G. Master of the Eighth Masonic District respectfully submits the following report.

I have received and distributed the various Documents and Blanks from the Grand Secretary.

I have visited all the Lodges in this District once, and some of them twice the past year, and have found them in good condition and working harmoniously.

Eggemoggin Lodge, U. D., at Sedgwick, calls for especial mention for their good work, excellency of material and strict conformity to the requirements of the Grand Lodge, and as they intend to ask for a Charter, I would recommend that it be granted to them.

On the fifteenth day of November, I, with the assistance of several Brethren, constituted and consecrated Marine Lodge No. 122, at Deer Isle, and installed their officers.

Number of Members returned,	552	
Number of Initiates,	139	
Amount of Initiation Fees,		\$ 278.00
Amount of Annual Dues,		82.80
Total Dues to Grand Lodge,		\$ 360.80

Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.	Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.
Hancock,.....	63	15	Tremont,.....	67	16
Felicity,.....	129	19	Marine,.....	81	34
Lygonia,.....	117	27	Eggemoggin, U. D.,.....	23	
Rising Sun,.....	95	5			
			552 139		

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM OAKES, *D. D. G. M. of Eighth M. D.*

April 2d, 1866.

Ninth District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE :

In compliance with the terms of my commission, I have the honor to submit my annual report as D. D. G. Master of the Ninth Masonic District.

This District has eight chartered Lodges and one working under Dispensation, all of which I have visited, distributing to them such papers and documents as have been transmitted to me for the purpose, by the Rt. W. G. Secretary.

My first official act was to approve the petition of brethren at Cutler for a new Lodge to be called Lookout Lodge. They are in fine working order and will soon present their application for a Charter, which I am happy to recommend to your favorable consideration.

I have had the pleasure of installing, by special request, the officers of Washington, Crescent, Harwood and Tuscan Lodges. That of Harwood was public, and immediately after the service, your incumbent was surprised by the presentation of a Past Master's Jewel of fine gold, beautifully designed and inscribed—a contribution from the members of the Lodge as a memento of their appreciation of his labors in the East, from their first election to the constitutional vacancy resulting from his appointment as D. D. G. Master.

Seven applications have been made for Dispensations for conferring Degrees. But four were granted, and in each case with this special injunction, "Provided that all other proceedings in the premises, be strictly in accordance with the Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge of this State, and the ancient usages and landmarks of Freemasonry." Notwithstanding, the W. M. of Washington Lodge, at Lubec, writes me that he has unwittingly violated the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, by entering and passing a resident of New Brunswick (*Dispensation stating him to be of Lubec*) and most humbly deploring his error, asks direction. After severely reprimanding I positively interdicted any further advancement, until such time as an apology *shall* be accepted by the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, and her *full permission* obtained to proceed—hence, as Dispensations are at best, doubtful apologies for license and irregularities, and when intrusted to unskilful masters, as is most frequently the case, extremely dangerous to the landmarks of the Order, I would respectfully recommend as the result of my brief observation, the absolute withdrawal from D. D. G. Masters of the power to issue Dispensations to confer Degrees.

The character of the work as exemplified by most of the Lodges in generality and detail, is in commendable harmony with the designs on the Grand Trestle Board, and if some have not borne the test of the Overseer's Square, I have no doubt, from the spirit evinced under criticism, they have only to know the right, to follow it.

The Records are all admirably kept, and as the number of initiates in this District is less, and that of rejections much larger than last year, it is hoped a more healthy condition obtains, through the exercise of greater care in the selection of materials for the edifice.

I cannot close this Report, without acknowledging the increasing prosperity and harmony of the Craft in this District, and the genuine cordiality and fraternal regard manifested in all my visits. I have regarded it a duty connected with my mission to review deliberately, yet strictly, the proceedings of all Lodges and their officers, and to discuss plainly, yet in a fraternal spirit, whatever has appeared wrong or of doubtful expediency. My work is now finished and the account of my stewardship respectfully submitted.

The following is an abstract of the Returns of the Lodges.

Names of Lodges.	Places where holden.	No. Men.	No. Init.	Amt. In. fees.	Amt. An. fees.	Total dues to G. L.
Warren,.....	No. 2....East Machias,.	86.....	8.....	16.00....	12.90....	28.90
Eastern,.....	7....Fastport,.....	126....	13....	26.00....	18.90....	44.90
Washington,....	37....Lubec,.....	65.....	12....	9.75....	24.00....	33.75
St. Croix,.....	46....Calais,.....	136....	23....	46.00....	20.40....	66.40
Crescent,.....	78....Pembroke,.....	96.....	12....	24.00....	14.40....	38.40
Narraguagus,...	88....Cherryfield,....	88.....	26....	52.00....	13.20....	65.20
Harwood,.....	91....Machias,.....	100....	10....	20.00....	15.00....	35.00
Tuscan,.....	106....Addison Pt.,..	157....	23....	46.00....	20.10....	66.10
Lookout, U. D.,Cutler,.....					

\$378.65

J. W. MURRAY, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

Machias, April 11th, 1866.

Tenth District.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL WILLIAM P. PREBLE, GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE:—

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Tenth Masonic District of the State of Maine, respectfully presents his annual report.

There are in this District ten chartered Lodges.

I have visited all of them once, and some of them several times, during the year. I have distributed the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and all other papers sent to me by the Grand Secretary, to the different Lodges in the District.

I have found the Lodges in the District generally in a prosperous and healthy condition, and have exemplified, or seen the work done, by their respective officers, in most of them.

Maine Lodge is the oldest Lodge in the District. This Lodge some five years since was removed from the Town of Wilton to its present location, since which time it has been, and is at the present time, one of the most flourishing Lodges in the District. By dint of care in the admission of candidates, and endeavoring to carry out the principles of the Order, many candidates of the right stamp

have been attracted to it, and have knocked at the door for admission, the result is, not only have they been enabled to disseminate the moral principles of the Order to a great extent, but they have paid a debt, incurred before the removal of the Lodge, of some three or four hundred dollars, and hold as funds of the Lodge about six hundred dollars. It is a thoroughly wide-awake Lodge, as it always has been since its removal, and should be classed among the best in the District.

Northern Star Lodge, is a good working Lodge, and their Records are well kept. Much interest is manifested by the members. The Doings of the Grand Lodge have been read at several meetings of the members, and they are, as they deserve to be, in a prosperous condition.

Somerset Lodge. I regret that I did not have an opportunity of seeing the work exemplified in this Lodge. The evening on which I visited them they held their meeting in a new Hall, and their arrangements were not fully completed, owing to which, there was some little "confusion among the workmen," and a press of business relative to the pecuniary affairs, growing out of the change of location, and which it was necessary to act upon at that time, consumed so much of the evening that there was scarcely time for any other business; but judging from the former reputation of the Lodge, and from a personal acquaintance with some of its present officers, I have no doubt it sustains its former reputation, and well merits the encomiums bestowed upon it by my predecessor. This Lodge is celebrated for its active Masonic Charities, and whenever you personally greet a member of Somerset Lodge, you grasp "the hand that giveth."

Blue Mountain Lodge. This Lodge, I am happy to report, is improving. I have visited it three times. It has suffered severely from the war, and from the demise of two of its most active members.

Keystone Lodge is doing well, in its beautiful nest among the northern Hills.

Siloam Lodge well sustains its former reputation.

Corinthian Lodge. There were but few members present at the time I visited them, but I think the present corps of officers of the right stamp.

Lebanon Lodge is a good working Lodge, it is doing well.

Franklin Lodge is one of the best working Lodges in the District, it is doing a good work, its officers are well posted in the work and Lectures, the Records are well kept, and they are, as they deserve to be, on the high road to prosperity.

Last, but not least, is Meridian Lodge, an excellent working Lodge, and their Records are kept in an admirable manner.

Number of Members in the District,	597
" Initiates the past year,	114
Amount of Initiation fees,	\$228.00
" Annual "	91.22

Total amount of dues to Grand Lodge,	\$319.22
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Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM RANDALL, D. D. G. Master.

Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.	Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.
Maine,.....	116.....	20	Siloam,.....	62.....	8
Northern Star,.....	50.....	15	Corinthian,.....	45.....	11
Somerset,.....	115.....	12	Lebanon,.....	48.....	9
Blue Mountain,.....	28.....	10	Franklin,.....	28.....	12
Keystone,.....	70.....	7	Meridian,.....	35.....	10
Total,				597	114

Eleventh District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE:

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Eleventh Masonic District of Maine, makes the following annual report.

There are now in this District ten chartered Lodges, with one, Mount Tire'em Lodge at Waterford, under dispensation from the Grand Master; two of them have been added to the District within the year, viz: Pythagorean at Fryeburg, an old Lodge revived, properly within the District, and Moderation Lodge at Hollis, taken from the first District. This District now extends in territory nearly fifty miles from North to South and about twenty-five from East to West, making it quite a labor to visit them all as they have need, and demanding perhaps at no distant day that the Oxford portion should constitute a District by itself. I have visited them all within the year except Greenleaf at Cornish, which owing to the destruction of its Lodge Room by fire and the loss of all books, papers and Records thereby, has been deprived of an opportunity to practice our Royal Art for a time, but as I understand has now commenced again in *earnest*. It was a heavy blow and in some particulars the loss can never be made good, especially in the matter of Records, many of which were but minutes of the labors of our deceased Bro. R. W. Charles W. Green, the principal founder and first Master of the Lodge. But with the spirit of *robust youth* this new Lodge will soon arise from its lowly state and with quickened vitality regain its recent proud position. Greenleaf Lodge is destined from situation and *other* circumstances to become a Masonic centre in this region, only let our Brethren stand by the ancient Landmarks and ever maintain Union and Harmony within their borders.

In my former report I reported generally in regard to the Lodges under my supervision with a mention by name of those particularly deserving; in my present I shall report somewhat fully in regard to each Lodge, hoping that a comparison of "ourselves with ourselves" will stimulate all to a better understanding of the principles of our Order, that so we may "improve in Masonry."

The following is the order in which the Lodges are severally named in my commission, and therefore that in which I shall report them.

Oriental Lodge, at Bridgton was visited by appointment on March 15th. Books and Records were examined, Officers installed and *work* witnessed on *all the Degrees*. This was a special meeting, and when we consider the distance that many of the Brethren have to come it certainly is no less than praiseworthy to mention that on *such* a day as that there was a full representation. The Brethren of this Lodge desire to do well, they show this at all times, and have *large brotherly hearts*, but *certainly* they do not *work* well. They have a great deal of work to do as the "Exhibit" will show, but living as the Master and most of the Officers do at a distance and separate from each other they have failed to get *posted*; and, as I understand the present Master, have never gone through the degrees *entire*, he says that he gives a candidate "more than he received" and I do not doubt it. However, this should not be so in this old Lodge, No. 13, and I am persuaded it will soon be remedied, as Bro. Chaplin a Past Master who understands the work, has agreed to meet with the Brethren and make it a particular object to become acquainted with the Lectures.

This Lodge is situated in one of our most pleasant and thriving villages, and should be one of our best if they would keep up with the order of things in other respects. We shall look to see them prosper. Their financial condition is good.

Adoniram Lodge at Limington was visited on the night of the annual meeting Dec. 26. Being a member of this Lodge I participated in the choice of Officers for the ensuing year, after which they were duly installed. The Records and Financial condition of the Lodge were exhibited, and are good evidence that the business affairs of the Lodge are well managed. In regard to the genuine principles of Masonry there seems to be a manifest indifference, not to say an utter forgetfulness, in this Lodge. There has been a time when Harmony was in our midst and then our hands were *strengthened*; but it can be said of us no longer; divisions have arisen among us and "both our peace and former honor have departed". One and the main source of evil in this Lodge, as will be found in many others, for we do not stand alone, is the invasion of the *sacred* right of Ballot. It began at first in a small way some years ago, but it has worked on almost imperceptibly until it has well nigh "eaten into the heart core".

Well will it be when this and other Lodges come to understand the first principles of Masonry, so that every Brother can forget *himself* when acting as a Mason, can rise above all personal and petty feelings, and can look at the merits of a candidate with an impartial eye as though he were a stranger. When we are conscious of this in our Brethren we shall be *very slow* to take measures to thwart the very intent of balloting by getting a vote to "bring the candidate in some where else", as is now so frequently practised and justified on the principle of self defence! The master of this Lodge is absent from home much of the time, which perhaps has something to do with the scanty attendance on the meetings which the Record shows for the year past, some times not enough on stated meetings to do work, and frequently having to send

out to get enough to open. Bro. Atkinson the S. W. who acts as Master fills his station well and understands the work thoroughly; and we can but hope that past animosities will be forgotten, old associations be revived, and this Lodge of half a century's standing go on prospering and to prosper.

Freedom Lodge at Limerick was visited Sept. 30, at a special meeting to confer Degrees by Dispensation. Work was witnessed on all the degrees, (not the same candidate.) All was creditably performed, especially the part of Bro. Durgin S. W. who officiated as S. D. and has since been chosen Master. This Lodge is evidently making good progress; quite a number of the smartest men of the village have lately become members and are taking hold in earnest. Visited this Lodge again Jan. 6th, at the suggestion of the Grand Master, to make inquiries in regard to illegal balloting. On examination it appears that at the last stated meeting one candidate was balloted for and the ballot was not clear, another was found to be the same, when considerable talk and some excitement took place, and after something like threats being used, the ballot was tried again with perfect success! One of the candidates had already taken one Degree and the other was to have been initiated at this meeting. By directions from the Grand Master I cited Bro. Hasty the Master to appear before him to give an account for this *unmasonic* procedure, meanwhile to suspend work. Examined Records and found them well kept as usual by Bro. F. Libby—the Record was not yet made up in regard to the illegal balloting, and I gave no directions, the business now being in the hands of the Grand Master. The Lodge as a Lodge evidently intended no wrong, and only need a little wholesome advice.

Mount Moriah Lodge at Denmark was visited by appointment Feb. 12th. A very good attendance indeed considering the circumstances, there being a violent rain at the time. Work was exhibited on the different Degrees by Bro. Walter F. Watson the new Master who for one new in the East does remarkably well. This Lodge has always been one of our best working ones and I think we may safely "judge of the future by the past." It is quite an advantage to a Lodge where the officers who have become familiar with the work are willing to take *any post* whatever and fill it as they can with honor. Bro. J. B. Watson, the former Master of this Lodge, officiated as S. D. and exhibited his old and accustomed zeal when presiding in the East. Bro. Tarbox also a past Master has the same systematic regularity in his Records as he always exhibits.

Standish Lodge at Standish was visited by appointment March 17th. No work was on hand, although they have been doing a fair amount the past year. Nearly the same Officers have been re-elected. I believe this is Bro. Paine's fourth term in the East, and one thing is worthy of note, he manifests the same interest as when first inducted into the Oriental Chair, a proof that it is not always "conducive to deadness" to continue a man in his place; rather it corroborates the fact that, when the right Brother is found for Master, the Lodge will prosper best to remain steadily under his rule. The Officers were duly installed for the ensuing year. Records well kept as usual. I find this Lodge ready to

"fly to the relief of a Brother" when in want, without inquiring through the *red tape* system. An application from a worthy Brother for assistance was read; a suitable sum was immediately set apart and sent to his relief—"the greatest of these is Charity."

Day Spring Lodge at West Newfield was to have been visited by appointment Feb. 10, but owing to a storm did not arrive until the next day. The Brethren I am sure will excuse this when they remember the *difficulty* under which I reached them the year before. Bro. Davis informed me that the Lodge were duly assembled, and although they had no *work* they were prepared to exemplify the Degrees, and I have no doubt they would have done it well. The Records were examined and found to be well kept as usual.

This Lodge has done but little work, yet I consider them in a good condition; the attendance at *all* of the meetings is good, and there is a manifest interest in the Order. Although they have but few applications they do not feel disposed like some Lodges to take every thing that does apply as their Records show. I have thought that it might be for the interests of Masonry in this section that this Lodge should work a portion of the time at the larger village in the eastern part of the town four miles distant, if it could be done in *harmony*.

Greenleaf Lodge at Cornish was not visited on account of its having no place to meet as has been reported in another place. Bro. Horace Pike the successor of Bro. Green and first regularly installed Master of this Lodge and one who has officiated as Master of the Lodge most of the time since, did not serve a full year as actual Master, therefore is not legally a past Master. Can not the Grand Lodge vote to Bro. Pike a Past Master's Diploma so that he may be entitled to all the honors of that office, he is certainly deserving? This Lodge is able to make no returns and I hope the Grand Lodge will excuse the dues.

Moderation Lodge at Hollis was visited the first time at a stated meeting Sept 11th. There was quite a full attendance. This is a new Lodge and most of the Brethren are young Masons, yet they manifest much love and zeal for the Order and seem determined to know their parts and perform them.

Some trouble had arisen in the Lodge in consequence of a ruling of the Master as to which of two meetings was the stated one. The Lodge had voted to *erase* the Record of the stated meeting as ruled by the Master from the Book and substitute the Record of a subsequent special meeting in its stead. The whole affair had the appearance more of misunderstanding than of intentional wrong, and with a censure to those who had recommended an *erasure* of a Record it was suggested that a "Master is to rule and govern his Lodge" and that his decision is final unless revoked by a higher power. It was then ordered that the original Record be taken as the correct one and the subsequent one be so corrected as to coincide. Visited this Lodge again by appointment on the evening of Nov. 13, and witnessed work on the first and third Degree; the whole was well performed and every thing promises success to this new Lodge, if the Brethren will let *harmony* be their *strength* and support.

Drummond Lodge at North Parsonsfield was visited on the afternoon of

Feb. 10th by appointment. The attendance was good *especially* of the Brethren from a distance. I fear there is some of the remains of the old *discord* left still, for I understand that several of the Brethren who reside near the Lodge are seldom seen in the Lodge room.

Bro. Stanley the Master has acquired the work well, and for one who has served but a single term, and that with scarcely any practice, he manifested a readiness, in performing the work and giving the Lecture on the third Degree, which to say the least was highly creditable. There are quite a number of young, active Brethren belonging to this Lodge who will in due time, if "*peace* can be within their walls", make it worthy the name which it bears and which has no right to be claimed except in a region of true Masonic *light*.

Pythagorean Lodge at Fryeburg was visited Feb. 13th by appointment. This is the oldest Lodge in the District, its charter dating 1803. It at one time was (perhaps) the best working country Lodge in the then District of Maine; but there were those admitted within its sacred walls who never had *true Masonry* within their hearts, and the cause of Free Masonry in consequence was at a low ebb in this region even before the *wave* of anti-masonry swept over the land. Of course *this* Lodge shared at that time the common *fate*; and when long years after the *workmen* on a second temple were about to complete the building and dedicate their altar, with the new inscription on their cap stone (Pequaket,) there was found among the rubbish and brought forth to light the original Pythagorean charter. To Bro. Henry Hyde Smith the present Master much is due in the reviving of this old Lodge and starting it under circumstances which bid fair to eclipse its *early* fame. There was a full attendance, Brethren were present from a distance of ten miles or more and that in the *worst* of travelling. Work was exhibited on the second and third Degrees and was *well* performed; all did their part in style. I have never seen more of the spirit of Masonry infused into work. Bro. Hastings former S. W. has just the nerve to make a finished workman and he is not alone in this, there are several that have the zeal and earnestness that ever characterize *good Masons*. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been read entire in this Lodge as the Records show. Their financial condition is good, they have assisted in finishing an excellent Lodge Room of which they have a lease for twenty years—paid for seven. This Lodge prayerfully asks that the dispute between the Grand Master of Maine and the Brethren of New Hampshire may be amicably adjusted. They feel the resentment towards us more here than perhaps in any other Lodge. Some of the best men in this region residing in Conway not one mile from the Lodge Room have asked to be admitted here, permission has been sought of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and owing to the feeling existing has been denied. If these men take the Degrees in New Hampshire, they must go some twenty-five miles to do so; they are still waiting to see if a compromise can not be made and a mutual courtesy be extended in such cases by the Grand Lodge when the interests of Masonry seem to demand it.

Mount Tire'em Lodge at Waterford was visited on Feb. 14th and work witnessed on all the Degrees. This Lodge is under Dispensation, has been working about six months. None of the principal officers had served in their respective stations until they started their own Lodge. In recommending this Lodge to the Grand Master for Dispensation I stated that Bro. Wilson who was named as first Master was an old acquaintance of mine and I could vouch for him as one who was able to carry out what he should undertake, but I was by no means prepared to find them in such a good condition as they exhibited. The Master as well as the Brethren are equal in both work and Lectures to any of our older Lodges; and we look forward to the time at no distant day when this Lodge shall rank as one of our first. The Books, Records, papers and Dues of this Lodge will be presented to the Grand Lodge at this session with a petition for a charter.

The following is an abstract of Returns.

	No. Mem.	Dues to G. Lodge.
Oriental,.....Bridgton,.....	68	30.20
Adoniram,.....Limington,.....	73	15.07
Freedom,.....Limerick,.....	48	19.20
Mt. Moriah,.....Denmark,.....	33	13.95
Standish,.....Standish,.....	36	25.40
Day Spring,.....West Newfield,.....	31	13.65
Greenleaf,.....Cornish,.....	Not credited last year,	2.00
Moderation,.....Hollis,.....	47	26.05
Drummond,.....North Parsonsfield,.....	39	15.85
Pythagorean,.....Fryeburg,.....	34	59.10
Mt. Tire'em,.....Waterford, U. D.		
	409	\$ 220.47

It will be seen by the above summary, which under the column of Dues comprehends all Fees to the Grand Lodge both regular and for Dispensations, that the revenue is not as great as last year although the number of Lodges has increased. The membership is about the same, which also shows what was naturally to be expected, that after so great a *rush* for Masonry as there has been the few years past there would be for a while a slackening away. This breathing time, as it were, was needed after the *steam* power had been applied so vigorously, and it is to be hoped that a portion of time will now be spent in smoothing and polishing the work which had been so hastily and roughly executed. The officers of the different Lodges are not yet all aware that the Returns must be sent in by the 15th of March, which fact has delayed the Annual Returns to the Grand Lodge for nearly a month.

In closing this annual Report, I will tender my sincere thanks to *all* my Brethren for the kind and respectful feelings which they have manifested towards me both as a Brother and as a Representative of the Grand Lodge; and if I never more meet them in the same capacity I hope that it will be my privilege to meet them from time to time as a Brother Mason, to take them

fraternally by the hand and renew the associations so pleasantly begun. To each and all "A heartfelt warm adieu".

The above report is respectfully submitted to the Most Worshipful Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

W. G. LORD, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Twelfth District.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE:

The undersigned D. D. G. Master of the Twelfth Masonic District respectfully submits the following report:

There are in this District five chartered Lodges, and one under Dispensation.

I have not been able to visit the Lodges in this District personally, as my business would not permit; but commissioned Bro. E. N. Mayo, W. M. of Monument Lodge to attend to that duty, which he performed in a very satisfactory manner; having visited all the Lodges in this District once, and a part of them several times, with the exception of Horeb Lodge, at Lincoln, which he was prevented from visiting on account of the intense cold weather and bad state of the roads when on his official tour in January last.

He reports the Lodges in good condition, and generally harmonious.

I have granted two Dispensations for conferring the degrees, as follows: one to Pioneer Lodge, at Ashland, December 7th, 1865, and one to Monument Lodge, at Houlton, January 31st, 1866.

I have received the Returns from four of the Lodges; Horeb Lodge, at Lincoln, and Pioneer Lodge, at Ashland, not having forwarded them. Horeb Lodge, at Lincoln, I am informed through its Secretary, had not, through some misunderstanding, received the blanks.

The number of members returned are one hundred and fifty.

The number of initiates are thirty-one.

Amount of Initiation Fees,.....	\$62.00
Amount of Annual Fees,.....	22.50
Amount received for Dispensations,.....	6.00

Total, \$90.50

Trinity Lodge, U. D., has not worked as harmoniously as I expected, but think there is a better feeling prevailing, and I would recommend that a Charter be granted them at the coming session of the Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHA'S P. TENNEY, *D. D. G. M. 12th Mas. Dis.*

Houlton, April 9th, 1866.

Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.	Lodges.	Members.	Initiates.
Monument,.....	65.....	12	Trinity, U. D.,.....	11.....	11
Katahdin,.....	45.....	6	Horeb,.....	73.....	19
Eastern Frontier,.....	29.....	2	Pioneer,.....	43.....	10
Total,				266	60

Circulars and Correspondence

RELATIVE TO

MASONS MADE IN ARMY LODGES.

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER, Portland, July 18, 1865.

To the W. Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the several Lodges of F. and A. Masons throughout the Jurisdiction of Maine.

BRETHREN: Whereas it has been represented to me, that divers and sundry persons, residents of Maine, recently in the army of the United States, having now returned to their places of residence, claim to have been made masons in some one or other of the so-called Military Lodges, working under a Dispensation granted to them by some Grand Lodge or Grand Master other than that of Maine:

And whereas most if not all such persons so claiming to be Masons, if made at all, were made without the consent in and by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine in such case made and provided:

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the premises, and by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby direct each and every one of you to abstain from any and all recognition of any and every person resident of Maine, claiming to have received the degrees in Masonry in any Military Lodge, or in any Lodge out of the State of Maine, unless he can show that he had the necessary consent for so receiving them, or that he has since been healed by the authority of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master of this State.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Grand Lodge of Maine, the day and year above written.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, *Grand Master.*

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER, Portland, August 14th, 1865.

BRETHREN: As much inquiry has arisen as to the proper mode of healing persons residents of Maine, who claim to have been made Masons in army and other Lodges in contravention of the requirements of the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I have deemed it expedient in order to avoid all misapprehension, to give as succinctly as possible, my idea of the course to be pursued in such cases, with some reasons for such a course.

The only proper way to heal a person, resident of Maine, claiming to have taken the degrees of Masonry in an army Lodge, unless he had permission of the Grand Master of Maine so to take them, is by going through the same course as if he was not a Mason. That is, he must put in his application, have it referred to a committee, be reported on, balloted upon, and if accepted have the degrees conferred upon him. He must pay the same fee as any other, but the fees will generally be remitted by the Grand Lodge upon due petition and satisfactory evidence that it is for the best interests of the Fraternity to remit them.

I know that in some instances, it may seem unnecessary if not burdensome to require these persons to go through the ordeal and ceremony with which they are already more or less familiar. But in very many cases, persons who have been previously rejected or are otherwise unworthy, have been admitted by these army Lodges, without any or scarcely any knowledge or inquiry into their characters beyond that of whether they have money enough to pay the fee. And if all accounts are true, the numbers have been swelled by solicitation when money enough was not made without.

Now by requiring all "Army Lodge Masons" to pass the ordeal of the secret ballot in the place where they are best known, much if not all of the worthless material which has thus been forced upon us, will be rejected, while those who will be really acquisitions to the Fraternity, will not shrink from the test, but having successfully met all the requirements, will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have not clandestinely and surreptitiously obtained admission, and feeling that there is no stain upon their escutcheons will prize their privileges so much the more.

I would like to have the Secretaries furnish me with the names of all persons claiming to have received the degrees in Army Lodges, so far as comes within their knowledge, the name and number of the Lodge, from what Grand Lodge hailing, time of taking the degrees, and names of its officers.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, *Grand Master.*

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Sept. 7, 1865.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, M. W. Grand Master of Maine.

DEAR SIR: I address you to ask some information in relation to the ruling

of the Grand Lodge of Maine in relation to army Lodges and the members of our fraternity made therein, and am of or under the impression *your G. L. have not granted* any dispensations for Lodges of *this kind*. Our jurisdiction have several such Lodges; and some now working under instructions to make members *of the regiments only* in which *such Lodges* are located. As there are necessarily some changes of officers they may have sometimes made masons hailing from some other home jurisdiction than ours, and my own ruling has been that a man in the army who *has not a family located*, or not being a *regular tax payer* in some town may claim his residence where he happens to be "for time being located".

One H. B. Leighton was initiated in army Lodge No. 8 called Putnam Army Lodge of Mass. and has risen by his own efforts and by the vacancy by death of Col. Stearns "who was master" to be the Master of that Lodge—he has now returned; and I have been informed, that the Brethren in Maine say they *do not acknowledge him as a regular made mason*.

Now without arguing the broad question of policy at all, one thing is certain; that many army Lodges are in existence and from authority derived from many different Grand Lodges *and all the Masons made under* our dispensations have a regular Diploma signed by the Gr. Officers and the officers of the respective Lodges in which the Brothers were raised; and if these Brethren are denied acknowledged rights in any jurisdiction it will open a question with a long train of disagreeable consequences.

Will you do me the favor to inform me what the facts are in regard to the action of yourself or the M. W. G. L. of Maine in this matter and so oblige me

With my very kind personal regards I am

Fraternally Yours,

WILLIAM PARKMAN, *Grand Master*.

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER, Portland, Sept. 8th, 1866.

WILLIAM PARKMAN, Esq., *M. W. Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts*.

DEAR SIR: Yours of September 7th is before me, and in reply thereto, I would say, this M. W. Grand Lodge holds to the following propositions:—

First, That where a person enters the army either as an officer or as a private, for a definite period as in the volunteer service, he does not change his residence unless he intends never to return to the place where he resided at the time of his enlistment.* If he is an OFFICER in the *Regular* service it is different—for then his service has no definite end, and his place of residence is not a matter of his choice.

Second, That no resident of Maine can be legitimately made a mason in a Lodge out of the Jurisdiction of Maine, unless he has the consent of the Grand Master of Maine.

Maine has from the very outset of the rebellion been strongly opposed to creating Army Lodges, believing that far more evil than good would grow out of them. Some Grand Lodges, but not "many", thought differently, and granted them Dispensations, and the result has been that many persons rejected by Lodges in this Jurisdiction have been made masons by some one or other of these Army Lodges, and have returned to demand admittance into the very lodges that, knowing their character, had rejected them; and besides these, a large number of persons, bounty jumpers and other worthless characters, men of no character in the place where they are known, have been received by scores in these army lodges, under the specious plea that because they were soldiers they had no particular residence and therefore they could make them if they chose.

Now Maine does not recognize any such masons who have returned to their residences in Maine. But persons who were *bona fide* residents of any other State, who have been made masons in the Army Lodges, whose Grand Lodge does not repudiate them, will be treated as any other legitimate mason would be by us and as cordially welcomed.

In regard to the person you mention, it does not appear from your letter, of what State he was a resident. If he was a resident of Massachusetts, we admit his legitimacy; if a resident of Maine, we do not.

These, my dear Brother, are the views entertained by M. W. Bro. Drummond, R. W. Bro. Murray, my probable successor, and myself.

With much regard for yourself,

I am Dear Sir and Brother,

Fraternally and truly yours,

WM. P. PREBLE, *Grand Master.*

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER, Portland, October, 1865.

SIR: The position of yourself and many others, as regards the Fraternity in Maine, is very unfortunate; but it is not our fault that you find yourself thus placed.

The Grand Lodge of Maine, as well as most, if not all of the other Grand Lodges in the United States, assert and insist upon their exclusive jurisdiction over residents of their several jurisdictions.

It is now a well settled doctrine, that residents of one State or Jurisdiction cannot legitimately receive the degrees in another Jurisdiction, except by consent of the Jurisdiction of their residence.

This is so well settled, and the opposite practice led to so much difficulty between the Grand Lodges on account of invasion of each other's jurisdiction, that several of the Grand Lodges by their Constitutions forbid their Subordinates receiving applications unless the persons have been residents of their Jurisdictions for twelve months. Another reason for this rule was, that every man

applying for the degrees of Masonry should be required to apply where his character was best known, which as a general thing must be in the place of his residence.

The Grand Lodge of Maine therefore laid down the following propositions, which she has unwaveringly adhered to, viz :—

That no resident of Maine can be made a Mason out of the Jurisdiction of Maine, unless he has the consent of the Grand Master of Maine.

That where a resident of Maine enters the army, either as an officer or as a private, for a definite service, (as in the volunteer service,) he does not change or lose his residence, unless at the time of his enlistment, he intends never to return to the place where he resided when he enlisted.

Holding these views, the Grand Lodge of Maine persistently refused to grant any dispensations for Army Lodges, being well satisfied that while perhaps some worthy persons might gain admission through them, the danger of want of care as to who the applicants were and from what Jurisdiction they came would far outweigh any probable benefit to be derived from them, even when in the hands of just and upright masons. The result has justified us, as the frequent complaints from our Lodges show that many rejected applicants and persons of unworthy character have been sent back upon them as masons in good standing.

Now the Grand Lodge of Maine, while it insists upon its right to protect itself and to vindicate itself against all infringements of its rights from whatever source coming, does not intend to decide who among the many persons, residents of Maine, that have or claimed to have received the degrees of Masonry in Lodges in other or hailing from other Jurisdictions without her consent, are worthy or unworthy; but while not admitting the legitimacy of any of them, knowing that there are among them many worthy persons who have been misled by the carelessness or ignorance of others, or under the exploded dogma that a man might be made a mason anywhere where a Lodge would receive him, requires that before they can be acknowledged by the fraternity in Maine they must be healed in the only manner now recognized among us, which is by taking the same course any other applicant would have to. To those who are really worthy the risk is but slight. The object of this is not to get the fee of which the Lodge has been defrauded by the foreign Lodge, but to vindicate the claim of the Grand Lodge of Maine over all residents of Maine, and *especially* to leave to each Lodge to decide upon the worthiness or unworthiness of those within its peculiar Jurisdiction. I have no doubt that the Grand Lodge will remit the fees of such as they shall be satisfied ought to be remitted.

And now in conclusion, in order to avoid all misunderstanding, although it may not be necessary, I will say that nothing in the foregoing remarks can by any possibility be intended to apply specially to your case, but I have gone on the idea that you were one of those that we would be glad to welcome among us.

Were it otherwise I should not have considered it necessary or worth while to have entered so minutely into detail in my reply. And although no one regrets more than I do the necessity of the position the Grand Lodge has taken, and the temporary inconvenience in which you and others may find yourselves placed, not so much by your fault as that of others, still I trust when you shall have looked at it in all its bearings you will be satisfied that the course we have marked out is not so unreasonable as you might at first suppose.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, *Grand Master.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

CHARITY FUND OF THE GRAND LODGE.

TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, G. M.	Ex Officio.
JOHN H. LYNDE, D. G. M.	"
DAVID CARGILL, S. G. W.	"
T. R. SIMONTON, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, R. G. SEC.	"
JABEZ TRUE,	elected May 3, 1864, for three years.
ISAAC DOWNING,	" " " "
ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, "	2, 1865, "
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	elected May 1, 1866, for three years.
CHARLES COBB,	" " " "
ORLANDO CURRIER,	" " " for one year.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

INSTALLED MAY 3, 1866.

M. W.	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Portland.
R. W.	JOHN H. LYNDE,	<i>Deputy G. Master,</i>	Bangor.
"	DAVID CARGILL,	<i>Senior G. Warden,</i>	East Winthrop.
"	T. R. SIMONTON,	<i>Junior G. Warden,</i>	Camden.
"	MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Recording G. Sec'y,</i>	"
"	EDW'D P. BURNHAM,	<i>Cor. G. Secretary,</i>	Saco.
W. & Rev.	ASAHEL MOORE,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kennebunkport.
"	JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	" "	Saco.
"	C. C. MASON,	" "	Gardiner.
"	C. G. PORTER,	" "	Bangor.
"	JAMES E. C. SAWYER,	" "	Bath.
"	J. RILEY BOWLER,	" "	Union.
W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	J. PEARSON GILL,	<i>Senior G. Deacon,</i>	Lewiston.
"	ANDREW W. FRENCH,	<i>Junior G. Deacon,</i>	Eastport.
"	E. E. WORTMAN,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Rockland.
"	J. W. TOWARD,	" "	Augusta.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	" "	Warren.
"	WOODMAN W. MAGOON,	" "	Dover.
"	E. R. DRUMMOND,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Waterville.
"	ORLANDO CURRIER,	<i>G. Sword Bearer,</i>	Hallowell.
W.	WM. O. POOR,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Belfast.
"	EDWIN KIMBALL,	" "	Livermore.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

List of Subordinate Lodges, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1866.

First District.

R. W. JOSEPH MILLIKEN, SAGO, D. D. G. M.

SAGO LODGE, No. 9—SAGO.

W. Nath. Scamman, M.	Bro. Andrew W. Hewes, J. W.
Bro. Moses J. Haines, S. W.	" Ivory Mason, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday of each month.

Annual Election in June. Charter dated June 16, 1802.

YORK LODGE, No. 22—KENNEBUNK.

W. A. W. Mendum, M.	Bro. Robt. P. Jenkins, J. W.
Bro. Timothy B. Ross, S. W.	" H. H. Ford, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon of each month.

Annual Election in November. Charter dated March 13, 1813.

DUNLAP LODGE, No. 47—BIDDEFORD.

W. Simeon P. McKenny, M.	Bro. Gilman P. Littlefield, J. W.
Bro. John S. Locke, S. W.	" F. D. Edgerly, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in every month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated January 13, 1826.

SAINT JOHN'S LODGE, No. 51—SOUTH BERWICK.

W. Alonzo Stacpole, M.

Bro. Chadborn Warren, J. W.

Bro. Abner Oakes, S. W.

" William Tompson, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in May.

FRATERNAL LODGE, No. 55—ALFRED.

W. Thomas Rogers, M.

Bro. R. Burbank, J. W.

Bro. Thomas Holland, S. W.

" Forrest Eaton, Sec.

Charter dated January 1828.

ARUNDEL LODGE, No. 76—KENNEBUNKPORT.

W. H. B. Foss, M.

Bro. O. Drown, J. W.

Bro. J. Jeffery, S. W.

" G. B. Carll, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in February. Charter dated May 5th, 1854.

 Second District.

R. W. GEORGE W. TURNER, TURNER, D. D. G. M.

 OXFORD LODGE, No. 18—NORWAY.

W. A. Thompson, M.

Bro. F. Howe, J. W.

Bro. George E. Gibson, S. W.

" John R. Hutchinson, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday of week of full moon.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated September 14, 1807.

ORIENTAL STAR LODGE, No. 21—LIVERMORE.

W. Edwin Kimball, M.

Bro. Albion Thorne, J. W.

Bro. Ebenezer Humphrey, S. W.

" Hiram A. Ellis, Sec.

Stated Meetings—On Tuesday before every full moon, except when the moon
fulls on Tuesday, in which case the communication is on that day.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated June 13, 1811.

TRANQUIL LODGE, No. 29—AUBURN.

W. N. W. Dutton, M. Bro. R. F. Foss, J. W.
 Bro. W. M. Emerson, S. W. " John Given, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.
 Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 20, 1847.

BLAZING STAR LODGE, No. 30—MEXICO.

W. Dura Bradford, M. Bro. J. H. Gleason, J. W.
 Bro. S. E. Griffith, S. W. " John Larrabee, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.
 Annual Election in October. Charter dated March 11, 1819.

TYRIAN LODGE, No. 73—MECHANIC FALLS.

W. E. G. Hawkes, M. Bro. G. W. Sholes, J. W.
 Bro. P. R. Cobb, S. W. " W. G. Millett, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or next preceding each full moon.
 Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 10, 1853.

PARIS LODGE, No. 94—SOUTH PARIS.

W. John Bicknell jr., M. Bro. Alden Chase, J. W.
 Bro. Wm. R. Howe, S. W. " A. C. T. King, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesdays of or next preceding full moon.
 Annual Election in March. Charter dated May 5, 1859.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97—BETHEL.

W. O. H. Mason, M. Bro. I. G. Kimball, J. W.
 Bro. Charles Mason, S. W. " Barker Holt, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Second Thursday of each month.
 Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 5, 1860.

JEFFERSON LODGE, No. 100—BRYANT'S POND.

W. Wm. B. Lapham, M. Bro. Fred M. Bartlett, J. W.
 Bro. D. W. Davis, S. W. " R. K. Dunham, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Second Tuesday of each month.
 Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 3, 1860.

NÉZINSCOT LODGE, No. 101—TURNER.

W. M. T. Ludden, M. Bro. T. W. Bowman, J. W.
 Bro. L. P. Bradford, S. W. " J. P. Waterman, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before each full moon.
 Annual Election in June. Charter dated May 3, 1860.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 105—LEWISTON.

W. Wm. J. Burnham, M.

Bro. J. G. Curtis, J. W.

Bro. A. L. Dresser, S. W.

" Seth D. Wakefield, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated November 5, 1860.

Third District.

R. W. WILLIAM CURTIS, PORTLAND, D. D. G. M.

PORTLAND LODGE, No. 1—PORTLAND.

W. Henry P. Deane, M.

Bro. Seth B. Hersey, J. W.

Bro. Eben Wentworth, S. W.

" Samuel Kyle, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Second Wednesday of each month.

Annual Election in November. Charter dated March 20th, 1762.

UNITED LODGE, No. 8—BRUNSWICK.

W. Stephen J. Young, M.

Bro. John Furbish, J. W.

Bro. James Tarbox, S. W.

" William Baker, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on, or next preceding full moon, monthly.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated December 14, 1801.

CUMBERLAND LODGE, No. 12—NEW GLOUCESTER.

W. Geo. W. Plummer, M.

Bro. C. E. Robinson, J. W.

Bro. William M. Dow, S. W.

" B. F. Sturgis, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday next preceding full moon, at two o'clock, P. M.

Annual Election in November. Charter dated June 13, 1803.

SOLAR LODGE, No. 14—BATH.

W. L. Dunton, M.

Bro. H. A. Duncan, J. W.

Bro. Thomas G. Knight, S. W.

" John O. Shaw, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated September 10, 1804.

ANCIENT LAND-MARK LODGE, No. 17—PORTLAND.

W. Marquis F. King, M.
Bro. William Ross jr., S. W.

Bro. Henry L. Paine, J. W.
" Ira Berry Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday in each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 10, 1806.

FREEPORT LODGE, No. 23—FREEPORT.

W. J. L. Kelsey, M.
Bro. A. L. Josselyn, S. W.

Bro. William M. Curtis, J. W.
" J. M. Smythe, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 5, 1845.

CASCO LODGE, No. 36—YARMOUTH.

W. N. Drinkwater, M.
Bro. H. Seabury, S. W.

Bro. S. Gooding, J. W.
" J. R. Curtis, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated October 21, 1821.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 38—GORHAM.

W. Geo. W. Lowell, M.
Bro. John Roberts, S. W.

Bro. Freeman Harding, J. W.
" J. C. Summerside, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated January 22, 1822.

ATLANTIC LODGE, No. 81—PORTLAND.

W. Geo. A. Wright, M.
Bro. Chas. H. Haskell, S. W.

Bro. Sylvester Marr, J. W.
" A. M. Burton, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Third Wednesday in every month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 3, 1855.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 86—SACCARAPPA.

W. James Pennell, M.
Bro. H. P. March, S. W.

Bro. C. W. Lane, J. W.
" D. W. Babb, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday of the week in which the moon is full.

Annual Election fourth Wednesday in December. Charter dated May 5, 1856.

POLAR STAR LODGE, No. 114—BATH.

W. John W. Ballou, M.
Bro. C. H. McLellan, S. W.

Bro. C. W. Larrabee, J. W.
" C. M. Plummer, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Second Wednesday in each month.

Annual Election in March. Charter dated March 7, 1863.

ACACIA LODGE, No. 121—DURHAM.

W. W. R. Wright, M. Bro. H. B. Strout, J. W.
 Bro. Nelson Strout, S. W. " G. W. Rice, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.
 Charter dated May 7, 1863.

PRESUMPCOT LODGE, U. D.—WINDHAM.

W. John R. Rollins, M. Bro. Hiram C. Leavitt, J. W.
 Bro. Jason Webb, S. W. " B. H. Hall, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Saturday preceding full moon.

Fourth District.

R. W. ERASTUS FOOTE, WISCASSET, D. D. G. M.

LINCOLN LODGE, No. 3—WISCASSET.

W. Geo. B. Sawyer, M. Bro. C. H. Blagdon, J. W.
 Bro. R. M. Brookings, S. W. " S. W. Robinson, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Thursday evening before the full moon.
 Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 19, 1792.

ORIENT LODGE, No. 15—THOMASTON.

W. J. H. Jacobs, M. Bro. John McDonald, J. W.
 Bro. Cyrus Maxey, S. W. " Alfred C. Strout, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—First Tuesday of each month.
 Annual Election in January. Charter dated September 10, 1805.

ST. GEORGE LODGE, No. 16—WARREN.

W. James Teague, M. Bro. Ellis Walls, J. W.
 Bro. Alvin V. Hinkley, S. W. " A. M. Wetherbee, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Monday on or preceding full moon.
 Annual Election in October. Charter dated March 10, 1806.

UNION LODGE, No. 31—UNION.

W. S. W. Jones, M. Bro. G. D. Wiley, J. W.
 Bro. Joseph O. Cobb, S. W. " H. E. Hayes, Sec.
 Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.
 Annual Election in December. Charter dated April 8, 1820.

ALNA LODGE, No. 43—DAMARISCOTTA.

W. E. W. Stetson, M.

Bro. P. Simmons, J. W.

Bro. John W. David, S. W.

" Fred L. Webb, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday evenings preceding full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated January 21, 1823.

AURORA LODGE, No. 50—ROCKLAND.

W. E. E. Wortman, M.

Bro. S. M. Bird, J. W.

Bro. S. H. Tyler, S. W.

" Enoch Davies, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday evening in each month.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated July 13, 1826.

KING SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 61—WALDOBORO'.

W. C. C. Atwell, M.

Bro. H. Farrington, J. W.

Bro. C. A. Packard, S. W.

" H. A. Kennedy, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated February 5, 1855.

BRISTOL LODGE, No. 74—BRISTOL.

W. S. W. Johnson, M.

Bro. A. J. Jones, J. W.

Bro. Jeremiah Hatch, S. W.

" James Varney, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated March 3, 1853.

ROCKLAND LODGE, No. 79—ROCKLAND.

W. E. P. Hall, M.

Bro. Oliver Starrett, J. W.

Bro. R. N. Pierce, S. W.

" C. R. Mallard, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Tuesday evening of each month.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 5, 1855.

EUREKA LODGE, No. 84—ST. GEORGE.

W. John H. Long, M.

Bro. C. G. Crocker, J. W.

Bro. P. P. Robinson, S. W.

" S. A. Wheeler, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 2, 1855.

DRESDEN LODGE, No. 103—DRESDEN MILLS.

W. Seth Patterson, M.

Bro. John L. Allen, J. W.

Bro. Ebenezer Small, S. W.

" Edwin Allen, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated May 19, 1861.

MEDUNCOOK LODGE, No. 120—FRIENDSHIP.

W. Nelson Thompson, M.

Bro. M. B. Cook, J. W.

Bro. James Murphy, S. W.

" Edward Bradford, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated February 4, 1864.

JEFFERSON (RIVERSIDE) LODGE, U. D.—JEFFERSON.

W. H. D. Clark, M.

Bro. S. J. Bond, J. W.

Bro. W. W. Davis, S. W.

" H. K. Bond, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon.

Fifth District.

R. W. JAMES M. LARRABEE, GARDINER, D. D. G. M.

KENNEBEC LODGE, No. 5—HALLOWELL.

W. B. F. Warner, M.

Bro. J. Q. A. Hawes, J. W.

Bro. C. E. Fuller, S. W.

" J. E. Nye, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in November. Charter dated March 15, 1796.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 25—WINTHROP.

W. A. P. Snow, M.

Bro. N. Strout, J. W.

Bro. G. F. Whitman, S. W.

" H. Penniman, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before the full of the moon each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated October 6, 1817.

VILLAGE LODGE No. 26—BOWDOINHAM.

W. James H. Wilson, M.

Bro. Geo. L. Whitman, J. W.

Bro. Robert Skelton, S. W.

" B. L. Higgins, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 9, 1817.

HERMON LODGE No. 32—GARDINER.

W. Charles Osgood, M.

Bro. J. L. Stoddard, J. W.

Bro. Geo. M. Holmes, S. W.

" Wm. Grant, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesdays on or before full moon.

Annual Election second Monday in January. Charter dated June 23, 1820.

WATERVILLE LODGE No. 33—WATERVILLE.

W. Nath'l Meader, M.

Bro. I. S. Bangs, Jr., J. W.

Bro. John Meader, S. W.

" J. R. Pitman, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in November. Charted dated June 27, 1820.

BETHLEHEM LODGE No. 35—AUGUSTA.

W. Stephen Barton, M.

Bro. Geo. W. Jones, J. W.

Bro. Nath'l W. Cole, S. W.

" C. A. Farnum, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in each month.

Annual Election in November. Charter dated 1821.

CENTRAL LODGE No. 45—CHINA.

W. F. A. Roberts, M.

Bro. E. E. Wiggin, J. W.

Bro. A. M. Nelson, S. W.

" M. Rollins, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 5, 1849.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 48—READFIELD.

W. Emery O. Bean, M.

Bro. O. Parsons, J. W.

Bro. H. O. Nickerson, S. W.

" Amos H. Eaton, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in May. Charter dated May 20, 1850.

RURAL LODGE, No. 53—SIDNEY.

W. W. A. Shaw, M.

Bro. W. A. Tanner, J. W.

Bro. E. D. Trask, S. W.

" W. E. Brown, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday.

Annual Election in August. Charter dated July 25, 1827.

VASSALBORO' LODGE, No. 54—VASSALBORO'.

W. Wm. Tarbell, M.

Bro. Isaac Palmer, J. W.

Bro. A. M. Bragg, S. W.

" J. R. Gray, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full of the moon.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 13, 1827.

RICHMOND LODGE, No. 63—RICHMOND.

W. D. W. C. Chamberlin, M.

Bro. Otis Whitney, J. W.

Bro. A. Small, S. W.

" J. F. Bates, Sec.

Stated Meeting—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated May 10, 1850.

VERNON VALLEY LODGE, No. 99—MT. VERNON.

W. T. J. Woods, M. Bro. C. M. Williams, J. W.
 Bro. C. B. Williams, S. W. " James F. Blunt, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual Meeting in December. Charter dated October 18, 1860.

DIRIGO LODGE, No. 104—SOUTH CHINA.

W. J. F. Chadwick, M. Bro. D. W. Tyler, J. W.
 Bro. G. B. Chadwick, S. W. " E. Emerson, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 12, 1860.

RELIEF LODGE, No. 108—BELGRADE.

W. C. A. Yeaton, M. Bro. C. Taylor, J. W.
 Bro. J. H. Mosher, S. W. " J. W. Greeley, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated May 8, 1862.

MONMOUTH LODGE, No. 110—NORTH MONMOUTH.

W. John A. Pettingill, M. Bro. R. C. Dodd, J. W.
 Bro. Benj. M. Prescott, S. W. " L. Pettingill, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday in every month.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 21, 1861.

MESSALONSKEE LODGE, No. 113—WEST WATERTOWN.

W. Wm. Macartney, M. Bro. G. W. Gilman, J. W.
 Bro. S. H. Willard, S. W. " H. C. Winslow, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in August. Charter dated May 7, 1863.

ASYLUM LODGE, U. D.—WAYNE.

W. Emery Foss, M. Bro. L. G. Brown, J. W.
 Bro. S. H. J. Berry, S. W. " Wm. H. Rollins, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon.

Sixth District.

R. W. SAMUEL COLLER, UNITY, D. D. G. M.

AMITY LODGE, No. 6—CAMDEN.

W. T. R. Simonton, M.

Bro. William D. Clark, J. W.

Bro. Fred. Lewis, S. W.

" James Perry, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday evenings on or before full moon in each month.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated March 10, 1801.

PHENIX LODGE, No. 24—BELFAST.

W. J. Y. Cottrell jr., M.

Bro. S. H. Mathews, J. W.

Bro. R. G. Turner, S. W.

" W. H. Fogler, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday evenings on or next preceding full moon.

Annual Election in January.

UNITY LODGE, No. 58—FREEDOM.

W. Henry Thompson, M.

Bro. J. D. Lamson, J. W.

Bro. Benjamin Williams, S. W.

" Thomas B. Hussey, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 6, 1863.

MOUNT HOPE LODGE, No. 59—HOPE.

W. F. W. Smith, M.

Bro. H. H. Fogler, J. W.

Bro. W. B. Robbins, S. W.

" Thaddeus Hastings, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday before the full moon.

Annual Election in February. Charter dated May 5, 1848.

KING DAVID'S LODGE, No. 62—LINCOLNVILLE.

W. Henry Crehore, M.

Bro. William K. Duncan, J. W.

Bro. Orlando Stevens, S. W.

" David Howe, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday preceding full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated January 13, 1850.

MARINERS' LODGE, No. 68—SEARSPORT.

W. J. I. Johnson, M.

Bro. L. Trundy, J. W.

Bro. I. Calderwood, S. W.

" B. C. Nichols 2d, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before each full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 16, 1853.

HOWARD LODGE, No. 69—WINTERPORT.

W. Albert B. Clark, M. Bro. George S. Silsby, J. W.
 Bro. James Freeman, S. W. " O. C. Couillard, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 6, 1852.

SAINT PAUL'S LODGE, No. 82—ROCKPORT.

W. Jos. H. Bowers, M. Bro. J. P. Shonton, J. W.
 Bro. J. W. Coombs, S. W. " L. C. Jordan, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday evening on or preceding full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 2, 1856.

STAR IN THE WEST LODGE, No. 85—UNITY.

W. J. Whitaker, M. Bro. N. Vickery, J. W.
 Bro. E. E. Bagley, S. W. " J. F. Parkhurst, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 24, 1856.

ISLAND LODGE, No. 89—ISLESBORO'.

W. Rodolphus Pendleton, M. Bro. D. H. Rose, J. W.
 Bro. C. W. Sherman, S. W. " S. B. Coombs, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday preceding the full moon.

Annual Election in February. Charter dated November 5, 1857.

HIRAM ABIFF LODGE, No. 90—WASHINGTON.

W. Hiram Bliss jr., M. Bro. E. S. Young, J. W.
 Bro. L. A. Law, S. W. " E. G. Webber, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 5, 1858.

MARSH RIVER LODGE, No. 102—BROOKS.

W. Augustus Fogg, M. Bro. J. S. Chase, J. W.
 Bro. D. Bracket, S. W. " J. S. Haxford, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full of the moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 9, 1861.

LIBERTY LODGE, No. 111—MONTVILLE.

W. H. M. Cox, M. Bro. Josiah F. Foye, J. W.
 Bro. A. P. Cargill, S. W. " W. H. Hunt, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full of the moon, and the second
 Monday following.

Annual Election at first stated meeting in January. Charter dated May 8, 1862.

POWNAI LODGE, No. 119—STOCKTON.

W. B. M. Roberts, M. Bro. J. W. Thompson, J. W.
 Bro. S. W. Lewis, S. W. " W. M. Griffin, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon.

* Annual Election in April. Charter dated July 4, 1863.

TIMOTHY CHASE LODGE, No. 126—BELFAST.

W. George W. Wales, M. Bro. Jones S. Davis, J. W.
 Bro. S. M. Fuller, S. W. " F. W. Patterson, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Thursday evening of each month.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 3, 1865.

QUANTIBACOOK LODGE, U. D.—SEARSMONT.

W. Hiram W. Thomas, M. Bro. William Farrar, J. W.
 Bro. Isaac H. Cunningham, S. W. " N. P. Bean, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Saturday in each month.

Seventh District.

R. W. GEORGE W. SNOW, BANGOR, D. D. G. M.

RISING VIRTUE LODGE, No. 10—BANGOR.

W. William J. Lord, M. Bro. George W. Whitney, J. W.
 Bro. Job Collett, S. W. " George W. Saow, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday evenings on or preceding full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated September 16, 1802.

PENOBSCOT LODGE, No. 39—DEXTER.

W. J. W. Barron, M. Bro. Cyrus Foss, J. W.
 Bro. Henry S. Dole, S. W. " Newell H. Bates, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full of the moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated January 24, 1822.

PISCATAQUIS LODGE, No. 44—MILO.

W. S. D. Millett, M. Bro. S. W. Merrill, J. W.
 Bro. W. W. Sturtevant, S. W. " C. S. Leonard, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or preceding each full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated October 28, 1823.

MERIDIAN SPLENDOR LODGE, No. 49—NEWPORT.

W. George E. Norton, M. Bro. J. S. Sargent, J. W.
 Bro. B. F. Getchell, S. W. " C. C. Oakes, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full moon.
 Annual Election in December. Charter dated July 13, 1826.

MOSAIC LODGE, No. 52—FOXCROFT.

W. Nathaniel Parsons, M. Bro. T. L. Jennison, J. W.
 Bro. S. T. Pullen, S. W. " E. B. Averill, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or preceding full of moon.
 Annual Election in December. Charter dated July 16, 1827.

STAR IN THE EAST LODGE, No. 60—OLD TOWN.

W. S. S. Haynes, M. Bro. Joseph S. Robinson, J. W.
 Bro. James R. Oakes, S. W. " Charles H. Gray, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday at or preceding full moon.
 Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 5, 1848.

PACIFIC LODGE, No. 64—EXETER.

W. Samuel Skillin, M. Bro. S. W. L. Chase, J. W.
 Bro. John F. Whitney, S. W. " Joshua Palmer, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceeding full moon.
 Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 12, 1851.

MYSTIC LODGE, No. 65—HAMPDEN.

W. D. S. Stone, M. Bro. Hiram E. Grant, J. W.
 Bro. Geo. Joss, S. W. " Geo. A. Emery, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Third Saturday in each month.
 Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 12, 1851.

MECHANICS' LODGE, No. 66—ORONO.

W. H. C. Powers, M. Bro. Cony Foster, J. W.
 Bro. M. McDonald, S. W. " R. C. White, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.
 Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 12, 1851.

PLYMOUTH LODGE, No. 75—PLYMOUTH.

W. B. G. Ferguson, M. Bro. G. G. Bickford, J. W.
 Bro. Abner Hodgdon, S. W. " Daniel Stone, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesdays on or preceding full moon.
 Annual Election first Wednesday in January. Charter dated May 5, 1854.

SAINT ANDREW'S LODGE, No. 83—BANGOR.

W. Thomas W. Burr, M.

Bro. Henry L. Barker, J. W.

Bro. Nathan P. Kellogg, S. W.

" John F. Kimball, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated February 6, 1856.

BENEVOLENT LODGE, No. 87—CARMEL.

W. Isaac A. Worcester, M.

Bro. George E. Dodge, J. W.

Bro. Benj. G. Murch, S. W.

" Israel W. Johnson, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday, week of the full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 7, 1857.

MOUNT KINEO LODGE, No. 109—ABBOT.

W. A. T. Wade, M.

Bro. Amos Stevens, J. W.

Bro. James Foss, S. W.

" D. R. Straw jr., Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or next preceding full of moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 2, 1862.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 124—CHARLESTON.

W. Jason Huckins, M.

Bro. S. J. Pikes, J. W.

Bro. S. C. Holden, S. W.

" C. T. Norcross, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday afternoon on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 3, 1865.

 Eighth District.

R. W. BENJAMIN MORRILL, BUCKSPORT, D. D. G. M.

 HANCOCK LODGE, No. 4—CASTINE.

W. D. W. Webster jr., M.

Bro. C. H. Hooper, J. W.

Bro. H. B. Robbins, S. W.

" J. W. Dresser, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday preceding full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 9, 1794.

FELICITY LODGE, No. 19—BUCKSPORT.

W. H. A. Chase, M.

Bro. H. J. Locke, J. W.

Bro. W. Beasley, S. W.

" W. H. Pillsbury, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday of or preceding full moon.

Annual Election in December.

LYGONIA LODGE, No. 40—ELLSWORTH.

W. Chas. J. Ulmer, M. Bro. A. T. Somerby, J. W.
 Bro. Samuel J. Morrison, S. W. " Geo. H. Sprague, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday in each month.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated April 11, 1822.

RISING SUN LODGE, No. 71—ORLAND.

W. F. A. Saunders, M. Bro. John Hopkins, J. W.
 Bro. B. C. Saunders, S. W. " Chas H. Saunders, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Tuesday in each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated October 18, 1852.

TREMONT LODGE, No. 77—TREMONT.

W. John Richardson, M. Bro. L. S. Norwood, J. W.
 Bro. Caleb H. Sawyer, S. W. " Andrew Tarr, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or preceding full moon in each month.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 3, 1856.

MARINE LODGE, No. 122—DEER ISLE.

W. Mark H. Lufkin, M. Bro. S. D. Higgins, J. W.
 Bro. S. G. Haskell, S. W. " L. P. Haskell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or preceding the full of the moon.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 3, 1865.

EGGEMOGGIN LODGE, U. D.—SEDGWICK.

W. Jonathan W. Penney, M. Bro. Samuel Herrick, J. W.
 Bro. Wm. H. Sargent, S. W. " Wm. Read, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Second Monday in each month.

Ninth District.

R. W. JABEZ W. MURRAY, MACHIAS, D. D. G. M.

WARREN LODGE, No. 2—EAST MACHIAS.

W. A. F. Kingsley, M. Bro. J. W. Kingsley, J. W.
 Bro. L. L. Keith, S. W. " Geo. E. Barrall, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated 1778.

EASTERN LODGE, No. 7—EASTPORT.

W. A. W. French, M. Bro. G. W. Gorham, J. W.
 Bro. E. B. Davis, S. W. " N. B. Nutt, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in each month.

Annual Election December 27. Charter dated June 8, 1801.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 37—LUBEC.

W. James McGregor, M. Bro. William H. Hunter, J. W.
 Bro. Alfred Small, S. W. " John A. Bennett, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday of each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 16, 1822.

ST. CROIX LODGE, No. 46—CALAIS.

W. J. C. Rockwood, M. Bro. G. J. Burnham, J. W.
 Bro. D. E. Seymour, S. W. " Levi L. Lowell, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday preceding full moon.

Annual Election December 27. Charter dated May 29, 1845.

CRESCENT LODGE, No. 78—PEMBROKE.

W. John C. Walker, M. Daniel W. Wilder, J. W.
 Bro. John Mincher, S. W. D. M. Young, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election December 27. Charter dated July 10, 1856.

NARRAGUAGUS LODGE, No. 88—CHERRYFIELD.

W. W. M. Nash, M. Bro. A. B. Burnham, J. W.
 Bro. A. P. Burnham, S. W. " J. A. Small, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 28, 1857.

HARWOOD LODGE, No. 91—MACHIAS.

W. Henry R. Taylor, M. Bro. Leander H. Crane, J. W.
 Bro. L. Grosvenor Downes, S. W. " Geo. A. Parlin, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual Election December 27. Charter dated April 8, 1858.

TUSCAN LODGE, No. 106—ADDISON POINT.

W. A. T. Small, M. Bro. C. Curtis, J. W.
 Bro. C. H. Miron, S. W. " E. A. Austin, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated December 27, 1860.

LOOKOUT LODGE, U. D.—CUTLER.

ACTING OFFICERS.

W. Benj. F. Higgins, M.
Bro. Isaac Wilder, S. W.

Bro. Charles T. Thurlow, J. W.
" L. Davis, Sec.

Tenth District.

R. W. ALBERT MOORE, ANSON, D. D. G. M.

NORTHERN STAR LODGE, No. 28—NORTH ANSON.

W. Marcellus Steward, M.
Bro. Columbus S. Manton, S. W.

Bro. Eugene F. Collins, J. W.
" Rodney Collins, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesdays preceding full moon or on the day of full.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated December 15, 1818.

SOMERSET LODGE, No. 34—SKOWHEGAN.

W. W. R. G. Estes, M.
Bro. William Tucker, S. W.

Bro. J. D. Robbins, J. W.
" Joseph Philbrick, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated January 11, 1821.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 67—PHILLIPS.

W. J. F. Prescott, M.
Bro. Ephraim Rand, S. W.

Bro. E. F. Plaisted, J. W.
" L. P. Hammond, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday nearest the full moon.

Annual Election in November. Charter dated 1851.

KEY STONE LODGE, No. 80—SOLON.

W. Hazen Black, M.
Bro. T. C. Jones, S. W.

Bro. W. W. Hamblet, J. W.
" S. Hamblet, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 4, 1855.

SILOAM LODGE, No. 92—KENDALL'S MILLS.

W. G. W. Witherell, M.
Bro. O. W. Lawry, S. W.

Bro. D. C. Hall, J. W.
" E. W. McFadden, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated March 8, 1855.

MAINE LODGE, No. 20—FARMINGTON.

W. Charles H. Davis, M. Bro. James Bailey, J. W.
 Bro. Peter E. Norton, S. W. " Benj. R. Elliott, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday of week of full moon.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated January 13, 1810.

CORINTHIAN LODGE, No. 95—HARTLAND.

W. L. H. Webb, M. Bro. J. L. Field, J. W.
 Bro. J. S. Page, S. W. " L. Morrill, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or next preceding each full moon.

Annual Election first Monday in January. Charter dated May 15, 1859.

LEBANON LODGE, No. 116—NORRIDGEWOCK.

W. Samuel Hopkins, M. Bro. Albert Knowles, J. W.
 Bro. Hiram Knowlton, S. W. " S. H. Willard, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in June. Charter dated May 7, 1863.

FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 123—NEW SHARON.

W. P. H. McLain, M. Bro. G. F. Teague, J. W.
 Bro. E. M. Smith, S. W. " S. M. Howes, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before the full of the moon.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 3, 1865.

MERIDIAN LODGE, No. 125—PITTSFIELD.

W. F. D. Jenkins, M. Bro. Alonzo Patten, J. W.
 Bro. Moses Maxfield, S. W. " W. L. Hathorn, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Fridays on or next preceding each full of the moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 3, 1865.

Eleventh District.

R. W. JOSEPH B. WATSON, DENMARK, D. D. G. M.

PYTHAGOREAN LODGE, No. 11—FRYEBURG.

W. H. H. Smith, M. Bro. F. Shirley, J. W.
 Bro. A. H. Walker, S. W. " Otis Warren, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or after each full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 13, 1803.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 13—BRIDGTON.

W. William Chute, M. Bro. A. H. Stuart, J. W.
 Bro. Washington Chaplin, S. W. " Isaiah S. Webb, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or preceding full moon.
 Annual Election in October. Charter dated March 12, 1804.

ADONIRAM LODGE, No. 27—LIMINGTON.

W. R. H. Brackett, M. Bro. H. A. Hurd, J. W.
 Bro. Nat. Atkinson, S. W. " Wm. H. Atkinson, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.
 Annual Election in December. Charter dated September 9, 1808.

FREEDOM LODGE, No. 42—LIMERICK.

W. Simeon S. Hasty, M. Bro. William B. Pease, J. W.
 Bro. Ephraim Durgin, S. W. " Fred. W. Libby, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding full moon.
 Annual Election in February. Charter dated January 11, 1823.

MOUNT MORIAH LODGE, No. 56—DENMARK.

W. Walton F. Watson, M. Bro. E. P. Pingree, J. W.
 Bro. Albion P. Merrill, S. W. " D. G. Tarbox, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding each full moon.
 Annual Election in December. Charter dated January 23, 1828.

STANDISH LODGE, No. 70—STANDISH.

W. William Paine, M. Bro. Wm. B. Cobb, J. W.
 Bro. John D. Higgins, S. W. " James K. Emery, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursdays on or before the full moon.
 Annual Election in March. Charter dated May 10, 1853.

DAY SPRING LODGE, No. 107—NEWFIELD.

W. Darius Davis, M. Bro. Ivory S. Loud, J. W.
 Bro. Charles A. Goodwin, S. W. " Stephen Adams, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon.
 Annual Election in September. Charter dated March 19, 1861.

MODERATION LODGE, No. 115—HOLLIS.

W. Charles E. Weld, M. Bro. Daniel Huntoon, J. W.
 Bro. Oliver Tracy, S. W. " N. D. Faunce, Sec.

Stated Meetings—First Monday evening of each month.
 Annual Election in January. Charter dated March 18, 1864.

DRUMMOND LODGE, No. 118—NORTH PARSONSFIELD.

W. J. H. Stanley, M. Bro. Edwin A. Sadler, J. W.
 Bro. J. W. Cook, S. W. " Gilman Lougee, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or preceding full moon.
 Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 4, 1864.

MOUNT TIREM LODGE, U. D.—WATERFORD.

W. Charles L. Wilson, M. Bro. Albert Stanwood, J. W.
 Bro. Alfred S. Kimball, S. W. " G. F. Cobb, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon.

Twelfth District.**R. W. IRA D. FISH, PATTEN, D. D. G. M.****PIONEER LODGE, No. 72—ASHLAND.**

W. J. G. Mosher, M. Bro. E. R. McKay, J. W.
 Bro. J. H. Burgoine, S. W. " Benj. Hawes, Sec.

*Stated Meetings—Every Saturday on or before the full moon
 Annual Election in March. Charter dated May 1854.

HOREB LODGE, No. 93—LINCOLN CENTRE.

W. Thos. Goodale, M. Bro. Alfred Gates, J. W.
 Bro. J. W. Archer, S. W. " Harrison Piper, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.
 Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 5, 1858.

MONUMENT LODGE, No. 96—HOULTON.

W. E. N. Mayo, M. Bro. Adrian Vandine, J. W.
 Bro. J. Z. Swanton, S. W. " J. H. Bradford, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.
 Annual Election in March. Charter dated May 5, 1859.

KATAHDIN LODGE, No. 98—PATTEN.

W. Charles Fish, M. Bro. Oliver Cobb, J. W.
 Bro. John C. Falkins, S. W. " Livingstone S. Hall, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or preceding full moon.
 Annual Election in December. Charter dated August 24, 1859.

EASTERN FRONTIER LODGE, No. 112—FORT FAIRFIELD.

W. W. H. Estabrook, M.

Bro. Hiram Stevens, J. W.

Bro. H. W. Hyde, S. W.

" A. C. Carney, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in March. Charter dated May 7, 1864.

TRINITY LODGE, U. D.—PRESQUE ISLE.

W. W. S. Gilman, M.

Bro. I. F. Dyer, J. W.

Bro. C. S. Spooner, S. W.

" S. Nason, Sec.

Stated Meetings—Monday evening on or before full of the moon.

Annual Election in July.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

*In correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Maine, with the Address
of their Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries.*

GRAND LODGES.	ADDRESS OF GRAND MASTERS.	ADDRESS OF GRAND SECRETARIES.
Alabama,	Wm. C. Penick, Wetumpka,	Daniel Sayre, Montgomery.
Arkansas,	E. H. English, Little Rock,	Wm. D. Blocher, Little Rock.
California,	Gilbert B. Claiborne, Stockton,	Alex. G. Abell, San Francisco.
Canada,	W. B. Simpson, Kingston,	Tho's B. Harris, Hamilton, C.W.
Colorado,	Andrew Mason, Empire City,	O. A. Whittemore, Denver.
Connecticut,	Eli S. Quintard, New Haven,	John W. Paul, Waterbury.
Delaware,		Benjamin N. Ogle, Delaware City.
Dist. of Col.,	George C. Whiting, Washington,	W. Morris Smith, Washington.
Florida,	Samuel Benezet, Tallahassee,	Hugh A. Corley, Tallahassee.
Georgia,	John Harris, Covington,	Simri Rose, Macon.
Illinois,	H. P. H. Bromwell, Charleston,	Harman G. Reynolds, Springfield.
Indiana,	Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Lebanon,	Wm. Hacker, Indianapolis.
Iowa,	Edward A. Guilbert, Dubuque,	Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City.
Kansas,	Jacob Saqui, Atchison,	E. T. Carr, Fort Leavenworth.
Kentucky,	M. J. Williams, Napoleon,	J. M. S. McCorkle, Greensburg.
Louisiana,	William M. Perkins, New Orleans,	Samuel M. Todd, New Orleans.
Maryland,	John Coates, Baltimore,	Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Wm. Parkman, Boston,	Charles W. Moore, Boston.
Michigan,	S. C. Coffinbury, Constantine,	James Fenton, Detroit.
Minnesota,	A. T. C. Pierzon, St. Paul,	Geo. W. Prescott, St. Paul.
Mississippi,		R. W. T. Daniel, Jackson.
Missouri,	John F. Houston, Richmond,	A. O'Sullivan, St. Louis.
Montana,		W. F. Saunders, Virginia City.
Nebraska,	J. W. Furnas, Brownville,	J. N. Wise, Plattsmouth.
Nevada,	Joseph DeBell, Virginia,	Wm. A. M. VanBokkelen, Virginia.
N. Hampshire,	J. Everett Sargent, Wentworth,	Horace Chase, Hopkinton.
New Jersey,	Wm. S. Whitehead, Newark,	Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.
New York,	Robert D. Holmes, New York,	James M. Austin, New York.
North Carolina,	John McCormick, Harnett Co.	Wm. T. Bain, Raleigh.
Nova Scotia,		Charles J. Macdonald, Halifax.
Ohio,	Thomas Sparrow, Columbus,	John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.
Oregon,	S. F. Chadwick, Roseburg,	J. E. Hurford, Oregon City.
Pennsylvania,	Lucius H. Scott, Philadelphia,	John Thomson, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island,	Thomas A. Doyle, Providence,	Charles D. Greene, Providence.
South Carolina,		Albert G. Mackey, Charleston.
Tennessee,	Thomas A. Hamilton, Memphis,	Charles A. Fuller, Nashville.
Texas,	R. M. Elgin, Austin,	Geo. H. Bringhurst, Houston.
Vermont,	Leverett B. Englesby, Burlington,	Henry Clark, Poultney.
Virginia,	Edward H. Lane, Louisa, C. H.	John Dove, Richmond.
Washington T.	Asa L. Brown, Walla-walla,	Elwood Evans, Olympia.
West Virginia,	W. J. Bates,	T. H. Logan, Wheeling.
Wisconsin,	John T. Wentworth, Geneva,	W. T. Palmer, Milwaukee.

ADDRESS :

TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, *Grand Master*, PORTLAND, ME.

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary*, PORTLAND, ME.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence*, PORTLAND, ME.

☞ Masters of Lodges in this Jurisdiction are directed to cause the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge to be read in open Lodge.

District Deputy Grand Masters are requested to call the attention of W. Masters of Lodges in their respective Districts to this direction, and to report to the Grand Lodge how far the same has been complied with.

By order of the M. W. Grand Master,

IRA BERRY, *G. Secretary*.

☞ Attention is specially called to the list of Decisions. These, with the Constitution and Standing Regulations, will be a sufficient guide in most cases which are likely to arise in Lodges; and may save much time and trouble in asking and answering questions by letter.

☞ The next Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine will be holden at Portland, on the first Tuesday of May, 1867.

☞ Three copies of this report are sent to each Grand Lodge—a reciprocal exchange is requested.

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