

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Maine,

AT ITS

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT PORTLAND,

vol 6

MAY, 1867. *48*



PORTLAND:
BRO. STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1867.

Grand Lodge of Maine.

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MECHANICS' HALL, PORTLAND,
TUESDAY, May 7, A. L. 5867.

THIS being the day fixed by the Constitution for the Annual Communication, the Officers and Representatives assembled at nine o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Grand Master ;
R. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,	Dep'y G. Master ;
“ DAVID CARGILL,	Sen. G. Warden ;
“ T. R. SIMONTON,	Jun. G. Warden ;
“ MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer ;
“ IRA BERRY,	Rec'g G. Sec'y ;
“ EDW'D P. BURNHAM,	Corresp'g G. Sec'y ;
W. MARQUIS F. KING,	Grand Marshal ;
“ J. PEARSON GILL,	Sen. G. Deacon ;
“ ANDREW W. FRENCH,	Jun. G. Deacon ;
“ E. E. WORTMAN,	Grand Steward ;
“ J. W. TOWARD,	“ “
“ A. M. WETHERBEE,	“ “
“ W. W. MAGOON,	“ “
“ OLIVER H. MASON,	<i>as</i> G. Sword Bearer ;
“ E. R. DRUMMOND,	G. Standard Bearer ;
“ WILLIAM O. POOR,	Grand Pursuivant ;
“ A. C. T. KING,	<i>as</i> “ “
Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS,	Grand Tyler.

A Lodge of Master Masons was opened, prayer being offered by Bro. Wm. J. Burnham as Grand Chaplain.

Bro's Eliphalet W. French, Isaac G. Curtis, and Samuel W. Lane were appointed a committee on Credentials; who 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 Henry P. Deane, W. M. Geo. E. Taylor, S. W.	Pythagorean, No. 11, by Henry Hyde Smith, W. M.
Warren, No. 2, by Austin F. Kingsley, W. M.	Cumberland, No. 12, (<i>Not represented.</i>)
Lincoln, No. 3, by Acton P. Thompson, Proxy.	Oriental, No. 13, by E. R. Staples, S. W. George Peirce, Proxy.
Hancock, No. 4, by David W. Webster Jr., W. M.	Solar, No. 14, by Joseph M. Hayes, Proxy.
Kennebec, No. 5, by B. F. Warner, W. M. Charles E. Fuller, S. W. F. J. Day, Proxy.	Orient, No. 15, by Cyrus Maxey, W. M. Isaiah C. York, S. W. John McDonald, J. W.
Amity, No. 6, by Fred. Lewis, W. M. R. E. Paine, Proxy.	St. George, No. 16, by J. W. Small, Proxy.
Eastern, No. 7, by A. W. French, W. M. E. W. French, S. W. Wm. C. Newcomb, Proxy.	Ancient Land-Mark, No. 17, by Wm. Ross Jr., W. M. George L. Swett, S. W. Franklin Crawford, J. W.
United, No. 8, by Stephen J. Young, W. M. Frank M. Drew, Proxy.	Oxford, No. 18, by Stephen G. Hatch, Proxy.
Saco, No. 9, by Wm. Hobson, W. M. Edward Eastman, S. W. Albert Peyser, Proxy.	Felicity, No. 19, by James M. Nevens, S. W. A. F. Page, J. W. Wm. H. Pillsbury, Proxy.
Rising Virtue, No. 10, by Job Collett, W. M. Charles I. Collamore, J. W.	Maine, No. 20, by Charles H. Davis, Proxy.
	Oriental Star, No. 21, by Ebenezer Humphrey, W. M. George M. Coolidge, J. W. Jefferson Coolidge, Proxy.

- York, No. 22, by
A. Warren Mendum, W. M.
Wm. Symonds, Proxy.
- Freeport, No. 23, by
John L. Kelsey, W. M.
- Phoenix, No. 24, by
Sanford H. Mathews, J. W.
Wm. O. Poor, Proxy.
- Temple, No. 25, by
F. E. Webb, W. M.
- Village, No. 26, by
George W. Tinker, Proxy.
- Adoniram, No. 27, by
Nat Atkinson, W. M.
A. J. Hurd, S. W.
W. G. Lord, Proxy.
- Northern Star, No. 28, by
Eugene F. Collins, J. W.
- Tranquil, No. 29, by
Ward M. Emerson, W. M.
Rodney F. Foss, S. W.
Horatio G. Garcelon, Proxy.
- Blazing Star, No. 30, by
J. H. Gleason, S. W.
Isaac Randall, Proxy.
- Union, No. 31, by
Stephen W. Jones, W. M.
- Hermon, No. 32, by
E. A. Chadwick, Proxy.
- Waterville, No. 33, by
Jonathan Meader, W. M.
Charles H. Alden, Proxy.
- Somerset, No. 34, by
W. R. G. Estes, W. M.
Wm. Tucker, S. W.
H. F. Kimball, J. W.
- Bethlehem, No. 35, by
Samuel W. Lane, S. W.
- Casco, No. 36, by
James H. Doughty, Proxy.
- Washington, No. 37, by
W. H. Hunter, S. W.
- Harmony, No. 38, by
J. G. Watson, J. W.
David F. Rolfe, Proxy.
- Penobscot, No. 39, by
John Martin Jr., W. M.
W. S. Allen, Proxy.
- Lygonia, No. 40, by
S. J. Morrison, W. M.
- Freedom, No. 42, by
Horace H. Burbank, Proxy.
- Alna, No. 43, by
Wm. H. Hilton, Proxy.
- Piscataquis, No. 44, by
Theodore Wyman, Proxy.
- Central, No. 45, by
Mark Rollins, W. M.
Edward E. Wiggin, S. W.
- St. Croix, No. 46, by
Joseph C. Rockwood, W. M.
D. M. Gardner, S. W.
F. B. Bailey, J. W.
D. E. Seymour, Proxy.
- Dunlap, No. 47, by
J. S. Locke, W. M.
Gilman P. Littlefield, S. W.
Eben Burnham, J. W.
S. P. McKenney, Proxy.
- Lafayette, No. 48, by
H. O. Nickerson, W. M.
Emery O. Bean, Proxy.
- Meridian Splendor, No. 49, by
Francis M. Shaw, W. M.
George E. Norton, Proxy.
- Aurora, No. 50, by
E. E. Wortman, W. M.
- St. John's, No. 51, by
F. G. Downes, Proxy.
- Mosaic, No. 52, by
E. B. Averill, Proxy.
- Rural, No. 53,
(*Not represented.*)
- Vassalboro', No. 54, by
O. M. Nelson, S. W.
- Fraternal, No. 55, by
Silas Derby, J. W.
Moses W. Emery, Proxy.
- Mount Moriah, No. 56,
(*Not represented.*)

- Unity, No. 58, by
 B. Williams, S. W.
 Mount Hope, No. 59,
 (Not represented.)
 Star in the East, No. 60, by
 J. B. Elkins, W. M.
 King Solomon's, No. 61, by
 Henry Farrington, W. M.
 Charles P. Redman, S. W.
 King David's, No. 62, by
 Henry Crehore, W. M.
 Richmond, No. 63, by
 Edwin D. Lamson, Proxy.
 Pacific, No. 64, by
 Hazen Eastman, Proxy.
 Mystic, No. 65, by
 George Joss, W. M.
 Mechanics', No. 66, by
 Henry C. Powers, W. M.
 Blue Mountain, No. 67, by
 Harry P. Dill, Proxy.
 Mariners', No. 68, by
 Irvin Calderwood, W. M.
 Howard, No. 69, by
 Henry G. Morgan, Proxy.
 Standish, No. 70,
 (Not represented.)
 Rising Sun, No. 71, by
 Daniel H. Saunders, Proxy.
 Pioneer, No. 72,
 (Not represented.)
 Tyrian, No. 73, by
 H. B. King, J. W.
 George W. Seaverns, Proxy.
 Bristol, No. 74,
 (Not represented.)
 Plymouth, No. 75, by
 Alden M. Brown, W. M.
 Arundel, No. 76, by
 Sylvester Brown, Proxy.
 Tremont, No. 77, by
 Wm. H. Preble, S. W.
 Crescent, No. 78,
 (Not represented.)
 Rockland, No. 79, by
 Eli P. Hall, W. M.
 Key Stone, No. 80, by
 Tilson C. Jones, W. M.
 Atlantic, No. 81, by
 George A. Wright, W. M.
 A. B. Butler, S. W.
 Sumner C. Rand, J. W.
 Rufus Stanley, Proxy.
 St. Paul's, No. 82,
 (Not represented.)
 St. Andrew's, No. 83, by
 Nathan P. Kellogg, W. M.
 Albert P. Baker, J. W.
 Eureka, No. 84, by
 Enoch R. Clark, Proxy.
 Star in the West, No. 85, by
 Jonathan Hunt, S. W.
 Charles Taylor, Proxy.
 Temple, No. 86, by
 H. P. Murch, W. M.
 Charles W. Lane, S. W.
 Wm. L. Longley, J. W.
 Benevolent, No. 87, by
 Benjamin G. Murch, W. M.
 Narraguagus, No. 88, by
 Elias Brookings Jr., Proxy.
 Island, No. 89, by
 C. W. Sherman, S. W.
 Hiram Abiff, No. 90, by
 Benjamin P. Upham, Proxy.
 Harwood, No. 91, by
 H. R. Taylor, W. M.
 L. G. Downes, S. W.
 Siloam, No. 92, by
 Otis W. Lawry, W. M.
 Horeb, No. 93, by
 P. C. Jones, W. M.
 Paris, No. 94, by
 Alden Chase, W. M.
 A. C. T. King, S. W.
 Corinthian, No. 95, by
 L. Morrill, Proxy.

- Monument, No. 96, by
John Z. Swanton, W. M.
E. N. Mayo, Proxy.
- Bethel, No. 97, by
O. H. Mason, Proxy.
- Katahdin, No. 98, by
Charles Fish, Proxy.
- Vernon Valley, No. 99, by
M. S. Mayhew, W. M.
Fernando C. Fellows, Proxy.
- Jefferson, No. 100, by
W. B. Lapham, W. M.
- Nezinscot, No. 101, by
Philo Clark, Proxy.
- Marsh River, No. 102, by
David Brackett Jr., W. M.
- Dresden, No. 103, by
Seth Patterson, W. M.
- Dirigo, No. 104, by
C. K. Evans, Proxy.
- Ashlar, No. 105, by
Isaac G. Curtis, W. M.
Wm. J. Burnham, Proxy.
- Tuscan, No. 106,
(*Not represented.*)
- Day Spring, No. 107,
(*Not represented.*)
- Relief, No. 108, by
A. L. Wellman, W. M.
- Mount Kinco, No. 109,
(*Not represented.*)
- Monmouth, No. 110, by
Benjamin M. Prescott, S. W.
C. D. Starbird, Proxy.
- Liberty, No. 111, by
Josiah F. Foye, W. M.
Anson Gilman, J. W.
- Eastern Frontier, No. 112, by
H. W. Hyde, W. M.
- Messalonskee, No. 113, by
Wm. Macartney, W. M.
- Polar Star, No. 114, by
Charles H. McLellan, S. W.
John W. Ballou, Proxy.
- Moderation, No. 115, by
Oliver Tracy, W. M.
Charles E. Weld, Proxy.
- Lebanon, No. 116, by
Samuel B. Witherell, Proxy.
- Greenleaf, No. 117, by
Ammi Boynton, J. W.
Roscoe G. Smith, Proxy.
- Drummond, No. 118, by
David O. Morton, J. W.
Gilman Lougee, Proxy.
- Pownal, No. 119, by
B. M. Roberts, W. M.
Samuel W. Lewis, S. W.
- Meduncook, No. 120,
(*Not represented.*)
- Acacia, No. 121, by
George W. Rice, Proxy.
- Marine, No. 122, by
Mark H. Lufkin, W. M.
Charles A. Spofford, Proxy.
- Franklin, No. 123, by
George F. Teague, W. M.
- Olive Branch, No. 124, by
Abner Paine, Proxy.
- Meridian, No. 125, by
Andrew J. Philbrick, J. W.
Moses Maxfield, Proxy.
- Timothy Chase, No. 126, by
George W. Wales, W. M.
- Presumpscot, No. 127, by
J. C. Cobb, S. W.
- Eggemoggin, No. 128, by
Albert Averill, W. M.
Sidney Drinkwater, J. W.
- Quantabcook, No. 129, by
I. H. Cunningham, W. M.
- Trinity, No. 130, by
Wm. S. Gilman, Proxy.
- Lookout, No. 131,
(*Not represented.*)
- Mount Tir'em, No. 132, by
Wm. Douglass, Proxy.

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

REUEL WASHBURN,	P. G. M.
ADNER B. THOMPSON,	"
FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"
JABEZ TRUE,	"
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
WM. P. PEBBLE,	"
ISAAC DOWNING,	P. S. G. W.
WM. SOMERBY,	P. J. G. W.
JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
OLIVER GERRISH,	"
FRANCIS J. DAY,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :—

M. W. Timothy J. Murray,	<i>Grand Master,</i>
R. W. John H. Lynde,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>
" David Cargill,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>
" T. R. Simonton,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>
" Moses Dodge,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>
" Ira Berry,	<i>Recording Grand Secretary,</i>
" Edw. P. Burnham,	<i>Corresponding Grand Secretary,</i>
W. Marquis F. King,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>
" Joseph Pearson Gill,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>
" Andrew W. French,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>
" E. E. Wortman,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>
" J. W. Toward,	" "
" A. M. Wetherbee,	" "
" Woodman W. Magoon,	" "
" E. R. Drummond,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>
Bro. Warren Phillips,	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>
R. W. Joseph Milliken,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District.</i>
" George W. Turner,	" 2d "
" Wm. Curtis,	" 3d "
" James M. Larrabee,	" 5th "
" Samuel S. Collier,	" 6th "
" Benjamin Morrill,	" 8th "
" Albert Moore,	" 10th "
" Joseph B. Watson,	" 11th "

Representatives of other Grand Lodges.—

WM. P. PEBBLE, Canada, New York and Oregon.
 EZEKIEL ROBINSON, Iowa.
 ADNER B. THOMPSON, Illinois and Ohio.
 IRA BERRY, Missouri and Washington Territory.
 JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, New Jersey.
 J. I. STEVENS, Maryland.

ELIPHALET W. FRENCH,
 ISAAC G. CURTIS,
 SAMUEL W. LANE, } *Committee.*

Which Report was accepted.

A constitutional number of Lodges being represented, the M. W. Grand Master declared the Grand Lodge open in ample form, and ready for the transaction of business. He then appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Dispensations and Charters.

1. Geo. A. Wright, Geo. E. Taylor, Wm. H. Pilsbury.
2. Andrew W. French, Henry R. Taylor, E. N. Mayo.
3. Mark Rollins, Charles Taylor, George E. Norton.
4. N. P. Kellogg, Wm. J. Burnham, Wm. H.* Preble.

On Grievances and Appeals.

1. W. R. G. Estes, E. E. Wortman, Samuel S. Collier.
2. Wm. Hobson, Emery O. Bean, F. M. Drew.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

Edward P. Burnham, E. R. Drummond, I. Calderwood.

On Returns.

Geo. L. Swett, Joseph M. Hayes, Moses S. Mayhew.

On the Pay Roll.

F. E. Webb, Wm. B. Lapham, J. B. Elkins.

On Unfinished Business.

Alden Chase, Fred. Lewis, J. W. Toward.

On By-Laws.

Albert Moore, Alden M. Wetherbee, Chas. E. Weld.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

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.

Voted, That the reading of the Records of the last annual communication be omitted.

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. Warren O. Carney Assistant Grand Tyler.

The Grand Master then presented and read his

ANNUAL REPORT.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE:

One year ago, you placed in my hands the "potent emblem of masonic power" within your jurisdiction; and on this occasion, it will be in accordance with the custom of my predecessors, which is nearly equivalent to law, to render to you at least a partial account of the transactions of the office during that year.

The performance of this service with full details would be a severe task upon myself, and I fear the recapitulation would be to you tedious without sufficient benefit for the infliction.

While the events of the year, like those of the many others that have preceded it, have been of a varied character, possessing in part only a melancholy interest to us, yet there have been many incidents in the history now made up, that have been, and are, a cause of "joy and gladness" to the whole Fraternity of our State.

In rendering this account of my stewardship, I therefore propose to omit all reference to such transactions as I may deem proper, with the suggestion that the records of the office will be held subject to the order of the Grand Lodge at any stage of its proceedings.

A special Report will be made of decisions and rulings that have been rendered, in order that these may go to the proper Committee unconnected with other matters, and that none of them may be published unless confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

A special Report will also be made upon the subject of grievances, for the same reason as in the other case, and also that I am of the opinion that too much publicity ought not to be given to these unfortunate matters in our printed Proceedings.

It is a truth, that so long as human nature shall continue to be what it now is, so long will imperfections and wrong doing exist in all human organizations; and ours, with all its antiquity, and land-marks, and devoted laborers, cannot expect to be exempt from these unpleasant circumstances. It has been my practice to examine into the facts in all such cases, to hear what was offered in extenuation, and then to act upon them in the spirit of our Order, remembering that while strict justice might demand severe penalties, it was my brother who had erred, and Charity must not be forgotten.

I would further add as a recommendation to this Grand Lodge in the publication of our Proceedings, that the example of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania be followed, in not publishing the names of lodges and members in cases where it may be proper to withhold them from the public.

In entering upon the performance of the duties of the office to which your partiality had elevated me, it was my purpose first to complete the special work you had left in charge, and then to engage in other services which the interests of the Craft might demand. Unfortunate events however compelled a change in this design, and many duties were from necessity neglected, or placed in the hands of others for consummation.

The several Charters for new Lodges granted at your last communication, have been prepared by your faithful Grand Secretary; and although able personally to constitute only *one* of these lodges, at the time it was desired by the members, Commissions for that purpose were issued to competent brethren, so that all lodges to which Charters were then granted, have been legally constituted, and their officers duly installed.

Dispensations as ordered for other Lodges were also issued, and although it was my intention to visit each of these, I found it impossible to do so. I have however been able to meet with

Trojan Lodge at Troy, Ionic Lodge at Gardiner, Asylum Lodge at Wayne, and Lewey's Island Lodge at Princeton.

Trojan Lodge I found composed of good and worthy members, but in a poor place for its labors. I directed the attention of the brethren to this important defect, and informed them that it would be inconsistent to permit them to remain there, and a new and better Hall was at once and cheerfully provided for their use. There is some excuse for these brethren in remaining in such a place, as there had been considerable opposition manifested to this Lodge, and the members, while willing to do all that was required of them, did not know what course to pursue. I can assure the Grand Lodge of their readiness to perform every duty in accordance with its requirements; and now that they have procured a good masonic home for themselves, I recommend that a Charter be granted, and they be confirmed in their privileges as a regular warranted Lodge.

Lewey's Island Lodge had not, at the time of my visit, obtained in full the necessary articles that pertain to a masonic Lodge; and their Hall, although safe, was not precisely what it ought to be. These Brethren were however in earnest about their work, and assured me that all these matters should have due attention. If these assurances are fully complied with, I recommend that a Charter be granted, as I doubt not their worthiness.

Asylum Lodge is finely located, and has provided a very neat, well arranged, and well furnished Hall for its use, without embarrassing the Lodge.

I passed a very pleasant evening with the brethren of this Lodge; was much gratified with the spirit manifested by them, with the manner in which their work was performed, and also their business arrangements. The Grand Lodge may rest assured that these brethren are worthy of confidence, and deserving a Charter, if any are granted at this communication.

I was unfortunate in meeting Ionic Lodge during the absence of the W. M. and other of its prominent members. I learned however sufficient of the working of this Lodge to recommend that a Charter be granted.

Before proceeding further in this detail, it is proper to return to the earlier part of the year, and to notice an event of more than ordinary importance to a portion of our brethren, and which was near being of serious consequence to this Grand Lodge.

On the fourth of July last, one of the most disastrous conflagrations that has ever visited this section of our country, occurred in this City, sweeping over a large portion of it like the whirlwind, and almost blotting out, as it were, structures of the most substantial kind, as well as those of an ordinary or inferior character. As you are undoubtedly aware, the masonic Halls, which were to be enlarged, and upon which labor had already been commenced, were totally destroyed, with all their contents except the Charters and most of the Jewels of the various masonic bodies.

The Clothing, Furniture, Records, Library, and papers of the Grand Lodge were fortunately in another building, hired the previous year for that purpose; and nearly all its property and documents were removed to a place of safety, where they remained until another room was obtained, and were then removed into it. The scene which was here presented after the conflagration had subsided, was one of the most appalling it has ever been my misfortune to witness, and I do most earnestly hope I may never behold another of a like character. Here was ruin and devastation on all sides, and over a very large space—sickness, suffering, and destitution among the thousands that had been thus summarily deprived of homes, and divested of the comforts and conveniences of life. Under such heart-rending circumstances, I felt that this Grand Lodge had an interest in this matter, and upon it was placed the responsibility of aiding in repairing this great loss, and assuaging in part this severe suffering.

An intelligent and worthy committee of citizens had been appointed as early as possible after the fire, to take charge of contributions and to aid all that were in distress or misfortune on this account; and well and nobly did these disinterested gentlemen labor in the discharge of their arduous duties, without fee or reward. Soon after their organization, I called upon them, and learned that although an abundance of provisions had been forwarded, and considerable funds were anticipated, there was an

immediate and urgent need of pecuniary help. Considering all the circumstances and the sad reality of the case, I deemed prompt action necessary if we would help those who were in such deep distress and suffering, and I directed the Grand Treasurer to pay over to said Committee the sum of one thousand dollars, from any funds of the Grand Lodge in his hands, to be used according to the discretion of that Committee. It is proper to remark, that before taking this important step, I consulted with several members of this body, that have been honored by you in the past, and who still retain your confidence; and all united with me in the propriety of the course. This matter is now reported for your action; and I mistake the genius of this Grand Lodge, whose profession has been to have an interest in the welfare and honor of our State—whose pleasure it was, to lay with imposing ceremonies the corner stone of our once beautiful City Hall—and whose first Grand Master was also our first chief magistrate—if in this act I have misconceived your desires, or shall merit your censure.

Not long after this it became apparent that many of our brethren who had passed through this terrible ordeal, had suffered most severely, and were deserving of hearty sympathy and aid.

Many of them were aged, and in the short space of a few hours the devouring element had swept from them almost every vestige of property in the shape of homes, and movable goods, leaving to some not a single change of raiment.

Under these circumstances, encouraged by a few generous contributions from abroad, accompanied with letters of inquiry as to our losses, and of deep sympathy for our misfortunes, I considered it my duty to answer those communications in such manner as to acquaint our brethren in different sections of the country with the position of affairs here, and that while we could not beg, we should be happy to receive and disburse to our unfortunate brethren such funds as might be forwarded. A circular was accordingly issued setting forth all the facts in the case, and designating M. W. Bros. DRUMMOND, PREBLE, and myself, as willing to act in the distribution of all funds donated for this purpose. This circular was mailed by myself to all the Lodges

in our State, to all the officers and permanent members of this Grand Lodge, and to officers of several other Grand Lodges, but to no subordinate body out of our own jurisdiction. To this document a very favorable response was given, and in many instances generous donations were received from our own and other jurisdictions. A large portion of this fund has been already expended, and although it has imposed a great amount of labor, it has been a source of the greatest satisfaction, and it has given an opportunity not only to relieve distress and suffering, but has afforded the pleasure of being able to add to the comfort and happiness of our brethren who were thus suddenly deprived of the means that had been the results of their own efforts. The Lodges of this City have stood up nobly under these trying circumstances, having made no appeal for help in restoring their masonic home, but have contributed liberally toward all cases when called upon, and are now engaged in connection with other masonic bodies, in preparing a masonic Temple, that will be an honor to the Craft of our State.

I should be pleased to enumerate all the sources from which donations have been received, but it would occupy too much space in a document of this nature. I have kept a record of, and acknowledged each sum, and while I here again express my gratitude to all those who have remembered our unfortunate brethren in this noble and generous manner, I trust they have a rich reward in the consciousness of having performed a sacred duty in the most praiseworthy manner. I feel compelled however to call the attention of this Grand Lodge to the action of three Grand Bodies upon this subject. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars for this purpose. To this generous deed, I responded in as fitting terms as I could command, and have the satisfaction to announce that my communication was very courteously and fraternally received, and a response returned through the Grand Treasurer, P. G. Master WILLIAMSON, in the form of a resolution adopted in Grand Lodge, and which is now presented with this for your information. The Grand Lodge of Ohio adopted resolutions upon this subject, and directed their Grand Secretary to correspond with the sub-

ordinate lodges in that jurisdiction, and send forward such sums as might be remitted to him. This he has done in such kind and fraternal manner as to indicate that it was a pleasure to perform that duty. The Grand Commandery of New York, also transmitted the sum of one hundred dollars, through its Grand Treasurer, Sir JOHN S. PERRY.

The Grand Lodge of Michigan has shown its sympathy by the generous donation of Two Hundred Dollars, which was transmitted by R. W. JAMES FENTON, Grand Secretary, to Past Grand Master DRUMMOND.

I therefore respectfully ask the recognition by this Grand Lodge of these fraternal acts; and as there are several other cases where Grand Officers have manifested an interest in our welfare, the privilege of publishing in the printed proceedings of the present year a full list of all sums received, and the sources whence derived, is earnestly solicited.

Notwithstanding this disastrous affair, the lodges in this City have been prospered, and have done a large amount of work in their temporary limited quarters. Such also I believe has been the case in many of our lodges, and peace and harmony have generally prevailed within our jurisdiction.

A very strong desire has been manifested for the organization of new lodges in various localities. Five Dispensations for lodges have been granted, as follows:—Archon Lodge, at East Dixmont; Morning Star Lodge, at Litchfield Corner; Mount Desert Lodge, at Mount Desert; Ocean Lodge at Wells; and Augusta Lodge, at Augusta.

The petitioners for these lodges complied with the constitutional regulations before presenting petitions. The brethren in each case were also required to provide a suitable place in which to hold their meetings, and to furnish all the necessary masonic clothing and working apparatus of a good quality; and these were the conditions upon which the dispensations were granted.

We have sufficiently often seen the sad results of organizing new lodges, with Tin Jewels and corresponding working apparatus, to *know* that all such lodges bring no honor to the Fraternity, and are of but little benefit to those connected with them. If any

members of our Order have no better appreciation of the value of masonry than to engage in this important labor, in such an imperfect and improper manner, I sincerely hope, for the honor of our ancient Institution, that this Grand Lodge will in the most emphatic manner mark its disapprobation of all such attempts, by a refusal to authorize the formation of another lodge in our jurisdiction, unless all matters and things that pertain to it shall be in harmony with the dignity and importance of the work to be performed.

To begin right is the surest means to end right, and if a lodge is permitted to commence operations in a miserable Hall, with inferior surroundings, I very much doubt if left to itself, whether it would ever appreciate the importance of a better condition.

This matter, my brethren, is worthy of your serious attention, and the interest and honor of our Craft demand that there should be no more cheap lodges within our jurisdiction. Be assured, if the Fraternity in any proposed locality cannot afford a good lodge room, properly and fully furnished for masonic labor, the welfare of the institution demands they should have *none*.

Previous to granting the Dispensation for Archon Lodge, I received a protest from Marsh River Lodge, claiming that the consent of the nearest Lodge had not been obtained. This question was fully examined by myself on visiting that locality; and feeling confident that they were in error in regard to the point, and deeming it for the good of masonry, and greatly for the convenience of the brethren interested, I granted the Dispensation.

These Dispensations will be returned at this communication, and Charters asked for; and if it shall appear that all conditions heretofore imposed have been complied with, I recommend that their requests be granted. I have also to suggest the propriety of requiring in future, all lodges under Dispensation to present to the Grand Lodge, with their returned Dispensation and other documents, a written petition for a Charter. Valid reasons might be given for the propriety of this course, but I doubt not the proposition will commend itself to the Grand Lodge without further elucidation.

Petitions have also been presented for Dispensations for Lodges at Buckfield, Sherman, Brownfield and Bluehill.

The first three were unaccompanied by the recommendation of either the nearest lodge or the D. D. G. Master, and were in consequence denied.

The brethren at Blue Hill had obtained the proper recommendations, but being well convinced that the interests of the new lodge at Sedgwick would be materially injured by the organization of another lodge so near its borders, I felt compelled to decline granting their request.

The petition for a Lodge at Sherman has been left in my hands with request to lay the same before the Grand Lodge. This petition, with letters from one of the brethren, explaining their position, and giving assurances of their readiness to prepare a creditable masonic home for themselves, is now presented agreeable to their request.

In connection with this indication of prosperity and improvement in our jurisdiction, should be mentioned the gratifying fact that quite a number of new and well furnished Halls have been provided by several of our older lodges, during the past year, and have been appropriately dedicated to MASONRY, to VIRTUE, and to UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENCE. Special Grand Lodges have been organized for this purpose, at the request of Star in the East Lodge at Old Town, Mariners' Lodge at Searsport, Central Lodge at China, Paris Lodge at South Paris, and Bethlehem Lodge at Augusta; and others are being erected, which will require the performance of similar services at no distant day. Very much to my regret, sickness compelled me to disappoint the brethren of Presumpscot Lodge, at Windham, who had erected a fine Hall, and made arrangements for its dedication. It is to be hoped that they may be more successful in a future effort to consecrate their Temple to masonic purposes, as the brethren of this young Lodge are deserving of great credit for their zeal and activity in this enterprise. A Commission was also issued to R. W. Albert Moore, for the formation of a Deputy Grand Lodge, and the dedication of a Hall, for Lebanon Lodge at Norridgewock.

These operations of the fraternity should be a cause of gratifica-

tion to every true lover of our Order, and are sure indications of a right spirit and feeling among the Craftsmen of our State. May this good work go on until there is not a poor or indifferent masonic lodge room within our jurisdiction; for beside the work of charity, there is no more important labor than this, in its influence upon the character and reputation of the fraternity, that can engage the attention of the members of our lodges.

Several Dispensations for election of officers in our subordinate lodges, at other than the stated annual meetings, and in some cases to fill a vacancy, have been granted. In some instances these were for the election of a full board of officers, and in others to fill a single vacancy; but in all cases, in harmony with the *decisions* made by my predecessors upon this subject, and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

I have the satisfaction of reporting that I have granted but three Dispensations for conferring degrees in less than the usual time; and if this had been three less than it is, it would have afforded me three times the satisfaction I now have in reporting even that small number. This subject is one in which our Fraternity have and ought to feel a deep and abiding interest. Among the most ancient of the laws of organized masonry is the provision that no man can be made a mason, "without previous notice, one month before, given to the Lodge, in order to make due inquiry into the reputation and capacity of the candidate, unless by a dispensation". So important was considered this enactment, that a single officer, the Grand Master alone, of any division or territory, was authorized to dispense with this provision, and permit the admission of candidates at a shorter period. It is also undoubtedly true that this authority in former times was rarely exercised, and then only on extraordinary occasions for the *good of the Order*. At the present time this authority has been much extended, and in some jurisdictions, like our own, several Grand Officers are permitted to exercise it, although it is very questionable if this extension of the privilege has been of good results.

It cannot be denied that a sufficient time should elapse between the reception of a petition for degrees and action thereon, to

enable the lodge to know what are really the qualifications of every candidate for our mysteries. Hence the necessity of the law requiring a specified period for that purpose; and as all masonic laws are to be regarded as for the benefit of the institution, no part of those laws should ever be dispensed with, except for the sole reason that it will result in permanent good to the Craft. No considerations therefore of *convenience* or *benefit* to the candidate, or what is still more objectionable, the pecuniary advantage to the lodge, ought ever to be allowed to influence any member of the Fraternity, either in asking for, or granting this privilege.

Our first duty is to Masonry—and where that is in question, its welfare must be first considered, and its interests first consulted. It should be distinctly and permanently understood, that all who would participate in our privileges and enjoy our honors, must submit to our regulations; and that it is beneath the dignity of our fraternity to be dictated in our internal policy by any one not of our household, be he King, Prince, Potentate, or any other person, except a true free and accepted mason. While it may not be thought expedient to eradicate the provision alluded to from our Constitution, the exercise of the authority may most assuredly be curtailed, with good results to the Order. Should the Grand Lodge indicate its pleasure, that no dispensation be hereafter granted for such purposes, except when it shall appear as certain as anything in human affairs can be made to appear, that no considerations of pecuniary aid to the lodge, benefit or convenience of the candidate, or other reason except the good of the Order, requires the action, I doubt not its behests would be rigidly adhered to by all who shall hereafter be clothed with authority for that purpose.

In the discharge of duties, I have visited several lodges in our State, and have been pleased to notice many indications of more earnest attention to the interests of Masonry, and a higher regard to their responsibilities by the brethren; but have also learned in this manner some things that have caused me pain and sadness. One thing to which I feel compelled to call attention, is the readiness with which some of our officers receive instruction in regard to *ritual* and *ceremonials*, from those not authorized to

teach in our jurisdiction. While I am gratified and pleased to have every true and worthy brother hailing from any other jurisdiction, received in our lodges in the most courteous and fraternal manner, I yet know it is not only wrong for them to attempt to interfere with our affairs, but it is highly improper that our brethren should be thus ready and anxious in adopting their suggestions.

The Grand Lodge of Maine rules in this jurisdiction, my brethren, and it has directed a work to be used in the admission of candidates to the several degrees, and we have no right to make use of any other. It should also be remembered that two of our most honored and respected Craftsmen, M. W. Bros. BRADFORD and MILLER, gave to us this legacy, and it has merited the approval of some of the best minds in our ranks, both in our own and other jurisdictions. For *antiquity, purity, conciseness, and significance*, this ritual is not excelled, in my estimation; and I hope it will be the care of every brother in our ranks to preserve it and transmit it to posterity, unchanged and uncorrupted by trifling redundances.

I have also to notice the advent to our State of a class of men, who flaunt their masonic banners upon the outer wall—a class of men who make a large exhibition of masonic Jewelry, so called, ostentatiously displayed upon their persons or dress. In some cases, I have seen the Square and Compass of sufficiently large dimensions to serve as a part of the “furniture” of a lodge. These men are generally in search of Custom—some of them are engaged in an “unholy traffic,” and all of them are ready to *trade* with you “*upon the square*”. I am also fully persuaded, that to such an extent has this system prevailed, that some who do not belong to our Order have imitated these gentlemen, and endeavored to profit by their example in imposing upon the Craft. It may appear to some that this is a matter of trifling importance, but I assure you it is one that is likely to be of sad consequence to the institution, and has already become a burning shame and disgrace to the Order. It is the prostitution of all that is good and noble to vile and mercenary purposes, and will become a lasting stigma upon the fraternity unless rebuked and discontinued.

I have seen these men in my various travels in our State, and noted their walk and conversation, and I earnestly warn you against the whole "brotherhood". If they have not stolen the livery of heaven for the service of the evil one, they have assumed the garb of our ancient Institution only for the purpose of more effectually imposing upon the confidence of our brethren, and for unworthy, mercenary motives. I do most earnestly therefore call your attention to this grave matter; and while the Grand Lodge I trust will effectually mark its disapprobation of this vile outrage upon the symbolism of masonry, I appeal to every brother now present to lend his cordial aid in an earnest effort to discountenance, and banish from our midst, all such nefarious exhibitions and use of masonic emblems. Turn the cold shoulder to all such mercenary invaders of our sacred portals, and teach them that masonry cannot, and shall not be prostituted to such vile uses.

Another matter of great moment, is the ease with which visitors are admitted to our lodges. It is not only necessary to know that a man is a mason, but it is also necessary to know something of the regularity of his *acceptance*. Every Master, upon his installation, promises that no visitor shall be received into his lodge, "without due examination, and *producing proper vouchers*" of having been initiated in a regular lodge. It is very evident to my mind that something more than a simple examination of a stranger in the esoteric mysteries of masonry, is necessary to his admission into the lodge. Especially is this the case with reference to those of our citizens who obtain their degrees in other jurisdictions, and are forbidden by the Grand Lodge to be recognized as masons. If as provided in the old regulations, every brother should receive a "certificate of the time and place of his making", it is not unreasonable that some such document ought to be exhibited to entitle any one to an examination. It is also to be feared that too much carelessness is manifested as to the *proper place* for an examination of a stranger. The decision of M. W. Bro. Preble, confirmed by the Grand Lodge, that examinations of persons claiming to be masons, should only be had under the direction of a Master, is unquestionably correct. With equal propriety may it be suggested that all *private* examinations, away

from the lodge room, are irregular and should be discountenanced. The masonic Hall and its ante-rooms are the only proper places for the practice of our rites, and the esoteric work of the Craft, and there alone should be permitted an examination who claims a right to participate in those labors.

I submit for your consideration the propriety and necessity of authorizing Grand Lodge *certificates*, and whether it might not be proper to engage the attention of other Grand Lodges in this course.

One of the most pleasing incidents of the past year, was the occasion of a visit to the Province of New Brunswick. I met the brethren of St. John in their masonic home, and was courteously and fraternally received by all, and especially by the members of the District Grand Lodge of the Province. Had their own Grand Master come among them, he could not have been welcomed with more warmth, or received with higher honors. This flattering reception was accepted, as I doubt not it was intended, as a mark of the respect and esteem entertained by all the good brethren of that jurisdiction, for the Craft in our own, and especially for this Grand Lodge.

In that view I expressed my grateful acknowledgments for the manifestation, assured them of our strong desire to cultivate more intimate and friendly relations, and trust that good may result therefrom. I had also the fullest assurances that it was the desire of every officer and member of the District Grand Lodge, to cause due respect to be paid to our regulations, and to allow no infringement of our jurisdiction.

Having now in a general manner given you an account of my labors for the past year, and made a few suggestions that I deem worthy of your consideration, we are prepared to enter upon the duties and labors before us.

It was highly proper upon coming together on this important and interesting occasion, that in accordance with our profession, we should unite with our Rev. Brother around our sacred altar, in rendering homage to our Heavenly Father, and that we should implore his blessing upon our Fraternity and the purposes of our present assembly.

I hope and trust every heart among us, has united in this sacred service, in sincerity and earnestness, and that thereby we shall be the better prepared for the responsibilities that rest upon us.

While it is one of the principal purposes of our Annual Communications to legislate with reference to those matters that this Grand Body can alone transact, this gathering will result in but little advantage to our Fraternity if that shall be all that is attained at this time. It is not only important that the business of the Grand Lodge be properly transacted, but it is highly desirable that each and all so improve the present opportunity as to be better prepared to enjoy the pleasures and benefits of our Order, and to gain new zeal and interest in promoting its welfare and honor. May we all then, as becomes us on such occasions, endeavor to be profited in the largest sense by this réunion—and while we extend the hand in social greeting, may heart unite with heart in kind and fraternal embrace; and true brotherly love animate and thrill every bosom in this large assembly.

It is one of our most highly prized privileges that we are permitted thus to gather in annual Communication, and it is most sincerely to be desired, that this and all succeeding assemblings of the Craft shall be the means of great good to the Fraternity. While we pay careful attention to all the material interests of the Order in our State, we should so labor, as to gain a rich reward to ourselves; and on the present occasion may we be inspired with new zeal in the cause we profess to love and esteem, and may we receive new inspiration in our great and good work. This we may do by endeavoring to be more thoroughly imbued with the noble and magnanimous spirit of our Order, to know more fully those with whom we are thus intimately associated, and sensibly realize our mutual obligations, and determine to perform them on all occasions. We shall then in truth and sincerity be a band of Brothers, among whom there will be no contention, but rather a noble and glorious emulation of who can best labor for the honor and reputation of our time-honored institution, for the true happiness and welfare of our brother, and for our own advancement in the knowledge of truth and virtue.

So long as we shall be animated by such a spirit, we shall labor

to maintain the purity and integrity of our institution, to guard well its portals from intrusion by the unworthy, to admonish our brother in the most tender manner of his imperfections and aid his reformation, and by an earnest attention to the duties and principles of Masonry fit and prepare ourselves for a high and honorable rank among the sons of men.

That such may be the result of this and all succeeding gatherings of the Craft is my most earnest desire, and I do most sincerely pray that our Supreme Grand Master will bless and prosper every good man and true among the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons throughout our land and world.

The address was accepted and referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The special Report of the Grand Master relative to matters of grievance and discipline, was read, and referred to Committee No. 1 on Grievances and Appeals.

The special Report, submitting the decisions and rulings of the Grand Master, was read, and referred to the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Papers were presented and referred, as follows:—

To Committee No. 1, on Dispensations and Charters—

Dispensation of *Morning Star* Lodge, with request for continuance;

Petition for a new Lodge at *Sanford*;

Petition of *Moderation* Lodge, for permission to remove from Hollis to Buxton;

To Committee No. 2—

Papers of *Mount Desert* and *Lewey's Island* Lodges, with petitions for charter;

Petitions for new Lodges, at *Sherman* and *Bluehill*;

To Committee No. 3—

Petition for new Lodge, at *Corinna*;

Dispensations of *Ionic*, *Asylum* and *Trojan* Lodges, with petitions for charter;

Remonstrance against chartering *Asylum* Lodge:

To Committee No. 4—

Petition for a new Lodge, at *Buckfield*;

Papers of *Kenduskeag* Lodge, with petition for charter.

To the Committee on By-Laws—

The By-Laws of *Ashlar*, *Dunlap*, *Trojan* and *Kenduskeag* Lodges; and a proposed amendment of those of *Siloam* Lodge.

To Committee No. 1, on Grievances and Appeals—

Reports of proceedings in *Acacia*, *Bethlehem* and *Hiram Abiff* Lodges:

To Committee No. 2—

Reports of proceedings in *Island*, *Somerset*, *Ashlar*, *Drummond* and *Marine* Lodges.

R. W. Moses Dodge presented his annual Report as Grand Treasurer, to wit:—

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Your Treasurer respectfully submits the following Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Grand Lodge, for the year ending May 7, 1867.

Balance on hand May 1, 1866,	\$429.71
Amount received,	5466.29
	<hr/>
	\$5896.00
Amount disbursed,	5259.18
	<hr/>
Balance on hand,	\$636.82

The items, in detail, are given in the account current which has been submitted to the Committee of Finance, from whom you will receive farther light on the subject.

Few as the figures are in this report, they have cost a deal of labor.

Most of the Records and documents of the Grand Lodge and more especially those connected with the office of the Grand Secretary were in a room provided for them in the Canal Bank building in this City, and when the disastrous fire occurred on the 4th of July last, they were saved by the strenuous exertions of M. W. Grand Master T. J. Murray, aided I believe by one or two other brethren, of which transaction you would have had an account, had not the modesty of our Grand Master deprived you of it.

The total loss, so far as it might be computed by dollars and cents, was settled with the Insurance Agent for the sum of Fifty Dollars.

Not so with the accounts of your Treasurer. My accounts as Treasurer of the Grand Lodge and also the Charity Fund account, together with files of Bills and Returns of Lodges for several years were kept at my residence, for convenience in making frequent entries and for reference.

In the early part of that memorable night I filled an iron *Safe*, (of Tilton and McFarland's manufacture,) with the most valuable manuscript Books and Papers that were in my house, belonging to myself and others—and *safely* rested upon the *unsafe* conclusion that the *Safe* would be a place of *safety*, where one might *safely* deposit valuable property and *safely* rely upon its being *safely* kept. But alas, for the hopes of those who rely upon the *safety* of *Safes*. When the morning of July 5th, 1866, dawned, I was minus all Books and Papers connected with my office as Treasurer of this Grand Lodge, and I had naught to console me for the loss, except the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that my own property was not saved at the expense of the loss of others.

From that time until the present I have been somewhat extensively engaged in "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties".

Money had been paid from the Treasury to some eighty-five Beneficiaries—more than one hundred and twenty Representatives, and a large number of Officers, Committees, &c., in sums varying from sixty cents to two hundred Dollars—and all evidence of the payment of the same destroyed. The horns of the dilemma were on the one side to obtain duplicate receipts or vouchers, such as would satisfy your Committee of Finance of the payment of said moneys, or on the other to reimburse the amount from my own funds. As I moved in haste at the time of the fire, unincumbered by personal property, many wants were to be supplied, and it was not convenient to furnish the money. I therefore obtained a printed circular containing the questions necessary for me to have answered, and forwarded to each and every one, to whom I had any recollection of having made any payment, with the request that they would answer the appropriate question or questions over their own signatures. Very many of these were answered promptly; others gave me the amount received without any signatures; others the amount received and signatures, without the name of Lodge, Town or City; and quite a large class remained at the end of two months, from whom I had received no answer. To these, or to some known officer of the Lodge in the place, I forwarded a second circular, and in many instances a third; and to show that the difficulty under which I labored was no myth, I will state that I have paid the postage on more than *three hundred letters*, and in one instance sent to the Representative of a Lodge, the W. Master of the same, the Secretary, and finally to an old member whom I knew by report, at different periods, and on the last day of April I had not succeeded in obtaining an answer to the question—"What did you or any other Brother receive as Representative to the Grand Lodge in May 1866?"

The only loss suffered by this Grand Body is the accounts and files of papers of the Treasurer, as the Bonds and Certificates of Stocks were preserved in the Vault of the Cumberland National Bank where they were deposited; and no other pecuniary loss can arise, as the Treasurer's accounts are audited each and every year, and the Balance on hand in May 1866 was reported and published, and the receipts since that date are comprised in the amount from

D. D. G. Masters, included in their published Reports, the amount received for Charters and Dispensations which is very readily shown from the report of such, issued from the Grand Secretary's office, the amount received from the Insurance Company, and the Dividends and Interest from invested fund, as reported from year to year and easily computed.

The pecuniary loss, if any, must be borne by your Treasurer, arising from want of knowledge in relation to parties to whom moneys were paid, and failure to obtain the necessary duplicate receipts as vouchers.

The necessary Books have been obtained and accounts entered, except a Leger or Book of accounts with the several Lodges in detail, and as reports are made every year in relation to Returns and Payment of Dues, and action taken if Lodges are delinquent, I have delayed procuring such a Book, until the Grand Lodge shall direct in relation to it.

Dues were received the last year from all chartered Lodges except Greenleaf, whose records were burned and their dues were remitted.

The sum of One Thousand Dollars was appropriated by the G. Master for the relief of the sufferers by fire, in the City of Portland, and paid to the Executive Committee.

Five Hundred Dollars has been invested in Stock of the First National Bank, and the Charity Fund has also been increased by the addition of Five Hundred Dollars, in City of Portland Scrip, a legacy from the late Mrs. Maty B. Boody, bequeathed on condition that it be permanently invested, and the interest used for charitable purposes.

The Charity Fund now invested is Fourteen Thousand Dollars.

Several years since the Diploma Plate in use was found to be too much worn to be of practical benefit, and the cost of recutting or engraving being nearly equal to the engraving of a new plate, it was laid aside as unfit for use.

In its place, has been used, a plate engraved many years since, the design of which is acknowledged to be very good, but the engraving of which is known to be of an inferior quality.

The Agent of the American Bank Note Co. in a letter of May 1st says—"I would call your attention to the 'Master Mason's' Plate, it is very badly worn, and I fear will give out entirely soon."

It would seem desirable that the Grand Lodge of Maine should have a Diploma Plate engraved on steel.

The foregoing Report with Books and vouchers is Respectfully submitted.

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

May 7, 1867.

Which report was accepted.

Accompanying the report, was a statement of the Charity Fund, with the Grand Treasurer's

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr. The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
in Account with MOSES DODGE, Grand Treasurer,

1866.

May 3.	For paid Thomas Quinby, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.,	\$ 9.50
	J. Pearson Gill, 2d "	70.28
	Rufus Stanley, 3d "	60.00
	C. N. Germaine, 4th "	59.11
	Orlando Currier, 5th "	61.58
	Otis B. Woods, 6th "	11.15
	W. S. Pattee, 7th "	9.00
	William Oakes, 8th "	50.00
	J. W. Murray, 9th "	45.44
	William Randall, 10th "	41.58
	William G. Lord, 11th "	59.60
	C. P. Tenney, 12th "	35.15
	Hancock Lodge, dues refunded	2.00
	J. H. Drummond, Chairman Com. For. Cor.	80.00
	W'm P. Preble, G. Master—expenses	25.00
	Widow of Bro. J. Covell, per vote,	100.00
May 28.	Gideon Marston—expenses, constituting Lodge	10.00
	Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, per vote	175.00
	S. Berry, Ass't G. Sec'y, "	20.00
	Brethren Columbia, S. C. "	200.00
	Warren Phillips, Gr. Tyler, "	20.00
	W. A. Barker, Ass't G. Tyler, "	10.00
June 12.	Short & Loring, copying letter press, &c.	14.30
	L. W. Henderson	10.25
	Duran & Brackett, bill of Trunk	4.75
	S. Berry, printing Proceedings	398.00
	" for Seal and Press	20.00
	" printing Circulars, Decisions, &c.	33.25
July 9.	Relief Com. of Portland, per order of G. Master	1,000.00
	Bill of Trucking	25.00
Sept. 14.	Am. Bank Note Co.—bill of Diplomas	245.00
21.	Duran & Brackett—bill of Trunks	10.50
Oct. 6.	J. A. Merrill—bill of Jewels	18.00
Dec. 3.	Bethlehem Lodge, dues remitted	39.55
20.	W. Phillips, D. D. G. M. Clothing	196.33
1867.	Gov't Tariff and Int. on City Scrip, from Mrs. Boody	31.67
Jan. 1.	Am. Bank Note Co.—bill of Diplomas	150.00
2.	Davis Brothers—bill of Books, &c.	17.40
12.	W'm H. Phillips—Lumber and Labor	69.95

Jan. 12.	For paid Canal National Bank—Rent.....	12.45
	“ F. & C. B. Nash—Stove, &c.	25.97
14.	“ Stephen Berry—bill of printing.....	103.33
19.	“ G. T. Burroughs & Co.—Furniture.....	99.00
	“ Insurance.....	12.50
March 4.	“ Am. Bank Note Co.—Diplomas.....	60.00
April 10.	“ Stephen Berry—printing Rep. Com. For. Cor. &c.	236.88
11.	“ Conant & Payson—Rent.....	41.67
25.	“ Ira Berry—bill of postage, &c.....	50.58
	“ Grand Treasurer, per vote.....	40.00
May 4.	“ Ira Berry—sundries for Grand Lodge Room.....	25.35
	“ Postage, Expressage, &c.....	11.25
	“ as per Pay Roll of 1866.....	1,101.80
	Balance in Treasury.....	636.82

1866. *Cr.*

\$5,896.00

May 1. By Balance in the Treasury, April 27, 1866.....\$429.71

Cash of Thomas Quinby, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist...186.00

“ J. Pearson Gill, “ 2d “ ..355.00

“ Rufus Stanley, “ 3d “ ..685.05

“ C. N. Germaine, “ 4th “ ..574.75

“ Orlando Currier, “ 5th “ ..588.85

“ Otis B. Woods, “ 6th “ ..539.50

“ W. S. Pattee, “ 7th “ ..602.90

“ W'm Oakes, “ 8th “ ..360.80

“ J. W. Murray, “ 9th “ ..378.65

“ W'm Randall, “ 10th “ ..319.22

“ W'm G. Lord, “ 11th “ ..220.47

“ C. P. Tenney, “ 12th “ ..159.90

11. “ T. J. Murray—dues of St. John's Lodge, 81.20

“ for charter fee of Eggemoggin Lodge.....30.00

“ “ Trinity “30.00

“ “ Presumpscot “30.00

“ “ Mt. Tir'em “30.00

“ “ Lookout “30.00

“ “ Quantabacook “30.00

“ disp'on fee of Lewey's Island “25.00

“ “ Ionic “25.00

July 28. “ of Etna Insurance Company.....50.00

Ap'l 30, 1867. “ for disp'n fee of Morning Star Lodge.....25.00

“ “ Archon “25.00

“ “ Mount Desert “25.00

“ “ Ocean “25.00

“ “ Augusta “25.00

“ of Grand Master, for three dispensations....9.00

—\$5,896.00

Appended to the account, was the following :—

The CHARITY FUND consists of—

25 Shares Canal National Bank Stock,	\$2,500.00
27 " Casco " "	2,700.00
5 " Freeman's " "	500.00
5 " First " "	500.00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 Loan,	6,300.00
City of Portland 5 per ct. Scrip or Bonds,	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$14,000.00

The Report was accepted.

R. W. Oliver Gerrish presented the following Report, viz :—

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER OF THE G. LODGE OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

The Committee to whom was referred the subjects of procuring a new Seal, and clothing for the D. D. G. Masters, having attended to the duty assigned, respectfully report—

That they have procured a new Seal and press for the same, at a cost of twenty (20) dollars and placed them in care of the G. Secretary.

They have also procured fifteen Lamb-skin Aprons, and a like number of purple velvet Collars in accordance with the sixty-second section of the Constitution of this G. Lodge, at a cost of one hundred ninety-six 28-100 (196.28) dollars, and have placed them in care of the G. Treasurer.

All which is respectfully submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH, }
MOSES DODGE, } Committee.
IRA BERRY, }

Portland, June 21, 1866.

This report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Grand Secretary submitted his annual Report, as follows :—

PORTLAND, May 7, 1867.

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Your Secretary asks leave to report as follows :—

The ordinary duties pertaining to the office have been attended to—the Records are presented for examination.

Diplomas have been furnished, as called for, an account book procured, and accounts opened with such Lodges as have received diplomas.

The Lodges were notified of the vote requiring them each to send under seal a statement of the distance of the Lodge from the Grand Lodge Hall;

and such statements as were received were placed in the hands of the committee on the pay roll.

Of the 130 chartered Lodges, only 58 have returned to this office the names and address of their officers, as required by the Grand Lodge. I consider it important that this regulation be complied with, in order to insure the reception by the Lodges of the documents sent out by the Grand Lodge. Most of the Lodges which sent for duplicate blanks for returns this year, I found to be among those which had not furnished the address of their officers.

The arrangement of sending diplomas and blanks directly to the Lodges, is I think working well. It adds to the labor of this office, but they must get them on the whole more promptly,—and probably with no more expense to the Grand Lodge. The loss of our room by fire, and the inconvenience resulting from it, has probably interfered somewhat with the working of the system.

It is with pleasure I inform the Grand Lodge, that the property in the Grand Lodge Room was almost entirely saved from the fire which destroyed the building in July last.

The Records, files, Library, and other property, were safely removed; and for this we are indebted to the M. W. Grand Master, who attended to their removal and kept them at his house until another room could be obtained. I was myself absent from the city; and probably but for him all would have been lost.

The second volume of your Records is now filled; I began it when first elected to this position, and have kept it carefully. It is an indication of the increase of the business of this Grand Body, that while the first volume, of 553 pages, contains the transactions of 35 years—those of the last eleven years occupy 650 pages or more, equal in size, and probably containing more matter per page.

The money voted last year by the Grand Lodge, with some contributions from other Masonic Bodies, was transmitted to the Brethren of Columbia, S. C.; and its receipt acknowledged in a letter, which is herewith submitted.

I had hoped to have done something this year towards arranging the files of the Grand Lodge in a form convenient for reference; but the want of a room where this labor could be done, until a building could be erected—four months or more—thus crowding the necessary work on the archives into two-thirds of the ordinary time, rendered it impracticable. It is a labor much needed, and it is to be hoped may be effected at no very distant day.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

[ACCOMPANYING LETTER.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 23, 1866.

IRA BERRY ESQ., *Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maine A. F. M.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: The very liberal donation from the W. G. Lodge of the State of Maine has been received, and in the name and

on behalf of the Masonic Fraternity of this city, we tender our thanks for the timely and generous donation. May the giver of all good gifts and graces reward the Grand Representatives in G. Lodge assembled, for this generous outpouring of masonic charity.

Yours Fraternally,

J. McKENZIE, *W. M. Richland Lodge No. 39.*

Ch. Board of Trustees, A. F. M. Col. S. C.

Referred to the committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

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

PORTLAND, May 7, 1867.

TO THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Your Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine having examined the histories filed in the archives of the Grand Lodge, find that of the Lodges reported in 1865 as delinquent, the histories of the following named Lodges are still to be furnished:—

Kennebec, . . . No. 6	Bethlehem, . . No. 35	Arundel, . . No. 76
United, 8	Casco, 36	Crescent, 78
Solar, 14	Harmony, 38	Rockland, 79
St. George, . . . 16	Alma, 43	Key Stone, . . . 80
Maine, 20	Central, 45	Star in the W., . 85
Freeport, 23	Lafayette, 48	Narraguagus, . . 88
Northern Star, . . 28	St. John's, 51	Horeb, 93
Tranquil, 29	Unity, 58	Corinthian, . . . 95
Blazing Star, . . 30	King David's, . . 62	Monument, . . . 96
Hermion, 32	Mariners', 68	Katahdin, 98
Waterville, 33	Howard, 69	

We would urge upon these Lodges the importance of immediately complying with the requirements of the Grand Lodge.

We have received from Ancient Land-mark Lodge, No. 17, two carefully prepared memoirs of Past Masters John Purinton and Nathan P. Woodbury, who have died during the past year. This is the most valuable material for masonic history which can be furnished, and we would recommend the course pursued by this Lodge for imitation. The committee appointed on Resolutions is instructed to prepare a sketch of the Masonic, civil and public life of the deceased Brother. This is copied into a Memoir Book, prepared for the purpose, and kept in the Lodge, where it serves as the most fitting testimonial of the respect felt for the departed, and at the same time adds much valuable material to the history of the Lodge which would otherwise be lost. The memoirs when sent to the Grand Lodge will furnish very much of the "oral

History" of Masonry, which cannot be gathered from records, and will be of great and lasting value.

STEPHEN BERRY,
ELIPHALET W. FRENCH, } Committee.
STEPHEN J. YOUNG,

Report accepted.

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

MECHANICS' HALL, Tuesday, May 7, 1867.

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

Dispensations and other papers of *Archon* and *Augusta* Lodges, with petitions for charter—also petition for a new Lodge at *Cambridge*—were presented, and referred to Committee No. 3 on Dispensations and Charters.

Papers of *Ocean* Lodge, with request for continuance of dispensation—also petitions for two new Lodges at *Cape Elizabeth*—were presented, and referred to Committee No. 1 on Dispensations and Charters.

The By-Laws of *Ancient Land-mark*, *Eastern* and *Piscataquis* Lodges, were presented, and referred to the committee on By-Laws.

A memorial of Eastern Lodge was presented, and referred to the Committee of Finance.

M. W. Abner B. Thompson offered a proposition to amend the Constitution, so that the second paragraph of the 72d section, (page 25,) shall read as follows:—

"And that there may be no neglect of this duty, each Lodge is authorized

"to appoint any Master Mason, a member of said Lodge of regular standing, "not holding office in Grand Lodge, as Proxy" &c.

The proposition was entertained, and referred to the committee on Amendments of the Constitution; and Bro's W'm P. Preble, Josiah H. Drummond and Freeman Bradford were appointed said committee.

Bro. Ira Berry, as Representative of the G. Lodge of Missouri, announced the death of M. W. ANTHONY O'SULLIVAN, Past Grand Master, and for many years Grand Secretary of that jurisdiction,—and Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Missouri. In conclusion, Bro. Berry offered the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Anthony O'Sullivan, this Grand Lodge has lost an able and honored Representative, his own Grand Lodge a faithful and efficient servant, and the Fraternity a zealous and devoted Brother.

Resolved, That while we condole with the Grand Lodge of Missouri upon their loss, we feel that there is also cause for congratulation, in that they have so long had the benefit of his labors.

Resolved, That it were vain to multiply words in commemoration of one whose Epitaph and Eulogy are indelibly written in the Records of the Craft.

Resolved, That though we must lament him, we may not murmur against the order of the Supreme Grand Master, who in all things governs wisely and kindly, and "*giveth his beloved sleep.*"

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond spoke of Bro O'SULLIVAN's worth, ability, and eminent services to the cause of Free Masonry; and on his motion, it was

Voted, unanimously, That the Resolutions be adopted; and that a copy of them, under seal of the Grand Lodge, be forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Missouri

Bro. George A. Wright, for last year's committee on the Pay Roll, reported as follows:—

The Committee on Pay Roll have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report, that by a vote of the Grand Lodge each lodge was directed to report the distance from its Hall to the Grand Lodge Hall by the usual traveled route. But sixty lodges complied with this vote. Your Committee have adopted the distances thus reported, and where no reports were received we have reported the distances from the best information we could obtain.

Nos.	Lodges.	Miles.	Nos.	Lodges.	M's.
1	Portland,.....		35	Bethlehem,.....	60
2	Warren,.....*	224	36	Casco,.....	11
3	Lincoln,.....	38	37	Washington,.....*	256
4	Hancock,.....	146	38	Harmony,.....*	10
5	Kennebec,.....	61	39	Penobscot,.....*	120
6	Amity,.....*	98	40	Lygonia,.....	162
7	Eastern,.....*	260	42	Freedom,.....*	30
8	United,.....*	30	43	Alna,.....	60
9	Saco,.....*	15	44	Piscataquis,.....*	175
10	Rising Virtue,.....*	140	45	Central,.....*	83
11	Pythagorean,.....*	50	46	St. Croix,.....*	230
12	Cumberland,.....	25	47	Dunlap,.....*	15
13	Oriental,.....*	40	48	Lafayette,.....*	55
14	Solar,.....*	36	49	Meridian Splendor,....*	116
15	Orient,.....*	85	50	Aurora,.....*	90
16	St. George,.....	80	51	St. John's,.....*	47
17	Ancient Land-mark,.....		52	Mosaic,.....	135
18	Oxford,.....	38	53	Rural,.....*	68
19	Felicity,.....*	128	54	Vassalboro,.....	76
20	Maine,.....*	75	55	Fraternal,.....	30
21	Oriental Star,.....	70	56	Mount Moriah,.....	40
22	York,.....	25	58	Unity,.....*	110
23	Freeport,.....*	18	59	Mount Hope,.....*	110
24	Phoenix,.....*	100	60	Star in the East,.....	149
25	Temple,.....*	50	61	King Solomon's,....*	72
26	Village,.....	38	62	King David's,.....*	97
27	Adoniram,.....*	25	63	Richmond,.....	45
28	Northern Star,.....*	112	64	Pacific,.....*	135
29	Tranquil,.....*	35	65	Mystic,.....	150
30	Blazing Star,.....	80	66	Mechanics',.....*	153
31	Union,.....	93	67	Blue Mountain,.....*	100
32	Hermon,.....	60	68	Mariners',.....*	116
33	Waterville,.....*	80	69	Howard,.....	130
34	Somerset,.....	100	70	Standish,.....	17

Nos.	Lodges.	M's.	Nos.	Lodges.	M's.
71	Rising Sun,.....	145	103	Dresden,.. ..*	45
72	Pioneer,.....*	272	104	Dirigo,.....	75
73	Tyrian,.....*	38	105	Ashlar,.....	33
74	Bristol,.....	62	106	Tuscan,.....*	200
75	Plymouth,.....	124	107	Day Spring,.....	36
76	Arundel,.....*	25	108	Relief,.....*	65
77	Tremont,.....*	102	109	Mount Kineo,.....*	145
78	Crescent,.....*	249	110	Monmouth,.....	49
79	Rockland,.....*	90	111	Liberty,.....	90
80	Key Stone,.....	115	112	Eastern Frontier,....*	305
81	Atlantic,.....		113	Messalonskee,.....	80
82	St. Paul's,.....*	96	114	Polar Star,.....	35
83	St. Andrew's,.....*	140	115	Moderation,.....	19
84	Eureka,.....	97	116	Lebanon,.....	105
85	Star in the West,.....	100	117	Greenleaf,.....*	30
86	Temple,.....	6	118	Drummond,.....	38
87	Benevolent,.....	126	119	Pownal,.....	100
88	Narraguagus,.....*	190	120	Meduncook,.....	82
89	Island,.....*	115	121	Acacia,.....	25
90	Hiram Abiff,.....	85	122	Marine,.....	165
91	Harwood,.....	220	123	Frauklin,.....	85
92	Siloam,.....	85	124	Olive Branch,.....*	120
93	Horeb,.....*	190	125	Meridian,.....	104
94	Paris,.....*	48	126	Timothy Chase,....*	100
95	Corinthian,.....	107	127	Presumpscot,.....*	13
96	Monument,.....*	256	128	Eggemoggin,.....*	172
97	Bethel,.....	72	129	Quantabacook,.....	95
98	Katahdin,.....*	235	130	Trinity,.....	300
99	Vernon Valley,.....*	65	131	Lookout,.....	136
100	Jefferson,.....	62	132	Mount Tir'em,.....	45
101	Nezinscot,.....*	47		Riverside, U. D.....	80
102	Marsh River,.....*	120			

All of which is respectfully submitted, F. M. DREW, }
 GEO. A. WRIGHT, } Committee.

[Lodges which have not reported their distances are marked *.]

Which Report was accepted.

On motion of Bro. A. B. Thompson,

Voted, That the payment by the Grand Treasurer of one thousand Dollars, by order of the Grand Master, for the relief of sufferers by the fire in Portland, be approved, and the sum allowed in his account.

Bro. Bradford for the committee on Finance reported as follows:—

The Committee of Finance have examined the account of the Grand Treasurer and recommend that the same be allowed. As some of his vouchers are lost, and as he may have omitted to credit himself with the money paid out on Grand Lodge account, and as he has been compelled to perform much extra labor, we would recommend that he be allowed for his services the past year, sixty dollars.

F. BRADFORD, }
A. B. THOMPSON, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted.

The hour fixed by the Constitution for election of Grand Officers having arrived, Bro's W'm Ross Jr., A. W. French and W'm H. Preble were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and Bro's Joseph M. Hayes, Oliver H. Mason and Jonathan Meader a second committee for the same purpose.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot; and the following officers were reported as duly elected:—

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>	"

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

JABEZ TRUE,	Portland;
ISAAC DOWNING,	Kennebunk; and
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland.

Bro. Bradford, for the Committee of Finance, to which was referred the report of the committee appointed to procure a Seal and Clothing, reported thereon as follows :—

The Committee on Finance have examined the within account, and recommend that the Grand Treasurer be instructed to pay the amount of expenditure, being Two Hundred Sixteen Dollars and twenty-eight cents—(\$ 216.28.)

F. BRADFORD, }
A. B. THOMPSON, } Committee.

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

Bro. Bradford, for the same committee, reported upon the memorial of Eastern Lodge, recommending that the sum of three dollars be refunded to said Lodge : which report was accepted.

The dispensation etc. of Riverside Lodge, with a petition for a charter, were presented and referred to Committee No. 4 on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro. Drummond, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following Report :—

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to which was referred last year so much of Grand Master PREBLE's address as relates to the initiation in this jurisdiction, of candidates while temporarily sojourning in another State, (see Proc. 152, 153, 192, 193,) ask leave to report.

The rule that requires candidates to apply to the lodge nearest their residence, in the same State, is founded upon the result of long experience, and is now universally acknowledged to be the *only correct rule*.

But it is often *exceedingly* difficult to determine the question of one's residence. It is not a *single, simple* fact, but frequently the legal result of a large number of facts, some pointing in one direction, and some in another. In our judicial tribunals, this question is frequently one of the most complicated that is ever submitted to them.

But it is agreed both in *civil* and *masonic law*, that, at any one time, a man can have but *one* residence.

When we determine where that residence is, we determine what lodge has jurisdiction.

The law is plain, but the difficulty consists in its application to particular cases. And the class of cases to which Grand Master PREBLE refers is, perhaps, the most difficult that ever arises.

A young man, just of age, leaves the paternal home in quest of employment. He obtains a situation, which he will retain a few months. Where is his residence? It is held that in such a case, the facts bearing upon the question of residence are so nearly balanced, that something further is required to determine it—some act or declaration of the young man showing what his intention is. Accordingly if he discovers that intention by some act such as paying taxes, or voting, it settles the question. It is sometimes said, that in such cases a person may *elect* which place he will claim as his residence. This is not *strictly*, though perhaps *practically*, true. The act of voting &c. is merely the evidence of his *intention*, which it is presumed has previously existed.

A man with a family may reside in one State, and do business in another; in such cases, no question arises as to the masonic jurisdiction. An unmarried man can certainly do the same thing; there can be no question as to the masonic jurisdiction in such a case; the only question in the latter case, as in the former, is as to the *real* residence; but in the former, the matter is easily decided, while in the latter it frequently is not.

Your committee are not inclined to recommend any exception to the general rule to meet this class of cases: nor do they understand that such was the recommendation of Grand Master PREBLE. And it is impossible to prescribe any rule which shall apply to all these cases and prevent any complaint.

But lodges should be required, in all cases in which candidates, claiming to reside in this State, spend their time or the most of it in another, to inquire of the lodge in the other jurisdiction, as to their residence, and the existence of any facts tending to show that their residence is not as claimed by them.

In this manner all *just* cause of complaint may be avoided, and the proper jurisdiction be maintained.

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

Which report was accepted.

Bro. Drummond, for the same committee, submitted the following Report, viz:—

IN GRAND LODGE, May 7, 1867.

The Committee on Jurisprudence to which was referred last year, the following decision of Grand Master PREBLE, viz:

"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."

having carefully considered it, are of opinion that it is correct.

We find that the authorities are conflicting upon this question, and so evenly balanced, that we are compelled to lay them all aside, and determine it upon general principles.

* The foundation of masonic discipline is unmasonic conduct, that is, conduct in violation of one's duties and obligations as a mason. But those duties are not assumed, and the obligations are not incurred, until one becomes a mason. How then can one violate obligations which he has never engaged to keep? How can one, *not a mason*, be guilty of *unmasonic* conduct?

He signs his petition, and offers himself, *as he is*, as a candidate for our mysteries. We do not require him to state what his character is, or has been, but take the responsibility of investigating that without his aid, or knowledge. If we are deceived in him, we deceive ourselves; it is the result of our own want of sufficient care; he is not blamable for our failure to ascertain that he is not a fit candidate, if such is the fact. We do not inform him of what our standard is; but we assume to fix that for ourselves, and to determine for ourselves, whether he comes up to it. If *we* make a mistake, shall we, therefore expel *him*?

But there is a modification of this rule. A compact into which one party has been induced to enter in consequence of the fraud of the other may justly be rescinded by the aggrieved party.

If any material statements in the petition are false and fraudulent, or are so carelessly made, as to be deemed fraudulent, if false; or if the candidate is interrogated by proper authority as to any facts essential in determining the question of his admission, he wilfully deceives; or if without being interrogated he makes false assertions in relation to facts affecting his character &c., with the expectation, that they will be relied on, he certainly forfeits all claim to his character as a mason, and may be expelled, *not for unmasonic conduct*, but because the Fraternity choose to rescind the compact they were induced to enter into by his fraud.

After much thought upon the matter, we think, in order to lay the foundation in all cases for relieving ourselves of unworthy masons, a new clause should be added to the petition, or a new preliminary question asked, in which the Candidate should expressly declare that he knows of no reason why he is not a fit person to be made a mason. We do not undertake to give the language we would have used, but merely to make the suggestion for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

The decision referred to us carefully recognizes the principles we have stated, and we recommend that it be approved.

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

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

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

MECHANICS' HALL, Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock in the afternoon: R. W. John H. Lynde, D. G. M., in the East.

The Lectures of the three degrees were passed, by R. W. D. D. G. Masters SAMUEL S. COLLIER and GEORGE W. TURNER, and W. Brothers IRVIN CALDERWOOD, J. W. TOWARD and E. W. BENNETT.

The Report of Committee No. 4 on Dispensations and Charters was presented, as follows:—

The Committee No. 4 on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of certain Brothers of Buckfield Village for a charter or dispensation for a new lodge at Buckfield Village, to be called BUCKFIELD EVENING STAR LODGE, have attended to the duties assigned them, and beg to report, that they do not deem it expedient to locate a new lodge in that vicinity at present, and would recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Your committee have examined the Records and By-Laws of RIVERSIDE LODGE at Jefferson, and find them regularly and neatly kept, and would recommend that a charter be granted, and the dispensation be continued until the lodge shall be constituted under the charter.

Your committee have also examined the records of KENDUSKEAG LODGE at Kenduskeag, and find them correctly and neatly kept, and would recommend that a charter be granted, and the dispensation be continued until the lodge shall be constituted under the charter.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

NATHAN P. KELLOGG, }
WM. J. BURNHAM, } Committee.
WM. H. PREBLE, }

The Report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

Bro. A. W. French presented the following Report:

TO THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Committee No. 2 on Dispensations and Charters, having attended to the duties assigned them, beg leave to submit the following report.

Your committee found the Records and other papers generally correct, except

that the Dispensation was *not copied* into the Record Book of "Mount Desert Lodge", nor is there any record therein, of its having been received.

We recommend the passage of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That Charters be granted to the following lodges now under Dispensation, and that their Dispensations be continued, until they shall be duly constituted, under their respective Charters hereby granted, viz:—

For a lodge at Somesville, to be called "MOUNT DESERT LODGE".

For a lodge at Princeton, to be called "LEWEY'S ISLAND LODGE".

Resolved, That the Petitioners for Dispensation for a lodge at Sherman's Mills, to be called "SHERMAN LODGE", have leave to withdraw.

Resolved, That the Petitioners for Dispensation for a lodge at Bluehill, to be called "BLUE MOUNTAIN LODGE", have leave to withdraw.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW W. FRENCH, }
HENRY R. TAYLOR, } *Committee.*
EDWARD N. MAYO, }

Report accepted, and resolutions adopted.

Grand Master Murray spoke of the loss sustained by the Brethren of Meridian Splendor Lodge, at Newport, in the burning of their Hall with its contents, and recommended that Brethren of other Lodges contribute to aid them in their need.

Bro. L. G. Downes presented a memorial from Harwood Lodge, which was referred to Committee No. 1 on Grievances and Appeals.

Bro. W. R. G. Estes presented the following Report, to wit:—

The Committee No. 1 on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the following subjects, have had them under consideration and respectfully report:—

That the charges against Joseph H. Sylvester of Acacia Lodge were sustained, and we recommend the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the expulsion of Joseph H. Sylvester by Acacia Lodge be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

That the charges against Charles H. Starbird of Bethlehem Lodge No. 35 were sustained, and we recommend the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the expulsion of Charles H. Starbird by Bethlehem Lodge No. 35 be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

That the charges against R. H. Dolliver of Bethlehem Lodge No. 35 were sustained, and we recommend the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the expulsion of R. H. Dolliver by Bethlehem Lodge No. 35 be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

That the charges against Seth E. Beedy of Bethlehem Lodge No. 35 were sustained, and we recommend the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the suspension of Seth E. Beedy by Bethlehem Lodge No. 35 be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

All which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

W. R. G. ESTES,
E. E. WORTMAN, } *Committee.*
S. S. COLLIER,

Report accepted, and resolutions adopted.

The same committee also reported upon the case of Hiram Bliss Jr., to the effect, that the action of Hiram Abiff Lodge, in restoring said Bliss to all the rights and privileges of Masonry after having been so recently expelled, and for so grave a crime,—and especially in view of the admonition of the Grand Lodge last year—manifests the want of a proper regard, not only for the purity and usefulness of the Masonic Institution,—but even for the moral sense of the community. The committee recommended the adoption of the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the action of Hiram Abiff Lodge, in restoring Hiram Bliss Jr. to the rights and privileges of Free Masonry, be not approved by this Grand Lodge; but that said Bliss stand expelled, as if no action had been taken on his petition for restoration.

The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Bro. T. R. Simonton presented the petition of A. P. Higgins for restoration, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Bro's Freeman Bradford, Josiah H. Drummond and William P. Preble.

On motion of Bro. Marquis F. King,

Voted, That the Grand Master be directed to visit, or cause to be visited, Hiram Abiff Lodge,—and take such action as may be found necessary for the protection of the Masonic Institution, and the preservation of its Land-marks.

Bro. Bradford, for the committee to which the subject of the Ritual was referred at the last annual communication, submitted a Report, which was accepted, and the committee discharged.

Bro. George A. Wright, for Committee No. 1 on Dispensations and Charters, made report on the subjects referred to that committee, as follows :—

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters to whom was referred the Petition of MORNING STAR LODGE, for a continuance of their Dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and recommend that their Dispensation be continued and extended for one year from this communication of the Grand Lodge. Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. WRIGHT, }
GEO. E. TAYLOR, } *Committee.*
W. H. PILSBURY, }

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters to whom was referred the Petition of Ocean Lodge for a continuance of their Dispensation, have had the same under consideration and recommend that the prayer of said Petitioners be granted and that their Dispensation be continued for one year from this communication of the Grand Lodge.

(Signed by all the Committee.)

They also find that some errors of form and omissions occur in the record of their proceedings as submitted to us, which can, by the advice and assistance of the D. D. G. Master be easily remedied.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters to whom was referred the Petition of James B. York and other regular Master Masons for a dispensation for a Lodge at Cape Elizabeth to be called EVENING STAR LODGE; and also the Petition of William Atwood and 17 other regular Master Masons for a Dispensation for a Lodge at Cape Elizabeth to be called PEARL LODGE, have had the same under consideration and report that they think it would be detrimental to the interest of the Order that both the petitions be granted, and as under the circumstances, they are unable to discriminate, both being in the same town and only five miles distant from each other, and each being but one and a half miles distant from this lodge room, they recommend that in each case the Petitioners have leave to withdraw. *(Signed by all the Committee.)*

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters to whom was referred the Petition of Wm. H. Miller and twenty-two other regular Master Masons for a dispensation for a new lodge at Sanford, by the name and title of PEBBLE LODGE, recommend that a Dispensation in the usual form be issued to the said Petitioners by the Grand Master. *(Signed by all the Committee.)*

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters to whom was referred the Petition of MODERATION LODGE No. 115 for a change of location, recommend that the prayer of said Petitioners be granted, and that said Lodge be authorized to remove from the town of Hollis to the town of Buxton.

(Signed by all the Committee.)

Which reports were severally accepted, and all the recommendations of the committee adopted.

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

Bro. E. R. Drummond submitted the following Report, to wit:—

The Committee on doings of the Grand Officers recommend the reference to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence of so much of the Report of the D. D. Grand Master of the Seventh District as relates to the decision made by him.

We also recommend the reference to the same Committee of so much of the Report of the M. W. G. Master as relates to the examination of strangers.

We also recommend the reference to the same Committee of so much of the Report of the M. W. G. Master as relates to granting Dispensations.

E. R. DRUMMOND, { Committee.
I. CALDERWOOD, }

The Report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

Bro. Albert Moore presented the following Report:—

The committee on By-Laws report, and recommend that the By-Laws of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Land Mark Lodge, No. 17, and Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, be approved.

Those of Dunlap Lodge, we *do not* recommend the Preamble, but *do* recommend that the proviso of Sec. 2, Art. 5, be stricken out; also, that after the word membership in the last line, Sec. 3, Art. 6, be added the words "after due trial."

Of those of Kenduskeag Lodge, that the words "or equivalent of the same," in the first and second lines of Art. 3, Sec. 2, be stricken out; also, after the word membership in the 4th line of Art. 8, Sec. 3, be added the words "after due notice and trial."

Of Piscataquis Lodge, after the word membership in the 3d line of Sec. 3, Art. 6, add the words "after due trial," also, before the word meeting in the last line of Sec. 1, Art. 10, add the word "stated."

We have examined an amendment to the By-Laws of Siloam Lodge, and recommend that the words "after due notice and trial" be added.

We have also had under consideration the By-Laws of Ashlar Lodge, but find them so prolific of quotations and references to the Grand Lodge proceedings, &c. &c., that time fails to allow such an examination as will warrant a recommendation of approval; and we therefore recommend that they be returned for revision, or more time given for examination.

Submitted, ALBERT MOORE, }
 A. M. WETHERBEE, } *Committee.*

The report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

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

MECHANICS' HALL, Thursday, May 9, 1867.

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

Bro. Calderwood submitted the following Report:—

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend the approval of so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to scantily furnished Lodges, by the adoption of the following resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
 IRVIN CALDERWOOD, } *Committee.*

Resolved, That while the Grand Lodge does not sanction extravagance, it is recommended that no Lodge should attempt to do Masonic work without such accommodations of Lodge-rooms, Furniture, Clothing and working Tools, as are creditable to the Fraternity.

Report accepted and Resolution adopted.

Bro. W'm Hobson presented the following Report:—

The second Committee on Grievances and Appeals beg leave to make the following report:—

In the case of the expulsion of George W. Cole by Drummond Lodge No. 118, they have carefully examined the proceedings of said Lodge, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the expulsion of George W. Cole for unmasonic conduct, by Drummond Lodge No. 118, is hereby approved and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

In the case of C. S. Sanderson of Ashlar Lodge No. 105 remanded to said Lodge last year for a new trial, on account of insufficiency of sentence, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the indefinite suspension of C. S. Sanderson by Ashlar Lodge No. 105, be approved and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

In the case of John B. Elwell of Marine Lodge No. 122, they recommend the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the expulsion of John B. Elwell by Marine Lodge No. 122, be approved and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

The case of Melzer C. Weston expelled from Somerset Lodge No. 35 on the charge of unmasonic conduct, "in not laboring honestly for his livelihood", and because "his habits of indolence are a reproach to the Lodge and its members", is somewhat novel. Your committee however, having carefully examined the report of the case, and bearing in mind the plain teachings of our venerable institution upon this point, fully endorse the action of the Lodge in this matter, and recommend the imitation of their example, to any other Lodges, who may be suffering from the presence of "drones in the hive of nature".

They accordingly report the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the indefinite suspension of Melzer C. Weston by Somerset Lodge No. 35, be approved and confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The expulsion of Seth Emerson by Island Lodge was before the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, at the Annual Communication in May, 1862; but as no record of the proceedings appeared, the Lodge was instructed by the Grand Lodge to report *all the proceedings in the case*. This does not appear to have been done, and on the 16th Dec. 1866, Mr. Emerson appealed to the Grand Lodge. From a communication of the Master of the Lodge to the Grand Master dated March 4, 1867, it appears that the proceedings on the trial were fatally defective.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the proceedings of Island Lodge in the case of Seth Emerson are null and void; and that said Lodge be instructed to proceed to a new trial forthwith, agreeably to the regulations laid down by the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. HOBSON,	} Committee.
EMERY O. BEAN,	
F. M. DREW,	

Which Report was accepted, and the Resolutions were adopted.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond presented the

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of an unprecedented number of Proceedings. We bear tidings to the Craft in Maine from almost every North American Grand Lodge. Indeed we have strong hopes that ere our Report closes, the circle will be complete.

As the first pages of our Report go to press, we have Proceedings of the following Grand Lodges:—

Alabama, 1866,	Missouri, 1866.
Arkansas, 1862 to 1866, inc.	Montana—Circular.
California, 1866.	Nebraska, 1865 and 1866.
Canada, 1866.	Nevada, 1866.
Colorado, 1865.	New Hampshire, 1866.
Connecticut, 1866.	New Jersey, 1866.
Delaware, 1866.	New York, 1866.
District of Columbia, 1866.	North Carolina, 1865.
Florida, 1860 to 1866, inc.	Nova Scotia, 1866.
Georgia, 1861 to 1866, inc.	Ohio, 1866.
Illinois, 1865 and 1866.	Oregon, 1866.
Indiana, 1866.	Pennsylvania, 1865.
Iowa, 1866.	Rhode Island, 1866.
Kansas, 1866.	South Carolina, 1861 to 1865.
Kentucky, 1866.	Texas, 1866.
Louisiana, 1866.	Tennessee, —.
Maryland, Nov. 1865, May '66, Nov. '66.	Vermont, 1866.
Massachusetts, 1865 and 1866.	Virginia, 1865.
Michigan, 1867.	Washington, 1865 and 1866.
Minnesota, 1864 and 1865.	West Virginia, Circulars, &c.
Mississippi, Circular.	Wisconsin, 1866.

In making our Report, we have departed from the usual custom of giving, at the close of our review of each Grand Lodge, the name of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary. Instead, we have furnished the Grand Secretary with a carefully prepared table, giving the address of each Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

In examining the Reports of other Committees, we have frequently had occasion to regret, that when they copied decisions upon questions of masonic law, they did not state whether they concurred. The Maryland Committee have expressed the same regret in reference to our report of last year. We shall endeavor not to give cause for such regrets hereafter; and therefore, when we quote decisions without comment, it may be understood that we concur.

We have adopted, for convenience, the alphabetical arrangement of the Gr. Lodges; but we think that it is not the best arrangement, for in that way we cannot arrange the report in the order in which it is written. The best arrangement is the order in which the Proceedings are actually reviewed. As we have arranged them, however, we commence with

ALABAMA.

We are indebted to Bro. SAYRE for advance sheets containing the Report on Correspondence. But we also receive the full Proceedings before our report goes to the printer, though *after* a considerable portion of it is written.

We find our hopes of last year fully realized: 179 Lodges were represented, and 233 had made returns and were "square on the books."

The Grand Master declined to grant dispensations for conferring the degrees in less than the constitutional time. He concedes that the Grand Master has the power to do so, yet he thinks it his duty to comply with the wishes of those who placed him in power. He decided, among other things—

1. That the Grand Master cannot restore a charter declared forfeited by the Grand Lodge for a failure of the Lodge to make returns.

2. If a dimit is ordered by a Lodge, but before it is issued the member is guilty of unmasonic conduct, he may be tried by the Lodge.

3. The settlement of a difficulty between two Brethren does not necessarily settle the whole matter. The Lodge has the right to investigate it; and frequently it is its duty, in spite of such settlement, to discipline one or both of the parties.

4. A dimit granted to a member cannot be revoked, on account of the discovery that he had previously been guilty of unmasonic conduct. Nor can he be tried by the Lodge if he has moved out of its jurisdiction. Charges should be filed in the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides.

5. An unaffiliated Mason allowed his name to be used in a dispensation for a new Lodge. But in a few months, he moved away and joined a chartered Lodge, and was elected its Master. But his name was also inserted in the charter of the new Lodge, although he notified the petitioners of his intended removal and affiliation. The Grand Master held that he was a member of the new Lodge, and *not of the other*; and recommended that the Grand Lodge legalize his work as Master.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported that it was legal without any further action, and their report was adopted. From this we infer, that the Grand Lodge reversed the decision of the Grand Master. Certainly a mason who signs a petition for a dispensation, does not thereby absolutely authorize his name to be inserted in the charter; if his name is inserted without his consent, it does not make him a member, unless he signs the By-Laws, is present when the Lodge is constituted, or in some other way acts as a member.

The proceedings were chiefly confined to matters of local interest.

A resolution of thanks to Bro. James W. Fields, of Ohio, for saving and returning some of the jewels of a Lodge, was adopted.

Measures were taken to procure and publish a list of Masons from that State who had died or been killed in the Confederate army, with statistics. The example of Connecticut was referred to as a precedent.

The Grand Lodge decided, that a member who has been tried and found guilty cannot be forgiven by the Lodge, but the punishment due to the offence must be inflicted; then, by a unanimous vote, he may be restored.

Also, that

"No person can be admitted into a masonic procession, except he be a Mason. Whenever a Mason dies, who is a member of any other order or society, which desires to bury him with its peculiar ceremonies, the manner in which the ceremonies of each order shall be performed, and what pall-bearers shall have charge of the body, is a matter of amicable and courteous arrangement. But the masonic funeral ceremonies must be separately and distinctly performed, and none must be admitted into the masonic procession, except Masons. Hence, it is a violation of masonic law to admit into funeral processions pall-bearers of any other society, who attend as members of that society."

A highly interesting Report on Correspondence, of over ninety pages, was presented by Past Grand Master PENICK.

He holds that the reversal of a sentence of a subordinate by the Grand Lodge restores the accused to all his masonic rights, including membership.

He quotes from North Carolina the report of the committee on the alleged invasion of that jurisdiction by the Grand Lodge of New York in forming Negro Lodges there, to which we referred last year. He is quite severe on New York, and referring to her complaint against the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, exclaims, "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!"

"Oh, for some power the gift to gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us;
It would from many a blunder free us,
And foolish notion."

When we remember that the report in question was founded solely upon a mere item in a newspaper; that the North Carolina Committee went into a ridiculous paroxysm of frenzy, without even taking time to write to New York, or in any other manner attempting to ascertain whether there was any truth in the item; that Bro. PENICK copied the report showing these things on its face; that it turns out that there was no sort of foundation for the allegation, but that (applying the illustration of Bro. GOUTLEY of Missouri) the N. Carolina Committee "saw a Negro in an exceedingly small wood-pile"; we may well apply to them and him the whole verse from Burns:—

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel's as ithers see us!
It wad frae monie a BLUNDER free us,
And foolish notion;
What airs in dress and gait wad lea'e us,
And ev'n devotion."

Don't you "acknowledge the corn", Bro. PENICK?

Before he closes his report, however, he gets an inkling of the true state of the case, and rejoices exceedingly thereat.

He devotes five pages to Maine; notices Grand Master PREBLE's address; approves his decision in relation to Past Masters; extracts the statistics from Bro. BERRY's report; commends in high terms our action in contributing for the relief of the Brethren in Columbia, S. C.; remarks upon the tribute we paid Bro. COVELL; and quotes approvingly our remarks last year in regard to Army Lodges.

In reference to the statement that Bro. COVELL never sought office, he says:

"And this, too, is as it should have been. Generally, those who seek office are unworthy of it. He that is chosen Master should be able in all the degrees, not only in the ritual, but also in his moral and intellectual status, that he may be able to preside with dignity, give character to the institution, and proper and timely instruction to the Brethren. The practice of log-rolling, to obtain office for ourselves or others, either in a sub-Lodge or the Grand Lodge, cannot be too strongly reprehended.

"Let the office seek the man, and not the man the office. Let the welfare of the institution be the great object. It would seem from the conduct of some persons in this regard, as if they had some enemy to punish or some friend to reward, for things done, perhaps, outside of Masonry. This should never be. We admire the character given of our worthy brother Covell, of Maine. 'Peace be to his shade.'"

We wish this extract could be read in every Lodge in Maine at their annual communication, before proceeding to the election of officers.

ARKANSAS.

Merely a selection from the Proceedings of 1862, 1863, and 1864, are published. They contain no address of the Grand Master, or Report on Correspondence. In 1862, the Grand Lodge rejected all applications for Army Lodges; but in 1863, several dispensations for them were granted by the Grand Master.

A committee made an excellent report in reference to alleged action of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, concerning the political conduct of Masons. The Committee admit that it is the duty of a Mason to consider his obligations as a *Citizen* paramount to those as a *Mason*, when they come in conflict, and say:

"We had hoped that while our country was passing through the terrible affliction now pressing so heavily upon her, whilst she was convulsed in her social and political relations, that all would be peace and harmony within our Lodges, that we should continue to exercise, even to our civil enemies, at all times and under all circumstances, consistent with our allegiance, that fraternal aid, assistance and sympathy we all have a right to expect at the hands of a brother."

The other proceedings for the three years named, are of no more than local interest.

The address of Grand Master ENGLISH in 1865 breathes the true masonic spirit, as the following extract shows:

"You are the representatives of Lodges scattered all over this State, and your members, as a general rule, are of the better and more influential classes of the communities in which your Lodges are located. Let me enjoin it upon

you to impress it upon your brethren at home, to be quiet, peaceful and law-abiding men, to discourage and discountenance all violations of good order, and to engage cheerfully, hopefully and energetically in the industrial occupations of life. Build up the waste places of your country, and strive again to make its fruitful fields yield abundance, that bread may be spared to the destitute widows and helpless orphans, who depended for support upon arms once strong, but now palsied in death. Resume actively the labor of your Lodges, purge them of vicious members if there be any, and take good care that you keep bad material out of them in future. Labor zealously to build up the moral, religious and educational institutions of your communities, and of your State, that order, light and beauty may spring again from desolation and ruin."

We observe that the Grand Lodge keeps a register, in which is contained a copy of every charter issued; a practice to be greatly commended.

St. John's College suffered severely during the war, having been occupied for hospital purposes by both armies.

The craft are rapidly recovering from the war, which was severe in its effects upon them. About 50 of 160 Lodges were represented in Grand Lodge and made returns.

The following preamble and resolutions, were unanimously adopted:—

"WHEREAS, Our country has just passed through a most desolating civil war, in which political rancor, personal enmity and sectional bitterness have been developed; and it being the special mission of Masonry to teach the practice of every virtue, to replace strife, discord and enmity, with peace, harmony and brotherly love:

"Therefore, Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the State of Arkansas, appealing to the conscience of every brother, within her jurisdiction, wisely to consider, patiently endure, and energetically perform whatsoever Masonic duty may require of him, and having faith in the virtue, honor and manliness of her constituents, hopes that every brother, will accept, in good faith, the political result, and labour zealously to restore his country's happiness and prosperity; that every brother will divest himself of all passion, prejudice, ill-will or unkindness towards each other, in the Lodge and out of it, whose conduct or whose principle, during the late unhappy dissensions, may have been different from his own, that each will cultivate, in his own heart, and inculcate in others, that charity which 'hopeth all things, endureth all things,' and embraces not only every brother, but all mankind, remembering that he must forgive, if he hopes to be forgiven."

In this volume are the Constitution, Rules, By-Laws for Lodges, and recent decisions of the Grand Lodge.

We note the following provisions of the Constitution, &c.

They have no Deputy Grand Master, but instead five District Deputies, who have no power whatever to grant dispensations. In the absence of the Grand Master, the Deputies succeed him in the order of their districts, taking precedence of the Grand Wardens.

An expelled mason may be restored by a unanimous vote of the subordinate lodge which expelled him.

The master and wardens of a lodge may appoint proxies to represent them in Grand Lodge; and only in case of their default, can the lodge appoint delegates.

When a mason is suspended for a definite time, upon the expiration of the time, he becomes at once restored to good fellowship, without any action of the lodge.

A lodge cannot be adjourned or called off to another day, but it may be closed to stand closed, till a particular day for finishing up business; but not to originate any new business.

Each representative of a lodge in Grand Lodge votes for himself; if two only are present, the senior casts two votes, the other, one; if only one is present, he casts all three votes.

We believe this to be the true rule. In our own Grand Lodge, if three representatives of a lodge are present, and in an election, each one desires to vote for a different candidate, they cannot vote at all; unless a majority agree upon the same candidate, the vote of the Lodge is lost.

We copy the following decisions:—

1. If a petition for membership is rejected, the applicant must wait six months before he can apply again, and then only to the same Lodge, or to the one from which he last dimitted!

We do not assent to this for reasons stated elsewhere in this report.

2. A suspended mason may be tried for subsequent unmasonic conduct and expelled. But the trial must not be in open Lodge. The evidence must be heard at temporary refreshment, so that he may be present. The Lodge then will call on to vote, when he must retire.

3. The loss of one eye does not debar a man from being made a mason.

4. A Lodge receiving a petition from a candidate, does not lose jurisdiction by his subsequent change of residence.

5. A dimit ordered, made out, but not delivered, may be revoked.

We do not agree to this, if it is ordered *unconditionally*; the vote of the Lodge is the dimit, and the paper given by the Secretary the *evidence* of it.

6. A man indicted for a crime should not be made a mason; nor his application entertained until after trial.

There are many other decisions made by Grand Master ENGLISH, and approved by a committee of which ALBERT PIKE was a member; we should be glad to copy them all, but space will not permit. We can only add the following upon a point of great importance at the present time, in regard to which there is a diversity of opinions.

"We certify it as our opinion, to the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Arkansas, that when a brother regularly made a Mason, and afterwards a Fellow Craft, loses a foot in battle, he may, nevertheless, be raised to the degree of Master Mason.

"There is no provision in the Ancient Constitutions of Masonry, in regard to the physical qualifications necessary for advancement, after one has been 'made a Mason.' The provision, that he must be perfect in his limbs, applies only, in terms, to those who seek to become Masons by initiation into the first degree.

"Originally, apprentices and Fellows composed the whole body of the Craft. It was a treaty or corporation of *Fellows*. All were entitled to sit and vote in the General Assemblies; and a Fellow Craft could be made Master of a Lodge, or even, Grand Master of Masons of England. The Master's degree, it is said, was only conferred in Grand Lodge. As to that there is some obscurity: but it is certain that one regularly made a Fellow Craft could have been elected Master or Grand Master, and, consequently, have received the Master's degree,

though he might, after his passage to the degree of Fellow Craft, have lost a limb, so as not to be able to take the steps, or even to give the sign."

Our own views in relation to the general question, we give elsewhere.

1866.

Since the foregoing was written, we have received the Proceedings for 1866, the volume, in its very appearance, indicating a new order and more prosperous state of affairs.

Grand Master ENGLISH takes for his text "*There is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again,*" and we wish every mason could read the whole of his address.

He says:—

"But at the close of the war, no class of our population returned more readily, quietly, and cheerfully to the peaceful pursuits of life than the masonic fraternity. During the past masonic year, Lodges have been rebuilt and refurnished, charters duplicated, and the surviving craftsmen have reassembled and resumed their labors. Much the larger portion of the Lodges are at work again, and others are preparing for labor. But few charters have been surrendered. The number of new Lodges established during the year will, perhaps, equal the number which have surrendered their charters. The Masonic Tree revives again!"

"I repeat now, in writing substantially what I said to the last Grand Lodge, verbally. In considering the claims of applicants for initiation, advancement, or affiliation, the physical, moral and mental fitness of the applicant must alone be regarded. In other words, none other than the old and well defined masonic tests should be applied. No inquiry should be made as to whether he was born north or south, or was upon the one side or the other in the late war. One inquiry is sectional, and the other political; and in masonry we ignore them both. Outside of masonry, I may have a very poor opinion of a man's religion, his politics, or his section, but when he seeks to become a mason, I look at him simply as a *man*. If he be already a mason, and *as such* worthy, I hail him as a brother when we meet at the masonic altar, or elsewhere masonically.

He announces the death of Grand Secretary THOMAS D. MERRICK, who had held that office nearly twenty-five years. The Grand Lodge set apart a page to his memory, with the inscription:—

"Having filled out the measure of time allotted him here, and finished his record of this temporal Lodge, through the portals of *Death*, he has entered the Grand Lodge above, where his name is enrolled in the *Great Book* of Eternal Life."

We are sorry to learn that St. John's College is still occupied by the military.

An amendment to the constitution was proposed, creating the offices of Deputy Grand Master, and District Deputies.

Bro. C. B. MOORE presented a fine report on Correspondence, reviewing Proceedings of thirty-two Grand Lodges, with a fraternal notice of Maine.

Speaking of his examination of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges, he says:—

"In all sincerity, we declare that we arise from the work assigned us, with more charity for the frailties of humanity, vastly increased love and reverence for our cherished and time-honored order, and we humbly trust better men and better masons."

In regard to a decision, that a Fellow Craft who loses an arm, may be made a Master Mason, he says:—

"We hesitatingly concur in the above decision, more on the score of "humanity and brotherly love," than that of strict masonic law and usage."

Of army Lodges:—

"In all sincerity, we regret to see this. Adopting the view of Grand Master Hazlerigg, of Indiana, we contend that if the authority that granted dispensations to these army Lodges, was competent, the masons made in them, are really and truly our brothers, and their Lodges having ceased to exist, they are no more nor less than non-affiliated masons, not "clandestine" or "illegal."

And of Processions &c:—

"We submit that masons *as such*, should never join in any ceremonies or processions where it is improper for them to display their distinctive badges or insignia: and further, that masons *as such*, should never engage in any, except "masonic duties," either with or without their insignia."

We are happy to see that 108 of the 176 Lodges were represented, and it is stated that 170 are working.

May the following prediction of Grand Master ENGLISH be verified.

"Your masonic *tree* must increase—flourish in perpetual verdure—bloom and perfume the land with virtue—bear fruit for the hungry—spread its beautiful boughs, and furnish shelter for the houseless. It has no *death* to fear, no enemy to dread. The storm of persecution may, as in days gone, howl, like a demon, among its branches, but it cannot harm them."

CALIFORNIA.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, with their addresses, reports, oration, &c., fill us with despair at the very thought of attempting a review of them. And, in spite of the apparent doubt of Bro. RHES, we feel as we stated last year.

The address of the Grand Master (briefer than usual) represents the condition of the Society as one "of eminent prosperity." His views and fears in relation to forming new Lodges, are applicable in this latitude.

"In the formation of new Lodges, too much care cannot be exercised by the Grand Lodge; and the responsibility which rests upon the Grand Master in the initiatory proceedings, is probably as great as any other executive duty confided to him. The discreet use of his authority in this respect, and as to dispensations generally, is of vital importance to the welfare of his jurisdiction." * * * * "It is to be feared that in the formation of new Lodges there have been cases where the high importance of the formulary statements set forth in the recommendatory resolutions of the nearest and most convenient chartered Lodge, as well as in the certificate of the Master indorsing the qualifications of the proposed new Master, have not been as fully weighed or as conscientiously considered as it is intended that they should be." * * * * "The familiar illustration of the bent twig will apply well to new Lodges, and the necessity for stricter care in establishing them upon the proper principles can be discovered in the working of some of our subordinates. I recommend critical examination into the affairs of the new Lodges under dispensation, before charters are ordered to issue; and that the stability and resources of the vicinage where they will be located be well considered, beside the proof of skill which they will present for your inspection."

The report of Bro. ABELL, Grand Sec'y, is a model, giving a large amount

of information necessary for the craft in that jurisdiction. His efforts in the establishment of a Grand Lodge Library, are meeting with abundant success.

The San Francisco Board of Relief, report distributing \$7,136.50 in 454 cases of relief, of which \$501.25 was for 52 cases from Maine.

One case of much interest was decided; and the decision being important, we feel justified in stating it at length.

One John H. Burns petitioned to a Lodge in Nevada, in August 1865, alleging he was a resident of Nevada, and was rejected. In the following November, he petitioned for initiation to a Lodge in San Francisco, alleging that he had resided in California more than one year, and, in San Francisco more than six months immediately previous; and that he had not within twelve months been rejected by any Lodge. He was accepted and received the degrees; went back to Nevada and applied to visit the Lodge which had rejected him, but the Lodge refused to examine him, and complained to the Grand Master, who communicated the complaint to the Grand Master of California. Investigation, charges, trial, conviction and expulsion by the Lodge immediately followed. He appealed to Grand Lodge. In his answer to the charges, he insisted that when he presented his petition in Nevada, he believed he was a resident of that State, and voted there in April; but that, upon taking legal advice, he found that his legal residence was in San Francisco, and he accordingly voted there in November; and, therefore, being informed that his petitioning in Nevada was all a nullity, he again petitioned in California. At the trial, he testified that he did not read his California petition through, and would not have signed it, if he had known its contents.

The Committee of the Grand Lodge find upon the evidence, that the allegations in the California petition as to residence and rejection were false. We are inclined to the opinion that we should have come to a different conclusion as to the fact of *residence*; but it is very clear that the other allegation was false, and when made, he excused himself by the technical position, that his former petition was a nullity; and then, on trial, undertook to say it was made ignorantly.

The Committee sustain the judgment of the Lodge, and say:—

“When an applicant presents his petition to become a Mason, he must come before the Lodge in perfect good faith and most implicit sincerity. There must be no false suggestions in his petition, nor fraudulent, willful, or negligent concealment of material facts. His petition stands as the basis of the contract between him and the Lodge; and if it is false materially, whether the falsehood proceed from culpable negligence or intentional fraud, on proof of that fact the Lodge would be entitled, if it so desired, to rescind the contract on its part, and expel or otherwise discipline the offending party.

“In this case it cannot be doubted that the Lodge would have rejected the applicant if it had known the true facts of his *status*. Can it be urged, then, that he can take advantage of his own wrong and say:—“I suppressed or negligently misstated facts which, if you had known, you would not have received me; but now that you have done so, you must retain me.” We think this question must be answered in the negative. We regret that the appellant has placed himself in this position, as, from the testimony, he appears to bear a good reputation in the community, though we are apprized that the prosecution did not

make that an issue in the case. The entire record exhibits, at least, a highly culpable negligence on the part of the appellant, if not actual fraudulent suppression of the truth."

The Grand Lodge confirmed the expulsion. A few more expulsions will put an end to this whole class of cases.

We hold that whether his residence was in Nevada, or not, *inasmuch as he had petitioned a Lodge there and alleged that it was*, he was rightly expelled. The allegation that he had never been rejected was false in fact; and even if the Lodge in Nevada had not had jurisdiction, and their action had been in some respects a nullity, the *actual* falsehood was sufficient to require his expulsion. Nor was his allegation that he did not read the petition sufficient to save him. A candidate who signs such a petition without reading it, and knowing whether its statements are true or not, *ought to be expelled* if the statements turn out to be false. The language of the Committee upon this point, we commend to the craft in Maine. We believe that instances have occurred in this jurisdiction in which this excuse has been received. We trust it never will be again. We thank our California brethren, that they exercised firmness enough to stand out against it.

The Grand Lodge gave \$250 to the brethren in Columbia, S. C., citing our action (with that of others) as a precedent.

It was decided that an E. A. applying, by the permission of his Lodge, to another Lodge for the other degrees, must petition and abide the result of the ballot.

BRO. HENRY H. RHEES presented the Report on Correspondence of seventy-nine pages reviewing the proceedings of all the American Grand Lodges—save four—and devoting five pages to ours for 1865 and 1866; It is fully up to his report of last year.

He concurs in most of Grand Master PREBLE's decisions in 1865, and those of the Grand Lodge. But he dissents from the one in relation to affirmation in certain cases; this we have discussed elsewhere; and in relation to another, he says:—

"BRO. PREBLE decides that if a candidate has conscientious scruples against taking an oath he may be admitted to the benefits of Masonry by solemn affirmation. This scruple in regard to an oath and willingness to take an affirmation, always seemed to us very much like tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee—a distinction without much difference. We should not change our form of obligation to accommodate anybody. He also decides that "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." As a local matter this is the business of the Craft in Maine, and none of ours, but we would like to ask the Committee on Correspondence, if they will tell us what Lodges in the United States, recognized as regular and duly constituted, admit negroes to membership, or make them Masons?"

To which we answer, we know of none, which have done so. But Bro. PREBLE's decision was not limited to Lodges in the United States. Lodges in Europe, however, "recognized as regular and duly constituted" do admit

negroes. Now, having answered our Brother's question, we would ask him one. If a negro hailing from such a Lodge in Europe, should desire to visit a Lodge in California, and all the members of the Lodge should desire to have him do so, does Bro. R. know of any masonic law to prevent its being done? If he says, "no," he repeats Bro. PREBLE's decision.

In fact, is there any masonic law, either in California or Maine, which excludes any man of lawful age, free-born, of good report, on account of his color? Does he not agree with the North Carolina Committee, who said "the Committee does not, in the abstract, question the propriety of making masons of negroes. Our ancient landmarks are, that he that be made a mason must be able in all degrees; that is, free born, worthy and well qualified. It is not necessary that the candidate be a white man"?

In regard to the question raised by the Maryland Committee, we refer him to our review of the proceedings of that Grand Lodge.

Bro. RHEES does not agree with us in dissenting from a decision in New York, that the rejection of a candidate by a Lodge having no jurisdiction over him, does not debar the Lodge having jurisdiction from receiving him.

The decision and our remarks upon it had reference to Lodges in the same State. Bro. R. says:—

"We do not see how one Lodge can deprive another of its vested right in material, by assuming to test its fitness for the masonic building, and throwing it over among the rubbish. The profane may have acted in entire ignorance of the masonic custom which gives one Lodge more right than another to certain material. Must the Lodge to which by custom he belongs, because its rights have been ignored, therefore meekly forego the exercise of those rights?"

But to test the principle, suppose the candidate is accepted by the first Lodge and initiated, does he not become a Mason? Is not the second Lodge bound by it? Does not the first Lodge force material upon the second Lodge, which the latter might have rejected? Shall the candidate, either knowingly or ignorantly, take the chances of success in one, two, or a dozen Lodges that have no jurisdiction of him, and if he succeeds in any become a Mason,—but failing in all these, have the right to ignore all he has done, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, and try again? Is not the Burns case, we have above referred to, a striking illustration of the correctness of our views? We repudiate entirely the idea that it is a mere question between two Lodges, as to which shall have the fees. It is a question between the *Candidate* and the *Fraternity*. The Lodges are the tribunals which decide upon his fitness. It is his duty to apply to a particular tribunal; but if he voluntarily applies to another, and the decision is against him, he is bound by it. The law requiring a candidate to apply to the nearest Lodge was not established for the benefit of the *Lodge*, and to give it a vested right to certain material; but for the benefit of the *Craft*, to prevent the admission of unworthy candidates, by compelling them to apply where they were best known, and consequently to the tribunal best qualified to pass upon and decide concerning their *fitness* for admission.

He agrees to all G. M. PREBLE's decisions last year, except the fourteenth, the one not yet passed upon by our Grand Lodge; of which he says: "We are not clear in our own mind that a man may not be dealt with after admission for what was wrong in him before initiation." He gives a very succinct abstract of our proceedings. He or the printer, however, makes a mistake in regard to our action in reference to the Masonic University proposed by North Carolina. He says we made an error last year about the Masonic Temple at San Francisco. The Grand Lodge was a mere shareholder. He also says:—

"The course of the Federal District, in the matter of making Masons of residents of other jurisdictions, is fully and fraternally considered. Brother DRUMMOND will find our views of the same thing under the appropriate head. We fully concur with him in his expressions of surprise and regret at the course avowed by the Grand Master, and authorized by their revised Constitution."

There are many other matters discussed which would be interesting to us in Maine, but we must remember that *our* space is not without limit.

CANADA.

The Grand Master in his address calls on the Craft to be ready "for every emergency", in view of the mighty struggle, then just commencing in Europe; and "to be prepared at our Country's call to shed our heart's best blood in her defence" from raids of the Fenians. He claims that "If there is one duty more strongly inculcated by Freemasonry than another, it is Loyalty."

Our M. W. Brother must take care, or he will be accused of bringing politics into Masonry; a practice he deprecated, when such declarations as the above were made *this* side of the Canada line.

In view of the then probable confederation of the Provinces, he recommends a Gr. Lodge for the whole of British North America, with a Provincial Grand Lodge in each Province.

We commend the following as sound advice:—

"Why is it that we have so many unaffiliated Masons in our midst? Undoubtedly because they have either never been properly taught, or their young love has been cooled by the slovenly working of their Lodges. Correct, then, this evil without loss of time; let the necessary questions be invariably put to the candidate, in the ante-room before his initiation, rigidly enforce the law requiring the candidate to be well instructed in the preceding degrees before he is advanced higher, compel every Worshipful Master elect to pass an examination as to his qualifications to fill the chair before he is installed in that high and responsible office, above all appoint a Grand Lecturer, who shall teach our Lodges to be prouder of the correctness of their work, than the accumulation of material, and I am satisfied that in less than a twelvemonth you will not only see a noble advancement towards perfect Masonry, but such a large increase in our roll of membership, by the return to our fold of the unaffiliated, as will amply repay Grand Lodge the outlay I now recommend."

He also says:—

"Before closing my address, I wish to draw the attention of Grand Lodge to the awful conflagration which has recently visited the beautiful city of Portland, the seat of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and to recommend that some suitable and substantial expression of our warm and heartfelt sympathy be immediately sent to the brethren of that city."

In relation to this, the Board of General Purposes report :—

“The sympathy of this Board is strongly drawn forth by the awful conflagration at Portland, and they trust that the brethren, when they return to their homes, will awaken the charitable feelings of townsmen and neighbors on this subject.”

The Grand Master reported that he had declined to recognize the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia; but the Grand Lodge, after investigation, upon the motion of P. G. M. WILSON, seconded by P. G. M. HARRINGTON, “cordially recognized her and welcomed her as a sister amongst the family of Grand Lodges of the world.”

The institution is prospering and making steady progress throughout the Province; and it is specially mentioned, as a matter of congratulation, that the Lodges are improving in working.

There was no Report on Correspondence, but a committee was appointed to prepare such a report for the next Annual Communication.

The Committee on History made a brief report and was continued.

The Grand Lodge of Canada still allows the existence in that Province of a few Lodges independent of her, and paying allegiance to Foreign Grand Lodges. Notice of a motion was given, for the passage of a resolution putting an end to this state of affairs: but we do not find any action upon it. Difficulties have already arisen and will continue to do so, until that Grand Lodge takes exclusive jurisdiction on Canadian soil.

COLORADO.

The proceedings are of local interest chiefly. The Grand Master congratulates the Craft on the harmony that had prevailed in the jurisdiction, and the unusual prosperity that had attended the different Lodges.

Charters were granted, to one Lodge in Colorado, and two in Montana.

There was no Report on Correspondence, on account of the failure to receive Proceedings of other Grand Lodges, in consequence of an act of Congress that all printed matter going west of the west line of Kansas must be post-paid in advance, *at letter rates*.

A resolution was adopted, requiring Lodges to restrain the vice of intemperance by discipline.

CONNECTICUT.

The Grand Master's address is chiefly devoted to a statement of his official acts during the year.

Prosperity and harmony had prevailed during the year. Charges were filed with him against the Master of a Lodge, who was tried by a special Commission, and deposed from office. A new election was ordered, and the new incumbent installed. It seems to us that upon the deposition of the Master, the Senior Warden succeeded to his duties, and that the new election was not necessary or proper.

It was decided that the Master after his deposition could not be again tried, by the Lodge, on the same charges.

Also, that, as long as he retained his good standing as a Master Mason, he retained also his rights as a Past Master.

Also, that the landmarks and usages in substance declare that every candidate for Masonry must possess the full enjoyment of all physical organs, limbs and members, which are necessary for acquiring and imparting any and all, the whole and every part of the ritual of ancient Craft Masonry, as practiced from time immemorial.

* The Proceedings contain a list of the members of lodges who lost their lives in the war.

BRO. JOHN W. PAUL presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence, which shows him to be a worthy successor of the veteran STORER.

He objects to the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in sending back for new trial by the lodge a case in which the party accused had been *acquitted*. He denies the right of appeal in such cases. Our Grand Lodge has decided that the *prosecutor* may appeal. We see no reason why the judgment of the lodge should be conclusive and final when pronounced in *favor* of the accused, any more than when pronounced against. The objection of BRO. PAUL, that the accused is put in jeopardy of punishment twice upon the same charge, does not apply. The Grand Lodge in ordering a new trial decides merely that the case has not been properly tried; that there have been errors in the trial. May not errors be committed in *favor* of the accused as well as *against* him? It is true that some criminal codes do not allow the prosecuting officer to take exceptions to the proceedings in a trial. Under such codes, if a prisoner is acquitted by an error, it is final, although he really ought to be convicted. But we do not believe that this practice is allowable in masonic trials; nor do we deem it unjust, that any party accused should be subjected to a proper and fair trial—proper and fair, both as respects him and the Fraternity.

BRO. PAUL takes side with Washington in her controversy with Oregon. His argument we may refer to in our review of Washington.

He takes strong ground in favor of the legality of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, and against the claim of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to initiate candidates without regard to residence, or the wishes of the Fraternity in other States.

DELAWARE.

For the first time for six years we have a Report from Delaware, the Proceedings of her *sixtieth* Annual Communication.

Grand Master NICHOLSON being absent, his address was read by the Grand Secretary. He represents the Craft as in a harmonious and prosperous condition.

In Delaware no one, who has not been a Warden, can be Master of a Lodge, without a dispensation.

It appearing that "the work" was not uniform, the Grand Lecturer of Maryland was invited to exemplify the Maryland work, which was done at a special communication of the Grand Lodge.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

We hope that our Brethren in Delaware, having now ascertained the way to Maine, will hereafter remember us *annually*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This Grand Lodge held several special communications during the year, as is its custom.

We have examined the Proceedings with an unusual degree of interest, in order to ascertain what was *said* and *done* in reference to her claim put forth last year to initiate candidates without regard to residence, which claim has been so much discussed by other Grand Lodges; but we do not find that the question has been directly met. There is no address of the Grand Master. The subject was indirectly before the Committee on masonic jurisprudence, of which P. G. M. FRENCH was chairman, but the question is not discussed by him, but, as it seems to us, evaded. In one case the Committee say, the Lodge addressed the Lodge nearest the candidate's residence, and received a reply from the W. M. speaking well of the candidate "*and tacitly giving his consent to his receiving the degrees here*, by saying, that he knew no reason why he should not receive them."

We cannot concur in this: the "tacit consent" of the W. M. is not the consent of the *Lodge*: and it really seems to us that no such "tacit consent" was given, in the language as quoted: but this is of no consequence to us.

The Committee proceed:—

"Your committee will venture to say that neither the Grand Master of Iowa, nor any other Grand Master in the United States of America, can point out one single instance in which a Lodge in the District of Columbia has acted on the application of a non-resident, be he either soldier or citizen, without first addressing a letter to the Lodge nearest his residence, and procuring its assent to act."

Now, BRO. FRENCH, with the case you are discussing we have nothing to do. But if we had, we feel sure that here in Maine, we could point you to a number of such instances. Your Lodges *generally* do ask if the candidate is worthy, but *rarely*, if ever, ask *our* assent for them to act.

This was the very thing of which we have complained. Until recently, we supposed it was done by carelessness of the Lodges, or some such cause, but last year, we were informed by Grand Master WHITING, (whose language was endorsed by Bro. FRENCH) that "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.*"

In another case, the same Committee defend the action of their Lodge, on the ground, that the candidate was a resident in the District.

The Committee on Correspondence mention the action of our Grand Lodge last year, and our discussion of their action, and remark :—

"As this matter will doubtless be presented to the consideration of the Grand Lodge in an official form, further remarks upon it in this connection would be superfluous."

But no such report was made ; we know the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence did not agree with the doctrine last year held by Bros. WHITTING and FRENCH : and we trust, that their sober, second thought will cause them to retrace their steps.

The Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia, and West Virginia were acknowledged : but the Committee reported that they had not received sufficient evidence of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Montana.

It was determined to recognize, as regular, masons made in Army Lodges. But we beg to correct the Committee when they say but very few, if any, Grand Masters in the United States, did not grant dispensations for such Lodges.

The Grand Masters of scarcely *one-third* of the forty-one Grand Lodges in the United States granted such dispensations. We believe, no such dispensations were granted by California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, or Washington.

They were granted by Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Ohio and Texas.

We are not able to say, whether Mississippi or South Carolina granted them, or not.

The melancholly death of WILLIAM G. PARKHURST, S. G. W. was announced, and fitting resolutions in relation thereto were adopted.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented a Report, prepared by Bro. PARKHURST previously to his death. As the other members of the Committee say of it, "it reflects honor upon his memory, clearly showing, as it does, that it was prepared by an intelligent, faithful and zealous mason."

FLORIDA.

We receive in one volume the Proceedings from 1860 to 1866 inclusive. We last year noticed 1860, 1861 and 1864.

The proceedings of 1862 and 1863 are not now of special interest.

In 1865, on the occasion of the death of P. G. M. JOHN B. TAYLOR, a ritual for a Sorrow Lodge was adopted.

In 1866, the Grand Master was not able to be present, but sent in a brief communication. He decided that under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of

Florida, the G. Master could grant dispensations only in three cases : 1, For a new Lodge ; 2, To authorize a Lodge to confer more than five degrees at one meeting ; and, 3, To authorize a Lodge to appear in public on any other occasion than a funeral. As we stated last year, they are in a contest as to what their Constitution is, and the matter is not yet settled.

Past Grand Master BROWNE presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence. Our Proceedings had not been received. The questions chiefly discussed are those that have arisen and been disposed of during the past five years. He, misled by the "*nure's nest*" discovered by the brethren of North Carolina, as stated by us last year, goes off on the question of the "social equality of the Negro." He "utterly differs" from the opinion of the North Carolina committee, who "do not, in the abstract, question the propriety of making Masons of Negroes." Considering the cause which gives rise to the discussion, the whole thing partakes so much of the ludicrous, that it is difficult to speak of it seriously.

The Grand Lodge noticed the report, and with all gravity resolved, "That this Grand Lodge will never hold fraternal correspondence with any Grand Lodge, or other assembly of Masons, that acknowledge the right or propriety of colored persons of African descent to be made Masons."

The European Grand Lodges, the Grand Orient of France, and, especially, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, will take notice, and understand why they do not hear from Florida !

To be sure, the resolution is somewhat vague : as Masons do not recognize the *right* of *any* person to be made a mason ; and "the propriety of a person to be made a mason" is, to say the least, very indefinite. The resolution is evidently intended for a joke at the expense of the North Carolina Committee ; but we question the propriety of indulging in such jokes in G. Lodge Proceedings.

GEORGIA.

By the kindness of a brother in Savannah, we have obtained the Proceedings for 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864. Those for 1865 came through the wonted channel.

In 1861, Grand Master ROCKWELL decided : 1. That a wife cannot give evidence, before a Committee of the Lodge, in a case against her husband. 2. That a member of a Lodge whose charter was forfeited, did not lose his standing, but was upon the footing of a non-affiliated mason.

In 1862, his address is chiefly made up of a learned and interesting discussion of the Symbolism of the third degree. The Proceedings are not of general interest.

In 1863, the Grand Master was not present. Some decisions were made, which will not stand the test of time, but as they were of a temporary interest, we do not quote them.

In 1864, the attendance was small and but little business was done. The Grand Secretary reports:—

"From outside the Confederate lines, I have received by 'Flag of Truce,' the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine. The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is a lengthy and able document, and a portion of it has reference to 'our National conflict,' and would be worthy of special notice in our Proceedings were it before the proper committee. I can only say, that it breathes the true spirit of the fraternity, 'and a wish that it could interpose in our national conflict,' and asks, 'is it not possible for the honest inquirers to find common ground where they can meet fraternally, 'see eye to eye,' join hand and heart in the work, which the age, our country, and humanity requires? Is it not time to undertake in earnest this needed labor?'"

In 1865, a much larger number of Lodges was represented. Grand Master HARRIS congratulates the craft on the return of peace, and urges them to assist in binding up the wounds of the nation.

The funds of the Grand Lodge to the amount of nearly \$30,000 had been invested in Confederate Securities, leaving only some \$7,000 available.

The Constitution was amended, so that only a "free white man," can be made a mason.

The Deputy Grand Master decided that a Fellow Craft, who had lost his arm, could be made a master mason. This decision was referred to the Committee on jurisprudence but no report was made in reference to it.

The Grand Secretary reports in a note, that the whole number of Lodges in existence is 254, but few of which are not zealously at work, "with a great accession of members by initiation. These, according to my observation of the returns, are greater than in any previous year."

May the *quality* of the material exceed the quantity; and this Grand Lodge attain a prosperity, unequalled even in *her* history.

Will not Bro. Rosæ give us, hereafter, a *recapitulation of their work*, so as to save us the weary labor of counting the names in the published "returns of the subordinate Lodges"?

1866.

We have also received since writing the above the Proceedings for 1866, incomplete.

The Grand Master says:—

"I have received several communications from various Lodges, complaining of the number of non-affiliated Masons, in their jurisdiction, and of the large number of members who refused to pay their annual dues. Many of these Lodges have suffered severely, and now while they are poor and are endeavoring to resuscitate, to be forsaken by a number of their members, and the whole burthen of sustaining their Lodges be thrown upon a few, is unmasonic.

"That class of Masons, who are able to contribute, and refuse to do so, and suffer themselves to be indefinitely suspended, or stricken from the roll of members for non-payment of dues, deserve a much severer punishment; they are unworthy to be known as Masons."

He was of the opinion that Lodges had been unduly multiplied: and, therefore, had declined to grant any Dispensations for new Lodges.

The Grand Lecturer fears that during 1865, too many were made masons: he says that the ratio of rejections to initiations had decreased, as compared

with former years. He submits tables showing that 160 Lodges returned 2154 initiations, and 562 rejections; he gives a list of 58 Lodges returning 1207 initiations and only 97 rejections; and another list of 31 Lodges returning 361 initiations and 327 rejections. As he remarks, "there is here food for reflection," not only in that State, but everywhere.

As a cure for non-affiliation, the Grand Lodge adopted a regulation that no dimit be granted unless in the request for it, it is averred that he intends to remove from the State, or applies for it, for the purpose of joining another Lodge.

The Grand Lodge decided that a F. C. who had lost an arm after he was passed was entitled to the degree of M. M.

"In 1860, the Grand Lodge of Virginia decided that a Bro. Fellow Craft, who had lost an arm after he was passed, was entitled to the degree of M. M. Bro. Lawrence, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence for the year 1861, commenting upon the decision said, 'In this decision we concur.'

"There is a vast difference between a profane and a Bro. E. A. and F. C. We are under no obligations to the former—they must be in a condition to come up to our standard of qualification; the others are our brethren, are entitled to commiseration and sympathy, as much so as though they were M. M.s, and we are bound by the claim they have upon us, to give them all that they would have been entitled to if no misfortune had befallen them."

The Grand Lodge ordered:—

"That none of the new Lodges to whom Charters have been granted at this session, shall be constituted, or begin work, until they satisfy the Grand Master, or Deputy Grand Master of their respective District, that they are in possession of a fit and proper building for doing the Masonic work."

We heartily approve: and we are glad to learn, that our own Grand Master has made a similar requirement.

The Craft are rapidly recovering from the effects of the war; but we fear that their increase of numbers has been too rapid.

The preparation of the Report on Correspondence was divided among the Committee. Only one of the Committee, Bro. G. L. BARRY, furnished his portion in season for publication, though the remainder may appear hereafter. Bro. BARRY's portion was written hastily (in eight days) while engaged in his usual business and while "laboring under Bronchitis, and Chills that would have done honor to any miasmatic district;" and he says "Let this be an excuse for its imperfections—perhaps more propitious surroundings might have softened its asperity and improved its style."

We scarcely know how to speak of this report. At one moment we are stirred with indignation, and the next, melted to tears. That it contains language unfitting a masonic document, we believe Bro. BARRY will be among the first to admit, now he has had an opportunity for reflection, and we mention it only to express our regrets, and not to censure. For had we been so disposed, the kindly manner in which he speaks of the Craft everywhere, his cordial mention of our own Grand Lodge, his tribute to Bro. COVELL, and his kind wishes for the writer hereof, (a stranger to him, save through our reports,) would have disarmed us.

He devotes three pages to Maine ; we extract the following :—

"Most Worshipful Grand Master W. P. PEARLE presented a lengthy Address, chiefly devoted to matters of local interest, but which might be studied for its intrinsic merit and the valuable instruction it imparts to every member of the Fraternity. He Reports fifty decisions he made during the past year. We give a few of them, as they are of general interest and worthy of consideration, emanating from the source they do. * * * * *

"There was a beautiful and affecting tribute to the memory of Bro. JOSEPH COVELL—whose worth as a man, and excellence as a Mason, has so often been recognized by the Grand Lodge of Georgia." * * * * *

"They have a Charity Fund of \$18,000—among all their adornments, this is their highest gem."

In a note he says :—

"According to the Constitution of our Grand Lodge, there can be no public installation—how is the Past Masters's Degree to be conferred?"

In answer we say, that that degree is conferred in private *always*, whether the installation is public or in the Lodge. We follow the course given in "Webb's Monitor."

He concurs with us in dissenting from the decision of the Grand Lodge of New York that "a Master Mason testifying before a masonic commission cannot be impeached by testimony as to reputation only."

He holds that a mason may be disciplined for offences committed before initiation.

He says we were too unkind and uncharitable in our remarks last year in relation to the North Carolina matter. We cannot admit it; nor allow the apology of Bro. BARRY "that the times and circumstances did not permit cool reflection." And to what he says in this connection, we cannot help applying his own language; "There are some expressions, which we think had better be omitted, as they mar the beauty and propriety of the otherwise commendable documents." The masons of the North are parcel of the people of the North, as the masons of the South are parcel of the people of the South, so, Bro. Barry, is it not best in all our masonic documents, North and South, to avoid language that must be offensive to some of our brethren? Aren't you some afraid that your extract from Bro. GOWLEY's report will be applied to you?

But we can forget *very much*, when we read the following from his report :—

"Your Committee has had a full opportunity of forming a correct judgment of the conduct of Masons in the Federal Army, in its devastating march through the State. As Gr. Lecturer he visited many Lodges in the line of march of Sherman, and learned many, VERY MANY, instances of the conduct of Masons attached to the army that increased his veneration for the divine teaching of our beloved Order. The bitterness of sectional feeling and deadly strife was forgotten when a suffering brother claimed Masonic protection—enemies were transformed into friends at sight of the signal of distress; appalling danger was averted by the *MORIS* of Masonry; wives, children, homes, were securely shielded from harm by its unseen but mighty power. Nor were these instances 'few and far between;' in every portion of the State where opportunity offered, it was demonstrated that the 'Blue Coat' wrapped a Masonic heart, and the hand ready to deal the deadly blow at the command of duty, was equally ready to extend protection at the command of obligation. These are the tests that prove the excellencies of our Institution, and portray the Glory of its Charac-

ter. In behalf of our brethren who were the objects of such fraternal regard, we tender to those of every section, this tribute of grateful acknowledgment."

ILLINOIS.

We last year reviewed the Proceedings for 1865, except the Report on Correspondence. That report is full and well digested. The notice of Maine is cordial and fraternal. It concludes with welcome tidings.

"And your Committee also rejoice to be able to say to all corresponding bodies, that peace reigns among the Masons of Illinois. The harmony of love, concord, and good-fellowship is again restored. And so may it ever be."

To which we say, Amen.

We have also received the Proceedings for 1866, without the usual list of members, or Report on Correspondence. We have reason to believe that the list of members is omitted by direction of the Grand Lodge. The Committee on Finance so recommended, and the Grand Lodge voted, that "nothing should be published not required by the By-Laws." There was reason for this, as the Proceedings for 1865 cost over \$3,000, and the postage bill was nearly \$1,000! The Proceedings of 1865 contain 424 pages, of which 230 are devoted to the returns of lodges! The Proceedings of 1866 contain 96 pages. The immense size of the Grand Lodge, and the amount of business done, may be partially imagined by us, but not really comprehended. The report on credentials occupies *twelve* pages, the Grand Treasurer's account *four*, the Grand Secretary's *five*, the report of the committee on mileage *six*, and the tabular statement of chartered lodges *ten* pages. *Fifty-five* new Lodges, to which dispensations had been granted during the year, were chartered. *They* had initiated 550 candidates, and rejected 130! The whole number of initiates in the jurisdiction was 4,500; the number of lodges over 500.

The Grand Master reports that "the increase of numbers and means has been unexampled, and at the same time peace and harmony have prevailed above all expectation": in view of which he recommends "that a day of special celebration in honor of reconciliation and harmony be proclaimed" throughout the country.

Last year a Master of a Lodge was expelled by the Grand Lodge, without a hearing or notice, *for contempt of Grand Lodge*. This year, the matter was again considered, the Brother granted a hearing, and, after explanation, he was restored. It was determined that the Proceedings last year were irregular. The true rule was held to be, that, for a contempt committed *in presence of the Grand Lodge*, a mason might properly be summarily expelled; but for a contempt elsewhere, *requiring the introduction of evidence to establish*, proceedings could not be had, without notice to the accused, and an opportunity to be heard.

It was also decided, that when the Grand Lodge reverses the finding of the subordinate on an appeal, and acquits the accused, he is thereby at once restored to membership in his lodge.

A member of a lodge, claiming that it was indebted to him for rent of the lodge room, "preferred prosecuting the same in the law" to calling upon the Grand

Lodge. The law having decided against him, he filed charges against the lodge: they were dismissed, on the ground, that having appealed to the law, he ought to stand by the law.

In all of these, we concur.

The Grand Officers were publicly installed. We find no mention of any Report on Foreign Correspondence.

INDIANA.

Grand Master HAZLERIGG's address embraces also the Report on Correspondence. As a cure for non-affiliation, he recommends that each Grand Lodge deprive those who remain unaffiliated of all masonic rights and privileges. In his view, this will work a complete cure of the evil. He says:—

"It is the voluntary act of the individual to become a mason, and if he wish, let him as voluntarily withdraw, and thereby relieve the Fraternity from all obligations to him, and deprive himself of all claims whatever. If an individual remain a member of any organization whatever against his own free will and consent, he will be a very unprofitable and disagreeable companion, fomenting and encouraging discord and confusion whenever an opportunity presents itself. We had, therefore, better let him depart in peace, treating him as an alien and a stranger, who has no part nor lot with us."

There is much weight in this. Yet we are not fully prepared to favor the plan. A mason is frequently a non-affiliate without any fault of his. If a lodge refuse to receive him, he has done all he can do. If such plan should be adopted, it would also be necessary for Grand Lodges to provide that conferring the third degree on a candidate should make him a member of a lodge, without a further ballot.

He denies that army-made masons are clandestine, or need healing; on the ground that a *regular* lodge cannot do clandestine work. In this we are disposed to concur; and yet, we have no doubt that a Grand Lodge may forbid the recognition as a mason of a resident, who has received his degrees elsewhere.

He defends their practice of trying a Master, or even Grand Master, by the lodge of which he is a member, for *unmasonic conduct*, not official. In that jurisdiction, only subordinate lodges can expel, or suspend. The Grand Lodge cannot do it. We believe this radically wrong. The Grand Lodge, as an appellate tribunal, should have and exercise that power. A Grand Lodge with no power to punish contempt of its authority, or to expel a man, when his lodge erroneously refuses to do it, is too weak to be worthy of the name.

He sees so many *theoretical* difficulties in the "District Deputy Grand Master system", that he is opposed to trying it in that jurisdiction. With us, it is a necessity. We find in it none of the difficulties which the M. W. Brother suggests. They shine only by light reflected from the Grand Master. The ritual is practised and the law applied in the lodges in our jurisdiction, with a uniformity nowhere excelled, and rarely equalled. This is in a great degree owing to the system in question. The District Deputies, obtaining the work and the law from the official head, teach and administer it in their districts as they receive it. We have said that the system is a necessity with us. It would be

impossible for the Grand Master, or any one man, to visit the lodges, correct their irregularities, and give them proper instruction.

In Indiana, when a lodge loses its harmony, and no reconciliation can be effected by the intervention of the Grand Officers, the charter is suspended. We have known in our own jurisdiction of cases "of want of harmony and trouble generally", and yet in which no specific charges could be sustained; and we are inclined to think the Indiana remedy a good one in such cases!

The Grand Master closes his address with a most eloquent appeal against the vices of intemperance and profanity.

The proceedings were chiefly confined to local matters. The Grand Lodge Hall Commission report the property unincumbered, worth \$60,000, and yielding a net annual income of fifteen per cent. upon its entire cost, with a large surplus in the treasury.

IOWA.

In speaking of the Grand Lodge, which he compares to the *heart* in the human system, Grand Master GILBERT says:—

"Action here should be well considered and deliberate. Rather than to hurry through the business of these annual Grand Convocations of the Craft, we should make 'haste slowly,' and thus be all the more likely to 'quit ourselves as men' who have ennobling views of the duties and responsibilities of members of Grand Lodges, and our legislation will thus be entitled to more respect, and will be far more advantageous to those whom we represent. Grand Lodges were not originated principally to elect Grand officers; but they were designed to afford the Craft of their jurisdictions an annual opportunity to gather themselves together, as gathered the Israelites of old to their 'Feast of Tabernacles'; to renew old vows of friendship, to form new ties, to enjoy needed, healthful and joyous relaxation among our fellow masons; and scientifically to blend intellectual endeavor and genial sociability. Barren of their appropriate results, are these annual gatherings, unless to the 'feast of reason' we likewise add 'that flow of soul,' that genuine masonic *refreshment*, which makes us 'happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again.'"

He advises the Grand Lodge to abolish all fees for affiliation. "It seems to me," he says "that to charge a mason a round sum for such fraternal courtesies is as unhandsome a thing to do as for a father to charge his grown up son hotel rates, for each day he may be a sojourner as visitor in his old familiar home."

There is reason in this. We hold affiliation to be a *duty* rather than a *privilege*. If a mason changes his residence, should he be obliged to pay for an opportunity of doing his duty? If he will come into the lodge, and pay his dues, should he not be allowed to do so without purchasing the privilege?

He gives a list of decisions, with his reasons, but they are chiefly either of local application, or upon questions already decided by our Grand Lodge.

He recommended that but one ballot should be taken for all the degrees; but a committee to which the subject was referred reported against the change, and their report was adopted. The Committee state one proposition which we deny. They say in effect that an E. A. has no more claims for the other degrees than he had for the first, before he got it. We hold that profanes have

no claims; that an E. A. is a *Mason*, and is entitled to be treated as a *Mason*; and if any one thinks he knows why he should not be so treated, it is his duty to make it known to the Lodge, and let the Lodge determine.

The Grand Master decided that an E. A. who loses the second finger of the right hand cannot be advanced. But the Grand Lodge reversed the decision. He holds to the doctrine of physical perfection. The Committee to which the matter was referred quote from our report of last year, and seem to adopt the doctrine held by our Grand Lodge, and their report was adopted.

BRO. LANGRIDGE presented the Report on Correspondence, reviewing proceedings of twenty-nine Grand Lodges.

He says:—

"On the subject of maimed candidates, the expression is universal, that the ancient rule should be maintained, that the candidate must be so far in possession of his limbs and senses as to be able to learn, practice and teach the whole ritual of masonry in all its parts. This your committee hold to be the right rule."

In his notice of Maine he quotes with approval our decision in regard to masonic processions, as well as several of those made by Grand Master PREBLE in 1865.

Of BRO. COVELL, he says:—

"We find a report on the subject of the History of Masonry in Maine, made by the committee on that subject, Bro. Joseph Covell, which is mainly comprised in a list of the Lodges which have not returned their history during the year. In several other places we noticed evidences of Bro. Covell's intelligent and useful activity, and knowing so well his enthusiastic and patient habit of laboring for the enlightenment of the brotherhood, we looked forward with the hope of good results. We were therefore greatly shocked and pained to find a few weeks since, in the *National Freemason*, published at Washington City, a notice of his death. He died in Prince Edward's Island, where he had for some months resided as Consul. As Bro. McMurdy truly remarks, 'he was endeared to the craft in Maine;' and we may add, also to many individual brethren outside of that jurisdiction, by his readiness 'to do good and to communicate' of the treasures of knowledge his energy and skill had gathered around him. We sympathize with his Grand Lodge, his brethren and his family, in their great loss."

He hopes our custom of issuing the Report on Correspondence before the meeting of the Grand Lodge will be generally adopted. He agrees with our report of last year in respect to the *status* of army lodge masons, and the physical qualifications of candidates, quoting those parts of our report at length.

BRO. PARVIN gives some fifteen valuable statistical tables. But he justly complains of the failure of many Grand Lodges to give their statistics.

KANSAS.

The Proceedings contain Ceremonies for Funerals, Installations, and Laying the Corner Stone of Public Buildings; Code of By-Laws for Subordinate Lodges; the Old Charges; and Constitution &c. of the Grand Lodge, submitted for adoption next year. *Thirty-one* propositions are enumerated as "Land-marks"; but we do not recognize all of them.

The business was local in character; the institution seems to be prosperous, and the administration of its affairs committed to able and faithful hands.

Bro. E. T. CARR made the Report on Foreign Correspondence, succinctly presenting the more important action of the several Grand Lodges.

An effort was made to repeal the following standing regulation:—

“Resolved, That after a favorable ballot is had on the application of a candidate for the Mysteries of Masonry, no further balloting shall be required; and the brother being initiated, must be past and raised when duly qualified in the preceding degrees, unless charges of unmasonic conduct are preferred against him, or otherwise sufficient reasons for his non-advancement be presented and approved by the Lodge.”

But the Grand Lodge refused to repeal it for the following reasons:—

“1st. The Grand Lodge has, upon several former occasions, declared itself in favor of the one ballot system.

“2d. It works well throughout our jurisdiction; therefore, it should be sustained.

“3d. Clearly, it is more in accordance with the ancient Masonic regulations, to have but one ballot to entitle a candidate to all the benefits of Masonry, than the more modern and dangerous practice of balloting for each degree.”

Our experience is to the same effect.

The Nevada plan of “Life Membership” was referred to a special committee, to report next year.

It was also ordered

“That the Grand Secretary be, and he is hereby, instructed, each year before the meeting of this Grand Lodge, to procure the printing of the Grand Master's and Deputy Grand Master's Addresses; report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and the financial report of the several Grand Officers, for the use of the members of this Grand Lodge.”

An excellent plan, which must conduce very much to the prompt and intelligent dispatch of business.

The Grand Lodge, while deprecating the forming of Army Lodges, determined to recognize as masons, those who received the degrees therein.

KENTUCKY.

The Grand Master says:—

“The past year has been one of great activity among the Craft, not only in this, but in other masonic jurisdictions. In this State many of the old altars that had been thrown down and for years lay scattered and in ruins, during the commotions occasioned by the unhappy war which lately raged so fiercely, in which our State was so frequently the battle-ground of contending armies, since peace has extended her white wings over us, have been rebuilt, and the fires that had been so long extinguished, having been re-kindled, are burning again even more brightly than before.”

This Grand Lodge has an invested fund of over \$60,000.

The Report on Correspondence was prepared by G. Secretary McCORKLE. He gives the following statement of his province and duty, in which we concur:—

“The writer of this report wishes it to be distinctly understood, that he thinks it not only the province, but the duty, of the chairmen of the committees on Foreign Correspondence to express their views and opinions on all masonic subjects contained in the proceedings of other Grand Lodges which, in

their judgment, are of general interest to the Craft, that by such discussions truth may finally be evolved, and erroneous actions and decisions, as well of Grand Lodges as of Grand Masters, after being submitted to the alembic of reason, sound criticism, and masonic usage, be corrected and settled for the Craft."

He devotes three pages to Maine. He concurs in our views in relation to the claims of the District of Columbia to initiate non-residents.

He is led into an error by a misprint in our report last year, which changed "one Grand Lodge" into "our Grand Lodge." It was corrected by an "erratum", but it escaped his notice. In one jurisdiction, (Connecticut,) the candidate is required in the ante-room to declare where his residence is, and how long it has been there. We spoke of this as commendable; and Bro. McCORKLE thinks it "a most excellent way to avoid the evil complained of, and would like to see it generally adopted."

He holds that charges can be preferred against a brother for an offence committed previously to his initiation.

The volume of Proceedings contains 374 pages: about 50 are devoted to the Proceedings, 18 to the Constitution &c., 46 to the Report on Correspondence, and about 250 to the Returns of Lodges. It seems to us that the expense of publishing these returns, and the increased postage, must lead to a discontinuance of the practice.

LOUISIANA.

Grand Master FELLOWS, presiding for the sixth time, congratulates the Craft, that they are again able to meet from the whole State in Grand Lodge.

The financial condition of the lodges was not prosperous, but in all other respects they had attained a degree of prosperity quite remarkable under the circumstances.

The following is from the address of the Grand Master:—

"On the 14th of April last, I made Bro. W. C. Driver a Special Deputy G. Master for all the Lodges west of the Mississippi, and outside of the lines of the Federal Army. For three years there had been no direct communication between the Lodges embraced within the district allotted to Bro. Driver, and for the last two years of that time there had been absolutely no communication whatever. The District Deputy Grand Masters were unable to act, legally; the Masters and the Lodges generally did not know what to do, nor what was their masonic standing, not having been informed of our action in their behalf at our sessions in 1863, 1864 and 1865. On consultation of several Brethren, at Natchitoches, on the last of March or first of April, it was determined to send a Brother through the military lines to New Orleans, open communication with the Grand Master, and get his instructions and such powers as he might delegate. Brother Driver was selected, and for the good of the Order, undertook the truly dangerous mission, being an officer, of entering the lines of the enemy without permission. He found the General in command a Mason, one who understood and appreciated the importance of the mission of Bro. Driver, permitted his stay until the necessary documents could be prepared, and granted his safe return. I need not say to most of you, that Bro. Driver carried his life in his hand—and all for the good of our Order."

And Bro. Driver says:—

"I cannot close this report without adding my testimony to the harmonizing

influence exerted by our Institution, not only on its own members, but on every class of society. The box containing the papers, returns, etc., through the care of the W. G. Secretary, had been marked "Masonic Documents," and sealed with the Seal of the M. W. Grand Lodge. In my journey from New Orleans to Natchitoches, I necessarily came in contact with many officers and privates of the U. S. army who were not Masons. Yet I was treated by them all with not only every mark of attention, but was forwarded in my progress by the transmission of my baggage without examination or delay, to the Confederate lines. I could adduce many instances brought within my observation of the benefits derived by Masons from their connection with the Order—instances the more remarkable from the time and circumstances of their exhibition."

What can words add to this?

Louisiana Relief Lodge dispensed about \$1700 in charity during the year, almost wholly to applicants from other States, (\$10.00 to applicants from Maine).

BRO. JOSEPH P. HORNER presented the Report on Correspondence. He disapproves Grand Master Preble's decision that "A person, having conscientious scruples against taking an oath, can be admitted to the benefits of Masonry by solemn affirmation." This decision has been challenged by one other. It was made in accordance with a decision of our Grand Lodge in 1824, and our practice ever since. In 1823, the question was referred to CHARLES FOX, SAMUEL FESSENDEN and GEORGE THACHER. Their report having never been published, we give it entire.

"The committee to whom was referred the question, 'whether the Masonic Degrees can be conferred on Affirmation, without Oath?' having attended to that subject, submit the following Report.

"Your committee deem this a question of no little importance, as it bears on the interests of the Craft. On the one hand, if decided in the negative, there will necessarily be excluded from a participation of all the mysteries and very many of the benefits and advantages of Masonry, a large class of men, among the most respectable of our fellow citizens on account of their integrity, their conscientious regard to all those great moral principles which dignify human nature, and certainly not among the most backward in deeds of mercy and charity. On the other hand, if decided in the affirmative, it would seem at least to sanction a departure from what, for ages, has been deemed a form of sound words, and what has not hitherto failed to bind the consciences of otherwise the most hardened offenders.

"It is impossible that your committee should not examine with mistrust a principle which should shut out from the Masonic Fraternity such men as Clarkson; and they cannot close their eyes to the bad effect which sanctioning such a principle must have on the moral sense of the community. Can any other inference fairly be deduced, than that a society which excludes the best men because conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, must entertain principles which will not bear the light, and that we must be more solicitous to secure the victim than to promote the cause of virtue?

"And your committee are also aware of the importance of preserving invio-

late those ancient land-marks, which have had so great influence in perpetuating an Institution which has during so many centuries been producing benefits to mankind, leaving it to the silent but certain effect of time to prove its value.

"We have been led to inquire, whether varying in this particular our masonic obligations, would be removing any ancient land-mark, or violating any principle of our venerable institution? And with satisfaction your committee have come to the result, that this will not remove a stone from the masonic edifice, or mar any of its ornaments or beauty. The grand object of masonic obligations is to bind the conscience to the cause of virtue. No one can for a moment believe that this can depend on the form of expression in which the promise is couched. As well might it be urged, that the sanctity of an obligation depends on the character in which it might be written, or the language in which it might be delivered. The masonic edifice rests not on words, but on deeds. Where the substance is preserved, the precise form cannot be essential to the stability of the fabric. It cannot be supposed that the wise founders of our Institution, looking down the long vista of time, would not anticipate those slight verbal alterations which should adapt its principles to the language, genius, and customs of the different nations of the earth, as also to the consciences, or even innocent prejudices of the mass of individuals, who compose the great community, while they have so wonderfully fortified those principles themselves from violation. Indeed, it is apprehended, that the variation in the form of expression, (for it amounts to nothing more) is not greater than would be found to arise from the idioms of different languages.

"Besides, who ever apprehended that a slight variation in the form of administering the obligations in different lodges (and such variations exist) ever lessened the weight or discharged from the sanctions of those obligations? Your Committee think they might safely refer to ancient usage as a proof that an affirmation is as strong an obligation, in form, as well as on the conscience, as an oath.

"The penalties remain unaltered. The duties required are not lessened, or less strongly inculcated and enforced—the negations are as strong; and the whole no less binding on the conscience, whether the form be that of an oath or affirmation. What then is lost to masonry by the variation, except a mere verbal criticism, or play on words, which your committee cannot perceive have any place in the temple of Masonry? On the whole, your committee conceive, that no masonic principle is violated in adapting the form of the obligations to consciences of men equally good and true, but, on the contrary, that serious hurt would grow to the Institution of Masonry, by an adherence to the technical form of words heretofore used for the purpose of securing that *fidelity* in the craftsmen, which has never yet been violated, even when all other principles have been wrecked in the vortex of unhallowed appetites, or the whirlpool of ungoverned passions.

"All which is respectfully submitted,

"CHARLES FOX, *per order.*"

Since then, many Friends (or Quakers) have become members of our Institution—and so far as we have observed, not an unworthy one among them all. The form of words is not material, if the conscience is bound. In our civil law the two forms are held to be equivalent.

He also dissents from the decision, that a member of an extinct lodge may join another in another State without a dimit. We refer him to our answer to Maryland.

Brother HORNER makes one mistake in reference to the Chairman of your committee, so annoying, that its correction will be pardoned. He takes exception, (and justly too) to a remark in that portion of our Report for 1865, *which was written by Bro. PEARL*. We so stated at the time; and that we left it as written, because it was written by Bro. Pearl, *and the last he ever wrote*. Bro. HORNER attributes it to the present writer, and adds "we regret that his enthusiasm for a Grand Lodge of the United States has so far carried him away &c."

Bro. PEARL was the champion of such a Grand Body. But a death blow to his efforts was given by our Grand Lodge in 1861, by the indefinite postponement of the whole subject. The writer was then Grand Master, and the motion was made with his concurrence by Bro. PREBLE, then Deputy Grand Master. *Such* has been his enthusiasm for a Grand Lodge of the United States!

Not having made the "unbrotherly imputation", and its authorship having been given in its immediate connection, so that Bro. HORNER ought not to have made such a mistake, he must consider himself soundly abused (*in the most masonic manner*) for making it!

MARYLAND.

The Proceedings are published semi-annually, and we have before us three volumes.

The Proceedings at the Communication in November 1865, are of no more than local interest.

In May 1866, the Grand Master reports an usual degree of prosperity and harmony in the jurisdiction, but deems it necessary to caution the craft to "guard well the outer door". The principal business was the revision of their Constitution and Standing Regulations.

At the annual session in November 1866, the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple was laid in ample form. A full account of the ceremonies is given in the Appendix. It was an occasion long to be remembered by all those who participated.

This Grand Lodge has an intermediate body between itself and subordinate Lodges, called the "Grand Stewards' Lodge". We are not able to give their powers &c.; but they transact a large amount of local business that ordinarily comes before the Grand Lodge.

Bro. WILLIAM J. WROTH presented the Reports on Correspondence, devoting seven pages to Maine, reviewing our proceedings in 1865 and 1866.

In his discussion of the question of the single ballot, he admits that if the candidate is fit for an E. A. he is *entitled* to advancement. He then puts a case, in which precisely the course required by our Constitution was followed, and asks, "was it not proper to reject him?" We say, certainly. But the course pursued in that case, differs very much from a mere *ballot*. We in Maine hold that an E. A. *fit to be one*, is *entitled* to advancement after making suitable proficiency; that he is a mason, and entitled to consideration as such; that no one mason shall have the power to prevent his advancement; that if any one objects to it, he must submit his objections to the Lodge, and have their sufficiency determined by a two-thirds vote.

However, if the candidate before he presents his petition has a full knowledge of what he must undergo, *he* cannot complain, whether we have one ballot or three. But candidates almost always understand that if they get one degree, they will get all three. We still prefer the single ballot. The separate ballot is a modern invention. We understand that from time immemorial, but one ballot has been required or allowed in England, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

The Committee also take issue with us upon the decision, that "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 was never dimitted from his old Lodge."

This decision has occasioned a good deal of discussion, and much difference of opinion exists as to its correctness. To the *literal* decision no objection has been made. No one pretends that a member of a lodge at the time its charter is surrendered, *can* have a dimit from it. But it is maintained, that in such cases, a certificate must be obtained from the Grand Lodge that his dues had been paid, and that he was in good standing; and it is suggested that the decision is an invasion of the recognized rights of Grand Lodges.

The question, in this view, is a serious one, and we have therefore given the subject a careful examination.

The relation of a member to his Lodge has been one with which Grand Lodges have not much interfered. It has generally been allowed to be regulated by the Lodge. The *right* of the Grand Lodge to interfere in any manner has been seriously resisted.

By "ancient regulation" it was made the duty of a mason to be a member of some Lodge. It was enjoined as a *duty*; but not established as a *law*, for breach of which a penalty was inflicted. A mason could be a member of as many lodges as chose to receive him. Anything affecting his *membership* merely in *one* Lodge did not affect it in another. In joining a Lodge, no dimit was presented, and none required.

This rule is still in force in all jurisdictions, in which it has not been changed by express enactment of the Grand Lodge. It is *actually* in force in Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina and other States. If a member does not pay his dues

in one lodge, his name is struck from the rolls; but that does not affect his membership in another Lodge, nor prevent his joining still another; unless something further is done. All this is in accordance with the old rule.

Now the question is, can these Grand Lodges which have chosen to limit membership to a single lodge require all others to do the same? Certainly not; no Grand Lodge can, as matter of right, call on another Grand Lodge to prohibit its subordinates from doing what they have a right to do under the ancient rules and regulations of the fraternity.

Again, the system of dues (except voluntary gifts) is of quite modern origin, and is by no means universal. Very many lodges in this Country have not adopted it. They put the initiation fee high enough to give them all needed revenue. We do not know that any Grand Lodge has ever *required* its subordinates to charge dues. So far as we know, the whole matter has been left to the control of subordinate lodges. They regulate the amount of dues at their pleasure, generally raising just enough to pay the current expenses of the Lodge. They remit them to their members at pleasure. In this view, we do not see what the Grand Lodge has to do with it; or why, when a Lodge ceases to exist, it is not a remission to the members of all their dues.

But to return to the old rule. It necessarily follows from that, that there is no universal law of Masonry limiting membership to one lodge. That limitation is a particular rule established by a Grand Lodge for its own subordinates. It has no *extra-territorial* force, and may be repealed at pleasure.

When a lodge ceases to exist, its members become unaffiliated masons, and members of no lodge. The regulation of the Grand Lodge of Maine that no mason shall be a member of more than one lodge, does not apply to one of them; and his petition can be received by any lodge.

As to his good standing, the certificate of the Grand Lodge in such case is not conclusive. That question must be determined by the lodge to which he applies. Such a certificate may, or may not be evidence. No such certificate was ever granted by our Grand Lodge, or any other within our knowledge. Nor did we ever see a certificate of a Grand Lodge that a subordinate had ceased to exist. We hold the published Proceedings sufficient evidence of the *status* of Lodges.

We do not agree with Bro. HORNER, that the members of an extinct lodge "come under the immediate authority of the Grand Lodge", any more than any other mason.

Still less do we think that if a mason presents his petition for membership and is rejected, he cannot present it to any other Lodge.

This whole subject of membership is a very difficult one. The difficulty grows out of the enforced payment of dues. But we are not prepared to say that the present usual system of dues is not necessary and the best that could be devised. But we would have no unaffiliated masons.

We wish it was a universal law of masonry, that a man receiving the third degree in a lodge becomes *thereby* a member of the lodge; that he should *remain* a member until he became a member of another Lodge; that when he desired to transfer his membership, he should present his petition, with the consent of his lodge, and when accepted by the second lodge, he should be a member of it, and his other membership should cease. We would apply to membership the maxim "The King never dies". Unless in fact, he is beheaded; that is, if a member should be suspended from membership, under the system proposed, it should be a suspension *from all masonic rights*. If a mason don't care enough about the Institution to be a member of a lodge, he may just as well step outside. Perhaps the system of dimitting might also be allowed, for cases in which the party applying desired to resign his connection with the order. If this maxim, "Not a member of a lodge, not a mason" could be universally adopted, we should get rid of our drones, "a consummation devoutly to be wished".

MASSACHUSETTS.

1865.

A Charter was granted to Ancient Landmark Lodge, at Shanghai, China, which was reported as having been exceedingly prosperous while under dispensation.

It was held that a provision in a code of By-Laws, that the master might remove at pleasure officers appointed by him, is void; also that a member of one Lodge cannot be an honorary member of another, "*with the same privileges of other members.*"

The memorial of the masons of Columbia S. C. was presented: the state of the treasury prevented a donation by the Grand Lodge, but on motion, the Grand Marshal and Deacons were ordered "to pass the hat around among the brethren," and a gift of \$200, was the result.

1866.

We find so much of interest in this volume, that we scarcely know what to notice.

The stations of the officers in Grand Lodge were determined. Their arrangement is somewhat different from that usually adopted by us. We are inclined to think that their arrangement is best adapted to the dispatch of business, and therefore, copy it.

THE M. W. GRAND MASTER,
In the East, at the head of the Grand Lodge.

THE R. W. DEPUTY GRAND MASTER,
In the East, next to and left of the M. W. Grand Master.

THE R. W. SENIOR GRAND WARDEN,
In the West.

THE R. W. JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN,
In the South.

THE R. W. PAST GRAND MASTERS,
In the East, at the right of the M. W. Grand Master, and the Junior Past Grand Master next to to the Grand Master.

THE R. W. PAST DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS,
In the East, at the right of the Past Grand Masters.

THE R. W. PAST GRAND WARDENS,
In the East, at the right of the Past Deputy Grand Masters.

THE R. W. GRAND TREASURER,
On the right, in front of the Grand Master.

THE R. W. RECORDING GRAND SECRETARY,
On the left, in front of the Grand Master.

THE R. W. CORRESPONDING GRAND SECRETARY,
On the left, next to the Recording Grand Secretary.

THE R. W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS,
In the East, on the left of the Deputy Grand Master.

THE W. AND REV. GRAND CHAFLAINS,
In the East, the Senior upon a raised dais in front of the Grand Master and between him and the Past Junior Grand Master; and the Junior upon a raised dais upon the left of the Grand Master and between him and the Deputy Grand Master, both being upon a lower grade than that of the Grand Master and that of the Officers upon his right and left.

THE W. GRAND MARSHAL,
Upon the left of the Grand Master, in front of the Grand Secretary.

THE W. SENIOR GRAND DEACON,
Upon the right of the Grand Master, in front of the Grand Treasurer.

THE W. JUNIOR GRAND DEACON,
In the West, at the right of the Senior Grand Warden.

THE W. GRAND STEWARDS,
In the South, two upon the right, and two upon the left of the Junior Grand Warden, upon each side, one Steward in front of the other.

THE W. GRAND SWORD-BEARER,
At the left of the Grand Marshal.

THE W. GRAND STANDARD-BEARER,
At the left of the Grand Sword-Bearer.

THE W. GRAND PURSUIVANTS,
Near the doors of entrance to the Grand Lodge, and whose duty it is "to receive all reports from the Grand Tyler, to announce the name and masonic rank of all who desire admission, and to see that none enter without wearing their appropriate decorations."

BR. GRAND TYLER,
Outside of the entrance to the Grand Lodge.

The Committee say it was formerly the custom for Masters to sit in Grand Lodge in the North, and Wardens in the South; but this arrangement would produce confusion in this jurisdiction, especially when voting by Lodges.

The work was exemplified in the presence of 700 brethren, and 640 sat down to the annual feast.

The address of the Grand Master is of rare interest; as were also the reports of various Committees and the District Deputies.

Full statistics are not given; but it is evident that there have been an immense increase of numbers, and an unprecedented degree of prosperity. But the number of rejections shows that care in the admission of new members has been constantly exercised; and we trust the growth of this Grand Lodge, so closely related to us, has been as healthy as it has been rapid.

MICHIGAN.

The Grand Master among other things comments upon the large number of initiations, but thinks from the great number of the rejections, due care must have been exercised; says the Order is prosperous; pays an eloquent tribute to the memory of P. G. M. LEWIS CASS; reports granting *thirty-two* dispensations for new lodges; gives the circular of Grand Master MURRAY and suggests its reference to a special committee; and urges his Brethren to use their best efforts to restore harmony and fraternal relations with our Brethren in the South. The address is quite lengthy, and has many paragraphs we would gladly copy.

A Burial Service was reported, but action upon it deferred till next year.

The Grand Lodge voted \$200.00 for the relief of the sufferers by the great conflagration in Portland—an act we commend to the attention of the Grand Lodge.

A large amount of local business was harmoniously transacted.

Bro. FENTON presents a brief, well prepared Report on Correspondence.

MINNESOTA.

In 1864, Grand Master PIERSON represented that the past year had been one of unprecedented prosperity. He had granted or renewed dispensations to seven Lodges.

Bro. GEORGE W. PRESCOTT (a native of Maine,) was elected Grand Master and installed by P. G. M. PIERSON, who remarked,

"That it was the first instance on record, where the Grand Master could say in installing his successor in office that he had presided at his Initiation; had conferred upon him all his degrees and orders; had installed him Master of his Lodge; Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge; High Priest of his Chapter; Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter; Grand High Priest of the State, and was then about to invest him with a jewel indicative of a still higher position, that of Grand Master of Masons."

In 1865, there was a full representation; four dispensations had been granted; and harmony had generally prevailed.

We commend the following from the Grand Master's address, to the special attention of the craft:—

"In a Lodge visited by me, considerable talk was had upon the result of ballotings, and in a case of rejection, a re-ballot was urged in speeches exhibiting a good deal of personal feeling. It was natural under such circumstances that another evil should thrive—a studied carelessness in exposing the white ball in the act of casting it. Errors of this nature, so certain to produce grave disturbances, interrupt harmony and destroy brotherly confidence, you are solemnly enjoined to correct. Educate your Lodges out of that prejudice which exists against the black ballot. Teach them that it is just as honorable, just as worthily used, and just as necessary for the well being of the order, as the white one. Indeed, if brethren would but look into the matter, they would be able to trace nine in every ten lodge difficulties to the misuse—not of the rejecting, but of the electing ball. In the language of a District Deputy G. M., of Missouri, 'we ought to have less desire for numbers and more for material.' * * *

"One other subject demands a notice before closing my address, namely that inattention to Masonic Funerals of which entirely too many are guilty.

The privilege of being buried by his brethren, with a solemn observance of the customary Masonic services and honors, is one which belongs to every member of our order who dies with that membership unimpaired. And this privilege which belonged to the departed is, when preferred by him before death or by his family after, a *sacred obligation* upon us who are living, and one, too, which the ordinary demands of business cannot relieve us from fulfilling."

The business was of local interest chiefly; it was decided, that "every Lodge has full power and authority to inquire into and punish unmasonic conduct of Masons within their jurisdiction, except Masters of Lodges: Provided they do not interfere in disputes between brethren of a pecuniary nature, except by request or consent of all parties interested."

There was no Report on Correspondence; and no statistics of membership or work.

MISSISSIPPI.

We have not been able to obtain any Proceedings, and cannot learn that any have been published.

The Chairman of your Committee has received the following Circular, addressed to him unofficially.

"JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, Feb. 15th, 1867.

"You are aware of the general desolation and ruin which have fallen upon our State, occasioned by the ravages of the late war. Freemasonry by no means escaped this great calamity. For several years our work was suspended; and now, that we are endeavoring to assemble the surviving Craftsmen, and resume our mystic labors, we find that many loved ones have been summoned by the Grand Master to the everlasting Lodge above. We find our Halls dilapidated and dismantled, our jewels and records and implements destroyed or abstracted, and our Treasuries empty. Desirous of raising prostrate Free Masonry from the dust, and placing her upon the high elevation she occupied here before the war, our Brethren find their own private fortunes so much wrecked that they really have not the means of furnishing the Lodge Rooms. You have been more fortunate. It has pleased our Grand Master to save your mystic Temples from the hand of the spoiler. You are blessed with plenty.

"The undersigned, a joint committee, appointed by the Blue Lodges, by the R. A. Chapter, by the Council of R. and S. Masters, and by the Commandery of K. T. of this city, to make an appeal to our northern brethren for aid, in this our day of adversity, earnestly beseech you to appropriate, and transmit to the Chairman of this committee, such sum as you feel that you can spare from your abundance, that the different Masonic bodies here may be revived and enabled to work effectively. It is true that all of those bodies have resumed their labors; but you are aware of the impossibility of working advantageously in our present condition. Referring to the ties which unite Masons throughout the world, and the solemn duties we owe to each other, and appealing to your own convictions of duty, we leave this question to your own decision. Whatever sum you may forward, will be gratefully received, promptly acknowledged, and faithfully applied to the objects above named.

Respectfully and fraternally,

THOS. PALMER, Chairman of Committee,
and six others.

We have written to obtain further information, and hope to be able to report to the Grand Lodge at its session. The craft in Mississippi have evidently suffered extremely on account of the war, probably more than in any other jurisdiction.

MISSOURI.

The address of the Grand Master, and the reports of the Deputy, and sixteen District-Deputies, are mostly confined to local matters.

They nearly all complain of intemperance among the craft, and counsel discipline. Several were tried and suspended for drunkenness; and there seems to be a firm determination to repress this evil.

The proceedings were of local interest, and were transacted with a rigid adherence to the landmarks and ancient usages of the fraternity.

On account of the illness of Bro. O'SULLIVAN, the Report on Correspondence was prepared by Bro. GEO. FRANK GOULEY, who follows closely in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. He criticises keenly, but pleasantly, in the main. He deals sharply with Army Lodges, and their fruits; and reprehends vigorously allusions to political matters, dealing his denunciations quite impartially, though he overlooks some instances quite as flagrant as the most of those he notices.

We are glad to see one allegation against the masons of Missouri denied. He says,

"We will here state, once for all, that not a single Mason has been either suspended or expelled in this jurisdiction for joining either army, as no Lodge would dare to undertake such an unjust course of action. On the contrary, the political rights of every member have been conscientiously guarded by this Grand Body. Some members may have been dropped for non-payment of dues on account of their long absence, but without any reference to sectional views."

We are inclined to dispute one claim that he makes in behalf of his Grand Lodge; referring to Army Lodges, he says, "Missouri was the first to plant herself right upon that record by her resolutions of last year", (1865). A petition for a dispensation for an Army Lodge was presented to the Grand Master of Maine in 1861, and another early in 1862. He declined to grant them, both on the ground of legality and policy. The Grand Lodge at the session in May 1862 sustained his action, affirmed it in 1863, and re-affirmed it in 1864. "So far as heard from", in respect to this question, Maine has indeed been the "Dirigo" State.

Bro. GOULEY does not admit the legality of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. In this, he differs from the almost unanimous voice of his brethren.

His notice of Maine is characteristic, but cordial. The "affirmation" and "colored" decisions of Grand Master PREBLE, he pronounces curiosities. By referring to our review of Louisiana, he will find that the first is quite an *old* "curiosity", and if he pushes his investigations, he will find also that it is pretty widely known and used in other jurisdictions.

As to the second he says:—

"Will G. M. Preble be kind enough to inform us what lodge 'regularly and duly constituted' in the United States turns out 'Masons' of the color he speaks of? For ourselves we have never heard of one and never expect to, and if we did, we should commence looking in the 'wood pile' for something besides the negro; we should expect to find that lodge in the possession of 'clandestine

made Masons," and as such to be stricken from our roll of visitors. Why does not G. M. Preble meet the issue fairly, and not be dodging one question by raising another?"

His last question we will answer first. Grand Master PREBLE *dit* not dodge the question. One of the members of this Committee will sometimes "Dodge" questions, *after his manner*, and *his* privilege in that respect he claims to be *exclusive*. Bro. PREBLE met the question squarely. But Bro. GOULEY introduces a limitation not in the decision. That said nothing about "the United States."

In New Brunswick no distinction is made on account of color; and the decision in question was given to a lodge on the border of that Province; in the United States, there are clandestine negro lodges. For this reason, the decision was carefully guarded; *it is correct*.

We understand that the Grand Chapter of New York at its recent session made a precisely similar decision.

We are inexpressibly pained to learn that since the close of the Grand Lodge, the gifted ANTHONY O'SULLIVAN has been taken away from among us. We knew of his sickness; and a letter from him, replete with the true masonic spirit, told us of his recovery, but we had scarcely received it, when the telegraph brought news of his death. He belonged not to Missouri, but to the whole fraternity wheresoever dispersed.

MONTANA.

We have received a Circular informing us of the formation, on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1866, of the Grand Lodge of Montana, and the election of JOHN J. HULL, as Grand Master, and W. T. SAUNDERS, as Grand Secretary. We have received no Proceedings; and therefore while we have no doubt that the Grand Lodge was regularly formed, and is entitled to recognition, we have no evidence to justify our Grand Lodge in so declaring.

NEBRASKA.

The Proceedings for 1865 show the craft to be in a flourishing condition.

In 1866, the Grand Master reported harmony and prosperity. He had granted dispensations for three new lodges.

We find that we should have included Nebraska in our list of Grand Lodges (*ante p. 64*) which granted dispensations for Army Lodges.

Three new lodges were chartered and their Representatives admitted to seats and votes in the Grand Lodge; but the Grand Lodge ordered the charters to be retained in the hands of the Grand Secretary until the members named in them deposited with him their dimitts from their respective Lodges. How, then, could the representatives be properly admitted as members of the Grand Lodge?

The Grand Lodge decided:—

"The Grand Lodge has not the legal or constitutional right to dimit any brother from his Lodge. The *compact of membership* is between each Subordinate Lodge and its members, and the severance of that compact by dimitting must be the joint act of the Lodge and its members."

A brief report on Correspondence is printed with the Proceedings—necessarily brief on account of the time allowed, say the Committee. With us the reverse is the case. If we had more time, we would make it shorter! Their report, (especially their review of Iowa) makes us wish they had had time enough.

The officers of the Grand Lodge were installed in public, with an oration, after which the brethren with "sisters and ladies" sat down to the annual feast. The occasion is described as "one long to be remembered."

NEVADA.

It will be perceived by the following from the Grand Master's address, that a new question has arisen:—

"In January last I received a petition from a number of brethren residing at Great Salt Lake City, praying for a dispensation to open and hold a Lodge at that place, to be named *Mount Moriah* Lodge. It was not until after due inquiry and investigation that I decided to accede to the request. As the result of my inquiries, I found that quite a number of brethren resided there who were permanent citizens, engaged in the several vocations of life, some of whom were recommended to me as skillful workmen, and all of them as zealous craftsmen, and in sufficient numbers to support a Lodge in a creditable manner, and accumulate a fund for the relief of such wayfaring brethren as might be in need.

"The general character of the Mormon people, as it comes to us through the various channels of information, is of such a nature as should forbid their entrance into our Fraternity; therefore, before issuing the dispensation, I required from the petitioners a pledge that they would carefully exclude all who were of the Mormon faith, knowing full well, that should a person bearing the character that is universally given to that sect gain admittance within a Lodge, its peace and harmony, and consequently its usefulness, would be forever gone.

"Great Salt Lake City, from its situation, being the largest and most important town on the great highway across the continent, the "gentile" element being constantly on the increase, and knowing that a goodly number of brethren were established there, I thought it a very important point to plant a Lodge, being satisfied that with the right sort of management it would flourish and become a comfort and convenience to the brethren residing there, and to the weary sojourner "traveling from afar."

He also directed that a Mormon, claiming to be a mason, applying to visit the lodge should be excluded. Upon that point he well says:—

"It is difficult to discriminate, and we must take the general character of the people, and decide for the permanent good of the craft in general, and of your Lodge in particular. As a people, it is well known that they are polygamists, living in direct violation of the law of God, as given to us in the Decalogue, and also in contempt of the laws of the land, and consequently not good Masons, for I hold that a violation of the laws of the land is a Masonic offence. This view of the case will necessarily work a hardship to a few who profess Mormonism, yet may not accept the article of polygamy.

"The common rule in law, that it is 'better that ninety-nine guilty ones escape, than one innocent person should be unjustly punished,' must be reversed when applied to Masonry, for it is far better that ninety-nine faithful craftsmen should be temporarily deprived of their Masonic privileges, than one contentious, refractory, or unworthy member, should gain admission within a Lodge, and thus disturb the peace and harmony of the whole.

"The true craftsman (if any you have that profess Mormonism) will see the truth of this proposition, and patiently accept the 'situation' in which he finds himself, and quietly submit to the 'powers that be,' with the assurance that 'time, patience, and perseverance,' will accomplish all that he may desire."

The craft in this jurisdiction are increasing slowly but with a healthy growth.

No charter was granted to *Mount Moriah* Lodge, but the dispensation was continued.

BRO. VAN BOKKELEN presented Report on Correspondence reviewing proceedings of nineteen Grand Lodges, not including Maine.

Nevada is one of the youngest of our Sisters, but she has already learned to walk firmly according to the land-marks and usages of the fraternity.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Considerable space is devoted to the report of a Committee to which was referred a complaint by a subordinate Lodge, against a Lodge in Vermont. The complaint was, that the Vermont Lodge had received the use of the hall of the complainants for funeral services on Sunday, that one of its members disgraced himself, the occasion, and the fraternity by getting drunk, and that his Lodge merely privately reprimanded him for it! The Grand Lodge very properly calls the attention of the Grand Lodge of Vermont to the matter.

It appearing that some Lodges had been in the habit of receiving candidates from Vermont under a "general license from the Lodge within whose jurisdiction they were residents," it was ordered that the practice be discontinued and that "all applications for license should be special, stating the name of the candidate for whom application is made, and his place of residence, and accompanied with the inquiry whether he has ever made application to and been rejected by said Lodge, and whether they know any good reason why he should not be made a mason."

The Grand Master announced:—

"Last January I learned that certain Masons at Great Falls, N. H., were having printed at Portland, Me., by a man not a Mason, a book purporting to be the New Hampshire work and lectures."

The matter was referred to a Committee of which Bro. JOHN J. BELL was Chairman, upon whose report the Grand Lodge ordered an investigation and also,

"Resolved, That any Mason within this jurisdiction who shall hereafter sell, buy, lend or use any printed book, purporting to contain the masonic work, shall be liable to suspension or expulsion."

BRO. CHAS. G. CONNER prepared the Report on Correspondence, which is well written; except that he has given occasion for our Southern brethren to take exceptions to many passages in it.

He commends to the Grand Lodge the action of our Grand Lodge in reference to dispensations for conferring degrees out of time.

He seems to dissent from our decision in reference to masonic processions on civic occasions.

He denies that the Grand Master of New York "declined to allow the fraternity to appear in their conventional character, in the procession formed in New York, to honor the memory of our late President." He says:—

"The Grand Master of New York decided 'that there is no impropriety in lodges joining civic processions, but masonic clothing and insignia should only

be worn when engaged in masonic duties.' Moreover the Deputy Grand Master reports that, *'with the approval of the Grand Master, he invited the whole of the local craft to take a position in the procession.'* Over five thousand brethren responded, dressed in black, with crape and the sprig of evergreen; the Masters of the Lodges being distinguished by their gavels, which were dressed in mourning."

The difference between us is only as to the meaning of the terms. Our idea was, *and is*, that masons do not appear in their "conventional character", when they do not wear "masonic clothing or insignia". And it seems to us, that the Masters, on the occasion alluded to, by carrying their gavels, acted in conflict with the opinion of the Grand Master.

We will only add that the decision in question has been very generally approved.

We are glad to see that our neighbor is enjoying a large degree of prosperity, and at the same time to be assured "that at no time has more care been taken that the work should be well done."

NEW JERSEY.

Says the Grand Master:—

"During the past year, our ways, as Masons, have been 'ways of pleasantness, and all our paths of peace.' We have great reason for congratulation upon the full measure of success which has crowned our labors, and upon the undisturbed harmony and concord which have reigned in all our borders."

He gives a list of twenty decisions, but they either are of local character, or the same as heretofore made by us, with one exception. He decided that a rejection by a lodge having no jurisdiction of a candidate does not debar him from petitioning the lodge having jurisdiction. In our report for 1865, in reviewing New York, we denied the correctness of this decision. So far as we have seen any discussion of it by others, they have concurred with us.

Bro. Hough gives a condensed Report on Correspondence; rarely, *too rarely*, giving his own views. He endorses the doctrine of Michigan and Missouri in reference to Army Lodges, however.

This Grand Lodge requires but one ballot for the degrees; and advancement is stopped only for cause, of the sufficiency of which the Lodge is the judge.

NEW YORK.

An examination of these voluminous Proceedings confirms the following from the address of the Grand Master:—

"It gives me great gratification to state that the affairs of the Craft in this jurisdiction were never, within my recollection, in a more prosperous and peaceful condition. Our increase during the last year has been very great, but it has been healthy; and I am much gratified to be enabled to state the fact, as reported to me and confirmed by my own observation, that unusual scrutiny has been exercised during this Masonic year over the material offered for our acceptance."

The strength and reputation of this Grand Lodge fully justify his further statement:—

"Holding a position commensurate with our numerical strength and intel-

lectual power, we are looked upon with respect, our acts scrutinized, and our examples followed."

It is for that very reason that we always examine their Proceedings with unusual care, and challenge everything we find therein, which seems to us either erroneous or doubtful.

The following decisions were made by the Grand Master, and affirmed by the Grand Lodge.

1. A candidate, who petitions under an assumed name for the purpose of deceiving the lodge, and is accepted and initiated, commits a masonic offence, for which he should be disciplined.

2. Lodges U. D. have the right to affiliate masons.

This is contrary to our decision, but [in accordance with the views of the writer hereof.

"3. That a member of a Lodge U. D. does not, by becoming such member, defeat the warranted Lodge in which his membership has become suspended of jurisdiction over him for Masonic offences. That he can demand to be admitted into such Lodge as matter of right; that he has a right to be heard orally in his defence before the Lodge, should charges be preferred against him. That he has a right to prefer charges against a member of the warranted Lodge, in that Lodge, and to prosecute the same; but that for all other purposes he has no rights in the warranted Lodge."

We presume there is some regulation in New York upon this subject. We do not assent to the correctness of the whole of this decision if founded on the general masonic Law.

"4. That if a resident rejected candidate should by inadvertence or by a concealment of facts be proposed in a Lodge, other than that which rejected him, in less than six months after such rejection, the Lodge in which he has been thus lastly proposed must ballot on his application, even though it is known that his receiving the degrees after his election would be illegal. A penalty for deceit or concealment should be inflicted."

If we understand this decision, (and we are by no means sure we do,) we dissent. If a lodge at any time before initiation discover that *for any cause*, it has no jurisdiction in the case, it ought to so declare, and return the petition at once.

5. The doctrine, we have enunciated in the comment upon the last decision, is applied to a case in which the lodge had no jurisdiction of the candidate on account of residence.

He announces the death of several Grand Officers, among them that of CHARLES L. CHURCH, Grand Treasurer, of whom it is said on the memorial page, "A truer, nobler, trustier heart, more loving or more loyal, never beat within a human breast." And so say we.

He states it as his individual opinion, that a mason may disclose that he cast a black ball, but the Committee on Jurisprudence, citing the constitution "that the ballot must be strictly and inviolably secret," hold the other way, and the Grand Lodge concurred in their Report.

A memorial was presented, in which the memorialist alleged that:—

"In February, 1860, he became a Master Mason in City Lodge, No. 408,

during a temporary residence in New York. In May, 1861, the Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut passed the following By-law, known as No. 35, viz.:

"No Lodge under this jurisdiction shall recognize as a *regular-made Mason* any resident of this State who may, during a temporary absence therefrom, receive the degrees of Masonry without the consent of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides; and any brother who shall hold Masonic intercourse with one who may have so received the degrees shall be excluded from all Masonic privileges in this State."

The Committee say:—

"We think that the Grand Lodge of Connecticut err in their conclusion that residents of that State made Masons in regular Lodges out of that jurisdiction to be clandestine. It is not the fact of such making that makes them clandestine, not even when the Lodge has acted improperly; but there must be fault in the candidate also. If his conduct be blameless, we hold that, being made in a regularly constituted Lodge, he must be recognized as regular throughout the world. When a profane, he is not supposed to be acquainted with the laws and customs of the Fraternity, unless there be proof of knowledge. The Lodge, if it acted improperly in any manner in receiving and acting upon his proposition, may and should be subject to discipline by the proper Grand Lodge,—a corrective which the Grand Lodge of New York will never fail to apply in every proper case."

And their Report was adopted.

While we in Maine do not hold such masons to be clandestine, yet we refuse to treat them as masons, and hold that we have a right so to do, and according to our practice Connecticut is right. If the candidate is blameless, upon a proper representation to the Grand Master, *he* may be relieved from the ban. But it is worse than in vain to say that every mason must determine for himself, and whenever called upon to do so, whether such candidate is blameless or not. Let our method be followed, both to discourage such practices and to give a really innocent candidate affirmative evidence that he is to be acknowledged.

The correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Virginia, in regard to the removal of her interdict of intercourse in consequence of the manner of healing the Phillips Grand Lodge, is given; the matter is "happily and satisfactorily settled."

The Grand Lodge determined that it did not have power to compel a subordinate Lodge to confer any degree upon an initiate, against its wishes.

It also:—

"*Resolved*, That every Mason in this jurisdiction is strictly forbidden to use any of the emblems of the Fraternity in connection with a business advertisement, unless such business be of a strictly Masonic character; and the several Lodges are hereby directed to discipline any brother who continues to do so after being duly warned to discontinue the same."

Good! and we hope the next step will be to prohibit a mason's advertising himself in the same way.

A singular case came before the Grand Lodge. A Brother was declared elected Master in a Lodge, but it was alleged that fraudulent votes had been thrown; the installing officer overruled the objection and installed the Master elect. Upon complaint to the Grand Master, he examined the case, was satisfied that a mistake or fraud had been committed, and that the installed Master

was not in reality elected. He thereupon *deposed the Master*, ordered a new election, and installed the new Master. The deposed Master appealed to the Grand Lodge.

Four of the five members of the Committee on Appeals reported that the Grand Master had no power to depose the Master of a Lodge and order a new election.

The other member reported the action was fair and just and proper; and the Grand Lodge adopted the minority report. No reasons are given.

While we have not considered the matter sufficiently to form a very decided opinion, we are inclined to think that the action of the Grand Lodge was erroneous. It seems to us that the Grand Master has no power to go behind the installation. The installing officer is the representative of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, and when *he* decides that a person is duly elected and proceeds to install him, it seems to us that all precedent questions of regularity are foreclosed. If an appeal is demanded from the judgment of such officer, he should delay, and allow the Grand Master or Grand Lodge to decide the matter. If he refused to do so, he would be guilty of malfeasance, for which he should be disciplined. But when he is allowed to go on and induct the officer into office, it is then too late for the interference of the Grand Master. The initiation of a candidate makes him a mason, whether eligible or not; the installation makes the officer, for the same reason.

If an officer has been guilty of fraud in the election, he may be *suspended* from office by the Grand Master as a *punishment*, but he cannot, as it seems to us, be *deposed after installation*, because, in the judgment of the Grand Master, he has not been properly, or fairly elected.

The Report on Correspondence is of great interest. We judge from some passages in it, that the review of the American Grand Lodges is from the pen of M. W. Brother JOHN W. SIMONS, P. G. Master. We had marked many passages for our report, but are compelled to omit them. In the review of Maine, they commend our action in reducing the number of dispensations for degrees, and advise us to "get rid of the matter entirely". They say:—

"Bro. J. H. DRUMMOND, from the Committee on Constitution, submitted a report on the practice of balloting for candidates at called meetings, in which this paragraph occurs: '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.'

"Strike out the words inclosed in brackets, and King Solomon in person would fail to improve its wisdom."

The writer of the report agrees with our report in 1865, in dissenting from the decision 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." But he also dissented when the decision was made. The Committee in their summary of decisions adopt the same views.

Their reply to the North Carolina Committee in reference to Negro Lodges is brief, and of the kind that turns away wrath. It concludes as follows:—

"We admit that the similarity of title *might* deceive persons unacquainted with the history of our Grand Lodge; but we do not attempt to conceal our astonishment that a Grand Lodge with which we have always been in friendly correspondence should coolly assume to be true the irresponsible statements of secular journals, in direct opposition to all the recorded history of our Grand Lodge. We submit, that, before adopting the report of its Committee, the Grand Lodge owed it to the dignity of the Craft and the rights of a peer to have at least inquired of us, whether the alleged facts were facts or fancy; and will only further add, that when we are about to commence invading the jurisdictions of our neighbors, we will send a pursuivant in advance to announce our purpose."

Over thirty pages of the report are devoted to the following foreign Grand Lodges, &c.

"France, Saxony, Hanover, Hamburg, Switzerland (Alpina), Italy (Turin,) Germany, Belgium, Zur Eintracht (Frankfort), Zur Sonne, (Bayruth), Eclectic Union (Frankfort), Prussia (Royal York), National Grand Lodge of Germany (Berlin), Grand National Mother Lodge of Prussia, and Brazil."

We can only add that the review of these Grand Lodges shows that the Institution is in a prosperous condition, though it is troubled with numerous "modern inventions," which the authors seem to suppose panaceas for all fancied defects.

NOVA SCOTIA.

We hail this young Grand Lodge, which ours was the first to acknowledge.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary give a history of the formation of the Grand Lodge, the causes which led to it, &c. &c.

Eleven Lodges united in forming the Grand Lodge; but some lodges existing there did not take part in it, and at latest accounts had not all yielded to its authority.

The Grand Lodge has been recognized by almost all the American Grand Lodges which have held communications since its formation. No one has refused to do so. But the Grand Master of Massachusetts in his address takes ground against it, and the subject has not been acted upon by his Grand Lodge. The objection, that he makes, is that the action was not consented to by the parent Grand Lodge.

But it is now well settled masonic law that when the lodges in any State, Territory, or Province (being at least three in number) choose to form a Grand Lodge, they have the *right* to do so. If they have the *right* to do so, the consent of the parent Grand Lodge is not necessary. Neither right nor courtesy require us to wait for it, any more than we should wait for the consent of a father for his son to act for himself when he becomes twenty-one years old. The principle was applied to Canada successfully, and as Maine led the way then, she does now.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Master reports that harmony prevails in the jurisdiction; and the craft are beginning to recover from the effects of the war.

The business was chiefly local; always, excepting the report on Negro Lodges, to which we referred last year.

The following resolution was adopted:—

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to carry out Sec. 2d, Art. 3d of the By-Laws, by procuring a suitable number of diplomas, printed on parchment and bound in pocket form, and that this Grand Lodge request every other Grand Lodge of the United States to pass resolutions that every member be provided with a diploma, and hereby earnestly request every mason in good standing in North Carolina to procure one showing membership."

We have received the address of the Grand Master (E. G. READE) for 1866. He says the fraternity were never so numerous or more harmonious.

We last year mentioned the presentation of a Grand Secretary's Jewel to Bro. WILLIAM T. BAIN, Grand Secretary. We are deeply grieved to announce that he wore it but for a brief period. He died on the first day of February last, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was buried by the Grand Lodge, by which the following resolution was adopted:—

"The Grand Lodge of N. Carolina has heard with the deepest sensibility, the announcement of the death of our venerable brother, William Thomas Bain, honored and beloved by all for his unswerving attachment to the principles of our ancient and honorable order; the uprightness, integrity and piety that has characterized his long and useful life, and the ardor, zeal and faithfulness with which for more than a quarter of a century, he has discharged the duties of Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge.

"With a character in all the relations of life worthy of our remembrance and emulation, he has gone down cloudless in the west, full of years and full of honors, leaving behind him an influence for good which will long survive him."

We adopt the language of R. W. Bro. BEST, who presided on the occasion:—

"Brother Bain was not only known in this Masonic jurisdiction, but had a national reputation, and no one was, perhaps, more universally beloved and respected.

"But he rests from his labors—where

"A Jewel waits him, a white stone,
Where his name in colors bright,
Gleams in lines of liquid light;
There the Royal Master waits
To clothe in robes of princely state,—
To honor him with angel's sight
And crown him with a crown of life."

His son, Bro. D. W. BAIN was appointed Grand Secretary, *ad interim*, to whom we are under obligations, for favors received.

OHIO.

The Grand Master and his Deputy report their official action, and it appears that harmony generally prevails and the institution is flourishing.

The Grand Master announces the death of Past Grand Masters LEWIS CASS, WILLIAM B. HUBBARD, and THOMAS CORWIN; and appropriate tributes were paid to their memory.

He says:—

"You will remember, that on the 4th of July last, the city of Portland, Maine, was visited by a most destructive fire, which consumed the property owned by the various Masonic bodies, and deprived many brethren of homes and employment. For the relief of these distressed brethren, an appeal is

made to your generosity. I hope you will respond to that appeal with a liberal donation."

The subject was referred to a committee, who report the following resolution which was adopted :—

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to furnish each subordinate Lodge, within this jurisdiction, with a copy of the appeal in behalf of Masonic sufferers by fire, in Portland, Maine, that they may take such action in the premises as they may deem proper, and remit contributions to the Grand Secretary of this Lodge."

This Grand Lodge has taken efficient action to cause Lodges to provide suitable and safe halls for their meetings; and the Grand Master suspended the charter of one Lodge, until they should secure a safe place of meeting.

The following upon the same subject from the Report on Correspondence needs no comment :—

"Some years since the writer had personal knowledge of a Lodge that, from unforeseen circumstances, felt itself obliged to occupy temporarily a hall owned and used by the independent Order of Odd Fellows, a society for which the writer has the most profound respect, as he believes it to be an institution productive of good results to our fellow-men. The hall was also used by the 'Sons of Malta'; and, although each body claimed to have very careful persons in charge of their own peculiar emblems, yet when a Lodge of Masons convened it was by no means an unusual occurrence to find the Lodge room adorned with the paraphernalia of the Odd Fellows, and our plain Masonic clothing intermixed with their gorgeous regalia. Neither was it a rare thing to find the grotesque masks and gowns of the Sons of Malta strewn upon the chairs, the venerable looking beard and mask of the *Grand Commander*, and the adornments of his satellites conspicuous in the East, and the Grand Tank (*a tub of water and huge sponge*) doing duty in that part of the Lodge room where a Mason naturally expects to see an altar; whilst in the North (more appropriately, perhaps, as we deem it a place of darkness) could be seen an affair labelled "*The Mystic Volume*," flanked by a singularly rough looking "*inclined plane*," with sharp cornered rollers; so that under these or similar circumstances it would require at least a great stretch of the imagination for a Mason to believe his Lodge room to be a 'sacred retreat, veiled from the eyes of the profane.'"

The Master of one Lodge was suspended from office by the G. M. for allowing and encouraging a discussion of a ballot, whereby a feud arose in the Lodge. Upon assurances of better conduct, his suspension was revoked. But the last state was worse than the first, and he was thereupon deposed from office by the Grand Lodge, the Lodge interdicted from doing any work until after the next annual election, and the Grand Master directed, if harmony was not then restored, to arrest the charter of the Lodge.

The following decision was made :—

"The degree of Past Master cannot be conferred by one Past Master alone. There must be three Past Masters present. Such meeting of Past Masters is called a 'Convocation'; and the Past Masters holding such convocation, must be brethren who have been elected, installed, and presided over Lodges of Master Masons."

Without intending to question the correctness of this decision, we should like to have the grounds of the first portion of it stated.

The retiring Master of a lodge is required to install his successor. The Past Master's degree is a necessary part of the installation. In many lodges

(new ones at any rate) there cannot be found three Past Masters. What shall be done? We have known many cases, where the Master was thus required to *make bricks without straw*. We have been inclined to hold that *one Past Master should* have the power of conferring this degree.

BRO. W. M. CUNNINGHAM presented an able report on Correspondence. In his review of Maine, he dissents from the decision of Grand Master PREBLE that a Lodge can have nothing to do with the funeral of a Royal Arch Mason buried by his Chapter. He agrees that the Lodge is the Body which *should* take charge of funeral ceremonies; but when a brother requests a Chapter, or Commandery to bury him, the Lodge should request that Body to act in its stead.

We do not agree that an E. A. may "with the same propriety and a better show of reason" refuse to recognize a Master's Lodge as a M. M. may a Chapter. For the Master's Lodge has control of the E. A. as such; while the Chapter has no authority over a M. M. as such.

The Committee agree that we are correct in declaring void a law of that Grand Lodge which authorizes the Master of a lodge to "cause the Secretary to enter 'suspended' every member who shall be in arrears" &c. without trial, or notice.

OREGON.

The Proceedings for 1860 are just published, the "copy" having been once lost. We find that from 1860 to 1866 the membership increased from 783 to 1120: the initiates in 1860 were 152, in 1866, 153.

In 1866, twenty-five Lodges were represented.

The Grand Master decided that a dimit to an E. A. is void: that his Lodge is bound to advance him if found worthy, but that it may request another Lodge to finish the work, which the latter may do or not, at its pleasure.

In regard to the controversy with Washington, the Committee reported that that Grand Lodge had obtained the opinion of Bro. MACKAY which was adverse to them, (Washington) and then had proposed to refer the whole matter to him: but the Committee advise that as Bro. M.'s opinion had already been given in concurrence with every other Grand Lodge against Washington and in favor of Oregon, that the matter be considered settled, and its further consideration dispensed with; and the Grand Lodge so voted.

BRO. AMORY HOLBROOK, at the request of the Committee, prepared the Report on Correspondence—his ninth. In his notice of Maine, he admits that the admission of the officers of newly chartered Lodges, not constituted to seats and votes in the Grand Lodge (as has been done in Oregon), is wrong. The Report is like all its predecessors an excellent one; but we shall have no more from his pen. For we learn from the Washington Proceedings, that his voice has since been hushed, and his ready hand stiffened in death.

As the Washington Committee say, "He has been one of the bright and shining lights of the order, and the name of HOLBROOK belongs to, and must

be held sacred in the history of the Masonic world." He was personally known to many in Maine, and many an eye in this jurisdiction will grow dim, as it reads the tidings of his death.

We offer to our Brethren in Oregon, our heartfelt sympathy in their melancholy bereavement.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The "Girard Charity Fund" has reached the sum of nearly \$40,500; and the "Grand Lodge Charity Fund" is over \$50,000, the proposed limit. The estimated receipts for the next year were \$38,000; the estimated expenses less than \$19,000. It was therefore proposed, that a new fund be created. The Committee say:—

"The mission of Free Masonry is not only the temporary or transient relief of a Masonic brother or widow or orphan, but it ought also to comprise a provision for the necessities of old and decayed brethren, who, while in the vigor of life fulfilled all their duties as men and as Masons, but who, by some dispensation of Providence are deprived in their old age of that support which they had a right to calculate upon. The creation of a trust for this purpose would be a noble undertaking, would show to the world the true meaning of Masonic charity, and would realize the fondly cherished hopes of many of our most zealous Masons, who have always looked forward to an institution of this kind as the ultimate and best use to which Masonic funds could be devoted. There was a Committee appointed upon this subject some time ago but was never organized, and the object of this Committee is to urge action upon and infuse new life into the proceedings on this subject; they, therefore, append a resolution relating thereto."

And the following resolution reported by them was adopted:—

"Resolved, That the Committee of five, appointed June 5th, be increased in number to seven, and they, in conjunction with the Grand Officers, shall devise a mode and means by which an Asylum for the reception and support of old and decayed Masons can be created and endowed, on a scale commensurate with the power and ability of this Grand Lodge; and the said Committee to report at the next Grand Communication."

The "Hall Committee" report that in their judgment the wants of the age demand of the Order (in addition to what they have), conversation, library and lecture rooms; "a social or conversation-room, where all the brethren of our own or any foreign jurisdiction, temporarily sojourning amongst us, could meet and exchange the common sympathies of the fraternity; a library, well selected and stocked with the best literature, and especially with every book appertaining to, or which sheds any light upon the history of Masonry; a lecture-room, where the true science of Masonry could be taught the craft, by those who have grown old in learning and wisdom, and who have studied the art in all its wide-spread and beautiful forms."

And they look forward to the time when the Grand Lodge will establish a *College* and a *Hospital*. "A college where the child of every Mason may receive gratuitously a liberal education; and a hospital where the aged and infirm, the stricken and the desolate may come as to a common home—

"Claim kindred there
And have their claims allowed."

From the two funds named nearly \$5,000 was disbursed in Charity.

The Grand Master gives a most interesting account of the laying of the corner stone of the "Soldiers' National Monument" at Gettysburg.

A lodge expelled a member for an alleged malicious use of the black ballot; on appeal to the Grand Lodge, it was held that the evidence did not sustain the charge; thereupon the lodge, in order (as it seems to us) to reflect upon the action of the Grand Lodge, adopted a preamble and resolutions asking for the restoration of another member, who it said had been expelled for the same cause; the preamble recited that whereas the Grand Lodge had decided "that a member cannot be expelled from a lodge for the indiscriminate use of the black ball, *no matter what cause or motive impelled him to use it*" &c.

The Committee of the Grand Lodge show that this statement of the Lodge was untrue, and the Lodge knew it; and that the member whose restoration they asked for was expelled for additional causes; the statement of which the Lodge withheld.

The Grand Lodge voted that the petition of the Lodge was untrue, and the action of the Lodge disrespectful to the Grand Lodge, and, therefore the Grand Lodge would not consider it; and ordered that a copy of the report and resolutions be furnished to the Lodge to be read in open lodge and spread on its minutes; and that they be published in the Proceedings omitting names, and the number of the Lodge.

We must say that the action of the Grand Lodge was exceedingly mild; as the disrespect was evidently intentional and no apology was made or offered.

The report of the Committee is so interesting and sound that we would gladly copy it. It re-affirms the doctrine, that a mason has the right to use the black-ball without the interference or questioning of any brother; that he must answer only to his own conscience and his God for his use of it; that no effort to deter him from its use should be permitted; that no inquisition of any kind should be allowed to ascertain how he voted; that if by accident or in any other manner, *without his consent* it becomes known to any brother, the latter has no right to expose it; but if "he makes known the fact of having voted a black-ball, and admits in doing so his motives were false and malicious, he must take the consequences of his indiscretion and admissions. A Brother may remove the veil of secrecy, and unfold the reasons for his conduct if he sees fit, but until he does so voluntarily and of his own accord, it is Masonically wrong to seek to penetrate or force his mystery from him."

The Report on Foreign Correspondence contains a summary of the reviews of that Grand Lodge by others; a notice of the proceedings of some foreign Grand Lodges; a discussion of topics of general interest, and "special notices of particular jurisdictions."

The great increase of our numbers is regarded with apprehension and anxiety as to the future.

We join with Bro. PERKINS in the following:—

"The embarrassment of selecting from the mass of matter which necessarily comes under the notice of the Committee, such topics for treatment as may be

of the most interest, can hardly be appreciated save by those who have had experience in the undertaking. And after the selections have been made, there remains the consciousness that many matters are unnoticed which of themselves could not fail to interest and instruct."

RHODE ISLAND.

The Proceedings at the "*Festival Communication*" are given, ending with the following:—

"The services at the church being concluded, the procession is again formed and moves through the village to a delightful spot on the margin of the bay, where extensive tables are spread loaded with the luxuries of the season, of which the brethren and their ladies in number about two hundred partake."

We endorse the following as sound masonic law:—

"*Sixth Decision.*—"That a brother who has cast a negative ballot cannot voluntarily make known the fact and give his reasons for so doing, either to the Master privately, or to the Lodge," your Committee also dissent to.

"Upon the inviolable secrecy of the ballot, no argument is necessary; nor is it a question of dispute that a brother voting in favor of a petitioner cannot under any circumstances disclose the fact; because if that were permitted, in case of rejection, the rejecting brother could be easily detected, and his secret disclosed. Upon a clear ballot, every brother's vote is apparent, and how each one voted, is no secret; but when the box is foul, then there is a secret which is the property of him who cast the negative vote, and he cannot be compelled to divulge the fact. His secret however, he can of his own free will and accord commit to the keeping of his Lodge, or to the Master, at his discretion; but it must be done without fear or compulsion, and from his own sense of duty.

"A brother from wrong information, or from a mistake in the identity of the petitioner (and how liable this latter cause is to occur in cities), may have cast a black ballot against a worthy and exemplary man. Satisfied afterwards that he has made a mistake, that he has kept from the Lodge one whom he would be glad to welcome there, is he to be denied the privilege of confessing his error, and making known the reasons which influenced him? Certainly not. To forbid him, would be to deny 'that standard or boundary of right, which enables us to render to every man his just due, without distinction.' Upon this view of the case, eminent Masonic writers have always agreed."

The Grand Master was able to visit many of the lodges, and good results are evident from so doing. There had been some ripples on the surface, but he had succeeded in establishing harmony.

We fear that the following might be truthfully applied in our own jurisdiction.

"One point in relation to the election of officers we deem it our duty to call attention to. It is the cause of more troubles, dissensions, heart burnings, backbitings and slanderings in the Lodges, than any other matter. We allude to the feeling that a brother is entitled to an office, that he has a right to a particular position, and that whether worthy or not he must be elected to the place he or his friends desire for him. In the language of the old charges: 'All preferment among masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; that so the lords may be well served, the brethren not put to shame, nor the Royal Craft despised. Therefore no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit.' It would be well if these words could be impressed upon the memory of every Mason, for instead of adhering to the principles of the fathers, we have in too many cases reversed it, and it seems to be the rule in some lodges that preferment is founded not upon worth but upon seniority, so that a brother once obtaining an office must be continued from year to year, and be elevated from one position to another, until his ambition or that of his friends is satisfied, and the Lodge, which to avoid the difficulties we have referred to has kept him in office, at last, with a feeling of relief gets rid of

him. The only questions to be asked at an election, should be—Is the Brother worthy? Is he well qualified? Is he duly and truly prepared? If he is all these, vote for him. If he is not, vote for some one that is, no matter how persistently he or his friends may plead his right to the office. No one has a right to any office in Masonry. The only qualification is worth."

We regard the evil referred to as fraught with immense danger to the craft, almost, if not quite as much, as our rapid increase of numbers.

No report on Correspondence.

We see that this Grand Lodge publishes in its Proceedings the names of those who have acquired or lost membership during the year.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The proceedings for the five years from 1861 to 1865 inclusive are contained in one volume.

The proceedings (so far as they are published) for 1861 and 1862, were of only local interest. Bro. JOHN H. HONOUR, who had been Treasurer more than twenty years, declined a re-election.

In 1863, the death of Grand Master DAVID RAMSEY was announced. His encyclical letter in 1862, (a copy of which hangs on the wall of so many Lodge Halls in Maine) shows that he was a man of rare ability, a profound masonic scholar, and a mason in the highest and best sense of the term.

A resolution of tribute to his memory prepared by his intimate friend Bro. MACKAY was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

He was made a mason in 1855, and in 1861 was hailed as Grand Master; he was re-elected the next year and died in August 1863, while in discharge of the duties of that high office. It is very rare that so young a mason has been called to such positions, and has left such a name and such an example as Bro. DAVID RAMSEY.

We find that South Carolina is to be added to our list (*ante p. 64*) of the Grand Lodges which created Army Lodges.

In 1864, but little business was transacted. The Grand Master reported that about one half of the lodges in the State were dormant; that, though pressed for dispensations he had granted none to confer the first degree in less than the constitutional time, after the reception of the petition, or the second degree in less than a month afterwards; but had allowed, for good reasons, the second and third degrees to be conferred the same evening.

As an incident of the war, he reported that the Hall in Charleston having been twice struck with shells from Morris Island, the Committee obtained another hall higher up the city; but, after the increased range of shelling was acquired, that was struck twice, and was so dangerously situated as to make it necessary for the Committee to seek a second time a resting place for their tabernacle.

In 1865, the Senior Grand Warden presiding announced the death of the Grand Master, (JOHN H. BOATWRIGHT) and his Deputy. Bro. BOATWRIGHT was made a mason in 1858. The Committee appointed to draft resolutions

expressing the sorrow of the Grand Lodge at the loss of its first two officers asked further time to report. The other business was wholly local, and the Proceedings do not give us information sufficient for us to form an opinion as to the prosperity of the craft. Bro. JAMES L. ORR, Governor of the State, was elected Grand Master.

We have hoped to receive the Proceedings for 1866, in season for review. We learn that Bro. R. S. BRUNS P. J. G. Warden, was elected Grand Secretary. We desire to thank him for fraternal favors.

TENNESSEE.

We are sorry not to receive the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

We learn from Bro. FULLER, Grand Secretary, that there has been a delay in their publication; but he hoped to forward them in time for our report.

We learn from him that the craft are wonderfully recovering from the sad effects of the war.

TEXAS.

The Grand Lodge lost nearly all its funds by the war, and suffered severely in other respects, but is vigorously recuperating.

The Grand Master complains of Army Lodges that they had initiated rejected candidates without the consent of the rejecting lodge. He had directed all to be recognized, except those who knowingly participated in the wrong. He holds to the same doctrine as to the rights of the Grand Lodge to refuse to recognize such masons, as we adopted last year.

We cordially endorse the following.

"Your Committee on Reports of Grand Officers, have carefully examined the several reports submitted to them, and find that the duties performed by the M. W. Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary, have been done with a zeal and ability seldom equaled. Whilst bestowing a meed of praise to those named, however, the Committee regret to see so little regard paid to the assumed duties of the office of District Deputy. Seldom do we meet in Grand Annual Communication, without perceiving strong desire manifested to secure these appointments, yet it would appear that no sooner is the honor conferred, than the duties are laid aside. These officers are required to report to the M. W. Grand Master, yet we find only ten out of twenty have performed service, or, if so performed, have failed to complete them by a report.

"The Committee are gratified that the time has past when Military Lodges have an existence. The little good which they did, has been more than counterbalanced by the admission of rejected material, previously cast aside by constituted Lodges, as unfit for the temple. But this Grand Lodge must be called upon to protect her subordinates against those who now present themselves at their portals, and seek admission and fraternal intercourse with those who had formerly refused them admission."

There was a large amount of local business transacted. Measures were inaugurated to build a Masonic Temple, at Houston.

Bro. W. B. BORRIS presented the Report on Correspondence, reviewing an accumulation from the several Grand Lodges. His report is kindly and ably written. He holds (with his Grand Lodge) that candidates must be physically

perfect—the loss of a thumb being held a bar to admission. His notice of Maine (Proc. of 1864 and 1865,) is brief, chiefly devoted to a loving tribute to the memory of Bro. PEARL.

He will perceive by our list that the Grand Lodges, which refused to create "Army Lodges" were not "very few". We rejoice to see this Grand Lodge so rapidly regaining its former prosperity.

VERMONT.

Our sister of the "high hills and low vales", is pursuing her wonted course prosperously and harmoniously.

The Grand Master wisely suggests in regard to public celebrations:—

"1st. That they should not be of undue frequency. It is not by public celebrations and seasons of festivity, that we shall be honored, or our institution respected; but rather by the individual walk and conduct, reflecting silently, constantly the good influence of the principles and purposes of the Order.

"2d. That the Masonic Fraternity never should or desire to appear in public, as such, unless itself is the moving power therein, and the purpose a *strictly* Masonic one; never under any circumstances for the object of mere pomp or pageantry."

He reports thirty-three decisions, many of local application, and many the same as heretofore made by us. We copy the following:—

"It is the prerogative of the Master of a Lodge, and duty as well, to cause all matters important to be considered, to lie over one communication for deliberate action thereon; also to postpone the taking of a vote, when, in his opinion, the good of the craft required the exercise of more and careful deliberation, being liable to the Grand Lodge for all improper use or abuse of such prerogative."

We notice, as last years, that delegates from Lodges U. D. were on motion, admitted to seats in Grand Lodge, as representatives. With what powers? Please inform us, Bro. Committee.

The Grand Lodge considered the complaint of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire to which we have alluded and reproved the conduct of its subordinate, and ordered it to offer an apology.

BRO. HENRY CLARK presented an exceedingly interesting Report on Correspondence of 133 pages, of which seven are devoted to Maine.

He says:—

"Grand Master PREBLE's address is marked for its ability and candor, presenting its several topics with clearness and force. We are never at loss to know just what he means, there is no mistaking his opinions, in this regard it is a model.

"The District Deputy Grand Masters give detailed reports of the condition of the several subordinate Lodges, not sparing the pen of criticism when they thought the transactions and conduct demanded it. We hail this as an omen for good. If our District Officers would all have the firmness of our Maine Brethren, we should reap rich rewards in the form of well ordered Lodges and harmony among the workmen. Also, the labors of the Grand Officers would be materially reduced."

He alludes to our requiring three dollars for a dispensation to confer degrees; and from the fact that this greatly reduced the number asked for, he argues that a large majority of the applications were without good cause.

In this connection we desire to put on record a little history, which will show that we have made progress in this matter, even if we have not reached the desirable point.

After the "dark days", during which but little work was done, the larger proportion of our brethren had become rusty in the rules as well as the rituals. In many lodges, a practice obtained for some time, of declaring by vote that a given case was an *emergent* one, and thereupon, the lodge would proceed to ballot on the petition. "Emergent cases soon became the rule, and other cases the exception. Amid the labors of reviving the work this evil was for a time overlooked, and lodges came to believe they had a vested right to do so.

The Constitution of 1849 provided for dispensations, and had also the following:—

"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."

Under this "Proviso" the practise of voting cases to be "emergent" was really continued; and it was not an easy matter to repeal it. The power was in the hands of the lodges, and they were not disposed to surrender it, even while they were quite ready to forego using it. By degrees the fraternity was led to see that while most lodges would not use the power if they had it, others would use it; and the evils were so thoroughly understood that that proviso was struck out, and the present regulation adopted. Now a candidate desiring to have a dispensation obtained must pay five dollars extra, of which three dollars go to the Grand Lodge. The evil has now practically ceased to exist.

VIRGINIA.

In 1865, the acting Grand Master delivered an address that is truly styled "interesting and truly masonic".

In relation to West Virginia, he admits their right to form a Grand Lodge, but holds the lodges should first individually make returns and pay up all arrearages, and notify their parent Grand Lodge of their intention. In the absence of such preliminaries, he is inclined to think any Grand Lodge they might form would be illegal.

We do not assent to this, for reasons we will state in our review of West Virginia.

The death of Grand Master WILLIAM H. HARMAN was announced, and eloquent and loving tributes paid to his memory.

Their law in regard to the physical qualifications of candidates is the same as our own; save that they say when doubt exists upon these points, application should be made to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, stating fully the character of the disability, and in a proper case, a dispensation should be granted to confer the degrees.

We do not exactly understand how a dispensation can give any aid in any case.

In 1866, there was a large representation, and much business was transacted.

The Grand Master calls attention to the West Virginia matter, and says he has received a number of letters from lodges in "what is called West Virginia", asking what course to pursue; and some stating that they preferred surrendering their charters to holding them under "the Lodge called the Grand Lodge of West Virginia". He commends the subject to the "very patient and deliberate investigation" of the Grand Lodge.

In regard to the question at issue with the D. C. Grand Lodge, that the masons made in Union Lodge, U. D. in Alexandria, must be healed before they could be recognized, a special committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

"1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Virginia acknowledges itself to have been in error in so much of its proceedings, at the last Grand Annual Communication, as required the 'healing' of Masons made in Union Lodge, in the city of Alexandria, whilst under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, as a condition precedent to their recognition, and hereby rescinds its action in that regard.

"2. *Resolved*, That the fraternal relations heretofore, for so many years, existing between the two Grand Lodges, are hereby fully restored and recognized, and that the Free Masons made in the said Union Lodge will be recognized as lawfully made Brethren, and shall be recognized and considered as such by all the Lodges and 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.

"3. *Resolved*, That our Grand Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions and the report accompanying them to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, with the request that the same be laid before his Grand Lodge."

This is noble; it is *more*, it is *masonic*.

Two Past Masters were charged with attending a clandestine lodge, by visiting an Army Lodge. It was held that an Army Lodge is not a clandestine lodge.

The Report on Correspondence is brief; and we hope our Brethren of Virginia will not think us unmasonic in giving utterance to our regret that the Report should have such a tone of *scolding*. Nor could we repress a smile, as we read the Committee's censure upon bringing politics into masonry, and remembered what has heretofore been said and done in the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

But Virginia is right *now*, and we trust she will exercise charity. In our farmer-boy days, a neighbor had a pair of oxen, which he said were "very much alike, *especially the nigh one*"! We have come to the conclusion, that masons of the North and masons of the South are very much alike, *especially—which of us?*

The Committee to which had been referred the subject of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia 1865 reported.

They claim that when a Grand Lodge once acquires jurisdiction over certain territory, it retains it, although the territory may be, under the law of the country, legislated into an independent civil jurisdiction.

This very question has been settled the other way by the almost unanimous voice of the Grand Lodges of the country in the case of Oregon and Washington.

However, the Committee reported and the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolutions:—

"Whereas, this Grand Lodge has been informed that during the year 1864, representatives from nine Lodges, located in that part of this jurisdiction known as West Virginia, assembled and organized a Grand Lodge; and whereas, said subordinate Lodges had not paid up their dues to this Grand Lodge and notified their intention to withdraw and organize a Grand Lodge for themselves, as Masonic usage requires, thereby rebelling against rightful authority; and whereas, this Grand Lodge has reason to believe that some of the Lodges in West Virginia had no part in that act, and are opposed to separation from the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge; and whereas, this Grand Lodge, while earnestly and solemnly protesting against the legality and regularity of the act of the formation of said Grand Lodge of West Virginia, is willing, if possible, to be in peace and harmony with said Grand Lodge and exchange true fraternal relations:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge is willing to recognize the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, whenever we shall be satisfied that a full majority of the thirty-three active Lodges in the boundary of West Virginia, holding Charters from this Grand Lodge, shall desire to separate from us and unite with the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, and shall return their Charters and pay up their dues to this Grand Lodge to December, 1865."

A letter was received from the Grand Master of West Virginia. The justice of the claim of the Grand Lodge of Virginia for the dues from 1861 to 1865 is admitted; and he says action will be taken upon the subject.

We trust that Virginia, inasmuch as the foundation of the present action is wrong, will reconsider, and act in the same fraternal spirit which characterized her action in the District of Columbia matter.

WASHINGTON.

In 1865, nine Lodges were represented, considerable business was transacted; but the chief interest was in regard to the controversy with Oregon.

The following report and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Past Grand Master T. F. McElroy, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near this Grand Lodge, presented the following report:—

"To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington:

"The undersigned, who has the honor to be Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the death of R. W. Bro. CYRIL PEARL, of Maine, and late Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of that State, begs leave to report that he feels inadequate to the task of recording the many virtues of the deceased brother; that those who read the proceedings of Grand Lodges will find in the reports on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Maine, of which important committee our esteemed Representative was the able and indefatigable chairman at the time of his death, (a post he held for seventeen years), the best evidence of the zeal, sincerity and genuine spirit of Masonry which ever actuated our departed brother. In this field of Masonic literature and jurisprudence, he had few equals, scarcely a superior; and here we shall miss his ever ready pen, his language of encouragement, his stern criticism of error and innovation. I had not the honor or pleasure of a personal acquaintance. His immediate brethren have done fitting honor to his memory, and we too are called to mourn the loss of a worthy and true Representative, always attentive to his every trust.

"The following extract from a letter written by our deceased brother, illustrates the man, demonstrates he was a Mason, displays also his ability with his pen, his thorough knowledge of our beautiful institution, and that the good man's heart was enlisted in works of charity, love, and general usefulness to his fellow-creatures :

*
"SOUTH FREEPORT, MAINE, September 30, 1864.

"MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your kind letter of Aug. 13, reached me two days ago, and I seize the first moment at command to acknowledge its reception, and to assure you that my heart is touched most tenderly by the expressions of sorrow which occupy a part of your letter. I well understand the discipline of affliction. Three of my children nearly grown, and three in their infancy have passed away, leaving three sons widely separated from us, and one daughter, all we have now with us. Of a large circle of my brothers and sisters, all are gone but one brother and two sisters; so that the cup of sorrow has often been presented to our acceptance. It is thus only that we learn the profoundest lessons of our life experience. I am sure that it is thus we learn to lean on the strong arm that loves to bear our load and to wipe our tears away. It was in receiving the degrees of Masonry, in 1826, that my heart was lifted out of the snares of skepticism into the sunlight of Christian hope, and the teachings of our loved Order became thus rays of blessedness from the Great Light. Since then I have ever found a friend in grief, whose spiritual balm can soothe life's sharpest griefs. * * * I can assure you no part of life's labors give me more joy than to mingle tears with those who mourn 'the loved and lost.' This fearful war affords many occasions for this. But a few days ago I had to officiate at the burial of a young Masonic brother, whose fatal disease was contracted in the army, and he came to linger for a year or more in the bosom of his family and die. So I must seek words of comfort for father, mother, brothers, sisters, and a chosen partner who has been patiently postponing the bridal day for his recovery. While the service was in progress, the mail brought a letter to a wife with one young daughter, telling her that her husband had died in Chester hospital. Yesterday she called on me to go for her to try and recover the body and effects, so I start on Monday for that purpose. Such sorrows, O! how common they are!

"How precious are the symbols and teachings of our Order when interpreted by sighs and tears! It is this tie that especially aids us in seeking and extending sympathy across continents and oceans, as the mystic tie is not limited to the narrow range of home circles. You remember, my brother, in whom your trust was placed before the dawning of Masonic light upon your vision. Now let this light attract a living faith that can penetrate all darkness, all suspense and uncertainty. Be assured the discipline of sorrow, though 'not joyous' now, may be most salutary, and if a dear brother is called away, may it not be an additional treasure laid up in store to lift you to nobler achievements in the conflicts of life and in the new, distant home where you have become a citizen? * * *

"Let us work the work to which the country and the ages call us, assured that the day of deliverance dawns—a day of higher and nobler aims and hopes than the world has yet realized. If the labor and sorrow are trying to our poor, weak natures, the release will come in due time. Then we will

"Rest, brother rest, our work well done,
Life's battles fought, the victory won,
Then we'll rest in peace and our banners furled,
Where the streets are GOLD and the gates are PEARL.

"I beg leave to propose the following resolutions:—

"Resolved by the Grand Lodge of Washington, That in the death of Bro. CYRIL PEARL, Masonry has lost one of its ablest advocates and exemplars, and that this Grand Lodge is deprived of a most able Representative.

"Resolved, that a page be inscribed to the memory of the distinguished dead.

"Resolved, That a copy of these obituary proceedings be communicated to R. W. IRA BERRY, our present Representative near the Grand Lodge of

Maine, and that he be requested to communicate the same to the family of the deceased.

T. F. McELROY,
Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine."

The mourning page is inscribed as follows :

"This mourning page, by order of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Washington, is inscribed to the memory of R. W. Bro. CYRIL PEARL, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Washington, near the Grand Lodge Maine; Died at South Freeport, Maine, February 19, 1865, Aged 60 years, 21 days. He has gone to that rest he so eloquently portrays in these simple lines, from his own versatile pen :—

"Rest, brother rest, thy work well done,
Life's battle fought, the victory won,
Then we'll rest in peace and our banners furl,
Where the streets are Gold and the gates are Pearl."

In 1866, the Grand Master was absent, but sent in a communication which was not received in season.

The Report on Correspondence is limited to what directly relates to that Grand Lodge.

On the jurisdictional question, much is said; but since our spectacles see it in the same light as almost all our brethren throughout the country, we cannot adopt Bro. REED's suggestion of a change of glasses! When the Alexandria case came up, we stated if that had been in West Virginia, the right of the D. C. Grand Lodge to establish a Lodge there could not be controverted. But enough of this.

In the regard to the admission of officers of Chartered Lodges to votes in the Grand Lodge, before the Lodge is constituted, we have to say; that, if the Grand Lodge of Washington chooses by express enactment so to provide, she may admit to votes in the Grand Lodge, all the Master Masons in the jurisdiction, or any part of them.

But when the representation is confined to Masters and Wardens, we do say, and we don't think Bro. REED will gainsay it, a brother cannot be a master or warden till he is *installed* as such; he cannot be installed, before his Lodge is *constituted under the charter*; and therefore, cannot be a representative in Grand Lodge.

That answers his question as to the writer's consistency, and tells why Lodges U. D. should not be represented in Grand Lodge as soon as chartered.

This young and vigorous Grand Lodge does not increase very rapidly in numbers, but it has many earnest, zealous, and able brethren in it; and we wish it abundant prosperity.

WEST VIRGINIA.

We learn by a letter from the Grand Secretary that a Communication of this Grand Lodge was holden January 22, 1867. Returns were received from 20 lodges, representing about 1000 members. Three charters were issued. The condition of the craft has greatly improved; and order and harmony are being rapidly restored. We hoped to receive *Proceedings* before the printer should finish his work on our report.

The regularity of this Grand Lodge has been admitted by nearly all the Grand Lodges, which have acted upon the subject, and by nearly all masonic writers.

One objects because the political question as to the legal existence of West Virginia as a State has not been decided. With that masons have nothing to do. It is *de facto* a State, and that is all that it is lawful for us to determine, or inquire into.

Another denies that by the division of the State, Virginia loses her exclusive jurisdiction. The almost unanimous expression is the other way. The doctrine that a political division, having in it no Grand Lodge, is open territory has been too firmly established to be shaken now. Such was the decision in the controversy between Oregon and Washington.

Another, admitting both of these points, insists that the consent of Virginia must be first obtained. But what can be exercised as a *right* is not subject to the *consent* of any one. And why in this case more than in any other? The Grand Lodge of Nevada was recognized without waiting to see if California (which had chartered all the lodges) had given her consent. And poor innocent California did not dream that she was abused because her consent was not asked! We see no reason for applying one rule to Nevada, and another to West Virginia and Nova Scotia.

Indeed, the Grand Lodge of Virginia was organized in 1778, without any such consent; so was that of Massachusetts in 1777, when a Provincial Grand Lodge was in operation, which continued to charter lodges till 1792; so were those of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in 1786, New York and South Carolina in 1787, New Hampshire and Connecticut in 1789, and others afterwards. Their organization was based on the changed political relations of the two counties. In all of them the Grand Lodges were formed without any consent of the parent Grand Lodges, or Provincial Grand Lodges. They assumed that they had a right to do so. That assumption has ever since been acquiesced in, and it is too late now to change the principle.

But it is said that this Grand Lodge is irregular because the lodges did not settle up and pay their dues, before the formation of the Grand Lodge. This proposition is *felo de se*. For if the Lodges pay up their dues to any given time, then before they can organize a Grand Lodge more dues will accrue, and so on *ad infinitum*. Besides by that rule, if one lodge refused to pay her dues, it would prevent the formation of the Grand Lodge.

No, the Grand Lodge must be first formed and then the question of dues becomes a matter between the *Grand Lodges*. When was it ever before thought of to question the regularity of a new Grand Lodge on the ground that it did not appear that the lodges had paid their dues to the Grand Lodge which chartered them?

If the lodges in West Virginia failed to pay their dues prior to the organization of the Grand Lodge, the remedy is for the Grand Lodge of Virginia to complain

to the Grand Lodge of West Virginia; and it is the duty of the latter to enforce their payment, or procure their remission by the former.

From a careful examination, we are convinced that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia is regularly formed and has exclusive jurisdiction in that State; and we doubt not that all questions of detail will be arranged between the two Grand Lodges, in that masonic spirit for which the Grand Lodge of Virginia has been so justly celebrated.

WISCONSIN.

The Grand Master recommended and the Grand Lodge voted, that they would not change their rule, not in any manner, or for any purpose, "to recognize Army Lodge Masons, till formally healed."

The Grand Master says:—

"I received a communication in April last from Jo. Daviess Lodge, No. 278, F. and A. M., in the State of Illinois, asking my permission to allow certain persons therein named who claimed to have been made Masons while in the army, in the 'Halleck Military Lodge,' in Columbus, Kentucky, to affiliate with a Lodge nearest their residence, which nearest Lodge, as stated in their communication, being Evening Star Lodge, No. 64, at Darlington, and which Lodge had refused their application for affiliation. With the communication was also forwarded a letter relating to the above matter from Acting Grand Master, J. R. Govin, of Illinois, stating to the Lodge that he had no power in the case, it being outside of his jurisdiction, but referred to the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois at its last session, with reference to Military Lodges by said Grand Lodge, and added: 'Perhaps if this action was brought to the notice of the Grand Master of Wisconsin, he would take some action, and recommend to the Lodges under his jurisdiction a compliance with the wishes of our (Illinois) Grand Lodge.' He also stated that he had requested the Grand Secretary of his Grand Lodge to bring such action to the notice of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of Wisconsin.

"In reply to the communication of the Lodge, I recited the resolutions adopted by this Grand Lodge relating to army-made Masons, and declined to grant permission allowing any person to affiliate with any Lodge within this Grand Jurisdiction, by virtue, and simply by virtue of a certificate from a 'Military Lodge,' stating that I did not feel disposed to make void or inoperative the action of our Grand Lodge in the premises; and further remarked, that it was possible that our Grand Lodge might, at its next Grand Communication, be inclined to accede to the request of the Grand Lodge of Illinois; but until then I must hold as I had in all such cases, that the applicant for 'healing' must be treated in every respect as if he never claimed to have been made a Mason at all. The aforesaid action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois is herewith transmitted.

"Although the cases comprehended in the resolutions of this Grand Lodge are doubtlessly diminishing in number, yet I can conceive of no necessity for the abrogation, or even the modification of those resolutions. If in the past such action was necessary for the good of the Order, so now, and in the future."

The Report on Correspondence by Bro. PULFORD is a brief summary. From Vermont he extracts the conclusion of Bro. PEARL's last Report, upon "Freemasonry in the National Conflict," which the Vermont Committee had copied.

This Grand Lodge is in able hands, and, its affairs are administered faithfully and according to masonic usages.

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

We have received too late for examination the Bulletin of the Grand Orient of France for January 1867. We suggest that our Proceedings be forwarded directed, "Au Secrétariat général au Grand Orient de France, rue Cadet, 16, à Paris."

SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

ARMY LODGES. The *status* of Army Lodge Masons has not been fully settled, many Grand Lodges still hold them to be clandestine. But the arguments against this position are unanswerable and conclusive. We see no reason for changing our views, as expressed in our report last year, as to their *status*.

But we are inclined, Most Worshipful, after a full examination of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges, and from consideration of the fact, that the violations of jurisdiction were rather the result of carelessness than intention, to recommend for your consideration, that our action be modified so as to place these masons on the same footing, as other masons initiated in other jurisdictions while resident in this. In such cases, they should apply to the Grand Master, and if he finds that they have been blameless in the matter, and have never been rejected in this State, he would issue his edict of recognition. We think we should do so much in courtesy to sister Grand Lodges.

PRESENTATIONS. We notice that it has become quite common for Grand Lodges to make presentations of jewels &c. to retiring Grand Officers. The custom is a pleasant one; but we question its propriety. Masonry is a practically charitable institution, and it seems to us, that all its revenues above absolutely necessary expenses, should be appropriated to charitable purposes; especially in these days, when there are so many and so deserving claimants for our bounty. Of course, when Brethren choose to contribute specially for such an object, we do not object. Our objection goes only to the appropriation for that object of funds that have been raised to be dispensed in charity.

STATISTICS. We are gratified to give a fuller table of statistics, than we have ever before been able to do. Still there is much wanting; and we call upon Grand Secretaries to supply the deficiency. Let us have the figures, and know what we are doing.

The Statistics teach the same lesson, year after year. Masonry is popular; and people are rushing in, from all sorts of motives. We fear that the first declaration, made by the candidate, is, in thousands of instances, untrue. We fear that mercenary motives *do* influence very many, and men who apply from selfish motives almost always disturb the harmony of the Lodge. The tables show that the black-ball has not been spared. We should have less anxiety for the future, could we feel that the brethren would make a firm but wise use of this safeguard of Masonry. We can only repeat our caution of last year, **GUARD WELL THE OUTER DOOR.**

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Initiated.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp. for non- paym't of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama,	10,904	1,037	753	1,215	40	81	631	191	353
Arkansas,	6,134	637		154	28	48		230	
California,	7,020	816	535	631	11	6	226	78	228
Canada,	6,263	833	320	452	12	3	218	68	
Colorado,	380	89	17	18	0	0	0	3	91
Connecticut,	9,939	1,092	98	140	2	3		121	
Delaware,	778		3	31	1		26	18	36
Dist. of Columbia,	1,978	485	99	180	2	1	164	28	89
Florida,*	1,495	341			3	3	21	27	109
Georgia,†	10,023	2,373	260	368	13	46		327	624
Illinois,	23,158	4,490	1,249	1,139	72	168		221	1,929
Indiana,	16,254	3,222	885	1,140	62	238		246	
Iowa,	7,586	1,426	564	531	23	21	49	55	
Kansas,	1,470	339	122	140	7	39		25	170
Kentucky,	15,157	2,494			35	344		187	
Louisiana,	6,171	1,616	392	381	8	15	65	473	
Maryland,	3,869	249	4	82	4	2	35	17	
Maine,	10,075	1,608			4	2	0	175	516
Massachusetts,	16,000	2,311			5				1,051
Michigan,	13,154	2,679		1,038	38	180		99	1,660
Missouri,	9,558	1,415	596	811	28	90		171	770
Nebraska,	475	135	36	34	3	0		3	65
Nevada,	610	126	109	96	3	0	32	6	49
New Hampshire,	4,712	709							
New Jersey,	5,055			189	9	77		46	
New York,	50,200	10,889	1,480	1,185	30	35	977	671	
North Carolina,	12,002	1,135	182	176	14	9	39	234	455
Ohio,	19,750	2,600							
Oregon,	1,120	153	93	94	3	9		14	38
Pennsylvania,‡	17,625	2,708	273			272		244	391
Rhode Island,	2,350	233	6	15	1	1		18	101
Texas,	10,025	750	420	547	23	147		251	328
Vermont,	5,473	954		191	5	7		79	
Virginia,§	7,000				19	171		172	
Washington,	347	30	18	20	1	2		14	2
West Virginia,	1,000								
Wisconsin,	6,341	1,362	243	406	14	84		73	625
37 Grand Lodges,	321,451								
33 " "		51,337							
Other Totals,.....			8,707	11,404	523	2,004	2,483	4,585	9,680

* 30 Lodges out of 54.

† Suspensions include expulsions.

§ Partial.

† 162 Lodges out of 250.

|| Estimated.

PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS. There is scarcely any question made that candidates must come, at least within the rule in our Constitution; indeed some Grand Lodges maintain the ancient rule of physical perfection.

But the question, whether an E. A. or F. C. becoming *subsequently maimed* can be advanced or not, has been decided differently by different Grand Lodges.

And the division of opinion is so nearly even that we cannot tell which side has the preponderance. In New York, Ohio, and other jurisdictions, it is held

that the prohibition extends only to the first degree, and that an E. A. or F. C. under such circumstances is entitled to advancement. In other jurisdictions it is held, that the prohibition extends to *every* degree. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana came near revoking the charter of a lodge, for advancing an E. A. who had been maimed.

We confess, that we are somewhat in a state of doubt ourselves, even after reading the arguments on both sides.

The old rule has been relaxed because the reason for it has ceased. Since we ceased to be an *operative* institution, the original reason for such a rule has ceased to exist. And, as we remarked last year, if there was nothing further, the rule might entirely cease to operate. But the system was adapted to that rule, and it must be observed so far as the system requires it; and the limit is found in the provision of our Constitution.

The rule was *in terms* applied only to the *first degree*. If the three degrees were three different institutions, we should hold that the *spirit* of the rule included them all. But inasmuch as in ancient times the body of the craft were E. A.'s, and the other degrees were simply designed for those of greater skill and knowledge, or for purposes of government, there was no need of applying the rule to them, and it was not so applied.

But as a result of the change of the institution from an *operative* to a *speculative* character, the body of the Craft are Master Masons. But this change involves no additional physical qualifications, which an E. A. must possess before he can be advanced. But this change and the result we have alluded to *do* involve a change in the character and purpose of the two higher degrees. Before the change an E. A. had a voice in the legislation of the craft; now that is transferred to Master Masons alone. And a candidate does not now become fully what an E. A. then was, until he is a Master Mason.

It is conceded by all, that if a Master Mason becomes maimed, he loses none of his rights as such. Whether he can conform to requirements or not, he is still a mason, and entitled as such to all to which the *most perfect* of his brethren are entitled. He may by his misfortune not be able to prove his rights, when among strangers. But when proved, his rights are acknowledged.

In the same manner we say an E. A. is a mason, and though he may afterwards become maimed, he is entitled to all the rights of *any* E. A. Under our present system, an E. A. is *entitled* to advancement. If he is maimed, he may, on account of his misfortune, not realize all the benefits he would if perfect; but still, he can realize as many, as if he had not become maimed till *after* he was advanced.

Considering, therefore, that a mason by becoming maimed loses no rights, and that an E. A. or F. C. is a mason, we think the doctrine, that the prohibition in letter and spirit is limited to being made a mason, is correct.

FESTIVALS. We have been much interested in the accounts of the "*Festival Communications*", in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

We are inclined to believe that the renewal of this old custom will advance masonic principles. One of the main elements in the Institution is the *social* element. *This* element we do not sufficiently cultivate. In the rush of business, we do not take time enough to become acquainted with each other. There never can be that union and *esprit du corps* which should characterize us, without such acquaintance, and knowledge of each other. We are, therefore, glad to see the custom of "breaking bread together" becoming more extensive. We would not by any means favor the introduction of refreshments into our Lodges on ordinary occasions. But if they and the Grand Lodge would occasionally hold "Festival Communications", it would greatly benefit the craft. Nor would we allow a return to the use of ardent spirits. No element should be introduced to offend the scruples of conscience of any Brother; and there would be no need of so doing.

CONCLUSION. We linger as we approach the conclusion of our task, and look forward regretfully to its completion. We have derived so much pleasure and instruction from the perusal of the various Proceedings, that we would fain prolong it and have our Brethren share it with us. We have desired not to be too prolix, but the task of determining what we should *not* copy, has been exceedingly difficult.

The examination of what has been done and said in the various Grand Lodges of the country has inspired us with more exalted ideas of the sublime greatness and goodness of our Institution; has expanded our hearts in charity and love for the Brotherhood; and has taught us, that though, for a time discord and want of charity may exist among us, masonry will ultimately assert her pure principles and bring us back to the ancient faith.

The war terribly tested our principles; but Masonry has passed through it with scarcely the smell of fire upon her garments. It is true things have been said both North and South that we can *now* see were not in accordance with the teachings of Masonry. But let all such things be buried in the ashes of the conflict. Let him that is without sin, in that respect, cast the first stone—*nay, let no stone at all be cast.* We have sometimes thought, that our Brethren in the South were too sensitive. But if we were to change places, we have no doubt we should be equally sensitive. Let us, therefore, as masons, avoid everything that may tend to prevent the full return of friendship and brotherly love. If things are said that should not be, let us, if we *must* reprehend, do it in kindness, but rather throw over it the mantle of charity; and above all, let us lay the fell spirit of *bitterness* and *recrimination*.

Trusting that our bright hopes for the future prosperity of our time-honored and glorious Institution may be fully realized, we submit our report.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
 FREEMAN BRADFORD, } *Committee.*
 MOSES DODGE, }

March 28, 1867.

The Report was accepted, and ordered to be published with the Proceedings of this communication. Printed copies were distributed among the Brethren present.

Bro. Drummond stated that since the printing of the Report he had received the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Montana for 1866, those of Tennessee for 1866, of New Jersey for 1867, and of Mississippi for 1861 and 1862.

Bro. Edward P. Burnham submitted the following Report:—

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend the endorsing of so much of the Grand Master's address, as relates to the improper display of masonic emblems, and offer the following Resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
IRVIN CALDERWOOD, } *Committee.*

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems,—especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative Fraternity, and endeavoring to receive more wages. The use of masonic emblems for purposes of gain and otherwise making merchandise of our connection with the Fraternity, is contrary to the spirit of the declaration made by each candidate for initiation.

The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Bro. Mark Rollins presented the following Report:—

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, Portland, May 8, 1867.

The Committee No. 3, on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of S. J. Chadbourne and thirty others, regular Master Masons residing in the town of Dixmont and vicinity, for a Charter for a new Lodge in the town of Dixmont by the name and title of ANCHOR 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.

Also, on the petition of D. H. Tebbets and eighteen others, regular Master Masons residing in the town of Troy and vicinity, for a Charter for a new Lodge to be located in the town of Troy, to be called TROJAN LODGE, they 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.

Also, upon the petition of Emery Foss and twenty-three others, regular Master Masons residing in the town of Wayne and vicinity, for a Charter for a new Lodge to be located in the town of Wayne, to be called *ASYLUM LODGE*, they 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.

Also, upon the petition of Frederic Hamlin and twenty-three others, regular Master Masons, residing in the city of Augusta, for a Charter for a new Lodge to be located in city of Augusta, to be called *AUGUSTA LODGE*, they 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.

Also, upon the petition of W. S. Allen and twenty-two others, regular Master Masons, residing in the town of Corinna and vicinity, for a dispensation for a new Lodge to be located in the town of Corinna, to be called *DORTC LODGE*, they recommend that Petitioners for the present, have leave to withdraw.

Also, having considered the petition of S. H. Hamilton and eighteen others, regular Master Masons, residing in the town of Cambridge and vicinity, for a dispensation for a new Lodge to be located in the town of Cambridge, to be called *ICELAND LODGE*, they recommend that the Petitioners have leave to withdraw.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

MARK ROLLINS, }
CHAS. TAYLOR, } *Committee.*
GEO. E. NORTON, }

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, for the special committee on the petition of Bro. A. P. Higgins for restoration, reported as follows:—

The Special Committee to which was referred the petition of A. P. HIGGINS formerly expelled by Aurora Lodge, for restoration, on the ground that he was expelled without notice, ask leave to report.

It appears that the petitioner was expelled by Aurora Lodge, and his expulsion was confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

He alleges that he had no notice of the trial, and claims, therefore, that all the proceedings should be declared void.

This claim cannot be allowed. A judgment of this nature pronounced by the Grand Lodge cannot be treated as a nullity. It is valid and binding until reversed by the Grand Lodge. If the record and all the proceedings were before

the Grand Lodge at the present time, and it should appear from them, that the petitioner had no notice of the trial, it would be proper for the Grand Lodge to reverse the judgment of expulsion, and send the case back to the Lodge for a new trial on the original charges.

But the proceedings are not before the Grand Lodge, and the representatives of Aurora Lodge question the allegations in this petition. It would be unjust to the Lodge to proceed, *ex parte*, under such circumstances.

We therefore recommend that the petition be referred to Aurora Lodge for action, as in ordinary cases of petition for restoration, with instructions to report their proceedings in the matter to the Grand Lodge at its next session, and to send up a copy of the record in the original case.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

Bro. Estes for Committee No. 1 on Grievances and Appeals, reported verbally, on the memorial of Harwood Lodge, that the jurisdiction of Lodges, being fixed by the Constitution, can be changed in no other way than by amendment of it: which report was accepted.

Bro. Eliphalet W. French offered the following Resolution, which was adopted, to wit:—

Resolved, That the District Deputy Grand Masters be entitled to and receive mileage the same as Representatives from the subordinate Lodges.

Bro. I. Calderwood submitted the following Report, which was accepted, and the recommendation adopted:

The Committee on doings of the Grand Officers recommend the reference of so much of the M. W. G. Master's Report as relates to "the propriety of requiring in future all Lodges under Dispensation to present to the Grand Lodge a written petition for a Charter," to Committee on Dispensations and Charters, No. 2.

E. R. DRUMMOND, }
IRVIN CALDERWOOD, } *Committee.*

Bro. F. E. Webb presented the Report of the committee on the Pay Roll, which was accepted, and the Grand Treasurer was authorized to make payment according to the same.

Committee No. 3 on Dispensations and Charters reported as follows, viz :—

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters No. 3, to whom was referred the Petition of Ionic Lodge now working under dispensation in the city of Gardiner for a charter for a Lodge, recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, that a charter be issued, and dispensation continued until the lodge shall be constituted under the charter.

They have also examined the Records and By-Laws of said Lodge and recommend that they be approved by this Grand Lodge.

MARK ROLLINS, }
CHAS. TAYLOR, } Committee.
GEO. E. NORTON, }

The Report was accepted, and a charter ordered to be issued accordingly.

Bro. Joseph M. Hayes, for the committee on Returns, presented the following Report, viz :—

The Committee on Returns, having examined the Returns made at this Annual Communication, submit the following Report :—

Returns have been in the hands of your Committee from every District but the 7th, and an abstract from this; they are therefore able to give a full report in some instances, but not in all. Whole No. of Lodges working under this jurisdiction one hundred and thirty-seven. Whole No. members 11,491, being an increase of 1,416 for the year. Whole No. of rejections as far as reported 509. Whole No. of deaths 144, so far as reported. Whole No. of non-affiliated masons, so far as reported, 457. Whole No. initiated 1646, being an increase of thirty-eight. Whole No. of Dispensations granted fifty-five.

Your Committee ask leave for its Chairman to complete the report as soon as returns can be received from the 7th District, and before publication.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

GEO. L. SWETT, }
JOS. M. HAYES, } Committee.
M. S. MAYHEW, }

The report was accepted, and the requested permission granted.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF LODGES.

No.	Name,	Initiated.	Rejected.	Deceased.	Non-affiliated.	Mem.
1	Portland,	23	21	4	3	293
2	Warren,	18	1	3	8	82
3	Lincoln,	13	3			125
4	Hancock,	13	4	2		62
5	Kennebec,	9	2	1	5	122

No.	Name.	Init'd.	Rej'd.	Dec'd.	Non-affil'd.	Mem.
6	Amity,	8		1	32	56
7	Eastern,	13	6	2		135
8	United,	3	6		14	124
9	Saco,	18	7	1		139
10	Rising Virtue,	20	12	1		176
11	Pythagorean,	17	7	1	1	51
12	Cumberland,	3				75
13	Oriental,	36	7	2	2	101
14	Solar,	18	8	1		149
15	Orient,	12	1			90
16	St. George,	6	1	3		59
17	Ancient Land-mark,	25	9	4	20	270
18	Oxford,	9		3	3	79
19	Felicity,	18	8	2		144
20	Maine,	11	1	3		120
21	Oriental Star,	17	6	4	1	140
22	York,	2		1		54
23	Freeport,			1	9	46
24	Phoenix,	15	13	2		155
25	Temple,	7			6	72
26	Village,	7	2	1	6	91
27	Adoniram,	6	3			78
28	Northern Star,	12	1	2		68
29	Tranquil,	15	5	4	8	128
30	Blazing Star,	9	3			61
31	Union,	3		1	12	72
32	Hermon,	21	15	1	27	118
33	Waterville,	6	3	1		107
34	Somerset,	15	3	5		128
35	Bethlehem,	29	28			161
36	Casco,	26	6	1		127
37	Washington,	6				72
38	Harmony,	15	8	3		92
39	Penobscot,	11	6		1	94
40	Lygonia,	16	23		30	130
41	Morning Star, <i>No return. Charter surrendered.</i>					
42	Freedom,	6	1	1		58
43	Alna,	18	2	1		105
44	Piscataquis,	7	8	1		56
45	Central,	18	3	2		44
46	St. Croix,	15	4	5		139
47	Dunlap,	15	5			135
48	Lafayette,	9	2		15	66

No.	Name.	Init'd.	Rej'd.	Dec'd.	Non-affil'd.	Mem.
49	Meridian Splendor,.....	6.	3.	3.		88
50	Aurora,.....	43.	5.	3.	22.	309
51	St. John's,.....	4.		1.		65
52	Mosaic,.....	14.	2.	2.	2.	131
53	Rural,.....	3.	2.	1.	6.	46
54	Vassalboro,.....	11.	4.	1.	3.	86
55	Fraternal,.....	11.	6.			44
56	Mount Moriah,.....	6.	1.		1.	35
57	King Hiram, <i>No return. Charter surrendered.</i>					
58	Unity,.....	7.	3.			42
59	Mount Hope,.....	2.			3.	22
60	Star in the East,.....	20.	17.			133
61	King Solomon's,.....	10.	3.	16.	2.	88
62	King David's,.....	17.			4.	68
63	Richmond,.....	14.	4.	1.	4.	118
64	Pacific,.....	10.	3.	2.		93
65	Mystic,.....	10.	1.		5.	109
66	Mechanics',.....	8.	7.	2.		93
67	Blue Mountain,.....	7.	2.		18.	32
68	Mariners',.....	12.	8.	2.		129
69	Howard,.....	10.	9.	3.	5.	96
70	Standish,.....	3.	4.	1.		36
71	Rising Sun,.....	6.	1.	4.	4.	96
72	Pioneer,.....	6.		1.	22.	47
73	Tyrian,.....	10.	4.	3.		102
74	Bristol,.....	18.	4.	1.		108
75	Plymouth,.....	7.	5.	1.		110
76	Arundel,.....	7.			5.	59
77	Tremont,.....	16.	8.	1.		83
78	Crescent,.....	11.	1.	4.	1.	107
79	Rockland,.....	19.		2.		204
80	Key Stone,.....	11.	2.	2.		73
81	Atlantic,.....	24.	10.	2.		211
82	St. Paul's,.....	10.	6.	3.	27.	67
83	St. Andrew's,.....	23.	18.	3.		177
84	Eureka,.....	6.	3.	3.	3.	82
85	Star in the West,.....	9.	5.	1.	4.	83
86	Temple,.....	10.	7.		4.	135
87	Benevolent,.....	8.	3.		5.	55
88	Narraguagus,.....	15.	12.	3.		96
89	Island,.....	4.		1.	5.	53
90	Hiram Abiff,.....	4.	2.	1.		58
91	Harwood,.....	10.	3.		4.	109

No.	Name.	Init'd.	Rej'd.	Dec'd.	Non-affil'd.	Mem.
92	Siloam,	25	9			81
93	Horeb,	7	13			82
94	Paris,	20	6		1	87
95	Corinthian,	5		1		43
96	Monument,	14	16			74
97	Bethel,	13				68
98	Katahdin,	3	3		13	49
99	Vernon Valley,	6	2	1	1	74
100	Jefferson,	5	1	1		66
101	Nezinscot,	9	2	1		75
102	Marsh River,	9		1		77
103	Dresden,	5	1		4	38
104	Dirigo,	6	8		3	68
105	Ashlar,	19	10	1	1	96
106	Tuscan,	11				160
107	Day Spring,	11		2		38
108	Relief,	4		1	14	56
109	Mount Kineo,	9	3	2	5	70
110	Monmouth,	10	7		2	64
111	Liberty,	13	15	2		105
112	Eastern Frontier,	7		1	16	29
113	Messalonskee,	3	4	3		46
114	Polar Star,	13	2		4	84
115	Moderation,	8	1			54
116	Lebanon,	5		2		53
117	Greenleaf,	8				31
118	Drummond,	2			2	43
119	Pownal,	13	2	1	6	63
120	Meduncook,	2	1		1	30
121	Acacia,	16	5	2	1	42
122	Marine,	59	21	1	7	111
123	Franklin,	13		1		46
124	Olive Branch,	10	4	1		49
125	Meridian,	12	8	1		46
126	Timothy Chase,	16	8	1	3	58
127	Presumpscot,	26	4	1		44
128	Eggemoggin,	30	16		7	46
129	Quantabacook,	11	7			33
130	Trinity,	19	4		3	37
131	Lookout,	6	3			16
132	Mount Tir'em,	17	3			27
	Riverside, U. D.,	19				11
	Archon, U. D.,	6	3			31

No.	Name.	Init'd.	Ref'd.	Dec'd.	Non-affil'd.	Mem.
	Kenduskeag, U. D.,	16	3			7
	Lewey's Island, U. D.,	25				10
	Trojan, U. D.,	9				3
	Asylum, U. D.,	12	2	1		11
	Ionic, U. D.,	10	1			22
		1,678	636	174	456	11,491

Bro. Albert Moore presented the following Report:—

The Committee on By-Laws make this additional Report. They have examined the By-Laws of Lewey's Island Lodge, and recommend their approval with the following alterations:—in article five, section one, after the word occupation insert "and whether he has or not ever made application to and been rejected in any other Lodge"; also, after the word membership in the third line of Sec. 4, art. 6, be added the words "after due trial"; also insert the word "stated" before the word meeting in the last line of art. XI.

Also of Mt. Desert Lodge, and recommend their approval with the following alteration:—in Art. 4, Sec. 1, after the word occupation, insert the words, "and has never made application to and been rejected in any other Lodge".

Also of Archon Lodge, and recommend their approval, with the following alteration:—in Art. IX, Sec. 1, strike out the words "summonses calling said", and insert the words "previous stated".

Also of Augusta Lodge, and recommend their approval with the following alterations:—Art. V, Sec. 1, after the word occupation, insert the words "and that he has ever or not made application nor been rejected in any other Lodge"; also, in Art. VI, Sec. 1, after the word brother in the first line, insert the words, "not receiving the degrees in this Lodge"; also, in Art. IX, Sec. 1, strike out the words "on the summonses calling said", and insert the words "at a previous stated".

Also of Asylum Lodge, and recommend their approval, with the following alteration:—Art. IX, Sec. 1, strike out the words "the summonses calling said", and insert the words "previous stated".

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT MOORE, {
A. M. WETHERBEE, } Committee.

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

Bro. Eliphalet W. French offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to the M. W. Grand Master T. J. Murray, for his exertions, at his own pecuniary sacrifice, in saving the very valuable property of this Grand Lodge at the time of the recent conflagration in

this city; and as a testimonial of our appreciation of his efforts, the Grand Lodge of Maine request him to accept the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

The following Resolution, offered by Bro. Andrew W. French, was unanimously adopted, to wit:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to Bro. Samuel Kyle for his valuable assistance in saving the property of this Grand Lodge during the recent conflagration in this city; and that, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services he be requested to accept the sum of Fifty Dollars from this Grand Lodge.

Bro. H. H. Burbank offered propositions to amend the Constitution, which were entertained, and referred to the committee on amendments, viz:—

No. 1. Amend Sec. 79, (Part iv, Art. 3,) by changing the first clause thereof so that it shall read—"No person residing within this State shall be admitted "a candidate by any Lodge beyond his jurisdiction without the approbation "and consent of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he has his residence"—and by striking out in said section the words "*provided however*" and what follows.

No. 2. Amend Sec. 79, (Part iv, Art. 3,) so that the first clause shall read—"A person residing in a town within this State, wherein a Lodge is "held, may be admitted a candidate by a Lodge in any other town, if he desires, "without the approbation and consent of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he "has his residence." "No application of any candidate from any other State "shall be received," &c.—and by changing the last clause of said section so that it shall read—"provided however, that a candidate residing in a town "where one Lodge is located, or more than one in the same place, may if he "choose apply to a Lodge in his own town."

Bro. Edward P. Burnham presented the following Report, to wit:—

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers cordially endorse the remarks of the M. W. Grand Master, relative to the donations for the relief of the Portland sufferers by fire, in July last, received from the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, and the Grand Commandery of New York; and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge of Maine are gratefully

offered to those Grand and Subordinate Bodies and those individuals who so generously aided the sufferers by the fire in Portland, July 1866.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
IRVIN CALDERWOOD, } *Committee.*

Which Report was accepted, and the Resolution unanimously adopted.

The hour appointed for installation having arrived, P. G. Master DRUMMOND was called to preside.

M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Grand Master elect, was presented by P. G. Master BRADFORD, and installed in ample and ancient form, by P. G. M. DRUMMOND, prayer being offered by W. and Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer, Grand Chaplain.

The Brethren were formed in procession, and in passing the East saluted the Grand Master with the private Grand Honors of Free Masonry.

The Grand Marshal then made proclamation of the installation of the M. W. Grand Master.

The other Grand Officers elect were presented for installation by the Grand Marshal, and installed by P. G. M. Drummond.

The Grand Master announced that the great increase in the number of Lodges had rendered it necessary to district the State anew: and he appointed the following Grand Officers:—

R. W.	EDW'D P. BURNHAM,	<i>Cor. G. Secretary,</i>	Saco.
"	EDWARD N. MAYO,	D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.	Houlton.
"	A. W. FRENCH,	" 2d "	Eastport.
"	J. W. MURRAY,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	AMBROSE WHITE,	" 4th "	Bucksport.
"	ABNER T. WADE,	" 5th "	Sangerville.
"	GEORGE W. SNOW,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	SAMUEL S. COLLIER,	" 7th "	Unity.
"	HORATIO H. CARTER,	" 8th "	Belfast.

R. W.	E. E. WORTMAN,	D. D. G. M.	9th Dist.	Rockland.
"	HENRY CLARK,	"	10th "	Wiscasset.
"	JAMES M. LARRABEE,	"	11th "	Gardiner.
"	MOSES S. MAYHEW,	"	12th "	Mount Vernon.
"	ALBERT MOORE,	"	13th "	North Anson.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	"	14th "	Bath.
"	GEO. W. TURNER,	"	15th "	Turner.
"	W. B. LAPHAM,	"	16th "	Bryant's Pond.
"	WILLIAM CURTIS,	"	17th "	Portland.
"	JOSÉPH B. WATSON,	"	18th "	Denmark.
"	THOMAS ROGERS,	"	19th "	Alfred.
W. & Rev.	JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>		Saco.
"	JAMES E. C. SAWYER,	" "		Bath.
"	C. C. MASON,	" "		Gardiner.
"	C. G. PORTER,	" "		Bangor.
"	J. RILEY BOWLER,	" "		Union.
"	CALEB FULLER,	" "		Gorham.
W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>		Portland.
"	HENRY H. DICKEY,	<i>Senior G. Deacon,</i>		Lewiston.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	<i>Junior G. Deacon,</i>		Warren.
"	J. W. TOWARD,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>		Augusta.
"	W. W. MAGOON,	" "		Dover.
"	EDMUND PHINNEY,	" "		Portland.
"	CHARLES TAYLOR,	" "		Unity.
"	E. R. DRUMMOND,	<i>G. Sword Bearer,</i>		Waterville.
"	D. E. SEYMOUR,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>		Calais.
"	WM. O. POOR,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>		Belfast.
"	A. C. T. KING,	" "		South Paris.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>		Portland.

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.

The List of Lodges by Districts, according to the new division, is as follows:—

DISTRICT NO. 1.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Ashland</i> . | 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Ft Fairfield</i> . |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton</i> . | 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle</i> . |
| 98 Katahdin, <i>Patten</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport</i> . | 78 Crescent, <i>Pembroke</i> . |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec</i> . | 138 Lewey's Island, <i>Princeton</i> . |
| 46 St. Croix, <i>Calais</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 3.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias</i> . | 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point</i> . |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield</i> . | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutter</i> . |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine</i> . | 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont</i> . |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport</i> . | 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle</i> . |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth</i> . | 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgwick</i> . |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland</i> . | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter</i> . | 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln Centre</i> . |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo</i> . | 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Abbot</i> . |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft</i> . | 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor</i> . | 66 Mechanics' <i>Orono</i> . |
| 49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport</i> . | 83 St. Andrews', <i>Bangor</i> . |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown</i> . | 87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel</i> . |
| 64 Pacific, <i>Exeter</i> . | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag</i> . |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China</i> . | 111 Liberty, <i>Montville</i> . |
| 58 Unity, <i>Freedom</i> . | 129 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont</i> . |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth</i> . | 134 Trojan, <i>Troy</i> . |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity</i> . | 139 Archon, <i>East Dixmont</i> . |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast</i> . | 89 Island, <i>Islesboro'</i> . |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolnton</i> . | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton</i> . |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport</i> . | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast</i> . |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden</i> . | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland</i> . |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston</i> . | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport</i> . |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren</i> . | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George</i> . |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland</i> . | 120 Meduncook, <i>Friendship</i> . |
| 59 Mount Hope, <i>Hope</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset</i> . | 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol</i> . |
| 31 Union, <i>Union</i> . | 90 Hiram Abiff, <i>Washington</i> . |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta</i> . | 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden</i> . |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro'</i> . | 135 Riverside, <i>Jefferson</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 11.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 110 Monmouth, <i>North Monmouth</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop</i> . | 136 Ionic, <i>Gardiner</i> . |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> . |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | U. D. Morning Star, <i>Litchfield</i> . |
| 104 Dirigo, <i>South China</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville</i> . | 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon</i> . |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield</i> . | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade</i> . |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney</i> . | 113 Messalonskeag, <i>W. Waterville</i> . |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>Vassalboro'</i> . | 123 Asylum, <i>Wayne</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson</i> . | 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland</i> . |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan</i> . | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock</i> . |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon</i> . | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield</i> . |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Kendall's Mills</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick</i> . | 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond</i> . |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath</i> . | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath</i> . |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport</i> . | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham</i> . |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington</i> . | 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips</i> . |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Liscomb</i> . | 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner</i> . |
| 29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn</i> . | 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston</i> . |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Mexico</i> . | 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway</i> . | 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel</i> . |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls</i> . | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond</i> . |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris</i> . | 122 Mount Tir'em, <i>Waterford</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Portland, <i>Portland</i> . | 70 Standish, <i>Standish</i> . |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester</i> . | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland</i> . |
| 17 Ancient Land-mark, <i>Portland</i> . | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa</i> . |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth</i> . | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham</i> . |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg</i> . | 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark</i> . |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton</i> . | 107 Day Spring, <i>Newfield</i> . |
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Linington</i> . | 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish</i> . |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick</i> . | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfeld</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 9 Saco, <i>Saco</i> . | 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport</i> . |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk</i> . | 115 Moderation, <i>Buxton</i> . |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford</i> . | U. D. Ocean, <i>Wells</i> . |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick</i> . | U. D. Preble, <i>Sanford</i> . |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred</i> . | |

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred the Report of Decisions and Rulings of the M. W. Grand Master, reported back the same for publication, as follows :—

The Decisions and rulings of my two predecessors, so far as confirmed by the Grand Lodge, are a part of the written masonic law of our jurisdiction. As these were embraced only in the printed proceedings of the past six communications of the Grand Lodge, it was deemed advisable to have them collated and published in one division.

The service of arranging the matter for the press was performed by M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND, and this portion of our written masonic law was furnished the Lodges in a consecutive arrangement, and convenient for reference, in the proceedings of 1866. These Decisions and Rulings have so fully embraced the various matters requiring directions for government of the Lodges, as to relieve me from the responsibility of making many new ones.

Such as have been given are now reported for the action of this Grand Lodge.

I. Bro. ——— committed *suicide*. Can he be buried with masonic honors?
Answer. Yes—if the deed was committed in a fit of insanity—otherwise not.

II. A Sen. Warden, is not entitled to a dimit from his Lodge. It would be equivalent to a resignation of his office, which is not permissible by our regulations.

III. Masonic Halls should not be used for any other purposes, and especially if they have been dedicated.

IV. A Lodge may permit a rejected candidate, in the manner provided in our Constitution, to apply to *any other Lodge within our jurisdiction*.

This provision of our Constitution however, is one of the most unfortunate in all our legislation. It is a total disregard of the sacred right of ballot; and my experience is, that it has been the cause of much ill feeling among some of our members. I suggest whether it would not be well to erase from our Constitution the words "*two-thirds*" and insert "*unanimous*", so that rejected candidates can *only* apply to another Lodge by the *unanimous* consent of the first Lodge.

V. A *second petition* for degrees may be received by the Lodge at any time after the rejection, provided said petition is actually made, signed and completed subsequently to said rejection, and not otherwise. I submit for your consideration, whether it would not be well to make some regulation at this time, requiring rejected applicants to wait a specified period before renewing the request. Cases have come to my knowledge where so much persistence was shown in the renewal of applications of a rejected candidate, as to indicate a

determination to thrust the candidate at all hazards upon the Lodge. A brother under such circumstances needs all the protection that can be given him.

VI. A candidate rejected in a Lodge not having jurisdiction, cannot be made a mason by any other Lodge, without consent of first Lodge. Every applicant for the degrees of masonry is supposed to knock at the door of our Lodges of his own free will and accord; although I fear, much to our discredit, such is not always the case. If he obtains the degrees, all the Fraternity are bound by the fact, and only the Lodge has violated masonic law. If he fails in his purpose, it is fair to presume that it was on account of unworthiness; and as the whole question of jurisdiction was arranged solely for the purpose of protecting the Fraternity from improper intrusion, and without any reference to *pecuniary consideration*, it is but just that the decision should be as binding when a rejection occurs under such circumstances, as when the candidate obtains all he seeks at our hands. Even though the Lodge improperly commented the work, it was theirs by mutual arrangement of the parties engaged, and no Lodge can interfere with the *work* of another Lodge. This law is more ancient and more imperative than any law of jurisdiction, which are but enactments of more recent date.

VII. The Lodge should not receive and refer to the Committee of Inquiry a petition for degrees from any rejected candidate, unless accompanied with the consent of the Lodge in which he had been rejected. "If a petition is presented unaccompanied by such consent, it should be laid on the table until that consent is obtained."

VIII. A Lodge is constituted and its officers installed, the By-Laws are copied into the Record Book, and by the same hand the names of those mentioned in the Charter, are placed to the By-Laws.

Who are members of that Lodge?

My answer is, that all whose names are borne upon the Charter, that were present at the time the Lodge was constituted, were thereby made members; and any others, being named in the Charter, who have since that time been permitted to become members, by taking part in the business and work of the Lodge, or by any other act of those first named. This ruling is in apparent conflict with a decision of M. W. Bro. PREBLE, made in 1864; but with the ultimate design of that decision—that the individuals named in a Charter cannot take their own time, unless it be a reasonable one, in which to *accept the privileges* conferred by the Charter—I fully agree. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge prescribes all the necessary steps for instituting a regular and duly constituted Lodge, and for its recognition as such by the Grand Lodge; and no requirement is there made for the signing of By-Laws. While it is undoubtedly highly important that all members of a Lodge should with their own hand attach their signatures to the By-Laws of the Lodge, it cannot be of absolute necessity in the case of the original petitioners, unless so provided by constitutional enactment, and then should be required during the performance of the

ceremony of Constitution. My own view of this matter is, that *no act is required* of the petitioners, *subsequent to the act* of Constitution by the Grand Master, to make the Lodge a perfect organization, or to give it an actual existence.

IX. Upon the question of physical disability, many letters have been written, and the substance of the rulings is now given.

1. An individual who has lost an arm or a leg, a hand or a foot, is not eligible for the degrees.
2. Although either of the deficiencies has been supplied by artificial means, it does *not* remove the disability.
3. A person who from palsy or other cause has lost the use of a leg, and from that or other defect cannot walk without the use of canes, or crutches, should not be made a Mason.

These rules may seem rigidly exact, but they are undoubtedly such as are required by the welfare of the institution, which should be our first and constant care. I have given much thought and attention to this very important subject, and while I sincerely desire to exercise as much charity for, and extend as warm sympathy to all the unfortunate and suffering of our land as any other individual, I yet feel that in masonic matters, our first duty is there.

In the ancient regulations is the provision that only candidates "having no maim or defect of the body", are to be made masons. This was enacted undoubtedly in the days of operative masonry, and in our changed condition of speculative masons, we are too apt to consider the institution wholly of the latter character. We should therefore reflect upon the work of masonry, and consider whether that is wholly *speculative*. We find here the various duties of the Lodge room—from those of the Tyler who guards the portals from intrusion, and the various officers of the Lodge who assist in the ceremonies of the Order, to the W. M. who presides in the East—and no part of this labor can be performed properly, except by those who are possessed of sound minds and bodies free from defect.

We must also remember that all who kneel at our altar are solemnly bound to perform certain active duties in life, and it is important to consider the propriety of binding a man to do that which in his case is physically impossible.

The result of these reflections is, that only those capable of performing all the duties of masonry are proper candidates; and those who would travel upon our checkered floor, and handle the working tools of the Craft, *should* be enabled to do all this, with whole limbs, such as are the handiwork of the Supreme Architect, and not of human ingenuity. No man can be *permanently* excused from any of the duties of masonry except for cause arising after his admission to the Fraternity, and I hope that in all the future of our Order only those may be admitted who are in mind and body fitted and qualified for every responsibility they may assume among the members of the Craft.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, for the Committee on Jurisprudence, submitted also the following Report:—

The Committee on Jurisprudence, having considered the various matters referred to them at the present session, ask leave to submit their report.

1. The *first* decision of the Grand Master is in accordance with decisions in other jurisdictions, and is undoubtedly correct.

2. If the proposition involved in the *second* was a new question, a portion of your committee would be inclined to hold that an officer may dimit as well as any other member; but the weight of authority seems to be in accordance with the decision, although some Grand Lodges have decided otherwise, and the opposite practice has to some extent prevailed in this State.

3. The *third* is not so much a decision in masonic law, as a statement of propriety; and your committee are gratified that attention has been called to this subject.

4. The *fourth* is law in this jurisdiction; and we agree with the Grand Master that the recent action of the Grand Lodge upon this subject did not go far enough in the right direction.

5. The same may be said of the *fifth*; and we think experience has clearly shown that our practice in this respect has been productive of bad results.

There is always more or less feeling aroused by the rejection of a candidate; if the matter is allowed to be kept constantly before the lodge by repeated petitions and consequent rejections, the excitement is inevitably increased, the bitterness of feeling more strongly developed, the harmony of the Craft seriously disturbed, and the lodge frequently divided into factions and cliques, whereby its usefulness is destroyed, and it becomes an absolute injury to the institution.

But if time is taken before the matter is renewed, opportunity is given for the cool "sober second thought", and for calm, dispassionate action. In almost all other jurisdictions, a regulation of the Grand Lodge fixes the time which a rejected candidate must wait before he renews his petition.

The committee, therefore, submit a resolution, which they offer as a "Standing Regulation" of this Grand Lodge.

6. For the reasons given by the Grand Master the *sixth* decision is approved. The opposite doctrine has been held (but incorrectly as we believe) in some other jurisdictions.

7. The *seventh* decision is correct.

8. Your committee desire further time to examine the *eighth* decision.

9. The propositions in the *ninth* decision in relation to the subject of physical disability are believed to be a correct interpretation of the provision of our Constitution.

The third proposition necessarily follows from the other two.

10. Your committee believe that the subject of granting dispensations may be safely left with the Grand Master without any action of this Grand Lodge.

11. We approve and repeat the caution of the Grand Master in relation to the examination of strangers.*

12. The decision of the D. D. G. Master of the Seventh District is correct.

When a lodge has received the petition of a candidate, of whom it has jurisdiction, it cannot lose that jurisdiction by anything happening subsequently, except by voluntarily surrendering it. It may give consent for another lodge to finish the work, but in such case, the candidate must petition the other lodge, and abide the result of the ballot therein.

We, therefore, recommend that the Grand Lodge confirm all the decisions referred to us, except the eighth decision of the M. W. Grand Master, and that that be referred to the committee to be appointed, for their examination and report at the next Annual Communication.

FREEMAN BRADFORD,
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } Committee.
WM. P. PREBLE,

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

The Resolution referred to in the report, was presented by Bro. Drummond, and adopted as a Standing Regulation of this Grand Lodge, as follows:—

* *Resolved*, That no petition for the degrees shall be received by any Lodge from any candidate who has previously been rejected in that Lodge, until six months after the date of such rejection: *Provided, however*, that if the By-Laws of any Lodge require a longer time before the presentation of a second petition, such by-laws shall not be affected hereby.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond proposed to amend the Constitution, by striking out "two-thirds" and inserting "unanimous," in the fourth line of Sec. 76: which proposition was entertained and referred to the committee on Amendments.

Bro. Bradford for the committee on Finance reported as follows:—

The Committee of Finance recommend that there be appropriated for the Grand Treasurer the sum of forty dollars. To the Grand Secretary the sum of three hundred and fifty 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, *for the Committee.*

The Report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

On motion of Bro. Marquis F. King,

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized and instructed to furnish Clothing and other necessary articles for the use of the seven additional District Deputy Grand Masters.

Bro. A. W. French, for Committee No. 2 on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred that portion of the Grand Master's annual Report relating to petitions for charter being in writing, reported, approving the Grand Master's suggestion, and recommending that a Lodge under dispensation, applying for a charter, should do so by a written petition, containing the names of the proposed charter members, and accompanied by the dimits of such of them as are members of other Lodges.

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

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.

On motion of Bro. John H. Lynde,

Voted, That the printing of the Proceedings of this communication be referred to the Committee on Publication.

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. James E. C. Sawyer, Grand Chaplain.

ATTEST :

IRA BERRY,

Grand Secretary.

REPORTS

OF

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

[These Reports are not published entire. As the statistics of each Lodge are given in the Abstract of Returns, the Committee on Publication deemed it unnecessary to repeat them ; and many matters of detail are omitted, for the reason that, though proper to be reported to the Grand Master, and important to be brought to his knowledge, they are but of little general interest.

This explanation is made in justice to the District Deputy Grand Masters, with whose Reports the committee have taken this liberty ; and may account for any seeming abruptness or want of connection in the portions published.]

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, D. D. G. M. for the First Masonic District, respectfully submits his Annual Report in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution. I regret to be obliged to report that unavoidable circumstances have rendered it impossible for me to visit all the Lodges in the District during the year, but from my correspondence and personal interviews with officers and members, I am persuaded that Brotherly Love, Peace and Harmony prevail throughout this District.

Those Lodges which I have visited, I have found in commendable condition, doing good work, and giving evidence of zeal among both officers and members.

I have installed the officers of Dunlap and Arundel Lodges.

I have granted two Dispensations to confer the degrees in less than the usual time, but I would not approve of Dispensations unless in cases of the most urgent necessity.

Trusting and believing that Masonry was never doing more good, or in a more flourishing condition,

I respectfully submit the foregoing.

JOSEPH MILIKIN, *D. D. G. Master.*

Saco, May 6, 1867.

[7 Lodges, 550 Members, 65 Initiations.]

SECOND DISTRICT.

M. W. T. J. MURRAY, *Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District, respectfully presents the following report.

I have visited the several Lodges in this District once and a number of them twice, and have installed the officers elect of five of them: on four of these occasions the ladies of the members and visiting brethren were admitted to witness the ceremonies, and on the conclusion of each, the hospitality of the Lodges was participated in by those present.

I have inspected the records and mode of working in the several Lodges, and find them as a whole in a healthy condition and manifesting a disposition to comply with the work and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

I have granted two Dispensations for conferring degrees in less than four weeks, both to Paris Lodge; no other Lodge having applied for Dispensations shows a very favorable contrast with former years.

A petition was presented to me for my approval, February 16, 1867, for a new Lodge at Buckfield, to be called Buckfield Lodge, signed by Bro. S. C. Andrews and eighteen others, mostly members of Nezinscot Lodge. Being myself a member of this Lodge and personally acquainted with the petitioners, and also their ability to manage the affairs of a Lodge, and to propagate the genuine principles of our institution, it would have given me much pleasure to recommend them, had it not been for the very limited territory, over which each Lodge (Nezinscot and Buckfield) would have jurisdiction. If a Lodge was located at Buckfield, the jurisdiction of Nezinscot Lodge would be confined to Turner, a small country town, and the jurisdiction of Buckfield Lodge would be about the same, the result being two small, puny Lodges, in place of one healthy, flourishing Lodge; and for this reason my judgment compelled me to say, that the interests of the fraternity did not require a Lodge at Buckfield. I consequently did not recommend the petition.

My visits to the several Lodges have been of a very pleasant description, and I have to thank the brethren for their hospitality and kindness on those occasions.

Respectfully and Fraternally yours,

GEO. W. TURNER, *D. D. G. Master 2d M. D.*

Turner, April 1st, 1867.

[16 Lodges, 902 Members, 127 Initiations.]

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master for the third Masonic District, respectfully submits his annual report. My business engagements the past year have been

such, that I could not devote the time to the duties belonging to the office of District Deputy, that I should have done under other circumstances.

There are in this District, thirteen chartered Lodges, all of which I have visited at least once during the year, and given such instructions as I deemed necessary.

Nothing has transpired among the Lodges to call for a particular report from me. I have examined their records carefully, and find them generally to be in due form, neatly and correctly kept.

In some of the Lodges, great care is taken to instruct the candidate in the lecture of one degree before he is advanced to another, that it may be said of him in truth he has made suitable proficiency in the preceding degree and therefore is qualified to be advanced. The importance of this to my mind commends itself to every Lodge, and cannot be over estimated by any. Indeed, I think for the good of our Order it has been too much neglected by the Lodges generally.

Due care seems to have been observed in the examination of materials presented for our masonic Temple, and I trust that which has been accepted, will prove to be of a good quality, and lasting usefulness.

The Lodges have been greatly strengthened by the good degree of harmony which has prevailed among them. Presumpscot Lodge has erected the past year a fine Hall for their accommodation, in which the enterprise of its members and their zeal for the cause of masonry is deserving of special notice.

During the year I have granted four dispensations to act upon applications and confer the degrees within a less time than the constitution provides.

Respectfully submitted,

April, 1867.

WM. CURTIS, *D. D. G. M. of the 3d M. D.*

[13 Lodges, 1716 Members, 202 Initiations.]

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To T. J. MURRAY Esq., *Grand Master of the M. W. G. Lodge of Maine,*
MOST WORSHIPFUL:

It affords me great pleasure to make my annual report to you, and to be able to speak of the very general prosperity of the craft in this Masonic District. *

A commendable spirit of progress is observable in all the Lodges, and a degree of perfection and skill is manifested that promises much of future success.

January 23d, 1867, I made a very pleasant visit to Alma Lodge at Damariscotta, and had the pleasure of installing the officers elect, who entered upon their several duties with energy and zeal.

I would here observe that this winter has been a very difficult time in which

to visit the Lodges committed to my charge. This District is a large one, and the Lodges are widely separated in some instances from each other, without any Rail-road communication. The excessively bad travelling of the winter must be my apology for not having visited all the Lodges in person, as I would have preferred to have done.

And now, Most Worshipful, allow me through you to convey to my brethren of the several Lodges my cordial expression of thanks for the uniform courtesy and attention with which I have been received, and the sincere hope that the Lodges with which they are associated may continue to enjoy the prosperity and happiness which a kind Providence has so generously bestowed upon them. I respectfully decline a reappointment to this honorable position.

Respectfully submitted,

ERASTUS FOOTE, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

Wiscasset, April 18th, 1867.

[He had visited in person all the Lodges in the District but three, and two of them by deputy; and gives favorable reports of their condition. 13 Lodges, 1321 Members, 174 Initiations.]

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine.

I have the honor of submitting through you to the M. W. Grand Lodge a brief account of my official duties as D. D. G. M. of the 5th Masonic District.

There are in my jurisdiction, at the present time, sixteen chartered Lodges, and four under dispensation. Fourteen of these I have visited personally once during the year, and several of them twice. I have failed in several instances to meet my appointments, on account of storms and excessively bad travelling.

I shall not in this report attempt to give a detailed account of each Lodge. I can cheerfully say that harmony prevails among the Fraternity in this jurisdiction, and each Lodge is working in accordance with the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

I have granted twelve dispensations to Lodges to receive and ballot upon petitions at special meetings, as follows:—Bethlehem Lodge No. 35, four; Kennebec No. 5, three; Dirigo No. 104, two; and one each to Village Lodge No. 26, Central No. 45, and Relief No. 108. I have also granted dispensations to Village Lodge, Monmouth Lodge, and Bethlehem Lodge, to appear in public procession for the purpose of installation.

I have recommended the granting of a dispensation to the brethren at Litchfield for a new Lodge to be called Morning Star Lodge, and to the

brethren of Augusta for a new Lodge to be called Augusta Lodge. These dispensations, together with the dispensations of Asylum Lodge and Ionic Lodge, will be returned to the Grand Lodge at its session in May, with a petition for a charter in each case; and I cheerfully recommend that charters be granted to them.

I have not had any questions of masonic jurisprudence to decide upon during the year, which shows that the officers of the different Lodges are becoming conversant with the Constitution and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. LARRABEE, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

[20 Lodges, 1300 Members, 185 Initiations.]

SIXTH DISTRICT.

M. W. T. J. MURRAY, *Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

In compliance with the Constitution and general regulations of the M. W. Grand Lodge, I herewith render to you an account of my stewardship for the last masonic year.

There are in this District sixteen chartered Lodges and one under dispensation. I have visited some of them twice and all of them once, except Island Lodge at Islesboro', which Lodge I commissioned Bro. Amos Pendleton of Northport to visit for me, which he did, and reports the Lodge in good working order and harmonious in all its proceedings.

During the year I have granted three Dispensations to receive and ballot on petitions in less time than four weeks, respecting all of which I had satisfactory assurances that the applicants were worthy the honor they solicited. I have answered a great many masonic questions, or questions on masonic law, during the year; all of which the brethren had the means of deciding for themselves had they taken the pains to have consulted the Constitution and decisions as adopted by the Grand Lodge. A very large proportion of the difficulties to which our Lodges are subject arises from a neglect of duty in looking up the law pertaining to the case under consideration. This seems strange, when the Constitution and decisions are so brief, plain and comprehensive—saying in brief terms what they can do and what they cannot do. I have endeavored to impress the minds of the brethren with the importance of investigating the law for themselves, instead of taking the opinions of others, as is too generally the case. There are too many knowing ones on masonic law, who scarcely know any thing about it. The only safe course to pursue is for each officer to study the laws for himself; and in any case where a question arises that the laws have not provided for, to lay the subject on the table, however important the case may appear, and obtain information upon the matter from the only legal source, which is the M. W. Grand Master during

the intermission of the Grand Lodge. If such a course should be the practice, there would be but few if any difficulties arise in our Lodges.

As far as I have been able to learn, the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been read in all our Lodges, but I fear not as often as they should have been. There are quite a number of non-affiliated masons in this District; the cause of which, so far as I can ascertain, is neglect and lack of interest,

All of which is submitted in the bonds of B. L. R. and 'T'.

S. S. COLLIER, *D. D. G. M.*, 6th *M. D.*

Unity, April 1, 1867.

[972 Members, 148 Initiations.]

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, D. D. Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District, submits the following Report:

This District embraces a large territory and comprises sixteen Lodges, all of which, with the exception of Piscataquis Lodge No. 44, I have visited during the past masonic year, and in eight of them installed the officers; and I am happy in being able to state, that all of them, without exception, so far as I have been able to observe or ascertain, are in excellent condition, and, with two exceptions only, enjoying the advantages and comfort of commodious, convenient and well-furnished Halls. From personal observation I am convinced that the Lodges in this District have attained an almost complete uniformity in the "work and lectures," conforming closely with the standard fixed by the Grand Lodge, a consummation long desired and labored for by many zealous brethren throughout the State, and one which, I think, attests the general competency and skill of the officers of the respective lodges. It is due also to say, that the correct and excellent manner in which the records of the several lodges are kept in this district, reflects great credit upon the recording officers.

I have granted, during the year, six dispensations, all of which were for the conferring of the degrees without waiting the usual time; before granting which, satisfactory proof was required and received in each case, of the necessity thereof.

But one question of importance has been submitted for my decision during the masonic year. Three persons, residents of Kenduskeag, made applications for the masonic degrees, to Pacific Lodge at Exeter, and were received, but, after two of them had been initiated, Kenduskeag Lodge began work U. D. whereupon Pacific Lodge voted that all three of said candidates might receive the remaining degrees in the new Lodge, within whose jurisdiction they resided. Upon a statement of these facts I gave it as my opinion that said

candidates must present new applications for the remaining degrees, to Ken-
duskeag Lodge, and that due inquiry and ballots must be had as in the case
of any other candidates.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. SNOW, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

[1434 Members, 185 Initiations.]

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO MOST WORSHIPFUL TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit the following report.

I have visited all the Lodges in this District once, and some of them several
times, with exception of Marine Lodge at Deer Isle, which was visited by Bro.
Wm. Oakes, and from whom I have received a good account of the prosperity
of the Lodge.

I have found all of the Lodges at the time of my visits in as prosperous and
healthy condition as in former times, and some even more so, among which
are Felicity at Bucksport, and Hancock at Castine.

On the 30th of August I constituted Eggenoggin Lodge No. 128, at Sedgwick,
and installed its officers; and although a new Lodge, it will compare favorably
with any in the State. Which is respectfully submitted,

B. MORRILL, *D. D. G. M. of 8th M. D.*

Portland, April 1, 1867.

[7 Lodges, 672 Members, 158 Initiations.]

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

As District Deputy Grand Master of the ninth Masonic District, I respect-
fully submit my second annual Report.

In my Jurisdiction there are eight chartered Lodges and one working under
Dispensation, all of which I have visited except the latter.

In the early part of the year I received a petition, recommended by St.
Croix Lodge, Calais, praying that a Dispensation be granted the brethren of
Princeton to form a Lodge, under the name of Lewey's Island Lodge, which
I approved, and am happy to inform you they are now at work and will
probably make application at the next Grand Communication for a Charter,
which I most heartily commend to your favorable consideration.

Your commission empowering me to constitute Lookout Lodge, Cutler, and install the officers thereof, was duly received; and by arrangement with the Master and Wardens, I attended to that duty in due and ancient form, on the evening of August 27th, 1866.

Three applications for Dispensations for conferring Degrees, have been made, all of which have been granted.

Many questions, jurisprudential and constitutional, have been submitted during the year. All of them have been readily answered by reference to late Grand Lodge decisions, which are now read and studied with much interest and profit in the Lodges of this District.

I have also been consulted by members of some of the Lodges in relation to granting to certain rejected petitioners the constitutional privilege of applying to another Lodge. I have cast my influence decidedly against such action, as pernicious and subversive of the most sacred duty of a brother at the ballot box.

Deeming it important, in order to judge of the comparative and individual excellence of the Lodges, to critically inspect the work in all its departments, I have, by timely notice to the W. Masters, secured this opportunity.

It is not surprising that different circumstances, especially advantageous location and the prestige of age, should all combine to afford some Lodges superior facilities over others for perfecting their work; hence, in this District, I may be pardoned in designating Eastern Lodge, Eastport, Bro. A. W. French, Master, as exhibiting model work, and at the same time am most happy to report marked improvement in St. Croix, Crescent and Washington, and I am convinced that with a little more effort on the part of the officers of those Lodges, they will soon be second to none; while in *all* the Lodges I can testify to the improved, and almost without exception accurate, rendering of the work as prescribed by our G. Lodge, and to the earnest desire of all to comply with the ancient land-marks and established customs of our Order.

While I have been able most fully to commend the craft in this District for esoteric proficiency, and for accomplishment in the history, constitution and general literature of the Order, I have endeavored to incite them to an illustration in their "daily walk and conversation" of those vital principles upon which the masonic edifice is reared, and to eternal vigilance against that trio of evils—intemperance, profanity and evil speaking—that at the present day threaten so fearfully to mar the beauty and sully the reputation of our Order.

J. W. MURRAY, D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.

Machias, April 9th, 1867.

[916 Members, 105 Initiations.]

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, D. D. G. M. of the tenth Masonic District, respectfully reports as follows:—

Within the District are ten Lodges. I have visited all but one, have examined their records, work and lectures, and find them generally well versed in the ritual, and “approved” work, and conforming to the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge. So far as I know peace and harmony now prevail in all the Lodges.

Whole number of members in the District 685, initiations 116; dues to the Grand Lodge \$335.50, all promptly returned in duplicate, in season to have the Grand Treasurer’s receipt for the same, April 3d.

Key Stone Lodge No. 80. Visited this Lodge Feb. 13th, conferred the Past Master’s Degree on the Master elect, and installed the officers for the ensuing year. The Records are kept well. On the petition of the officers and several members I granted a dispensation to confer the degrees in less than the usual time—the only one of the year—in this Lodge.

Lebanon Lodge No. 116, Norridgewock. By virtue of a special commission, on the 22d day of Feb. I opened a D. G. Lodge and publicly dedicated their new Hall. Rev. Bro. Eldridge of Skowhegan delivered an excellent address to a large and intelligent audience. A bountiful repast was furnished by the ladies affiliating with the masons there, and we all enjoyed it very much. It was both a pleasant and profitable occasion.

Meridian Lodge No. 125, Pittsfield. Visited Feb. 15. Conferred the Past Master’s Degree on the Master elect and installed the officers; also saw them work on the first degree. Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT MOORE, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*

North Anson, April 10th, 1867.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER, TIMOTHY J. MURRAY ESQ.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the eleventh masonic District, begs leave to report. The whole number of Lodges in this District is ten, all chartered Lodges. I have visited them all once, excepting Drummond Lodge at Parsonsfield. I notified them at what time I would be with them, but by some mistake they did not get the notice in season to call a Lodge, and consequently I did not meet them, *as a Lodge*. I examined their records, and found them well and neatly kept.

A number of the Lodges I have visited *several* times. I found the most of them in a good healthy condition, and doing every thing in their power to promote the general good of the craft.

August 6th, visited Mount Tir'em Lodge at Waterford, and by virtue of a commission from M. W. Timothy J. Murray, I, with the assistance of competent Brethren, constituted and consecrated their Lodge in due and ancient form, and installed their officers.

Allow me here to ask, Most Worshipful, if it would not be expedient in *all* cases, when a number of masons petition for a warrant or charter to open a new lodge, to have the officers (at least) examined by some competent officer of the Grand Lodge, and have them prove themselves *well qualified* to fill their several stations with honor and credit to the *whole Fraternity*, and have them understand there is something *more* than a *small* knowledge of the *ritual* needed to qualify them to rule and govern a Lodge of masons. It seems to me it would be a good idea to have some such regulation,—it might save the M. W. G. Master a great amount of trouble.

I have granted three dispensations for conferring the degrees, viz: one to Adoniram Lodge at Linington, one to Drummond Lodge at Parsonsfield, and one to Greenleaf Lodge at Cornish.

I have to thank the Brethren of the different Lodges, for the cordial greeting I have received, and wish them all the happiness in this world,—and may we all ascend the Theological Ladder to that celestial Lodge above, where the S. A. O. T. U. presides. All of which is most respectfully submitted,

J. B. WATSON, *D. D. G. M. of Eleventh M. D.*

[516 Members, 111 Initiations.]

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Twelfth Masonic District, submits the following report.

The whole number of Lodges in this District is six.

I have visited all of them once during the year, and found them in a flourishing condition, the Records generally well kept, and a good degree of harmony prevailing. From the number of rejections returned, I judge that the Brethren have endeavored to be careful in the selection of material.

A petition for a new Lodge at Sherman was presented to me, which I did not approve.

I have granted three Dispensations to confer the degrees, as follows: one to Eastern Frontier Lodge at Fort Fairfield, May 26th; one to Monument Lodge at Houlton, August 11th; and one to Trinity Lodge at Presque Isle, August 20th.

Respectfully submitted,

Patten, April 25, 1867.

IRA D. FISH, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

[318 Members, 56 Initiations.]

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 Mechanics' Hall, in Portland, on Tuesday, May 7th, A. D. 1867, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Present—Bro. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

“ JOHN H. LYNDE,

“ DAVID CARGILL,

“ T. R. SIMONTON,

“ A. M. WETHERBEE,

“ JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

“ IRA BERRY.

The Grand Treasurer made the following Report, which was accepted, and ordered to be recorded, viz:—

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund:—

The amount of Receipts the last year, as per account examined by the Committee of Finance, is

\$5,466.29

The balance now on hand,

636.82

One thousand dollars has been added to the Fund the past year; it now consists of Stock in four National Banks,

\$7,200.00

U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10th Loan,

6,300.00

City of Portland 6 per cent. Bond,

500.00

\$14,000.00

* The amount available for charitable purposes in May, 1866, was \$1,062.00

Appropriations were made amounting to 1,060.00, which have been paid, as per receipts.

Five shares of Stock of First National Bank were purchased in May, for which with Dividend accruing, \$515.24 was paid. The available fund for distribution in charity, is,

Balance unexpended last year,

\$ 16.76

Dividends from Banks,

720.00

Interest on Treasury Notes,

45.000

\$1,106.66

Two thousand dollars of Treasury Notes will mature June 15th, the present year, and the remainder in 1868.

It will be necessary for the Trustees to recommend some manner in which the investment shall be changed, or authorize the Treasurer to find some safe and permanent means of continuing it.

I am unable to state whether or not receipts from beneficiaries were returned in every case, as those I had received previous to July 4th, were destroyed. But as the regulation is known, and as Receipts or Blanks were supplied to the Almoners, it is to be presumed that it was complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

The Secretary presented the applications for relief—forty-four in number—filed with him agreeably to article 3 of the Regulations of the Charity Fund, with a list of the same, prepared for examination and consideration of the Trustees; he also presented sundry applications handed him since the commencement of the session of the Grand Lodge, and of which, consequently, no list had been prepared.

On motion,

Voted, That the applications be referred to Bro. T. R. Simonton, and that he examine the same, add to the list those presented since the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and report at an adjourned meeting of the Board.

Voted, That when the Trustees adjourn, it be to meet again to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Voted, That the Board of Trustees now adjourn.

Adjourned accordingly.

MECHANICS' HALL, Wednesday May 8, 1867.

The Board of Trustees met agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bro's Timothy J. Murray, John H. Lynde, David Cargill, T. R. Simonton, Charles Cobb, and A. M. Wetherbee.

Bro. John H. Lynde was appointed Secretary, *p. t.*

Bro. Simonton reported the applications for aid, with a completed list of the same.

The Trustees proceeded to consider the several applications, and to appropriate the money at their disposal for the benefit of the applicants, according to their several necessities; they com-

pleted a schedule of appropriations, distributing among seventy-eight beneficiaries the sum of Eleven Hundred and Twenty Dollars.

On motion,

Voted, That the balance unexpended, be placed in the hands of Bro's Timothy J. Murray, William P. Preble, and Josiah H. Drummond, to be expended for masonic charity, in such manner as they see fit.

The Grand Treasurer presented a bond, which was approved and accepted by the Board.

The Board adjourned, to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, May 9, 1867.

The Board of Trustees met according to adjournment.

Present—Bro's Timothy J. Murray, John H. Lynde, David Cargill, T. R. Simonton, Josiah H. Drummond, William P. Preble, Charles Cobb, A. M. Wetherbee, and Ira Berry.

On motion,

Voted, That the schedule of appropriations prepared by the Trustees be approved, and that the several sums as designated thereby be paid by the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That M. W. Timothy J. Murray and R. W. Moses Dodge be a committee to invest such moneys as shall remain for investment in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, after payment of Grand Lodge expenses, in such manner as in their judgment may be best.

Voted, That the Board of Trustees now adjourn *sine die*.

Adjourned accordingly.

ATTEST, IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

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.

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 Regulations and Votes.

Attest,

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

 The above Regulations will hereafter be enforced.

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."

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.
1867. May 8. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems,—especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative Fraternity, and endeavoring to receive more wages.
1867. May 9. *Resolved*, That no petition for the degrees shall be received by any lodge from any candidate, who has previously been rejected in that lodge, until six months after the date of such rejection:
- Provided however*, That if the by-laws of any lodge require a longer time before the presentation of a second petition, such by-laws shall not be affected hereby.
1867. May 9. A Lodge under dispensation, applying for a charter, should do so by a written petition, containing the names of the proposed charter members, and accompanied by the dimits of such of them as are members of other Lodges.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1867.

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.
"	EDWARD N. MAYO,	D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.	Houlton.
"	A. W. FRENCH,	" 2d "	Eastport.
"	J. W. MURRAY,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	AMBROSE WHITE,	" 4th "	Bucksport.
"	ABNER T. WADE,	" 5th "	Sangerville.
"	GEORGE W. SNOW,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	SAMUEL S. COLLIER,	" 7th "	Unity.
"	HORATIO H. CARTER,	" 8th "	Belfast.
"	E. E. WORTMAN,	" 9th "	Rockland.
"	HENRY CLARK,	" 10th "	Wiscasset.
"	JAMES M. LARRABEE,	" 11th "	Gardiner.
"	MOSES S. MAYHEW,	" 12th "	Mount Vernon.
"	ALBERT MOORE,	" 13th "	North Anson.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	" 14th "	Bath.
"	GEO. W. TURNER,	" 15th "	Turner.
"	W. B. LAPHAM,	" 16th "	Bryant's Pond.
"	WILLIAM CURTIS,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	JOSEPH B. WATSON,	" 18th "	Denmark.
"	THOMAS ROGERS,	" 19th "	Alfred.
W. & Rev.	JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Saco.
"	JAMES E. C. SAWYER,	" "	Bath.
"	C. C. MASON,	" "	Gardiner.
"	C. G. PORTER,	" "	Bangor.
"	J. RILEY BOWLER,	" "	Union.
"	CALEB FULLER,	" "	Gorham.
W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	HENRY H. DICKEY,	<i>Senior G. Deacon,</i>	Lewiston.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	<i>Junior G. Deacon,</i>	Warren.
"	J. W. TOWARD,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Augusta.
"	W. W. MAGOON,	" "	Dover.
"	EDMUND PHINNEY,	" "	Portland.
"	CHARLES TAYLOR,	" "	Unity.
"	E. R. DRUMMOND,	<i>G. Sword Bearer,</i>	Waterville.
"	D. E. SEYMOUR,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Calais.
"	WM. O. POOR,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Belfast.
"	A. C. T. KING,	" "	South Paris.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

List of Subordinate Lodges,

WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

As Returned March 1, 1867.

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| No. 6. | AMITY, CAMDEN. | DISTRICT.
(9) |
| Fred. Lewis, M. | Leander M. Kenniston, S. W. | David L. Fernald, J. W. |
| J. G. Mirick, Sec. | E. W. Perkins, S. D. | A. McCobb Jr., J. D. |
| Stated Meetings—Friday evenings on or before full moon each month. | | |
| Annual Election in January. Charter dated March 10, 1801. | | |
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| No. 17. | ANCIENT LAND-MARK, PORTLAND. | (17) |
| Wm. Ross Jr., M. | G. L. Swett, S. W. | Franklin Crawford, J. W. |
| A. L. Fox, Sec. | E. C. Swett, S. D. | H. H. Nevins, J. D. |
| Stated Meetings—First Wednesday evening in each month. | | |
| Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 10, 1806. | | |
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| No. 27. | ADONIRAM, LIMINGTON. | (18) |
| Nat Atkinson, M. | A. J. Hurd, S. W. | Ed. Bragdon, J. W. |
| S. M. Bradbury, Sec. | Wm. G. Lord, S. D. | Joshua W. Small, J. D. |
| Stated Meetings—Monthly on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. | | |
| Annual Election in December. Charter dated September 9, 1818. | | |
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|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| No. 43. | ALNA, DAMARISCOTTA. | (10) |
| G. M. Thurlow, M. | P. Simmons, S. W. | Wm. Southworth, J. W. |
| Fred. L. Webb, Sec. | David S. Glidden, S. D. | Frank Clark, J. D. |
| Stated Meetings—Wednesday evening preceding full moon. | | |
| Annual Election in December. Charter dated Jan. 21, 1823. | | |

No. 50.

AURORA, ROCKLAND.

(9)

E. E. Wortman, M. Guilford D. St. Clair, S. W. Orrin P. Mitchell, J. W.
 Enoch Daveis, Sec. Nathan Wiggin, S. D. W. O. Matthews, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday evening in each month.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated July 13, 1826.

No. 76.

ARUNDEL, KENNEBUNKPORT.

(19)

H. H. Chadbourne, M. Orlando Drown, S. W. James Cameron, J. W.
 F. B. Perkins, Sec. C. I. Davis, S. D. Geo. P. Seavey, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesdays on or before full moon.

Annual Election in February. Charter dated June 26, 1854.

No. 81.

ATLANTIC, PORTLAND.

(17)

George A. Wright, M. Albert B. Butler, S. W. Sumner C. Rand, J. W.
 Alfred M. Burton, Sec. Francis E. Chase, S. D. Wm. K. Rhodes, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Third Wednesday in every month.

Annual election in December. Charter dated May 3, 1855.

No. 105.

ASHLAR, LEWISTON.

(15)

Isaac G. Curtis, M. Dennison Harden, S. W. Isaac C. Downes, J. W.
 S. D. Wakefield, Sec. F. A. Thurston, S. D. Samuel A. Lord, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual election in January. Charter dated November 5, 1860.

No. 121.

ACACIA, DURHAM.

(14)

Wm. R. Wright, M. Nelson Strout, S. W. H. B. Strout, J. W.
 George W. Rice, Sec. Zachariah Fickett, S. D. E. W. Randall, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon of each month.

Annual election in May. Charter dated May 7, 1863.

No. 133.

ASYLUM, WAYNE.

(12)

Emery Foss, M. S. H. J. Berry, S. W. L. G. Brown, J. W.
 Wm. K. Rollins, Sec. George F. Hodsdon, S. D. Thomas Wing, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full.

Dispensation July 20, 1865.

No. 139.

ARCHON, EAST DIXMONT.

(7)

S. J. Chadbourne, M. J. P. Rigby, S. W. Granville Manson, J. W.
 Amos Whitney, Sec. S. F. Mansur, S. D. W. B. Ferguson, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full moon.

Dispensation September 26, 1866.

No. 141.

AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA.

(11)

ACTING OFFICERS.

Frederick Hamlen, M.	Edward Stanwood, S. W.	E. F. Wyman, J. W.
E. F. Blackman, Sec.	Samuel Boardman, S. D.	John Gilbert, J. D.

No. 30.

BLAZING STAR, MEXICO.

(15)

Dura Bradford, M.	J. H. Gleason, S. W.	W. S. Mitchell, J. W.
John Larrabee, Sec.	C. M. Rose, S. D.	B. W. Stockwell, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual election in October. Charter dated March 11, 1819.

No. 35.

BETHLEHEM, AUGUSTA.

(11)

N. W. Cole, M.	S. W. Lane, S. W.	F. A. Crowell, J. W.
C. B. Johnson, Sec.	George P. Haskell, S. D.	Wm. A. Getchell, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in each month.

Annual election in November. Charter dated 1821.

No. 67.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, PHILLIPS.

(15)

E. Rand, M.	S. W. Parlin, S. W.	J. Blanchard, J. W.
L. P. Hammond, Sec.	H. P. Dill, S. D.	R. T. Whitney, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday evening week of the full moon.

Annual election in November. Charter dated 1850.

No. 74.

BRISTOL, BRISTOL.

(10)

S. W. Johnson, M.	A. J. Jones, S. W.	E. A. Carter, J. W.
James Varney, Sec.	H. C. Huston, S. D.	C. C. Robbins, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated March 1, 1853.

No. 87.

BENEVOLENT, CARMEL.

(6)

Benj. G. Murch, M.	George E. Dodge, S. W.	Samuel P. Dennett, J. W.
J. W. Johnson, Sec.	H. W. Blake, S. D.	J. F. Partridge, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday of the week of full moon.

Annual Election December 27. Charter dated May 7, 1857.

No. 97.

BETHEL, BETHEL.

(16)

Enoch Foster Jr., M.	H. H. Williams, S. W.	Bark Holt, J. W.
E. S. Berry, Sec.	Galen Howe, S. D.	M. C. Kimball, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Second Thursday of each month.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 5, 1860.

No. 12. CUMBERLAND, NEW GLOUCESTER. (17)

George H. Goding, M. Moses Plummer, S. W. Ephraim Hilton, J. W.
John D. Anderson, Sec. Cyrus Goff, S. D. Edward Cobb, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday before full moon, 2 P. M.

Annual election in November. Charter dated June 13, 1803.

No. 36. CASCO, YARMOUTH. (17)

Nicholas Drinkwater, M. Hermon Seabury, S. W. Samuel Gooding, J. W.
Jeremiah Buxton Jr., Sec. Hiram Nevins, S. D. James H. Doughty, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual election in October. Charter dated October 21, 1821.

No. 45. CENTRAL, CHINA. (7)

M. Rollins, M. E. E. Wiggin, S. W. J. A. Ridlon, J. W.
N. H. Spaulding, Sec. C. E. Dutton, S. D. J. Main, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesdays on or before full moon.

Annual election in September.

No. 78. CRESCENT, PEMBROKE. (2)

John C. Walker, M. Wm. E. Leighton, S. W. Wm. J. Laughlin, J. W.
George K. Hatch, Sec. Thos. J. Sherman, S. D. Thos. Abrahams, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual election in December, St. John's day. Charter dated July 10, 1856.

No. 95. CORINTHIAN, HARTLAND. (13)

H. A. Bachelder, M. S. Z. Leslie, S. W. J. L. Field, J. W.
L. H. Webb, Sec. G. S. Smiley, S. D. H. Starbird, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual election 1st Monday in January. Charter dated May 15, 1859.

No. 47. DUNLAP, BIDDEFORD. (19)

John S. Locke, M. Gilman P. Littlefield, S. W. Eben Burnham, J. W.
Edward Parker Jr., Sec. Edwin B. Hooper, S. D. Elias L. Gould, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in every month.

Annual election in December. Charter dated January 13, 1820.

No. 103. DRESDEN, DRESDEN. (10)

Seth Patterson, M. Eben Small, S. W. J. L. Allen, J. W.
Edwin Allen, Sec. Charles Call, S. D. Asa Mayers, J. D.

*Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual election in October. Charter dated May 9, 1861.

No. 104. DIRIGO, SOUTH CHINA. (11)

G. B. Chadwick, M. D. W. Tyler, S. W. C. M. Clark, J. W.
 E. Emerson, Sec. O. F. Rowe, S. D. F. C. Goodspeed, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated June 12, 1860.

No. 107. DAY SPRING, W. NEWFIELD. (18)

Mark Wood, M. Charles A. Goodwin, S. W. N. N. Loud, J. W.
 Stephen Adams, Sec. Josiah Durgin, S. D. Asa Swett, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual election in September. Charter dated March 19, 1861.

No. 118. DRUMMOND, NO. PARSONSFIELD. (18)

Edwin A. Sadler, M. A. H. Mason, S. W. D. O. Moulton, J. W.
 Gilman Lougee, Sec. E. A. Neal, S. D. C. O. Nute, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or preceding full moon.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 4, 1864.

No. 7. EASTERN, EASTPORT. (2)

A. W. French, M. E. W. French, S. W. A. R. Bates, J. W.
 N. B. Nutt, Sec. W. F. Bradish, S. D. F. A. Buck, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in each month.

Annual election 27th of December. Charter dated June 8, 1801.

No. 84. EUREKA, ST. GEORGE. (9)

John H. Long, M. P. P. Robinson, S. W. John D. Snow, J. W.
 S. A. Wheeler, Sec. C. G. Crocker, S. D. John P. Stover, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 2, 1855.

No. 112. EASTERN FRONTIER, FORT FAIRFIELD. (1)

H. W. Hyde, M. Hiram Stevens, S. W. J. H. Randall, J. W.
 C. E. Knight, Sec. J. B. Robbins, S. D. J. L. Hall, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or next before full moon.

Annual election in March. Charter dated May 7, 1863.

No. 128. EGGEMOGGIN, SEDGWICK. (4)

Albert Averill, M. Fred'k A. Allen, S. W. Sidney Drinkwater, J. W.
 Eben B. Smith, Sec. Benj. Nutter, S. D. D. P. Dority, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Second Monday in each month.

Annual election January 14, 1867. Charter dated March 1, 1865.

No. 19. **FELICITY, BUCKSPORT.** (4)

W. Beasley, M. I. M. Nevens, S. W. A. F. Page, J. W.
 W. H. Pilsbury, Sec. E. Bowden, S. D. J. Douglass, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday of or preceding full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated March 14, 1809.

No. 23. **FREEPORT, FREEPORT.** (14)

J. L. Kelsey, M. A. L. Josselyn, S. W. Wm. M. Curtis, J. W.
 Wm. P. Rogers, Sec. J. P. Dillingham, S. D. E. S. Soule, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated May 5, 1845.

No. 42. **FREEDOM, LIMERICK.** (18)

Ephraim Durgin, M. Wm. B. Pease, S. W. Joshua C. Lane, J. W.
 H. H. Burbank, Sec. M. R. Brackett, S. D. Daniel Watson, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual election in February. Charter dated January 11, 1823.

No. 55. **FRATERNAL, ALFRED.** (19)

Thomas Rogers, M. Thomas Holland, S. W. Silas Derby, J. W.
 Alonzo Leavitt, Sec. N. Clifford Richer, S. D. Joshua Phenix, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual election in November. Charter dated January, 1828.

No. 123. **FRANKLIN, NEW SHARON.** (15)

George F. Teague, M. Nath'l Harding, S. W. S. M. Howes, J. W.
 Luther Curtis, Sec. A. C. Hussey, S. D. Rufus Works, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before the full.

Charter dated May 3, 1865.

No. 117. **GREENLEAF, CORNISH.** (18)

John Fulton Jameson, M. Albert G. O'Brien, S. W. Ammi Boynton, J. W.
 Roscoe G. Smith, Sec. Albert G. Andrews, S. D. John Bradley, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or next preceding each full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated May 4, 1863.

No. 4. **HANCOCK, CASTINE.** (4)

D. W. Webster Jr., M. Charles H. Hooper, S. W. G. L. Weeks, J. W.
 I. L. Shepherd, Sec. J. W. Dresser, S. D. E. F. Davis, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on before or after the full moon in each month.

Annual election in December. Charter dated June 9, 1794.

No. 32. HERMON, GARDINER. (11)

Charles Osgood, M. J. S. Stoddard, S. W. Wm. Grant, J. W.
 W. Benjamin, Sec. Martin Horn, S. D. C. C. Hinds, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual election First Tuesday in March. Charter dated June 23, 1820.

No. 38. HARMONY, GORHAM. (17)

George W. Lowell, M. John Roberts, S. W. John Watson, J. W.
 J. C. Summersides, Sec. Samuel Dingley, S. D. Eli Moreton, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding full of the moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated January 22, 1822.

No. 69. HOWARD, WINTERPORT. (8)

James Freeman, M. E. H. Small, S. W. John Haley, J. W.
 O. C. Couillard, Sec. A. B. Clark, S. D. H. H. Davis, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated May 6, 1852.

No. 90. HIRAM ABIFF, WASHINGTON. (10)

E. G. Webber, M. George W. Bruce, S. W. Nathaniel Lincoln, J. W.
 L. A. Law, Sec. James L. Barnes, S. D. A. L. Farrar, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 5, 1858.

No. 91. HARWOOD, MACHIAS. (3)

Henry R. Taylor, M. L. Grosvenor Downes, S. W. Amos L. Foster, J. W.
 John L. Pierce, Sec. Fred'k A. Hill, S. D. Albion Miller, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday evening on or before full moon.

Annual election December 27. Charter dated April 8, 1858.

No. 93. HOREB, LINCOLN CENTRE. (5)

P. C. Jones, M. James M. Adams, S. W. Wm. B. Bullard, J. W.
 Harrison Piper, Sec. Michael Keef, S. D. Samuel C. Ramsdell, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated June 5, 1858.

No. 89. ISLAND, ISLESBORO'. (8)

Thomas R. Williams, M. C. W. Sherman, S. W. D. H. Rose, J. W.
 B. R. Redman, Sec. W. P. Sprague, S. D. W. C. Hatch, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday preceding full moon.

Annual election in February. Charter dated November 5, 1857.

No. 136.

IONIC, GARDINER.

(11)

J. E. Ladd, M.

A. Bailey, S. W.

A. Parsons, J. W.

J. M. Larrabee, Sec.

F. A. Johnson, S. D.

F. G. Sherman, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Third Thursday of each month.

Annual election in January. Dispensation dated May 2, 1866.

No. 100.

JEFFERSON, BRYANT'S POND.

(16)

Wm. B. Lapham, M.

David Ricker, S. W.

C. R. Houghton, J. W.

R. K. Dunham, Sec.

George W. Bryant, S. D.

S. A. Estes, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Second Tuesday each month.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 3, 1860.

No. 5.

KENNEBEC, HALLOWELL.

(11)

B. F. Warner, M.

C. E. Fuller, S. W.

J. Q. A. Hawes, J. W.

J. E. Nye, Sec.

J. E. Brann, S. D.

W. S. Haines, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual election in November. Charter dated March 15, 1796.

No. 61.

KING SOLOMON'S, WALDOBORO'.

(10)

Chas. A. Packard, M.

Henry Farrington, S. W.

Atherton W. Clark, J. W.

Henry A. Kennedy, Sec.

Almon Kennedy, S. D.

James A. Hoffses, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated February 5, 1855.

No. 62.

KING DAVID'S, LINCOLNVILLE.

(8)

Henry Crehore, M.

E. W. Griffin, S. W.

Ansel Wadsworth, J. W.

David Howe, Sec.

Henry A. Peirce, S. D.

Nath'l Sylvester, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday preceding full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated January 13, 1860.

No. 80.

KEY STONE, SOLON.

(13)

T. C. Jones, M.

J. L. Pierce, S. W.

N. V. Cook, J. W.

Silas Hamblet, Sec.

Turner Buswell, S. D.

L. D. Rowell, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 4, 1855.

No. 98.

KATAHDIN, PATTEN.

(1)

Jacob Sanders, M.

Oliver Cobb, S. W.

Levi W. Sanders, J. W.

Calvin Bradford, Sec.

Samuel Waters, S. D.

Daniel Scribner, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday at or preceding full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated August 24, 1859.

No. 137. KENDUSKEAG, KENDUSKEAG. (6)

D. E. Hall, M. M. M. Hodsdon, S. W. I. C. Ham, J. W.
R. M. Dolliver, Sec. A. Hodsdon, S. D. John H. Dolliver, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or after the full.

No. 3. LINCOLN, WISCASSET. (10)

George B. Sawyer, M. James C. Henderson, S. W. William H. Clark, J. W.
Fen. G. Barker, Sec. Actor P. Thompson, S. D. James W. Savage, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday evening on or before full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated June 19, 1792.

No. 40. LYGONIA, ELLSWORTH. (4)

Samuel J. Morrison, M. Geo. H. Sprague, S. W. James T. Cushman, J. W.
George L. Howes, Sec. Harvey C. Bartlett, S. D. Wm. H. Graffam, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday in each month.

Annual election in September. Charter dated April 11, 1822.

No. 48. LAFAYETTE, READFIELD. (12)

H. O. Nickerson, M. D. S. Fogg, S. W. F. R. Perry, J. W.
Geo. A. Russell, Sec. D. B. Jewett, S. D. F. Tinker, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual election in May. Charter dated May 20th, 1850.

No. 111. LIBERTY, MONTVILLE. (7)

Josiah F. Foye, M. A. P. Cargill, S. W. Anson Gilman, J. W.
W. H. Hunt, Sec. J. R. Dean, S. D. S. L. Mayo, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon and 2d Monday following.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 8th, 1862.

No. 116. LEBANON, NORRIDGEWOCK. (13)

Samuel Hopkins, M. Truman Sawyer, S. W. Calvin G. Hale, J. W.
Hiram Knowlton, Sec. Chas. F. Douglass, S. D. R. A. Davis, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon

Annual election in June. Charter dated May, 1863.

No. 131. LOOKOUT, CUTLER. (3)

B. F. Higgins, M. I. Wilder, S. W. C. T. Thurlow, J. W.
L. Davis, Sec. E. D. Cates, S. D. I. G. Johnson, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 3d, 1866.

No. 138. LEWEY'S ISLAND, PRINCETON. (2)

Aaron H. Woodcock, M. Dan'l T. Belmore, S. W. Ezra C. Sprague, J. W.
 Charles A. Rolf, Sec. Stephen Trecarten, S. D. Benj. F. Chadbourn, J. D.
 Stated Meetings—First Wednesday of each month.

No. 20. MAINE, FARMINGTON. (15)

Peter E. Norton, M. Gilbert L. Heald, S. W. John D. Hardy, J. W.
 S. Clifford Belcher, Sec. Henry W. Richardson, S. D. Edward Butler, J. D.
 Stated Meetings—Monday of the week of full moon.
 Annual election in October. Charter dated January 13, 1810.

No. 49. MERIDIAN SPLENDOR, NEWPORT. (6)

F. M. Shaw, M. B. F. Getchel, S. W. J. S. Sargent, J. W.
 C. C. Oakes, Sec. Philip Wilson, S. D. H. Davis, J. D.
 Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full moon.
 Annual election in December. Charter dated July 13, 1826.

No. 52. MOSAIC, FOXCROFT. (5)

Wm. Buck, M. A. P. Buck, S. W. Charles M. Buck, J. W.
 E. B. Averill, Sec. S. R. Jackson, S. D. W. H. Jennison, J. D.
 Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.
 Annual election in December. Charter dated July 16, 1826.

No. 56. MOUNT MORIAH, DENMARK. (18)

Walter F. Watson, M. Samuel G. Davis, S. W. Edmund P. Ingalls, J. W.
 Joseph Bennett, Sec. Joseph B. Gray, S. D. Frank L. Watson, J. D.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding each full moon.
 Annual election in December. Charter dated January 23d, 1828.

No. 59. MOUNT HOPE, SOUTH HOPE. (9)

Abijah M. Crabtree, M. Henry H. Fogler, S. W. Wm. J. Robbins, J. W.
 Thaddeus Hastings, Sec. Allen Y. Boggs, S. D. Wm. Maxcey, J. D.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday before full moon.
 Annual election in February. Charter dated May 5th, 1848.

No. 65. MYSTIC, HAMPDEN. (6)

George Joss, M. Hiram E. Grant, S. W. S. W. Matthews, J. W.
 Geo. A. Emery, Sec. Charles Hardy, S. D. E. F. Harding, J. D.
 Stated Meetings—Third Saturday of each month.
 Annual election in December. Charter dated May 12th, 1851.

No. 66. MECHANICS', ORONO. (6)

Henry C. Powers, M. M. McDonald, S. W. E. H. B. Wilson, J. W.
 Enos B. Peaslee, Sec. Albert White, S. D. Lauren Clark, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated May 12th, 1851.

No. 68. MARINERS', SEARSPORT. (8)

I. Calderwood, M. J. B. Black, S. W. L. Trundy, J. W.
 B. C. Nichols, Sec. A. B. Ferguson, S. D. C. B. Norris, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon each month.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 16th, 1853.

No. 96. MONUMENT, HOULTON. (1)

E. N. Mayo, M. J. Z. Swanton, S. W. Albert Lovejoy, 2d, J. W.
 J. H. Bradford, Sec. H. F. Collins, S. D. C. L. Packard, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Second Wednesday of each month.

Annual election in March. Charter dated May 5th, 1859.

No. 102. MARSH RIVER, BROOKS. (7)

David Bracket, M. Winslow Roberts, S. W. G. M. Kimball, J. W.
 J. S. Huxford, Sec. J. H. Gordon, S. D. A. Sturtevant, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full of the moon of each month.

Annual election in December. Charter dated May 9, 1861.

No. 109. MOUNT KINEO, ABBOT. (5)

James Foss, M. Amos Stevens, S. W. D. R. Straw, Jr. J. W.
 M. M. Loring, Sec. Jesse Barber, S. D. W. S. McKissick, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or next preceding full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated May 8, 1862.

No. 110. MONMOUTH, NORTH MONMOUTH. (11)

J. A. Pettingill, M. B. M. Prescott, S. W. R. C. Dodd, J. W.
 J. C. Prescott, Sec. N. Randall, S. D. E. B. House, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday in every month.

Annual election in September. Charter dated May 21, 1861.

No. 113. MESSALONSKEE, WEST WATERTOWN. (12)

Wm. Macartney M. A. Atwood, S. W. Hiram C. Winslow, J. W.
 Abner R. Sewall, Sec. John W. Hubbard, S. D. Chas. E. Folsom, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual election in August. Charter dated May 7, 1863.

No. 115. MODERATION, BUXTON. (19)

Oliver Tracy, M. William Briant, S. W. John Berryman, J. W.
Daniel Huntoon, Sec. Cyril P. Harmon, S. D. Daniel A. Hobbs, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Monday evening of each month.

Annual Election in February. Charter dated March 18, 1863.

No. 120. MEDUNCOOK, FRIENDSHIP. (9)

Isaac W. Collamore, M. Melville B. Cook, S. W. John Geyer, 2d, J. W.
Owen Wincapaw, Sec. James Murphy, S. D. Nelson Thompson, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated February 6, 1864.

No. 122. MARINE, DEER ISLE. (4)

M. H. Lufkin, M. S. D. Higgins, S. W. Seth Webb, J. W.
L. P. Haskell, Sec. S. B. Haskell, S. D. S. Smith, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon in each month.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 3, 1864.

No. 125. MERIDIAN, PITTSFIELD. (13)

Alonzo Patten, M. A. D. Mitchell, S. W. A. J. Philbrick, J. W.
M. C. Blackwell Sec. Orrin S. Haskell, S. D. Orrin Libby, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or next preceeding each full of the moon.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 3, 1865.

No. 132. MOUNT TIREM, WATERFORD. (16)

Charles L. Wilson, M. Alfred S. Kimball, S. W. John B. Rand, J. W.
Dan'l W. Noble, Sec. L. G. Robinson, S. D. Jeremiah Foster, Jr., J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday eve. on or before the full of the moon.

Annual election in Charter dated May 3, 1866.

U. D. MORNING STAR, LITCHFIELD. (11)

ACTING OFFICERS.

Cyrus Kindrick, M. Thomas Holmes, S. W. Samuel Goodwin, J. W.
Dispensation December 24, 1866.

No. 140. MOUNT DESERT, MOUNT DESERT. (4)

ACTING OFFICERS.

J. A. Plumer, M. Mark T. Richardson, S. W. Obadiah Allen, J. W.
Charter dated February 14, 1867.

No. 28. NORTHERN STAR, NORTH ANSON. (13)

Marcellus Steward, M. C. S. Manton, S. W. E. F. Collins J. W.
E. Collins, Sec. B. Manton, S. D. C. C. Getchell, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or preceding full moon.

Annual election in January. Charter dated December 15, 1818.

No. 88. NARRAGUAGUS, CHERRYFIELD. (3)

W. M. Nash, M. A. B. Willey, S. W. C. P. Nickels, J. W.
E. Brookings, Jr., Sec. Frank Patten, S. D. R. L. Moore, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 28, 1857.

No. 101. NEZINSCOT, TURNER. (15)

M. T. Ludden, M. L. P. Bradford, S. W. T. W. Bowman, J. W.
D. H. Tcague, Sec. Charles Blake, S. D. Levi B. Perry, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual election in June. Charter dated May 3, 1860.

No. 13. ORIENTAL, BRIDGTON. (18)

John H. Kimball, M. E. R. Staples, S. W. E. R. Brown, J. W.
I. S. Webb, Sec. S. M. Moore, S. D. A. J. H. Noon, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First and third Saturdays of the month at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Annual election in October. Charter dated 1804.

No. 15. ORIENT, THOMASTON. (9)

Cyrus Maxey, M. I. C. York, S. W. John McDonald, J. W.
Benj. F. Carr, Sec. W. A. Metcalf, S. D. A. F. Spear, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Tuesday each month.

Annual election in January. Charter dated September 10, 1805.

No. 18. OXFORD, NORWAY. (16)

S. Cobb Jr., M. A. O. Noyes, S. W. A. G. Charles, J. W.
C. E. Evans, Sec. George P. Jones, S. D. John F. Fitz, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday of week of full moon.

Annual election in September. Charter dated September 14, 1807.

No. 21. ORIENTAL STAR, LIVERMORE. (15)

Ebenezer Humphrey, M. Albion Thorne, S. W. George M. Coolidge, J. W.
Hiram A. Ellis, Sec. George O. Foye, S. D. John H. Richardson, J. D.

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.

Annual election in September. Charter dated June 13, 1811.

No. 124. OLIVE BRANCH, CHARLESTON. (5)

Samuel C. Holden, M. Thomas J. Peaks, S. W. George W. Pratt, J. W.
Abner Paine, Sec. James Knowles, S. D. E. E. Page, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 3, 1865.

U. D. OCEAN, WELLS. (19)

ACTING OFFICERS.

C. L. Mildram, M. J. R. Rankin, S. W. A. F. Littlefield, J. W.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday succeeding the full moon of each month.

No. 1. PORTLAND, PORTLAND. (17)

H. P. Deane, M. Geo. E. Taylor, S. W. Seth B. Hersey, J. W.
Eben Wentworth, Sec. Wm. H. Soule, S. D. John P. Hobbs, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Second Wednesday of each month.

Annual election in November. Charter dated March 20, 1762.

No. 11. PYTHAGOREAN, FRYEBURG. (18)

Henry H. Smith, M. David R. Hastings, S. W. Samuel B. Charles, J. W.
Wm. Gordon, 2d, Sec. Horatio Boothby, S. D. Hazen W. Stevens, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or after each full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated June 13, 1803.

No. 24. PHENIX, BELFAST. (8)

J. Y. Cottrell, Jr. M. R. G. Turner, S. W. S. H. Mathews, J. W.
Wm. H. Fogler, Sec. George E. Wight, S. D. Wilson Carter, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or next preceding full moon.

Annual election in January. Charter dated 1816.

No. 39. PENOBSCOT, DEXTER. (5)

John Martin Jr., M. Henry S. Dale, S. W. Henry W. Parkman, J. W.
Newell H. Bates, Sec. Daniel Dolloff Jr., S. D. Ephraim Gee, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full of the moon.

Annual election at last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December.

Charter dated January 24, 1822.

No. 44. PISCATAQUIS, MILO. (5)

W. W. Sturtevant, M. A. E. Leonard, S. W. S. W. Merrill, J. W.
S. V. Millett, Sec. W. H. Owen, S. D. F. W. Merrill, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or preceding each full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated October 28, 1823.

No. 64. PACIFIC, EXETER. (6)

Samuel Skillin, M. T. H. Wentworth, S. W. C. W. Emerson, J. W.
 John Whitney, Sec. Artemas Merriam, S. D. Wm. H. Carr, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday P. M. on or preceding full moon.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 12, 1851.

No. 72. PIONEER, ASHLAND. (1)

J. G. Mosher, M. E. R. McKay, S. W. Jabez Dorman, J. W.
 M. T. Bussey, Sec. W. Hawes, S. D. A. T. Kalloch, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Every Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual election in March. Charter dated May, 1854.

No. 75. PLYMOUTH, PLYMOUTH. (7)

A. M. Brown, M. J. B. Morse, S. W. E. S. Brown, J. W.
 Benj. G. Ferguson, Sec. W. B. Ferguson, S. D. S. W. Philbrick, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or preceding full moon.

Annual election first Wednesday in January. Charter dated May 5, 1854.

No. 94. PARIS, SOUTH PARIS. (16)

John Bicknell Jr., M. William R. Howe, S. W. Alden Chase, J. W.
 H. N. Bolster, Sec. F. C. Merrill, S. D. John Black, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesdays on or next preceding full moon.

Annual election in March. Charter dated May 5, 1859.

No. 114. POLAR STAR, BATH. (14)

Chas. W. Larrabee, M. Chas. H. McLellan, S. W. Hiram A. Turner, J. W.
 C. M. Plummer, Sec. Timothy B. Curtis, S. D. Wm. H. Foye, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Second Wednesday of each month.

Annual election in March. Charter dated March 7, 1863.

No. 119. POWNAL, STOCKTON. (8)

B. M. Roberts, M. S. W. Lewis, S. W. H. Steele, J. W.
 Wm. Griffin, Sec. Wm. McDonald, S. D. T. F. Phinney, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before every full moon.

Annual election in May. Charter dated July 4, 1863.

No. 127. PRESUMPSCOT, WINDHAM. (17)

George L. Kilgore, M. John C. Cobb, S. W. Elias R. Howard, J. W.
 Benaiah H. Hall, Sec. G. H. Harding, S. D. Joseph C. Chute, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Saturday preceding full moon,

Annual election in December. Charter dated May 3, 1866.

No. 129. QUANTABACOOK, SEARSMONT. (7)

Isaac H. Cunningham, M. Isaac Marriner, S. W. William Farrar, J. W.
N. P. Bean, Sec. James S. Cobb, S. D. David B. Cobb, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Saturday in each month.

Annual election in December. Charter dated May 3, 1866.

No. 10. RISING VIRTUE, BANGOR. (6)

Job Collett, M. Geo. W. Whitney, S. W. Chas. I. Collamore, J. W.
Geo. W. Snow, Sec. Wm. H. S. Lawrence, S. D. Alex'r. N. Yeaton, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday evenings at full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated September 16, 1802.

No. 53. RURAL, SIDNEY. (12)

E. D. Trask, M. C. E. Bailey, S. W. A. Hammond, J. W.
J. S. Grant, Sec. W. E. Brown, S. D. J. F. Bailey, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before each full.

Annual election in September. Charter dated July 25, 1827.

No. 63. RICHMOND, RICHMOND. (14)

Abial Libby, M. Rufus A. Sampson, S. W. J. W. Spaulding, J. W.
David S. Richards, Sec. R. J. Campbell, S. D. E. D. Robins, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual election in October. Charter dated May 10, 1850.

No. 71. RISING SUN, ORLAND. (14)

John K. Crosby, M. John Hopkins, S. W. James Bowden, J. W.
Edwin R. Gross, Sec. O. P. Dorr, S. D. Asa C. Peavy, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Tuesday in each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated October 18, 1852.

No. 79. ROCKLAND, ROCKLAND. (9)

E. P. Hall, M. J. T. Berry, 2d, S. W. Oliver Starrett, J. W.
C. R. Mallard, Sec. A. I. Mather, S. D. J. E. Verrill, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Tuesday evening of each month.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 5, 1855.

No. 108. RELIEF, BELGRADE. (12)

A. L. Wellman, M. C. D. Bachelder, S. W. L. W. Bachelder J. W.
Jesse Spaulding, Sec. C. H. Lovejoy, S. D. J. E. Lovejoy, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full moon.

Annual election in October. Charter dated May 8, 1862.

No. 135.

RIVERSIDE, JEFFERSON.

(10)

H. D. Clark, M. W. W. Davies, S. W. S. J. Bond, J. W.
H. K. Bond, Sec. D. A. Carrier, S. D. J. F. Clark, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.
Dispensation March 13, 1866.

No. 9.

SACO, S&CO.

(19)

William Hobson, M. Edward Eastman, S. W. Roscoe G. Dennett, J. W.
Ivory Mason, Sec. Chas. F. Greene, S. D. Thomas Rae, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday of each month.
Annual election in June. Charter dated June 16, 1802.

No. 14.

SOLAR, BATH.

(14)

L. Dunton, M. H. A. Duncan, S. W. Henry A. Hyde, J. W.
W. D. Hill, Sec. A. M. Potter, S. D. J. R. Knowlton, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in each month.
Annual election in December. Charter dated September 10, 1804.

No 16.

ST. GEORGE, WARREN.

(9)

Alvin W. Hinkley, M. Ellis Watts, S. W. James Studley, J. W.
A. M. Wetherbee, Sec. Oliver A. Spear, S. D. A. N. Robinson, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.
Annual election in October. Charter dated March 10, 1806.

No. 34.

SOMERSET, SKOWHEGAN.

(13)

W. R. G. Estes, M. William Tucker, S. W. H. T. Kimball, J. W.
E. W. Farwell, Sec. Abram T. Lord, S. D. C. W. Snow, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.
Annual election in January. Charter dated January 11, 1821.

No. 46.

ST. CROIX, CALAIS.

(2)

J. C. Rockwood, M. D. M. Gardner, S. W. F. B. Bailey, J. W.
Levi L. Lowell, Sec. Wm. H. Allen, S. D. A. Q. Hill, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday preceding full moon.
Annual election in December, St. John's day. Charter renewed May 29, 1845.

No. 51.

ST. JOHN'S, SOUTH BERWICK.

(19)

Silvanus Hayward, M. Alonzo Stackpole, S. W. Lysander B. Young, J. W.
Shipley W. Ricker, Sec. Geo. C. Yeaton, S. D. Isaac P. Fall, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.
Annual election in May. Charter dated February 13th, 1827.

No. 60. STAR IN THE EAST, OLD TOWN. (6)

Jerome B. Elkins, M. Jesse Prentess, S. W. Eph. Sawyer, J. W.
Charles H. Gray, Sec. Warren W. Ford, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday at or preceding full moon.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 5, 1848.

No. 70. STANDISH, STANDISH. (17)

Wm. Paine, M. John D. Higgins, S. W. Wm. B. Cobb, J. W.
James K. Emery, Sec. J. D. Sawyer, S. D. W. H. Dresser, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full moon.

Annual election in March. Charter dated May 5, 1858.

No. 82. ST. PAUL'S, ROCKPORT. (9)

J. H. Bowers, M. J. W. Coombs, S. W. J. P. Simonton, J. W.
L. C. Jordan, Sec. Cyrus Daggett, S. D. S. L. Venzie, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday evening on or preceding full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 2, 1856.

No. 83. ST. ANDREW'S, BANGOR. (6)

Nathan P. Kellogg, M. Henry L. Barker, S. W. Albert P. Baker, J. W.
Alex Margesson, Sec. E. H. Bradbury, S. D. Jas. F. Kimball, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before the full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated February 6, 1856.

No. 85. STAR IN THE WEST, UNITY. (7)

I. Whitaker, M. J. Hunt, S. W. L. B. Fogg, J. W.
H. B. Rackliff, Sec. A. Whitten, S. D. M. Dodge, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated May 24, 1856.

No. 92. SILOAM, KENDALL'S MILLS. (13)

O. W. Lawry, M. D. C. Hall, S. W. S. S. Brown, J. W.
Frank M. Totman, Sec. S. A. Nye, S. D. J. S. Harris, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full.

Annual election in December. Charter dated March 8, 1858.

No. 25. TEMPLE, WINTHROP. (11)

F. E. Webb, M. N. Strout, S. W. L. H. Bishop, J. W.
H. E. Morton, Sec. T. A. Osborn, S. D. Geo. O. Shepherd, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before the full moon of each month.

Annual election in December. Charter dated October 6, 1817.

No. 29. TRANQUIL, AUBURN. (15)

W. M. Emerson, M. R. F. Foss, S. W. Jos. Littlefield, J. W.

Geo. L. Woodman, Sec. J. A. Whitman, S. D. I. S. Robinson, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before each full moon.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 10, 1847.

No. 73. TYRIAN, MECHANIC FALLS. (16)

P. R. Cobb, M. George W. Sholes, S. W. H. B. King, J. W.

W. G. Millett, Sec. Edward F. Ross, S. D. Z. M. Cushman, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or next preceding each full moon.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 10, 1853.

No. 77. TREMONT, TREMONT. (4)

Levi B. Wyman, M. Wm. H. Preble, S. W. Jacob W. Carroll, J. W.

Andrew Tarr, Sec. Jonathan Norwood, S. D. John C. Harmon, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or preceding full moon.

Annual election in September. Charter dated May 3, 1856.

No. 86. TEMPLE, SACCARAPPA. (17)

H. P. Murch, M. C. W. Lañe, S. W. W. L. Longley, J. W.

D. W. Babb, Sec. W. H. Bacon, S. D. A. W. Riggs, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday eve. the week in which the moon fulls.

Annual election fourth Wednesday in December. Charter dated May 5, 1856.

No. 106. TUSCAN, ADDISON POINT. (3)

Aaron T. Small, M. Judah J. Drisko, S. W. Elley T. Sawyer, J. W.

E. A. Austin, Sec. Christopher Curtis, S. D. Isaiah N. Merritt, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated May 9, 1861.

No. 126. TIMOTHY CHASE, BELFAST. (8)

George W. Wales, M. S. M. Fuller, S. W. Wm. J. Dennett, J. W.

George P. Field, Sec. Brad. Wormwood, S. D. A. D. French, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Thursday in each month.

Annual election in January. Charter dated May 3d, 1865.

No. 130. TRINITY, PRESQUE ISLE. (1)

George Curtis Jr., M. John F. Dyer, S. W. David B. Pike, J. W.

Henry R. Downes, Sec. George Q. Gammon, S. D. Arthur E. Wright, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday evenings on or before full moon.

Annual election in July. Charter dated July 17, 1865.

No. 134.

TROJAN, TROY.

(7)

E. W. Bennett, M. Abner Hodgdon, S. W. E. E. Bagley, J. W.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full moon.

Dispensation, February 19, 1866.

No. 8.

UNITED, BRUNSWICK.

(14)

Stephen J. Young, M. James Tarbox, S. W. John Furbish, J. W.
William Baker, Sec. Charles M. Bates, S. D. Wm. H. Poslet, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or next preceding full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated December 14, 1801.

No. 31.

UNION, UNION.

(10)

S. W. Jones, M. J. O. Cobb, S. W. A. D. Wiley, J. W.
H. E. Hayes, Sec. Warren Hills, S. D. M. L. Alden, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated April 8, 1820.

No. 58.

UNITY, FREEDOM.

(7)

Henry Thompson, M. Benj. Williams, S. W. Jas. D. Lamson, J. W.
N. A. Luce, Sec. L. H. Mosher, S. D. J. H. Brown, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.

Annual election in January—Charter dated May 6, 1863.

No. 26.

VILLAGE, BOWDOINHAM.

(14)

James H. Wilson, M. Geo. L. Whitmore, S. W. H. R. Hinkley, J. W.
B. L. Higgins, Sec. Solon Macomber, S. D. Charles W. Frost, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon of each month.

Annual election in December. Charter dated June 9, 1817.

No. 54.

VASSALBORO', VASSALBORO'.

(12)

A. M. Bragg, M. O. M. Nelson, S. W. Charles Blanchard, J. W.
Stephen Frye, Sec. Peter Williams, S. D. Charles Gifford, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon.

Annual election in September. Charter dated May 13, 1827.

No. 99.

VERNON VALLEY, MT. VERNON.

(12)

M. S. Mayhew, M. C. B. Williams, S. W. Samuel Davis, J. W.
James F. Blunt, Sec. S. Burbank, S. D. Alonzo Brown, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual election in November. Charter dated October 18, 1860.

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No. 2. WARREN, EAST MACHIAS. (3)

Austin F. Kingsley, M. Austin Harris, S. W. Joel W. Kingsley, J. W.
Samuel B. Hunter, Sec. Wm. L. Hugbes, S. D. Jones M. Robinson, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual election December 27. Charter dated September 10, 1778.

No. 33. WATERTVILLE, WATERTVILLE. (12)

John Meader, M. I. S. Bangs, S. W. E. F. Webb, J. W.
E. R. Drammond, Sec. L. E. Crommett, S. D. C. E. Williams, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual election in November. Charter dated June 27, 1820.

No. 37. WASHINGTON, LUBEC. (2)

James McGregor, M. W. H. Hunter, S. W. James B. Neagle, J. W.
Charles W. Ring, Sec. John O. Baker, S. D. Alfred Small, J. D.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday in month.

Annual election in December. Charter dated June 16, 1862.

No. 22. YORK, KENNEBUNK. (19)

A. W. Mendum, M. T. B. Ross, S. W. Horace Cole, J. W.
M. H. Ford, Sec. Wm. Symonds, S. D. A. F. Wormwood, J. D.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before the full moon.

Annual election in December. Charter dated March 13, 1813.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W. Samuel Fessenden,	Portland,	P. G. M.
" Reuel Washburn,	Livermore,	"
" Abner B. Thompson,	Brunswick,	"
" Joseph C. Stevens,	Boston,	"
" Freeman Bradford,	Auburn,	"
" Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	"
" Jabez True,	Portland,	"
" 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, Cleveland, 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. 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, Boston, 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.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

In correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Maine, with the Address of their Grand Masters, Grand Secretaries and Chairman of Committees on Foreign Correspondence.

GRAND LODGES.	ADDRESS OF GRAND MASTER.	ADDRESS OF GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS OF CHAEMAN OF COMMITTEE ON FOR. CORRESPONDENCE.
Alabama,	Wilson Williams, Opelika,	Daniel Sayre, Montgomery,	William C. Penick, Wetumpka,
Arkansas,	E. H. English, Little Rock,	Wm. D. Blocher, Little Rock,	Sam. W. Williams, Little Rock,
California,	Gilbert B. Clairborne, Stockton,	Alex. G. Abell, San Francisco,	Henry H. Rhees, Marysville,
Canada,	W. Mercer Wilson, Simcoe,	Thomas B. Harris, Hamilton,	J. W. Ferguson, Hamilton,
Colorado,	Andrew Mason, Empire City,	O. A. Whittemore, Denver,	Henry M. Teller, Central City,
Connecticut,	Eli S. Quintard, New Haven,	John W. Paul, Waterbury,	John W. Paul, Waterbury,
Delaware,	Daniel McClintock, Wilmington,	John P. Allmond, Wilmington,	J. Thomas Budd, Middletown,
Dist. of Col.,	Geo. C. Whiting, Washington,	Noble B. Lardner, Washington,	W. Morris Smith, Washington,
Florida,	D. C. Dawkins, Jackson County,	Hugh A. Corley, Tallahassee,	Thomas Brown, Tallahassee,
Georgia,	John Harris, Covington,	Simari Rose, Macon,	G. L. Barry, Marietta,
Illinois,	Jerome R. Gorin, Decatur,	Harman G. Reynolds, Springfield,	James T. Matheny, Springfield,
Indiana,	Harvey G. Hazeltigg, Lebanon,	William Hacker, Indianapolis,	Harvey G. Hazeltigg, Lebanon,
Iowa,	Campbell K. Peck, Keokuk,	T. S. Parvin, Iowa City,	T. S. Parvin, Iowa City,
Kansas,	M. S. Adams, Leavenworth,	E. T. Carr, Ft. Leavenworth,	E. T. Carr, Ft. Leavenworth,
Kentucky,	Isaac T. Martin, Cynthiana,	J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville,	J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville,
Louisiana,	Abel J. Norwood, New Orleans,	James C. Batchelor, New Orleans,	J. P. Horner, New Orleans,
Maine,	Timothy J. Murray, Portland,	Ira Berry, Portland,	Josiah H. Drummoud, Portland,
Maryland,	John Coates, Baltimore,	J. H. McDairy, Baltimore,	William J. Wroth, Baltimore,
Massachusetts,	Charles C. Dame, Newburyport,	Charles W. Moore, Boston,	
Michigan,	S. C. Coffinbury, Constantine,	James Fenton, Detroit,	James Fenton, Detroit,
Minnesota,	Charles Nash, St. Paul,	Wm. S. Combs, St. Paul,	
Mississippi,		D. P. Porter, Jackson,	
Missouri,	John D. Vincil, Chillicothe,	G. Frank Gouley, St. Louis,	Geo. F. Gouley, St. Louis,
Montana,	John J. Hull, Virginia City,	W. F. Sanders, Virginia City,	W. F. Sanders, Virginia City,
Nebraska,	R. W. Furnas, Omaha Agency,	J. N. Wise, Plattsmouth,	J. N. Wise, Plattsmouth,

Grand Lodges.	Grand Masters.	Grand Secretaries.	Chair. Com. For. Cor.
Nevada,	John C. Currie, Virginia,	Robert H. Taylor, Virginia,	Robert H. Taylor, Virginia,
N. Hampshire,	John H. Rowell, Franklin,	Horace Chase, Hopkinton,	John J. Bell, Exeter,
New Jersey,	William S. Whitehead, Newark,	Joseph H. Hough, Trenton,	Joseph H. Hough, Trenton,
New York,	Robert D. Holmes, New York City,	James M. Austin, New York City,	John L. Lewis, Pen Yan,
North Carolina,	E. G. Reade, Roxboro,	D. W. Bain, Raleigh,	William B. Smith, Raleigh,
Nova Scotia,	William H. Davies, Halifax,	Cha's J. McDonald, Halifax,	S. R. Sircom, Halifax,
Ohio,	Thomas Sparrow, Columbus,	John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati,	E. T. Carson, Cincinnati,
Oregon,	A. W. Ferguson, Dalles,	J. E. Hurford, Oregon City,	John McCracken, Portland,
Pennsylvania,	John L. Goddard, Philadelphia,	John Thompson, Philadelphia,	Sam'l C. Perkins, Philadelphia,
Rhode Island,	Thomas A. Doyle, Providence,	Charles D. Greene, Providence,	Cha's D. Greene, Providence,
South Carolina,	James L. Orr, Charleston,	R. S. Bruns, Charleston,	
Tennessee,	Joseph M. Anderson, Lebanon,	Charles A. Fuller, Nashville,	Charles A. Fuller, Nashville,
Texas,	Richard Duglass, Crockett,	Geo. H. Bringhurst, Houston,	Philip C. Tucker, Galveston,
Vermont,	L. B. Englesby, Burlington,	Henry Clark, Poultney,	Henry Clark, Poultney,
Virginia,	Edward H. Lane, Richmond,	John Dove, Richmond,	John Dove, Richmond,
Washington,	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia,	William H. Wood, Steilacoom,	William H. Wood, Steilacoom,
West Virginia,	William J. Bates, Wheeling,	Thos. H. Logan, Wheeling,	
Wisconsin,	M. L. Youngs, Milwaukie,	W. T. Palmer, Milwaukie,	W. H. Norris Jr., Green Bay.

CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received by M. W. Timothy J. Murray, for the relief of sufferers by fire among the Brethren of Portland.

Ashlar Lodge, Lewiston,	\$ 100.00
Clark Commandery, Waterbury, Conn.,	100.00
Rising Virtue Lodge, Bangor,	100.00
Felicity Lodge, Bucksport,	100.00
Kennebec Lodge, Hallowell,	50.00
Harwood " Machias,	50.15
Corinthian Chapter, 159, New York City,	100.00
Ionic Lodge, U. D., Gardiner,	25.00
Dirigo " South China,	20.00
Blaney Lodge, 271, Chicago, Ill.,	100.00

Mount Moriah Lodge, Denmark,	30.00
Somerset " Skowhegan,	50.00
Oriental Star " Livermore,	20.00
Terre Haute " 19, Terre Haute, Ind.,	50.00
Horeb " Lincoln Centre,	50.00
Richmond " Richmond,	50.00
Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania,	1000.00
Mechanics' Lodge, Orono,	25.00
Pentucket " Lowell, Mass.,	50.00
Jefferson " Bryant's Pond,	25.00
Trojan " U. D., Troy,	21.00
Trinity " Presque Isle,	25.00
Northern Star Lodge, North Anson,	50.00
Messalonskee Lodge, West Waterville,	45.00
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Grecian " Lawrence, Mass.	90.00
Monroe Commandery, Rochester, N. Y.,	86.00
Maine Lodge, Farmington,	50.00
Hancock Lodge, Castine,	50.00
Mosaic " Foxcroft,	50.00
Reading " 62, Reading, Penn.,	25.00
Chandler " 227, " "	25.00
Hermon " Gardiner,	50.00
Grand Commandery of New York,	100.00
Aurora Lodge, Rockland,	75.00
Alna " Damariscotta,	50.00
Freedom Lodge, 199, Lovettsville, Va.,	16.50
Sagadahew " Haverhill, Mass.,	167.00
Tranquil " Auburn,	50.00
Oriental " Bridgton,	100.00
Saint Croix " Calais,	38.58
Masonic Bodies of Cincinnati, by hand of Bro. Jos. B.	
Covert, Grand Marshal Grand Lodge of Ohio,	411.00
Kane Lodge, Lisbon, N. H.,	20.00
St. Matthew's Lodge, Andover, Mass.,	63.00
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Masonic Bodies, Cleveland Ohio, by E. A. Hopkins,	70.00
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Timothy Chase Lodge, Belfast,	44.21
York Lodge, Kennebunk,	12.00
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Masonic Bodies of Ohio, by J. D. Caldwell, G. Secretary,	100.00
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Masonic Bodies of Ohio, by J. D. Caldwell, G. Secretary,	100.00
Marine Lodge, Deer Isle,	40.00
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THE CHARGES OF A FREEMASON,

Extracted from the Ancient Records of Lodges beyond Sea, and of those in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the use of the Lodges in London. To be read at the making of New Brethren, or when the Master shall order it.

I.—CONCERNING GOD AND RELIGION.

A Mason is obliged, by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the Art, he will never be a stupid Atheist, nor an irreligious Libertine. But though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that Religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves, that is, to be *good men and true*, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished; whereby Masonry becomes the *Center of Union*, and the means of conciliating true Friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance.

II.—OF THE CIVIL MAGISTRATE, SUPREME AND SUBORDINATE.

A mason is a peaceable subject to the civil powers wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by war, bloodshed, and confusion, so ancient kings and princes have been much disposed to encourage the Craftsmen, because of their peaceableness and loyalty, whereby they practically answered the cavils of their adversaries, and promoted the honor of the Fraternity, who ever flourished in times of peace. So that if a brother should be a rebel against the State, he is not to be countenanced in his rebellion, however he may be pitied as an unhappy man, and, if convicted of no other crime, though the loyal brotherhood must and ought to disown his rebellion, and give no umbrage or ground of political jealousy to the government for the time being; they cannot expel him from the Lodge, and his relation to it remains indefeasible.

III.—OF LODGES.

A Lodge is a place where Masons assemble and work. Hence that Assembly, or duly organized Society of Masons, is called a *Lodge*, and every Brother ought to belong to one, and to be subject to its by-laws and the General Regulations. It is either particular or general, and will be best understood by attending it, and by the Regulations of the General or Grand Lodge hereunto annexed. In ancient times, no *Master* or *Fellow* could be absent from it, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe censure, until it appeared to the Master and Wardens that pure necessity hindered him.

The persons admitted members of a Lodge must be good and true men, free-born, and of mature and discreet age; no bondmen, no women, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report.

IV.—OF MASTERS, WARDENS, FELLOWS, AND APPRENTICES.

All preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; that so the lords may be well served, the brethren not put to shame, nor the Royal Craft despised. Therefore no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit. It is impossible to describe these things in writing, and every Brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to this Fraternity: 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, even after he has served such a term of years as the custom of the country directs; and that he should be descended of honest parents; that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive to the honor of being the *Warden*, and then the *Master* of the Lodge, the *Grand Warden*, and at length the *Grand Master* of all the Lodges, according to his merit.

No Brother can be a Warden until he has past the part of a *Fellow Craft*; nor a Master until he has acted as a Warden, nor Grand Warden, until he has been Master of a Lodge, nor GRAND MASTER, unless he has been a *Fellow Craft* before his election, who is also to be nobly born, or a gentleman of the best fashion, or some eminent scholar, or some curious architect or other artist, descended of honest parents, and who is of singular great merit in the opinion of the Lodges. And for the better, and easier, and more honorable discharge of his office, the Grand Master has a power to choose his own Deputy Grand Master, who must be then, or must have been formerly, the Master of a particular Lodge, and has the privilege of acting whatever the Grand Master, his Principal, should act, unless the said Principal be present, or interpose his authority by a letter.

These rulers and governors,—supreme and subordinate of the ancient Lodge, are to be obeyed in their respective stations by all the Brethren, according to

the old Charges and Regulations, with all humility, reverence, love, and alacrity.

V.—OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CRAFT IN WORKING.

All Masons shall work honestly on working-days, that they may live creditably on holydays; and the time appointed by the law of the land, or confirmed by custom, shall be observed.

The most expert of the Fellow Craftsmen shall be chosen or appointed the Master or Overseer of the Lord's work; who is to be called MASTER by those that work under him. The Craftsmen are to avoid all ill language, and to call each other by no disobliging name, but Brother or Fellow, and to behave themselves courteously within and without the Lodge.

The Master knowing himself to be able of cunning, shall undertake the Lord's work as reasonably as possible, and truly dispend his goods as if they were his own; nor to give more wages to any Brother or Apprentice than he really may deserve.

Both the Master and the Masons receiving their wages justly, shall be faithful to the Lord, and honestly finish their work, whether task or journey; nor put the work to task that hath been accustomed to journey.

None shall discover envy at the prosperity of a Brother, nor supplant him, or put him out of his work, if he be capable to finish the same: for no man can finish another's work so much to the Lord's profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the designs and drafts of him that began it.

When a Fellow Craftsman is chosen Warden of the work under the Master he shall be true both to Master and Fellows, shall carefully oversee the work in the Master's absence to the Lord's profit; and his Brethren shall obey him.

All Masons employed shall meekly receive their wages, without murmuring or mutiny, and not desert the Master till the work is finished.

A younger Brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spoiling the materials for want of judgment, and for increasing and continuing of Brotherly Love.

All the tools used in working shall be approved by the Grand Lodge.

No laborer shall be employed in the proper work of Masonry; nor shall *Free Masons* work with those that are not free, without an urgent necessity; nor shall they teach laborers and unaccepted Masons as they should teach a Brother or Fellow.

VI.—OF BEHAVIOR, VIZ.

1.—*In the Lodge while Constituted.*

You are not to hold private committees or separate conversation, without leave from the Master, nor to talk of anything impertinent or unseemly, nor interrupt the Master or Wardens, or any Brother speaking to the Master: Nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the Lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecoming language upon any pretence

whatsoever; but to pay due reverence to your Master, Wardens, and Fellows, and put them to worship.

If any complaint be brought, the Brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the Lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies, (unless you carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge,) and to whom they ought to be referred, unless a Lord's work be hindered the mean while, in which case a particular reference may be made; but you must never go to law about what concerneth MASONRY, without an absolute necessity, apparent to the Lodge.

2.—Behavior after the Lodge is over, and the Brethren not gone.

You may enjoy yourselves with innocent mirth, treating one another according to ability, but avoiding all excess, or forcing any Brother to eat or drink beyond his inclination, or hindering him from going when his occasions call him, or doing or saying anything offensive, or that may forbid an EASY and FREE conversation; for that would blast our harmony, and defeat our laudable purposes. Therefore no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the Lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or State policy, we being only, as Masons, of the Catholic religion above mentioned; we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages, and are resolved against *all politics*, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the Lodge, nor ever will. This *Charge* has been always strictly enjoined and observed; but especially ever since the Reformation in Britain, or the dissent and secession of these nations from the communion of Rome.

3.—Behavior when Brethren meet without Strangers, but not in a Lodge formed.

You are to salute one another in a courteous manner, as you will be instructed, calling each other BROTHER, freely giving mutual instruction as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that respect which is due to any Brother, were he not a Mason: for though all Masons are as Brethren upon the same Level, yet Masonry takes no honor from a man that he had before; nay, rather it adds to his honor, especially if he has deserved well of the Brotherhood, who must give honor to whom it is due, and avoid ill manners.

4.—Behavior in Presence of Strangers not Masons.

You shall be cautious in your words and carriage, that the most penetrating stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated; and sometimes you shall divert a discourse, and manage it prudently for the honor of the Worshipful Fraternity.

5.—Behavior at Home and in your Neighborhood.

You are to act as becomes a moral and wise man, particularly not to let your family, friends and neighbors know the concerns of the Lodge, etc., but

wisely to consult your own honor, and that of the Ancient Brotherhood, for reasons not to be mentioned here. You must also consult your health, by not continuing together too late, or too long from home, after Lodge hours are past; and by avoiding of gluttony or drunkenness, that your families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.

6.—*Behavior toward a Strange Brother.*

You are cautiously to examine him, in such a method as prudence shall direct you, that you may not be imposed upon by an ignorant false pretender, whom you are to reject with contempt and derision, and beware of giving him any hints of knowledge.

But if you discover him to be a true and genuine Brother, you are to respect him accordingly; and if he is in want, you must relieve him, if you can, or else direct him how he may be relieved. You must employ him some days, or else recommend him to be employed. But you are not charged to do beyond your ability, only to prefer a poor Brother, that is a good man and true, before any other poor people in the same circumstances.

Finally, All these CHARGES you are to observe, and also those that shall be communicated to you in another way; cultivating Brotherly-Love, the Foundation and Cape-stone, the Cement and Glory of this ancient Fraternity, avoiding all Wrangling and Quarreling, all Slander and Backbiting, nor permitting others to slander any honest Brother, but defending his character, and doing him all good Offices, as far as is consistent with your Honour and Safety, and no farther. And if any of them do you Injury, you must apply to your own or his Lodge; and from thence you may appeal to the Grand Lodge at the Quarterly Communication, and from thence to the annual Grand Lodge, as has been the ancient laudable Conduct of our Fore-fathers in every Nation; never taking a legal Course but when the Case cannot be otherwise decided, and patiently listening to the honest and friendly Advice of Master and Fellows, when they would prevent your going to Law with Strangers, or would excite you to put a speedy Period to all Law-Suits, that so you may mind the Affair of Masonry with the more Alacrity and Success; but with respect to Brothers or Fellows at Law, the Master and Brethren should kindly offer their Mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending Brethren; and if that submission is impracticable, they must however carry on their Process, or Law-Suit, without Wrath and Rancor, (not in the common way) saying or doing nothing which may hinder Brotherly Love, and good Offices to be renewed and continued; that all may see the benign Influence of Masonry, as all true Masons have done from the Beginning of the World, and will do to the End of Time. AMEN. *So mote it be.*

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 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.

☞ Secretaries of Lodges are requested to be particular in forwarding the names and Address of Officers after the Annual Election, as required by the Standing Regulation adopted May 7, 1863 — (*see page 148*) — and especially when the *Master or Secretary is changed*, on account of addressing communications rightly.

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



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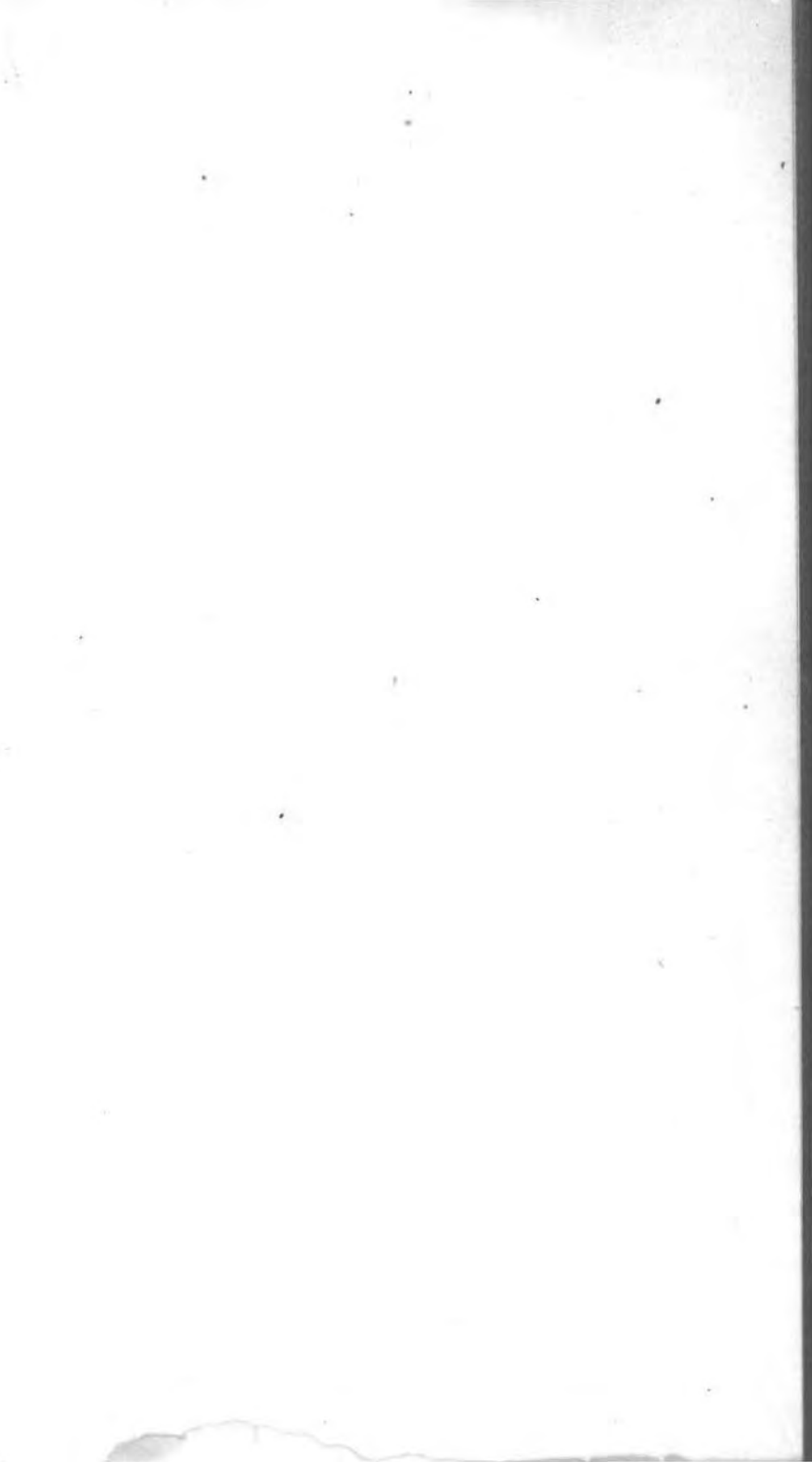
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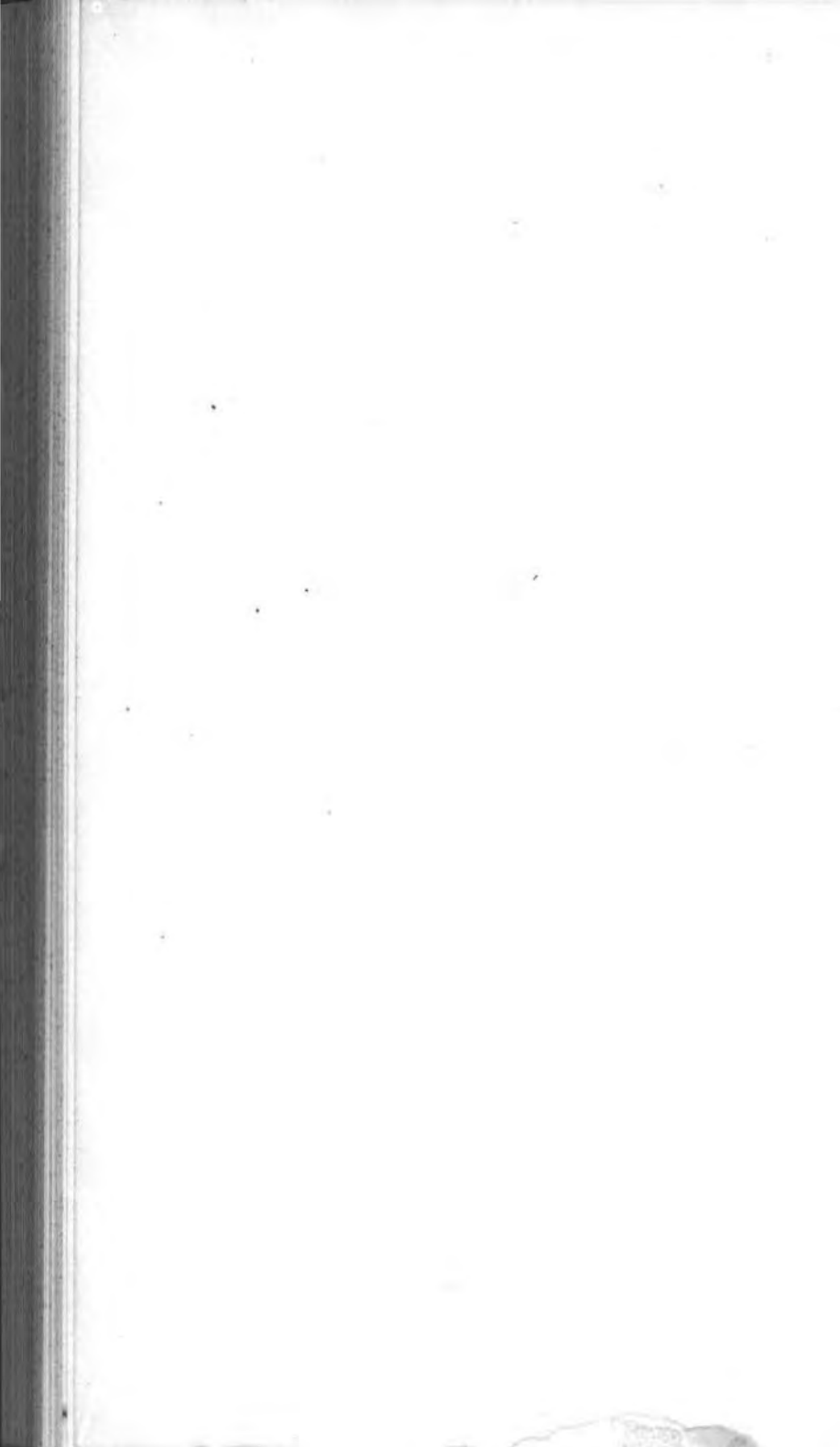
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• PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Maine,

AT ITS

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

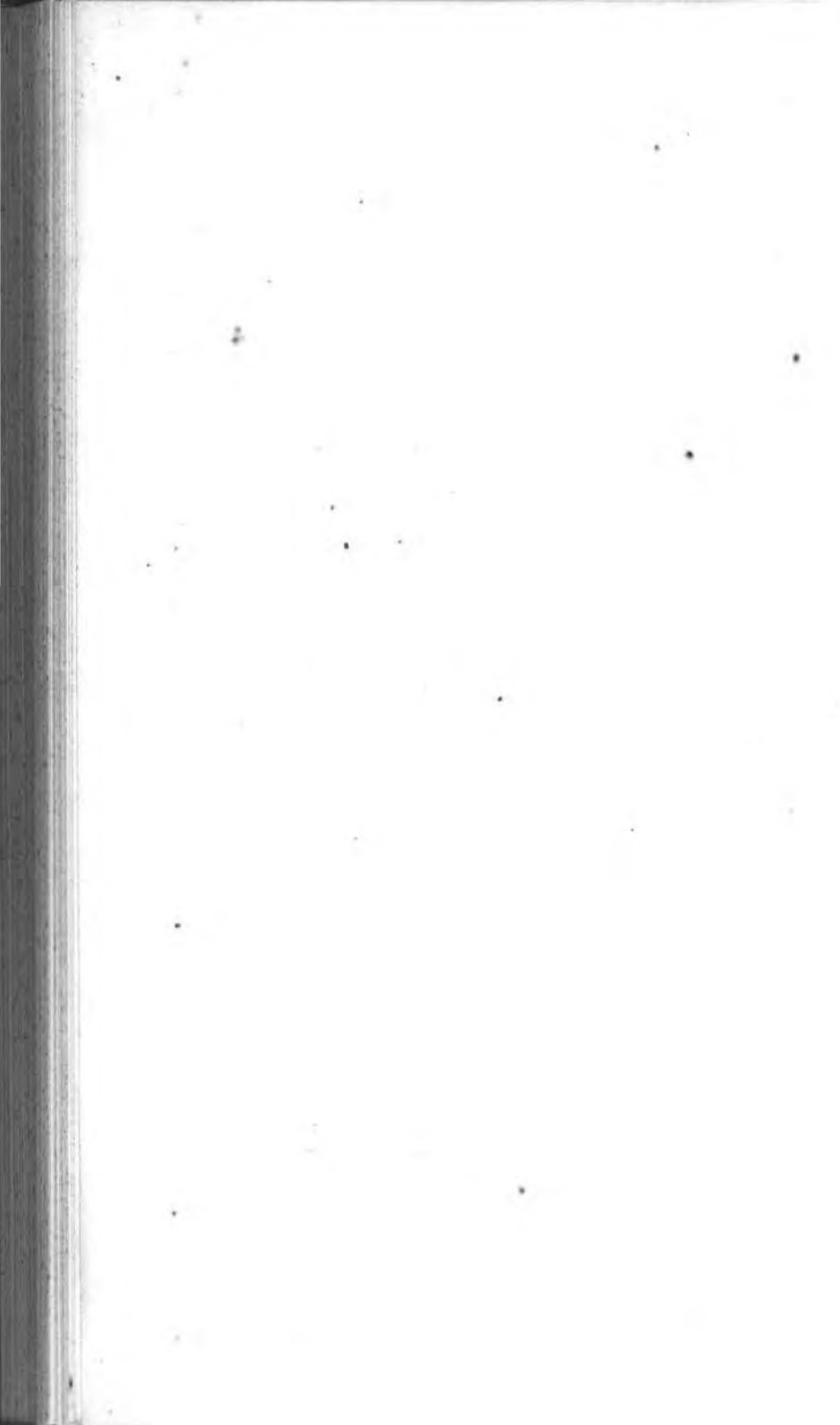
HELD AT PORTLAND,

MAY, 1868.



PORTLAND:
STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1868.



GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

1868.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 5, A. L. 5868. }

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the Annual Communication, the Officers and Representatives assembled at nine o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W.	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Grand Master ;
R. W.	JOHN H. LYNDE,	Deputy Grand Master ;
"	DAVID CARGILL,	Senior Grand Warden ;
"	T. R. SIMONTON,	Junior Grand Warden ;
"	MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer ;
"	IRA BERRY,	Recording Grand Secretary ;
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Corresponding Grand Secretary ;
W. and Rev	JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	Grand Chaplain ;
"	JAMES E. C. SAWYER,	"
W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	Grand Marshal ;
"	HENRY H. DICKEY,	Senior Grand Deacon ;
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	Junior Grand Deacon ;
"	J. W. TOWARD,	Grand Steward ;
"	EDMUND PHINNEY,	"
"	CHARLES TAYLOR,	"
"	E. R. DRUMMOND,	Grand Sword Bearer ;
"	D. E. SEYMOUR,	Grand Standard Bearer ;
"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	Grand Pursuivant ;
"	A. C. T. KING,	"
Brother	WARREN PHILLIPS,	Grand Tyler.

A Lodge of Master Masons was opened, prayer being offered by W. and Rev. James E. C. Sawyer, Grand Chaplain.

Brother Joseph M. Hayes, Isaac G. Curtis, and Samuel W. Lane were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who 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 George E. Taylor, W. M. Benjamin F. Andrews, S. W. John P. Hobbs, J. W. William O. Fox, Proxy.	Pythagorean, No. 11, by Charles H. Tibbetts, Proxy.
Warren, No. 2, by F. Loring Talbot, Proxy.	Cumberland, No. 12, by Samuel H. Jumper, Proxy.
Lincoln, No. 3, by Charles H. Blagdon, J. W. Joseph W. Taggart, Proxy.	Oriental, No. 13, by Isaiah S. Webb, W. M.
Hancock, No. 4, by Samuel K. Whiting, Proxy.	Solar, No. 14, by Charles Cobb, Proxy.
Kennebec, No. 5, by Benjamin F. Warner, W. M. James Atkins Jr. J. W.	Orient, No. 15, by Thomas S. Andrews, W. M.
Amity, No. 6, by R. E. Paine, Proxy.	St. George, No. 16, by Nelson McCallum, Proxy.
Eastern, No. 7, by Alonzo R. Bates, W. M. Gideon Stickney, S. W. Eliphalet W. French, Proxy.	Ancient Land Mark, No. 17, by William Ross Jr. W. M. George L. Swett, S. W. Franklin Crawford, J. W.
United, No. 8, by Franklin M. Drew, Proxy.	Oxford, No. 18, by Lewis B. Weeks, W. M. Howard D. Smith, Proxy.
Saco, No. 9, by Mark Prime, Proxy.	Felicity, No. 19, by James M. Nevins, W. M.
Rising Virtue, No. 10, by George W. Whitney, W. M. Charles L. Collamore, S. W. W. H. S. Lawrence, J. W.	Maine, No. 20, by Henry W. Richardson, J. W.
	Oriental Star, No. 21, by Jefferson Coolidge, Proxy.
	York, No. 22, by A. Warren Mendum, W. M. Nathaniel L. Thomson, S. W. Aug. F. Wormwood, Proxy.

- Freeport, No. 23, by
John L. Kelsey, W. M.
William M. Curtis, J. W.
- Phoenix, No. 24, by
Adolphus B. Matthews, S. W.
- Temple, No. 25, by
Lugan P. Moody, W. M.
Isaac L. Perkins, S. W.
- Village, No. 26, by
Converse Purington, Proxy.
- Adoniram, No. 27,
(*Not represented.*)
- Northern Star, No. 28, by
Columbus S. Mantor, W. M.
Eugene F. Collins, S. W.
- Tranquil, No. 29, by
Rodney F. Ross, S. W.
- Blazing Star, No. 30, by
Carlton T. Gleason, W. M.
- Union, No. 31, by
Warren Hills, W. M.
- Herron, No. 32, by
James L. Stoddard, W. M.
Martin Horn, J. W.
- Waterville, No. 33, by
Edmund F. Webb, S. W.
Charles H. Alden, Proxy.
- Somerset, No. 34, by
William Tucker, W. M.
H. F. Kimball, S. W.
- Bethlehem, No. 35, by
Nathaniel W. Cole, W. M.
Samuel W. Lane, S. W.
- Casco, No. 36, by
George F. Tabor, W. M.
Joshua L. Sawyer, S. W.
Richard Harding, Proxy.
- Washington, No. 37, by
William H. Hunter, W. M.
Henry P. Dewey, Proxy.
- Harmony, No. 38, by
John G. Watson, W. M.
George W. Butler, S. W.
Job T. Sanford, Proxy.
- Penobscot, No. 39, by
Daniel Dolloff Jr. S. W.
- Lygonia, No. 40, by
Harvey C. Bartlett, W. M.
- Morning Star, No. 41, by
Cyrus Kindrick, W. M.
- Freedom, No. 42, by
Moses R. Brackett, W. M.
H. H. Burbank, S. W.
Abner Libby, Proxy.
- Alna, No. 43, by
William Southworth, S. W.
- Piscataquis, No. 44, by
W. W. Sturdivant, W. M.
- Central, No. 45, by
E. E. Wiggin, W. M.
- St. Croix, No. 46, by
Daniel M. Gardner, W. M.
- Dunlap, No. 47, by
Gilman P. Littlefield, W. M.
- Lafayette, No. 48, by
H. O. Nickerson, W. M.
F. R. Perry, S. W.
Josiah F. Taylor, Proxy.
- Meridian Splendor, No. 49, by
Francis M. Shaw, Proxy.
- Aurora, No. 50, by
S. M. Bird, W. M.
Enoch Davies, Proxy.
- St. John's, No. 51, by
Silvanus Hayward, W. M.
- Mosaic, No. 52, by
Stanley T. Pullen, W. M.
S. Orman Brown, J. W.
- Rural, No. 53, by
E. D. Trask, Proxy.
- Vassalboro, No. 54, by
John Homans, Proxy.
- Fraternal, No. 55, by
Joshua Herrick, Proxy.
- Mount Moriah, No. 56, by
Dominicus G. Tarbox, Proxy.
- Unity, No. 58, by
J. D. Lamson, W. M.

Mount Hope, No. 59, by
Freeman W. Smith, Proxy.

Star in the East, No. 60, by
Jerome B. Elkins, W. M.

King Solomon's, No. 61, by
Henry Furrington, W. M.
Charles P. Redman, S. W.

King David's, No. 62, by
Henry Crehore, W. M.

Richmond, No. 63,
(*Not represented.*)

Pacific, No. 64, by
Thomas H. Wentworth, W. M.

Mystic, No. 65, by
George Joss, W. M.

Mechanics', No. 66, by
Henry C. Powers, W. M.

Blue Mountain, No. 67, by
Bartholomew T. Parker, Proxy.

Mariners', No. 68, by
Irvin Calderwood, W. M.

Howard, No. 69, by
George S. Silsby, S. W.

Standish No. 70, by
John D. Higgins, W. M.
William H. Dresser, J. W.

Rising Sun, No. 71, by
John K. Crosby, W. M.
Hervey K. Hawes, Proxy.

Pioneer, No. 72, by
James Flint, Proxy.

Tyrian, No. 73, by
George W. Sholes, S. W.

Bristol, No. 74, by
Andrew J. Jones, S. W.

Plymouth, No. 75, by
Willard B. Furgerson, 2d, S. W.

Arundel, No. 76,
(*Not represented.*)

Tremont, No. 77, by
William H. Preble, S. W.

Crescent, No. 78, by
John C. Walker, W. M.

Rockland, No. 79, by
Eli P. Hall, W. M.

Key Stone, No. 80, by
John L. Pierce, W. M.
Nathan B. Cook, S. W.

Atlantic, No. 81, by
George A. Wright, W. M.
A. B. Butler, S. W.
Sumner C. Rand, J. W.
William H. Smith, Proxy.

St. Paul's, No. 82, by
Frank H. Shaw, Proxy.

St. Andrew's, No. 83, by
Henry L. Barker, S. W.
Albert P. Baker, J. W.
James S. Bedlow, Proxy.

Eureka, No. 84, by
Whitney Long, W. M.

Star in the West, No. 85,
(*Not represented.*)

Temple, No. 86, by
Harlan P. Murch, W. M.

Benevolent, No. 87, by
Benjamin G. Murch, W. M.

Narraguagus, No. 88, by
Francis W. Patten, J. W.

Island, No. 89, by
Carlton W. Sherman, S. W.

Harwood, No. 91, by
Henry R. Taylor, W. M.

Siloam, No. 92, by
E. W. McFadden, Proxy.

Horeb, No. 93, by
Sylvester Besse, Proxy.

Paris, No. 94, by
A. C. T. King, W. M.
Frank Skillings, Proxy.

Corinthian, No. 95, by
S. Z. Leslie, W. M.

Monument, No. 96, by
Albert Lovejoy, 2d, W. M.

Bethel, No. 97, by
P. Cleaveland Wiley, Proxy.

- Katahdin, No. 98, by
Lemuel Bradford, Proxy.
- Vernon Valley, No. 99, by
Benjamin F. Butler, Proxy.
- Jefferson, No. 100, by
David Ricker, W. M.
James B. Currier, Proxy.
- Nezinscot, No. 101, by
Lewis P. Bradford, W. M.
Philo Clark, Proxy.
- Marsh River, No. 102, by
True P. Pierce, Proxy.
- Dresden, No. 103,
(*Not represented.*)
- Dirigo, No. 104, by
Cyrenius K. Evans, Proxy.
- Ashlar, No. 105, by
Isaac G. Curtis, W. M.
Denison Harden, S. W.
Albion K. P. Knowlton, Proxy.
- Tuscan, No. 106,
(*Not represented.*)
- Day Spring, No. 107,
(*Not represented.*)
- Relief, No. 108, by
James C. Mosher, W. M.
- Mount Kineo, No. 109, by
Simeon Mudgett, W. M.
A. F. Jackson, S. W.
- Monmouth, No. 110, by
Benjamin M. Prescott, S. W.
- Liberty, No. 111, by
Anson Gilman, S. W.
- Eastern Frontier, No. 112, by
Jerre F. Hacker, S. W.
- Messalonskee, No. 113, by
Alvin Atwood, W. M.
- Polar Star, No. 114, by
Charles H. McLellan, W. M.
John W. Ballou, Proxy.
- Moderation, No. 115, by
Oliver Tracy, W. M.
- Lebanon, No. 116, by
John H. Webster, Proxy.
- Greenleaf, No. 117, by
Horace A. Pike, Proxy.
- Drummond, No. 118, by
Gilman Lougee, Proxy.
- Pownal, No. 119, by
Samuel W. Lewis, W. M.
- Meduncook, No. 120,
(*Not represented.*)
- Acacia, No. 121, by
William R. Wright, W. M.
- Marine, No. 122, by
Stephen D. Higgins, W. M.
- Franklin, No. 123, by
Nathaniel Harding, W. M.
Samuel M. Howes, S. W.
- Olive Branch, No. 124, by
Thomas J. Pokes, W. M.
- Meridian, No. 125, by
Orin S. Haskell, W. M.
- Timothy Chase, No. 126, by
George W. Wales, Proxy.
- Presumpscot, No. 127, by
John C. Cobb, W. M.
- Eggemoggin, No. 128, by
William H. Sargent, W. M.
- Quantabacook, No. 129, by
Nathan P. Bean, Proxy.
- Trinity, No. 130, by
Henry R. Downes, S. W.
George H. Freeman, Proxy.
- Lookout, No. 131, by
Benjamin F. Higgins, W. M.
- Mount Tir'em, No. 132, by
Samuel A. Miller, Proxy.
- Asylum, No. 133, by
Emery Foss, W. M.
- Trojan, No. 134, by
James R. N. Smith, Proxy.
- Riverside, No. 135, by
Samuel J. Bond, W. M.

Ionic, No. 136, by

Joseph E. Ladd, W. M.

Augustus Bailey, S. W.

George W. Morgan, J. W.

Alonzo Parsons, Proxy.

Kenduskeag, No. 137, by

Daniel E. Hall, W. M.

Lewy's Island, No. 138, by

Aaron H. Woodcock, W. M.

Archon, No. 139, by

Sumner J. Chadbourne, W. M.

Mount Desert, No. 140, by

Lyman H. Somes, W. M.

Richmond L. Somes, J. W.

Augusta, No. 141, by

Samuel L. Boardman, S. W.

George L. Hamlen, J. W.

Your Committee further 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,	"
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	"
EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	P. S. G. W.
ISAAC DOWNING,	"
DAVID BUGBEE,	"
F. LORING TALBOT,	"
WILLIAM SOMERBY,	P. J. G. W.
OLIVER GERRISH,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W. Timothy J. Murray,	<i>Grand Master,</i>
R. W. John H. Lynde,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>
" David Cargill,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>
" T. R. Simonton,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>
" Moses Dodge,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>
" Ira Berry,	<i>Recording Grand Secretary,</i>
" Edward P. Burnham,	<i>Corresponding Grand Secretary,</i>
R. W. Charles P. Tenney,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>
" A. W. French,	<i>D. D. G. M. 2nd District,</i>
" J. W. Murray,	<i>D. D. G. M. 3d District,</i>
" Ambrose White,	<i>D. D. G. M. 4th District,</i>
" George W. Snow,	<i>D. D. G. M. 6th District,</i>
" Samuel S. Collier,	<i>D. D. G. M. 7th District,</i>
" E. E. Wortman,	<i>D. D. G. M. 9th District,</i>
" Henry Clark,	<i>D. D. G. M. 10th District,</i>
" James M. Larrabee,	<i>D. D. G. M. 11th District,</i>
" Moses S. Mayhew,	<i>D. D. G. M. 12th District,</i>
" Albert Moore,	<i>D. D. G. M. 13th District,</i>
" Joseph M. Hayes,	<i>D. D. G. M. 14th District,</i>

R. W.	George W. Turner,	<i>D. D. G. M. 15th District,</i>
"	John H. Kimball,	<i>D. D. G. M. 18th District,</i>
"	Thomas Rogers,	<i>D. D. G. M. 19th District,</i>
W. and Rev.	John T. G. Nichols,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>
"	James E. C. Sawyer,	"
"	C. C. Mason,	"
W.	Marquis F. King,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>
"	Henry H. Dickey,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>
"	A. M. Wetherbee,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>
"	John W. Toward,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>
"	Edmund Phinney,	"
"	Charles Taylor,	"
"	D. E. Seymour,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>
"	E. R. Drummond,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>
"	William O. Poor,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>
"	A. T. C. King,	"
Bro.	Warren Phillips,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH M. HAYES, }
 ISAAC G. CURTIS, } *Committee.*
 SAMUEL W. LANE, }

Which Report was accepted.

A constitutional number of Lodges being represented, the M. W. Grand Master declared the Grand Lodge open in ample form, and ready for the transaction of business.

On motion of Bro. Freeman Bradford,

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. Edward P. Burnham,

Voted, That the reading of the Records of the last annual communication be omitted.

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. Warren O. Carney
Assistant Grand Tyler.

The Grand Master then announced the appointment
of the following Standing Committees.

On Dispensations and Charters.

J. E. Ladd, Mark Prime, George W. Whitney.

On Grievances and Appeals.

1. John H. Webster, Wm. H. Smith, Henry R. Downes.
2. A. W. French, Lemuel Bradford, Wm. H. Preble.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

Edward P. Burnham, E. R. Drummond, I. Calderwood.

On Returns.

Moses S. Mayhew, Wm. Tucker, Joseph P. Gill.

On the Pay Roll.

John W. Ballou, E. W. McFadden, B. F. Warner.

On Unfinished Business.

E. B. Hinkley, G. B. Littlefield, R. E. Paine.

On By-Laws.

Albert Moore, C. H. McLellan, Alden M. Wetherbee.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand
Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

With much pleasure I extend to you all a fraternal greeting,
and a cordial welcome to our Masonic Home. And it is peculiarly
gratifying to be able to extend this welcome to so great a number
of Brethren.

At these annual communications—when we meet to review the

past and provide for the future—the assembling of so many to “take counsel together” affords one of the strongest proofs of the deep interest felt in the success of those principles which lie at the foundation of our Institution; and gives us the cheering assurance that, in the years to come, as in the years gone by, those principles shall not lack earnest disciples and faithful supporters.

I regret that I am unable at this time to lay before you a detailed Report of the transactions of the past year, as has been the custom with my predecessors. The character of my business has been such and the calls upon my time so imperative, as to render it as impossible for me to perform that duty, as to be in two places at the same time. I can therefore only mention a few of the labors of the past year in a general way—making a few suggestions for your consideration that I deem of importance, and render those special Reports required by our constitution.*

During the year I have traveled from the most western to the most eastern part of our jurisdiction in the performance of Masonic duty, and have enjoyed many happy occasions among the fraternity. It is one of the pleasures of the station to meet with the brethren in their masonic homes, and to engage with them in our glorious work.

It affords me also peculiar pleasure to be able to report from actual knowledge, that in most of our Lodges harmony and brotherly love prevail; and although in a few instances a different condition exists, yet there is much in the present condition of the Order in our jurisdiction gratifying to every true lover of our cause.

Much more attention is being paid to the study of the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge, as appears from the Reports of a part of the District Deputy Grand Masters; and although there is large opportunity for improvement in this respect, we are glad to know of progress in so important a matter. More attention is being paid to the real character of applicants for the degrees; and though we cannot but wish that this duty had been always faithfully performed, the present care in that respect is most commendable.

Another matter of vital importance to the welfare and reputa-

tion of the Craft, is the character of the places where our brethren meet for the practice of our rites, and the discharge of masonic duties.

As the world judge of our professions by the actual character of our members, so will it judge of the value of masonry somewhat by the externals presented to view. And the influences of a comfortable and cheerful place of meeting cannot fail to be beneficial in every way—in inducing a better attendance at the meetings—in the impression made upon initiates—and in its effect upon the feelings of all the Brethren. The attractiveness of our ceremonies should not be neutralized by any repulsive surroundings.

In this matter therefore a good work has been going on: old Halls have been cleaned out and refitted—new Halls erected and dedicated—and in many parts of our State our Fraternity occupy places that would be a credit to any human organization.

The call for new Lodges during the year has not been as great as in the previous year, and yet this is not cause for regret.

Three Dispensations only have been granted for new Lodges—one at Boothbay, one at Vinalhaven, and one at Clinton.

I have been able to visit but one of these Lodges—that at Clinton. The brethren there are in earnest in their work, have provided a good and suitable place for work, and fitted it up in a proper manner. I witnessed an exemplification of work, and consider the officers qualified for their stations, and recommend the continuance of the Lodge.

The report from the Lodge at Vinalhaven is most favorable, and speaks of a good Lodge. Their Hall was furnished in all particulars for the work of masonry before commencing, and without any debt upon the Lodge. I doubt not their fitness to be entrusted with a Charter.

The Lodge at Boothbay I intended to visit, but it has been impossible thus far, and we must look to the report of the D. D. G. Master for information.

Two applications for Dispensations have been refused—one at Perry, and the other at North Berwick; the first because it was not recommended by the D. D. G. Master, and was not deemed

by me a proper location for a Lodge; and the other because there was no suitable Hall in which they could meet.

A few days since a petition was received for a Lodge at Springfield; but it being so near the time that the Grand Lodge meets, I have taken no action upon the matter, and now place it before you for consideration. Every indication about it is most favorable to the petitioners.

On two occasions during the year I have been called upon for public services of an important character. August 13th I laid the corner stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rockland; and on the 30th of the same month, that of a building for educational purposes in Gorham. On each of these occasions a large number of the Fraternity were present, and much interest was manifested in the communities.

During the year I have dedicated new Halls as follows: at Eastport, East Dixmont, Portland, Buxton and South Berwick.

R. W. Bro. Albert Moore has dedicated Halls for Northern Star Lodge at North Anson, and Keystone Lodge at Solon.

A Hall at Bridgton has been dedicated by the D. D. G. Master of the District.

A fine Hall was dedicated by R. W. E. N. Mayo, at Houlton, June 24th; also one at Ellsworth, by R. W. Ambrose White, on the 22d of February.

All these occasions have been attended with much interest, and have been productive of great good to the Order.

The Brethren at Eastport are worthy of great credit for the manner in which their work has been done.

The Halls of the Brethren of this city speak to you for themselves, and I feel that no encomium they are likely to receive is undeserved. The work here tells of their devotion to the welfare of masonry, and I trust they are equally true to its sublime teachings.

I feel constrained to say here, that I am extremely gratified with our Lodge on the extreme western border—St. John's, which in the past, has not been in as good condition as is desirable for that important locality. It is now, however, alive; and while occupying splendid apartments, a new zeal is manifested in the

cause of masonry ; and for this, in a great degree, we are indebted to its present efficient W. Master.

Archon Lodge at East Dixmont, and Trojan Lodge at Troy, were constituted by myself in person, and their officers installed.

Kenduskeag Lodge, at Kenduskeag, was constituted, and its officers were duly installed, by R. W. John H. Lynde, on the 19th of June, 1867.

Asylum Lodge at Wayne was constituted, and its officers were installed by R. W. Senior Grand Warden Cargill. He also dedicated their hall.

The other Lodges to which charters were granted at the last annual communication, have been constituted and their officers installed by the respective District Deputy Grand Masters, acting under special commissions.

I have installed the officers of eight Lodges, have visited several other Lodges, and have been forced, howsoever unwillingly, to decline invitations to other places.

November 14th I restored the Charter of Morning Star Lodge, No. 41, at Litchfield Corner. The Brethren complied with all the constitutional requirements, and the only question which could arise was, whether I had authority to act in the premises during the recess of the Grand Lodge. After careful consideration of the case, and consultation with those in whom I felt confidence, I concluded to act. It is the last of the old charters, was accidentally saved from the great fire, and I hoped it might be put to good use. I believe the Brethren worthy of the trust reposed in them, and trust you will confirm this action.

The D. D. G. Master of the first District having removed from our jurisdiction, I appointed R. W. Charles P. Tenney, of Houlton, in his place.

On the 14th of December, I received an invitation to visit St. John, N. B., for the purpose of consecrating the new Grand Lodge of that province, and installing the Grand Master elect. This service I should have performed with pleasure, had it been in my power, but it was not, much to my regret. I directed R. W. Bro. Seymour, Grand Standard Bearer, who I learned was to be present,

to extend my cordial greetings to the Grand Lodge, and in my behalf to welcome the new Grand Master to the brotherhood of Grand Masters. In the formation of this Grand Lodge, I feel that we have a deep interest; and I trust that this Grand Lodge will at once extend a cordial greeting to our young and most worthy Sister of that domain.

During the year I visited Unity Lodge, and made inquiries in regard to one of the suspended members of that Lodge. I am satisfied that it will be an act of justice to restore Thomas R. Clements to the rights and privileges of the Order, and so recommend to the Grand Lodge.

R. W. Newell Snow, of Sherbrooke, N. S. has been appointed and commissioned as Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

Many questions as to law and practice have been presented, and have usually been answered by reference to decisions already made. This has entailed a large amount of labor, but it has been pleasant to aid the brethren in their search after more light, and I therefore hope that the correspondence of the past year has not been without good results.

As an example of this kind, the question has often been asked. Is it necessary for a re-elected Master to be installed? While it is not absolutely necessary, because he would hold over by virtue of his previous installation, I have invariably answered that he ought to be installed. This is the uniform practice in Grand Lodge, and should be imitated in every subordinate Lodge. It is a well settled principle that no officer can act as such until he is installed; and unless a re-elected master is re-installed, he does not act by virtue of his last election, but of the former.

To the question, Is it masonic to make nominations of officers to be voted for at the annual meeting of a Lodge? I answer in the negative.

Laying corner stones of Public Edifices, and dedication of Halls, like the constituting of new Lodges, can only be done by the Grand Master or his proxy. I report this ruling because, for the first time in my masonic experience, I hear it doubted by one whose opinion is of consequence in my estimation.

How many members are necessary to transact any kind of business in a Lodge? I answer, that this is a constitutional matter; and according to the spirit of our Constitution, if not the letter, no business can be transacted unless seven members are present. It is already provided, that unless that number are present no degrees can be voted. I believe all other matters of business need a regular Lodge to transact them, and when there are less than seven members there is no Lodge, according to our laws and regulations.

Candidates rejected in another State cannot be legally made here without consent of proper authority in the jurisdiction where rejected. I make this decision upon the principle of the old law, that no Lodge can interfere with the business of another Lodge; and this I deem of universal application, without regard to particular jurisdictional lines.

A candidate is rejected by a Lodge having jurisdiction, although he lived in a town where there is no Lodge. Subsequently a Lodge is erected in the town where he lives, and he desires to be initiated. The new Lodge must have the consent of the old Lodge on account of the law of rejections, and the old Lodge must have consent of the other on account of the law of jurisdiction. In other words, neither Lodge can act upon his case without the consent of the other, and either can take him with consent of the other.

A Lodge cannot install its officers in any other town than where located by its Charter. It is a meeting in the meaning of the Constitution.

In this connection I would again call attention to the joint occupancy of Masonic Halls—and especially when they have been dedicated. I believe this should be forbidden under any and all circumstances.

The subject of Grand Lodge certificates was mentioned at our last communication, but no action was had upon that subject. My own opinion of the matter is that all masons in fellowship in our jurisdiction should be registered in the archives of the Grand Lodge, and be furnished with a Grand Lodge certificate. This, I am aware, is not favorably entertained among our fraternity.

What I would desire is that the Grand Secretary be *authorized* to keep such a Register and to issue Grand Lodge certificates at his own cost, and to receive his compensation from those who are benefited.

I have no desire for new regulations, but it has been my experience that many new questions are brought up for action, and must be met, and general laws upon such matters are better than a variety of regulations.

Many have been the inquiries in regard to how long after a candidate is accepted he may be entitled to the degrees. Most Lodge By-Laws provide that after six months the deposit shall be forfeited, but nothing is said of the validity of the petition. I suggest whether it would not be well to have a uniform regulation on this matter, and provide that after the lapse of one year from the election no candidate shall be entitled to initiation.

The jurisdiction of Lodges is another question of importance. The provision of our Constitution, that no Lodge may move out of the town where located, was all that was needed at that time; but under our new law of *jurisdiction* Lodges, by moving from one part of a town to another, may keep this subject in continual change. I suggest the propriety of confining Lodges to the villages where located, unless removed by consent of the Grand Lodge.

Another matter of importance is the violation of the jurisdiction of Lodges in our State and others. This comes from too strong a desire to make masons for the sake of the pecuniary consideration, or for some other reason, and hasty action is usual in such cases. In one instance a man was made a mason before he had been in the town three months, and when his legal and masonic residence was in the jurisdiction of another Lodge, he being only temporarily employed in the town where he received the degrees. I recommend that no Lodge be permitted to confer degrees upon any man that has not been a resident of the State one year, or a resident within the jurisdiction of the Lodge where he applies at least six months immediately preceding the time of his application.

Some action is desirable in regard to non-affiliated masons, who are enjoying all the privileges of the institution and contribute

nothing to its welfare or much to its honor. A tax placed upon these brethren for the privileges they enjoy, might cause them more fully to appreciate our privileges and induce them to affiliate.

I wish also to call attention to the subject of returns from the Lodges. Under the present arrangement it is difficult to ascertain the correctness of these matters until too late for remedy. Would it not be well to have a Standing Committee upon this work, of whom the Grand Secretary should be chairman, and have one copy sent to him, that the same may be examined, compared with that of the previous year, and then returned immediately for correction if necessary? This would save much time and labor at the Annual Communication—when time is scant and labor pressing—and conduce greatly to the correctness of the returns; though it must of course add to the work of the Grand Secretary.

In this connection it is proper to call your attention to the matter of compensation to that officer. His duties have been largely increased by your action at various times; and this, with the rapid increase of Lodges, makes his position one of severe labor and toil, with a very inadequate compensation. From my observation of his labors, I am fully of the opinion that his services are worth to the Grand Lodge at least \$500 per year. I believe this Grand Lodge desires to be just in all such matters; and if so, it will increase that officer's salary—and the amount named will not be above the requisite reward.

A book in which Charters of Lodges may be recorded has been prepared; and it is desirable that some method should be adopted to have every charter in the State copied into that book. It is a matter heretofore neglected, and there are many reasons why it should receive attention.

One other matter of great and vital importance to us as an organization, is the renewal of the old warfare against our Fraternity. Already in the West a portentous cloud appears to be gathering—destined, in the hopes of our enemies, to overwhelm the institution, and sweep the last vestige of masonry from our land. In connection with this event, it has been painful to me

to notice in many of the newly started masonic periodicals of our day what I cannot but regard as an unwise course, in engaging in controversy with the men who assail us, and endeavoring to write down them and their acts, in articles not to be commended in their spirit or language by any true friend of our Order. Much as I regret that we have no masonic press in our State, I have the satisfaction thereby of knowing that we do not publish to the world any thing which may afford strength and capital to our enemies, by furnishing them with an excuse or a pretence for continuing their unprovoked attacks upon our Fraternity.

This condition of affairs, however, places upon us a responsibility; and the proper manner in which to meet this issue is of much importance. We should all bear in mind that ours is not a controversial or belligerent institution; that its spirit, as well as teachings, forbid us to wrangle or dispute about it; and that the best answer we can make to "railing accusations" is to point to the lives and conversation of those whom we delight to honor. While no inducement ought to lead us into argument with those who may ridicule and falsify the character of our institution, there is a work for every mason to do, that may redound to its lasting good and honor.

It cannot be denied that during the past few years our doors have been too easily opened to those who would gain admission—and especially during the time of the war, when it was thought that every man who was a patriot was worthy of all the honor we could confer upon him—and thus we have received many into our ranks that have not brought honor or benefit to us. The tendency of this has been to cause a laxity in discipline, and in too many cases have palpable violations of masonic duty been permitted to pass by without rebuke or other action thereon, to the detriment of the order. Herein lies the principal—indeed the only—danger to the institution; and if Masonry is ever put down and swept away, it must be by the indiscretions and irregularities of its friends; for if we are true to the principles of the Order, as delivered to us by the Fathers of the Craft, no human power can prevail against us.

This crusade is waged against us in some quarters under the

name of *Religion*; but let none of us be deceived by this pretence, or attribute it, in word or in thought, to the influence of the pure and gentle teachings of Christianity. *Religion* demands not this warfare. Freemasonry claims not to supersede Religion; but it claims and has had the credit of being the handmaid of Religion—and this from some of the noblest and best of Religion's firm supporters. This attack upon it under the pretext that it is hostile or dangerous to *Religion*, therefore, is and can be prompted only by that same old spirit of *Sectarianism*, manifested and promulgated more than a century ago by our old enemy of Rome; and with whom we now, with mingled feelings of pain and sorrow, behold a portion of Protestant America uniting hands in this unholy work. To read the late allocutions of him who wears the triple crown, would seem almost enough to convince an unprejudiced mind, that whatever Rome condemns ought to be approved by every lover of the principles of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and true Religion. I have, therefore, no faith in this warfare as being for the cause of Religion; and can see in it but the same spirit which piled up the fagots for a *Servetus*,—and I have but little doubt that many who are engaged in this unholy crusade would perform the same office for us, had they the power and opportunity.

But, my Brethren, we have a work in hand in this affair—and that is, to labor for the honor and integrity of our institution in the future as we have not always in the past. Our laws must be maintained, the duties imposed upon us by our obligations must be fulfilled, and the principles of masonry must be more fully and thoroughly exemplified in the life and conversation of all who are reckoned among us.

Violations of the laws of masonry, neglect of its duties in the affairs of life, and disregard of its teachings, must be made more thoroughly matters of discipline. All should be required to conform to the sublime principles of the Order,—and no effort spared to induce every Brother who fails in these matters to return to his integrity and to the maintenance of the usefulness and reputation of the institution. When this cannot be accomplished by

kind, charitable and earnest efforts, let the sword of justice fall, and sever from us those who are no longer worthy of our honors or privileges. Thus, and thus only, can we maintain the integrity of this Order,—prepare fully to meet this struggle,—render our time-honored institution of real value to its adherents, and place it right in the estimation of all reasonable and thinking men. *

Let us accomplish this work faithfully, and in future guard well the entrance to our household, and keep out every mercenary, vile intruder; and we shall not only become a happy, glorious fraternity of living architects, but shall place our institution upon a foundation that cannot be shaken, and command the respect and esteem of all the world.

That such may be the final result—and that the Supreme Grand Master may bless us, and aid us in accomplishing this great and noble work—is my earnest, sincere prayer.

Brethren, be true to your obligations of duty to God—to your fellow man—and to yourselves—and *this work is done*.

Having made such reflections and suggestions as I deem of importance for the consideration of the Grand Lodge, we are now prepared to enter upon the duties of the hour—all of which, we hope, will redound to the honor of the Craft in our jurisdiction.

I have endeavored to serve you faithfully during the past two years,—in fact to act the part of the *elder Brother* among you, counseling and laboring for and with you in all matters that pertain to the honor and welfare of the Craft, and only assuming the office of “master” when in my judgment it was called for in vindication of the integrity of the institution. I can only express the hope that, if no good has resulted from these labors, no harm has thereby come to our Order.

One of the important labors of this meeting will be the selection of officers for another year.

Having occupied this station by your partiality for two years, I am more ready to lay down the emblems of authority than I was originally to assume them; and in conclusion, I have only to express the hope that in this particular matter your votes shall

be given for those who will best labor for the welfare of the Fraternity.

With thanks, many and kind, for your numerous favors and honors, I now close these remarks, with best wishes for peace and harmony in our beloved institution, and for the personal welfare and integrity of every member of our great and honored family.

The Grand Master submitted a special Report of his acts in the way of discipline—mostly relating to the arrest of the charter of Hiram Abiff Lodge, and the suspension of some Brethren for unmasonic conduct.

On motion of Brother Josiah H. Drummond,

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

The Grand Treasurer made his annual Report, as follows :

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE.

In accordance with requirements of the Constitution I submit my fifteenth Annual Report of the state of finances of this Grand Body.

Balance on hand May 7, 1867,.....	\$ 636.82
Amount received,.....	5794.46
	<hr/>
	\$6431.28
Amount disbursed for bills paid and investment made.,	6153.03
	<hr/>
Balance on hand,.....	\$ 278.25

An account current embracing items in detail has been furnished the Committee of Finance, and a statement of the invested Stock, funds, income, &c., to the Trustees of the Charity Fund, from both of which sources you may reasonably expect all necessary light.

Neither war, famine, fire or flood has occurred to make any inroad upon our papers and documents ; and I confidently trust that the accounts and vouchers will be found so full and complete as to preclude the necessity of any sale or vote of indulgences to your Treasurer, on account of want of completeness of his accounts.

Dues have been received from all the acting, working Lodges in this Jurisdiction.

An addition has been made to the "Charity Fund" of one thousand six hundred dollars, (\$1600.00)—making the amount of invested funds fifteen thousand six hundred dollars; which has paid in interest and dividends the past year, and now available for charitable purposes, nearly one thousand three hundred dollars, or at the rate of about nine per cent.

In May, last year, I called the attention of this Grand Body to some facts in relation to a Diploma Plate—stating that the plate which had been in use for many years previous to 1864, was so much worn that it was entirely unfit for use—that it would cost nearly as much to re-cut it as to engrave a new one—that no authority was given to procure a new one—and consequently that a plate engraved by a tyro in the art, at a period so far in the past that the memory of no living brother serveth to give the date thereof, and which was rejected after being used for a few impressions, on account of the faulty engraving—not on account of the design, (as this was acknowledged to be good)—that this plate was dragged from its long rest in some obscure niche "in or about the temple or among the rubbish," and has served the purpose of furnishing this Grand Lodge with Diplomas or certificates for those who while traveling abroad are required to shew a record and certificate of their birth, and to prove to brothers and friends that "light" from the East has dawned upon their "blinded" vision, and dispelled the darkness in which they had long groped their weary way. All this was stated, and more, (or if not it should have been)—adding the fact, that this document as printed from said plate, which was to be exhibited throughout this jurisdiction, and throughout the civilized world, is unworthy of the Most Worshipful Body from which it emanates; and also that justice to its Subordinates requires that a better specimen of "work" should be furnished them for their members; and moreover that this Grand Lodge has the right, power and ability to procure a good Diploma plate, of suitable design and engraved on steel. Now, therefore, as before stated—as all this was, or should have been, distinctly brought to the notice of this Grand Body in May, 1867, by the Treasurer, and said Treasurer's report was referred to a Committee on Doings of Grand Officers; and whereas said committee failed to assist the "bantling" in its birth—neglected to recommend any action in relation to it—and thus allowed it to sleep quietly *not* "in the tomb of all the Capulets"—now, therefore, as was said in the beginning, having one year since intruded this matter upon the attention of the Grand Lodge—notwithstanding the "last state of this plate is infinitely worse than the first," I shall from a sense of duty, refrain from alluding to the matter of Diplomas at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

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

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

*Dr. The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,**in Account with MOSES DODGE, Grand Treasurer.*

1867.

May 8,	For paid Joseph Milliken, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.....	\$ 10.00
"	Geo. W. Turner, " 2d "	47.40
"	William Curtis, " 3d "	44.10
"	Erastus Foote, " 4th "	36.74
"	J. M. Larrabee, " 5th "	35.95
"	S. S. Collier, " 6th "	77.00
"	George W. Snow, " 7th "	69.18
"	Benj. Morrill, " 8th "	52.40
"	J. W. Murray, " 9th "	54.20
"	Albert Moore, " 10th "	55.00
"	J. B. Watson, " 11th "	59.00
"	Ira D. Fish, " 12th "	54.80
"	A. W. French, dues refunded Eastern Lodge,...	3.00
May 9,	J. H. Drummond, Chairman Com. For. Cor.....	80.00
14,	Chandler & Cole, rent of Mechanics' Hall.....	70.00
27,	Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, per vote.....	350.00
"	Stephen Berry, Assistant G. Secretary, per vote.	20.00
"	Grand Treasurer, per vote.....	100.00
28,	Ira Berry, bill of blank book and stationery.....	11.66
June 5,	J. A. Merrill, D. D. Grand Masters' Jewels.....	48.00
"	American Bank Note Co., Diplomas	85.00
10,	Duran & Brackett, trunks.....	28.00
"	Carter & Dresser, blank books.....	12.60
20,	Stephen Berry, printing Proceedings.....	378.00
"	Warren Phillips, D. D. G. Masters' Clothing....	72.41
"	Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler's expenses.....	6.25
July 1,	Exchange of \$6300 7 3-10s to 5-20s.....	157.50
20,	Short & Loring, Seals, &c.....	10.00
"	J. H. Lynde, expense constituting Lodge.....	6.50
"	A. Stackpole, moving furniture.....	5.00
Aug. 9,	Conant & Payson, rent.....	50.00
22,	C. H. Blake, repairs of furniture.....	18.68
29,	Samuel Kyle, per vote.....	50.00
"	American Bank Note Co., Diplomas.....	135.00
"	Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler, per vote.....	20.00
"	W. O. Carney, Assistant Grand Tyler, per vote.	10.00
Nov. 1,	Bonds of Masonic Trustees of Portland.....	1000.00
"	T. J. Murray, Grand Master's expenses.....	195.44

1868.]

Grand Lodge of Maine.

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			100.00
Nov. 1,	For paid T. J. Murray, Grand Master, per vote.....		29.27
	" T. J. Murray, bill of coal and fixtures.....		37.50
	" Conant & Payson, rent.....		75.00
14,	" American Bank Note Co., Diplomas.....		100.00
Dec. 1,	" Bonds of Masonic Trustees of Portland.....		1.72
	" Accrued interest on Bond.....		32.77
	" Exchange of Portland 6 per cent. Bond.....		20.00
10,	" J. A. Merrill, Lodge furniture.....		
1868.			
Jan. 7,	" Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, making charters...		27.00
17,	" Stephen Berry, bill of printing.....		87.17
19,	" Insurance.....		10.00
Feb. 3,	" Conant & Payson, rent.....		37.50
	" J. H. Wilson, Rep. for Village Lodge for 1866...		3.80
15,	" Randall & McAllister, coal.....		9.50
	" Carney & Hawkes, boxes.....		13.00
17,	" Fickett & Gray, painting.....		5.44
Mch 17,	" American Bank Note Co., Diplomas.....		160.00
28,	" Gerrish & Pearson, cups.....		15.50
April 2,	" J. H. Poor, coal.....		8.75
22,	" Warren Phillips, trucking.....		3.68
27,	" Stephen Berry, printing Rep. Com. For. Cor....		226.49
May 2,	" Postage, expressage, &c.....		9.73
	" as per Pay-Roll of 1867.....		1124.80
	" \$500 loaned as an investment.....		500.00
	" Balance in treasury.....		278.25
			<u>\$6431.28</u>

1867. Cr.

May 7.	By balance in treasury May 4, 1867..		\$626.82
	Cash of Joseph Milliken, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.	217.02	
	" Geo. W. Turner, " 2d Dist.	396.30	
	" W'm Curtis, " 3d Dist.	673.40	
	" Erastus Foote, " 4th Dist.	573.15	
	" J. M. Larrabee, " 5th Dist.	608.95	
	" S. S. Collier, " 6th Dist.	520.25	
	" Geo. W. Snow, " 7th Dist.	601.15	
	" Benj. Morrill, " 8th Dist.	434.80	
	" J. W. Murray, " 9th Dist.	356.68	
	" Albert Moore, " 10th Dist.	333.50	
	" J. B. Watson, " 11th Dist.	308.40	
	" Ira D. Fish, " 12th Dist.	168.70	
	" Dues of Lewy's Island Lodge.....	50.00	
8,	" Charter fee Kenduskeag Lodge.....	30.00	

May 8,	By Cash of Dispensation fee Preble Lodge.....	25.00
9,	" Charter fee Trojan Lodge.....	30.00
	" " Asylum Lodge.....	30.00
	" " Augusta Lodge.....	30.00
	" " Riverside Lodge.....	30.00
	" " Mt. Desert Lodge.....	30.00
	" " Lewy's Island Lodge.....	30.00
31,	" " Ionic Lodge.....	30.00
	" Grand Commandery, expense of hall...	20.83
Aug. 20,	" Charter fee Archon Lodge.....	30.00
Nov. 1,	" Dispensation for Seaside Lodge.....	25.00
	" G. Chapter, share of rent, furniture, &c.	132.33
1868.		
Jan. 22,	" Dispensation fee Moses Webster Lodge.	25.00
Feb. 4,	" Dispensation fee Seabastick Lodge....	25.00
May 2,	" Grand Master for eight dispensations...	24.00

\$6431.28

The CHARITY FUND consists of—

25 shares Canal National Bank Stock.....	\$2,500.00
37 shares Casco National Bank Stock.....	3,700.00
5 shares Freeman's National Bank Stock.....	500.00
5 shares First National Bank Stock.....	500.00
\$6,000.00 U. S. 5-20s loaned on real estate securities....	6,000.00
\$300 U. S. 5-20s deposited.....	300.00
\$1600 Bonds of Masonic Trustees.....	1,600.00
\$500 loaned on endorsed note.....	500.00

\$15,600.00

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until half past two o'clock in the afternoon.

MASONIC HALL, Tuesday, May 5, 1868.

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

The By-Laws of Benevolent, Blue Mountain, Oxford, Central, Mount Desert, Liberty, Marsh River, Sea-Side,

Atlantic, Presumpscot and Morning Star Lodges were presented for approval, and referred to the committee on By-Laws.

Papers were presented and referred as follows :

To the Committee on Dispensations and Charters—

Petition for a Lodge at Springfield, to be called Forest Lodge.

Petition for a Lodge at Buckfield, to be called Buckfield Evening Star Lodge.

Petition for a Lodge at Monson, to be called Doric Lodge.

Dispensation and other papers of Preble Lodge, at Sanford, with petition for charter.

Papers of Ocean Lodge, at Wells, with petition for charter.

Papers of Sea-side Lodge, at Boothbay, with petition for charter.

Papers of Moses Webster Lodge, at Vinalhaven, with petition for charter.

Papers of Seabasticook Lodge, at Clinton, with petition for charter.

To Committee No. 1 on Grievances and Appeals—

Complaint of St. George Lodge, at Warren, against Quantabacook Lodge at Searsmont, for infringement of jurisdiction.

Complaint of St. George Lodge against Mount Hope Lodge at Hope, for infringing jurisdiction.

Papers in relation to the trial of Bros. Oliver P. Wheeler, and B. F. Stetson, by Richmond Lodge, No. 63.

Papers in the case of Hilman P. Lurchin, suspended by Lookout Lodge, No. 131.

Papers in the case of Samuel Katen, suspended by Olive Branch Lodge, No. 124.

Papers in the case of Wm. S. Philbrook, suspended by Portland Lodge, No. 1.

Papers in the case of Charles D. Richards, expelled by Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129.

Papers in the case of L. W. Fillebrown, suspended by Asylum Lodge, No. 133.

To Committee No. 2 on Grievances and appeals—

Report of the restoration of Bro. A. G. Mudgett to the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, by Mechanics' Lodge No. 66.

Report of the restoration of Bro. A. C. Libby, to the rights and benefits of Freemasonry, by Adoniram Lodge, No. 27.

Petition of Nathaniel W. Cole and others for a rehearing in the case of Bro. R. H. Dolliver, expelled by Bethlehem Lodge, was presented, and referred to a special committee, consisting of Bro's Samuel S. Collier, Minot Crehore and J. L. Stoddard.

Bro. Joseph M. Hayes presented the petition of S. P. Crossman and others, for a dispensation to establish a Lodge at Lisbon Falls, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Bro's F. Loring Talbot, S. J. Chadbourne and Alden M. Wetherbee.

Bro. Bradford presented a remonstrance against the establishment of a Lodge at Lisbon Falls; also the petition of William McLellan 2d and others, praying for a dispensation to establish a Lodge at Lisbon Factory Village; which were referred to the same committee.

Bro. Stephen Berry, for the Committee on the History of Freemasonry in Maine, made the following Report, which was accepted, viz :

TO THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE:

The Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine have, during the past year, received the history of only two Lodges, those of St. George Lodge, No. 16, Warren, and Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, Cherryfield; all the others reported delinquent last year (page 33) remain so, and knowing the faithfulness and attention of the officers of many of them, your committee are led to think that the proceedings cannot have been read in those Lodges for some years, or they would not continue thus remiss.

We have received also from Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, a memoir of their Past Master David Robinson; and we earnestly request all the other Lodges to adopt the same plan, that we may obtain the history of the Fathers of the Order before it shall be utterly lost.

STEPHEN BERRY, }
ELIPHALET W. FRENCH, } *Committee.*

The Grand Secretary submitted his Annual Report, as follows :

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE:

Your Secretary asks leave to submit his Annual Report.

The proceedings have been printed and distributed, as provided by the Regulations of the Grand Lodge. They have also been recorded, and a new book has been procured for that purpose. The increase of business in this Grand Body is indicated by the fact that the first volume of our records contains its doings from its organization in 1820 to 1855 inclusive; while the second is filled by those from 1856 to 1866 inclusive. The Proceedings of 1867 commence the third volume, which is presented for examination.

The Lodges have been more careful this year than last in returning the election and address of their officers as directed by the Grand Lodge; though there is room for improvement in this respect. Ninety-seven of our 140 chartered Lodges have complied with this regulation of the Grand Lodge.

A book has been procured for the purpose of recording the charters of Lodges, so that correct copies of them may be furnished in cases of accident.

I have received a text-book, or manual, presented to this Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, which appears to be carefully prepared, well arranged, and admirably calculated to answer the purpose for which it is designed.

Some progress has been made in the work of reducing to order the chaos into which our archives were thrown by the haste in which they were necessarily removed in July, 1866. It is hoped that another year will suffice to have them properly arranged.

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

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

Bro. Bradford, for the Committee of Finance, reported as follows:

The Committee of Finance have examined the accounts of the Grand Treasurer, and find them rightly cast and properly vouched.

The amount expended during the last masonic year amounts to \$6,153.08. He has received from all sources the sum of \$6,431.28, leaving a balance in favor of the Grand Lodge of \$278.25.

Respectfully submitted,

FREEMAN BRADFORD, }
A. B. THOMPSON, } *Committee.*

The following memorial was received, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence:

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

The Memorial of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of New Brunswick Sheweth:

That at a convention of duly warranted Lodges, held at the city of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, in British North America, in the month of October last, the Grand Lodge in and for the Province of New Brunswick was, by the unanimous action of sixteen Lodges, erected upon the Ancient Charges and Constitutions of Freemasonry.

That the circumstances which prompted this action are set forth in the published Proceedings of Convention, and of the First Communication of this Grand Lodge, transmitted for your information.

That this Grand Lodge hath been duly erected by the united action of a large majority of the Lodges established in the Province, and embracing the different Jurisdictions heretofore represented in New Brunswick.

That this Grand Lodge, so legally erected, according to the Ancient Constitutions of the Craft, claims, and has sole and exclusive Masonic Jurisdiction over Ancient Craft Masonry within this Province of New Brunswick.

This Grand Lodge, therefore, desires that Fraternal Communication may be established between your Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

This Memorial, by resolution of the Grand Lodge, is issued under the hand of the M. W. Grand Master, and the seal of Grand Lodge, this sixth day of April, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868.

B. LESTER PETERS,

Grand Master for New Brunswick.

W. F. BUNTING, Grand Secretary.

Bro. Edward P. Burnham, for the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers reported as follows:

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers have considered the Address of the M. W. Grand Master, and recommend the following references therefrom, viz:—His decisions to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence; his recommendation to increase the compensation of the Grand Secretary to the Committee of Finance; his report on Grievances to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals; and so much as relates to Returns of Lodges to the Committee on Returns.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
IRVIN CALDERWOOD, } Committee.
E. R. DRUMMOND, }

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

The hour provided by the Constitution for the annual election of Grand Officers having now arrived, Brothers Charles H. McLellan, B. F. Andrews and Augustus Bailey were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count votes for Grand officers; and Brothers William J. Burnham, George E. Taylor and James B. Currier were appointed a second committee for the same purpose.

M. W. Freeman Bradford was called to the East, to preside during the election.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot; and the following named Brethren were reported to be duly and legally elected, viz:

M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Portland;
R. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Bangor;
" DAVID CARGILL,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	East Winthrop;
" T. R. SIMONTON,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Camden;
" MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Recording Grand Secretary,</i>	"

Which report was accepted.

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

OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland;
ABNER B. THOMPSON,	Brunswick; and
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland.

Bro's JABEZ TRUE and ALDEN M. WETHERBEE were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund, for three years.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond submitted the following Report:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence to which were referred the documents announcing the formation of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick have examined the papers submitted to them, and ask leave to report that the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick has been regularly formed and is entitled to recogni-

tion as the exclusive supreme masonic authority in that Province; they, therefore, recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
F. BRADFORD, } Committee.
MOSES DODGE, }

Resolved, That we hereby recognize the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick and tender her our best wishes for a career of prosperity and usefulness: and we hope ever to be as near each other masonically as we are geographically.

The Report was accepted, and the Resolution adopted.

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

On motion of Bro. A. B. Thompson,

Voted, That Thursday morning next, at nine o'clock, be assigned as the time for the installation of the Grand Officers.

Bro. Drummond called attention to the subject of making Lodges corporate bodies by legislative enactment, and on motion, it was

Voted, That the subject be referred to a special committee, to report at this session of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond was appointed said committee.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that the corner stones of the buildings to be erected in this city for a Custom House and a Post Office, would be laid by the Grand Lodge with masonic ceremonies to-morrow forenoon.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, to meet at the Reception Room in the City Building at half-past eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, to assist in the ceremonies of the occasion.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, May 6, 1868.

The Grand Lodge assembled as appointed, in the City Building, and was called to labor.

A procession was formed, and, escorted by Portland and St. Alban Commanderies, and with the Portland Band for music, moved to the site of the new Custom House on Commercial street. The corner stone of that edifice was laid in ample form by Past Grand Master Josiah H. Drummond, assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge. The prayer was offered by W. and Rev. James E. C. Sawyer, Grand Chaplain.

The procession was re-formed and marched to Middle street. The corner stone of the Post Office was laid in ample form; the ceremonies being conducted by Grand Master Timothy J. Murray. Brief addresses were made by Grand Master Murray and Rev. Bro. Edwin C. Bolles. The benediction was pronounced by Grand Chaplain Sawyer.

The Grand Lodge returned to Masonic Hall, and was called from labor to refreshment until two o'clock P. M.

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 6, 1868.

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

Bro. Denison E. Seymour presented a despatch from M. W. B. Lester Peters, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, giving notice that he had been appointed Representative of that Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Maine. He was received and welcomed as such by Grand Master Murray.

The Work of the three degrees was rehearsed by the Grand Master.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, on behalf of the widow of our late Bro. Joseph Covell, presented to the Grand Lodge thirteen bound volumes—mostly Proceedings of the masonic Grand Bodies of Maine—which formed part of Bro. Covell's library; and on motion, it was

Voted, That said books be accepted by the Grand Lodge, and that Mrs. Covell be requested to accept the sum of one hundred dollars, in acknowledgment of so valuable a contribution to the archives of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. John H. Webster, for Committee No. 1 on Grievances and Appeals, submitted the following Report:

The Committee No. 1, on Grievances and Appeals to which were referred the following subjects, have had them under consideration and report :

In the case of the complaint of St. George Lodge No. 16, against Mount Hope Lodge No. 59, they have carefully examined the case and such evidence as has been presented. The evidence was taken in the loosest possible manner. It was taken on each side without notice to the other, and it is difficult to understand upon what principle it could be used except by consent. The charge is that Mount Hope Lodge conferred the three degrees in Masonry upon William H. Maxey, residing within the jurisdiction of St. George Lodge, without the consent of St. George Lodge. The testimony is conflicting and difficult to reconcile, but after carefully considering it, the Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the charge of St. George Lodge against Mount Hope Lodge is not sustained.

In the case of St. George Lodge against Quantabacook Lodge No. 129, they find that Morris W. Prince, the Brother upon whom the degrees in Masonry

were conferred by Quantabacook Lodge, was at the time a resident within the jurisdiction of St. George Lodge. The evidence fails to satisfy them that there was any willful infringement of the jurisdiction of St. George Lodge. It does appear that there was inexcusable negligence on the part of the Master and the Committee of Inquiry. This case ought never to have been brought here, but should have been amicably settled by Lodges interested. There being no intentional wrong, they make the penalty lighter than they otherwise would. They recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the charge of St. George Lodge against Quantabacook Lodge is sustained, and that Quantabacook Lodge be directed to pay to St. George Lodge one half the fee charged for making Brother Prince a Mason.

In the case of Oliver P. Wheeler, of Richmond Lodge, the papers sent up do not show that any notice was given to Brother Wheeler of the filing of the charges and time of hearing. Notice may have been given, but the record sent up does not show it. They recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Record and papers be returned to Richmond Lodge, with directions to re-try the case if notice was not given; but if it was given, to correct the record so as to show it.

In the case of B. F. Stetson, of Richmond Lodge, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the expulsion of B. F. Stetson by Richmond Lodge No. 63, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Hilman P. Lurchin, of Lookout Lodge No. 131, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension of Hilman P. Lurchin, passed by Lookout Lodge No. 131, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Samuel Katzen, of Olive Branch Lodge, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the suspension of Samuel Katzen for one year, by Olive Branch Lodge No. 124, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of William S. Philbrook, of Portland Lodge, they recommend the adoption of following resolution :

Resolved, That the indefinite suspension of William S. Philbrook, by Portland Lodge No. 1, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Charles D. Richards, of Quantabacook Lodge, it appeared that notice to Brother Richards was left at his residence when he was absent in a distant State, and that he did not return until after the time of the hearing had passed. Only five days' notice was given even in that way. The charges were filed six months before proceedings for the hearing were had, which seems to the Com-

mittee an unreasonable delay. Charges seriously affecting the character of a brother should not be suffered to remain so long unheard without strong reasons. It was the Master's duty to have the matter speedily disposed of. They recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the appeal of Charles D. Richards from the sentence of expulsion by Quantabacook Lodge No. 129, be sustained; that the proceedings be null and void, and that said Lodge be directed to re-try the case.

In the case of L. W. Fillebrown, of Asylum Lodge, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the indefinite suspension of L. W. Fillebrown, by Asylum Lodge No. 133, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Seth Emerson, of Island Lodge—which case has been twice before reported to the Grand Lodge and sent back for irregularity—the case is not now in very good condition. The records are not however in the opinion of the Committee so irregular as to make it necessary to return the case to the Lodge for further action. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the expulsion of Seth Emerson, by Island Lodge No. 89, be approved and confirmed.

JOHN H. WEBSTER, }
WILLIAM H. SMITH, } *Committee.*
HENRY R. DOWNES, }

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

Bro. F. Loring Talbot, for the special committee on the petitions for Lodges in Lisbon, reported as follows:

The committee to which was referred the petition of S. P. Crossman and fourteen others for a Dispensation for a Lodge at Lisbon Falls; also the remonstrance of William McLellan 2d and twenty-three others against the same; also the petition of William McLellan 2d and twenty-two others for a dispensation for a Lodge at Factory Village in Lisbon—have had the same under consideration, and recommend that the petitioners in each case have leave to withdraw.

Respectfully submitted,

F. L. TALBOT, }
S. J. CHADBOURNE, } *Committee.*
A. M. WETHERBEE, }

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

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

MASONIC HALL, Thursday, May 7, 1868.

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

Bro. Mark Prime, for the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, submitted Reports, as follows :

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of P. A. Pierce and twenty-three others for a charter for a new Lodge, to be called MOSES WEBSTER LODGE, to be located in the town of Vinalhaven, recommend that a charter be granted, and that the Dispensation be continued until the Lodge shall be constituted under the charter.

We have also examined their By-Laws and Records. We find their records very neatly and correctly kept, and would recommend their approval by the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. LADD,
MARK PRIME,
GEORGE W. WHITNEY, } Committee.

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

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of E. G. Hodgdon and eleven others, regular Master Masons, of the town of Clinton, for a charter for a new Lodge, by the name of SEBASTICOOK 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.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. LADD,
MARK PRIME,
GEORGE W. WHITNEY, } Committee.

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, having considered the petition of the Brethren of Preble Lodge in the town of Sanford, now working under a Dispensation, would recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that their dispensation be continued until they receive their charter, and are duly constituted under the same.

We have also examined their records, and find them neatly and correctly kept, and would recommend that they be approved by this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. LADD,
MARK PRIME,
GEORGE W. WHITNEY, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of Clement C. Mildram and twenty-seven others, regular Master Masons, of the town of Wells and vicinity, for a charter for a new Lodge in the town of Wells, by the name and title of OCEAN 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.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. LADD,
MARK PRIME,
GEORGE W. WHITNEY, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of O. P. Rice, Master, and W. G. Lewis, Junior Warden, of Seaside Lodge, F. and A. M., U. D., in behalf of said Lodge, for a charter for a new Lodge by the name and title of SEASIDE 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.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. LADD,
MARK PRIME,
GEORGE W. WHITNEY, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of Merrill Prescott and seven others, Master Masons in good standing, for a new Lodge, to be located in the town of Monson, and called DORR LODGE; would recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that a Dispensation be issued.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. LADD,
MARK PRIME,
GEORGE W. WHITNEY, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and dispensation granted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of S. C. Andrews and seventeen others, regular Master Masons residing in the town of Buckfield, for a Dispensation for a new Lodge, to be located in the town of Buckfield, to be called BUCKFIELD EVENING STAR LODGE, have had the same under consideration; and after a careful and thorough examination of all the evidence pro and con, which was very extensive, and of such a character that it called into action the best judgment of your committee, we would recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. LADD,
MARK PRIME,
GEORGE W. WHITNEY, } Committee.

Report accepted, and dispensation granted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of D. W. Lindsay and twenty-five others, Master Masons in good standing, for a Dispensation for a new Lodge, to be situated in Springfield, to be called FOREST LODGE, would recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. LADD,
MARK PRIME,
GEORGE W. WHITNEY, } Committee.

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

Bro. Irvin Calderwood submitted the following Report :

The Committee on the Doings of Grand Officers recommend that the Grand Secretary keep a Register of the names of such members of the Lodges as desire Grand Lodge certificates. Said certificates shall be issued, signed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, upon reception of a certificate of good standing in the Lodge of which the applicant is a member, and the payment of a fee to the Grand Secretary.

They recommend that the Grand Secretary copy the Charter of any Lodge, when requested, upon payment of a fee of fifty cents. Said Charters shall be recorded in a book of the Grand Lodge kept for that purpose.

They recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions, in relation to the occupancy of Halls, and unaffiliated Masons.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
IRVIN CALDERWOOD, } Committee.
E. R. DRUMMOND, }

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge doth hereby express to the Lodges its earnest desire that so far as is practicable they shall occupy Halls dedicated to the sole use of Masonry, and not used by other than Masonic organizations.

Resolved, That the Masters of the Lodges are requested to bring to the attention of unaffiliated Masons residing within the several jurisdictions of their Lodges, and being suitable persons to become members, the desirableness of their fully connecting themselves with the Fraternity by becoming Lodge members. In case such unaffiliated Masons neglect for more than one year after becoming a resident within the jurisdiction of a Lodge to apply for membership therein, said Lodge should require a fee for each visit made to the Lodge by said unaffiliated Mason.

Which report was accepted; and the recommendations and resolutions were considered, and severally adopted.

Bro. Calderwood also presented the following Report, which was accepted, and the resolution adopted, viz:

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend the adoption of the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to procure a new Diploma plate.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
IRVIN CALDERWOOD, } Committee.
E. R. DRUMMOND, }

Bro. Albert Moore, for the Committee on By-Laws, made the following Report, which was accepted, viz:

The Committee on By-Laws have examined all the By-Laws presented to them, and make the following report:

We recommend the approval of those of Atlantic Lodge, Central Lodge, Marsh River Lodge, Morning Star Lodge, and the amendments of Liberty Lodge.

And recommend the approval of the By-Laws of Mt. Desert Lodge, with this addition—Art. 6, Sec. 3, after the word "shall," in the second line, insert the words "after due trial."

They also recommend the approval of the By-Laws of the following Lodges, with the changes hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

Blue Mountain Lodge, insert the words "after due notice and trial," after the word "shall," in the sixth line of Art. 9; and also strike out of the seventh and eighth lines of Art. 9 the words "after giving him two months' notice."

Seaside Lodge, after the word "shall," in the sixth line of Sec. 1, Art 8, insert the words "after due trial;" also strike out Sec. 4, of Art. 11.

Benevolent Lodge, after the word "occupation," in the third line of Sec. 1, Art. 3, insert the words "and whether he has made application to and been rejected by any other Lodge;" and also strike out of the proviso in Sec. 2, Art. 4, these words—"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 long journey, they may proceed to ballot for him in a shorter period, if they shall consider the urgency of his case requires it;" also, after the word "may," in the second line of Sec. 2, Art. 4, insert the words "after due trial."

Oxford Lodge, strike out Sec. 2, Art. 2, in these words: "In case of incompetency or negligence on the part of any officer, excepting the first four, or for any other just cause, the Master or presiding officer for the time being shall have power to remove such officer, and fill the vacancy with the consent of the Lodge." Strike out of Sec. 1, Art. 5, all between the words "Lodge" in the second, and "shall" in the eighth line; and after the word occupation in the eleventh line, insert the words: "And whether he has ever made application to or been rejected by any other Lodge, directed to the Master or Secretary, accompanied with a recommendation signed by one or more members of the Lodge." Also, after the word "shall," in the fourth line of Sec. 3, Art. 6, insert the words "after due trial." These By-Laws provide for the appointment of the Secretary by the Master, which if not unlawful is deemed objectionable by your committee.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT MOORE,	} Committee.
A. M. WETHERBEE,	
C. H. McLELLAN,	

The following resolution, offered by Bro. Stephen Berry, was adopted as a Standing Regulation of this Grand Lodge, viz:

Resolved, That every Lodge after adopting or revising By-Laws, shall send a transcript of such By-Laws or revision immediately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing.

Bro. Andrew W. French, for the Second Committee on Grievances and Appeals, reported as follows:

The Committee No. 2, on Grievances and Appeals, to which were referred the following subjects, have had them under consideration and respectfully report.

In the case of the restoration of A. G. Mudgett, by Mechanics' Lodge No. 66, we find the proceedings in due form, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the restoration of A. G. Mudgett by Mechanics' Lodge No. 66, to the rights and benefits of Masonry, is hereby approved and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

In the case of Tristram Goodwin, of York Lodge No. 22, suspended from the rights and benefits of Masonry by the M. W. Grand Master, we have examined the papers and other evidence presented, and would recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the action of the M. W. Grand Master is hereby approved and confirmed, and that the suspension of said Tristram Goodwin be continued until revoked by this Grand Lodge.

We have also examined the papers and other evidence in the case of Robert P. Junkins, of York Lodge No. 22, suspended from the rights and benefits of Masonry by the M. W. Grand Master, and present the following resolution :

Resolved, That the action of the M. W. Grand Master be approved, and that the suspension of Robert P. Junkins be continued, until revoked by this Grand Lodge.

In the case of Joseph B. Watson, D. D. G. M. of the 18th Masonic District, we have carefully considered the evidence presented, whereon he was suspended from the rights and benefits of Masonry by the M. W. Grand Master, and would recommend the adoption of the following Resolution :

Resolved, That the action of the M. W. Grand Master in suspending Joseph B. Watson be approved, and his suspension continued until revoked by this Grand Lodge.

In the case of the restoration of A. C. Libby, by Adoniram Lodge No. 27, the proceedings seem to be in due form, and we therefore recommend the adoption of the following Resolution :

Resolved, That the restoration of A. C. Libby, by Adoniram Lodge No. 27, be approved and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

We have also examined the documents in the case of Hiram Abiff Lodge, whose Charter was suspended by the M. W. Grand Master, and would recommend the adoption of the following Resolution :

Resolved, That the action of the M. W. Grand Master in this case be approved, and that the Charter of Hiram Abiff Lodge No. 90, be revoked and cancelled, and be forever "buried in the rubbish of the Temple."

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW W. FRENCH, }
LEMUEL BRADFORD, } Committee.
WILLIAM H. PREBLE, }

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

The Committee on the Pay-Roll made their Report, which was adopted.

On motion of Bro. William H. Smith, it was unanimously

Voted, That the pay of the Grand Secretary be fixed at five hundred dollars. *

A communication from Trapani, Sicily, signed by Bro. ONORATO TERBINO, was read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Josiah H. Drummond called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that Bro. Stephen Berry had commenced the republication of the early Proceedings of this Grand Lodge—of which only a brief summary had ever been published—and would proceed with it if assured of the sale of a sufficient number of copies to pay the actual cost of printing.

On motion,

Voted, That this Grand Lodge subscribe for four hundred copies of said reprint, to be disposed of as shall hereafter be determined.

The hour appointed for the installation of the Grand Officers having arrived, M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND was called to the East.

M. W. REUEL WASHBURN, Past Grand Master, presented the Grand Master elect, M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, for installation, who was installed in ample form by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND.

The Grand Master then made the following appointments, viz :

R. W.	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Saco.
"	J. Z. SWANTON,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Houlton.
"	A. W. FRENCH,	" 2d "	Eastport.
"	J. W. MURRAY,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	AMBROSE WHITE,	" 4th "	Bucksport.
"	JASON HUCKINS,	" 5th "	Charleston.
"	E. F. DILLINGHAM,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	SAMUEL S. COLLIER,	" 7th "	Unity.
"	HORATIO H. CARTER,	" 8th "	Belfast.
"	E. E. WORTMAN,	" 9th "	Rockland.
"	DANIEL A. CAMPBELL,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	" 11th "	Gardiner.
"	MOSES S. MAYHEW,	" 12th "	Mount Vernon.
"	ALBERT MOORE,	" 13th "	North Anson.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	" 14th "	Bath.
"	W'M J. BURNHAM,	" 15th "	Lewiston.
"	W. B. LAPHAM,	" 16th "	Bryant's Pond.
"	DAVID W. BABB,	" 17th "	Saccarappa.
"	JOHN H. KIMBALL,	" 18th "	Bridgton.
"	THOMAS ROGERS,	" 19th "	Alfred.
W. & Rev.	JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Saco.
"	JAMES E. C. SAWYER,	" "	Bath.
"	C. G. PORTER,	" "	Houlton.
"	J. RILEY BOWLER,	" "	Union.
"	CALEB FULLER,	" "	Hallowell.
"	DAVID BOYD,	" "	Rockland.
W.	HENRY H. DICKEY,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Lewiston.
"	CHARLES M. RICE,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Portland.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Warren.
"	J. W. TOWARD,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Augusta.
"	W'M H. SMITH,	" "	Portland.
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" "	Machias.
"	CHARLES TAYLOR,	" "	Unity.
"	E. R. DRUMMOND,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Waterville.
"	D. E. SEYMOUR,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>	Calais.
"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Belfast.
"	A. C. T. KING,	" "	South Paris.
Brother	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The officers elect, and District Deputy Grand Masters, were presented for installation by the Grand Master, and installed by P. G. Master Drummond.

The remaining Grand Officers present were presented for installation by R. W. John H. Lynde, Deputy Grand Master, and installed by M. W. Bro. Drummond.

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

On motion of Bro. Henry H. Dickey,

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.

Bro. S. S. Collier, for the special committee on the case of R. H. Dolliver, made the following Report:

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

We the undersigned, majority of the committee in the case of R. H. Dolliver, have attended to the duty assigned us, and would offer the following report:

That from the evidence produced before your committee, we believe that the action of Bethlehem Lodge, in the expulsion of said Dolliver, was correct, and in the judgment of your committee he ought not to be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry; and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. COLLIER, } Committee,
HENRY CREHORE, }

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

Bro. John H. Webster submitted the following Report:

The Committee No. 1 upon Grievances and Appeals, to which was referred the report of the proceedings of Aurora Lodge No. 50, in the case of Bro. A. P. Higgins, have examined the case, and beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the restoration of Bro. A. P. Higgins to the rights of Masonry, by Aurora Lodge No. 50, be approved and confirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. WEBSTER, }
WILLIAM H. SMITH, } *Committee.*
HENRY R. DOWNES, }

The following Resolution, offered by Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, was unanimously adopted, viz :

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hereby acknowledges with much pleasure the receipt of the Bulletin of the Grand Orient of France, and trusts that the most fraternal relations with that Grand East will ever continue; and the Grand Secretary is directed to forward to it annually three copies of our Proceedings.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond announced that the Grand Chapter of Maine had voted to give to this Grand Lodge the volumes of Proceedings of other Grand Chapters in its possession, and one copy of such as shall be hereafter received, provided the Grand Lodge will accept the same for preservation in its Library, and will allow to members of the Grand Chapter the same privileges in said Library as are now or hereafter may be enjoyed its own members. Whereupon it was, on motion,

Voted, That said volumes be accepted by this Grand Lodge on the conditions stated in the vote of the Grand Chapter.

On motion of Bro. J. B. Elkins,

Voted, That the District Deputy Grand Masters ascertain and report to the Grand Secretary the distances from Portland of the Lodges in their respective districts which have not been already reported, in order that an accurate list of the same may be made, to aid the Committee on the Pay-Roll in their labors.

The proposition offered last year by Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, to amend the Constitution by striking out

"two-thirds" and inserting "unanimous," in Sec. 76, was called up, considered and adopted by a vote of 46 to 18—making the first clause of said section read as follows :

"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 unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot."

Bro. E. R. Drummond, for the Committee on the Doings of the Grand Officers, submitted the following Report, viz :

The Committee on the Doings of Grand Officers have had under consideration that part of the Grand Master's report which relates to the time a person who petitions for the degrees should reside in this State, and in the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he applies :

Also, that part which relates to the time in which a candidate who has been accepted shall present himself for initiation :

Also, that part which relates to the moving of a Lodge from one part of the town to another, or from one village in the town to another in the same town :

And they recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions, as additional Standing Regulations.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
EVERETT R. DRUMMOND, } Committee.
IRVIN CALDERWOOD,

Resolved, That no petition of a resident of this State shall be received, except by the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he has resided for the six months next preceding the reception of his petition, or with the consent of such Lodge ; nor unless he has resided within the State one year.

Resolved, That a candidate for the degrees whose petition has been accepted, who does not present himself for initiation within one year from such acceptance, shall forfeit all right by reason of such acceptance, and shall not be initiated except on a new petition ; but any time, if more than three months, such person is temporarily absent from the State, shall be deducted.

Resolved, That no Lodge shall be moved more than one-half mile from that part of the town or city where it is now located, or where it may be located at the time it is chartered, without the consent of this Grand Lodge.

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

The propositions to amend the Constitution, submitted last year by Bro. Horace H. Burbank, (v. printed Proceedings, p. 121), were called up, discussed, severally voted upon, and rejected.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following Report, which was accepted, viz :

The Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund ask leave to report, that they have appropriated for the relief of worthy distressed Master Masons, their widows and orphans, the sum of Eleven Hundred and Forty Dollars, accruing from interest on the invested fund,—and that the same has been distributed among eighty-five applicants, in amounts proportional to the urgency of the several cases.

They further report that the Grand Treasurer has presented a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, which has been approved by the Board.

Per order,

IRA BERRY, Secretary.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond submitted the following Report :

The undersigned to whom was referred the subject of the Incorporation of Lodges asks leave to report, that so many objections exist to their Incorporation he recommends that they be prohibited from accepting acts of Incorporation until the Grand Lodge shall otherwise direct.

He would further report that a plan for incorporating Trustees may be prepared which will include all the advantages of the incorporation of Lodges with none of the objections: but he is not prepared to present such a plan at this time: he therefore, asks that the matter be recommitted to him and that he be allowed to report at the next Annual Communication.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

The report was accepted and the Committee continued to report at the next Annual Communication.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond presented the

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence again enter upon the duty of presenting to the craft in this jurisdiction such matters of interest (with their discussion of the same) which have transpired in the Masonic world, as they are able to compress within the limits of a Report.

In the mass of documents submitted to us, we shall find many questions of Masonic law and usage discussed with eminent ability, many eloquent illustrations of the principles of the institution, many cautions against the dangers which beset us, and, in fine, an almost infinite variety of matter which would be of great interest to the craft in this State. But besides presenting a brief statement of the condition of the craft in each jurisdiction, we can only give in this Report such matters as seem the most important and the best calculated to interest, instruct or improve us.

We shall endeavor to discuss such questions as arise in the spirit of seeking the truth rather than of contention. We shall freely point out what seems to us to be erroneous or unmasonic; not for the sake of discussion, but in order that by discussion the truth may be evolved.

As we commence our Report the Proceedings of all our Sister Grand Lodges have not been received. We shall, therefore, proceed with those we have, arranging them in alphabetical order, and postponing those received hereafter to the end of the Report.

We shall, as heretofore, present the statistics and names of officers in tabular form.

When decisions are quoted without comment, it may be understood that we concur in their correctness.

Our list of Proceedings, as the first sheets go to press, is as follows:

Grand Lodges.	Last Proceedings Reviewed.	Proceedings Received.
Alabama,	1866	1867
Arkansas,	1866	1867
California,	1866	1867
Canada,	1866	1867
Colorado,	1865	1866, 1867
Connecticut,	1866	1867
Delaware,	1866	1867
District of Columbia,	1866	1867
Florida,	1866	1867
Georgia,	1866	1867
Illinois,	1866	1867
Indiana,	1866	1867
Iowa,	1866	1867

Grand Lodges.	Last Pr. reviewed.	Proceedings received.
Kansas,	1866	1867
Kentucky,	1866	
Louisiana,	1866	1867
Maryland,	1866	May 1867, Nov. 1867
Massachusetts,	1866	
Michigan,	1867	
Minnesota,	1865	1866, 1867
Missouri,	1866	1867
Mississippi,	1860	1861, 1863-4-5, 1866, 1867]
Montana,	1866, 1867]
Nebraska,	1866	
Nevada,	1866	1867
New Brunswick,	
New Hampshire,	1866	1867
New Jersey,	1866	1867
New York,	1866	1867
North Carolina,	1865	1866
Nova Scotia,	1866	1867
Ohio,	1866	1867
Oregon,	1866	1867
Pennsylvania,	1865	1866
Rhode Island,	1866	1867
South Carolina,	1865	1866, 1867
Tennessee,	1865	1866, 1867
Texas,	1866	1867
Vermont,	1866	1867
Virginia,	1865	1866, 1867
Washington,	1866	
West Virginia,		1865, 1866, 1867, 1867 (Nov.)
Wisconsin,	1866	1867
France,		Bulletin of Grand Orient.

ALABAMA.

Proceedings came to hand just in season to head the list! Annual Communication Dec. 2, 1867, 140 Lodges represented.

We rejoice to read the following in the Report of the Grand Secretary :

"So far as I can judge from appearances, Ancient Craft Masonry is in an excellent condition in this jurisdiction. The Lodges are assiduously at labor, and the officers seem anxious to get the true work of the Grand Lodge."

He had prepared a Masonic Code for Alabama, which the Grand Lodge ordered to be printed for use of Lodges.

The Committee on Grievances complain of "the very bungling manner" in which appealed cases were sent up, and they referred several cases back to be

sent up anew in the proper manner. Probably the Code will remedy that hereafter.

One thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of aiding in collecting the materials for a "Masonic History of Alabama."

The subject of a Mutual Masonic Life Insurance Company, under the patronage of the Grand Lodge, was favorably considered, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge being favorably impressed with the plan and objects of the association proposing to form a Mutual Masonic Life Insurance Company, but having no time at this late period of this Grand Communication thoroughly to consider the subject hereby refers the same to a Special Committee of three, to report in full at the next Annual Communication."

We trust that if such a Company is formed, it will be kept separate from the Grand Lodge. "Entangling alliances" of every nature are to be carefully avoided.

The presentation of a jewel to P. G. M. FELIX G. NORMAN, called out from him an affecting and eloquent reply.

BRO. WILLIAM C. PEXTER presented the Report on Correspondence, written in the true masonic spirit, many extracts from which we have marked, but we have not room for all and scarcely know which ones to select.

In his review of Maine (1867) he quotes approvingly from Grand Master MURRAY's address, and adds: "This address of Grand Master MURRAY is among the best we have seen—contains much useful and interesting thought and practical matter." He explains in reference to a remark that we quoted last year, but explains it as we understood it and approved it. He answers our quotation from Burns with another; and expresses fear that the subject of negro masonry is likely to be a troublesome one. As this subject has been very generally referred to by Committees, we propose to discuss the question by itself, *provided*, we are not obliged to "wind this thing up" before we get to it.

In his review of the Virginia report, (which seemed to us last year to have a holier-than-thou air to it, though we refrained from saying so) he says:

"We have had a little rubbing with Bro. Clark, of Vermont, and Rhees, of California, and have been hit at a little by Bro. Drummond, of Maine, and Bro. Fuller, of Tennessee, and we can say in a spirit of truth, that it has created in us rather a spirit of regard and fraternal nearness we did not feel before. It has created in us an earnest desire to see and to become acquainted with those brethren especially—we would enjoy a hearty laugh and expect to partake of a mental feast. And now we say to them, that we live one and a half miles north of Wetumpka; that there is a latch to our door, and the string hangs outside. Pull! It will open, and you shall see the square, plumb and level; yes, unity, peace and fraternity. And we say to those brethren and others, if we commit an error, tell us of it, show it to us—in a friendly and fraternal way, that we may learn thereby—as the best metals are made bright and beautiful by rubbing, so are we made better by correction. 'A wise son receiveth instruction.' 'By the sadness of the countenance, the heart is made better.'"

Ditto! Ditto! Ditto!

In his review of Iowa, he thus effectually disposes of the question whether a Grand Master can at the same time be an officer in a subordinate Lodge :

"Suppose Bro. Guilbert is Most Worshipful Grand Master, and also Worshipful Master of one of his subordinate Lodges, and suppose that the said Worshipful Master should so act as to render it the duty of the Most Worshipful Grand Master to arrest the charter of said Lodge and place the Worshipful Master under charges for gross unmasonic conduct! Would Most Worshipful Grand Master Guilbert arrest the charter of said Lodge, and place himself under charges for said gross unmasonic conduct?"

"Would any other gentlemen like to ask any questions?"

We have lingered long over this Report, but must reluctantly leave it.

ARKANSAS.

Grand Lodge met Nov. 4, eighty Lodges represented.

The address of Grand Master ENGLISH is of much interest. From it we learn that St. John's College had been turned over to the Trustees by the military, but though the buildings were repaired to the extent warranted by the order of the Secretary of War, much remained to be done by the Trustees. It has been set in operation, with good prospects of success. We think we recognize one of the Professors (O. C. Gray) as a native of Maine.

The Grand Master announced a series of decisions which were confirmed by the Grand Lodge; we select the following, viz :

1. A visiting Brother has no right to vote; but the Lodge, as a matter of courtesy and no member objecting, may allow him to vote upon applications.

2. When a mason is suspended for a definite period, he is debarred from all his masonic privileges. When the period expires he is restored, *ipso facto*, without any action of the Lodge.

3. When a mason is suspended indefinitely, he stands as if expelled, until restored by the Lodge.

4. The Grand Master cannot set aside the judgment of a Lodge for error in a trial; but if the proceedings are so irregular as to be void, he may so declare, and direct the Lodge to proceed *de novo*.

The Grand Secretary reports—

"In conclusion, the Grand Secretary is gratified to be able to report a decided improvement in the general condition of the order in this jurisdiction, in such matters as come within the purview of his office. A continuance at the same rate until the next Annual Communication, will leave but little to be done to restore that prosperity in which the jurisdiction rejoiced in times past."

The Committee on Grievances made one Report the propriety of which we doubt, if we comprehend it. A Lodge tried a member and found him "*not guilty*." The Committee say the proof seems to sustain the charges, "and the finding ought to have been *guilty*."

"The lodge, however, saw proper, with all the evidence before it, and with a full personal knowledge of his previous conduct and character, to find him not guilty. We must, in charity to the lodge, suppose they must have had some promise of amendment and proof of general previous good character to induce them to find thus. The conduct certainly deserved a severe reprimand, and on repetition of the offence, expulsion. But we are unwilling to reverse

the finding of a lodge on so solemn a matter, when they had all the facts before them—when all the proceedings are in other respects regular. We would, therefore, recommend that the Brother be reprimanded by the Master of his lodge."

The Brother was acquitted: the Grand Lodge does not reverse the judgment: but orders him to be reprimanded: for what? Is it like that case in which a jury found a prisoner "not guilty, but to be careful and not to do it again?"

The Committee on Masonic Law and Usage reported several decisions.

1. A District D. G. Master has only the powers given him in the Constitution.

2. An E. A. after ballot can be stopped only for reasons deemed sufficient by the Lodge.

3. Taking advantage of the bankrupt law as against a Brother is no ground for discipline.

4. Your Committee decide that, any member of a Lodge may object to the initiation of a candidate, at any time before the degree is conferred, after election; and in such case it is the duty of the Master to suspend further action, and to cause the Secretary to return the fee.

The Report on Correspondence (124 pages) by Brother SAM. W. WILLIAMS is an able document. We had marked many passages for this report, but want of space will not allow us to transfer them. He had not received our Proceedings, which fact he mentions with regret.

He advocates a ballot for each degree, saying

"The entered apprentice and fellow craft's degrees are now attached to the master's Lodge. It was not always so. They were originally separate, and the fellow craft's, indeed, was the highest order of subordinate lodges, and a fellow craft was only made a master at and in a Grand Lodge."

We understand him to assent to the correctness of the decision of Grand Master PREBLE in relation to the admission as a visitor of a colored mason, made in a regular Lodge, provided he is *free born*.

In quoting a Florida decision that the desertion of a confederate to the enemy is not a masonic offence, he says:

"Well, we confess we suspect that there has been some reconsideration about this matter, else why is that sheet cut out, and a clean, fresh printed page carefully substituted—so carefully, but for its freshness imperceptible. 'Honest confession is good for the soul.' Now, Florida, did not you, during the heat of the war, decide that question like Alabama and Texas did; and on sober second thought, felt ashamed to let it go the world? What a glorious thing scarcity of printing material, and want of mail facilities was during the war! How much patriotic sentiment—how many outbursts of righteous indignation has been smothered in its cradle! Next time you add a sheet, do not put clean, fine, new Yankee book paper beside a coarse article of Confederate newspaper, and smoke the fresh one to make it look rusty and old."

This is *his* solution of what attracted our attention, and caused us some wonder.

We concur in the following:

"He (Grand Master Holmes of New York) reports that he exercised one of the dormant prerogatives of the Grand Master, by making James T. Brady a mason at sight, for the purpose of bringing into practice and vindicating the

prerogative of the Grand Master, which the tendency seems now to be so much to abridge. We like bold experiments, but where lodges are so thick, and there is no occasion for exercising that power to form new lodges in places where masons are scarce, as in days long gone, we think this prerogative 'more honored in the breach than in the observance,' and think Grand Masters had better leave mason-making to the lodges. They are making them fast enough. Grand Master Holmes seems to have a Quixotic spirit to revive the practice of past centuries; that is nothing to us, however."

But hold, enough! We heartily congratulate our Arkansas Brethren upon the renewal of their aforetime prosperity.

CALIFORNIA.

California gives us a model volume, in mechanical execution, tables of statistics, and, in fine, in every other respect. All the Lodges made returns, and 134 were represented: peace had prevailed at home, and the relations with other jurisdictions were of the most fraternal and cordial character.

The Grand Master in cautioning the Brethren against being too ready to recommend candidates says:

"I am satisfied that many instances of carelessness occur on the part of members who recommend candidates, in forgetting one of the first injunctions spoken in the East—'If in the circle of your acquaintances, you find a person desirous of being initiated into Masonry, be particularly attentive not to recommend him unless you are convinced he will conform to our rules,' etc. It is not a mere form to recommend a petitioner, as some seem to think; it is a personal pledge of Masonic honor to the Lodge, that in the opinion of those who sign the recommendation, the person recommended possesses the positive qualifications which will contribute to 'the honor, glory, and reputation of the Institution' of Freemasonry."

In reference to a matter which has received the attention of our Grand Lodge, he well says:

"Private examinations by individual members, without authority from the Master, do not, as a matter of right, entitle a member of a Lodge to vouch for a visitor. The Master himself is responsible for the admission of all visitors within the Lodge which he governs. He specially makes a promise that 'no visitor shall be received into his Lodge without due examination and producing proper vouchers of their having been initiated into a regular Lodge,' and it is therefore his right and his duty to discriminate in favor of the most discreet and skilfull brethren as the proper persons to conduct an examination, who, indeed, act as his proxy in such cases. It is the installation charge which rests upon him, and he should never lose sight of it."

The Grand Secretary recommended an increase in the number of the published Proceedings from 1500 to 1750: and it was so ordered. It is the practice in that State to reserve 600 copies uncut for future binding, and for sale. He gives a catalogue of the Grand Lodge Library, which consists of 467 bound volumes (nearly 100 of which had been added during the year,) and is "believed to be the largest and most complete collection of purely Masonic works to be found upon this continent." Our own Grand Lodge Library has a more complete set of the Proceedings of Grand Lodges, but in other respects we are far behind California.

In this connection we commend the following from the Report on Correspondence to the attention of the Grand Lodge:

"We observe that the duty assigned in our Grand Lodge to the Committee on Returns is divided, in that of Alabama, among ten committees, consisting of five each. Experience has taught us that this duty cannot be performed during the sessions of the Grand Lodge with any approach to accuracy. We have therefore made the Committee on Returns a standing committee, of which the Assistant Grand Secretary has heretofore been chairman, and the reports of the Lodges, which are required to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary two months prior to our annual meeting, are carefully examined in his office as received. If any of them contain errors of any kind, that officer immediately writes to the Secretary of the Lodge sending the incorrect report, and the proper corrections are made without delay. Thus, during the time that Brother Abell has been Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, now a period of more than twelve years, not a subordinate has failed to make its annual report; a thorough and correct record of the Masonic status of every member of every Lodge in the jurisdiction has been preserved; and, at the present time not one is indebted to the Grand Lodge for dues—a showing which can not be excelled by any other jurisdiction in the world."

Upon its face it is the best system we have known, and its practical working in California shows that it is all it seems to be.

The Report of the San Francisco Masonic Board of Relief shows that \$6,104.66 has been disbursed in charity during the year to 93 applicants—\$614.70 of which was to five hailing from Maine.

A form for Lodge records, prepared by the Grand Secretary, was ordered to be printed and distributed to the Lodges.

"This guide, in the hands of our Secretaries, will do more to correct the errors and irregularities, so prevalent in Lodge records, than any other action which could be taken by the Grand Lodge; and, among the many important papers which have been prepared by the efficient officer who has presented this, for the benefit and reputation of the Lodges in this jurisdiction, it is believed that the present one will be found not least useful."

In California an expelled mason must petition the Grand Lodge for restoration, giving sixty days' notice of his intention to do so to the Lodge which expelled him.

BRO. LAWRENCE C. OWEN presented the Report on Correspondence with an apology which the event shows was uncalled for.

He commends the action of our Grand Master and Grand Lodge in requiring petitioners for a new Lodge to provide themselves with suitable halls, furniture, clothing, &c. He is sorry to say that California has also a class of men who use Masonic emblems for purposes of obtaining customers in trade, &c.

He says: "The whole address proves that in Bro. MURRAY the Grand Lodge of Maine has a careful and conscientious Grand Master."

In noticing our answer to a question proposed to us by his predecessor, he says:

"It is scarcely necessary for us to say that we agree with Bro. DRUMMOND that there is no law to prevent the admission of a legal Mason into a Lodge, no matter what his color may be, except that one which permits a member to object to the admission of any visitor, and in this jurisdiction the Master of the Lodge is made the judge of the validity of the objection. That the opinion of the North Carolina Committee is a correct one, does not admit of a question."

He objects to our rule which prescribes

"That a majority of the representatives shall cast the entire vote of their

Lodge, as, in case of an election, if there are three present, and each one desires to vote for a different candidate, unless a majority agree, the vote of the Lodge is lost."

Of the report in relation to affirmation, published last year, he says:

"We should be glad to publish the report entire as well for its convincing reasoning, as for the evidence it gives of the earnest interest felt in those early days in Masonic subjects; but the great length which we fear this report is attaining, admonishes us that we must not trespass too much upon the good nature of our readers."

For the same reason we must content ourselves with one more extract. In speaking of the report of Bro. MACKER, he says:

"He declares, in alluding to the proceedings of Colorado, that the regulation permitting a rejected applicant for the degrees to apply again after a year's probation, to any other Lodge than that in which he was rejected, a violation of all the usages and customs of the craft, and expresses his surprise at its adoption. He says that 'the candidate who has applied to a Lodge becomes forever the property of that Lodge. He is the material presented to it for its living temple; if fitting for the tools of the craftsmen, used; if not, to be reserved until time and opportunity shall render it worthy of acceptance.' Is not Bro. MACKER mistaken when he says that the regulation is a violation of all the usages and customs of the craft? It has certainly been in force in California since the formation of this Grand Lodge, and, if we are not very much mistaken, it is in substance the law in many of the Grand Lodges in the United States. If Bro. MACKER means that the presentation and rejection of a petition prevents the applicant from ever applying again to any other Lodge than that one in which he was rejected, we do not agree with him that it is either good law or good masonry. A person rejected in Charleston may afterwards remove to Colambra, or San Francisco, and after residing in one or other of these places one, two, three, or more years, may again desire to apply for the degrees, and if he should we can neither see the justice or the policy of compelling him to return to Charleston to receive them. We are aware that in some jurisdictions the consent of the rejecting Lodge is necessary before the applicant can apply to another Lodge in the same place, but we consider our law a better one. With us an applicant is required to reside one year in the State, and six months within the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he applies. Lodges (in cities or towns) having concurrent jurisdiction, are required to notify each other of all applications received, and thus if there are any good reasons why a person should not be made a Mason, those knowing them always have an opportunity to prevent the election of an unworthy applicant; and if, a year afterward, he should again apply, the usual notice is again sent to the Lodges, and if the good reasons still exist, there is not the least danger of his admission."

We confess to a good deal of surprise to find that this rule prevails in California. If a candidate is rejected and changes his residence, he can petition again in six months without reference to the rejecting Lodge. In this jurisdiction we require the candidate to present his petition to the same Lodge, or to obtain the consent of the rejecting Lodge, whether within the State or not. Ours seems to us much the safer rule. Our California brethren are usually so careful to maintain all the safeguards against the admission of unworthy members, that their practice in this respect surprises us.

CANADA.

The Lodges are harmonious, and in a progressive and healthy condition. Very few occasions for discipline had happened.

Two special communications of Grand Lodge had been held for laying the

corner stone of *St. James' Church*, in *Hull*, C. E., and of *St. Alban's Church*, in *Ottawa*. The ceremonies on each occasion are given in the Proceedings.

The confederation of the Provinces caused the question of one General Grand Lodge for the "Dominion" to be considered. The Board of General Purposes was nearly equally divided, but finally voted in favor of the scheme by the casting vote of the Chairman. The subject was discussed at length in Grand Lodge, but action was, by general consent, postponed one year.

Funds had been raised for a Masonic Asylum, and it was determined that immediate steps should be taken for the completion of the enterprise.

The reports of the District Deputies are quite full, and give sufficient evidence of the useful practical working of the system. We perceive by one of them that in that jurisdiction one Lodge may object to the reception of a candidate elected by another, and appeal to the District Deputy, who may, for satisfactory reasons, set aside the election.

What will Bro. MACKAY say to this? Is it a violation of the old Regulation that is held as sacred as a land-mark?

Bro. J. W. FERGUSON prepared the Report on Correspondence. It is merely a compilation—but a very good one—from the other Proceedings. He says:

"Your Committee have endeavored to be as concise as possible, giving such facts as to them appeared of general interest, without comment or controversy."

We regret that he should thus withhold all comment, as such a compilation *without* comment is a sort of endorsement of its contents.

From his review of Maine (1866) we quote the following for the encouragement of our District Deputies:

"The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters are the most complete documents of the kind of any that have come under our notice, as worthy the imitation by those whose duty it is to present such documents to Grand Lodge in general."

In his review of Vermont, he says:

"Of our Grand Lodge they wish for an explanation for the 'initiation of men of nonage,' seeing that we require a dispensation to initiate a candidate under 21 years of age. Your committee, in explanation of this practice, would state that Masonry only requires a man to be of *mature and discreet* age; and as this is a well recognized fact, the Order in various countries have adopted different ages for the reception of candidates, according to circumstances, and these are sometimes based upon the laws of each country which determine the age of *legal* maturity; as, for instance, Scotland initiates at the age of eighteen years; France at twenty years; England, twenty-one years, with a reservation in its Constitution which allows its Grand Master, by dispensation, to authorize the initiation of a candidate at an earlier age under peculiar and pressing circumstances. The Constitution of our Grand Lodge recognizes the same principles."

It was decided that the action of a Lodge, in voting by resolution to deprive a member of his membership, is void.

Also, that a recourse to legal proceedings by one brother against another does not, in all cases, debar him from also proceeding by complaint before their Lodge.

Also, that the Lodge cannot properly interfere in transactions between debtor and creditor, on account of the former's taking advantage of the Statute of Limitations; and that while it is difficult to lay down a general rule, it is held that it is dangerous to interfere except in cases of premeditated fraud.

It was determined to reprint the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its first formation in two volumes, fully indexed.

Charters for eleven new Lodges were issued, making the full number upon the Registry 191.

COLORADO.

In 1866, six Lodges were represented and the usual business transacted. One charter was granted, and the officers at once installed and admitted to seats in Grand Lodge. The Master of the new Lodge was afterwards elected Grand Master. No Report on Correspondence.

In 1867, seven Lodges (the full number) were represented. Charters for two new Lodges were granted. The Grand Master represents the institution to be prosperous, but fears it is becoming too popular.

Two Lodges chartered by this Grand Lodge in Montana united in forming the Grand Lodge of that Territory. Thereupon this Grand Lodge required a surrender of their charters, and enters the Lodges on its Register as extinct.

This action is founded upon the idea, that when a new Grand Lodge is formed, its constituents must surrender their old charters and take new ones. This is not according to the ancient practice, and is erroneous in principle. The proper course is to have the charters endorsed by the new Grand Lodge. The Lodges should continue their existence. If they surrender their charters they at once cease to exist. They cannot have two charters at the same time; and it inevitably follows that if they surrender their charters, they put an end to their existence as Lodges, and the *new* charters are for *new* Lodges. When the Grand Lodge of Maine was formed, the subordinates retained their charters, and are still working under them.

It is not necessary, in order for a Grand Lodge to *govern* a subordinate, that it should also give the subordinate existence. When Lodges are chartered, they are created for an indefinite time. Lodges thus created may transfer their allegiance, in case of the formation of a Grand Lodge in their territory, and become a constituent of a new Grand Lodge. A Grand Lodge cannot be created without subordinate constituents. And it is a curious idea, and quite absurd, that after it has been created, its constituents must immediately die and receive new life from it! When they die, does it not die also? The true idea is, that the constituents from their location have the right to form a new Grand Lodge for *their own government*.

The regularity of a Grand Lodge may be questioned. If not formed by at least three regular Lodges, it is irregular. The Lodges forming it should retain their old charters, in order to have the proper evidence of their regularity, and the consequent regularity of the Grand Lodge. If their charters, for other

causes, are ever surrendered, the new Grand Lodge should retain them for the same reason.

CONNECTICUT.

Seventy-ninth Annual Communication, May 8, 1867; 81 Lodges represented.

The address of the Grand Master, and the reports of other officers show that all is well with the Craft in that jurisdiction.

This Grand Lodge declines to recognize the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, for reasons which we shall discuss in our review of the latter.

Four charters were issued; "Lockwood's Abridgment of Masonic Law and Practice" was adopted as the standard authority on jurisprudence, and its provisions relative to trials adopted for the regulation of the Craft.

A revised Constitution and By-Laws were adopted; but are not published with the Proceedings, much to our regret.

BRO. JOHN W. PAUL (who has removed from the State) presented a well digested Report on Correspondence.

He holds that a Mason maimed after becoming an Entered Apprentice may be advanced.

He devotes over two pages to Maine (1866); he dissents from the sixth decision of that year, viz: "No part of the record can be altered or erased after it has been once confirmed, &c."

The decision was based on our practice, as follows: the minutes are read at the close of each meeting, corrected and approved; they are then transcribed into the Record Book, and read at the next Stated Communication and again corrected (if necessary) and confirmed.

BRO. PAUL says:—

"In our report on correspondence last year, (pages 34 and 35,) we noticed a decision by the Grand Lodge of Vermont upon this subject, in which the doctrine is laid down, that the W. M. of a Lodge is responsible to the G. Lodge for the manner in which his Lodge is governed, and its records kept, and that he is only performing his duty when he orders the expunging from the records any proceedings which are irregular and void. We are of the opinion that our brethren of Vermont were correct in their decision. If the W. M. is so responsible—and we think there can be no doubt of it—his hands must not be tied in reference to proceedings had, recorded and approved in his absence. A W. M. has authority to decide a question out of order, and to refuse to entertain it, or allow it to be discussed; why then should it be denied that he has authority to erase from the record the same questions introduced and acted upon in his absence?"

While the decision had reference to a change of its records by the Lodge, we do not assent to the foregoing views, to their full extent.

When the W. M. is absent, the S. W. succeeds to his rights, duties and powers in open Lodge. The latter is for the time being Master. He has authority to decide questions out of order &c., but we believe would have no right to expunge &c. the records of a former meeting duly confirmed by the Lodge and its Master for the time being. Would a new Master have a right to expunge the records approved by his predecessor? An open Lodge is never without a

Master. Its proceedings are controlled always by a Master. When the record of a former meeting is read and confirmed in open Lodge, it is approved by the Master; and we do not believe that the Master (whether *actual* or *acting*) can afterwards change the record. That can be done only on appeal to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

Of the Past Master's degree, he says:—

"We have never seen or heard a reply to the query, 'How a Lodge of Master Masons can know anything of the Past Master's degree, or of its necessity to the W. M. elect, to enable him to perform properly the duties of his office.' If necessary to the W. M., so also to the S. W. and J. W., for they are often called upon to occupy the East, in the absence of the superior officer. To state the case in the mildest possible form, this claim of the *necessity* of this degree is sheer nonsense."

While we have always yielded to the practice in our State, our own views upon this question are, that when a Master is declared installed in due form by competent authority, he is *legally* qualified for the discharge of his duties. The P. M. degree may be a part of the installation ceremony; but if not actually conferred, the Master is nevertheless entitled to govern his Lodge, and receive afterwards such instructions as have been omitted in the installation.

The installation of a Master is conclusive evidence to a Master's Lodge, that he has received all the necessary instructions and qualifications. We believe, therefore, either that the installing officer should be authorized to give him all these instructions, or if more Past Masters are required to give him *any*, the same number should be required to install. But as our laws authorize and require a Master to install his successor, he is thereby invested with full power to do so in every respect.

If the installation does not include the conferring of the P. M. degree, there should be a record of it. Accordingly, we have seen a few instances in which there appears upon the records of a Lodge a certified copy of the proceedings of a Lodge of Past Masters, certified by order of the installing officer. But these instances are rare and of recent date. The record, therefore, of an installation must have included in ancient times, by force of the term, the conferring on the Master of the P. M. degree. And we believe that the old practice was for the installing officer alone (if necessary) to confer this degree; that such should be the practice now; and that the practice of requiring a convocation of three Past Masters to confer this degree—[the decision in Minnesota (1865) which Bro. PAUL was criticising]—is modern, and was borrowed from another organization.

DELAWARE.

This Grand Lodge is waking up from an apparently sleepy condition. While the subordinate Lodges seem to have been prosperous and their affairs well administered, the business of the Grand Lodge has been loosely and imperfectly done. Its records have been partly lost or destroyed; no settlements have been made with the Grand Secretaries and Treasurers; many papers of great value have been taken to kindle fires, and its Proceedings have not been

sent to other Grand Lodges; but thanks to the zeal and energy of Grand Master MCCLINTOCK and Grand Secretary ALLMOND, a new order of things has been inaugurated.

The Records have been restored by copy from printed Proceedings, the Register completed, and a Grand Secretary's office established. We trust that the Grand Lodge is now entering on a new career of usefulness, and that we shall not hereafter find on her records a parallel to the following :

"The Committee on Correspondence made the following report.

We have perused the different proceedings with great care, and find nothing of interest to this Grand Lodge.

The report of the Committee (after some discussion,) was accepted and the Committee discharged."

Measures were taken to remedy the confused condition of the finances; two charters were granted; a Committee on Work appointed; and a large amount of local business transacted.

The following Resolution was adopted :

"Resolved, That Lodges under this jurisdiction are positively prohibited from initiating, passing, raising or admitting to membership, or the right of visitation, any negro, mulatto, or colored person of the United States. This prohibition shall be an obligation, and so taught in the third Degree."

Memorial pages are inscribed to the memory of five past Grand officers who deceased during the year.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1867 are among the most interesting we have ever received from her.

Several Special Communications were held to lay the corner stone of churches and other public buildings, including a Masonic Temple; also, upon the melancholy occasion of the death of the Grand Master, M. W. GEORGE C. WHITING, who was greatly and deservedly beloved in all his relations as a mason and as a man. We tender our warmest sympathy to this Grand Lodge in its sad bereavement. His funeral was very largely attended, and the rites of the Grand Lodge, Knights Templar, and I. O. O. F. were performed.

We are much gratified to learn that the difficulty lately existing between this Grand Lodge and Virginia has been healed, and the most fraternal relations restored. Virginia, being satisfied she was in error in requiring the masons of Union Lodge to be healed, most nobly rescinded so much of her action, and the whole matter was at once arranged.

The Report on Correspondence by Bro. W. MORRIS SMITH, is a condensed *resumé* of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges.

"The following amendment to the Constitution, offered by Bros. Larner and Hutchinson, at the Installation Communication of 1866, was rejected :

'Strike out section 22 of article 20,' and insert the following: 'SECTION 22. Every Lodge is prohibited from initiating, passing, or raising any one not a citizen of this District, without first having received the consent of the Lodge nearest his place of residence, *under seal*.'

Subsequently, however, the Grand Master elect M. W. B. B. FRENCH, in his address at his installation, says:

"I take this occasion to relieve myself of an inconsistency of which I have heretofore been guilty, even at the expense of acknowledging an error.

"At the Installation Communication of this Grand Lodge in 1860, I made a somewhat elaborate report upon the difficulties then existing between the Grand Lodges of Maine and England with regard to the jurisdiction of two subordinate Lodges, one in Maine and the other in Nova Scotia. The Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, took the ground 'that every Lodge possesses the abstract right to initiate any person whom it may consider fit and proper, without considering where his residence may be'

"This doctrine the Grand Master of Maine earnestly combated, and I, as the organ of the Committee of this Grand Lodge, sustained his position in the following language:"

Then follow the extract from his Report which we quoted last year, and the language of G. M. Whiting and his endorsement of the same in 1865; and he then proceeds:

"You will all see that I was guilty of a glaring inconsistency. Many of the committees of the Grand Lodges of other jurisdictions saw it, and they did not hesitate to point it out in a manner by no means flattering to my feelings. I was in no position to say anything, and so was silent; but now, with no attempt at explanation or excuse, I must assume the position I occupied in 1860: 'That no Lodge can extend its geographical jurisdiction beyond the territorial limits of its own Grand Lodge.'

"Had I not been re-elected your Grand Master, it is not probable I should have ever in any manner alluded to this subject; but, being in that position, you have a right to know, and other Grand Lodges have a right to know, what my views really are on a question of so much importance."

This is precisely what we expected from the distinguished Brother. He is enough of a mason to be able squarely and promptly to admit that he has made a mistake; and we honor him for it. He then proceeds to discuss the question of residence; and before we close this report we shall consider this same question, if we have space.

We presume the action of the Lodges will conform to the opinions of the Grand Master.

There are many other matters in these Proceedings that we should be pleased to refer to, but must pass to the next.

FLORIDA.

Annual Communication, January 14, 1867, D. C. HAWKINS Grand Master, presiding.

With the exception of a political allusion, the address of the Grand Master is an admirable document in all respects. Witness the following:

"Upon the subject of discipline, the Grand Lodge should interpose its authority to see that all the particular Lodges exercise proper fraternal discipline over their respective membership. The vicious habits of intemperance, profanity, evil speaking, Sabbath breaking, gambling and numerous other offences, which are constantly committed, in violation of the moral law, are jointly and severally forbidden in the penal statutes of the Masonic code. Indulgence in these practices and wrongs tends not only to lower the offender in the scale of intelligent beings, but is calculated to bring reproach, if practised by Masons, upon the fair fame of our time-honored, sublime institution. The inquiry is

therefore suggested for your consideration, as to whether or not some wise regulation should be made to take special care of the moral as well as the financial condition of your subordinates. If the latter is important, the former is infinitely more so."

The venerable P. G. M. THOMAS BROWN having met with a severe personal injury, a committee was appointed to wait upon him and convey to him the condolence and sympathy of the Grand Lodge. They found him sitting in his chair, unable to move without assistance, and requiring to be lifted to and from his bed like a child.

Yet afflicted as he was, over eighty-two years of age, he prepared an exceedingly interesting Report on Correspondence, in which he reviews Maine, always approvingly, for 1863, 4, 5 and 6, closing as follows: "We greet our Brothers of Maine on a renewal of Fraternal Correspondence, and hope it may be perpetual." So mote it be!

Exceptions may be well taken to some portions of the report; but it contains so much good, that the errors seem small.

The following is of such practical importance in these days, that we hesitate not to incorporate it into this report, in spite of its length.

"I cannot close this long report without noticing the degree of almost perfection to which the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodges have attained, within the last twenty years. When I was first put on a Committee of Foreign Correspondence, the usual correspondence was in the form of a blank letter, in which the names of the Grand Officers elected were written, and perhaps a resolution or some small matter; and the report usually was to give a list of the names of the Grand Lodges in correspondence, and to close with the stereotype remark, 'But we see nothing of importance to report on.' Then some sent small pamphlets about the size of a child's Sunday school primer; after a while some of the Grand Secretaries sent out their proceedings tastily put up on fine paper, with prepared tables of statistics, and this started a spirit of competition, until now the proceedings of, I may say, all the Grand Lodges and G. Chapters come put up in the most elegant style and large octavo size, prepared for substantial binding in volumes; and if all of our Grand Masonic Bodies would determine to have their valuable books preserved and bound, what immense and valuable Masonic libraries could not the Masons own, in a few years, of the arts, sciences, and elegant literature, worth more than all the books that have been written on the subject of Freemasonry since the compilation and report of Anderson and Desaguliers, and approved by the Duke of Montague in 1723; and if all since written were destroyed, Ancient Craft Masonry would lose nothing. For it is well known to all well informed Masons, that most of the modern books that have been published on the subject of Freemasonry, its history, ritual, law and jurisprudence, are contradictory, defective, and serve only to disseminate and to perpetuate errors.

"It is true that there are many errors, much trash, and a great deal of vain and useless matter published in the reports of Committees on Foreign Correspondence, but they have only a short existence, and every year must pass through a trying ordeal, like the refiner's fire, which purges out the dross and preserves the pure metal, or the winnowing machine, which blows out the chaff and preserves the pure grain; they must pass under the review of all the master minds of the Masonic world, who are vigilant in the promotion and the establishment of truth, and without the promptings of gain. Not so with the Masonic book-makers; they labor for profit; and once an error gets into their books or lectures, it is lasting for evil. They all have their partisans and favorites. This may account for the great diversity of opinion, among the members of our Order, on questions of work, ritual, law and jurisprudence, and even ancient landmarks.

"I would not discourage Masonic patronage to an able and well conducted newspaper or magazine in each Masonic jurisdiction, under the supervision of learned and experienced Masons, for the purpose of facilitating among the Fraternity a quick and free interchange of important Masonic news and information throughout our extended Masonic heritage of North America. But I certainly would discourage patronage to the numerous rickety Masonic newspapers or Masonic book-makers gotten up to make money, and who constantly make appeals to the sympathies of the Craft to subsidize them,—because they are not necessary to the prosperity of our Order, which inculcates SILENCE and SECRECY."

But the good old man has written his last report. By a letter from the Grand Secretary we learn that after over *sixty-two* years' service in the cause of masonry, he has "gone up higher." He was one of the founders of the Grand Lodge of Florida; was for many years Grand Secretary, and in 1849 Grand Master. He was first appointed on the Committee on Correspondence in 1844, but prepared his first report in 1848. This gave him at once a position in the front rank of masonic jurists and writers: a position his address as Grand Master the next year fully sustained. Since 1857 he has prepared the Report on Correspondence regularly. We condole with our Brethren of Florida on the great loss which, though common to us all, is more sensibly theirs.

The following action of the Grand Lodge *seems* to be dangerous as a precedent:

"Brother McLean offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The conduct of Bro. Francis I. Wheaton, a Past Junior⁺ Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge, is such as to be well calculated to bring disgrace upon the order we so highly cherish; therefore,

Be it resolved, That Brother Francis I. Wheaton be expelled from membership in this Grand Lodge."

We believe a hearing should always be allowed, except for contempt of Grand Lodge committed in its presence.

The "Which Constitution" question was again before the Grand Lodge, and it was resolved to discard them both and prepare a new one. The following decision was made:

"Where a brother initiated, or initiated and passed, in one Lodge, is temporarily within the jurisdiction of another Lodge without having changed his residence, the latter Lodge may confer the remaining degree or degrees at the request and *on behalf of the other Lodge*, as an act of fraternal courtesy; and the brother's membership will properly attach to the Lodge which initiated him and within whose jurisdiction he resides. In such cases, the consent of both Lodges must be unanimous and by secret ballot."

This matter has been somewhat discussed in this jurisdiction. It is well settled that if an E. A. or F. C. removes into the jurisdiction of another Lodge, the latter by consent may confer on him the other degrees; but in such case he must petition the second Lodge and be accepted by ballot. But we have known cases in which one Lodge has conferred a degree "*at the request and on behalf of another Lodge*, as an act of fraternal courtesy," the work being considered the work of the first Lodge. We question whether this is ever proper; but if it is, we cannot see why the second Lodge should accept the

candidate by ballot. He is not their candidate; and they have nothing to do but confer the degrees, as the proxy of the Lodge which accepted him.

If, therefore, we understand the decision cited, we dissent from so much of it as requires a ballot in the second Lodge.

GEORGIA.

Four hundred pages are taken to report the proceedings &c. of this Grand Lodge. The *names* of the members are all given, but not their *number*. We have counted them for our table of statistics; but our count may be erroneous, so that we trust our Georgia Brethren will not give us any excuse for such errors again.

Grand Master HARRIS presided: 177 lodges were represented, and the business was harmoniously transacted. The address is of a high character, from which we would gladly extract largely.

"The Master of a Lodge, to a very considerable extent, is responsible for the peace, character and standing of his Lodge. No impostor, or unworthy visitor can be received within the Lodge without his permission. By his ballot he can close the door of his Lodge against the reception of an unworthy or disqualified candidate. It is his neglect to discharge his duty, if the illiterate, the immoral, the drunkard, the gambler, the profane swearer, or the halt and the maimed, are permitted to enter our sacred Temple, and thus violate our ancient landmarks, and bring dishonor and reproach on the Institution. But few of the evils complained of, by which the peace and harmony of a Lodge is disturbed, but what the Master can—and it is his duty to—prevent, or cause to be punished. These are some of the important duties of Masters of Lodges, which, in accepting the responsible station, they are under the most solemn obligations faithfully to discharge." * * * * *

"It affords me much pleasure to communicate to you, (from all the information received), that peace and harmony has prevailed throughout this jurisdiction during the past Masonic year; and with confidence, I can report to you, that there is a highly improved moral condition in the Lodges, and with the fraternity generally. It is also gratifying to state that the most friendly and fraternal relations exist between this Grand Lodge and our sister G. Lodges; all, with scarcely an exception, by whom our proceedings have been received, have given them due notice, and, generally, with high commendation. The large number of communications which I have received from the different G. Masters, and other Grand Officers, all manifest and breathe the same kind and fraternal feelings and sentiments, thus affording the pleasant conviction, that the true principles of Masonry are still felt and cherished in the breasts of good and faithful brethren—no matter how widely separated, or under what circumstances placed."

The Committee on Grievances made one report—which we like; and we are inclined to think that such reports might be made in other latitudes to the great advantage of the Craft. A Mason was charged with gross unmasonic conduct, and the charges were sustained by evidence; but the Lodge through weakness or wickedness imposed only "a reprimand at some future period." The case came before the Grand Lodge, and the committee report:

"Believing the punishment prescribed to be inadequate to the offence committed, we recommend that the said ——— be, and that he is hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry. Furthermore, believing that Monroe Lodge, No. 18, has, in the finding of such verdict, failed to sustain the dignity and character of the Institution, and betrayed the trust reposed in her, (in the finding of the Lodge in the trial referred to above) we recommend

that the Charter of said Lodge be, and that it is hereby forfeited, and that the property and effects of said Lodge be turned over to competent brethren, (to be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master), to take charge of the same, until otherwise disposed of by order of this Grand Body."

The Grand Lodge adopted the recommendation. We believe in the exercise of charity to its fullest extent; but we do not confound that heavenly virtue with that miserable weakness of Lodges which too often shields offenders from the punishment which a due regard for the welfare of the Institution requires—and which practically teaches that a Mason guilty of unmasonic conduct has only to say he is sorry and throw himself on the charity of his Brethren, to entitle him to forgiveness, and—to sin and repent (in form) again, and again, even until "seventy times seven." When he yields to the temptation to violate his obligations, he consoles himself with the thought, that he is really doing his brethren a favor in giving them an occasion to exercise charity! With what heroic resignation he sacrifices himself in such a case!

But a few more failures (such as the Grand Lodge of Georgia made) to appreciate such disinterestedness would do away with much twaddle about *Charity*, and materially benefit the Institution.

In these Proceedings are published the Edicts, Decisions, Constitutions and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, together with the Ancient Constitutions. Their definition of a masonic offence is the best we have seen:

"An offence in Masonry, is an act which contravenes these By-Laws, the Constitution and Edicts of the Grand Lodge, the written laws of Freemasonry, a law of the land, or the law of God."

The punishments which may be inflicted are thus provided for:

"The penalties which may be inflicted are, fine, reprimand, suspension, and exclusion—in addition to which the Lodge may recommend the Grand Lodge to expel the offender. The question as to punishment shall be put in the order named."

We do not understand the effect of "exclusion". In preparing our table of statistics we considered it as equivalent to suspension from membership, and so counted it. But we apprehend we were in error; as we perceive that in such case it requires a unanimous vote of the Lodge to restore him. As near as we can ascertain, the only difference between expulsion and exclusion is, that in the latter case, the Lodge may restore; while in the former case, the G. Lodge only can restore, upon the recommendation of the Lodge.

BRO. BARRY presented the Report on Correspondence—well written, but marred with the same fault which we mentioned last year.

He fully endorses our action in expelling a member for unmasonic conduct—"in not laboring honestly for his livelihood, and because his habits are a reproach to the Lodge and its members."

In alluding to our comments on his report of last year, he says:

"For the truly masonic spirit in which this is written, Brother Drummond has the sincere acknowledgments of Brother Barry, who, while he regrets having stirred the indignation of his worthy Brother, and 'vexed his righteous soul,' emphatically declares, having had 'time for reflection,' that in 1866, he did not write one word that, dying, he would wish to blot; at the time, and

influenced by circumstances, he felt as he supposes the 'apostle to the Gentiles' felt when he wrote: 'Alexander the Coppersmith hath done me much harm, the Lord rewarded him according to his works;' and he remembered the words of 'Him who spake as never man spake,' when denouncing the hypocrisy of the self-righteous Pharisees. 'Ye hypocrites, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell;' he used no stronger language."

We are sorry to find that we placed a false estimate upon our Brother. And we are not alone. Every committee which has spoken of this report, so far as we have seen, condemn it, and some with great severity. We had intended to quote from some of them. But upon reflection, we conclude not to do so. Bro. BARRY has retired from this field of labor, and will have no opportunity to reply; that being so, "speech is *silvern*, silence *golden*."

We will only say, that while he has a right to his views, and to express them on all proper occasions, he has no right to make a masonic report a vehicle for any but views upon *masonic* subjects, even though he does not write a "word, that dying he would wish to blot;" and does write *many* things that command our admiration and respect. The last of the language above cited was used by "One having authority"; and we scarcely think Bro. Barry fully appreciated his own words, which seem to claim for himself *equal* authority. His *right* to use such language is no greater than his *authority*.

ILLINOIS.

Grand Communication Oct. 1, 1867: 400 Lodges represented: *sixty* charters granted: *seven* dispensations ordered: receipts \$21,464: returns received from 462 out of 489 chartered Lodges: "Gift Enterprises" originated by masons, or for masonic purposes, justly denounced as immoral and unmasonic in tendency, and as bringing discredit on the craft: committees appointed to revise the constitution, and to prepare a Manual for the use of Lodges: the District Deputy system adopted: the suggestion of the Grand Master, that persons using masonic emblems for advertising purposes should be expelled, endorsed: the fees for the degrees increased from \$15 to \$25, and a large amount of local business transacted.

The list of Expulsions and Suspensions, with their causes, is given. It is exceedingly instructive. Two were expelled for "gambling, drunkenness, fighting and meanness, generally:" twelve were expelled and eighteen suspended for *drunkenness*: in most cases the cause is given "unmasonic conduct:" one was suspended for neglect of family, and one expelled for desertion of family: two for ill-treatment of family, and one for slander.

The address of the Grand Master is a practical business paper, chiefly devoted to local matters, admirable for its terse and condensed style.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. JOHN C. BAGLEY. It is a carefully prepared abstract of the Proceedings reviewed, with occasional well-timed and just criticisms.

He devotes four pages to Maine (1867),—copying approvingly from the address, especially that portion in relation to wearing masonic emblems for unlawful purposes.

He says:

"It is charged that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has permitted its Lodges to make Masons of residents of Maine, and that Grand Master WHITING justifies the act and is sustained in doing so by Past Grand Master FRENCH. Upon this the Maine committee are justly severe, and all Masons so made are held to be clandestine. In palliation, it is often said that it is not the fault of the candidate. We boldly assert the contrary. In nearly all instances—nineteen times out of twenty—the candidates know or believe that they can not get the degrees at home. We hope that every Grand Lodge will declare all such Masons clandestine, and, if much longer persisted in, that non-intercourse will be declared with any Grand Lodge that permits such practices to go unpunished."

We do not exactly claim that they are *clandestine*; but hold that we may recognize them or not as we see fit. We may ratify the action, or disavow it.

He adopts the remarks submitted by this committee last year in regard to the Grand Lodge of West Virginia as his own views.

In noticing "the making of a mason at sight" by the Grand Master of New York, he says:

"We do not refer to this case to find fault, or to criticise. The action of the Grand Master was in accord with the law in New York, and the candidate unexceptionable. But we hope that such a case will never occur in the United States again, and that every Grand Lodge will enact regulations to prevent it. It is a matter fraught with danger, liable to abuses; and when it is asserted that this dangerous power in the hands of unscrupulous and bold men must be exerted in order to bring the *prerogative* to the *surface*, we think it time to protest against it."

We hold that this prerogative of the Grand Master cannot be taken from him by a regulation; but we hope that the universal sentiment of the Fraternity against its exercise will be sufficient to prevent its frequent use.

We fully endorse the following:

"Bro. FULLER is somewhat against making Masons of preachers, and alleges some truths; but, to our mind, omits some, too. Our belief is—and we speak from knowledge—that preachers perform more Masonic duty, and make more sacrifice in doing so, in proportion to their numbers, than any other class of brethren that can be named. We could enlarge, but we stand upon this point until it is disproven."

Very full tables of statistics are given in these Proceedings, but no full recapitulation.

INDIANA.

The address of the Grand Master (which includes the Report on Correspondence) is of unusual interest. He says:

"BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

"Being assembled on this, our Fiftieth Annual Communication, it is meet and proper that we pause for a moment and contemplate the past history and varied progress of the Fraternity in our jurisdiction. Fifty years ago the representatives of six chartered Lodges, and three under dispensation, assembled in the town of Corydon and resolved to organize a Grand Lodge. Of that little band of faithful craftsmen all but four have passed the portal where death is Tyler, and entered that Lodge where Jehovah alone presides. Brothers Jeremiah Sullivan, Stephen C. Stevens, Nicholas D. Grover, and John B. Rose are permitted still to behold and contemplate the expanded results of that day's labor. We honor and venerate them. May the evening of their days be as

glorious and happy as they were full of hope and promise in their morning. They yet move among us with the reliance and firmness of the 'brave old oak' that has resisted the storms and blasts of centuries. As their sands of life are exhausting, may they enjoy the happy reflection consequent upon a well spent life, and, finally, lie down to rest in the full hope of a glorious immortality.

"The foundation thus laid by these venerable Brethren, based upon the principles of Eternal Truth, supported by Omnipotent Power, and adorned with Universal Love and Benevolence has been built upon by their cotemporaries and successors with varied success. Lodges increased, and members were admitted with as much rapidity as a healthy state of the Society warranted, until about the year 1828, when the fury of anti-Masonry, which had vegetated in the little village of Batavia, in Western New York, about two years previous, found its way into the hitherto quiet and unsuspecting wilds of our own jurisdiction."

* * * * *

"This crusade against the institution first manifested itself in this jurisdiction about the year 1828, when, from thirty odd Lodges upon the registry, the Grand Lodge was opened with the presence of but nine Lodges; and in 1834, with the representatives of but three chartered Lodges and one under dispensation. The point of greatest depression was now reached. From this time forward, under the direction, perseverance, and unwearied zeal of such master spirits as Mason, Sheets, Smith, Morris, Carter, and others of no less devotion, prosperity again hovered over and around our halls, the fires of Masonry were kindled anew upon our altars, the chain of fraternal friendship was strengthened, and the goodness and pleasantry of dwelling together in brotherly union were again nourished and cherished by the Brotherhood; the sublime principles taught in our Lodges, and the benign influences of brotherly love and charity took fresh hold upon our affections, and progressed with a healthy and steady pace up to the session of 1844, when some of us who are now present first entered the Grand Lodge, when it was composed of seventeen chartered Lodges and ten under dispensation. Since that our progress has been uninterruptedly onward and upward, until every city, town and hamlet, sees and feels the happy influences of a well directed organization, whose grand aim is to impress upon the minds of its votaries the important principles of brotherly love, relief and truth; temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice; obedience to the laws of God and man.

"We now number three hundred and thirty-four Lodges under Charter, and twenty-eight under dispensation."

The semi-centennial Anniversary was celebrated with an oration, classical and eloquent, by Bro. R. W. THOMPSON.

The usual local business was transacted. An examination of the Proceedings justifies the following from the Grand Master's address:

"At no time since the organization of our Grand Lodge has that peace and harmony which should always characterize Masons been more universal than at present—scarcely a wave of trouble to disturb our peaceful labors. Like Gray's virtuous peasant 'it keeps the noiseless tenor of its way,' and rejoices in the unsullied happiness of doing good."

IOWA.

The Grand Master was not present, and sent in an address devoted almost exclusively to local matters. He says that the Order was never in a more prosperous condition: that he had granted dispensations for twenty-six new Lodges, and had performed the usual routine of constituting Lodges, dedicating halls, &c.

He had been applied to for dispensations for Negro Lodges, but had denied them on the ground that they could not be recognized as Masons; but he advised the Grand Lodge to consider the subject, and determine whether action looking towards their recognition ought not to be taken. The matter was referred to a committee, and the following report was adopted:

"We, however, deem it our privilege and our duty to dissent from the suggestions and recommendations of the M. W. Grand Master respecting our relations, masonically, to negro masons, and respecting granting dispensations for the formation of negro Lodges.

"We know the views of the M. W. Grand Master are the pulsations of his large masonic heart, but at the present juncture we do not think they are feasible, and ought not to be entertained by this Grand body, for the following reasons:

1st. This question, if introduced into the masonic body, would be the entering wedge to rend asunder, beyond the power of recovery, the masonic love and harmony that now does and always should exist among us.

2d. The Ancient Constitutions declare that a candidate for masonic honors 'must be free-born, of good report,' &c. This alone is of sufficient importance to cause us to reflect and be cautious.

3d. We should, as a Grand body, by such a movement, subject ourselves (and that justly) to the most severe and indefensible criticism from our sister Grand Lodges that can be readily conceived; and instead of our masonic thermometer standing at a temperate and healthy degree, as it now does, we should, in a short time, fall below zero.

"In view of the foregoing, we would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, By this Grand Lodge, that in consideration of the dignity that she is in duty bound to maintain towards herself, and the respect she has for her subordinates and individual masons within her jurisdiction, we deem it unwise and imprudent to entertain any action in relation to the recognition as regular, either negro lodges or negro masons."

A resolution was subsequently offered to recommit the subject to be reported on next year, but it was laid on the table.

He gives a list of his decisions, most of them local in their application.

He decides that if a candidate presents a petition to a Lodge which does not have jurisdiction and is rejected, the rejection does not prevent the lodge which has jurisdiction from receiving and acting upon his petition, without the permission of the rejecting Lodge.

We dissent from this for reasons stated in former reports. He says:

"As the Lodge had no right to receive the petition, therefore that Lodge has no permission to grant to the Lodge within whose jurisdiction petitioner resides. They can receive his petition and act upon it regardless of the previous rejection."

Then, by the same reasoning, if the first Lodge accepts and initiates him, *he is no mason* because the Lodge has no jurisdiction. But that is not so: he *is* a mason: "it is a poor rule which does not work both ways;" it is a question not of Lodges, but between the candidate and the Fraternity. If he applies to the wrong Lodge, either by his fault or misfortune, he accepts the result, be it favorable or adverse.

The Grand Lodge ordered the Proceedings after June, 1868, (the completion of the fourth volume) to be stereotyped.

The Grand Officers were publicly installed, and an appropriate and excellent address delivered by Bro. D. S. WATSON, from which we would gladly copy if we had space.

Bro. PARVIN gives, as usual, the best tables of statistics that we find in any Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence, by P. G. Master GUILBERT, of 167 pages in fine type, is unique in its character as his productions usually are. Whoever begins to read it will go *through* it; one is led on from page to page with increasing interest. He has not the fear of critics before his eyes, in the least. He writes as the spirit moves, and it sometimes *moves fast*!

He devotes four pages to Maine (1866). Nothing, however minute, escapes his notice.

He dissents from our doctrine in regard to masons made in military Lodges. He says the warrants being legal, the work is regular. We admit this, but hold that when a citizen of Maine is made a mason in another jurisdiction without our consent, whether in a home Lodge or a military Lodge, we will recognize him or not as we please. We are driven to this to protect ourselves, and prevent having men foisted upon us who could not get their degrees at home.

He thinks that in view of regulation concerning the clothing of a D. D. G. M. that

"The Grand Lodge ought to have a *millinery* establishment under its control, and a Grand Milliner should be elected to supervise it, in order fully to carry into effect its own edict. The Grand Treasurer complains that the regalia edict is not obeyed, and recommends, now that the Grand Lodge finances are in a healthful state, that the regular regalia should be furnished those entitled to wear it. At the same time he takes occasion to say, that the only true masonic apron is the lamb-skin, in which I concur. He likens the other regalia to the shoulder-straps of another organization, which he avers is denounced as a 'meaningless abomination.' To what does he refer, Bro. Drummond? I view all this 'fuss and feathers' clothing as entirely out of place in Blue Lodge Masonry."

We believe the G. Treasurer referred to what Bro. BELL once said in reference to the shoulder-straps of the officers in the Templar organization.

He inquires "why not require petitioners for a dispensation to file their dimits with their petition?" Because they would thereby become unaffiliated masons, and if no charter should be granted (as sometimes happens) they would be entirely out of their Lodge. In this State they remain members of their Lodge until the new Lodge is *constituted* under the charter, and thereby they are *ipso facto* dimitted.

The appointment of a committee "on our Ritual" suggests to him that it is to be "tinkered." Not so: the duty of committee was a different one.

He concurs in our tribute to Bro. COVELL, and says:

"If the now glorified spirit of Bro. Covell can look down on those he loved on earth—and I have faith that it *can* and *does*—how welcome to it must be these touching and repeated remembrances fraternal, which are made to fall

' like the gentle dew of heaven ' on that grassy hillock beneath which moulders away that part of the good man which alone was ' of the earth, earthy.' "

He runs a tilt with Bro. BARRY of Georgia; and while the productions of both would be formidable in a political contest, we are sorry to see them in a masonic paper.

KANSAS.

Thirty-seven Lodges represented; sixteen charters for new Lodges granted; "Custodians of the Work" appointed; resolutions of respect to the memory of P. G. Master JACOB SAQUET adopted; and a large amount of business of a local character transacted.

The following resolution might, if adopted in our own jurisdiction, save the Grand Master and his Deputies much labor in the way of correspondence:

"Resolved, That it is hereby ordered, that the Proceedings of this session of the Grand Lodge be read in open Lodge, in each of the Subordinates under this jurisdiction; and that the next annual reports to the Grand Lodge state whether this order has been complied with or not."

The Craft in Kansas are harmonious, and, judging from the increase of the number of Lodges, the amount of business transacted, and the care displayed not to remove the ancient landmarks, in a highly prosperous condition.

The address of the Grand Master ably discusses the various matters to which his attention had been called.

In reference to invasions of jurisdiction &c. he says:

"As a remedy for all difficulties of this kind, I would suggest that every G. Lodge in the United States adopt a regulation, making it incompetent for any Subordinate Lodge in its jurisdiction, knowingly to receive and act upon the petition, or confer the Degrees of Masonry, upon any candidate who had been previously rejected by any Lodge in the U. States, without first receiving the consent of the Lodge so rejecting the candidate. This rule, if universal, would have a most salutary effect upon the Craft, and would go very far towards excluding improper persons from our Order. No State, in my judgment, would be more benefited by a like regulation, than our own; and, therefore, I recommend that this Grand Lodge establish such a rule at this communication, with the understanding that it is to be **RIGIDLY ENFORCED.**"

We second the suggestion: for such is already the law in Maine, as declared by the Grand Lodge; and so far as we know, the *practice* conforms to the *law*.

The Report on Correspondence was prepared by G. Secretary CARR, and is faithful execution of his plan:

"Your Committee have endeavored to present as thorough a review as our limited time would permit, and have in this confined ourselves to such a review of the several G. Lodges as might seem to be instructive or interesting to the Craft, avoiding generally our own comments on the legislative actions of the various Grand Lodges."

In his review of Maine, he refers approvingly to the statement of our Grand Master that he had granted but three dispensations for conferring degrees out of time; and then expresses surprise that the Reports of the District Deputies show that they had granted *thirty-nine*. We'll "mend o' that soon," Brother CARR.

LOUISIANA.

The Grand Master says :

"I have much satisfaction in being able to report to you that peace and harmony prevail throughout our jurisdiction. At no time within my recollection has there been more perfect harmony or better feeling among Masons in Louisiana than at present."

The finances of the Grand Lodge, including those relating to Grand Lodge Hall, Polar Star Hall and Masonic Cemetery, are in excellent condition.

The Report of the Grand Secretary shows that dispensations had been issued for eleven new Lodges; and several surrendered or forfeited charters restored.

The Louisiana Relief Lodge had disbursed over \$2,000, (none to applicants from Maine,) and had still over \$2,000 in the Treasury.

By vote of the Grand Lodge, a silver tea set costing \$850 was presented to Past Grand Master FELLOWS, as a testimonial of esteem and regard for his eminent and long continued services to the Grand Lodge.

The Committee say :

"P. G. M. Fellows presided over the interests of this Grand Body for six continuous years, through the most trying times which this Grand Body or this country has ever experienced, with the most signal ability and to the entire satisfaction of the Order; for while other interests and other institutions have come out of our late trials broken down in fortune, this Grand Lodge is in a more prosperous condition than ever before. A large part of this good fortune your committee believe to be due to the energy, tact and judgment of our Past Grand Master, J. Q. A. Fellows. In presenting this testimonial, your committee feel sure that this Grand Body expresses only a part of the gratitude and appreciation which she will ever entertain for our estimable Brother."

The Report on Correspondence was prepared by Bro. JOSEPH P. HONOR, in which much valuable information &c. is presented in a brief space.

He quotes several of the decisions approved by this Grand Lodge, to two of which he takes exception.

"The Grand Master has no power to grant a dispensation to fill a vacancy of W. M. or S. W., while the office of J. W. is not vacant."

"True, if the consent of the J. W. has not been previously obtained, but *aliter* if it has, or requests it himself."

Bro. HONOR holds that neither the Master or Warden can resign: if then, by vacancies occurring in the higher offices, the J. W. succeeds to the rights and duties of the Master, can he voluntarily relieve himself from them? It would be *quasi* resignation. If the decision is correct in any case, we do not see how the consent of the J. W. can affect it: on the same principle, the G. Master may authorize the election of a new Master, with the consent or at the request of the actual Master.

He dissents from the decision of Grand Master PREBLE, that a mason cannot usually be dealt with for anything done before he was made; but his successor concurs in the Report of the committee to which that subject was referred.

We have also received in advance of the Proceedings of 1868, a very able Report on Correspondence, of 120 pages, by Bro. JAMES B. SCOT. We have read it with much interest; but as the Proceedings are not received, we must defer a review of it, till the entire Proceedings can be examined together.

MARYLAND.

At the session in May the usual local business was transacted, two charters granted, and various amendments to the constitution adopted.

The new Masonic Temple (in the stock of which the Grand Lodge has invested its Grand Charity fund of over \$60,000) was progressing favorably towards completion.

Special sessions were held to lay the corner stones of the Antietam National Monument, and the new City Hall in Baltimore.

At the November session the expulsion of W. H. Richardson and J. B. Rose, publishers of the "Masonic Review and Keystone," was confirmed.

A resolution was adopted declaring that a resident of that State initiated in another State, shall be debarred all the rights and privileges of Free Masonry in this jurisdiction until the disability shall be removed by this Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. WILLIAM J. WROTH, a part at each session; and it is worthy of the reputation of its author.

In his review of Maine (1867) he quotes largely from the address of our Grand Master approvingly, and says:

"He condemns in strong language—*not too strong*—the wearing of masonic emblems upon the dress or person. It is a burning shame and disgrace to the Order. We can heartily endorse all he says on this subject."

He also quotes the ninth decision of last year in full, which, however, he erroneously attributes to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

He gives us the benefit of our entire argument upon the point we discussed with him last year.

Hereafter, by vote of the Grand Lodge, the Report on Correspondence is to be presented only at the Annual Communication in November.

MINNESOTA.

Forty-four Lodges represented; twelve charters were granted, and four dispensations continued.

The address of the Grand Master is a fine document, in which the local business is clearly presented, and various matters of interest ably discussed. He says:

"The Masonic year, about to close, has been one of unusual prosperity to the craft, and I am fully persuaded that the Order, in this jurisdiction, is in a more healthy condition than at any former period of its history. The degrees have been conferred with greater care, and there is increased desire and determination by officers and brethren of subordinate Lodges, to inquire more particularly into the moral, physical, intellectual and social qualifications of those seeking admission into our ancient and honorable fraternity. A spirit of inquiry has been awakened in the minds of the brethren, a truly laudable desire to examine into, and become more familiar with the history, philosophy, jurisprudence and beauty of Free Masonry. It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you, that peace, harmony and kind fraternal feeling exist within this jurisdiction, and our brethren are dwelling together in *brotherly love, peace and unity*."

He had appealed to the Craft for succor for the destitute in the South, and a noble contribution of \$2,292.65 was the result.

Among the decisions is the following :

"Who are members of a Lodge U. D.?"

"Ans. By strict construction, the only legal members of a Lodge under dispensation are those named in the dispensation. But the usage and the custom in this jurisdiction has been to regard the petitioners for the dispensation and all Master Masons made in said Lodge, as members, and as such are entitled to vote, and participate in the transactions of the Lodge."

The law and the usage are the same in this jurisdiction, but the *right* of newly made masons to vote, &c., is denied. We believe, inasmuch as it is expected that such masons shall come into the Lodge when chartered, that our regulations should be changed to correspond to the usage.

The time of the Annual Communication is changed to January, and there will be none in 1868.

The Report on Correspondence (the first since 1863) was prepared by Bro. S. Y. McMASTERS. His review of Maine (1867) is fraternal; we trust we shall hear from Minnesota regularly hereafter.

The Grand Master says the Craft are prospering, and the proceedings seem to indicate it, but no statistics are given so that we can test the assertions. Those which we give in our table are taken from 1860. We judge by the comparative amount of dues that the membership has nearly doubled since. How is it?

MISSISSIPPI.

This Grand Lodge, so long "not heard from," we welcome and hail with our most fraternal greetings! Though the last of her sisters to report, she now gives us her full history during her silence. While that history shows the "woes unutterable" which she has suffered, it also abundantly shows that the *principles of masonry* have been sustained and exemplified.

In 1861 the Grand Master was absent, and there was no Address or Report on Correspondence. The business transacted was of local interest only.

In 1862 the Grand Lodge did not meet. In 1863 no business of interest at the present time was transacted.

In 1864 the death of Grand Secretary R. W. T. DANIEL was announced.

We quote the following from the address of the Grand Master :

"I have heard that some of the Grand Lodges in States now at war with the Confederate States, have undertaken to proscribe the Masons of the Confederate States, and I have heard with equal surprise and mortification that one or more of the Grand Lodges in the Confederate States have taken similar action in regard to the Masons in the United States. It is difficult to conceive how any Grand Lodge, composed, as it must necessarily be, of the intelligence and virtue of the fraternity in a State, can be capable of such unmasonic proceeding. If it be true that in time of war, or under any circumstances, a Grand Lodge in one State or country can by a simple edict repudiate the Masons of another State or country, then Masonry is not universal, and, shorn of its universality, its vitality and utility must perish with it. But this is not so. It is not in the power of any Grand Lodge, either North or South, to deprive the humblest Mason in the land of all or any of his rights and privileges as a Mason in any part of the world. Had Masonry been subservient to national prejudices and animosities, it would long since have ceased to exist as a benevolent institution, and would now only be known as 'among the things

that were, a schoolboy's tale, the wonder of an hour.' On the contrary, the sublime principles of universal goodness and love to all mankind, which are essential to it, cannot be lost in national distinctions, prejudices and animosities. The rage of contest it has abated, and substituted in its stead the milder emotions of humanity. It has even taught the pride of victory to give way to an honorable correction; and it is the boast of our institution that in whatever nation a Mason may travel, when he meets a Mason he will find a brother and a friend, who will do all in his power to serve him, and who will relieve him, should he be poor and in distress, to the utmost of his ability and with ready cheerfulness."

In 1865 the address was chiefly confined to local matters; the destruction of masonic property by the soldiery is denounced in severe terms; but the Grand Master says that in some instances the Confederates had done worse than the Federals.

The Committee on Correspondence acknowledge the receipt of Proceedings of but three Grand Lodges, among which was Maine for 1863.

In 1866 there was a large representation in the Grand Lodge, and the work of reorganization and of "rebuilding our waste places" was commenced with vigor, and with "favorable auspices of prosperity for the future."

We should be glad to copy the excellent remarks of the Grand Master to the duties of Masons; but our space is not sufficient for the whole, and we will not mar them by unconnected extracts.

The Proceedings of Maine had not been received. The Proceedings for 1867 contain 350 pages, 250 of which are devoted to the returns of Lodges. The returns are published in full annually. Several other Grand Lodges do the same thing; but it seems to us that the advantages derived from it are not equal to the expense.

The address is chiefly devoted to local topics. Thirteen charters were granted, and many dormant Lodges resuscitated.

A well-digested Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. CHAS. T. MURPHY. He devotes one page to Maine (1866), and, in conclusion, says:

"The land-marks are safe in Maine. They know, too, their own rights, and knowing them, respect the rights of others."

His criticisms on Army Lodges, Physical Qualifications, Dispensations and Non-Affiliation, are just.

In one point he mistakes the action of this Grand Lodge. He understands that we limit our rule in relation to Army Lodge Masons to those made under the authority of Massachusetts. But our rule is not so limited. We used Massachusetts as an *illustration* merely.

Non-affiliation is found to be a great evil in Mississippi. It will be seen that the number of non-affiliates is enormous,—1,740 having been suspended for non-payment of dues in a single year.

It was determined to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge in January, 1868, and P. G. M. GILES M. HILLYER was appointed Orator.

A committee reported and the Grand Lodge decided that a maimed E. A. or F. C. may be advanced.

The "*In Memoriam*" shows the immense loss this Grand Lodge has sustained within the past few years. It includes six Past Grand Masters, three Past Grand Wardens, a Grand Secretary and Grand Tyler. Among them were CHARLES SCOTT and WILLIAM P. MELLEN, of each of whom it may be said :

"*Clarum et venerabile nomen.*"

A most eloquent tribute, from the pen of P. G. M. Hillyer, was paid to their memory.

"W. P. MELLEN, born in New Hampshire, July 18, 1806; a resident of Natchez, Mississippi, since 1825; a legislator of the State in 1836; Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge from 1833 to 1856, and afterwards Grand Master. A distinguished member and officer of the Grand Chapter, Most Puissant of the Grand Council; a Knight Templar and an active member of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. He died November 7, 1864. Taken ill in the swamps of Arkansas, he breathed his last, with only a faithful servant to close his eyes. Heaven's angel forgot him not, but caught his sweet smile and bore it upward."

* * * * *

"Let us profit by their bright example; let us pay this feeble tribute to their memory, and then gird ourselves anew for the struggles of life and the duties of the hour; that our end may be calm and peaceful as theirs, and that we may be remembered as they are, as 'good men and true.' May peace and concord ever dwell with us as it did where their influence extended! May an ardent devotion to country, to Masonry and to mankind ever actuate us as it did them; and may we all meet in that great day when the Supreme Architect of the universe and the Great Master of soul and body shall summon us to His presence."

MISSOURI.

We approach the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge—a volume of almost 500 pages—with a realization of the difficulty of "condensing light." The Address of the Grand Master contains *thirty-four* pages, and the Report on Correspondence *ninety-nine* pages in small type! But the most difficult feature in our task is that the whole Address and Report are of such absorbing interest, that we can hardly make selections:

The Craft is evidently prospering; but there are some drawbacks. The Grand Master says:

"I have constantly urged upon the brethren of Missouri, during the past official year, improvement and reform in all Lodges where I have gone. In the presence of thousands of the Craft, I have cried aloud against the evils that are demoralizing the Order. Everywhere the good and true Craftsmen have re-echoed the cry, '*more morals and less numbers.*' Thank God! there is a grand moral ground-swell rising on this matter in Missouri. May it sweep the entire jurisdiction. And who have demurred? I will tell you. The *profane* Mason, who blasphemous the name which he is taught never to mention except with that reverence which is due from the creature to the Creator. The *drunken* Mason—unfortunate fallen brother—who throws the offensive exhalations of his putrid stomach into the face of decency and sobriety, or *perfumes* the pure and sacred air of the Lodge-room with the sickening odor of his constant and

deep potations. The *liquor-selling* Mason, who, hiding behind the authority of human laws, sells destruction to his masonic brethren, puts the bottle to his brother's lips for gain, robs him of means, of peace, of health, of life, and beggars his family, leaving them to the charities of good Masons; votes resolutions of condolence to the drunkard's widow and children, and wears for thirty days a badge of mourning symbolical of the *dark sorrow* he caused, but don't feel. The gambling thief, (for we have them), who prowls around, practising upon unsuspecting victims his worse than 'confidence game,' with masonic jewelry on his person sufficient to make a golden calf. The vicious whoremonger and polluted pimp, whose touch is contamination, whose smell is corruption, and whose heart is rottenness, dressed up the while in the garb of well-assumed respectability, sprinkles himself with the otto of roses, goes to the Lodge, is quite a character there, and goes thence to the brothel or house of assignation. The liar, the fraudulent man, the bitter partizan, political and ecclesiastical, who have stolen the livery of Masonry to serve *SELF* in. All the above enumerated characters have demurred to the stern and earnest demands of the past three years for reform and moral improvement. But the *slogan* of reform has been sounded and is ringing over this State; the *clans*, pledged to the right, are rallying; the good and the true of the Order are rushing to the fight. We shall yet feel the battle-shock in the waxing conflict between right and wrong, and the pealing notes of victory swell above the din. 'Truth is mighty and shall prevail.' "

Tributes of respect and love were paid to the memory of the lamented O'SULLIVAN.

His masonic library was given to the Grand Lodge consisting of 209 volumes, to which were added 132 volumes of Proceedings, which were in the hands of the binder.

Thirty-one charters and *fourteen* dispensations were granted. The G. Master devotes considerable space to a matter that would be of small importance, but for the principle which underlies it. A special committee devote two pages and a half to it, and do not agree with the Grand Master. The Grand Lodge discussed the question nearly a day, then rejected the resolution of the committee and laid their report on the table. Precisely how that left the question, we cannot tell. The starting point—in which all agree, but in which we believe they are all wrong—is that an E. A. is not a Mason. Hence they argue there can be no Lodge of E. A's. Hence a Lodge must always be opened in the M. M. degree. The Grand Master holds that this opens the Lodge in all the degrees; and when work is to be done in a lower degree, the work in the M. M. degree is to be suspended, &c. The committee hold that opening the Lodge in the third degree does not open it in the other degrees; but in order to do so, the Lodge must open down to those degrees, and, when they close, close up through each degree to the third.

The Grand Master's logic is "A charter is granted only to Master Masons; therefore a *Master Mason's* Lodge alone is chartered." But this does not follow: the greater includes the less; the whole includes all its parts. By granting a charter to Master Masons, who *must* possess the inferior degrees, it is made sure that all to whom the charter is issued can be part of a Lodge in any degree under its jurisdiction.

The Committee say "No Lodge can be opened for the transaction of busi-

ness &c. unless seven Master Masons be present, &c., nor a ballot be taken unless there be seven members present &c." They inquire substantially, "If you open on E. A. degree, how can you ascertain that *seven Master Masons are present?*" By counting them, certainly. But seriously, we answer precisely as in a Master's Lodge. If you determine that before they enter the Lodge-room in the one case, you can in the other. But if that is to be ascertained in the Lodge-room in opening a Master's Lodge, it assumes that the means of ascertaining may be used in the presence of other persons than Master Masons: if so, it may be so used in opening a Lodge of E. A's.

But Bro. GEO. FRANK GOULEY, in his able Report on Correspondence, in answer to our remarks last year upon advancing maimed E. A's, says:

"We will submit a proposition. Masonry originally was *operative*. When *operative* it put Apprentices under that class who were not initiated, but who had to possess perfect physical capacities, for obvious reasons, and who, after serving their probation faithfully, were initiated into the mysteries, and called 'Fellows of the Craft,' from which our term 'Fellow Craft' was derived. There was then but *one* degree, and the initiated of that degree were the members of the Lodge, and none could be initiated or made members except those that were hale and sound as 'man ought to be.' "

We join issue upon his second proposition. When Masonry was *operative* the E. A's were initiated and composed the body of the Craft. There were no permanent Lodges, and no membership. Some of the rights of an E. A., by the changes which have been made, have been taken away. But it does not, therefore, follow that *all* his rights have been taken from him.

The ancient practice of opening an E. A. Lodge is still correct. Master Masons, possessing all the degrees, may open the Lodge on any one of them they please.

Nor can we anywhere in the ancient records find an instance in which an E. A. who had served his term of probation and then become maimed, was for that reason refused advancement. But we must stop, saying of this Report as he does of Grand Master MURRAY's Address:

"The annual address is a lengthy paper, and exceedingly interesting. We regret that at the day we write this report we find our pages twice as numerous as we had intended, and we are admonished to be brief, otherwise there is much from the able pen of Bro. Murray that we would gladly quote at length."

MONTANA.

This young Sister has already the steady tread of mature age. Her Proceedings for 1866 (October) are a model in mechanical execution and in their contents.

We erred last year in fixing the date of the formation of this Grand Lodge. It was formed January 24, 1866; but we have never received the Proceedings of that Communication.

The Grand Master says:

"During the past year Masonry has been in a prosperous condition, and the increase of our numbers has been large in this as well as other jurisdictions; in fact, so great have been the accessions to Masonry throughout the United States within the last few years that fears have been entertained that the outer

walls of our temple will not be able to withstand the overpowering pressure, and will yet be crushed to pieces and tumble into ruins."

Bro. W. F. SANDERS presented the Report on Correspondence. He reviews Maine (1866) approvingly; in his closing remarks he says:

"One other subject, too, it may be safely asserted, has become the great and growing evil of all our mountain country. Upon all other occasions and in the most insignificant and trifling matters members of our order are found pledging their words as Masons.

"The word of a Mason is not stock in trade. The confidence it secures from the craft is not reposed that profit may be made—it is not so much capital on which to do business as often as one can on the principle of 'quick sales and small profits.' Not every culprit caught in *flagrante delicto* should be permitted upon his sacred word to assert his innocence.

"The promise of a brother ought not to be the oft-taken mortgage for the security for debts, or the performance of contracts he has undertaken. There has always seemed something profane in this practice—now so very frequent—of mixing things sacred with 'trifles light as air.' As a result we are pained to know that such security has failed; and the word of a Mason to his brother, a promise never to be broken, is esteemed more lightly. Its familiar use necessarily breeds a disregard of its solemnity. A thing so sacred mixed into the trifles of earth exhibits a wonderful confusion of ideas as to the proprieties of life and the character of Masons.

"How is this habit to be remedied? It is too evident that it will never be voluntarily abandoned by those who have become habituated to its use, whose greed overrides their love for the institutions of Masonry, or whose blunted sensibilities do not permit them to view it as a wanton violation of the proprieties of the fraternity. The better brothers to whom it is thus proffered, before whom it is hawked about by these Masonic hucksters, ought to meet it with the severest condemnation. In no other way may we hope to eradicate the evil."

We quote this at length, because we fear the evil is not confined to the "mountain country." We fear it is too prevalent "from the mountains to the sea." It may be put down as a safe rule that he, who lightly and often pledges his masonic faith, became a mason for the sake of being able to do so.

Three charters were granted, and the following resolution adopted:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge reprehends the practice indulged in by many Masons of using and wearing Masonic emblems as signs, and for the purpose of attracting attention to wares or merchandise which they may expose for sale."

Bro. ALDEN, Grand Orator *pro tem.*, delivered an instructive and beautiful oration.

Success to the Grand Lodge of Montana!

1867.

Since the foregoing was written we have the Proceedings of 1867—a six days' session.

The Grand Master's address is brief and confined to local matters.

He says:

"I have the pleasure, however, to state that in our own Territory, Masonry is in the most flourishing condition. The utmost degree of concord and harmony characterizes the Craft, and the brethren are united in their efforts to strengthen, perpetuate and extend our cherished institution, and diffuse the blessings and privileges to be derived from a firm adherence to its precepts."

The Grand Historian delivered an address giving the history of Masonry in Montana; we extract his account of some interesting incidents:

"The only three Master Masons in the company, impressed with the grandeur of the mountain scenery and the mild beauty of the evening, ascended the mountain to its summit, and there, in imitation of our ancient brethren, opened and closed an informal Lodge of Master Masons."

* * * * *

"The fact will render the spot sacred—and once known among Masons, it will never be forgotten, that the first Lodge in the Territory was opened and closed upon the summit of the Rocky Mountains."

* * * * *

"One of the early emigrants from the East, Brother William H. Bell, of St. Louis, fell a victim to an attack of mountain fever. He was a Mason in good standing, and desired, if possible, to be buried with Masonic honors."

* * * * *

"The following day the funeral services were held, the ceremonies conducted by myself; and the first man who had died in any settlement of the Territory was consigned to the grave by as generous and warm hearted a band of brethren as ever congregated upon a like solemn occasion. Seventy-six good men and true dropped the evergreen into the grave of our departed brother."

The Proceedings also contain the address at the Installation by Bro. GREENE CLAY SMITH; and an oration by Bro. H. L. HOSMER at the dedication of the new Masonic Temple at Virginia City.

The former members of Mount Moriah Lodge U. D. at Salt Lake City petitioned for a charter, giving the history of their Lodge.

But their petition was denied, and rightly, too, as we have no doubt, and the following report adopted:

"The Committee upon Work of Lodges U. D., Work of chartered Lodges, and upon Petitions for Dispensations and Charters, respectfully beg leave to report that the application to this Grand Lodge of the brethren formerly composing Mount Moriah Lodge U. D., of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nevada, in its assumption that the Grand Lodge of Nevada does not possess the power to determine and declare who are not proper persons to be initiated into Masonry, in the subordinate Lodges working under its jurisdiction, is defiant in its tone and is subversive of that principle of Masonry which accords to every Grand Lodge absolute control over the Lodges and brethren under its jurisdiction in all matters relating as well to Masonic law as to the individual conduct of each brother.

"That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nevada, having for a period of nearly two years, exercised jurisdiction over the brethren formerly composing Mount Moriah Lodge U. D., is better enabled to form a correct judgment upon the matters made the subject of grievance, than is this Grand Lodge, and are abundantly qualified, as we believe they are disposed, to render justice in the premises.

"We therefore recommend that the application of the petitioners for a charter be rejected, and, with the papers accompanying the same, be returned; and that the petitioners be referred to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nevada, for a redress of their alleged grievances."

Five charters were granted, and the usual business transacted.

Bro. W. F. SANDERS presented the Report on Correspondence. He acknowledges the receipt of our Proceedings for 1867, but does not mention them in his Report.

His views are sound, and he is independent in stating them : e. g.

"Paul Drayton manufacturing clandestine Masons and Lodges is harmless, but when any Grand Lodge shall by law forbid his race from being made Masons *because of race*, he instantly ceases to be engaged in clandestine work, and his manufacture becomes thenceforth genuine. To that race, in such a jurisdiction, all is vacant ground unoccupied, assuredly. As a question of Masonic law, we deem this statement absolutely indisputable."

"It is the glory of our Order that, though she was born in the night of civilization and received her form from generations struggling to see the light of a better day, faint glimpses of which they only beheld, she was the expression of what was highest and best in their conceptions, and notwithstanding the improved mental condition of mankind, and the high morality taught to-day, she has not only never allowed herself to be outstripped, but in every just cause within the sphere of her action, she has been in the van."

But we must forbear, else he will wish us the same wish he wished for another—that we may live to write *shorter reports* !

NEVADA.

This young daughter of California follows the example of her mother so closely that it is clear "her early education was not neglected." Even in the Proceedings, the family resemblance is very striking !

All the Lodges (ten chartered and one U. D.) were represented ; the address of the Grand Master was confined to local matters ; he had found that the reduction of the fee for affiliation had been attended with most beneficial results in reducing the number of non-affiliates ; thereupon, the constitution was amended so as to prohibit Lodges from charging any affiliation fee whatever.

We shall watch the result of this experiment with much interest, as it is in accordance with our own views.

In 1866 the Grand Lodge prohibited the receiving of Mormons as candidates ; with this statement the following action speaks for itself :

"The committee have carefully examined the records and papers of the Lodge, and find them satisfactory and neatly kept, and would have taken pleasure in recommending that a charter be granted, had it not been for the spirit of insubordination manifested in the lengthy communication from the officers of the Lodge, which accompanies the petition, in which, after a great amount of special pleading, they attempt to dictate terms to this Grand Lodge by declining a charter, unless the edict of the last Grand Communication concerning Mormon Masons be repealed, and the Lodge allowed to be its own judge as to who shall or shall not be admitted."

* * * * *

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, in view of the unsatisfactory state of society in Great Salt Lake City, and the improper spirit manifested in the communication from the officers of *Mount Moriah* Lodge, U. D., does not deem it expedient or for the good of Masonry, to grant a charter to the brethren of *Mount Moriah* Lodge, U. D., as prayed for."

The following decision was made upon a question discussed in our review of Florida :

"But in cases where Lodge B is requested by Lodge A to confer one or more degrees for it, upon a person who has been duly elected to receive them in Lodge A, then no reference or ballot is required, and the brother becomes a member of Lodge A, for which the degrees were conferred, Lodge B simply conferring them as an act of courtesy to a sister Lodge—although, if any one

brother should object to the conferring of the degrees upon the party, all action should be postponed until the objections are investigated, as provided in the Constitution ; and if the objections be sustained, Lodge A should be notified of the objection."

BRO. R. H. TAYLOR presented the Report on Correspondence of 64 pages, over six of which are devoted to Maine (1866 and 1867). He quotes largely from Proceedings, and discusses them freely and ably. He concurs in our decisions, &c., and finds nothing in our Proceedings to question.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This Grand Lodge holds a semi-annual communication in December, chiefly for the exemplification of the work and social intercourse.

We are in too much hurry at our annual gatherings. We do not become acquainted with each other. It would be vastly for our own good and the good of the Institution, if we met at least once a year for social intercourse only.

The Address of the Grand Master and the Reports of the District Deputies show that the Craft are harmonious, prospering, and their affairs faithfully and well administered.

The following resolutions were adopted :

"*Resolved*, That no Lodge working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire shall receive the petition of any gentleman who has not resided within the jurisdiction of such Lodge at least twelve months prior to his making application, unless agreeably to the sixth section of the third article of the Grand Constitution."

* * * * *

"*Resolved by this Grand Lodge*, That six hundred copies of the records of the proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge from 1842 to the present time, or such portion thereof as will make a volume of the size of the one already published be printed, and that the R. W. Grand Secretary, BRO. HORACE CHASE, be authorized and instructed to prepare for, and superintend the publication of the same, and that he be further authorized to furnish to each lodge in the State a copy of the same at cost."

The former has been very generally adopted in substance by the G. Lodges in this country. Many also are re-publishing their Proceedings. They are really the most valuable of masonic books. There ought to be a full set in every Lodge, for the use of the Master ; who should be required, as one of the first of his duties, to read them through carefully. If this should be done, five-sixths of the errors and irregularities of lodges would be avoided, and half of the correspondence of the Grand Master saved.

Three charters were granted, and three petitions for dispensations denied : \$500 was appropriated for the relief of the needy in the South.

The Report on Correspondence (100 pages) was presented by BRO. JOHN J. BELL : we need not say to the Grand Lodge of Maine, that it is ably written, and ranks in the first class.

He concurs in the decision of our Grand Lodge which BRO. MACKAY has questioned, and which we discuss in our review of South Carolina, to which we refer.

We can quote only from his summing up :

"A great pressure has existed to evade or override the provision that the candidate for masonry should be without maim. We do not apprehend that this ancient regulation, if not landmark, will be overthrown, however much it may be disregarded in a time like the present, when the strongest sympathy for the candidate and the cause of his maiming, in so many instances, urges the lodges to action not to be defended by our laws. In one branch of this question only has any attempt been successful—the *advancement* of those maimed after making. Several Grand Lodges have decided in favor of advancing such, and draw a distinction between those seeking admission and those seeking advancement. We cannot see any reason for the distinction, and should be sorry to see such rule adopted, as it would, in our judgment, do much to overthrow one peculiarity of our fraternity."

"We have known Masons, earnest and heart-warm Masons, who lived more than one hundred miles from any lodge, and who deeply felt the deprivation of lodge privileges. Others again are still more unfortunate: desirous of doing their share of the work, they have been rejected in their application for affiliation. There is and can be no way of compelling a lodge to receive a member who is distasteful to them, or even to one of the members. To punish in any way either of the two last classes, would be contrary to every principle of justice or fair dealing. Again, lodges are modern masonry. In old times there were Masons long before there were lodges, and how, without a radical change in the frame and groundwork of masonry, a brother can be compelled to affiliate with any lodge, it is not easy to see. But the benefits that arise from the lodge organization, the unaffiliated brother has no claim upon. If he receives any such, it is from the free grace of his brethren, the members of the lodges. Any participation in lodge funds, meetings, processions, or other advantages arising from such organization, he may be denied. Yet even then we would ask that the two last classes we have named, might not be uncharitably treated."

NEW JERSEY.

The Grand Master announces in fitting terms the death of P. G. M. STEWART; congratulates the Grand Lodge that the Craft are on the high road to uniformity of work in that jurisdiction; rebukes an evil *not confined to New Jersey*, in the following terms :

"As I cast my eyes over this large assembly, representing all the Lodges in this jurisdiction, the varieties of masonic clothing presented to my view are as numerous as the Lodges represented. Aprons with square corners and aprons with round corners, white aprons and aprons whose whiteness is marred by printer's ink, aprons bound with blue and aprons not bound, aprons of cotton, of linen, of silk, of satin, of velvet, and alas, too rarely, aprons of pure white lambskin, jewels pendent from the collar and jewels pendent from the lapel of the coat, broad blue ribbons and narrow blue ribbons, white collars and blue collars, collars with gorgeous fringe and collars without gorgeous fringe, collars of silk, of satin, of velvet, and no collars at all, collars glittering with tinsel embroidery, with tinsel rosettes and with tinsel stars—all combine to present a view as variegated and brilliant as the changing combinations of a kaleidoscope. By nothing in nature or art is the unmeaning glitter of the masonic clothing of the officers of our subordinate Lodges equalled, unless perhaps it be by the 'purple and fine linen,' the 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbals' which adorn the persons of the Grand Officers."

A large amount of local business was transacted; and everything indicates that the Craft are prosperous and harmonious.

BRO. JOSEPH H. HOUGH presented the Report on Correspondence, consisting chiefly of a compilation of statistics and such other matters as would be of interest to the brethren in that jurisdiction.

NEW YORK.

Nearly five hundred and fifty Lodges represented, with a large number of permanent members.

The address of the Grand Master is very able, and a large amount of business is in brief language brought to the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

He reports that the D. D. G. Masters have been most assiduous in the discharge of their duties : that

" Every trouble of a domestic character of any magnitude, has been definitely settled under the pressure and dictates of prompt executive action. Our foreign relations, with a single exception, are all that the most enthusiastic member of the Craft could desire. Obedience to the laws of the Grand Lodge has been and is rendered with alacrity, and a conscientious discharge of duty on the part of all officials of subordinate Lodges is favorably reported upon to me by the District Deputy Grand Masters ; and when I surrender to you the great powers with which you have clothed me, I shall have the gratification of knowing that my successor will have no vexed or intricate questions to pass upon, but that quiet, peace and good-will pervade the whole of this vast jurisdiction."

He decided that a record of conviction for felony, by a court having competent jurisdiction, is *prima facie* evidence of guilt in a masonic trial, and is sufficient for conviction, unless the accused shows that it is wrong : for this purpose he may introduce evidence, and if he does so the prosecutor may also introduce other evidence to sustain the charge.

He rebukes in strong terms the calling of a convention of Masons, without asking his consent, to nominate a candidate for Deputy Grand Master, and considering certain proposed legislation of the Grand Lodge. He says :

" In my view of this matter, no convention of Masons, nor body of Masons, except it be a Grand or a subordinate Lodge, can be legally called together to act on any masonic question, whether it be of the composition of this Grand Lodge, of jurisprudence, finance, or of any other matter connected generally with Masonry, unless it be under the order, or direction, or by the permission of the Grand Master."

While we admit that, where the purpose for which an informal meeting of Masons is held is unmasonic, such meeting is improper, we do not admit the doctrine to the extent claimed by M. W. Bro. HOLMES. We believe that the Brethren have the right to consult together out of the Lodge for the good of Masonry, being responsible for the character of their consultation, as for their other acts. Of course their action is not legal in the sense of being binding on anybody ; but it is not illegal, simply because they do not have the consent of the Grand Master.

He announces that he made a Mason at sight of Hon. JAMES T. BRADY : we have already said elsewhere in this Report all we desire to say in reference to this.

The Hall and Asylum Fund had been increased during the year nearly \$100,000.

The following resolution was adopted :

" Resolved, That it shall be made an imperative duty on the part of every subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction to present, in print or writing, the following questions to every candidate for initiation in it, upon his application, re-

quiring him to answer each and every of them in writing, and to state that he does so upon his honor as a man, and that the said questions and answers so signed shall be returned to and become the property and part of the records of the Lodge, before any ballot shall be taken upon the application.

"Where were you born ?

"What is your age ?

"What is your occupation ?

"How long have you lived in the State of New York ?

"How long in the town, city, county or village in which you now reside ?

"Have you ever, to your knowledge, been proposed as a candidate and rejected in a Masonic Lodge ; and if so, when and in what Lodge ?

"Do you believe in the existence of one ever-living and true God ?

"Do you know of any physical, legal, or moral reason which should prevent you from becoming a Freemason ?"

We wish this same course was required of every subordinate Lodge in the world. If any material question should be knowingly answered falsely, there would be indisputable cause for discipline, without resorting to the expedient of punishing a man for unmasonic conduct committed before he was a Mason !

Fifty-one charters were granted. We notice that in New York they have a summary method of getting rid of an uncomfortable minority. A majority of the Lodge can surrender the charter ; then a dispensation issues for a new Lodge, and the old charter is given to it. This had been done in two instances during the year. It looks to us a little like an indirect way of giving the majority the power to deprive the minority of membership. However the Constitution was amended so as to require "a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting, when duly summoned for that purpose, with notice of the object of the meeting."

The Report on Correspondence was prepared (so far as the American Grand Lodges are reviewed) by Bro. JOHN L. LEWIS, who thus touchingly states the cause of the delay, and final preparation of the Report last year by another member of the Committee :

"At the last annual June communication the report of the committee was presented in part, and the material for the remainder was all gathered, requiring but a few days of manual labor for its completion, and so that the publication of the Transactions would be at the usual time. But the pressing calls of business, in which the duties he owed to others, to his family, and himself—duties which, in the course of his masonic history, he had sometimes sacrificed to the Fraternity—required him to be diligent and faithful, delayed the execution of this sincere intention. And then came sickness ; the object of his most cherished hopes and solicitude fading and failing day by day ; and before the snows came, came death, and he was childless, and his home desolate forever. If there be any who do not hold him forgiven for past omissions and seeming neglect, he can but point them to the lowly graves upon the hill-side in yonder cemetery, and be silent. He only craves forgiveness, if his narrative shall have distilled one drop from his own cup of bitterness into the hearts of his brethren. It is for the last time ; for the occasion can come no more—none are left to him."

The Report is 100 fifty-three-line pages in length, and fully sustains the reputation of its author. He takes exception to our use of the word "healing" in reference to Army Lodge Masons. We do not recognize as Masons residents of Maine initiated elsewhere without our consent, unless we ratify the act. We

do not refuse to ratify in all cases ; so we must have some method of determining : for convenience we have adopted our present practice ; it is a *quasi* healing, but not healing in the ordinary sense of the term.

In speaking of Bro. HACKER's baton, he gives an account of a controversy which we believe once threatened to disturb *our* peace, as well as that of the Craft in New York.

"This reminds us of the great 'gavel' controversy, which raged so fearfully in Western New York about twenty-one years after the advent (and exodus) of WILLIAM MORGAN. The inquiry then was, as now about the baton, 'What is a common gavel?' A stone-hammer said one ; a wooden mallet, said another ; a setting maul, said a third. The 'Hammerists' were sustained by the *dicta* of WEBB, in his illustration of the first degree ; the 'Malletarians' strenuously contended that pecking of stone ceased in the quarries when it was finished, before it was brought up to the temple ; and the 'Maul-ites,' that their favorite weapon was what fitted the timbers and stones with 'such exact nicety.' Prodigal was the display of learning and profuse the outpouring of antiquarian lore. We never heard how this great question, so important to the interests of humanity and so profound and far-reaching in its intellectual bearings, was definitely settled ; but we believe that it had been very nearly determined that a 'gavel' was just a 'gavel,' and nothing more. It will slumber in the rubbish beside the 'baton.'"

He gives a "summary" with each Grand Lodge, in which he condenses much valuable information into a very brief space. There is one objection to it however. He cites decisions, and merely says he "doubts" or "dissents," without giving any reasons for the faith, or want of faith, which is in him. He doubts one of our decisions ; as a question of general masonic law the doubt is well taken ; as a question controlled by our Constitution it is *not* well taken.

He doubts our decision that a candidate cannot be punished for an offence committed before initiation, &c., and dissents from the one that a member, not able to be present, may cause a candidate to be rejected by written notice to the Master.

The Committee give a masterly review of the European Grand Lodges ; from which we learn that the Institution is prosperous and going forward in its career of usefulness.

We leave these "Transactions" with a keen sense of the impossibility of giving in the space of a Report more than the merest glance at a few of the many matters of interest contained in them.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Master says he has reason to believe that the Fraternity were never so numerous or more harmonious.

In reference to a matter we have heretofore noticed, he says :

"At our last communication we had information, upon which we reasonably relied that the Grand Lodge of New York had sent an emissary into the State to establish negro lodges, and that a negro lodge had been established at Newbern. I have corresponded with the Grand Master of New York, and I am happy to say that the fact was not so. It seems that there is a negro grand lodge in the State of New York, and that it was the negro grand lodge which had sent out the emissary. The only ground of complaint which we can have

against the Grand Lodge of New York is, that she did not warn us of the existence in her midst of a negro grand lodge."

We must say that our North Carolina Brethren have not treated this matter with the prudence, candor and magnanimity which have always heretofore characterized them. We looked for a square, candid admission of their error. Their remaining "complaint" is not to their credit. The Proceedings of New York for the past twenty years have made mention of this very matter, until it had become as much a matter of history and notoriety as the existence of the Grand Lodge of New York itself.

The following from the Report on Correspondence will show the reason for this lack of information :

"Your committee would also beg to suggest the propriety of preserving the records which are received from our sister Grand Lodges. These records, it seems, have heretofore been esteemed as of but little value after the committee had gathered the cream from them."

In reference to this last matter the following resolutions were adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be requested to transmit to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, immediately upon their reception, all papers and documents for said committee.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be requested to classify and arrange all such correspondence to be bound, and return them to the Grand Secretary for that purpose.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to have bound, in good library binding, such documents as may be handed to him by said committee, for that purpose, to form a library for the Grand Lodge."

A brief Report on Correspondence was presented. It has heretofore been the custom of the Grand Secretary to preserve all Proceedings received till the session of the Grand Lodge, and then deliver them to the committee. The result has been that their Report has been a year behind those of other Grand Lodges. The resolutions we have copied correct this evil. We are glad to see a general waking up to a realization of the value of "Proceedings" for a masonic library. They really are the foundation for the written history of the Order.

1867.

Since our "first form went to press" we have received the Proceedings of 1867.

The Grand Master was unexpectedly absent; and only the conclusion of his address (never delivered) is published. We copy his announcement of the death of Grand Secretary WILLIAM T. BAIN, which we noticed last year.

"You could not have entered this Hall, my brethren, without observing that one, yea, two, of its lights in the East have gone out. For more than a quarter of a century, Bro. William T. Bain sat at the left of the Grand Master to observe your proceedings and to keep your records. Upon our arrival here he was the first to meet us with a smile and the warm grasp of Friendship. He was the best type of a competent and faithful officer, and not less conspicuous as a just man and a worthy mason. But,

— The knell, the shroud, the mattock and the grave,^s
have their demands, and Bro. Bain has met them.

'We saw in death his eyelids close
Calmly, as to a night's repose,
Like flowers at set of sun.'

"We shall not see him in this Lodge again. But there is another Lodge of which this is but the preparation room; and there, may all good masons meet. I will not say all that my heart is full to say of our lamented friend, because a distinguished brother was appointed to deliver before us a tribute to his worth."

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported that an E. A. losing his right arm cannot be advanced; and that a master of a Lodge is justified in refusing to receive a petition from a man who cannot write his name, but signs it with his mark. The Grand Lodge sustained the first decision by a vote of 201 to 173; and *reversed* the last.

There was no Report on Correspondence. The charter of the Grand Lodge granted in 1771, is published.

About 150 pages of these Proceedings are taken up with the list of members of the different Lodges.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Over thirty of the American Grand Lodges have recognized this Grand Lodge. A few have declined to do so; but scarcely any two of them agree in the reason. Massachusetts declines because it does not appear that a majority of the subordinate Lodges joined in the movement; Connecticut because the consent of the Parent Grand Lodge was not obtained; and Pennsylvania because the new Grand Lodge does not claim and exercise *exclusive* jurisdiction in the Province. The fact of this diversity of reasoning is against the correctness of the conclusion; and Canada is a precedent against every point raised; and every new Grand Lodge in the United States is a precedent against the objection of Connecticut.

The Grand Lodge meets quarterly. At the Annual Communication twelve Lodges were represented. Including new Lodges it has seventeen on its roll. Some of the Scotch Lodges decline to submit to its authority, and were declared clandestine; or rather after the Lodges had voted to surrender their old warrants and take new ones, a minority undertook to continue the old Lodges under the old authority.

The Grand Lodge claims supreme and exclusive masonic authority in the Province; but in courtesy to the English and Irish Lodges it gives them time to come under its authority of their own accord without at present resorting to coercive measures. We believe their claim will be sustained by all necessary co-operation by the American Grand Lodges.

The Report on Correspondence chiefly relates to the action of other Grand Lodges in reference to their own Grand Lodge.

OHIO.

Two hundred and eighty-five Lodges represented; address of Grand Master is a business-like document, devoted chiefly to local matters; twenty-five

charters and five dispensations granted; and the usual local business transacted.

The Grand Master discusses the rights, powers, &c., of Lodges U. D.; the Committee on Jurisprudence also reported upon it, differing from the Grand Master; the subject was laid over till next year without action.

The Report on Correspondence was prepared by Bro. E. T. CARSON. He devotes 67 pages to 27 Grand Lodges.

He contrasts the condition of masonic literature in 1721 with it in 1867; then there was a single book, now thousands of pages are published annually. He says:

"For many years after the revival, the literature of Masonry consisted of the Book of Constitutions, and a few short essays and speeches. January 4, 1738, the first masonic periodical was commenced at Leipzig, in Germany, under the title of '*Der Freymaurer*' (The Freemason). It was a weekly publication of eight pages in 8vo, and run through 52 numbers.

"The second masonic periodical was the '*Etat du Grand Orient de France*,' commenced in 1777, ceased in 1788. 8vo. Paris.

"The third was the '*Freimaurer-Bibliothek*' (The Freemasons' Library). 8vo. Berlin, 1778-1803.

"The fourth—and the first in the English language—was the '*Sentimental and Masonic Magazine*' (No. 1, July, 1792, to No. 38, August, 1795). 8vo. Dublin, Ireland.

"The fifth—and the first published in England—was the '*Freemasons' Magazine*' (No. 1, June, 1793, to December, 1798). 8vo. London.

"The first masonic periodical published in the United States was the '*Freemasons' Magazine*' (No. 1, April, 1811, to March, 1812). 8vo. Phila., Pa.

In regard to Reports on Correspondence, he says:

"We therefore think that the voluminous report from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, such as most of the American Grand Lodges are now giving, is no longer a necessity, and is attended with a very large and useless annual expenditure of the funds of the Grand Lodge.

"Our suggestion as a remedy would be to discontinue the practice altogether, except so far as relates to matters in which our own Grand Lodge is immediately interested, and recommend every member of a lodge, and especially the officers, to subscribe for one or more good masonic periodicals. If this were done, the Grand Lodge would be relieved of the great expense of printing voluminous reports; the patronage of the masonic press would, as it should, be much improved, consequently they would assume a higher literary character, and become better papers; the brethren receiving their masonic news in weekly and monthly instalments, instead of the ponderous annual dose as now, would read more, and be correspondingly improved. And as a result from all this, Grand Masters would receive fewer silly letters from their constituents, on questions of masonic jurisprudence."

From the specimens of "decisions" we have seen in many of the numerous masonic periodicals of the day, we feel sure that were his suggestions adopted the Grand Master would receive *many more* "silly letters," and confusion would be introduced among the Lodges. Papers have sprung up all over the land like mushrooms; they cannot, and many of them *might* not to be supported; but all will be of equal authority among those not well informed.

He strongly seconds the suggestion of our Grand Master in relation to Grand Lodge certificates:

"We have always favored Grand Lodge certificates. We think it of the

greatest importance to the future prosperity of our order in this country, that some united action should be had among American Grand Lodges, to relieve the individual brethren and subordinate Lodges from the swarms of itinerant Masonic beggars who are continually prowling through the country. They are especially annoying in the larger cities. There is scarcely a Lodge meeting at which one or more of these leeches are not present, with the same old stereotyped story—'pocket picked on the cars,' or 'pocket-book lost with large sum of money in it.' We have heard these worse than 'twice told tales' so frequently, that we have come to the conclusion that pickpockets have a special liking for Masonic pocket-books.

"If the certificate system was adopted by the American Grand Lodges, Masonic impostors and itinerant beggars would become less frequent among us, and good brethren would not be deterred from attending Lodge meetings from fear of these harpies.

"We are not in favor of relaxing an iota from our present American system of rigid examination. In addition to this, however, we would require all traveling Masons, when visiting, to produce satisfactory evidence in the shape of a certificate, that they were at the time active members in good standing of a subordinate Lodge, or give some good and satisfactory explanation why they were not.

"We know the old orthodox 'hard shell' Masonic doctrine is—once a Mason always a Mason. We confess our heterodoxy as to this dogma. We believe that a Mason may voluntarily forfeit his claims upon the fraternity by ceasing to be affiliated for an unreasonable period. Recognize this principle and the difficult and always recurring subject of 'non-affiliated Masons' is settled. We would have no claim upon them nor they upon us, neither they nor their widows and orphans, more than upon other members of the great human family."

OREGON.

The Grand Master says:

"The reports from the various Lodges within our borders, indicate that more care is being exercised by the Craft in the selection of the material for the Masonic Temple, and, that a desire, at least, prevails among the most of them that the custodians of our sacred mysteries in future, shall be 'good men and true.'"

* * * * *

"In January last I received a petition from Owyhee Lodge asking a Dispensation to re-ballot on a petition for the three degrees of Masonry, the applicant having been rejected in November, preceding. The reason urged by the petitioners was that his rejection was the result of a malicious spirit on the part of the Brother casting the unfavorable ballot.

"This prayer I refused to grant, but took occasion to administer to the W. M. of that Lodge a mild rebuke for suffering the motives of any Brother in voting to be called in question by his Lodge. It was evident to my mind that the statement of facts alleged in the communication could only have been prepared as the result of improper, if not illegal, discussions of the secrecy of the ballot-box; and such offences never should be permitted to go unrebuked and unpunished."

Resolutions in memory of Bro. AMORY HOLBROOK were adopted, as also the following:

"Your Special Committee directed at the last session of this Grand Lodge to procure a Testimonial for Bro. A. Holbrook, report, that inasmuch as the sudden death of our late beloved brother forestalled the action of this committee and the desire of the Grand Lodge, it is believed that no more appropriate and enduring testimonial of our love and appreciation of his worth can now be given, than a suitable monument to mark his last resting place. That for this purpose, this Grand Lodge appropriates five hundred dollars in currency, to be

forwarded to the brother of the deceased, Willard D. Holbrook, Esq., of New York, with the wish of the Grand Lodge expressed, requesting him to attend to procuring and erection of a fitting monument.

"To have inscribed thereon, the name, age, and time of death as usual, and the following—

"Erected to his memory by the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Oregon. An affectionate token of their appreciation of his worth and untiring zeal for the Order."

The State was divided into three districts, and a District Grand Lecturer for each appointed.

BRO. JOHN McCracken presented a full and able Report on Correspondence, in which he discusses freely matters of interest in the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges. Nearly four pages are devoted to Maine.

To Bro. REED, of Washington, who says :

"As the Grand Lodge of Oregon has ungraciously dismissed our just claim, we have no more to say. But we shall always believe that this act of hers is in keeping with her whole course in this matter, arrogant, defiant, and regardless of the claim of a weaker sister, which we assert 'more in sorrow than in anger.' We shrink not from this avowal."

BRO. McCracken replies :

"Now, why this twaddle about the 'weaker sister?' In a case of this kind you are as strong as the biggest sister we have. You have used your lungs (through your pen) and we will testify that they are as strong and vigorous as any lungs in the world. You have made yourself heard from Dan to Beersheba, and what more could New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or any of those 'big girls' do? It is in common with you, their only weapon of defence, and none could have used it more vigorously than you have done."

They justly complain of the acts of Lodges in some Eastern States in making masons of their citizens while temporarily absent. No complaint is made of Maine; but we should be very cautious in receiving the petitions of natives of our State who have passed many years in the West, but who claim Maine as their home. In almost every case it will be found on examination that these persons have elsewhere exercised rights of citizenship, entirely inconsistent with the claim of a continued residence in Maine.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The "Abstract of the Proceedings" of this Grand Lodge does not give us a very definite idea of the amount of business transacted, or the condition of the Craft. We learn generally that harmony and prosperity prevails.

The "Grand Lodge Charity Fund" and the "Girard Bequest" each now exceed \$50,000. A site for a new Masonic Hall had been selected, and the Grand Lodge authorized its purchase at a price not exceeding \$155,000.

The Stewards of the Girard Fund had disbursed in charity \$2,200 to 61 applicants from that jurisdiction, and \$770 to 24 from abroad; and the Almoners of the Grand Lodge fund \$2,170 to 128 applicants from that State, and \$370 to 25 from abroad—none in either case from Maine.

The letter of Grand Master Murray acknowledging the munificent contribution of \$1000 to the masons of Portland is published, and

"After the reading of the foregoing communication, the following resolu-

tion, offered by Past Grand Master Brother Page, was unanimously adopted, viz.:

"Resolved, That the Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer be requested to inform Brother Timothy J. Murray, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Maine, of the receipt of his communication, and express to him the great pleasure derived by this Grand Lodge, from the knowledge of the appreciation of the late contribution by those for whose benefit it was specially intended, with a cordial reciprocation of the kind and fraternal wishes contained therein; and that the said communication be entered on the minutes."

A brief Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. SAMUEL C. PERKINS.

It contains but little of general interest save his discussion in relation to the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. We give his conclusion:

"Without criticising the action of the Grand Lodges who have formally recognized and entered into correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, it is sufficient to refer to the principles laid down and so ably enforced in the Reports of the Committee on Correspondence of this Grand Lodge in former years, when the question of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada was under consideration, to make it manifest that, until the position of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, with regard to Lodges in that Province, which took no part in the formation of the new Grand Lodge, and still hold under warrants from Grand Lodges exterior to the territorial limits of the Province, is definitively settled, it would be premature in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to formally recognize the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. Our best wishes are for the prosperity of our brethren of Nova Scotia, and we sincerely trust the day is not far distant when, consistently, earnestly, and with a grasp which when once given shall be firm and abiding, we can extend to their Grand Lodge the right hand of fellowship."

This Grand Lodge has been called to mourn the death of its Grand Master M. W. JOHN L. GODDARD, an upright man and true mason. We tender our Brethren in Pennsylvania our warmest sympathies in their bereavement.

RHODE ISLAND.

The following extract shows the proceedings at the "Festival Communication":

"A procession is formed by the Grand Marshal, which proceeds under escort of St. John's Encampment of Knights Templar, to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where an Oration is pronounced by our Rev. and W. Grand Chaplain, on the Life and Character of St. John the Baptist. After the exercises at the Church, the procession again formed and proceeded to the mammoth tent, under which tables were spread, capable of accommodating seven hundred persons, where their brethren with their wives and daughters regale themselves on the rich and substantial variety with which the tables are loaded. After spending an hour or two in this very agreeable manner, the brethren return to the hall, and the business of Masonry is resumed."

The Grand Lodge met three times for constituting Lodges; at the semi-annual Communication the work was exemplified.

At the Annual Communication much business was presented and referred, but not acted upon.

The "Grand Lodge of Instruction" was re-organized. It will hereafter consist of the Grand Master and all Past Grand Masters; and seven members in addition, one of whom is to be elected annually.

There are twenty-two working Lodges in the jurisdiction, and harmony prevails among the Craft, with the exception of a single Lodge.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We are heartily rejoiced to learn from the Grand Master's Address that

"The institution was never in a more flourishing moral and social condition in South Carolina than at the present time. Harmony and good feeling reign supreme in most of the Subordinate Lodges within the jurisdiction—the officers and members are earnest and zealous in their work, and exemplary in their conduct and deportment—the Lodges are growing more circumspect in scrutinizing all applications for Masonic honors, and they are applying the pruning knife with a firm and just hand to unworthy members."

Seventeen charters were granted, and a large amount of local business transacted.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. MACKAY as a part of his Report as Grand Secretary. In it he discusses and dissents from a decision of this Grand Lodge, which has been adopted as a rule of action in this jurisdiction. We deem it, therefore, important, to give the whole of his argument, although it occupies considerable space.

"Bro. PREBLE, the Grand Master of Maine, has made a number of judicial decisions which evidently show his intimate acquaintance with the principles of Masonic law, although, in one or two instances, I feel constrained to express my dissent from the conclusions to which he has arrived. To these exceptionable cases it may not be altogether inexpedient to advert.

"He has decided that '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 candidate (naming him) will probably be balloted for, and that, if present, he should object to him in the manner recognized among Masons.' In such a case, the Grand Master of Maine thinks that it would be the duty of the Master of the Lodge to have the candidate entered on the minutes as rejected.

"There is no principle of modern Freemasonry that has been more clearly enunciated, or more universally adhered to, than that of the unanimity of the ballot. So generally and so persistently has it been observed in all Lodges of this country, that it has almost assumed, among the Masons of America, the dimensions and authority of a landmark.

"The foundation of this law is found in those general regulations which were adopted by the Grand Lodge of England in the year 1721, and which are said by the compiler of the first 'Book of Constitutions' to have been compared with 'the ancient records and immemorial usages of the fraternity,' and which seem, therefore, not to have been the adoption of new laws, but the confirmation and re-assertion of old ones. The sixth of these regulations declares that 'no man can be entered a brother in any particular Lodge, or admitted to be a member thereof, without the unanimous consent of all the members of that Lodge then present when the candidate is proposed and their consent is formally asked by the Master.'

"That regulation became, from that time forward, the imperative law of Masonry, until a body of equal authority as that which adopted it (namely, a Grand Lodge sitting, as the Grand Lodge of England then was, for the whole Masonic world) should think proper to abrogate it. In a very few years, however, the law in England was arbitrarily set aside by the decrees of Grand Masters; for it is stated by Anderson, in the second edition of the 'Book of Constitutions,' which he published in 1738, that 'it was found inconvenient to insist upon unanimity in several cases, and therefore the Grand Masters have allowed the Lodges to admit a member if not above three ballots are against

him.' But it seems that even then there were Masons who preferred to adhere to the law; for, he adds, 'that some Lodges desire no such allowance.'

"Now, it is evident from all Masonic records that Grand Masters, notwithstanding the great inherent powers which they have always possessed under what may be called the common law of Masonry, were never, by either custom or definitive statute, invested with the authority of making or repealing laws—a power which was always exercised first by the General Assembly of Masons, which was held annually, or by Grand Lodges, which, after the year 1717, were the legal successors of these General Assemblies. The act, therefore, of those Grand Masters of England who, between the years 1721 and 1738, set aside the regulation of 1721 requiring an unanimous ballot, was arbitrary and illegal, notwithstanding it has since been followed by the Grand Lodge of England. The ancient law of Masonry is now what it was then, and what we suppose it always was, that the ballot should be unanimous. But the phraseology of the law is very explicit, and cannot be misunderstood. If it had simply said that the 'unanimous consent of all the members of the Lodge' should be required, and there stopped, then it is evident that absent members would have had the right of expressing an opinion, and if any member had communicated his dissent by letter to the Worshipful Master, the communication of that dissent would have had the effect of a black ball, and the candidate would have been rejected. But the law is not thus indefinite. It expressly confines the expression of opinion to the members present; for it declares that no one can be made a Mason 'without the unanimous consent of all the members of the Lodge then present when the candidate is proposed, and when their consent is formally asked by the Master.' The Master asks the consent of the Lodge by what is now, in American Lodges, technically called 'spreading the ballot.' At that time the objecting member must be present, or he loses, by the regulation of 1721, the right of objection. The Grand Master of Maine, therefore, in giving to an absent member the right of interfering with the ballot, has as much violated the law of 1721 as the former English Grand Masters did by allowing three black balls instead of one. Both decisions are arbitrary and illegal. It is true that, while the English Grand Masters abrogated the law for the purpose, or at least with the effect, of weakening the approaches of Masonry and making it easier for unworthy persons to get within its portals, the Grand Master of Maine has been governed by a nobler impulse, and has sought to protect the purity of our Order by an additional safeguard. But the principle is the same. The interpretation of an old law so as to modify it, and to make a new one differing from it, is an unauthorized assumption of the law-making power which Grand Lodges have always reserved to themselves as their peculiar prerogative. While no purity of intention can justify such an assumption, it becomes the duty of every Mason to protest against its exercise as likely, if unchecked, to lead to incalculable evils."

Appreciating fully the authority which the opinion of our distinguished Brother carries with it, and therefore distrustful of any opposite opinion, nevertheless, after careful consideration of his views, the writer believes that the decision is correct.

We submit that the sixth regulation is a *limitation*, negative in its character, and not an affirmative grant of power. Being a limitation it does not follow that there may not be *other* limitations. Bro. MACKAY construes the regulation as if it read "a man shall be entered a brother in any particular Lodge, or admitted to be a member thereof if he receive the unanimous consent of all the members of that Lodge then present when the candidate is proposed, and their consent is formally asked by the Master."

This language precludes any dissent expressed at any other time, or in any other manner. But such is not the regulation. It is the converse of the pro-

position stated in the regulation. But when a proposition is in the nature of a limitation, it does not follow that the converse of that proposition is true. A law prescribing one limitation upon our conduct does not by implication declare that there are and can be no other limitations binding upon us.

Our view is that while the regulation is a limitation upon the admission of members and must be strictly adhered to, *it is not the only limitation.*

This view is strengthened by another result of Dr. MACKAY's construction of the regulation. If his construction is correct, it precludes a rejection after a favorable ballot either by a member "then present" or not "then present." But the almost (if not quite) universal law is that the objection of any member of a Lodge at any time after acceptance and before initiation, is a rejection equivalent to a rejection by ballot. This has been settled by the Grand Lodges of Maine (after full investigation) 1861, 1862; Arkansas, 1867; Iowa, 1866; Louisiana, 1860; Vermont, 1861; and many others. Indeed we do not remember that it has been questioned recently, though it has been referred to very often within the past few years.

Again, this Sixth regulation grew out of a custom which had long obtained before *chartered* or *warranted* Lodges were known; and, therefore, before there was any such thing as membership of a Lodge. In those earlier days, the Master summoned a number of brethren together, opened a Lodge, performed such work as he designed, closed the Lodge, and that was the end of it. Of course, when all the brethren "then present" gave their assent, there was no one else entitled or interested to object. But when warranted Lodges were created, with permanent membership, new relations arose, and with them new laws regulating those relations. *All* the members of a Lodge are interested in the admission of new members, and their rights are entitled to protection. But while no one of the old limitations can be dispensed with, there is nothing to prevent the enacting of such other limitations as the new order of things may require. The right of objection under the circumstances stated in this decision, grows out of the relations which are created by establishing regularly chartered Lodges. It does not conflict with the Regulation, and is, therefore valid.

1867.

The craft are rapidly recovering their former prosperity; the institution has the sympathy of the public and the active co-operation of its members. The Grand Master acknowledges the receipt of "material aid" with profound gratitude.

Grand Master GORIN of Illinois had recovered and returned a P. G. Master's jewel, which had been presented by the Grand Lodge. The correspondence is given; and resolutions of thanks were adopted.

A very full Report on Correspondence was presented by the Grand Secretary, Bro. R. S. BRUNS. There are many things in it that challenge discussion: while deprecating and condemning *political* allusions, he indulges in them

himself. He, probably, is unconscious of it; but it teaches a significant lesson of the weakness of humanity.

He takes exception to the remarks of Grand Master MURRAY last year in relation to organizing Lodges without proper furniture and clothing; and comments upon them, it seems to us, rather in a caviling spirit. We think he misapprehends Bro. MURRAY's meaning. If he will read the remarks again, he will see that the Grand Master spoke not of *poor* Lodges, or of Lodges *already in existence*; but of the conditions on which he thought it proper that *new* Lodges should be instituted *in this jurisdiction*—in no way alluding to Lodges elsewhere. And if he will then candidly read his own remarks, we think he will see as little reason for his comments, as of courtesy in the tone of them.

In other respects, his review of Maine is fraternal: but the first of the two paragraphs which he quotes as the close of our Report last year is from another source.

TENNESSEE.

In 1866, in consequence of the prevalence of the Cholera, the session of the Grand Lodge was adjourned till the third of December, at which time it assembled, with a full representation of Lodges and Past Masters.

The Grand Master says:

"In accordance with time-honored usage, we are again met together in Grand Lodge, to make due returns of our proceedings and official actions during the past year. And in view of the peace and harmony which prevailed among the Brethren, and the prosperity which has been vouchsafed our beloved Order, we are under additional weight of obligation and duty to render to Him who "doeth all things well" our most gracious and humble prayers of thanksgiving and praise for His good providence and loving kindness to us, as men and brethren."

Tannehill's Manual, revised by a Committee of the Grand Lodge, was adopted as a text-book; twenty four charters were granted, and twenty dispensations issued.

We copy the following decision:

"Your committee have had under consideration the following resolution, viz; 'That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, manufacturing or selling ardent spirits as a business, is subversive of good morality, contrary to the spirit and genius of Masonry, and should therefore be prohibited.' Your committee cannot gainsay the truth of the resolution, and would determine that if, in the opinion of any subordinate Lodge within this jurisdiction, it is for their good and the good of Masonry that such offenders be suspended or expelled until reformation, this Grand Lodge will sanction such action."

The veteran Bro. CHAS. A. FULLER presented the Report on Correspondence. Five pages are devoted to a full and approving review of Maine, (1866.)

In 1867, the representation was larger than the year before. The Grand Master is "pleased to announce prosperity and a healthful condition of the fraternity."

He decided that an E. A. maimed might be advanced, but the Grand Lodge reversed the decision.

Also, that a Mason, in the absence of any regulation, cannot be tried for offences committed before initiation, and advised that an edict be adopted to meet the case. Of this the Committee (whose report was adopted) say :

"It is difficult to make any general rule upon this subject, but in cases where a person has practiced a fraud upon the Lodge, and concealed his true *internal* qualifications, or his crimes, the committee are of the opinion that such past offences, when they become flagrant, are subject of 'masonic jurisdiction.'"

This is a little indefinite; but the true rule is dimly shadowed forth, viz: He cannot be punished for the offence, but for concealing it fraudulently from the lodge. If it could have been ascertained by due inquiry, and he does not mislead the lodge, he cannot be punished.

Also, that a mason who publicly black balls a candidate, and gives unmasonic reasons for so doing, may, and should be disciplined therefor.

Also, that "a member under charges is not entitled to any privileges whatever, except that of an impartial trial, and therefore cannot vote on a ballot for initiation or advancement."

This was referred to Committee on Jurisprudence, to report next year. It is contrary to the decisions of other Grand Lodges; and contrary to the maxim that a man is presumed to be innocent till convicted; and, therefore, we submit, erroneous.

Twenty-four charters and sixteen dispensations were granted.

A Lodge of Sorrow was held in memory of P. G. M. THOMAS McCULLOCH, who died just before the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence was again presented by Bro. FULLER, prepared, we are grieved to learn, in the sick room. He has our warmest sympathy, and ardent wishes for his speedy and complete restoration to health.

Of the Resolution we quoted from Delaware he says (and we join with him):

"What is meant by the concluding sentence can only be implied by the obvious construction of the sentence; and assuming this construction to be the true meaning, we respectfully protest against any such change."

He quotes and approves those portions of Grand Master MURRAY's address relating to insufficient furniture, &c., in organizing new Lodges, displays of masonic jewelry, and private examinations.

In reference to our action concerning Hiram Abiff Lodge he says: "It would have been only an act of justice to have arrested the charter of the offending Lodge."

On another vexed question, he says:

"The idea that Entered Apprentices are only 'inchoate Masons,' is a new one to us, and we think can hardly be sustained by 'Ancient Regulations,' or the practice of the Fraternity in by-gone ages. What was the *status* of E. Apprentices prior to 1721, and in our own country down to a very recent date, if they were not 'Masons' in the full acceptation of the term? It is within the memory of many brethren still living, when all the business of Masonry was transacted in Lodges composed of this class of brethren, and Lodges were opened on the second and third degrees only when there was work to be done. Only within the last thirty years has a different practice been adopted."

TEXAS.

The Grand Master gives a succinct account of his official action, and concludes with the following sound advice :

"I cannot close without alluding to a subject which I deem of the utmost importance. The standard of Blue Lodge Masonry is, I fear, not what it should be in some portions of our jurisdiction. Excuse me for speaking plainly, but when I hear a man who is recognized as a Mason pronouncing the sacred name of Deity in the most blasphemous manner; when I hear him giving utterance to horrid and profane oaths; when I see him reeling and staggering under the influence of intoxicating drinks, I am necessarily forced to the conclusion that the standard of Masonry in the Lodge to which he belongs is very low; and now, in all candor, let me say to all presiding officers of Lodges present, do your duty; let your imagination go back to your Lodge, take a survey of your membership, and if you know of any Brother within your jurisdiction guilty of any of the offences enumerated, or any other unmasonic conduct in these demoralizing times, do your duty. When you return home institute the proper proceedings, no matter how influential he or they may be; no matter how bright he or they may be considered, cut them off. Purge your Lodges, remove him or them, thereby doing and fulfilling your duty to the whole body of Masonry. For I do most positively assure you that such unworthy persons will only soil and mar the work; he or they cannot assist in the noble and glorious undertaking of preparing their fellow men for a reception into the Holy of Holies above."

We regret to see that ANDREW NEILL, P. G. Master, was expelled by the Grand Lodge. We had hoped that he could satisfactorily explain all that was charged against him, and make good his accounts with the Grand Lodge.

Eleven charters were granted and three dispensations continued; one member of the Grand Lodge was suspended for drunkenness while attending its session.

The Grand Lodge decided that the Master has the power, even as against the vote of the Lodge, to decide whether the minutes are correct or not, subject to appeal to the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. PHILIP C. TUCKER. He has a correct view of the office of such a committee.

"The committee, in the selection of matter, has in view the taste, wants, views, and teachings of their Texan Brethren more than those of other jurisdictions, believing the proper duty of the Committee to be, not to write so much with a view of sending their particular views to the Grand Bodies of other States, but to bring home for the use of every Subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction, in condensed form, the views, practice and decisions of all our sister Grand Lodges on this continent, and thus practically to disseminate Masonic light within our own borders."

He follows out his plan quite faithfully, though his report is marred with some political allusions which seem to have crept in in spite of him.

VERMONT.

Seventy-two out of seventy-five Lodges represented, with returns and dues from all.

The Grand Master says :

"With other jurisdictions, harmony and the kindest fraternal relations exist. In our own, peace and great prosperity prevail. The number of Lodges is being added to; membership within them multiplies. I congratulate

late you upon all these evidences that the principles of our order are steadily progressing in outward manifestations, and trust that they are no less so, in the hearts of those who profess to be guided by those principles."

Among his decisions are:

"The criterion, in case of the loss of a limb, or portion thereof, of a man's eligibility, is the ability to approve himself a Mason. Being unable to do that he cannot, without violating the ancient charges, receive the degrees."

"A Lodge may confer the degrees, at the request of another Lodge, good reasons existing therefor, there being no objections in either Lodge, and the applicant having been balloted for in the Lodge making the request, and the ballots returned clear."

A committee, previously appointed to confer with Bro. SAMUEL WILSON with reference to the Work, reported that Wilson obtained the work of Barney, who had obtained it from Webb through Gleason. The documents submitted by the committee seem to establish this beyond cavil. Among the documents is:

"A certified copy of Gleason's Manuscript Lectures, with very few alterations, certified to Bro. Philip C. Tucker by Bro. Joseph Covell, Past Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maine, who obtained it of Gleason himself."

We regret to say that this original Gleason manuscript (with many others) came into the possession of the writer after Bro. Covell's death, and were all destroyed in the fire of July 4, 1866.

Bro. HENRY CLARK presented a very full and able Report on Correspondence; we copy the closing paragraph:

"If we cannot demonstrate that masonry reconciles conflicting interests, conciliates unfriendly opinions and exorcises dissensions among ourselves, it is because we are not imbued with the spirit of the institution, for masonry is calculated to do all these things. They are a part of its benevolent mission. But to do so it must operate through the agency of good channels, hence the necessity of care in the selection of material for the temple. Let us bear this truth in mind, teach it to our brethren and lodges, and carry it into practice in our masonic conduct."

VIRGINIA.

In our table on the first and second pages of this Report we say that the Proceedings of 1865 are the last which we have reviewed. This is an error. Last year we reviewed 1865 and 1866.

In 1867 the Grand Master says:

"Without infringing upon the prerogatives of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, I would state, that as far as I have any knowledge, our relations with all other Grand Lodges are of the most friendly character, and the best of fraternal feeling exists, with perhaps one exception; that is the Lodge styled the Grand Lodge of West Virginia; and as to this, I feel assured from the action of this Grand Lodge at our last Grand Annual Communication, and the advice of the M. W. Bro. William J. Bates, to the Lodges located within the territorial limits of the State now called West Virginia, that this difficulty will soon be adjusted to the entire satisfaction of this Grand Lodge, and result in our recognizing that Grand Lodge, thereby restoring fraternal relations between the two Grand Bodies."

From the truly masonic spirit in which Virginia has met this question, and the one between her and the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, we

have no doubt of a speedy arrival at the result indicated by the Grand Master. Upon this subject the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution :

"Resolved, That should this Grand Lodge, from a desire to maintain fraternal relations with our seceding brethren of West Virginia, hereafter extend Masonic recognition to the Grand Lodge which has been formed in that State, yet this Grand Lodge, while it would not, subsequent to such recognition, create any new subordinate Lodges within the State of West Virginia, would also not undertake (without the consent of, and in the absence of any Masonic delinquency on the part of such subordinate Lodges within the State of West Virginia, chartered by this Grand Lodge, and now working under such charters, as wish to remain under its jurisdiction), to revoke any charters, or in any manner dissolve the connection of such subordinate Lodges with this Grand Lodge, as it knows of no Masonic law or usage which would justify such a procedure."

For reasons which we shall give more fully in our review of Western Virginia, we hold this resolution to be correct. The Grand Lodge of Virginia has no more right to revoke a charter in West Virginia (if the Grand Lodge of West Virginia is recognized) than in Maine; or rather to make the illustrations more apposite, in a State in which it formerly chartered Lodges which have since passed under the jurisdiction of a new Grand Lodge. *It has no jurisdiction in either case.*

BRO. B. R. WELLFORD, JR., presented a Report on Correspondence, which reminds us of Virginia in the days of yore. We have marked many passages for notice, but must confine ourselves to a few.

We remark, in passing, that we regret that he has seen fit to give publicity to the documents, &c., of clandestine bodies by copying them in his report, and publishing them in the Proceedings.

He devotes over six pages to Maine in a fraternal review.

He maintains that the act of petitioning is "an averment by necessary implication" that the candidate is fit to be made a Mason; and if he is not, it is such a fraud as would bring him within the right to discipline. This is a new view of the subject, and while we believe that it would be safer to have an actual declaration, we are not prepared to deny the correctness of his doctrine.

He also takes issue with the decision of this Grand Lodge in reference to the initiation of candidates, while temporarily sojourning in another State. He holds that a man may have two residences, one permanent, the other temporary. Very well, so be it. We used the term "residence" as frequently used in the law books in the sense of *domicile*. A man can have but one domicile at any one time. The "residence" spoken of in masonic law is equivalent to "domicile." In the strict sense of the term "a man may have several residences but only one domicile." He suggests that in certain cases, in which a man has two residences, there may be concurrent jurisdiction over him. We do not agree to this. The doctrine is dangerous and prolific in quarrels. It is not right that a man temporarily residing in one State should be made a mason there without the consent of the proper authority in the permanent residence, first had and obtained, and then sent home to be a cause of discord.

among the Brethren, and, it may be, a disgrace to the Craft. *With such consent* a man may be made a mason in any jurisdiction.

It is true that the residences of public officers in Washington is of an anomalous character. They *may* make it their domicile, or they may not; if they do, Lodges there have jurisdiction: otherwise not.

Our Brother has a good deal to say about Negro Masons and Negro Lodges; and while he deprecates "the agitation of this question," he "agitates" it himself extensively. As we shall show hereafter we think him and our Iowa Brother equally distant from the correct doctrine—in *opposite directions, however!*

He quotes the concluding paragraph of our Report last year, and adds:

"With all our heart, Amen. Let Brotherly love prevail, and may every moral and social virtue cement us."

We would gladly copy from his concluding remarks, but the length of this review precludes our giving the whole, and we cannot mar it by giving mere extracts.

WEST VIRGINIA.

We should prefer to quote directly from the *Proceedings* the history of the formation of this Grand Lodge, but on account of its length must content ourselves with a condensed abstract.

In June 1863, the State of West Virginia was recognized by the Government of the United States; and ever since has been a *State de facto*.

For nearly three years before, all communication between most of the lodges and the Grand Lodge of Virginia had been suspended: in consequence, lodges ceased work, and even to hold meetings. But as the tide of war flowed away from them, the Masons desired to resume work. It was considered as clearly in accordance with masonic usage to establish a Grand Lodge in the State.

A Convention met Dec. 28, 1863,—adjourned to Feb'y 22, 1864,—then to June 24, 1864,—when a Grand Lodge was organized, but on account of some informality, the organization was abandoned.

A circular was then issued for another Convention, which was held Ap'l 12, 1865, and the Grand Lodge organized by the election of officers, who were installed in May 1865, by M. W. WILLIAM B. THRALL, Past Grand Master of Ohio.

A large majority of the lodges gave in their adhesion, and the Grand Lodge met regularly in 1865, 1866, and 1867. The proceedings show that the affairs of the Grand Lodge are administered with prudence, ability, and in the true masonic spirit towards Virginia, by which she has not been formally recognized. In our Report last year we quoted the action of Virginia, in which she expressed a willingness to recognize West Virginia, when she should become satisfied that a majority of the Lodges recognized the new Grand Lodge, and they should surrender their charters, and settle their dues.

There can be no dispute as to the first condition. The action of the new Grand Lodge upon the others is shown in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that all subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction, which held charters from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and worked under such charters, are legally bound for dues to said Grand Lodge, for and during the time they worked, and until said charters were endorsed by the Grand Lodge of West Virginia; and that such subordinate Lodges, in the spirit of harmony, should adjust their dues with the Grand Lodge of Virginia."

The regularity of this Grand Lodge is questioned in certain quarters.

The first question raised is, whether West Virginia is really a State. This is one objection raised by some who are specially zealous in maintaining the doctrine that Masonry has nothing to do with politics, partizan or general. In this case, however, they unwittingly base the decision of a question of masonic law solely upon the decision of a *political* question! But Masonry has nothing to do with such questions. It cannot settle,—nay, cannot inquire into, or even consider the regularity or legality of any existing government. The moment it does that, it becomes a political tribunal. It must recognize the government *de facto*. Such has ever been the rule. The moment it goes one step beyond that, it breaks adrift upon the stormy sea of politics, in which it would be inevitably destined to speedy shipwreck, and total destruction. For all masonic purposes, West Virginia is as much a State as Maine or Missouri.

But it is said further, by some others, We admit all that, but the Grand Lodge of West Virginia cannot be recognized, until it is recognized by the G. Lodge of Virginia.

If the Lodges in West Virginia *had a right* to form a Grand Lodge, no consent of Virginia was necessary. Whatever I *have the right to do*, I may do without the consent of any body. If they had not *the right* to form a Grand Lodge, then, inasmuch as Virginia has never given her consent, the new Grand Lodge is illegal, its subordinates are irregular Lodges, and their members all *clandestine Masons*! There is no escaping this dilemma. But no one has yet had the hardihood to suggest this result, which is a logical consequence of their reasoning.

It is said that no political government has the right or power to divide or disturb the boundaries or prerogatives of Grand Lodges. This is true of *direct action* of such governments. But an act sometimes is the remote cause of a result, which could not be directly attained by the doer of the act. Grand Lodges have chosen to make their jurisdictions coincident with the States in which they exist. They have chosen voluntarily to subject themselves to this extent. But it is not a law made between them and the State, but *between each other*. It is a law of nations applied to Grand Lodges. It is a law growing out of the fact of the existence of more than one Grand Lodge. Exclusive jurisdiction within some limits is absolutely essential. By common consent Grand Lodges have adopted the limits of their several States &c. as the limits of their *exclusive* jurisdiction. But the Government fixes the boundaries of States. A change in these boundaries does not *of itself* change the masonic

jurisdiction. But when that change is made, *the law adopted by Grand Lodges among themselves changes the jurisdiction.*

BRO. GOULEY of Missouri is "opposed to the slightest political interference with masonic affairs": so are we: but this is no such interference; it no more recognizes political supremacy than he does by publishing the Proceedings of "the Grand Lodge of the STATE of Missouri". How does any Grand Lodge first acquire limits to its jurisdiction? It recognizes the *political* limits. Otherwise a lodge in Kansas would have jurisdiction over territory in Missouri nearer them than to any Missouri lodge. But if this should be attempted, *would n't* BRO. GOULEY thunder?

The supporters of the opposite doctrine are divided upon one point. Our Washington Brethren claim that when a jurisdiction is divided politically, the old Grand Lodge retains exclusive jurisdiction until the lodges choose to form a new Grand Lodge, which they have a right to do at any time they see fit. BRO. GOULEY and some others deny any such right; but maintain that the old Grand Lodge retains *exclusive* jurisdiction. BRO. GOULEY says, it follows, that if the lodges have such a right, the territory is open to all; which doctrine he says no one presumes to maintain. We beg his pardon. That very doctrine was asserted in the Grand Lodge of Maine in 1863, and was generally assented to by her sister Grand Lodges. Until Grand Lodges by common consent fix upon jurisdictional limits without reference to political divisions, no other rule can obtain.

There is a notable precedent for the rule that change of political boundaries is followed by change in masonic jurisdiction. When the District of Columbia was formed, it, as a matter of course, was treated as a distinct masonic jurisdiction: when Alexandria was ceded back to Virginia, the Grand Lodge of Virginia as a matter of course took jurisdiction of the ceded territory; and the Grand Lodge of the District equally as a matter of course acquiesced.

But it is said, that this rule would, in case of the union of two States, require a union, or merger of the Grand Lodges. But this does not follow. We cannot say that because *certain* action of the government is followed by change in masonic jurisdiction, that *all* action of the government has the same effect. It has never yet been held, that two Grand Lodges may not exist in the same State, exercising exclusive jurisdiction within certain limits. If the Grand Lodge of New York, for instance, should find itself too large for the proper administration of its affairs, and should divide and form a new Grand Lodge in that State, and give to each its portion of the State, we know of no masonic law to prevent it.

We greatly regret that this question should have arisen in such a manner as to be connected with the unhappy events of the recent past. For we cannot fail to see, (and it is with pain that we *do* see) that there is too remarkable a coincidence in the views of writers upon this subject with their political sympathies to attribute it to any other cause than that their *views* are colored by their *sympathies*. We may be obnoxious to the same criticism: but we have one

advantage: we asserted in 1860 the same principles, and placed ourselves on record, when there was no possible bias of this nature to influence us, and when the question was considered merely as an abstract principle.

The Lodges in West Virginia having the right to form a Grand Lodge, no consent of Virginia was required, and other Grand Lodges are under no obligations of courtesy or otherwise to wait the action of Virginia before recognizing the new Grand Lodge. We suggested last year that this was not required in the case of any of the younger American Grand Lodges. It is not right on principle. The Mother Grand Lodge is interested, and is, therefore, not the proper arbiter to decide the questions of right between her and her daughter. In fact, in the absence of a supreme authority, the other Grand Lodges are the only tribunal which can decide the questions at issue, and their opinions would have great and decisive weight with both the interested parties.

The requirement of Virginia that the subordinate Lodges must surrender their charters will probably not be insisted upon. For, notwithstanding the distinguished authority of Dr. Mackey, the law is now very generally admitted to be that the surrender of the charters involves the dissolution of the Lodges and takes away the power to form a Grand Lodge; and that the proper method of proceeding is to have the charter endorsed by the new Grand Lodge. When a mason takes a dimit from the Lodge that made him and joins another, no one ever presumed to say that he must surrender his diploma that was given him when he was first made a Master Mason.

The endorsement of the charter is well enough, but not *necessary*. The Grand Lodge takes jurisdiction of all Lodges in the State, whether they will or not; and no act of that kind is necessary to show that any particular Lodge is under its authority. When the Grand Lodge of Maine was formed, all the Lodges had Massachusetts charters; and they have them yet without endorsement or alteration. This whole matter was then examined by SIMON GREENLEAF and his associates, and the course indicated above adopted. We must say that it seems to us the only course consonant with reason and common sense.

The dues of the subordinate Lodges should be paid or adjusted to the satisfaction of Virginia. But it should be done through the two Grand Lodges. We submit that it is beneath the dignity of a Grand Lodge to have any direct communication with the subordinate of another Grand Lodge; and it is an invasion of the prerogatives of a Grand Lodge to have another in direct communication with one of its subordinates. If the dues are not paid, Virginia should complain to West Virginia, and the latter should see that justice is done in the premises.

The course adopted by the Grand Lodges of Virginia and District of Columbia is a model for the manner and spirit for transacting the business. But the payment of the dues is no condition precedent for the regularity of the Grand Lodge, as we suggested last year. But she is bound to see them paid; and if she does not, while Virginia cannot deny that she is a regular Grand Lodge, Virginia may refuse to hold masonic intercourse with her.

We have devoted much space (as well as thought) to this matter, as it is of the utmost importance to the harmony of the Craft, especially in view of the new doctrines which those who question the legality of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia have attempted to set up and maintain.

WISCONSIN.

Twenty-fourth Annual Communication, June 11, 1867, 140 Lodges represented.

The Grand Master reports "a degree of harmony and prosperity unparalleled in our history." He had granted twelve dispensations for new Lodges; the Grand Lodge granted charters to eight of them; refused charters to two, and continued the dispensations of two. The committee after expressing the opinion that they are making new Lodges too rapidly, justly says:

"Your committee are further of the opinion that before a dispensation is granted for a new Lodge, a careful examination should be made as to the locality of the proposed Lodge, such locality, population and resources, and that of the surrounding country; its location in reference to other Lodges. And that in organizing Lodges we should not anticipate the resources, but on the contrary we should never organize one unless the resources actually exist."

The Grand Lodge appropriated \$1000 for relief of destitution in the South, in addition to \$823.50 which had been contributed by subordinates.

The following question was submitted:

"If a person apply to a Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides to be made a mason and is *rejected*, and while residing within the jurisdiction of said Lodge and before he has the right to again renew his application, goes on a visit to the State of Vermont, applies and receives the degrees in Masonry in that jurisdiction—takes his demit, and returns to his residence in this State and to the jurisdiction of the Lodge where he was rejected, what is his *status* in Masonry, and what action should such Lodge take in the premises?"

And it was decided:

"That such person is a non-affiliated mason in good standing, and each Lodge must use its own judgment upon the question of affiliation, and that it is the duty of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resided, to report the fact of his having been made a mason in a jurisdiction in which he did not reside to this Grand Lodge."

We apply in such cases the same rule which we did to military Lodges.

BRO. WILLIAM H. NORRIS, JR., presented the Report on Correspondence, which we have read with much interest and pleasure, marred only by vexation at many typographical errors. One of these is quite ludicrous; in his review of New York he is made to say that he regrets "that the sanction of these great names [LEWIS and SIMONS] is yielded to the advancement of married initiates." We were at first astounded; then somewhat reassured when we remembered that *we* were advanced before we came within that category; more so when we concluded that Bro. NORRIS could not have intended to exclude Benedicts from the privileges of masonry, because we remember *he is one himself*; and quite so when it occurred to us that he intended to say *maimed initiates*!

If he means what is printed, however, he may count us with Bros. LEWIS and SIMONS, first, last and *all the time!*

His review of Maine is fraternal, and he concurs in our views in relation to Army Lodges. Wisconsin practically demonstrates that the safest and surest progress is "to make haste slowly."

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

The Monthly Bulletin of this Grand Orient is regularly forwarded to us. We can only refer to a few of the many matters of interest therein found.

In June last, during the "Great Exposition," there was a masonic re-union at which were representatives from almost all parts of the world. Many of our Grand Lodges were represented. It was an occasion scarcely equalled in interest and importance in the history of the Order. Fraternal sentiments and speeches of unsurpassed eloquence, interspersed with music of the highest order, contributed to the enjoyment of those fortunate enough to be present.

During the year the Constitution was revised, and the discussion of each article is given in full.

The discussion developed the fact that there was a desire on the part of some that belief in Deity should no longer be made a test of admission. It was proposed to require that all masonic papers of whatever nature should be headed, "To the glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe, &c." Some objected to this altogether; others desired to leave it optional with the Lodges. A most exciting debate followed. Almost all, who opposed, professed that they were not atheists, but based their action upon allowing to all "liberty of conscience."

BRO. ROUSSELLE opened the discussion against the formula.

"There is no question (need I tell you?) of a religious discussion. I have to defend atheism no more than to combat deism. I shall pronounce neither for nor against theology, metaphysics or materialism. *First causes and final causes* will find in me neither an assailant nor a champion. I propose solely to demand liberty of conscience for all men, sincere and of good faith, whatever they may affirm or deny in matters purely religious."

"BRO. PARROT does not deny God, but affirms that liberty of conscience is superior to all religious beliefs."

"A voice interrupts the Brother—'Why, then, do you come among us?'

The interrupter is called to order, and BRO. PARROT concludes thus:

"I am a man, free and upright—have been received a mason by that title, and no one can call me to an account for my *belief*. Morality is not supported by belief in God and the immortality of the soul. It is independent and universal. I think as you do, that God and the immortality of the soul are admitted by the majority of Masons; but liberty of conscience is also in the heart of all. Believe if you will, but do not shut your door to upright men who refuse to believe."

BRO. PELLETAN: "It is that question (belief in God) which divides us; it is that alone; there are a crowd of other questions which do not divide us. The great principle upon which we are all in accord is the amelioration of all. Let us put that principle in practice; let us observe the law of progress, and leave outside every religious question."

"In closing permit me to borrow a quotation from the Catholic church in quoting to you one of its mottoes:

'In certis, unitas; In dubiis, libertas; In omnibus, caritas.'

"In things *certain*, Unity; in things *doubtful*, Liberty; in *all* things, Charity."

On the other side, Bro. GARRISSON, after saying in substance that the rejection of the formula would be regarded as a declaration of atheism, says:

"This, my Brethren, is a grave, a serious danger; and for what purpose are you about to brave it? For what would you encounter an evil which may be irreparable? Ah! if there is in question the asserting of one of the great principles for which our fathers gave their blood; if there is in question the defence of liberty of conscience from threatened attacks; I will tell you: let us do our duty, let us risk everything, if it is necessary; but is it so? Is not Masonry, with its present organization and its traditional forms, the most tolerant of human institutions? What do I say? Is it not the very temple of toleration? These formulas which affright you to-day, have they arrested at the door of our Lodges the grandest philosophers of the eighteenth century, the hardiest pioneers of philosophical radicalism, or even that great investigator, Proudhon himself? How is it in practice? Of professed atheists, we find none; but when an adept, whose life we know to be pure and respected, come to us and says to us, 'I have not yet found God,' we reply to him, 'Our hand, my brother, enter, let us work together, and in this symbolic temple, you will discover everywhere the visible marks of the Great Architect of the Universe.'

"In citing the names of the great thinkers admitted into our order, I hear pronounced around me the name of Voltaire. Ah well! Voltaire (you know it) when he was received a Mason by Franklin, the wisest of men, wished to bless the sons of his friend, and he pronounced above their inclined heads two words which were the supreme lesson of his genius, 'God and Liberty!'

"Voltaire blessing the son of Franklin! Is it not the old world bending over young America and pointing out to her the route to follow and the end to attain? God and Liberty! That motto has carried happiness to a giant people whose marvelous growth we admire with so much of fraternal sympathy, from the time of our Brother WASHINGTON, her first hero, to that of Brother ABRAHAM LINCOLN, her last martyr! That is the motto of French and of universal Masonry! Let us never separate the two terms; because if the idea of liberty represents right, the idea of God represents duty and fraternity, justice and love!"

The formula was adopted by a vote of 180 to 67. We congratulate the Order upon the result; for if the infidelity of the time of the French Revolution (and an effort to this end has been made in more than one quarter) is to be introduced into Masonry, she has reached already the zenith of her glory, and, rapidly descending to the horizon, she will set in darkness,

"Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The Grand Orient has been deeply afflicted the past year. On June 21, Bro. HEULLANT, Past Deputy Grand Master, was taken from them. Scarcely had his eulogy been pronounced, when, on the first day of September, the death of the Ill. Bro. ALBERT LENGLE, the able and beloved Deputy Grand Master, was announced to his grief-stricken associates. We tender them our warmest sympathies.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Since our list on pages 223, 234 was printed, we have received the following additional Proceedings:

Michigan, 1868.

North Carolina, 1867. (See p. 272.)

New Brunswick, 1867.

Pennsylvania, 1867.

Washington, 1867.

MICHIGAN.

The highest number on the Roll of Lodges was 221; and 213 lodges were represented! There were no returns from other lodges, and they are not mentioned in the Proceedings; so we are inclined to think that they may be vacant numbers, and that every lodge in the State was represented. Wardens are not allowed membership.

Prosperity, success and harmony had prevailed. Eighteen dispensations had been issued for new lodges, to all which and four others charters were granted; and two new dispensations were issued.

Of intemperance, the Grand Master says:

"This vice, I am happy to say, is disappearing among the members of our fraternity in this jurisdiction, whether through expulsions and suspensions, or through reformation, perhaps, we can not accurately judge. We hope, however, more through the latter than the former of these causes. If from the latter cause, it is noble in the individual brethren; if from the former, it is praiseworthy in the Lodges."

He adverts in severe terms to the religious denunciations of the Order in Italy and Illinois; and contrasts the action of a body in Ohio:

"This body, after mature deliberation and dispassionate discussion of secret orders, their effect upon the human family, politically and socially, the relation they bore to the church, and their effect upon the Christian religion, resolved that it could find no evil in the institution of Freemasonry—that it could see nothing in it to affect unfavorably the Christian religion, or the relation of its members to the Christian Church."

It was decided that a mason suspended indefinitely can be restored only on petition (which need not be referred) and the secret ballot.

We believe this is different from the rule in other jurisdictions, in which he may be restored by a two-thirds vote, taken *viva voce*.

During the year six lodges had suffered by fire: in one case the loss was fully and in two partially covered by insurance; in the other three cases the insurance had just run out, or had failed to be made as ordered.

It was determined to be expedient to erect a Masonic Temple in Detroit, and measures looking to that end were adopted.

The Grand Secretary presented a brief, condensed, and terse Report on Correspondence, embracing merely a synopsis of such matters as he deemed of interest to his Grand Lodge.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We hail with fraternal greetings our young neighbor, the *forty-fourth* sister in the family of North American Grand Lodges.

In August, 1867, an informal meeting of representatives of seven Lodges was holden at St. John to consider whether or not it was desirable that a Convention be held to discuss the courses open to the Lodges in New Brunswick, viz: To form an independent Grand Lodge, or to unite with the Grand Lodge of Canada, preparatory to the formation of a Grand Lodge for the Dominion.

It was determined to issue a call for a Convention to be held in October. Accordingly the Master, Past Master and Wardens of nineteen Lodges met. There were then twenty-six Lodges in the Province, twenty English, three Irish and three Scotch; and fourteen of the English, three Irish and two Scotch were represented.

Some were in favor of asking the consent of the Parent Grand Lodges; but a proposition to do so was lost, and thereupon one Lodge (Scotch) asked and received permission to retire from the Convention.

It was then determined to organize a Grand Lodge; the Constitution of Grand Lodge of England was adopted until a new one should be framed, and Grand officers elected by the unanimous action of sixteen of the Lodges.

On the twenty-second day of January, 1868, the officers were installed, and the Grand Lodge consecrated. A Constitution was reported and adopted.

At the installation a letter of congratulation from our own Grand Master was read, in which he authorized Bro. D. E. SEYMOUR to greet the Grand Lodge in his stead. In concluding his address, the Grand Master said:

"It is now, Right Worshipful, Very Worshipful and Worshipful Brethren, my pleasing duty and privilege to welcome to this Grand Lodge, Worshipful Brother D. E. Seymour of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Maine, who, at great personal toil and inconvenience has, at this inclement season of the year, visited this city for the purpose of being present at this first Convocation of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick."

And the record proceeds:

"The M. W. Grand Master then called up Grand Lodge, and delivered an address of welcome to W. Bro. D. E. Seymour, who occupied a seat on the right of the throne.

"W. Bro. Seymour, in a most eloquent reply, congratulated the Grand Master and the Craft in New Brunswick, on the establishment of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, under such favorable auspices; and stated that he was directed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of Maine, on his behalf, to welcome the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick into the circle of Grand Lodges. The Worshipful Brother Seymour then, on behalf of the Grand Master of the State of Maine, did, in the presence of Grand Lodge and the assembled Brethren, extend the right hand of fellowship and brotherhood to the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick."

The Grand Master announced that in addition to the sixteen Lodges which organized the Grand Lodge, four had given in their adhesion and three more were favorably considering it, leaving but three that had not taken action. In fact the Register, as published, bears the names of twenty-two Lodges.

The following resolution was adopted :

" *Resolved*, That any Lodge in the Province which has not at the present time surrendered its warrant and acknowledged the authority of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, shall have the privilege of doing so on or before the thirty-first day of March next, and any lodge so surrendering its warrant and acknowledging the authority of this Grand Lodge, shall be furnished with a warrant upon the same terms, and shall enjoy the same privileges as the Lodges at present constituting this Grand Lodge. And any lodge, which shall not on or before the thirty-first day of May next, surrender its warrant and acknowledge the authority of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, shall (until the next Communication of the Grand Lodge), be dealt with as the Most Worshipful Grand Master may, in his wisdom and discretion, determine."

We have carefully considered the whole proceedings, and we have no doubt the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was regularly formed.

We perceive only one error; the Lodges, *after the formation of the Grand Lodge*, were ordered to surrender their charters to the Parent Grand Lodge and take new ones. If there was force enough in the old charters to authorize the Lodges to *create* a Grand Lodge it seems to us there must be enough to *sustain* it after it was created, without requiring each Lodge to commit *harr-kari*, and in turn be *re-created* by the Grand Lodge. The new Lodge thus created is as much a new Lodge and as distinct from the old one as if ten years instead of ten seconds intervened between the surrender of the *old* warrant and the receipt of the *new*. The masonic life of an old Lodge cannot be tacked on to that of a new one, any more than the life of one man can be tacked on to that of another. For these reasons, as well as those before given, we hold that the surrender of these charters was erroneous.

But our new Brunswick brethren avoided making the error a fatal one, by having the suicides in batches rather than simultaneous. In that way they had all the time at least three living Lodges.

We again greet our young sister, and wish her abundant prosperity !

PENNSYLVANIA, 1867.

The chief matter of interest in these Proceedings is the action in relation to a new Masonic Temple. A site has been purchased for \$153,000. The dues were increased to \$1.00 for each member and \$2.00 for each initiate; and the City Lodges pay in addition, for the building fund, ten per cent. out of each initiation fee, which is \$100.

The price of dispensations to "pass the chair", or to enter, pass or raise, was raised to \$10.00. We have noticed that every year, some 300 to 400 Dispensations "to pass the chair" are granted. We are obliged to confess, we don't know what such a dispensation is, or why it is granted. We have kept silent, hoping somebody would give or call for an explanation. But we can keep silent no longer; what *does* it mean ?

The rents of the different rooms in the present Temple are to be \$10 a night for each of two halls; \$12 a night for each of two others; \$10 a night for the supper-room, when a regular supper is had; and \$5 a night for the supper-

room for a "stand-up refreshment." These prices are *somewhat* more than those paid in Maine.

The following is the official announcement of the death of Grand Master GODDARD :

"BRETHREN : The sad duty devolves upon us of announcing to you that Brother John L. Goddard, our Grand Master, departed this life yesterday. A malady, unyielding to every effort to avert its results, prevented him for some time past from performing the honorable and responsible duties of his station, while hope was entertained that its fatal influences might be delayed. Almost imperceptibly it consumed his vital powers, and, in harmony with God and man, he died. His labors are closed, and his work among us is finished.

"Devoted to the principles and teachings of our Order, imbued with those virtues which constitute its glory, his life was an example of his masonic faith, and his death a triumph of its consolations.

"While we gather round his grave to express our sorrow, and lay on it tokens of our affection and hope, bound together by the symbol of immortality, let us despoil the grave of its victory in the assurance that those jewels which adorned his character here on earth, with purest lustre signalize his station in that temple where Jehovah is worshipped as our Master, our Father, and our God.

RICHARD VAUX, *Deputy and Acting Grand Master.*"

During the year *nineteen* Lodges had been chartered and constituted; the Grand Officers had visited Lodges in fifteen out of the twenty districts with most beneficial results.

There has heretofore been a source of hard feeling between the city and country Lodges. Past Masters have been members of the Grand Lodge and allowed to vote therein. The consequence was that the city Lodges could always throw a full vote, while the country Lodges could be (on account of the expense) but partially represented, especially so far as their Past Masters were concerned. The evil threatened seriously the harmony of the Grand Lodge. During the past year the following amendment (of which Grand Master VAUX was the author) to their Ahiman Rezon was adopted :

"Each Lodge within this jurisdiction may elect, as its Representative to the Grand Lodge, the Worshipful Master of the said Lodge, or a Past Master in good standing therein. On all questions before the Grand Lodge, and in the election of officers, such Representative shall be permitted to cast one vote for each member of his Lodge, in good standing, who is a member of the Grand Lodge, and who is not at the time personally present therein.

"Such Representative shall be chosen at a stated meeting of the Lodge, and his certificate of appointment shall be signed by the Master and Wardens, and attested by the Secretary, with the seal of the Lodge: a duplicate of the said certificate shall be sent to the Grand Secretary at least three days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge at which it is proposed to use the same.

"The officers and Past Masters of any Lodge, which shall be twelve months in arrears for dues to the Grand Lodge, shall not be permitted to vote therein, either personally or otherwise."

We trust that the expectations in regard to this measure will be fully realized.

In consequence of the inability of the members of the Committee on Correspondence to prepare a Report, it was prepared by Grand Master VAUX.

It is merely an acknowledgment of the receipt of Proceedings, and a brief discussion of a few important questions.

We agree to the following :

"A Grand Lodge, to be so considered and recognized, must be the only Masonic authority which exercises the functions and powers of a supreme convocation of the craft within the limits which it claims, marks the boundaries of its jurisdiction."

We do not agree to the following, as stated :

"But again, a Grand Lodge cannot be recognized as such a supreme authority so long as within its confines there exists a Masonic authority likewise claiming to be supreme."

Unless this is qualified by saying that the moment a Grand Lodge is legally created in a State, &c., all other masonic authority ceases and becomes, unless it yields to the Grand Lodge, irregular and clandestine, we do not agree to it. A Grand Lodge must assert and endeavor to maintain exclusive jurisdiction in its limits ; but the mere *claim* of another Grand Lodge to have jurisdiction in these limits should not affect the regularity of the new Grand Lodge. The logical result of Bro. VAUX's reasoning leads to the conclusion that a new Grand Lodge can be formed in a given territory only by the unanimous consent of all the Lodges there, or the assent of the Grand Lodges chartering those Lodges, accompanied with a refusal to retain jurisdiction over them.

If, however, he means that a Grand Lodge must assert and exercise exclusive jurisdiction as against an old Lodge that refuses to submit, in the same manner that it would and should if a foreign Grand Lodge should *afterwards* establish a Lodge in the jurisdiction, we agree with him. For example, if the Lodges in New Brunswick which have not given in their adhesion refuse to do so, it does not affect the legality of the Grand Lodge, but will be the occasion of the suppression of the subordinates by the new Grand Lodge. If they, after being suppressed, still undertake to do work, they will be clandestine, even if supported by the Mother Grand Lodge. Does not Bro. VAUX assent to this ?

WASHINGTON.

Ten of the eleven Lodges represented ; the address of the Grand Master is confined to local matters, but it shows him to be a faithful and good workman.

Bro. WOOD, Grand Secretary, declined a re-election, it being his "intention to locate in our newly-acquired possessions." Success go with him !

Bro. H. A. ATKINS was elected Grand Master, but declined on account of his other engagements. His name was thereupon ordered to be placed on the rolls as a Past Grand Master, and Bro. JAMES BILES, P. G. M., was elected.

We regret to perceive that the controversy of this Grand Lodge with Oregon, which we have heretofore noticed as conducted in the most masonic spirit, has now degenerated into a personal quarrel ; and Washington has cut off masonic intercourse with Oregon so far as the Grand Lodges are concerned. As usually happens in such quarrels, language unbecoming Masons is employed.

It seems that in 1864 Bro. REED, then Grand Master of Washington, visited the Grand Lodge of Oregon while in session, but no mention of it was made in the Proceedings. For this the Grand Master of Oregon apologized in his address the next year as follows :

"Those of you, brethren, who were present at the annual communication, will remember that M. W. Brother REED, Grand Master of Washington Territory, was present during the evening session of the last day; that he was formally presented to the Grand Lodge and received appropriate honors, but from some unaccountable cause, reference to this fact has been omitted, although at the request of the Grand Secretary, I prepared that portion of the record myself. None can regret more than I do this inadvertence, and hope our M. W. Brother and brethren of Washington Territory will accept this assurance as an apology for the omission."

In 1867 the same Grand Master was chairman of Committee on Correspondence, and in reference to this matter wrote :

"We considered it at the time in very bad taste, while our guest, during the last hour of the session of the Grand Lodge, to intrude upon its time and notice a subject upon which was manifested so much feeling, which had been fully, and (we believe) fairly presented by the Grand Master, referred to a committee, their report fully discussed and disposed of. We were taught in *childhood*—when occupying the position of host or guest—to avoid as far as possible, topics of discussion of a disagreeable character. And it was in hopes to prevent the humiliation that we supposed would follow, in cooler moments, that you was urged not to speak upon this subject until you had learned what had already been said and done with reference to it."

The Washington Committee assumes that this refers to the omission in the Proceedings, and is given as a reason for such omission, and add that they now believe the omission was *intentional*. We cannot perceive any ground for such an inference. We understand the latter to refer to the advice given by Bro. McCracken to his Grand Lodge in 1864 at the time of Bro. REED's visit. By no fair construction at all can it refer, even remotely, to the omission in the Proceedings.

We have always thought that Oregon (although by the unanimous voice of all the precedents she was legally right) should have said, "we are right; but rather than have any controversy with you, we will yield our right in a matter in which we are not *necessarily* called upon to act"; and, for that reason alone, foreborne to occupy the disputed territory. On that account our sympathies have been strongly aroused in favor of Washington. And we deeply regret that she should abandon the high ground she has occupied, and place herself in such a position as to *seem* (for we cannot believe to be *real*) to third parties to be like a defeated litigant, who loses his temper because he *has lost his cause*, and indulges his spleen in scolding and abusing his opponent's counsel.

We have a high regard for our Washington Brethren, and it pains and annoys us exceedingly to find that they have adopted a course which we believe will almost universally be held to be beneath the dignity of their Grand Lodge. Our inclination was to pass this over in silence; but it would seem to be an endorsement, and moreover we do as we would be done by in similar circumstances.

The Report on Correspondence was prepared by Bro. Wood, and is ably written; save in the discussion of the Oregon matter, he discusses the questions presented candidly and discreetly. He is excited upon that matter, and it would not be human for him *not* to show it in his report.

We trust cool consideration of this matter will restore harmony.

GRAND LODGES NOT HEARD FROM.

Our circle lacks only Kentucky, Massachusetts and Nebraska of completeness. We fear that the failure to receive the first and the last must be laid upon the broad shoulders of "Uncle Sam." We learn that Massachusetts will soon report herself. It seems almost unfilial to leave out our Mother Grand Lodge, but the time is fixed for us, and when that time arrives the train must start, even if it leaves our mother behind though almost in sight. And right here we desire to tender our sincere thanks to Bro. Grand Secretaries, no one of whom, upon being informed that their Proceedings has not been received, have failed to respond. So, Brother Committees, if you have not a full list, don't scold the Grand Secretaries, but write them, and you will no longer have occasion to complain.

SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

OTHER DEGREES, RITES, &c.—While "Blue Masonry" cannot have *masonic* knowledge of any other Degrees, Rites, &c., it has *actual* knowledge of them. And it is proper to treat bodies of other Degrees and Rites with the same courtesy that characterizes their treatment of bodies of the same Rite. But this courtesy should be mutual. Masons of other Degrees and Rites should not use the clothing, titles, &c., peculiar to those other Degrees and Rites under such circumstances as imply that the master mason has *masonic* knowledge of them. Ordinarily, therefore, the titles, &c., should not be mentioned, nor any distinguishing clothing worn in the Lodge. We say *ordinarily*, because there are occasions when the various *masonic* positions a brother has attained may be noticed in the Lodge; and while the clothing of other degrees, &c., should not be worn except in the proper bodies, we do not know of any harm arising from the wearing of a mere decoration on certain occasions. For example, we conceive it would be very proper and commendable for a Lodge on a festive occasion to invite the High Priest of a Chapter, or the Commander of a Commandery to unite with them; and while it would not be proper for either to appear in the dress officially worn in his own body, it *would* be proper for him to wear a jewel designating the character in which he had been invited.

We advert to this because, in some of the Proceedings reviewed, these titles are used; and in some the use of them has been severely criticised; and also, because these degrees are extending and the matter has become of practical importance.

STATISTICS. We append our usual table of Statistics, more full than ever before, but lacking much of that completeness which gives it its chief value.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Initiates.	Admitted and restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Suspended for non-pay't dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama.....	9,707	755	750	882	35	35	618	179	258
Arkansas.....	6,781	812	504	422	24	146			157
California.....	7,568	830	608	584	6	5	173	107	259
Canada.....	7,000	1,165	371	458	0	13	170		86
Colorado.....	682	92	24	30				2	74
Connecticut.....	10,629	860	98	158	12	3		95	
Delaware.....	868	97	11	19	0	5	0	5	24
Dist. Columbia.....	2,288	523	115	150	1	1	127	26	176
Florida.....	1,868	237	2	100	6	4	76	25	135
Georgia.....	13,167	922	628	726	17	76	554	149	298
Illinois.....	28,184	4,721	1,267	1,566	90	65	155	243	1,941
Indiana.....	18,265	2,663	1,018	1,404	85	221		186	
Iowa.....	8,468	1,381	592	627	22	12	75	63	
Kansas.....	2,042	423	224	119	4	5	68	18	128
Kentucky.....	15,157	2,494			35	344		187	
Louisiana.....	6,128	918	396	522	9	12	123	180	
Maine.....	11,491	1,078			5	3	0	174	636
Maryland.....	4,387	207	2	62	6	0	6	24	
Massachusetts.....	16,000	2,311			5				1,051
Michigan.....	16,861	2,656		786	48	126		130	606
Minnesota.....	941	143		37	0	15	154	10	
Mississippi.....	9,618	1,215	1,053	993	28	21	1,740	226	
Missouri.....	12,500	2,211	1,434	1,146	53	24	89	175	1,178
Montana.....	355	96	145	50	5	0		1	40
Nebraska.....	475	135	36	34	3	0		3	65
Nevada.....	705	155	97	83	2	1	19	7	77
New Brunswick.....	<i>No Statistics.</i>								
N. Hampshire.....	5,005	805							
New Jersey.....	5,986			105	6	76		80	
New York.....	57,444	9,017	1,766	1,814	55	17	995	621	
No. Carolina.....	11,122	866	266	403	19	21	217	118	424
Nova Scotia.....	472								
Ohio.....	20,225	3,260							
Oregon.....	1,099	144	86	102	6	26		7	88
Pennsylvania.....	22,405	2,972	558	696			353	322	590
Rhode Island.....	2,628	330	10	35	2	2	0	25	144
S. Carolina.....					5	1			50
Tennessee.....	15,790	2,553	893	941	44	105		154	
Texas.....	10,377	947	896	922	15	273		247	420
Vermont.....	6,071	854		195	8	6		61	
Virginia.....	8,000		19		18	298		97	
Washington.....	353	29	4	28	0	2		0	8
W. Virginia.....	1,316	221	25	39	5	10		13	75
Wisconsin.....	7,074	1,232	284	508	12	63		53	597

Thus we find that forty-two Grand Lodges return 387,402 members; thirty-nine return 52,930 initiates; thirty-two, 14,192 admissions and restorations; thirty-five, 16,771 dismissions; thirty-seven, 696 expulsions; thirty-four, 2,027 suspensions (including in some cases suspensions for non-payment of dues);

twenty, 5,712 suspensions for non-payment of dues; thirty-eight, 4,267 deaths; and twenty-five, 9,342 rejections.

The statistics of Minnesota are for 1860; those of Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and New York, for 1866. The dimissions exceed the admissions; whether the number of non-affiliates is on the increase, or whether dimissions *to form new lodges* are not included in the admissions, we cannot tell. We are inclined to believe that the latter is the true solution.

NEGRO LODGES AND NEGRO MASONS.—We had supposed that the Craft were quite familiar with the fact that there is a national organization of colored men in the nature of a National Grand Lodge, with Grand Lodges and subordinates in many of the States.

But we find that there is a lack of information upon this subject. For this reason, and because these organizations are rapidly increasing, and because their relations, actual and possible, to masonry have been warmly discussed, we propose to give the results of our investigations.

The Military Lodges in the English army, in the war of the Revolution, between 1775 and 1782, initiated many men of color into the mysteries of masonry. There were quite a number in Boston, but the Lodges there declined to recognize them or admit others.

In 1782 Prince Hall and others went to England and were there made masons, and in 1784 a warrant was granted to them for a Lodge in Boston, with the further authority to establish new Lodges; this Lodge was enrolled as No. 459 in the Grand Registry of England.

But the granting of this charter was an invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. It was, therefore, recalled; but a copy of it was kept by the Lodge, and, though it was no longer any authority for them, they continued to work as a Lodge, many of those made in the Military Lodges having joined them.

After a time this Lodge in Boston resolved itself into a Grand Lodge, and issued dispensations and charters. Three Lodges having been thus chartered in Pennsylvania, a Grand Lodge was organized for that State, and afterwards a General Grand Lodge.

But they were not exempt from internal dissensions, and another Grand Lodge, was established in Philadelphia in 1832. Other Lodges adhered to the Prince Hall (Boston) Grand Lodge.

In 1847 delegates from these three bodies met in convention and formed a National Grand Lodge, which has since met regularly triennially (the last time in 1865).

Their Proceedings for 1856, 1862 and 1865 have been published. In 1865 they had Grand Lodges in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and California. Since then Grand Lodges have also been organized in Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and perhaps other States. In each of

these States there are not less than three Lodges, and in some about twenty. The whole number of members returned in 1855 was 2356. Several of the Grand Lodges have also published their Proceedings. The membership of Ohio Grand Lodge increased from about 250 in 1865 to 556 in 1867.

But they also have their troubles. A Grand Lodge was formed in Louisiana called Eureka Grand Lodge. The latter is not recognized by the others; what the questions at issue are we do not know. We also learn that the clandestine Supreme Council in Louisiana issues charters to Lodges, which receive colored men, as initiates.

Quite a lively contest is going on between the Grand Lodges and the National Grand Lodge or the National Grand Master. The latter claims authority, &c., which the former claim. This conflict of authority has caused a sharp discussion, in which acts of the N. G. Master are strongly denounced. There is no doubt that they are forming Lodges in nearly all of the States, and that the membership is rapidly increasing.

Having given this history, so that the Craft having proper information would know how to act, is all that would have been necessary to say, had not the ill-advised action of North Carolina, which we have formerly noticed, aroused a feverish anxiety in Southern Grand Lodges, which has led to the passage of foolish resolutions, and the saying of silly things by Brethren whose ordinary good sense seemed, for the time, to have left them. In this category we must also place those of our Iowa Brethren, who have proposed to consider the propriety of action looking to the recognition of these Lodges.

It is the boast of the Common Law, that whatever new cases, or new questions arise, they may be settled by an application of its principles.

So it is with Masonic Law: the landmarks and principles as old as the landmarks are sufficient for the decision of all these questions. These lodges are irregular, and all their masons clandestine.

Every Master of a Lodge has been taught "that *no countenance* be given to any irregular Lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein, *being contrary to the Ancient Charges of the Order.*"

This settles the *status* of all these bodies and their members: they can receive "*no countenance*" whatever, not because of their race or color, but because they are, at best, but clandestine masons.

Another question, however, has been agitated. Will regular lodges receive Negroes? And if so, must other lodges recognize them?

Let us go back to the landmarks again. A candidate must be *free born*, and elected by the unanimous vote of the lodge: and no visitor can be admitted to a lodge against the objection of a single one of its members: and no new lodge can be formed without permission of the Grand Lodge.

These would seem to be all that is required for this generation, at any rate: the law is simple, but comprehensive.

But some are not content with this; forgetting "that it is not in the power of any man, or body of men to make innovations in the body of Masonry" in

one respect more than in another, they have fallen into a similar error—in the opposite extreme—to the one committed, or contemplated rather, by the Grand Master of Iowa last year.

Prominent among them, we are surprised to find Bro. GOULEY of Missouri, who is usually so careful to support the landmarks and so strongly opposed to modern innovations. The Grand Lodge of Delaware passed a resolution that, if it means anything, is an innovation in the body of Masonry. As such, the veteran Bro. FULLER of Tennessee felt compelled to enter his protest against it; but Bro. GOULEY approves it, without due consideration we trust.

Whoever sits in the Grand Orient of France must ordinarily sit with a Negro Brother: and it is useless to undertake to say, that the law of Masonry excludes a man, physically, mentally, and morally qualified, because of his race, or color. Lodges may not choose to receive a man of another race: that is their prerogative: but to allow political questions to cause innovations in Masonry will quickly destroy it. And we frankly but fraternally suggest to our Southern Brethren, that their course in endeavoring to change the old rule opens the door to changes in the other direction. Let us, therefore, *adhere to the landmarks*, and sail our good old ship with even keel, avoiding Scylla on the one hand, and Charybdis on the other.

INCORPORATION OF LODGES. There has been quite a disposition among the Lodges to obtain acts of incorporation in order the better to enable them to hold and manage property.

The evils consequent upon this course have generally not been considered. Grand Master WHITEHEAD, of New Jersey, has called the attention of the Craft to them. The unanimous expression has been against the policy, since it has been noticed by the Craft. Incorporated bodies have certain legal relations which are liable to be examined and declared by the Courts. It can readily be seen that litigation would introduce discord into our Lodges that would soon destroy their usefulness. Other objections readily occur to the mind. One Grand Lodge has expressly forbidden the practice.

"Trustees of Charity Funds" may be incorporated and answer all desirable purposes; or any method may be adopted which shall keep the Lodge separate and distinct from the Corporation.

PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS. The question whether a maimed E. A. or F. C. can be advanced, has been largely discussed and adjudicated by Grand Lodges. The majority of decisions is in the negative, and we can clearly perceive that the current of authority is setting very strongly in that direction.

REPORTS ON CORRESPONDENCE.—In two Grand Lodges the question has been mooted whether these Reports are worth the labor and expense of preparing and publishing them. It is asserted that they are read only by one or two in each State, and, therefore, their value is small. If this is true, or even approximately true, they should be at once abandoned. We can only say that

if it is true, the Craft in many of the States are to be pitied. If the information contained in these reports is not deemed of sufficient importance to cause them to be read in the States in which they are prepared, it speaks poorly for the Masters and Wardens to whom the Proceedings are distributed, and very discouragingly for the prosperity of the institution. It cannot prosper without intelligence in those who administer its affairs; and the proper education can be attained only by reading and study; and the Proceedings of Grand Lodges contain reading, the most practical and useful. But it is impossible to place the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges in the hands of the Craft, and, therefore, an abstract is made in the shape of these reports. But so far as Maine is concerned, we do not believe the assertion that they are not read. But we call attention to the matter, because each Representative in Grand Lodge can answer for himself; and if it shall be found that the *Representatives* do not read them, the question is settled.

In regard to the length of these Reports, we desire to say a word. The pamphlets placed in our hands this year contain over ten thousand pages. It is true that a large number of pages is taken up with lists of names—perhaps nearly half of the aggregate—and also that this year we have had more than one from several jurisdictions; but with over *forty Grand Lodges on the list*, the Reports cannot be expected to be much shorter. It costs to publish them a few cents less than two dollars and a quarter for each page of the Report. That is, if the Report is seventy-two pages in length, it costs about \$160 to print &c. copies enough for distribution and for the Proceedings.

CONCLUSION. We are rejoiced to report, that from all quarters come the glad tidings of harmony and prosperity: that throughout the land, the standard of excellence is higher: that among the working members of the Craft there exists an increased interest in the jurisprudence, symbolism and moral teachings of the institution: that the outer door is guarded with more jealous care: that while the virtue of charity for a brother's failings is largely exercised, it is not made a shield, under the protection of which, wicked men shall violate our laws with impunity: and, in fine, that the principles of Masonry are more faithfully practised, and the duties it enjoins more faithfully performed.

At the close of the war, when communication was re-opened with our Southern Brethren, there was at first a very general expression of fraternal feeling, grateful to the heart of every good Mason: but some things had been said on both sides, which, when they came to the knowledge of the other, occasioned the saying of other things in the same vein, and the harmony of the Craft was apparently seriously threatened: but this has proved to be a mere ripple on the surface; and the ancient unity and brotherly love, knowing no geographical or partizan lines, are again firmly established, no more to be disturbed while time shall endure.

April 15, 1868.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
FREEMAN BRADFORD, } Committee.
MOSES DODGE, }

The Report was accepted.

On motion of Bro. John H. Lynde,

Voted, That a committee of three be appointed to consider and report what compensation should be made to the Brethren of Portland for the use of their Halls, at the present session.

Bro's John H. Lynde, Albert Moore and Henry H. Dickey were appointed said committee.

Bro. William P. Preble, for the Committee of Finance, reported verbally, recommending appropriations in payment for services rendered the Grand* Lodge, as follows :

To the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Eighty Dollars.

To the Grand Treasurer, Forty Dollars.

To the Assistant Grand Secretary, Twenty Dollars.

To the Grand Tyler, Thirty Dollars.

To the Assistant Grand Tyler, Fifteen Dollars.

Which report was accepted, and on motion of Bro. Edward P. Burnham, it was voted, that appropriations be made as recommended by the committee.

Bro. J. Pearson Gill, for the Committee on Returns, presented the following Report :

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The Committee on Returns, having attended to the duty assigned them, respectfully present the following report.

Returns have been received from every Lodge in the State, excepting those comprising the 10th District. The Return of Lodges by the District Deputy of that District, enables the Committee to give the total number of initiates and of members ; but the statistics respecting the admission of new members, rejections, dismissions, deaths, &c., are necessarily incomplete.

From the Returns now in the hands of the Committee, the following summary is made up :

Whole number of Working Lodges in this jurisdiction is 147.

" " Members 13,001, being an increase of 1510 over last year.

" " Initiates 1672, being an increase of 26.

" " Rejections 733, being an increase of 224.

Whole number of Members admitted this year 1935.

"	"	Re-instated 26.
"	"	of Dimissions 371.
"	"	Deaths 148, being a decrease of 26.
"	"	Suspensions 8.
"	"	Expulsions 3.
"	"	Deprived of membership 65.
"	"	of Non-affiliated members 486, being an increase of 29.
"	"	Dispensations granted 35, being a decrease of 20; the greatest number granted in any one District being 8, in District No. 9.

There are eighty-two members returned this year, who were members last year, but were not then returned as such, being omitted in last year's returns; the fifteen cents fee for each of these omitted members was not paid to the Grand Lodge. Of these the fees for forty-seven still remain due from the following Lodges:

Felicity,	No. 19, in 4th District, 3 members, 8	.45
Star in the East,	60, 6th " 2 "	.30
Central,	45, 7th " 16 "	2.40
Solar,	36, 9th " 1 "	.15
Rural,	53, 12th " 12 "	1.80
Ashlar,	105, 15th " 2 "	.30
Bethel,	97, 16th " 4 "	.60
Blue Mountain,	67, " " 1 "	.15
Casco,	36, 17th " 6 "	.90
Total,		47 \$7.05

The Committee notice in some of the Lodge Returns, that those who have been suspended from membership for non-payment of dues, were returned by the Secretaries as *suspended*. We would call the attention of Masters and Secretaries of Lodges to the fact, that the column in the blank returns headed "suspended" is only for those who are suspended from the rights and privileges of Masonry. The names of those who are only suspended from membership should be entered in the column headed, "Deprived of membership".

The Committee also notice that the names of the eight new members admitted into Island Lodge the past year were not entered in the proper column in the blank returns.

We further notice that in some of the returns by Lodges under Dispensation, the Initiates are returned as members. Moses Webster Lodge U. D. returns twenty-eight members, for whom they have paid fees to the Grand Lodge. Probably, the fees for these brethren, or some of them, were also paid by other Lodges.

There are various other inaccuracies, which it would be tedious, both to the Committee and the Grand Lodge, to attempt to specify.

In view of these facts, and of other considerations, which it is perhaps unnecessary for us to mention, we cordially endorse the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master, in that portion of his address which was referred to this committee, relative to the appointment of a Standing Committee on Returns, whose duty it shall be to receive copies of the returns from all the Lodges, have them corrected if necessary, and prepare the report which under the present system occupies so much of the time and attention of the committee throughout the whole period during which the session of the Grand Lodge is held, and with unavoidably imperfect results.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution, as a Standing Regulation :

Resolved, That a Standing Committee on Returns, consisting of three, of which the Grand Secretary shall be chairman, shall be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, at each annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

In addition to the returns required by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge to be sent to the District Deputy Grand Masters, it shall be the duty of every Lodge to send a copy to the Grand Secretary, on or before the 15th day of March, of each year. Every Lodge failing to comply with this regulation shall be liable to have its charter suspended.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH P. GILL, }
M. S. MAYHEW, } Committee.
W'M TUCKER, }

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF LODGES.

No.	Name.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Deceased.	Non-affil'd.	Mem.	
1	Portland.....	29	27	4	10	339	
2	Warren.....	6	8	1	3	88	
3	Lincoln.....	9	<i>No return 10th District.</i>				126
4	Hancock.....	9	3	5	0	71	
5	Kennebec.....	10	11	1	8	137	
6	Amity.....	10	2	0	31	60	
7	Eastern.....	15	9	2	0	150	
8	United.....	7	3	4	0	123	
9	Casco.....	13	2	3	0	148	
10	Rising Virtue.....	17	17	2	25	194	
11	Pythagorean.....	6	6	1	0	46	
12	Cumberland.....	2	0	0	0	79	
13	Oriental.....	26	1	1	3	127	
14	Solar.....	16	3	2	0	168	
15	Orient.....	4	3	3	0	102	
16	St. George.....	6	1	1	0	64	
17	Ancient Landmark.....	19	13	3	0	283	
18	Oxford.....	13	0	1	2	87	
19	Felicity.....	7	7	2	0	154	

No.	Name.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Deceased.	Non-affil'd.	Mem.
20	Maine.....	17	3	1	0	131
21	Oriental Star.....	8	12	1	1	144
22	York.....	8	1	1	0	49
23	Freeport.....	5	0	2	8	37
24	Phoenix.....	10	9	2	0	166
25	Temple.....	5	3	2	8	75
26	Village.....	3	4	1	5	89
27	Adoniram.....	4	0	1	0	71
28	Northern Star.....	11	5	0	0	72
29	Tranquil.....	20	10	0	6	149
30	Blazing Star.....	12	1	2	0	63
31	Union.....	18	No return	10th District		85
32	Hermon.....	8	8	6	7	108
33	Waterville.....	5	2	0	0	111
34	Somerset.....	20	18	4	9	147
35	Bethlehem.....	27	15	0	0	170
36	Casco.....	12	2	2	0	134
37	Washington.....	7	3	2	0	95
38	Harmony.....	8	2	0	0	99
39	Penobscot.....	11	0	2	2	104
40	Lygonia.....	26	17	0	29	149
41	Morning Star.....	27	2	0	0	38
42	Freedom.....	16	1	0	0	71
43	Alna.....	3	No return	10th District		116
44	Piscataquis.....	10	8	2	0	62
45	Central.....	17	6	0	0	81
46	St. Croix.....	16	8	2	0	147
47	Dunlap.....	12	8	1	10	144
48	Lafayette.....	9	6	3	16	68
49	Meridian Splendor.....	7	3	0	3	92
50	Aurora.....	42	11	5	22	343
51	St. John's.....	15	0	1	0	98
52	Mosaic.....	10	4	0	2	138
53	Rural.....	6	1	1	9	48
54	Vassalboro.....	8	4	1	3	106
55	Fraternal.....	8	0	1	0	48
56	Mount Moriah.....	8	0	1	0	38
57	King Hiram.....	Charter surrendered				
58	Unity.....	6	0	1	0	42
59	Mount Hope.....	2	0	1	2	22
60	Star in the East.....	11	20	1	0	128
61	King Solomon's.....	5	No return	10th District		87
62	King David's.....	4	1	2	0	71

No.	Name.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Deceased.	Non-affil'd.	Mem.
63	Richmond	6	3	0	4	117
64	Pacific	10	12	1	0	72
65	Mystic	14	5	2	5	118
66	Mechanics'	8	6	3	0	97
67	Blue Mountain*	4	4	0	20	34
68	Mariners'	16	5	2	5	130
69	Howard	6	8	4	4	99
70	Standish	11	4	0	0	44
71	Rising Sun	6	4	0	3	101
72	Pioneer	7				62
73	Tyrian	13	6	0	9	112
74	Bristol	9	No return 10th District			115
75	Plymouth	7	4	1	0	90
76	Arundel	10	4	0	3	72
77	Tremont	27	4	1		93
78	Crescent	15	10	2	0	123
79	Rockland	33	1	3	0	237
80	Keystone	7	3	0	0	77
81	Atlantic	32	11	2	5	252
82	St. Paul's	10	8	0	34	72
83	St. Andrews	17	27	0	0	187
84	Eureka	6	2	2	2	82
85	Star in the West	4	5	0	6	72
86	Temple	12	6	2	1	155
87	Benevolent	8	6	0	4	62
88	Narraguagus	12	13	1	10	102
89	Island	4	0	0	3	59
90	Hiram Abiff	Charter revoked				
91	Harwood	14	6	1	9	109
92	Siloam	17	22	0	0	100
93	Horeb	16	14	2	0	89
94	Paris	10	6	1	2	96
95	Corinthian	12	0	0	0	55
96	Monument	21	9		8	83
97	Bethel	12	9	1	2	78
98	Katahdin	6	1		11	55
99	Vernon Valley	14	1	0	0	88
100	Jefferson	2	2	0	0	68
101	Nezinscot	11	6	0	0	83
102	Marsh River	7	6	0	0	79
103	Dresden	2	No return 10th District			37
104	Dirigo	8	9	0	3	74
105	Ashlar	14	15	1	1	109

No.	Name.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Deceased.	Non-affil'd.	Mem.
106	Tuscan.....	16	0	0	1	172
107	Day Spring.....	6	1	1	0	52
108	Relief.....	2	2	0	9	57
109	Mt. Kineo.....	11	5	1	3	84
110	Monmouth.....	6	3	1	0	69
111	Liberty.....	13	11	1	0	116
112	Eastern Frontier.....	5		1	5	33
113	Messalonskee.....	1	2	0	0	50
114	Polar Star.....	17	3	1	5	101
115	Moderation.....	9	5	0	3	64
116	Lebanon.....	10	3	0	2	63
117	Greenleaf.....	5	0	1	1	53
118	Drummond.....	5	0	0	3	49
119	Pownal.....	11	6	4	0	69
120	Meduncook.....	6	0	0	0	37
121	Acacia.....	16	9	1	0	58
122	Marine.....	29	9	2	11	137
123	Franklin.....	16	2	2	0	54
124	Olive Branch.....	14	2	0	0	60
125	Meridian.....	9	8	2	1	52
126	Timothy Chase.....	16	2	2	0	73
127	Presumpscot.....	25	5	0	0	64
128	Eggemoggin.....	23	10	0	4	74
129	Quantabacook.....	8	4	0	0	44
130	Trinity.....	11	4	0	11	41
131	Lookout.....	7	5	0	0	31
132	Mt. Tir'em.....	13	6	1	0	47
133	Asylum.....	11	6	0	9	34
134	Trojan.....	7	5	1	0	27
135	Riverside.....	19	<i>No return 10th District</i>			33
136	Ionic.....	9	3	0	0	35
137	Kenduskeag.....	10	0	0	0	42
138	Lewy's Island.....	8	1	0	1	40
139	Archon.....	20	12	0	0	46
140	Mt. Desert.....	36	7	0	1	44
141	Augusta.....	11	0	0	0	36
U.D.	Ocean.....	25	1	0	29	0
U.D.	Preble.....	10	6	0	10	0
U.D.	Moses Webster.....	5	1			
U.D.	Seaside.....	<i>No return 10th District</i>				
10th District		400	20	9	52	000
		1667	753	149	538	12,962

RETURN OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.

Number.	Initiated.	Not returned last year.	Returned last year.	Admitted.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Deprived of Membership	Present No. of Members.
1	59	14	236	84	1	8	1	0	0	0	274
2	61	20	453	99	0	8	8	1	0	0	555
3	55	0	450	62	0	6	3	1	0	0	502
4	163	3	671	177	0	18	10	0	0	0	823
5	72	0	484	73	0	12	7	1	0	0	537
6	102	2	943	140	1	61	9	00	0	24	992
7	89	16	493	148	5	50	4	1	1	9	597
8	65	1	612	76	2	8	16	00	0	0	667
9	124	1	932	122	1	22	15	0	0	0	1019
10*	66	0	588	75	0	18	7	0	0	0	638
11	111	0	603	188	0	39	10	0	0	0	742
12	56	12	482	84	0	11	5	0	0	0	562
13	86	0	493	94	1	16	6	0	0	0	566
14	71	0	654	74	1	14	11	0	2	9	693
15	102	2	697	89	0	14	7	0	0	0	767
16	63	4	439	63	0	15	3	0	0	0	488
17	150	6	1304	189	0	21	13	1	0	15	1449
18	76	0	444	78	10	13	6	0	0	6	507
19	110	1	577	70	4	17	7	3	0	2	623
	1672	82	11,555	1935	26	371	148	8	3	65	13,001

* Not in the table of Returns of Lodges.

Which report was accepted, and the resolution, on motion, was adopted.

R. W. John H. Lynde, for the special committee appointed to report what compensation should be paid to the Brethren of Portland for the use of their Halls at this communication, reported, recommending that the sum of Three Hundred Dollars be appropriated for that purpose; which report was accepted, and the appropriation voted in accordance therewith.

On motion of Bro. Lynde, it was unanimously

Voted, That the cordial thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to the Masonic Fraternity of Portland, on account of the ample accommodations furnished for our Annual Communication by their newly prepared rooms, and of their fraternal courtesy and kindness in placing them at our disposal.

The following Report was submitted by Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, and accepted by the Grand Lodge, to wit:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence ask leave to make a Special report.

During the session of the Grand Lodge we have received the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of IDAHO, and having examined the same find it to be legally organized and entitled to recognition: and we, therefore, recommend that fraternal greetings be extended to the new Grand Lodge and that it be placed on our list of correspondents.

For the Committee,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Chairman*.

Bro. Drummond further reported for the same Committee:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred the communication from Trapani, Sicily, have examined the same, and find that it contains merely a request for an exchange of Proceedings.

As the exchange of Proceedings tends greatly to disseminate masonic light and to strengthen the bonds of fraternity between brethren of different jurisdictions, it gives us great pleasure to recommend that the Grand Secretary be directed to forward our Proceedings as requested by Bro. Terbino.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee*.

Which was accepted.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, reported, recommending that the eighth decision of the Grand Master reported last year be approved; and that the matters referred to said committee this year be passed to the committee to be appointed at this session. Which report was accepted and the recommendations were adopted.

On motion,

Voted, That a committee of three, of which the Grand Master shall be Chairman, be appointed to take charge of the Grand Lodge Library.

Brothers Josiah H. Drummond and Ira Berry were appointed with the Grand Master as said committee.

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.

On Returns.

Ira Berry, Jos. Pearson Gill, B. F. Andrews.

On motion,

Voted, That the printing of the Proceedings of this communication be referred to the Committee on Publication.

On motion of Bro. John H. Lynde, it was unanimously

Voted, That the expenses of the Grand Master, incurred in traveling on the business of the Grand Lodge, be paid by the Grand Treasurer.

Bro. R. E. Paine, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that nothing remained requiring further action of the Grand Lodge at this time; which report was accepted.

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. James E. C. Sawyer, Grand Chaplain.

ATTEST :

IRA BERRY,

Grand Secretary.



REPORTS

OF

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, *Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

The undersigned, D. D. G. M. of the First Masonic District, herewith presents his annual report :

There are in this District five chartered Lodges, four of which I have visited once at least, and a part of them several times. I have been unable to visit Kataladin Lodge during the past winter when my business engagements permitted, on account of the bad state of the roads.

I have conferred the degree of Past Master on the Masters elect, and installed the officers in three of the Lodges during the year.

I have granted one dispensation to Monument Lodge to confer the degrees in less than the usual time, having received the most satisfactory assurance of the worthiness of the candidate, and of the necessity of the case.

I have found the Lodges in a flourishing condition and working harmoniously.

The question of jurisdiction, which was decided by you in March last, between Trinity Lodge at Presque Isle and Eastern Frontier Lodge at Fort Fairfield, caused by Trinity Lodge encroaching on the jurisdiction of Eastern Frontier, being misled by the action of the Grand Lodge in 1865, and laboring under a misapprehension of facts, was discussed by both Lodges candidly and in the true spirit of Masonry, without the bitter feelings usually incident to such questions ; and I am happy to report that so far as I have ascertained, the settlement of the question will leave them enjoying the same fraternal relations that have hitherto existed between them.

The records of some of the Lodges, although uniformly kept neat, were somewhat irregular; but as the suggestions which I made were well received, I have no doubt another year will show a marked improvement in that respect.

I have called the attention of Masters of Lodges to your order requiring the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge to be read in open Lodge; and having found that although in all the Lodges some parts have been read, yet none which I have visited have fully complied with it, I directed a full compliance therewith, which I doubt not has been done.

I witnessed the work of those Lodges which I visited, in one of the degrees in each Lodge, and found a very general uniformity in the work, as well as in the lectures, conforming with the standard of the Grand Lodge, giving evidence of the proficiency of the officers of the several Lodges which is highly commendable.

4 The Lodges have generally adopted the rule of instructing the candidates in the lecture of each degree before advancement; and its good effects are plainly visible in the increased intelligence of the members, and in the interest manifested throughout the District.

The number of members of Lodges, according to their returns, are two hundred and seventy-four (274); number initiated fifty; rejected fourteen.

The above indicates that the Brethren in this jurisdiction have used due discrimination in the material of which our edifice is composed, and have rejected that which appeared unsound.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES P. TENNEY, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

M. W. BRO. MURRAY.

Dear Sir:—Taking advantage of the recent snow storm, I started from home on the 10th inst., and that evening visited Katahdin Lodge at Patten, and installed its officers.

Owing to a combination of unfortunate circumstances, the attendance was not large, those only being present who could be notified readily.

There being no work, a part of the Lectures was passed by the newly installed Master and Wardens, which, on the part of the Master especially, showed a degree of accuracy seldom excelled.

I found the records well kept, and the Lodge generally seemed in a flourishing condition.

I make this supplementary Report, even at this late day, deeming it important that you should be made acquainted with the condition of all the Lodges, so far as practicable, throughout the State.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES P. TENNEY, *D. D. G. M. 1st Masonic District.*

Houlton, April 14, 1868.

SECOND DISTRICT.*

TO THE M. W. T. J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. Grand Master of the Second Masonic District, respectfully submits the following Report :

At the last session of the Grand Lodge, the State being re-districted, this District was formed of what was before part of the Ninth, comprising the following Lodges : Eastern at Eastport, Washington at Lubec, St. Croix at Calais, Crescent at Pembroke, and Lewy's Island at Princeton, all of which I have visited once, and some of them several times.

By virtue of a commission from you empowering me to constitute Lewy's Island Lodge at Princeton, I by previous arrangement with the Master, attended to that duty in due and ancient form, on the afternoon of August 15th, 1867. A public installation took place in the evening, when an eloquent address was delivered by W. Bro. Philbrook of Calais, which was listened to with marked attention by a large audience.

January 8th, 1868. Visited Washington Lodge at Lubec, installed their officers, and witnessed an exemplification of the work on the third degree. The members of this Lodge seem to be actuated by a *new zeal*, and are making strenuous exertions to conform to the requirements of the Grand Lodge in their mode of working.

February 26th. Visited Crescent Lodge at Pembroke, witnessed work on the second and third degrees, which was very well done, still there is room for improvement. I made such corrections and gave such instruction as I deemed necessary.

March 9th. Installed the officers of Eastern Lodge at Eastport. During the past year this Lodge has completed a new Hall, which for convenience of arrangement and beauty of finish, will rank second in the State. This Hall was dedicated October 3d, 1867 ; but as the ceremony was performed in AMPLE FORM, it is not my province to report the particulars.

March 31st. Visited St. Croix Lodge at Calais, and witnessed work on the third degree, which was creditably done for officers who had recently been elected, and occupied the stations for the first time. I had made arrangements to visit Lewy's Island Lodge at Princeton, the next day, but on arriving at Calais I found the roads almost impassable, and supposed I should have to return without accomplishing my object ; but with the kind assistance of Bro. D. E. Seymour of Calais I was enabled to get through in season to keep my appointment. On visiting this Lodge, I was surprised to observe the commendable degree of efficiency they had attained in so short a time. This Lodge, however, labors under one disadvantage ; their Hall I do not consider a proper place in which to confer the degrees. The members are moving in the matter, however, and are making every exertion to obtain a better place in which to hold their meetings, with a good prospect of success.

In the early part of the winter a petition was presented to me signed by several Brethren residing at Perry, and recommended by Eastern Lodge, desiring my recommendation for a dispensation for a Lodge in that town, which for reasons already made known to you, and not necessary to repeat at the present time, I declined to approve.

The returns and dues of the several Lodges have been received and forwarded. A noticeable feature of the returns, is the large number of rejections reported, which show one of two conditions; that the "outer door has been strictly guarded," or that there is great laxity in proposing unworthy candidates. I hope the former is the true cause. I also notice in the returns from two of the Lodges, that the Secretaries, in order to make them "square", have added members who ought to have been returned last year. I am of the opinion that the "*per capita tax*" of such ought to be paid, for the *last* as well as for *this* year; but as the error occurred before my appointment, I have not felt authorized to exact it.

I have granted but one dispensation, to confer the degrees out of the usual course, during the year.

But few questions of jurisprudence have been referred to me, and most of those have been settled by a reference to the published decisions. The others are not of enough importance to be reported.

Accompanying this Report is a tabular statement showing the operations of the several Lodges for the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW W. FRENCH, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.

Eastport, April 3, 1868.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Passing in review another year of masonic labor, permit me to congratulate you on the prosperity and harmony prevailing throughout this District, comprising five Lodges, working under charter, all of which I have visited except one, and I shall doubtless afford myself this pleasure, before the expiration of my commission.

In all these Lodges I find the Records accurately entered, and the work performed in commendable conformity to the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

While I have endeavored at every visit, to the best of my ability, to give instruction in the work and lectures, I have also striven to impress on the minds of the brethren the importance of studying more fully the great objects and vast designs of masonry, and to point them beyond the simple ritual to its true principles and teachings.

The Communications have been unusually profitable and interesting, and consequently much better attended. The Lodges are guarding more faithfully the avenues of admission, a striking evidence of which, is the unusually large number of rejections, and also the demand for but two dispensations for conferring degrees during the past year.

They are more faithfully scrutinizing the character of applicants and purging themselves of unworthy members, and illustrating in their daily walk and conversation the tenets of their profession and the cardinal virtues; in short, striving to impart vital force to all the energies that can give direction and impulse towards the elevation not only of the Brotherhood, but the whole human family.

Most of our Lodges, and in fact all except Narraguagus, are in need of better Halls, and you will be glad to learn that the brethren of Warren and Tuscan are already making arrangements to build during the coming year.

From the returns of Lodges in this District, I have condensed the following:

Whole number of members,	502
" " initiates,	55
Amount of initiation fees,	\$110.00
" " annual fees,	75.30
Total fees,	<u>\$185.30</u>

Which Amount I have paid the Grand Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. MURRAY, D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.

Machias, April 10th, 1868.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

In compliance with the Constitution and general regulations of the M. W. Grand Lodge, I beg leave to submit the following report.

In consequence of an accidental injury in the month of September last, I was unable to carry out my intention to visit all the Lodges in this district during the Autumn Months. I have visited all the Lodges except "Marine" (at Deer Isle) once, and some of them twice. Owing to a combination of unfortunate circumstances I have been unable up to the time of writing this report to visit Marine Lodge, although I have made three several appointments there. I shall endeavor to meet the brethren at Deer Isle previous to the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Of the other Lodges in this district I am able to make a satisfactory report. Some of them are in quite a flourishing condition, and all appear to be imbued with the right spirit, desiring only the best interest of the Craft. It gives me

pleasure to report an increased interest in some Lodges in regard to the improvement of their places of assembling; and in this connection I desire to call particular attention to the new hall of Lygonia Lodge at Ellsworth, which I had the honor and pleasure of dedicating to Masonic uses on the 22d of February last, by virtue of a commission issued to me by the M. W. G. M. This new hall and its furniture reflect great credit upon the taste, spirit and liberality of the brethren; and the occasion of its dedication was one of interest. The Address, delivered by R. W. Bro. James R. Milliken, of Cherryfield, was well received, as it deserved to be, being replete with interest, and abounding in what is often lacking in public addresses—Common Sense. It was a candid and impartial exposition of the theory and what *ought* to be the practice of Masonry.

On the eleventh of September last, I constituted Mount Desert Lodge No. 140, at Mt. Desert; and on several other occasions it has been my pleasure to attend public installations of the officers of Lodges; all of which occasions, I trust, tended to elevate our order in the estimation of the Craft and the communities where located. I have granted two dispensations during the year for conferring degrees within the time specified by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

I desire to express (in closing this report) my grateful acknowledgments to the brethren of the several Lodges which it has been my pleasure to visit, for the kindness and courtesy displayed by them, and to wish them all the prosperity which a faithful performance of their duties as Masons will surely entail.

Respectfully submitted,

AMBROSE WHITE, D. D. G. M., *4th. M. D.*

Bucksport, April 24, 1868.

8 Lodges, 823 Members, 163 Initiates.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Fifth Masonic District, begs leave to Report:

The Fifth District comprises six chartered Lodges, four of which I have visited. Two I was unable to meet, but caused them to be visited by trusty and competent brothers, who reported them in good condition. From these reports and personal observation of the other four, I am enabled to say that throughout the District, for the Masonic year now ending, there has prevailed a very commendable spirit of harmony. The Lodges generally are governed by able, intelligent and conscientious officers, who, in their Masonic work, adhere very nearly to the standard authorized by the Grand Lodge. The records

are generally well kept, and in some Lodges are remarkable for their neatness and correctness.

I have granted one dispensation for conferring the degrees in less than the usual time, after receiving satisfactory assurance that the candidate was eminently worthy. He was rejected nevertheless. I very much doubt the wisdom of clothing District Deputies with the authority to grant these dispensations, and believe it would be better for all concerned if the power were vested in the Grand Master only.

There are in the District 537 members, 72 initiates for the year, and Grand Lodge dues \$224.55.

Respectfully submitted,

A. T. WADE, D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.

Sangerville, April 1, 1868,

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. M. of the Sixth Masonic District, respectfully submits the following Report:

This District, since the revision of last year, comprises nine Lodges, all of which I have visited at least once during the past Masonic year, and some of them more than once; and so far as I have been able to observe, they are all in a prosperous condition.

Kenduskeag Lodge, No. 137, was duly consecrated under its charter in July last, under most favorable circumstances, in a very excellent hall, and is in a flourishing condition.

The two Lodges in Bangor, in connection with the other Masonic bodies in said city, have completed their arrangements for the erection of a hall the present year, in a style and upon a scale commensurate with the prospective requirements of the Order, which will supply a want long and impatiently suffered by the Fraternity in Bangor.

Very few questions have been submitted to me for decision the past Masonic year, by any of the Lodges in this District,—a fact, I presume, attributable in a great measure to the increasing attention paid to the published decisions of the Grand Lodge, by the officers of the subordinate bodies; and if so, it is a gratifying fact.

I have granted four dispensations for receiving and acting upon applications for the Masonic degrees in a less time than four weeks—in each case requiring and receiving satisfactory proof of the worthiness of the applicant.

The returns of the several Lodges in the Sixth District, for the Masonic year, closing with the first day of March last, show the following results, viz :

Whole number of members,	992	
“ “ initiates,	102	
Amount of initiation fees to Grand Lodge,	\$204.00	
“ annual fees for members,	148.80	
“ received for four dispensations,	12.00	
		\$364.80

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. SNOW, D. D. G. M., 6th M. D.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, *Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. for the Seventh Masonic District for the past year.

There are in this District nine chartered Lodges, all of which I have visited once, and some of them several times during the year. The Lodges in this District are generally in a healthy condition, and working in a uniform and harmonious manner; yet there is some reason to fear that some of our Lodges are a little over anxious to hoard up money for strictly *charitable* purposes, and are not willing to spend it for any other Masonic purpose.

I have visited Unity Lodge, at Freedom, several times during the year. This Lodge is getting along very harmoniously—yet the location of their Lodge room is such that it is not at all inviting, and the Brethren do not take that deep interest which is desirable. This Lodge, by the suggestion of the Grand Master, have added a new carpet to their Lodge room, and made other repairs; but there is room to make it still more inviting.

I visited Marsh River Lodge, at Brooks, Sept. 11th. Their records are neatly kept and well arranged. I witnessed the work on all three degrees, which was very well done, and very nearly correct with that adopted by the Grand Lodge. This Lodge is some in debt, and had not at the time of my visit furnished fully their Lodge room; but I understand that since that time they have put down a new carpet, and added other furniture to their room.

I visited Archon Lodge, Jan. 29th. I examined their records and found them, like everything else in this Lodge, in perfect order. Bro. J. P. Rigby, acting as Master in the absence of W. Bro. Chadbourn, exemplified the work on the second degree, which was done in a workmanlike manner. The Brethren lectured on the first degree, which was far better done than in very many older Lodges. They have a new and nice hall, the lower part occupied

for a carriage house and stable for the convenience of the Brethren. This Lodge is one of the best in the District, and bids fair to rank among the first in the State.

Visited Plymouth Lodge Jan. 30th; examined their records, found them pretty well kept. The work on the first degree was exemplified, and the two first sections of the degree passed, which was all very well done. This Lodge during the past winter, as I was informed, have held two meetings a week, and have doubtless made good improvement. They have a nice little room, well furnished, secure and pleasantly situated, and well adapted to Masonic purposes.

Visited Central Lodge at their Stated Communication Feb. 5th; examined their records, found them neatly kept and well arranged. I also witnessed the work on all three degrees, and it was done in a manner that gives much credit to the officers of the Lodge. It was done in a truly workman like manner, and I think I never visited any Lodge where there was such perfect order manifested by the Brethren as was manifested in this Lodge,—an example worthy of imitation by all Lodges, and very much to be desired by all. They, in common with Dunlap Chapter, own and occupy a large and beautiful hall, and M. W. Brother E. E. Wiggin, the Master of this Lodge, is not out of place in the East.

I visited Quantabacook Lodge Feb. 7th; examined their records, and found them as heretofore, well kept and arranged. I witnessed an exemplification of the work on the third degree, which was very well done. This Lodge is very harmonious in its proceedings; they have been obliged to enforce the rules of the Order upon one of their members, but I have been informed that it was done with union of feeling and action. They have a very good hall in the third story, but have not as yet carpeted the floor. They need some little additions to their Lodge room furniture, and then they will have a very pleasant, safe and inviting hall.

I visited Liberty Lodge at their Stated Meeting Feb. 8th. I examined their records. The records of this Lodge are kept in the neatest possible manner—a manner that reflects much honor upon Bro. W. H. Hunt, the Secretary for a number of years of this Lodge. I witnessed the work on the second and third degrees, which was satisfactorily done. This Lodge are very harmonious in their business, with a very good attendance, and the Brethren seem not inclined to get excused before their meeting closes, as is too generally the case. They have a very nice hall, well furnished and very inviting.

I visited Trojan Lodge at their Stated Meeting, March 7th; examined their records, and found them very well kept; and witnessed the work on the first degree, which was done in a workman like manner. This Lodge are doing their work well, are cautious in the reception of candidates, and are strict observers of Masonic law. They have a nice little hall, well fitted up, but located in a very obscure and uninviting locality. I have visited this Lodge several times

during the past year, and have ever found it in a prosperous and harmonious condition; and it will be likely to remain so under the direction of its present officers, who are very careful not to infringe upon the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Star in the West Lodge I have visited every meeting except two during the year. This Lodge is in a prosperous condition, and endeavors to do its work in the manner adopted by the Grand Lodge. Its records are well kept, and the laws of Masonry well observed; but there is a matter in relation to the proceedings of this Lodge, of which I am a member, upon which I would gladly be silent could I feel that in so doing I could faithfully discharge the duties incumbent on me as an officer appointed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master. The matter to which I allude is this: whenever there is anything introduced into this Lodge to improve its internal or external appearance, it meets with opposition from a few of its members which greatly tends to retard its progress, if not wholly to prevent its being carried into effect. Last fall there was a suggestion made by the Grand Master, that the building be raised up some three feet and a permanent stone-wall placed under it, and some other external repairs made, which, if done, would greatly add to the value of the building and make it much more inviting to the Craft. This matter was laid before the Lodge, and the Lodge voted to make all the repairs suggested by the Grand Master, and also chose a committee to carry into effect the vote of the Lodge; but so far as my knowledge extends, there has nothing as yet been done by that committee to carry into effect the vote of the Lodge. I have reason to fear that the committee are not wholly to blame for the delay. I think there have been obstacles thrown in their way to impede progress, yet I am hopeful that the desired object will be accomplished this spring.

During the year I have granted eight dispensations to receive and act upon petitions in less time than four weeks—a greater number than I have ever known in one year from the same number of Lodges in this vicinity. The cause of this has been that there are a great number of young men emigrating to the West; and the most of the applications have been from young men who have been traveling through the Western and Southern States, and have returned home to settle up their business preparatory to leaving the State to reside beyond its limits. In every case where I have granted a dispensation I have had satisfactory evidence that it was a real case of emergency, and that the applicants were worthy the honor they sought.

During the year I have answered a great many letters of inquiry in relation to Masonic Law, the most of which I have been able to answer by referring the inquirer to the Constitution and Decisions of the Grand Masters and Grand Lodge, which the inquirer might have found in less time than it required to write. Where I have been consulted on a matter on which the law was silent, I have invariably referred the inquirer to the Grand Master, as the only legal and reliable source from which to obtain information which would be sure to protect them from all harm.

There is one other matter on which I feel compelled to speak, viz: the non-importance that many of the Lodges in this District attach to the requirement of the Grand Lodge in relation to their returns. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge makes it the duty of each Lodge to make an annual return to the D. D. G. Master, and the Grand Lodge has fixed the time when those returns shall be made, which is on or before the fifteenth of March. The Constitution also makes it the duty of each D. D. to make a report to the Grand Master on or before the first day of April; and it is the duty from custom of the Grand Master to make a report annually to the Grand Lodge. Now if the subordinate Lodges refuse or neglect to make their returns to the District Deputy, much of the material of his report is cut off, and consequently much of the material of the Grand Master's report to the Grand Lodge. Out of seventeen Lodges which composed the Sixth District last year, there were but seven who sent in their returns on or before the 15th of March; and out of nine Lodges which this year compose the Seventh District, there are but four who have complied with the requirement of the Grand Lodge. These things ought not so to be. I consider every edict of the Grand Lodge binding on its subordinates, and doubly so on the Master of a Lodge; and I consider it his special duty to see that all the requirements of the Grand Lodge upon his Lodge are strictly observed; for he is in a special manner accountable for the non-performance of duty by his subordinates.

The number rejected during the year is 46.

And now, Most Worshipful, in conclusion let me say that although the several parts that compose this District do not fit with that exact nicety which characterized King Solomon's Temple, yet I think the joints fit about as well as they make them in these modern times.

Thanking you for the very many favors and letters of interest and instruction received from you during the past year, I remain truly and fraternally yours,

S. S. COLLIER, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

Unity, March 30, 1868,

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. T. J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. Grand Master of the Eighth Masonic District, asks to submit the following report.

There are eight Lodges in the District, all of which I visited once, and some of them two and three times, and am happy to report them all in peace and harmony, and a good degree of brotherly love existing among the several Lodges.

By invitation, I met with, and installed the officers of four of the Lodges. I have granted seven dispensations to ballot upon petitions in a less time than four weeks; four to Mariners' Lodge, one to Pownal Lodge, one to Island Lodge, and one to Timothy Chase Lodge; all of which I considered worthy and received sufficient reason to grant their requests.

I have had the privilege of examining some portion of the work in each Lodge, and have found the officers of all the different Lodges striving to conform to the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

The Lodges in this District have all of them good and comfortable Lodge Rooms to meet in, all of which are an honor to themselves and the Fraternity. I am of the opinion that the Lodges in this District, considering all things, will compare favorably with any in the State.

I have been very cordially received and kindly treated by all the officers and members of the different Lodges in the District, for which I wish to return my sincere thanks.

There are 7 Lodges, 667 Members, 65 Initiates.

Dues to Grand Lodge,	\$230.05
Dues for Dispensations,	21.00
	<hr/> \$251.05

Respectfully Submitted,

H. H. CARTER, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor of submitting to the Grand Lodge my Annual Report as District Deputy Grand Master.

There are in this District nine chartered Lodges, and one under dispensation. I have visited them all during the past year, and have found them generally in a prosperous condition.

My first official visit was made on the fifteenth day of October, 1867, to St. George Lodge, Warren; at which time I publicly installed the officers elect, examined the records, and passed the remainder of the evening in social intercourse. The evening was very stormy, and there was not that attendance there would have been had the evening been pleasant.

November 8, 1867, I visited Amity Lodge, Camden, and witnessed work on the third degree—the work was good. This Lodge is working well, is very careful in the choice of its material, and is in a very satisfactory condition.

December 17, 1867, I visited Meduncook Lodge, Friendship, and installed the officers elect, examined their records, and found some irregularities in this

Lodge which I pointed out to them. The reason they gave for not conforming nearer to the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, was, that no D. D. G. M. had visited them for some time, and they were ignorant of Masonic Law. (The Master had been acting one year without taking the Past Masters' degree.)

The Hall that this Lodge meets in is not altogether suitable; the furniture is poor, and the general arrangement of this is not as it should be. The Lodge has not had much work during the past year; as soon as they can procure another Hall they will move, and have promised to fit it up properly, and make it neat and attractive.

January 8, 1868, I visited Mount Hope Lodge, Hope. I found this Lodge in much better condition than I expected. I saw work on the first degree, which was good. I met here R. W. Brother Hobbs, Past D. D. G. Master, who explained to me the adverse circumstances which the Lodge had to contend with, and informed me that the Brethren were doing all in their power to make it a good and efficient Lodge. The officers were well instructed in their parts, and would in a few weeks have their new Hall in good condition. I was much pleased with the interest manifested by the members of this Lodge, and think they have done all they could, or that the Grand Lodge could reasonably expect of them, during the past year.

January 24, 1868, I visited Eureka Lodge, St. George; spent a day with the members; examined the records, and found their Lodge affairs in a very satisfactory and healthy condition.

There has been considerable opposition manifested to the institution of Masonry by persons outside of the Order in this town; but the members of this Lodge have kept on in the even tenor of their way, careful in the choice of their work, and now number as its members the most respected among its citizens.

In the evening I publicly installed the officers elect of Eureka Lodge, in the Baptist Meeting House; and by my request, Rev. Bro. J. R. Bowler, of Rockland, after the installation ceremonies, delivered a very impressive address, followed by interesting remarks by Rev. Bro. Hemingway of St. George. The house was filled to its utmost capacity by men, women and children; as the character of the Brethren stood high among all classes in this community, their remarks were listened to with marked attention; and I have every reason to think that much of the prejudice heretofore existing, as regards the objects and principles of Free Masonry, has been removed.

In December 1867, I received a petition from a number of the Brethren residing in Vinalhaven, to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, desiring my recommendation to grant them a dispensation to open a Lodge in that place, to be called the Moses Webster Lodge, which was recommended by Aurora and Rockland Lodges—the two nearest Lodges. I cheerfully gave my recommendation, and sent the petition properly endorsed to the M. W. Grand Master. The prayer of the petitioners has been granted.

January 17, 1868, by invitation of the members of Moses Webster Lodge, U. D., I, with a large delegation of the members of Aurora and Rockland Lodges, proceeded to Vinalhaven, assisted them in opening a Lodge, and gave them instructions how to proceed; quite a number of petitions were received during the evening. It was nearly 12 o'clock P. M. before the Lodge closed, owing to the lateness of the hour on which we arrived on the Island.

Having made known to the Brethren who compose this Lodge, before sending their petition, that you require them to have a good and suitable Hall, properly furnished, they cheerfully took the matter in hand; and through the generosity of Bro. Moses Webster, the Ladies of Vinalhaven, and the two Lodges in Rockland, they have one of the best Halls, and as appropriately furnished, as any in the State.

They will apply for a charter at the coming session of the Grand Lodge, which application I hope and trust the Grand Lodge will grant.

February 3, 1868, I visited a second time St. George Lodge, Warren, and saw them work on the third degree; the work was good.

Complaint had been made that this Lodge claimed the fees for a person made in Mount Hope Lodge. I informed St. George Lodge, that if the facts were stated to me correctly, they had no right to the fees, for the candidate was within the jurisdiction of Mount Hope Lodge, and I had advised that Lodge not to pay over the fees.

This matter Bro. Wetherbee probably will bring to your notice this session; and I earnestly hope it will be investigated, and the matter in dispute be settled by a decision of the Grand Lodge.

February 8, 1868, I visited St. Paul's Lodge, Rockport, (Camden); witnessed work on the third degree. I should have made an earlier visit, but the Master was absent all winter, and they were not doing any work.

This Lodge has labored under disadvantages by reason of the absence of its Master from town most of the time during his term of office, on account of business engagements requiring his attendance elsewhere; but in January last they elected Bro. Carleton as W. Master, and I have every reason to think that the Lodge under his charge will in future give a good account of themselves.

April 6, I visited Orient Lodge, Thomaston; examined their records, which were well kept; witnessed work on the first and second degrees, and listened to a Lecture. This Lodge is the nearest in perfect working order of any in the district; the officers have been elected on account of their proficiency, and the Lodge meetings are conducted with a degree of order and decorum that meets mine, and I have no doubt would meet with your hearty commendation.

April 15, 1868, Aurora Lodge, Rockland. I made my official visit to this Lodge, witnessed work on the third degree and examined their records, I have visited this Lodge (unofficially) a number of times during the year, and they fully sustain the character ascribed to them by my predecessors in office,—and to their reports I respectfully refer you.

April 21, I visited Rockland Lodge, Rockland, and saw work on the first and second degrees, and heard them lecture. The work and lecture were good, and conformed to the Grand Lodge Standard. I examined the records, which are neatly kept; but I regret to insert in my report that I have reason to think they have either been tampered with, or some important omissions made, to answer certain purposes—of which, Most Worshipful, you have been already advised.

For the last current year, I have granted dispensations to confer the degrees in a shorter time than that prescribed by the constitution of the Grand Lodge, as follows :

To Aurora Lodge, one; to Rockland Lodge, two; to Orient Lodge, three; to St. Paul's Lodge, one; and to St. George Lodge, one.

The Lodges in this District show a commendable disposition to conform to all the requirements of the Grand Lodge; but in the sparsely settled Districts, it is almost impossible for them to get the desired information to be correct in all their proceedings. Would it not be well for the Grand Lodge, at this session, to inaugurate a system of instruction to isolated Lodges, so that hereafter the plea of ignorance could not be consistently entertained? I offer this suggestion for the reason that there is a strong desire to learn that which is right, if the means are only placed within their reach.

During the past year, your attention has been called to a matter of difficulty between members of Rockland Lodge; after hearing statements from myself and certain members of Rockland Lodge in relation thereto, you were pleased to appoint R. W. Bro. Clark a special D. D. Grand Master to examine into the affair and report to you; on the arrival of Bro. Clark I made known my desire to see him, and an appointment was made, which Bro. Clark (for some reason to me unknown) failed to fulfil. I presume he has laid his report before you ere this.

I have seen no reason to change my views in regard to their irregularities. I only regret that the Grand Master did not take more effectual steps to vindicate his authority, by examining into the matter and bringing the parties guilty to justice. Aside from that particular matter, the harmony existing in this Lodge is not what it should be; and I desire that the affairs of the Lodge may be presented to the Grand Lodge for investigation, and that all concerned may meet with their just dues.

Peace and harmony prevail throughout the remaining Lodges in the District.

In conclusion, I wish to return my heartfelt thanks to the officers and members of the several Lodges in this District, for their courteous and fraternal kindness during my official visits, and the respect evinced for such advice and recommendations as I may have thought proper to give.

I would also take this method to return my thanks to Rev. Bro. J. R. Bowler, one of the Grand Chaplains, for the zeal he has manifested for the cause of

Free Masonry, by address and remarks to the several Lodges in the District during the past year, when requested to do so by me.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. WORTMAN, D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.

TENTH DISTRICT—RETURNS.

Number.	Name.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Returned last year.	Admitted.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Non-amvtd.	Present No. of Members.
3	Lincoln,	9	2	125	9	..	7	1	11	126
31	Union,	13	1	72	15	..	1	1	12	85
43	Alma,	3	5	116	5	..	0	2	0	119
61	King Solomon's	5	3	88	6	..	5	2	0	87
74	Bristol,	9	3	108	9	..	2	1	0	114
103	Dresden,	2	1	38	2	..	3	0	3	37
135	Riverside,	19	6	11	22	..	0	2	10	33
120	Meduncook,	6	0	30	7	..	0	0	0	37
		66	21	588	75	..	18	9	36	638

No report received from D. D. G. Master.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

"I have the honor of submitting through you to the M. W. Grand Lodge a brief account of my official duties as D. D. G. M. of the Eleventh Masonic District.

I have in my District nine chartered Lodges. Business engagements have prevented me from giving that attention to the duties of my office which its importance demands; but I believe in every instance the Lodges are in good working condition, and harmony prevails among the Brotherhood.

By invitation of the M. W. G. M., on the 15th of June, 1867, I visited with him Hiram Abiff Lodge at Washington, and heard the statements of the members of that Lodge in regard to the insubordination to which reference was made in the last Annual Address of the Grand Master. I think the punishment inflicted by the Grand Master in revoking their charter wholly justifiable.

July 25, 1867, by virtue of a warrant from the M. W. Grand Master, I con-

stituted Ionic Lodge, No. 136, under the charter, and installed the officers. I have visited this Lodge several times during the year, and am wholly satisfied with the manner in which they conduct their affairs. This Lodge, though young, will rank among the best working Lodges in the State.

On the 15th of August, 1867, by virtue of a commission, I constituted Augusta Lodge, No. 142, at Augusta, and installed their officers. I am not so familiar with the working of this Lodge as with some others; but, judging from the character of its officers and members, there can be no doubt but that all their actions will be squared by the square of virtue.

I visited Morning Star Lodge, U. D., Oct. 23, 1867; witnessed the work in the M. M. degree, and examined the records. The working of the officers was satisfactory, and the records fairly kept; though the Secretary should exercise a little more carefulness and neatness. I found that the Brethren had fitted themselves up a very neat and comfortable Masonic home, and showed a disposition to do all things in conformity to the wishes of the Grand Officers. I therefore recommended that the old charter be restored to them, which recommendation was approved by the Grand Master; and subsequently I had the pleasure of constituting said Morning Star Lodge, No. 41, under its charter, and installing the officers in the presence of a large number of invited guests. There were present on the occasion three of the four living members of the Lodge when under the old charter. These aged Brethren seemed rejoiced to see the Order again revived at Litchfield.

On the 11th of November, 1867, I visited Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, and witnessed the work in the E. A. degree, which was done in a manner highly creditable to the Lodge and its Officers; after which I installed the officers for the ensuing year.

By invitation I installed the officers of Hermon Lodge, No. 32, and Ionic Lodge, No. 136, at Masonic Hall in Gardiner, on the 21st of January, 1868. The occasion was one of interest, and harmony seemed to prevail between the two Lodges.

I have the satisfaction of saying that I have granted but one dispensation for conferring the degrees during the year. I have had but two other applications, which on investigation were withdrawn. The one above mentioned was granted to Hermon Lodge, and I think was one of those cases where such a procedure seems justifiable.

The Lodges not enumerated above—four in number—have not been officially visited by me during the year, for reasons before named. I regret exceedingly that I cannot render a better account of my stewardship, but you must accept the will for the deed. I believe Masonry was never in a better condition in this jurisdiction than to-day; nor more care exercised in the selection of material wherewith to build the edifice.

Before closing this report, allow me to extend my earnest and sincere thanks to the Most Worshipful Grand Master for the many favors and uniform kind-

ness bestowed upon me by himself, and to the officers of the various Lodges in my District for their courtesy and respect shown me in my official and private capacity. And permit me here to decline a re-appointment to the office for the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. LARRABEE, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Gardiner, April 27, 1868.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

As D. D. Grand Master of the 12th Masonic District I have the honor to report.

Whole number of Lodges in this District Eight, all chartered Lodges.

I have visited all of these Lodges once, and two of them twice; have examined mode of Work or Lectures in all but one, and found them very good and uniform; have examined the records of all save one, and find the most of them well kept.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for last May, have been read in every Lodge in this District.

Under the Constitution, and in conformity with the Standing Regulations of May 5th, 1864, of the Grand Lodge, I have granted two Dispensations during the past year to receive and ballot on petitions in less time than four weeks.

Seven of the eight Lodges in this District, return 514 members, 50 initiates.

I have not received returns from Rural Lodge, No. 53, in Sidney.

All of which is very respectfully submitted,

M. S. MAYHEW, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

Mt. Vernon, April 1st, 1868.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

M. W. BRO. MURRAY.

I have delayed my report to effect a visit to Seabasticook Lodge, v. D.—which I made this week. I found however that you had preceded me, and had yourself been there but a little time before; hence no detailed report is needed. I simply add that the appearances are very favorable.

I have visited all the Lodges in the District but two—Meridian Lodge at Pittsfield, and Corinthian at Hartland. I had two appointments to visit these,

but was prevented from fulfilling the first by sickness, and the last by the early breaking up of the traveling in this section. Both are reported in a flourishing condition. All the other Lodges are flourishing finely, and with an occasional ruffle, are behaving well. Siloam has her harp hung on the willow at present, *as you know*. It seems as if there ought to be some remedy in such cases, but wiser heads than mine must point it out.

I have dedicated two New Halls the present season—one for Northern Star Lodge, and one for Keystone. We had a large gathering at *our* dedication (Northern Star), which we made also an occasion of a semi-centennial anniversary, and everything passed off nicely,—only one drawback or disappointment—the *non* presence of M. W. Bro. Murray, upon whose being here we counted so much. We however made the best of our disappointment, and dedicated a nice, *modest*, and pleasant home for Northern Star Lodge. The hall of Keystone Lodge is also a fine little hall for a village Lodge.

I refrain from giving a detail of my visits to the Lodges, as they were all in the usual routine; adding however that I installed the officers in four, and made such suggestions and recommendations in all, as seemed to me pertinent.

Somerset Lodge at Skowhegan, are finishing off a fine hall—probably the best (outside of Portland) in the State, which they hope to dedicate early in the season. They have a fine Lodge there.

Please excuse this hasty and very informal report of my doings this year, as I find myself so pressed with other matters that want of time precludes one more elaborate.

Respectfully and Fraternally Yours,

ALBERT MOORE, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

North Anson, April 25, 1868.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. T. J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

In conformity with the requirements of the M. W. Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my Annual Report, as follows, viz :

My District comprises seven Lodges. I have visited each Lodge under my jurisdiction once at least during the past year, and some several times, with much pleasure and profit to myself if not to the various Lodges.

The work in the several Lodges comprising this District is, with but few trifling variations, in conformity to the work exemplified before the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Secretaries of the Lodges are important officers, and great care should be taken in their selection. United Lodge, at Brunswick, has lost during the past year its Secretary, Dr. William Baker;—a better mason, Secretary or citi-

zen, it never fell to my lot to meet. His exemplary life and his book of records were truly without spot or blemish. The records of the Lodges are generally correct and neatly kept.

I find the Lodges in this District, as a whole, united, peaceful and harmonious, and consequently prosperous.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been, so far as I have been able to learn, read in all the Lodges; but not with the care and attention they deserve. Most of the questions propounded to me during the year might have been answered by reference to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in much less time and with less trouble. I would suggest that it would be advantageous to the Fraternity generally if the first regular meeting after the reception of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge should be devoted by the subordinate Lodges to carefully reading the same in open Lodge.

Sufficient care is not taken in all Lodges in preparing the candidates, to have answered for them *with truth* that they "have made suitable proficiency in the preceding degree or degrees."

I have publicly installed the officers elect of Acacia and Freeport Lodges.

I have granted three dispensations to act upon applications and confer the degrees within a less time than the Constitution provides.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH M. HAYES, D. D, G. M. 14th M. D.

Bath, April 15, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

M. W. T. J. MURRAY. *Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District, respectfully presents the following report.

I have visited the several Lodges in this District, inspected their records and manner of working, and find them in a very satisfactory condition. I find the officers of Lodges generally much better posted in the work and lectures, than they are in the standing regulations and requirements of the Grand Lodge; and for this state of things there is no excuse, as every officer is furnished with the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and should be acquainted with the requirements of the same. I think something should be done to stimulate them in this direction.

I have installed the officers elect of four Lodges in this District; on three of these occasions, the ladies of the members were present to witness the ceremonies of installation, and to conduct the ceremonies which followed, to wit: a bountiful collation.

I have granted one Dispensation the past year, to Maine Lodge, Farmington, to ballot on a petition at a special communication, the petition having been

received by the Lodge and referred to a committee at a stated communication some six weeks prior.

A petition for a new Lodge at Buckfield has again been presented me, which I herewith enclose. The same objections exist to this proposed Lodge which existed one year ago—the want of territorial jurisdiction; and I do not deem it for the interest of the fraternity that a Lodge should be located at that place. I therefore cannot recommend that the prayer of the petition should be granted.

The difference which existed between Ashlar and Blazing Star Lodges has been amicably adjusted.

102 Initiations, 53 Rejections, 767 Members, 28 Non-affiliated.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. TURNER, D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

As District Deputy of the Sixteenth Masonic District I respectfully report that in my District are six Lodges, with an aggregate of four hundred and eighty-eight members.

During the past year sixty-three have been initiated. This exhibit shows quite a falling off in the number of initiates as compared with several years past; and indicates that the unnatural accession to our numbers during the late national troubles is giving place to a steadier and more healthful increase.

I have not been able, on account of my own private duties, to give that attention to visiting and personally inspecting the work of the Lodges which I ought, and which would have afforded me much pleasure and profit; but I am able to report that peace and harmony have prevailed in and between the Lodges, and the interest manifested in the principles of our Order promises for the institution of Freemasonry in this community a steady and perpetual growth.

But one dispensation for conferring degrees in less than the required time has been requested, and that from Oxford Lodge, No. 18. This appearing to be a case of emergency, the dispensation was granted.

Respectfully submitted,

W'M B. LAPHAM, D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.

Bryant's Pond, April 15, 1868.

No report received from Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The following report of the condition of the Craft in the Eighteenth Masonic District, is respectfully submitted.

Owing to the shortness of time since I received the appointment of D. D. G. M. of this District, and a combination of circumstances over which I had no control, I have been unable to visit all the Lodges in my jurisdiction. I have visited five, viz: Oriental, Mount Moriah, Greenleaf, Adoniram and Freedom—examined their records, which in the main are fairly and accurately kept, and have seen several of them work.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been read in open Lodge in only one instance (Oriental Lodge) so far as I have been able to ascertain. If the rule were more strictly adhered to, I think there would be fewer violations of Masonic law. With very few exceptions, friendship and brotherly love preside over our councils, and characterize the intercourse of the Craft.

During the past year the Brethren of Oriental Lodge have erected one of the finest halls in the State, which was solemnly dedicated with imposing ceremonies last autumn. This Lodge is in a most flourishing condition, and to a casual observer it might seem that, from the large amount of labor done, the Brethren do not sufficiently guard the "outer door;" but when we reflect on the extremely low condition of this Lodge until within a comparatively short time, and that it is the Masonic centre of a large and populous territory which has never been culled, it becomes evident that the rejected would naturally bear a smaller proportion to the accepted than the Lodges not so favorably situated.

8 Lodges; 430 Members; 72 Initiations.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. KIMBALL, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. M. of the 19th Masonic District, herewith submits his annual report.

I have visited all the Lodges in this District but one—York Lodge at Kennebunk. I have twice made arrangements to visit this Lodge, in both of which I have been prevented from making my intended visit by unavoidable circumstances. This Lodge is reported to me to be in a prosperous condition.

A good degree of interest is manifest in all of the Lodges. Brotherly love and harmony prevail, and all appear to be in a prosperous state. I have in-

spected their records and their work. The records are generally well and neatly kept, and their work is in a good state of perfection.

The two Lodges working under Dispensation should, perhaps, have a more particular notice.

I have visited Ocean Lodge U. D. twice, and have inspected their mode of working. If better attention were paid to the ritual, an improvement would be made in their work. It was however tolerably well done for a new Lodge. A large amount of work has been done by this Lodge. If "practice makes perfect," it ought to be a good working Lodge.

I have visited Preble Lodge U. D. but once. Their work on the third degree was very well done, considering it was their first attempt to work on that degree. I understand that their meetings are well attended, and the brethren are zealous in the work. It has the prospect of being made a good Lodge. I recommend these Lodges to your favorable consideration.

I have granted two dispensations to confer the degrees in less than the usual time—one each to Arundel and St. John's Lodges. One other application for a dispensation from Arundel Lodge I did not grant.

I have also granted permission to Dunlap Lodge to form a public procession.

I have assisted in dedicating two Halls to Masonic purposes—one each for Moderation and St. John's Lodges. I would recommend one or two other Lodges in the District to follow their example.

I have installed the officers of Fraternal Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS ROGERS, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

Alfred, April 2, 1868.



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 5th, A. D. 1868, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Present—Bro. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

- “ JOHN H. LYNDE,
- “ DAVID CARGILL,
- “ T. R. SIMONTON,
- “ WM. P. PREBLE,
- “ CHARLES COBB,
- “ JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,
- “ A. M. WETHERBEE,
- “ IRA BERRY.

The Grand Treasurer made the following Report, which was accepted, and ordered to be recorded, viz:—

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund:

The account current of the Treasurer, in the hands of the Committee of Finance, shews the Receipts of the last year to be five thousand, seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-six cents (\$5,794.46).

The balance in the Treasury, May, 1867,	\$636.82
The balance now in the Treasury,	278.25

By advice and consent of the M. W. Grand Master and the Trustees, some changes have been made in the investment.

The United States Treasury notes 7 3-10ths loan—(a part of which matured during the year) were converted into United States 5-20s and a City of Portland 6 per cent. bond, into bonds of the Masonic Trustees of Portland.

Six thousand dollars of United States 5-20s has been loaned for a term of twenty years, or less—the full value of interest coupons, to be paid, semi-annually, in lawful currency of the United States—said loan being secured by mortgage on real estate and bond.

An additional investment has been made of eleven hundred dollars in bonds of the Masonic Trustees of Portland—and five hundred dollars loaned on an endorsed note—making the invested Charity Fund fifteen thousand and six hundred dollars (\$15,600.00), consisting of—

Stocks in four National Banks,	\$7,200.00
United States 5-20s loaned on real estate security,	6,000.00
United States 5-20s deposited,	300.00
Bonds of Masonic Trustees of Portland,	1,600.00
Call loan,	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,600.00

The amount available for charitable purposes in May, 1867, was \$1,196.66

Appropriations have been made to that amount and paid, as per receipts, \$1,196.66.

The available Fund for distribution in charity, is—

Error in report of unexpended balance in 1867,	\$.60
Dividends from Banks,	725.49
Interest on \$6,300.00 7 3-10ths loan to July 1, 1867,	223.85
“ “ 500.00 City of Portland bond to Dec. 1867,	28.50
“ “ 6,000.00 U. S. 5-20s (loaned) to Jan. 1, 1868,	240.00
“ “ 300.00 U. S. 5-20s (in Treasury) to Jan. 1, 1868,	12.00
“ “ 1,600.00 bonds of Mas. Trustees of Portland to May 1, 1868,	64.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,294.44

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES DODGE, *Treasurer.*

The Secretary presented the applications for relief—thirty-eight in number—which had been filed with him agreeably to article three of the Regulations of the Charity Fund, with a list of the same, prepared for examination and consideration of the Trustees; he also presented sundry applications handed him since the commencement of the session of the Grand Lodge, and of which, consequently, no list had been prepared.

On motion,

Voted, That the applications be referred to Bros. T. R. Simonton and Charles Cobb, to examine and complete the arrangement of such as were not sent according to the regulations, and report at an adjourned meeting of the Board.

Voted, That when the Trustees adjourn, it be to meet again to-morrow, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Voted, That the Board of Trustees now adjourn.

Adjourned accordingly.

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 6, 1868.

The Board of Trustees met agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bro. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

“ JOHN H. LYNDE,

“ DAVID CARGILL,

“ JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

“ WILLIAM P. PREBLE,

“ T. R. SIMONTON,

“ CHARLES COBB,

“ IRA BERRY.

The list of applications for relief, as completed by the committee, was laid before the Board; the several cases considered, and such sums appropriated therefor as were judged proportional to the necessities of the applicants, and the funds at the disposal of the Trustees.

The total amount appropriated was \$1145.00, and it was distributed among eighty-five beneficiaries.

On motion of Bro. John H. Lynde,

Voted, That the schedule of appropriations be adopted, and the Treasurer directed to pay the several sums as thereby designated.

On motion,

Voted, That the balance unappropriated be placed in the charge of Bros. Timothy J. Murray, William P. Preble and Josiah H. Drummond, to be applied to the relief of such cases of urgent necessity as may come to their knowledge during the year, requiring, and deserving immediate aid.

On motion,

Voted, That M. W. Timothy J. Murray and R. W. Moses Dodge be a committee to invest, in such manner as they consider most advantageous, any amount which may remain in the hands of the Grand Treasurer for investment, after payment of Grand Lodge expenses.

The bond presented by the Grand Treasurer was examined and considered, and it was,

On motion,

Voted, That the bond submitted by the Grand Treasurer for the faithful performance of his duties, be approved and accepted by the Board of Trustees.

On motion,

Voted, That the Board of Trustees now adjourn.

And the Board accordingly adjourned, *sine die*.

Attest:

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

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.

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, 1852.


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 Regulations and Votes.

Attest :

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

 The above Regulations will hereafter be enforced.



STANDING REGULATIONS.

1851. May 7. *Resolved*, That no dues of a subordinate Lodge be remitted, unless upon 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 Grand 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.

1867. May 8. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems,—especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative Fraternity, and endeavoring to receive more wages.

1867. May 9. *Resolved*, That no petition for the degrees shall be received by any Lodge from any candidate, who has previously been rejected in that Lodge, until six months after the date of such rejection:

Provided however, That if the by-laws of any Lodge require a longer time before the presentation of a second petition, such by-laws shall not be affected hereby.

1867. May 9. A Lodge under dispensation, applying for a charter, should do so by a written petition, containing the names of the proposed charter members, and accompanied by the dimits of such of them as are members of other Lodges.

1868. May 7. *Resolved*, That every Lodge after adopting or revising By-Laws, shall send a transcript of such By-Laws or revision immediately to the

Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing.

1868. May 7. *Resolved*, That no petition of a resident of this State shall be received, except by the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he has resided for the six months next preceding the reception of his petition, or with the consent of such Lodge; nor unless he has resided within the State one year.
1868. May 7. *Resolved*, That a candidate for the degrees whose petition has been accepted, who does not present himself for initiation within one year from such acceptance, shall forfeit all right by reason of such acceptance, and shall not be initiated except on a new petition; but any time, if more than three months, such person is temporarily absent from the State, shall be deducted.
1868. May 7. *Resolved*, That no Lodge shall be moved more than one-half mile from that part of the town or city where it is now located, or where it may be located at the time it is chartered, without the consent of this Grand Lodge.
1868. May 7. *Resolved*, That a Standing Committee on Returns, consisting of three, of which the Grand Secretary shall be chairman, shall be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, at each annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

In addition to the returns required by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge to be sent to the District Deputy Grand Masters, it shall be the duty of every Lodge to send a copy to the Grand Secretary, on or before the 15th day of March of each year. Every Lodge failing to comply with this regulation shall be liable to have its charter suspended.



REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Boston, 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.
	" NOVA SCOTIA.
DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais,	" NEW BRUNSWICK.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1868.

M. W.	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Portland;
R. W.	JOHN H. LYNDE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Bangor;
"	DAVID CARGILL,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	East Winthrop;
"	T. R. SIMONTON,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Camden;
"	MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Recording G. Secretary,</i>	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Saco.
"	J. Z. SWANTON,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Houlton.
"	A. W. FRENCH,	" 2d "	Eastport.
"	J. W. MURRAY,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	AMBROSE WHITE,	" 4th "	Bucksport.
"	JASON HUCKINS,	" 5th "	Charleston.
"	E. F. DILLINGHAM,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	SAMUEL S. COLLIER,	" 7th "	Unity.
"	HORATIO H. CARTER,	" 8th "	Belfast.
"	E. E. WORTMAN,	" 9th "	Rockland.
"	DANIEL A. CAMPBELL,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	" 11th "	Gardiner.
"	MOSES S. MAYHEW,	" 12th "	Mount Vernon.
"	ALBERT MOORE,	" 13th "	North Anson.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	" 14th "	Bath.
"	W'M J. BURNHAM,	" 15th "	Lewiston.
"	W. B. LAPHAM,	" 16th "	Bryant's Pond.
"	DAVID W. BABB,	" 17th "	Saccarappa.
"	JOHN H. KIMBALL,	" 18th "	Bridgton.
"	THOMAS ROGERS,	" 19th "	Alfred.
W. & Rev.	JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Saco.
"	JAMES E. C. SAWYER,	" "	Bath.
"	C. G. PORTER,	" "	Houlton.
"	J. RILEY BOWLER,	" "	Union.
"	CALEB FULLER,	" "	Hallowell.
"	DAVID BOYD,	" "	Rockland.
W.	HENRY H. DICKEY,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Lewiston.
"	CHARLES M. RICE,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Portland.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Warren.
"	J. W. TOWARD,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Augusta.
"	W'M H. SMITH,	" "	Portland.
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" "	Machias.
"	CHARLES TAYLOR,	" "	Unity.
"	E. R. DRUMMOND,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Waterville.
"	D. E. SEYMOUR,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>	Calais.
"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Belfast.
"	A. C. T. KING,	" "	South Paris.
Brother	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

List of Subordinate Lodges, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, As Returned March 1, 1868.

- | | | DISTRICT. |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| No. 6. | AMITY, CAMDEN. | (9) |
| Leander M. Kenniston, Master. | J. G. Mirick, Secretary. | |
| Edward W. Perkins, Senior Warden. | David L. Fernald, Junior Warden. | |
| Stated Meetings—Friday evenings on or before full moon each month. | | |
| Annual Election in January. Charter dated March 10, 1861. | | |
| No. 17. | ANCIENT LANDMARK, PORTLAND. | (17) |
| Wm. Ross, Jr., Master. | Leander W. Fobes, Secretary. | |
| G. L. Swett, Senior Warden. | Franklin Crawford, Junior Warden. | |
| Stated Meetings—First Wednesday evening in each month. | | |
| Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 10, 1866. | | |
| No. 27. | ADONIRAM, LIMINGTON. | (18) |
| W. G. Lord, Master. | S. M. Bradbury, Secretary. | |
| A. J. Hurd, Senior Warden. | Edmund Bragdon, Junior Warden. | |
| Stated Meetings—Monthly on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. | | |
| Annual Election in December. Charter dated September 9, 1818. | | |
| No. 43. | ALNA, DAMARISCOTTA. | (10) |
| D. A. Campbell, Master. | Fred. L. Webb, Secretary. | |
| W'm Southworth, Senior Warden. | Elisha Pinkham, Junior Warden. | |
| Stated Meetings—Wednesday evening preceding full moon. | | |
| Annual Election in December. Charter dated Jan. 21, 1823. | | |

No. 50.

AURORA, ROCKLAND.

(9)

Sidney M. Bird, Master.

Enoch Davies, Secretary.

Nathan Wiggin, Senior Warden.

Charles F. Wood, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday evening in each month.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated July 13, 1826.

No. 76.

ARUNDEL, KENNEBUNKPORT.

(19)

H. H. Chadbourne, Master.

S. E. Bryant, Secretary.

Orlando Drown, Senior Warden.

Charles I. Davis, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesdays on or before full moon.

Annual Election in February. Charter dated June 26, 1854.

No. 81.

ATLANTIC, PORTLAND.

(17)

George A. Wright, Master.

Alfred M. Burton, Secretary.

Albert B. Butler, Senior Warden.

Sumner C. Rand, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Third Wednesday in every month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 3, 1855.

No. 105.

ASHLAR, LEWISTON.

(15)

Isaac G. Curtis, Master.

John F. Putnam, Secretary.

Dennison Harden, Senior Warden.

Isaac C. Downs, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated November 5, 1860.

No. 121.

ACACIA, DURHAM.

(14)

W'm R. Wright, Master.

W'm F. Morrill, Secretary.

Isaac N. Brown, Senior Warden.

Benjamin I. Small, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon of each month.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 7, 1863.

No. 133.

ASYLUM, WAYNE.

(12)

Emery Foss, Master.

Alfred Johnson, Secretary.

S. H. J. Berry, Senior Warden.

W. H. Erskine, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated July 20, 1865.

No. 139.

ARCHON, EAST DIXMONT.

(7)

S. J. Chadbourne, Master.

Amos Whitney, Secretary.

J. P. Rigby, Senior Warden.

Granville Mansur, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated Sept. 26, 1866.

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No. 141.

AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA.

(11)

Edward Stanwood, Master.

E. F. Blackman, Secretary.

John L. Boardman, Senior Warden.

George L. Hamlen, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Tuesday in each month.

Annual Election in April. Charter dated March 21, 1867.

No. 30.

BLAZING STAR, MEXICO.

(15)

C. T. Gleason, Master.

John Larrabee, Secretary.

C. M. Rose, Senior Warden.

B. W. Stockwell, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated March 11, 1819.

No. 35.

BETHLEHEM, AUGUSTA.

(11)

N. W. Cole, Master.

J. Willett Clapp, Secretary.

S. W. Lane, Senior Warden.

F. A. Crowell, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in each month.

Annual Election in November. Charter dated 1821.

No. 67.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, PHILLIPS.

(15)

Simon W. Parlin, Master.

J. W. Butterfield, Secretary.

Thomas C. Eaton, Senior Warden.

B. T. Parker, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday evening week of the full moon.

Annual Election in November. Charter dated July 12, 1850.

No. 74.

BRISTOL, BRISTOL.

(10)

S. W. Johnson, Master.

James Varney, Secretary.

A. J. Jones, Senior Warden.

E. A. Carter, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated March 1, 1853.

No. 87.

BENEVOLENT, CARMEL.

(6)

Benj. G. Murch, Master.

Israel W. Johnson, Secretary.

Samuel P. Dennett, Senior Warden.

J. F. Partridge, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday of the week of full moon.

Annual Election December 27. Charter dated May 7, 1857.

No. 97.

BETHEL, BETHEL.

(16)

H. H. Williams, Master.

James E. Ayer, Secretary.

B. K. Bean, Senior Warden.

Elijah S. Berry, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Second Thursday of each month.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 5, 1860.

No. 12. CUMBERLAND, NEW GLOUCESTER. (17)

George W. Plummer, Master. Samuel H. Jumper, Secretary.

Moses Plummer, Senior Warden. Cyrus Goff, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday before full moon, 2 P. M.

Annual Election in November. Charter dated June 13, 1803.

No. 36. CASCO, YARMOUTH. (17)

George F. Tabor, Master. Jeremiah Buxton, Jr., Secretary.

J. L. Sawyer, Senior Warden. James H. Doughty, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated October 21, 1821.

No. 45. CENTRAL, CHINA. (7)

E. E. Wiggin, Master. N. H. Spaulding, Secretary.

C. E. Dutton, Senior Warden. B. F. Black, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in September.

No. 78. CRESCENT, PEMBROKE. (2)

John C. Walkor, Master. George K. Hatch, Secretary.

William Wadsworth, Senior Warden. H. E. Babcock, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December, St. John's day. Charter dated July 10, 1856.

No. 95. CORINTHIAN, HARTLAND. (13)

S. Z. Leslie, Master. L. Morrill, Secretary.

J. L. Field, Senior Warden. L. J. Folsom, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election first Monday in January. Charter dated May 15, 1859.

No. 47. DUNLAP, BIDEFORD. (19)

Gilman P. Littlefield, Master. Edward Parker Jr., Secretary.

Eben Burnham, Senior Warden. Thomas H. Emery, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in every month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated January 13, 1826.

No. 103. DRESDEN, DRESDEN. (10)

Seth Patterson, Master. B. S. Cate, Secretary.

Edwin Allen, Senior Warden. Daniel Johnson, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated May 9, 1861.

No. 104. DIRIGO, SOUTH CHINA. (11)

G. B. Chadwick, Master. W. Emerson, Secretary.
C. M. Clark, Senior Warden. O. F. Rowe, Junior Warden.
Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.
Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 12, 1860.

No. 107. DAY SPRING, W. NEWFIELD. (18)

Charles A. Goodwin, Master, Stephen Adams, Secretary.
Mark Wood, Senior Warden. Thomas H. Stone, Junior Warden.
Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.
Annual Election in September. Charter dated March 19, 1861.

No. 118. DRUMMOND, NO. PARSONSFIELD. (18)

Edwin A. Sadler, Master, Gilman Lougee, Secretary.
A. H. Mason, Senior Warden. Joseph Wedgwood, Junior Warden.
Stated Meetings—Thursday on or preceding full moon.
Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 4, 1864.

No. 7. EASTERN, EASTPORT. (2)

A. R. Bates, Master. N. B. Nutt, Secretary.
Gideon Stickney, Senior Warden. F. A. Buck, Junior Warden.
Stated Meetings—First Monday in each month.
Annual Election 27th December. Charter dated June 8, 1801.

No. 84. EUREKA, St. GEORGE. (9)

Whitney Long, Master. S. A. Wheeler, Secretary.
P. P. Robinson, Senior Warden. S. S. Bickmore, Junior Warden.
Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.
Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 2, 1855.

No. 112. EASTERN FRONTIER, FORT FAIRFIELD. (1)

Hiram Stevens, Master. C. C. Pattee, Secretary.
J. F. Hacker, Senior Warden. W. T. True, Junior Warden.
Stated Meetings—Thursday on or next before full moon.
Annual Election in February. Charter dated May 7, 1863.

No. 128. EGGEMOGGIN, SEDGWICK. (4)

William H. Sargent, Master. L. G. Philbrook, Secretary.
Jona. W. Penney, Senior Warden. Benjamin Nutter, Junior Warden.
Stated Meetings—Second Monday in each month.
Annual Election in January. Charter dated March 1, 1865.

No. 19.

FELICITY, BUCKSPORT.

(4)

I. M. Nevens, Master.

W. H. Pillsbury, Secretary.

A. F. Page, Senior Warden.

A. H. Whitmore, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday of or preceding full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated March 14, 1809.

No. 23.

FREEPORT, FREEPORT.

(14)

John L. Kelsey, Master.

E. C. Townsend, Secretary.

A. L. Joselyn, Senior Warden.

Wm. M. Curtis, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday evening on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 5, 1845.

No. 42.

FREEDOM, LIMERICK.

(18)

Moses R. Brackett, Master.

Luther B. Roberts, Secretary.

Horace H. Burbank, Senior Warden.

William B. Bangs, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in February. Charter dated January 11, 1823.

No. 55.

FRATERNAL, ALFRED.

(19)

Thomas Holland, Master.

Alonzo Leavitt, Secretary.

Jefferson Moulton, Senior Warden.

Silas Derby, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in November. Charter dated January, 1828.

No. 123.

FRANKLIN, NEW SHARON.

(15)

Nath'l Harding, Master.

Luther Curtis, Secretary.

S. M. Howes, Senior Warden.

A. C. Hussey, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before the full.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 3, 1865.

No. 117.

GREENLEAF, CORNISH.

(18)

John Fulton Jameson, Master.

Roscoe G. Smith, Secretary.

Ammi Boynton, Senior Warden.

Aaron H. Marr, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or next preceding each full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 4, 1863.

No. 4.

HANCOCK, CASTINE.

(4)

John W. Dresser, Master.

I. L. Shepherd, Secretary.

H. B. Robbins, Senior Warden.

S. W. Webster, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Thursdays on, before or after the full in each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter renewed December 17, 1861.

No. 32.

HERMON, GARDINER.

(11)

J. L. Stoddard, Master.

W. Benjamin, Secretary.

Wm. Grant, Senior Warden.

Martin Horn, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election first Tuesday in January. Charter dated January 23, 1820.

No. 38.

HARMONY, GORHAM.

(17)

John G. Watson, Master.

J. C. Summersides, Secretary.

George W. Butler, Senior Warden.

Samuel Dingley, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding full of the moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated January 22, 1822.

No. 69

HOWARD, WINTERPORT.

(8)

T. H. Cushing, Master.

O. C. Couillard, Secretary.

G. S. Silsby, Senior Warden.

J. M. Snow, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 6, 1852.

No. 91.

HARWOOD, MACHIAS.

(3)

Henry R. Taylor, Master.

C. M. Bailey, Secretary.

Leander H. Crane, Senior Warden.

Amos L. Foster, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday evening on or before full moon.

Annual Election December 27. Charter dated April 8, 1858.

No. 93.

HOREB, LINCOLN CENTRE.

(5)

P. C. Jones Master.

W. H. Chesley, Secretary.

Harrison Piper, Senior Warden.

P. E. Nute, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 5, 1858.

No. 89.

ISLAND, ISLESBORO.

(8)

Thomas R. Williams, Master.

William F. Veazie, Secretary.

C. W. Sherman, Senior Warden.

Lorenzo Pendleton, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Thursday preceding full moon.

Annual Election in February. Charter dated November 5, 1857.

No. 136.

IONIC, GARDINER.

(11)

J. E. Ladd, Master.

M. C. Wadsworth, Secretary.

A. Bailey, Senior Warden.

George W. Morgan, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Third Thursday of each month.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 2, 1866.

No. 100. JEFFERSON, BRYANT'S POND. (16)

David Ricker, Master. R. K. Dunham, Secretary.
N. F. Jacobs, Senior Warden. F. A. Barstow, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Second Tuesday each month.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 3, 1860.

No. 5. KENNEBEC, HALLOWELL. (11)

B. F. Warner, Master. J. E. Nye, Secretary.
C. E. Fuller, Senior Warden. James Atkins Jr., Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in November. Charter dated March 15, 1796.

No. 61. KING SOLOMON'S, WALDOBORO'. (10)

Henry Farrington, Master. Henry A. Kennedy, Secretary.
Charles P. Redman, Senior Warden. John E. White, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated February 5, 1855.

No. 62. KING DAVID'S, LINCOLNVILLE. (8)

Henry Crehore, Master. David Howe, Secretary.
E. W. Griffin, Senior Warden. Ansel Wadsworth, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday preceding full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated January 13, 1860.

No. 80. KEY STONE, SOLON. (13)

J. L. Pierce, Master. D. S. Hunewill, Secretary.
N. V. Cook, Senior Warden. L. G. Wilson, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 4, 1855.

No. 98. KATAHDIN, PATTEN. (1)

Jacob Sanders, Master. Calvin Bradford Jr., Secretary.
Oliver Cobb, Senior Warden. Levi W. Sanders, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Thursday at or preceding full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated August 24, 1859.

No. 137. KENDUSKEAG, KENDUSKEAG. (6)

D. E. Hall, Master. R. M. Dolliver, Secretary.
M. M. Hodsdon, Senior Warden. I. C. Ham, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or after the full moon.

Annual Election in May. Charter dated May 3, 1866.

No. 3.

LINCOLN, WISCASSET.

(10)

Calvin R. Haraden, Master.

Fen. G. Barker, Secretary.

James C. Henderson, Senior Warden. Charles H. Blagdon, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Thursday evening on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 19, 1792.

No. 40.

LYGONIA, ELLSWORTH.

(4)

H. C. Bartlett, Master.

George A. Dyer, Secretary.

J. H. Higgins, Senior Warden.

J. T. Cushman, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday in each month.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated April 11, 1822.

No. 48.

LAFAYETTE, READFIELD.

(12)

H. O. Nickerson, Master.

George A. Russell, Secretary.

F. R. Perry, Senior Warden.

A. A. Sampson, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in May. Charter dated May 20, 1850.

No. 111.

LIBERTY, MONTVILLE.

(7)

A. P. Cargill, Master.

W. H. Hunt, Secretary.

Anson Gilman, Senior Warden.

M. M. Johnson, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon and 2d Monday following.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 8, 1862.

No. 116.

LEBANON, NORRIDGEWOCK.

(13)

Truman Sawyer, Master.

Amos H. Eaton, Secretary.

S. B. Witherell, Senior Warden.

E. H. Lander, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in June. Charter dated May 7, 1863.

No. 131.

LOOKOUT, CUTLER.

(3)

B. F. Higgins, Master.

Lucius Davis, Secretary.

Isaac Wilder, Senior Warden.

C. T. Thurlow, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 3, 1866.

No. 138.

LEWY'S ISLAND, PRINCETON.

(2)

Aaron H. Woodcock, Master.

Willis T. White, Secretary.

Benj. F. Chadbourn, Senior Warden. A. J. Deuplisia, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday in each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 8, 1867.

No. 20.

MAINE, FARMINGTON.

(15)

Gilbert L. Heald, Master.

S. Clifford Belcher, Secretary.

John D. Hardy, Senior Warden.

Henry W. Richardson, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday of the week of full moon.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated January 13, 1810.

No. 49.

MERIDIAN SPLENDOR, NEWPORT.

(6)

George E. Norton, Master.

H. Shepard, Secretary.

Philip Wilson, Senior Warden.

W. A. Lewis, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated July 13, 1827.

No. 52.

MOSAIC, FOXCROFT.

(5)

Stanley T. Pullen, Master.

E. B. Averill, Secretary.

H. A. Robinson, Senior Warden.

S. O. Brown, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated July 16, 1827.

No. 56.

MOUNT MORIAH, DENMARK.

(18)

Samuel G. Davis, Master.

D. G. Tarbox, Secretary.

Joseph B. Gray, Senior Warden.

Edmund P. Pingree, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or preceding each full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated January 23, 1828.

No. 59.

MOUNT HOPE, SOUTH HOPE.

(9)

Willard B. Robbins, Master.

Thaddeus Hastings, Secretary.

W'm J. Robbins, Senior Warden.

Allen Y. Boggs, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday before full moon.

Annual Election in February. Charter dated May 5, 1848.

No. 65.

MYSTIC, HAMPDEN.

(6)

George Jose, Master.

James H. Stuart, Secretary.

Hiram E. Grant, Senior Warden.

Samuel W. Matthews, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Third Saturday of each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 12, 1851.

No. 66.

MECHANICS' ORONO.

(6)

Henry C. Powers, Master.

Enos B. Peaslee, Secretary.

J. B. Colburn, Senior Warden.

A. White, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 12, 1851.

No. 68.

MARINERS, SEARSPORT.

(8)

I. Calderwood, Master.

B. C. Nichols 2d, Secretary.

L. Trundy, Senior Warden.

A. T. Quimby, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon each month.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 16, 1853.

No. 96.

MONUMENT, HOULTON.

(1)

John Z. Swanton, Master.

J. H. Bradford, Secretary.

Albert Lovejoy 2d, Senior Warden.

George Bickford, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Second Wednesday of each month.

Annual Election in March. Charter dated May 5, 1859.

No. 102.

MARSH RIVER, BROOKS.

(7)

Augustus Fogg, Master.

T. P. Pierce, Secretary.

H. H. Pilley, Senior Warden.

D. K. Drake, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before the full of the moon of each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 9, 1861.

No. 109.

MOUNT KINEO, ABBOT.

(5)

Simeon Mudgett, Master.

A. T. Smith, Secretary.

A. F. Jackson, Senior Warden.

Jesse Barber, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or next preceding full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 8, 1862.

No. 110.

MONMOUTH, NORTH MONMOUTH.

(11)

A. S. Kimball, Master.

L. Pettingill, Secretary.

B. M. Prescott, Senior Warden.

C. H. Berry, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday in every month.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 21, 1861.

No. 113.

MESSALONSKEE, WEST WATERTON.

(12)

Alvin Atwood, Master.

Abner R. Small, Secretary.

George W. Gilman, Senior Warden.

Warren A. Farr, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in August. Charter dated May 7, 1863.

No. 115.

MODERATION, BUXTON.

(19)

Oliver Tracy, Master.

Charles E. Weld, Secretary.

Abel G. Smith, Senior Warden.

John Berryman, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Monday evening of each month.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated March 18, 1863.

No. 120. MEDUNCOOK, FRIENDSHIP. (9)

James Murphy, Master. Isaac W. Collamore, Secretary.
 Albert G. Cook, Senior Warden. Fred. Winchenpaw, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated February 6, 1864.

No. 122. MARINE, DEER ISLE. (4)

S. D. Higgins, Master. F. A. Gross, Secretary.
 H. A. Noyes, Senior Warden. Samuel Smith, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon in each month.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 3, 1864.

No. 125. MERIDIAN, PITTSFIELD. (13)

Orrin S. Haskell, Master. Obed Foss, Secretary.
 W'm L. Hathorn, Senior Warden. Ansel W. Brackett, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Fridays on or next preceding each full of the moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 3, 1865.

No. 132. MOUNT TIREM, WATERFORD. (16)

Alfred S. Kimball, Master. Andrew G. Hapgood, Secretary.
 Horace Maxfield, Senior Warden. Daniel Greene, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesdays on or before the full of the moon.

Annual Election in March. Charter dated May 3, 1866.

No. 41. MORNING STAR, LITCHFIELD. (11)

Cyrus Kindrick, Master. E. T. Townsend, Secretary.
 Thomas Holmes, Senior Warden. Samuel Goodwin, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Last Wednesday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in November. Charter dated July 11, 1822.

No. 140. MOUNT DESERT, MOUNT DESERT. (4)

Lyman H. Somes, Master. Eben L. Higgins, Secretary.
 Obadiah Allen, Senior Warden. R. L. Somes, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated February 14, 1867.

No. 145. MOSES WEBSTER, VINALHAVEN. (9)

George Roberts, Master. H. V. Lane, Secretary.
 William E. Avery, Senior Warden. Charles Littlefield, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Third Friday of each month.

Charter dated January 13, 1868.

No. 28. NORTHERN STAR, NORTH ANSON. (13)

Columbus S. Mantor, Master. Charles E. French, Secretary.
 Eugene F. Collins, Senior Warden. Benjamin Mantor, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesdays on or preceding full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated December 15, 1818.

No. 88. NARRAGUAGUS, CHERRYFIELD. (3)

C. P. Nickels, Master. C. J. Milliken, Secretary.
 R. L. Moore, Senior Warden. F. M. Patten, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 28, 1857.

No. 101. NEZINSCOT, TURNER. (15)

L. P. Bradford, Master. D. H. Teague, Secretary.
 Henry Turner, Senior Warden. H. C. Haskell, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in June. Charter dated May 3, 1860.

No. 13. ORIENTAL, BRIDGTON. (18)

I. S. Webb, Master. F. J. Littlefield, Secretary.
 E. R. Brown, Senior Warden. John Mead, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Third Saturday in each month.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated 1804.

No. 15. ORIENT, THOMASTON. (9)

Thomas S. Andrews, Master. J. H. H. Hewett, Secretary.
 John W. Small, Senior Warden. William H. Blood, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Tuesday each month.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated September 10, 1805.

No. 18. OXFORD, NORWAY. (16)

L. B. Weeks, Master. C. E. Evans, Secretary.
 A. O. Noyes, Senior Warden. A. G. Charles, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Thursday of week of full moon.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated September 14, 1807.

No. 21. ORIENTAL STAR, LIVERMORE. (15)

Ebenezer Humphreys, Master. Hiram A. Ellis, Secretary.
 Albion Thorne, Senior Warden. George M. Coolidge, Junior Warden.

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.

No. 124. OLIVE BRANCH, CHARLESTON. (5)

Thomas J. Pokes, Master. John Johnson, Secretary.
James Knowles, Senior Warden. George W. Pratt, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 3, 1865.

No. 142. OCEAN, WELLS. (19)

C. L. Mildram, Master. A. K. Tripp, Secretary.
J. R. Rankin, Senior Warden. A. F. Littlefield, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon in each month.

Charter dated March 22, 1867.

No. 1. PORTLAND, PORTLAND. (17)

George E. Taylor, Master. Eben Wentworth, Secretary.
B. F. Andrews, Senior Warden. John P. Hobbs, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Second Wednesday of each month.

Annual Election in November. Charter dated March 20, 1762.

No. 11. PYTHAGOREAN, FRYEBURG (18)

David R. Hastings, Master. Wm. Gordon 2d, Secretary.
W. H. Abbott, Senior Warden. Nathaniel Randall, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or after each full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 13, 1803.

No. 24. PHOENIX, BELFAST. (8)

S. H. Mathews, Master. Wm. H. Fogler, Secretary.
A. B. Mathews, Senior Warden. George E. Wight, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday evening on or preceding full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated 1816.

No. 39. PENOBSCOT, DEXTER. (5)

Henry S. Dole, Master. Newell H. Bates, Secretary.
Daniel Dolloff, Senior Warden. Ephraim Gee, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full of the moon.

Annual Election at last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December.

Charter dated January 24, 1822.

No. 44. PISCATAQUIS, MILO. (5)

Walter W. Sturtevant, Master. Stephen D. Millett, Secretary.
Joseph W. Buker, Senior Warden. William H. Owen, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Friday on or preceding each full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated October 23, 1823.

No. 64. PACIFIC, EXETER. (6)

T. H. Wentworth, Master. John Whitney, Secretary.
 Artemas Merriam, Senior Warden. W'm H. Carr, Junior Warden.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday P. M. on or preceding full moon.
 Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 12, 1851.

No. 72. PIONEER, ASHLAND. (1)

J. G. Mosher, Master. E. R. McKay, Secretary.
 J. A. Flint, Senior Warden. S. S. Gilman, Junior Warden.
 Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before full moon.
 Annual Election in March. Charter dated May, 1854.

No. 75. PLYMOUTH, PLYMOUTH. (7)

J. B. Morse, Master. W. S. McNelly, Secretary.
 W. B. Furgerson 2d, Senior Warden. S. P. Gifford, Junior Warden.
 Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or preceding full moon.
 Annual Election first Wednesday in January. Charter dated May 5, 1854.

No. 94. PARIS, SOUTH PARIS. (16)

Alden Chase, Master. Frank H. Skillings, Secretary.
 A. C. T. King, Senior Warden. Elisha F. Stone, Junior Warden.
 Stated Meetings—Tuesdays on or next preceding full moon.
 Annual Election in March. Charter dated May 5, 1859.

No. 114. POLAR STAR, BATH. (14)

Charles H. McLellan, Master. Cyrus M. Plummer, Secretary.
 Hiram A. Turner, Senior Warden. Timothy B. Curtis, Junior Warden.
 Stated Meetings—Second Wednesday in each month.
 Annual Election in March. Charter dated March 7, 1863.

No. 119. POWNAL, STOCKTON. (8)

S. W. Lewis, Master. L. M. Partridge, Secretary.
 W'm McDonald, Senior Warden. W. D. Colcord, Junior Warden.
 Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.
 Annual Election in May. Charter dated July 4, 1863.

No. 127. PRESUMPCOT, WINDHAM. (17)

John C. Cobb, Master. Benaiah H. Hall, Secretary.
 Elias R. Howard, Senior Warden. Erastus A. Plumer, Junior Warden.
 Stated Meetings—Saturday evenings preceding full moon.
 Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 3, 1866.

No. 143.

PREBLE, SANFORD.

(18)

William H. Miller, Master.

Martin J. Cheney, Secretary.

Moses W. Emery, Senior Warden.

Hiram F. Lord, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or preceding full moon.

Charter dated May 9, 1867.

No. 129.

QUANTABACOOK, SEARSMONT.

(7)

Isaac Marriner, Master.

N. P. Bean, Secretary.

William Farrar, Senior Warden.

Alexander Cooper, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Saturday in each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 3, 1866.

No. 10.

RISING VIRTUE, BANGOR.

(6)

George W. Whitney, Master.

George W. Snow, Secretary.

Charles I. Collamore, Senior Warden. W. H. S. Lawrence, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday at or preceding full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated September 16, 1802.

No. 53.

RURAL, SIDNEY.

(12)

W. A. Shaw, Master.

W. A. Turner, Secretary.

Charles E. Bailey, Senior Warden.

W. Brown, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated July 25, 1827.

No. 63.

RICHMOND, RICHMOND.

(14)

Abial Libby, Master.

David S. Richards, Secretary.

Rufus A. Sampson, Senior Warden.

J. W. Spaulding, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated May 10, 1850.

No. 71.

RISING SUN, ORLAND.

(4)

John K. Crosby, Master.

H. K. Hawes, Secretary.

John Hopkins, Senior Warden.

James P. Bowden, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Tuesday of each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated October 18, 1852.

No. 79.

ROCKLAND, ROCKLAND.

(9)

E. P. Hall, Master.

C. N. Fogler, Secretary.

A. I. Mather, Senior Warden.

C. R. Mallard, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Tuesday evening of each month.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 5, 1855.

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No. 108.

RELIEF, BELGRADE.

(12)

J. C. Mosher, Master.

R. K. Stuart, Secretary.

G. E. Minot, Senior Warden.

Thomas Eldred, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated May 8, 1862.

No. 135.

RIVERSIDE, JEFFERSON.

(10)

S. J. Bond, Master.

J. J. A. Hofses, Secretary.

D. A. Currier, Senior Warden.

J. Erskine, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated March 13, 1866.

No. 9.

SACO, SACO.

(19)

William Hobson, Master.

Ivory Mason, Secretary.

Andrew Hobson Jr. Senior Warden.

William G. Davis, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday of each month.

Annual Election in June. Charter dated June 16, 1802.

No. 14.

SOLAR, BATH.

(14)

H. A. Duncan, Master.

W. D. Hill, Secretary.

Henry A. Hyde, Senior Warden.

A. M. Potter, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Monday in each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated September 10, 1804.

No. 16.

St. GEORGE, WARREN.

(9)

Alvin V. Hinkley, Master.

A. M. Wetherbee, Secretary.

William F. Teague, Senior Warden.

A. M. Weston, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated March 10, 1806.

No. 34.

SOMERSET, SKOWHEGAN.

(13)

William Tucker, Master.

W. F. Bacon, Secretary.

H. F. Kimball, Senior Warden.

Abram T. Lord, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated January 11, 1821.

No. 46.

ST. CROIX, CALAIS.

(2)

D. M. Gardner, Master.

Levi L. Lowell, Secretary.

John Gillis, Senior Warden.

J. B. Burnham, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday preceding full moon.

Annual Election in December, St. John's day. Charter renewed May 29, 1845.

No. 51. ST. JOHN'S, SOUTH BERWICK. (19)

Silvanus Hayward, Master. Shipley W. Ricker, Secretary.
 Alonzo Stackpole, Senior Warden. Lysander B. Young, Junior Warden.
 Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.
 Annual Election in May. Charter dated February 13, 1827.

No. 60. STAR IN THE EAST, OLD TOWN. (6)

Jerome B. Elkins, Master. Charles H. Gray, Secretary.
 George A. McLellan, Senior Warden. Warren W. Ford, Junior Warden.
 Stated Meetings—Monday at or preceding full moon.
 Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 5, 1848.

No. 70. STANDISH, STANDISH. (17)

John D. Higgins, Master. James K. Emery, Secretary.
 Wm. B. Cobb, Senior Warden. William H. Dresser, Junior Warden.
 Stated Meetings—Thursdays on or before the full moon.
 Annual Election in March. Charter dated May 5, 1858.

No. 82. ST. PAUL'S, ROCKPORT. (9)

Joseph W. Coombs, Master. H. J. Cole, Secretary.
 J. C. Jordan, Senior Warden. J. P. Simonton, Junior Warden.
 Stated Meetings—Monday on or preceding full moon.
 Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 2, 1856.

No. 83. ST. ANDREW'S BANGOR. (6)

Nathan P. Kellogg, Master. E. W. Ware, Secretary.
 Henry L. Barker, Senior Warden. Albert P. Baker, Junior Warden.
 Stated Meetings—Friday on or before the full moon.
 Annual Election in December. Charter dated February 6, 1856.

No. 85. STAR IN THE WEST, UNITY. (7)

C. H. Webb, Master. W. Hamilton, Secretary.
 B. R. Hunt, Senior Warden. Joseph Wiggin, Junior Warden.
 Stated Meetings—Tuesdays on or before full moon.
 Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 24, 1856.

No. 92. SILOAM, KENDALL'S MILLS. (13)

O. W. Lawry, Master. F. E. McFadden, Secretary.
 D. C. Hall, Senior Warden. S. A. Nye, Junior Warden.
 Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full of moon.
 Annual Election in December. Charter dated March 8, 1868.

No. 25.

TEMPLE, WINTHROP.

(11)

L. P. Moody, Master.

C. A. Cochran, Secretary.

I. L. Perkins, Senior Warden.

C. H. Foss, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon of each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated October 6, 1817.

No. 29.

TRANQUIL, AUBURN.

(15)

Ward M. Emerson, Master.

George S. Woodman, Secretary.

Rodney F. Foss, Senior Warden.

Almon C. Pray, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday evening on or before full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 20, 1847.

No. 73.

TYRIAN, MECHANIC FALLS.

(16)

P. R. Cobb, Master.

W. G. Millett, Secretary.

George W. Sholes, Senior Warden.

Edward F. Ross, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or next preceding each full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 10, 1853.

No. 77.

TREMONT, TREMONT.

(4)

Levi B. Wyman, Master.

Andrew Tarr, Secretary.

W'm H. Preble, Senior Warden.

Benj. S. Dolliver, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or preceding full moon.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 3, 1856.

No. 86.

TEMPLE, SACCARAPPA.

(17)

H. P. Murch, Master.

D. W. Babb, Secretary.

William L. Longley, Senior Warden. W'm H. Bacon, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday of the week in which the moon fulls.

Annual Election fourth Wednesday in December. Charter dated May 5, 1856.

No. 106.

TUSCAN, ADDISON POINT.

(3)

Aaron T. Small, Master.

Perrin C. Drisko, Secretary.

Ellery T. Sawyer, Senior Warden.

Marvin Ray, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated May 9, 1861.

No. 126.

TIMOTHY CHASE, BELFAST.

(8)

W'm G. Crosby, Master.

George P. Field, Secretary.

W'm J. Dennett, Senior Warden.

Henry L. Kilgore, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Thursday in each month.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 3, 1865.

No. 130.

TRINITY, PRESQUE ISLE.

(1)

John F. Dyer, Master.

Amasa Howe, Secretary.

Henry R. Downes, Senior Warden.

Arthur E. Wight, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Saturday evenings on or before full moon.

Annual Election in July. Charter dated July 17, 1865.

No. 134.

TROJAN, TROY.

(7)

E. W. Bennett, Master.

J. R. N. Smith, Secretary.

E. E. Bagley, Senior Warden.

C. O. Gerrish, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Saturday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in October. Charter dated February 19, 1866.

No. 8.

UNITED, BRUNSWICK.

(14)

Ira P. Booker, Master.

W'm Baker, Secretary.

John Furbish, Senior Warden.

Levi C. Andrews, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon, monthly.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated December 14, 1801.

No. 31.

UNION, UNION.

(10)

Warren Hills, Master.

A. L. Bartlett, Secretary.

G. E. Cummings, Senior Warden.

C. Murphy, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated April 8, 1820.

No. 58.

UNITY, FREEDOM.

(7)

James D. Lamson, Master..

R. S. Rich, Secretary.

L. H. Mosher, Senior Warden.

N. A. Luce, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Thursday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in January. Charter dated May 6, 1863.

No. 26.

VILLAGE, BOWDOINHAM.

(14)

A. H. Chenery, Master.

B. L. Higgins, Secretary.

Solon Macomber, Secretary.

Rod. McKay, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Wednesday on or before full moon each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 9, 1817.

No. 54.

VASSALBORO', VASSALBORO'.

(12)

William Tarbel, Master.

Stephen Frye, Secretary.

Charles Blanchard, Senior Warden.

R. R. Williams, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before the full moon.

Annual Election in September. Charter dated May 13, 1827.

No. 99. VERNON VALLEY, MT. VERNON. (12)

C. B. Williams, Master.

James F. Blunt, Secretary.

Samuel Davis, Senior Warden.

F. C. Fellows, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in November. Charter dated October 18, 1860.

No. 2. WARREN, EAST MACHIAS. (3)

Austin F. Kingsley, Master.

Samuel B. Hunter, Secretary.

Austin Harris, Senior Warden.

James P. F. Tobey, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Annual Election December 27. Charter dated September 10, 1778.

No. 33. * WATERVILLE, WATERVILLE. (12)

I. S. Bangs, Jr., Master.

E. R. Drummond, Secretary.

E. F. Webb, Senior Warden.

L. E. Crommett, Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Monday on or before full moon.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 20, 1820.

No. 37. WASHINGTON, LUBEC. (2)

W. H. Hunter, Master.

E. W. Brown, Secretary.

James B. Neagle, Senior Warden.

John Thayer, Jr., Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—First Wednesday in month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated June 16, 1822.

No. 22. YORK, KENNEBUNK. (19)

A. W. Mendum, Master.

Mark H. Ford, Secretary.

Nath'l L. Thompson, Senior Warden.

William B. Nason, Jr., Junior Warden.

Stated Meetings—Mondays on or before the full moon of each month.

Annual Election in December. Charter dated March 13, 1812.



PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W.	Samuel Fessenden,	Portland,	P. G. M.
"	Reuel Washburn,	Livermore,	"
"	Abner B. Thompson,	Brunswick,	"
"	Joseph C. Stevens,	Boston,	"
"	Freeman Bradford,	Auburn,	"
"	Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	"
"	Jabez True,	Portland,	"
"	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,	"
"	Stephen B. Dockham,	Warren,	"
"	Oliver Gerrish,	Portland,	"
"	Francis J. Day,	Hallowell,	"

GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W.	William King,	P. G. M.	R. W.	James L. Child,	P. D. G. M.
"	Simon Greenleaf,	"	"	Elisha Harding,	"
"	William Swan,	"	"	Sam'l L. Valentine,	"
"	Charles Fox,	"	"	John L. Megquier,	P. S. G. W.
"	Robert P. Dunlap,	"	"	George Thatcher,	"
"	Nathaniel Coffin,	"	"	Joel Miller,	"
"	Hezekiah Williams,	"	"	William Allen,	"
"	Thomas W. Smith,	"	"	Josiah W. Mitchell,	P. J. G. W.
"	Alex'r H. Putney,	"	"	Reuben Nason,	"
"	John Miller,	"	"	Frye Hall,	"
"	John T. Paine,	"	"	Joseph Covell,	"
"	John C. Humphreys,	"	"	T. K. Osgood,	"
R. W.	Asaph R. Nichols,	P. D. G. M.	"	William Kimball,	"
R. W. John Williams, 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 NEW YORK.

CLIFFORD BELCHER, Thibodaux, Lafourche Interior, near the Grand Lodge of LOUISIANA.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, near the G. Lodge of NORTH 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 Grand 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. 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.

NEWELL SNOW, Sherbrooke, near the Grand Lodge of NOVA SCOTIA.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
CHARITY FUND OF THE GRAND LODGE.
1868.

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. S.	"
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	elected May 1, 1866, for three years.
CHARLES COBB,	" " " "
ISAAC DOWNING,	" May 7, 1867, "
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	" " " "
JABEZ TRUE,	" May 5, 1868, "
ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,	" " " "

ADDRESSES:

TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, *Grand Master*, PORTLAND, ME.

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary*, PORTLAND, ME.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence*, PORTLAND, ME.

Brethren Died during the Year.

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| <p>Samuel Chase, Aug. 9.
 James B. Cahoon, Jan. 23.
 J. N. Morrill, Dec.
 Joseph Merrill, Feb. 19.
 Portland Lodge.
 Luther Hall, May 19.
 Warren Lodge.
 Marshall Smith. Lincoln Lodge.
 Jairus Dunbar, March.
 Lucius Grindle, " lost at sea.
 Thomas Martin, June 3, lost at sea.
 William Vose, July 13.
 A. P. Hutchings, Sept 29, lost at sea.
 Hancock Lodge.
 Jabez S. Currier, March 19.
 Kennebec Lodge.
 C. J. Peavey, October 20.
 Mariner Crosby, died at sea.
 Eastern Lodge.
 Wentworth Dresser, April 11.
 David E. Coombs, Oct. 29. Lost in
 the gale at St. Thomas; Captain
 of Barque Sarah, of Brunswick.
 Tho's Given Jr., November, at In-
 sane Hospital, Augusta.
 W'm Baker, Dec. 12; many years
 Secretary of the Lodge.
 United Lodge.
 Milton J. King, June 24.
 Rufus M. Lord, Dec. 27.
 Jacob Marston, Jan. 30. Forty years
 a mason. Saco Lodge.</p> | <p>Benj. Plummer, April.
 Simeon Everton, October.
 Rising Virtue Lodge.
 Charles H. Buswell.
 Pythagorean Lodge.
 Amos Sanborn. Oriental Lodge.
 C. Cushing, Nov. 14.
 Thomas W. Ward. Solar Lodge.
 John Bunker, March 11.
 Edward Hall, September.
 Benjamin F. Carr, Feb. 2.
 Orient Lodge.
 John W. Richmond, Aug. 19.
 St. George Lodge.
 David Robinson, Nov. 28.—P. M.
 Moses I. Plummer, Dec. 24.
 Wm. M. Clark, Dec. 28.
 Anc't Landmark Lodge.
 A. Longley, Dec. 9.
 Oxford Lodge.
 L. H. Bowden. Died from home.
 H. P. Fifield, April.
 Felicity Lodge.
 Alanson B. Caswell, at Wash'n, D. C.
 Maine Lodge.
 Samuel Holland, Feb. 13, at Dixfield,
 aged 82. Oriental Star Lo.
 Paul Junkins, Aug. 24, died sudden-
 ly, aged 69 years 8 months.
 York Lodge.
 E. H. Dillingham, Jan. 9.
 Amasa Sylvester, Feb. 13.
 Freeport Lodge.</p> |
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- W'm M. Wooster, April 9.
 Otis B. Woods, May 25.—P. M.
 Phoenix Lodge.
 Stephen Gammon, July 28.
 Henry A. Stanley, September, at N.
 Orleans, of yellow fever.
 Temple Lodge, No. 25.
 W'm H. Preble, June 21, drowned.
 Village Lodge.
 John C. Moore. Adoniram Lodge.
 William H. Davis, October.
 C. C. Richardson, February—shot at
 Atlanta, Georgia.
 Blazing Star Lodge.
 E. Cobb, Aug. 3. Union Lodge.
 Loren Ballard, October.
 Ja's McCurdy, "
 Emerald McCurdy, November.
 Abner Small, "
 G. M. Hooper, in N. Orleans, summer.
 James Jewett, October.
 Hermon Lodge.
 H. A. Wyman, December.
 W'm Rowell, "
 S. Philbrick, January.
 C. A. Barnard. Somerset Lodge.
 Charles Chandler, May 18.
 Albert Torrey, August 2.
 Casco Lodge.
 C. W. Ring, Jan. 11.—P. M.
 George Comstock 2d, Feb. 7.
 Washington Lodge.
 Moses Pingree, March 4.
 Edmund Gifford, March 10.
 Penobscot Lodge.
 Frank Pinkham, August 29.
 Joseph L. Haines, October 18.
 Alna Lodge.
 John S. Sampson, April 12.—P. M.
 Chester B. Huckins, June 28.
 Piscataquis Lodge.
 Alden Sprague. St. Croix Lodge.
 Blanchard M. Lombard, Jan. 18.
 Dunlap Lodge.
 C. P. Hunton, April 2.
 Henry Hascroft, April 19.
 Josiah Whittier, Dec. 20.
 Lafayette Lodge.
 Samuel L. Bryant, March 27.
 Thomas Blackington, July.
 Oliver Amsbury.
 Lewis Richardson, Sept. 23.
 Robert Kallock, 1866.
 Aurora Lodge.
 John E. Currier. St. John's Lo.
 Henry J. Spaulding. Rural Lodge.
 John P. Hussey, May 1.
 Vassalboro' Lodge.
 John B. Witham, Nov. 23.
 Fraternal Lodge.
 Reuben Smith, March 14, aged 64.
 Mount Moriah Lodge.
 George Ronlett, Sept. 1. Treasurer.
 Unity Lodge.
 Henry Hobbs. Mount Hope Lodge.
 Nathaniel Cushman.
 Star in the East Lodge.
 Newel H. Creamer, Dec. 20.
 George Sprowl, Feb. 14.
 King Solomon's Lodge.
 Hollis M. Cobb, M'ch 23, lost at sea.
 A. K. P. Snow, April 10.
 King David's Lodge.
 J. R. Skillin, Ap'l 23. Pacific Lo.
 C. B. Walker,
 W. D. F. Nye. Mystic Lodge.
 W. T. Crowell, May 14.
 T. J. Drew, Sept. 21.
 P. T. Whitney, Jan. 19.—P. M.
 Mechanics' Lodge.
 George Howland, Jan. 21.
 Ezekiel P. Crosby, Feb. 6.
 Blue Mountain Lodge.
 E. Colson, drowned at sea.
 J. F. Rice, died of cancer.
 Mariners' Lodge.
 George Collins, August 25.
 Bethel Lodge.

- Benj. Thompson, March 5—over 70 years a mason.
 H. McKenney, M'ch 9, consumption.
 Capt. T. W. Hutchinson, Sept.—of yellow fever, on board ship.
 Capt. W'm W. Harding, lost on Monhegan, in schooner Sun, with all hands; buried by Lodge, Nov. 17.
 Howard Lodge.
 Russell J. Willett, Feb. 22, of consumption. Bristol Lodge.
 C. H. M. Boyd, March.
 Plymouth Lodge.
 Joseph F. Reed, lost at sea.
 Tremont Lodge.
 David Jones, July 6.
 L. J. Foley, Feb. 12.
 Crescent Lodge.
 N. C. Woodard, Jan'y, Washington.
 Peter P. Tyler, Feb., Chelsea, Mass.
 John M. Kellar, Feb. 14, at Boston.
 Rockland Lodge.
 Jarvis C. Stevens.
 Isaac L. Gardiner, Nov.,
 Atlantic Lodge.
 Charles H. Shaw, in Havana.
 Jona. M. Clark, in New Orleans.
 Eureka Lodge.
 O. N. Thunborg, Sept. 24.
 William Graham Jr., Oct. 7.
 Temple Lodge, No. 86.
 W. G. Foster. Narraguagus Lodge.
 Charles A. Coburn, died at sea.
 Island Lodge.
 H. B. Chandler, killed in battle some four years ago. Harwood Lo.
 Leonard C. Hodgman, Feb. 6.
 Paris Lodge.
 N. C. Barns, October 22.
 Ashlar Lodge.
 W'm D. Anderson, M'ch 5, at sea.
 John D. Fletcher, (F. C.) Nov. 23.
 Polar Star Lodge.
- Charles I. Davis, December 31.
 Day Spring Lodge.
 Nathaniel Foss, August.
 Mount Kineo Lodge.
 John A. Pettingill, Oct. 25.
 Monmouth Lodge.
 Phineas Wood, April 13—accident.
 Liberty Lodge.
 J. H. Randall, Sept. 17.
 Eastern Frontier Lodge.
 W'm J. Felch, (non-affil.) Oct. 29.
 Moderation Lodge.
 Ja's L. Ramsell, Dec'r, in Boston.
 Greenleaf Lodge.
 James A. Partridge, March 16.
 Alexander Seger, Oct. 18.
 B. F. Partridge, "
 E. H. Hagerty, Jan. 16.
 Pownal Lodge.
 Nelson Strout, August 8.
 Acacia Lodge.
 Pearl Spofford.
 Ja's T. Whitman, Oct. heart disease.
 Frederic Torry, Aug., bilious fever.
 Cha's D. Worth, Sep., typhoid fever.
 Benj. H. Sylvester, Oct., lost at sea.
 Marine Lodge.
 Albert F. Hixon, December.
 William J. Newcomb, March 24.
 Meridian Lodge.
 Edwin O. McCrillis, lost at sea.
 Frank O. Havener, January 23.
 Timothy Chase Lodge.
 Daniel W. Noble, May 16.
 Mount Tir'em Lodge.
 Isaac Harding, Sep. 18—fell from his wagon and found dead; supposed to be heart disease.
 Trojan Lodge.
 Sewell Weeks, May.
 Thomas Marden, Nov. 23.
 Riverside Lodge.

GRAND LODGES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND OFFICERS.

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Alabama,	George D. Norris, New Market.	Daniel Sayre, Montgomery.	William C. Penick, Wetumpka.
Arkansas,	E. H. English, Little Rock.	Wm D. Blocher, Little Rock.	C. B. Moore, Little Rock.
California,	William A. Davies, Columbia.	Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco.	William H. Hill, Sacramento.
Canada,	W. Mercer Wilson, Simcoe.	Tho's B. Harris, Hamilton.	J. W. Ferguson, Hamilton.
Colorado,	Henry M. Teller, Central City.	Edward C. Parmelee, Central City.	Frank Hall, Central City.
Connecticut,	William Storer, West Hartford.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
Delaware,	Daniel McClintock, Wilmington.	John P. Allmond, Wilmington.	John P. Allmond, Wilmington.
District of Columbia,	Benjamin B. French, Washington.	Noble D. Lerner, Washington.	J. Daniels, Washington.
Florida,	Edward Bradford, Jr., Tallahassee.	Hugh A. Corley, Tallahassee.	D. C. Dawkins, Tallahassee.
Georgia,	John Harris, Covington.	Simri Rose, Macon.	Samuel Lawrence, Marietta.
Indiana,	Martin H. Rice, Plymouth.	John M. Brainwell, Indianapolis.	
Iowa,	Reuben Mickel, Jefferson.	T. S. Parvin, Iowa City.	T. S. Parvin, Iowa City.
Idaho,	George H. Coe, Idaho City.	P. E. Edmondson, Idaho City.	Jonas W. Brown, Idaho City.
Illinois,	Jerome R. Gorin, Decatur.	H. G. Reynolds, Springfield.	H. G. Reynolds, Springfield.
Kansas,	M. S. Adams, Leavenworth.	E. T. Carr, Leavenworth.	E. T. Carr, Leavenworth.
Kentucky,	Elisha S. Fitch, Flemingsburg.	J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville.	J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville.
Louisiana,	Henry R. Swasey, New Orleans.	James C. Batchelor, M. D. New Orleans.	James B. Scott, New Orleans.
Maine,	Timothy J. Murray, Portland.	Ira Berry, Portland.	Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
Maryland,	John Coates, Baltimore.	Jacob H. Medbury, Baltimore.	Wm J. Wroth, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Cha's C. Dame, Boston.	Solon Thornton, Boston.	
Michigan,	S. C. Coffinbury, Constantine.	Ja's Fenton, Detroit.	Ja's Fenton, Detroit.
Minnesota,	Charles Nash, St. Paul.	William S. Combs, St. Paul.	A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.
Mississippi,	Thomas S. Gathright, Gholson.	D. P. Porter, Jackson.	Charles T. Murphy, Durant.
Missouri,	Wm E. Duscomb, Jefferson City.	George Frank Gouley, St. Louis.	George F. Gouley, St. Louis.
Montana,	Leander W. Frary, Virginia City.	W. F. Saunders, Virginia City.	W. F. Saunders, Virginia City.
Nebraska,	O. H. Irish, Nebraska City.	J. N. Wise, Plattsmouth.	J. N. Wise, Plattsmouth.
Nevada,	John C. Currie, Virginia.	Wm A. M. Van Bokkelen, Virginia.	Robert H. Taylor, Virginia.
New Brunswick,	B. Lester Peters, St. John.	W. F. Bunting, St. John.	
New Hampshire,	Alex. M. Winn, Farmington.	Hon. Horace Chase, Hopkinton.	John J. Bell, Exeter.
New Jersey,	Henry R. Cannon, Elizabeth.	Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.	Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.
New York,	James Gibson, Jr., Salem.	James M. Austin, New York City.	John L. Lewis, Penn Yan.
North Carolina,	R. W. Best, Raleigh.	D. W. Bain, Raleigh.	R. B. Vance, Asheville.
Nova Scotia,	Wm H. Davies, M. D., Halifax.	Cha's J. McDonald, Halifax.	S. R. Siroom, Halifax.
Ohio,	Howard Matthews, Cincinnati.	John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.	William M. Cunningham, Newark.
Oregon,	A. A. Smith, Eugene City.	J. E. Hubbard, Oregon City.	S. F. Chadwick, Roseburg.
Pennsylvania,	Richard Vaux, Philadelphia.	John Thomson, Philadelphia.	R. J. Fisher, York.
Rhode Island,	Tho's A. Doyle, Providence.	Cha's D. Greene, Providence.	
South Carolina,	Ja's L. Orr, Charleston.	R. S. Bruns, Charleston.	R. S. Bruns, Charleston.
Tennessee,	Joseph M. Anderson, Lebanon.	John Frizzel, Nashville.	John Frizzel, Nashville.
Texas,	Peter W. Gray, Galveston.	George H. Bringham, Houston.	W. Browne Botts, Houston.
Vermont,	L. B. Englesby, Burlington.	Henry Clark, Rutland.	Henry Clark, Rutland.
Virginia,	William Terry, Wytheville.	John Dove, Richmond.	John Dove, Richmond.
Washington,	James Biles, Tumwater.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
West Virginia,	Wm J. Bates, Wheeling.	Tho's H. Logan, Wheeling.	Tho's H. Logan, Wheeling.
Wisconsin,	Harlow Pease, Watertown.	W. T. Palmer, Milwaukee.	G. Bouck, Oshkosh.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Maine,

AT ITS

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

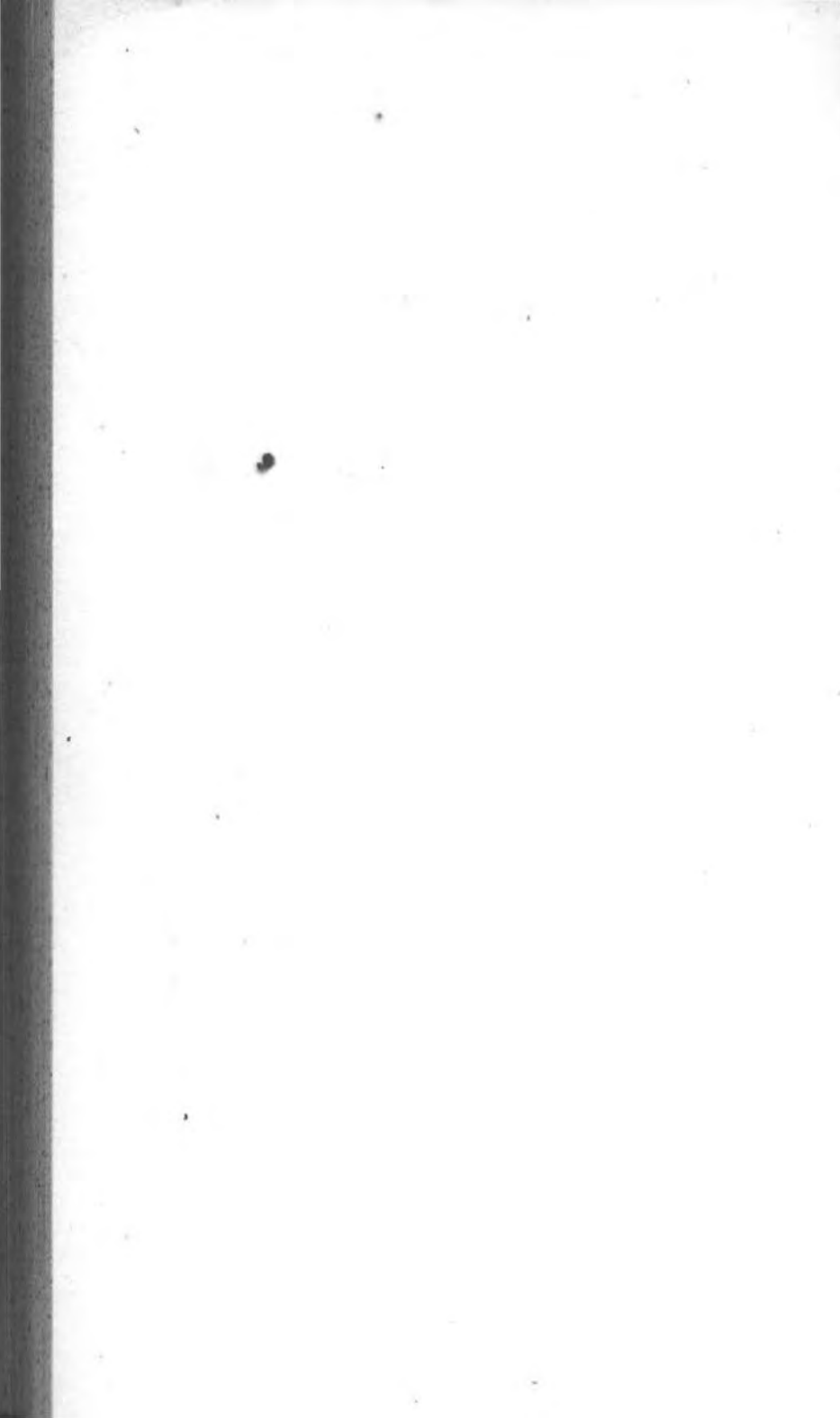
HELD AT PORTLAND,

MAY, 1869.



PORTLAND:
STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1869.



GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

1869.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 4, A. L. 5869. }

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the Annual Communication, the Officers and Representatives assembled at nine o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W.	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Grand Master ;
R. W.	JOHN H. LYNDE,	Deputy Grand Master ;
"	DAVID CARGILL,	Senior Grand Warden ;
"	T. R. SIMONTON,	Junior Grand Warden ;
"	MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer ;
"	IRA BERRY,	Recording Grand Secretary ;
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Corresponding Grand Secretary ;
W. and Rev.	CALEB FULLER,	Grand Chaplain ;
"	JAMES E. C. SAWYER,	"
W.	HENRY H. DICKEY,	Grand Marshal ;
"	CHARLES M. RICE,	Grand Senior Deacon ;
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	Grand Junior Deacon ;
"	J. W. TOWARD,	Grand Steward ;
"	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	"
"	CHARLES TAYLOR,	"
"	D. E. SEYMOUR,	Grand Standard Bearer ;
"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	Grand Pursuivant ;
Brother	WARREN PHILLIPS,	Grand Tyler.

A Lodge of Master Masons was opened, prayer being offered by W. and Rev. Caleb Fuller, Grand Chaplain.

Brothers S. J. Chadbourne, A. M. Wetherbee, and G. P. Littlefield were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who 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:

1. *Portland*, by Geo. E. Taylor, WM; B. F. Andrews, SW; John P. Hobbs, JW; Wm. Curtis, Proxy.
2. *Warren*, by F. Loring Talbot, Proxy.
3. *Lincoln*, by James C. Henderson, WM; Silas W. Robinson, Proxy.
4. *Hancock*, by J. W. Dresser, WM.
5. *Kennebec*, by James Atkins, Jr., WM; James J. Jones, JW.
6. *Amity*, by H. H. Cleveland, SW; R. E. Paine, Proxy.
7. *Eastern*, by A. R. Bates, WM; Eliphalet W. French, Proxy.
8. *United*, by Stephen J. Young, Proxy.
9. *Saco*, by Wm. G. Davis, SW; Albert C. Sawyer, JW.
10. *Rising Virtue*, by Geo. W. Whitney, WM; Charles I. Collamore, SW; Wm. H. S. Lawrence, JW; Silas Alden, Proxy.
11. *Pythagorean*, by D. R. Hastings, WM; Nathaniel Randall, JW.
12. *Cumberland*, by Geo. H. Goding, Proxy.
13. *Oriental*, by E. R. Brown, SW; George Peirce, Proxy.
14. *Solar*, by Charles Cobb, Proxy.
15. *Orient*, by J. H. H. Hewett, Proxy.
16. *St. George*, by Alvin V. Hinkley, Proxy.
17. *Ancient Landmark*, by Geo. L. Swett, WM; Franklin Crawford, SW; Ed. C. Swett, JW.
18. *Oxford*, by L. B. Weeks, WM; H. D. Smith, SW.
19. *Felicity*, by James Nevens, WM.
20. *Maine*, by S. Clifford Belcher, Proxy.
21. *Oriental Star*, by Jefferson Coolidge, Proxy.
22. *York*, by N. L. Thompson, WM; Edward W. Morton, Proxy.
23. *Freeport*, not represented.
24. *Phoenix*, by A. B. Mathews, WM.
25. *Temple*, not represented.
26. *Village*, by Hugh Curtis, Proxy.
27. *Andoniram*, by Arthur McArthur, Proxy.
28. *Northern Star*, by C. S. Mantor, WM; E. F. Collins, SW.
29. *Tranquil*, by Rodney F. Foss, WM.

30. *Blazing Star*, not represented.
31. *Union*, by I. H. Cunningham, Proxy.
32. *Hermon*, by J. F. Holmes, Proxy.
33. *Waterville*, by Edmund F. Webb, WM.
34. *Somerset*, by Wm. Tucker, WM; L. C. Emery, JW.
35. *Bethlehem*, by Sam'l W. Lane, WM; Fred. A. Crowell, SW; J. W. Clapp, Proxy.
36. *Casco*, by Geo. F. Tabor, WM; James H. Doughty, JW; Charles Humphrey, Proxy.
37. *Washington*, by W. H. Hunt, WM.
38. *Harmony*, by Geo. W. Butler, SW.
39. *Penobscot*, by Emery G. Ingalls, SW.
40. *Lygonia*, by William H. Graffam, WM.
41. *Morning Star*, by Thomas Holmes, WM.
42. *Freedom*, by H. H. Burbank, WM; Abner Libby, JW.
43. *Alna*, by William Southworth, WM.
44. *Piscataquis*, by S. W. Merrill, WM.
45. *Central*, by E. E. Wiggin, WM.
46. *St. Croix*, by D. M. Gardner, WM; Lyman C. Bailey, Proxy.
47. *Dunlap*, by Gilman P. Littlefield, WM; John Etchells, Proxy.
48. *Lafayette*, by H. O. Nickerson, WM.
49. *Meridian Splendor*, by Alfred Miles, WM.
50. *Aurora*, by S. M. Bird, WM.
51. *St. John's*, by Silvanus Hayward, WM.
52. *Mosaic*, by E. A. Thompson, WM.
53. *Rural*, not represented.
54. *Vassalboro'*, by Orrick Hawes, Proxy.
55. *Fraternal*, Silas Derby, JW; Warren C. Downs, Proxy.
56. *Mount Moriah*, by Dominicus G. Tarbox, Proxy.
57. *King Hiram*, charter surrendered.
58. *Unity*, by Benj. Willard, Proxy.
59. *Mount Hope*, by Freeman W. Smith, Proxy.
60. *Star in the East*, by Stephen S. Haynes, WM.
61. *King Solomon's*, by Cyrus C. Atwell, Proxy.
King David's, by Nathaniel Sylvester, Proxy.
63. *Richmond*, by J. W. Spaulding, SW.
64. *Pacific*, not represented.
65. *Mystic*, by Samuel W. Matthews, WM.
66. *Mechanics'*, by M. McDonald, WM.
67. *Blue Mountain*, by Nathan U. Hinkley, Proxy.
68. *Mariners'*, by Albert T. Quimby, WM.
69. *Howard*, by Henry O. Morgan, Proxy.
70. *Standish*, by Bryan Paine, Proxy.
71. *Rising Sun*, by Oliver P. Dorr, JW; Henry K. Hawes, Proxy.

72. *Pioneer*, by James Flint, Proxy.
73. *Tyrian*, by G. W. Sholes, WM; D. B. Perry, JW.
74. *Bristol*, not represented.
75. *Plymouth*, Sylvanus P. Gifford, JW.
76. *Arundel*, by Seth E. Bryant, Proxy.
77. *Tremont*, by Wm. H. Preble, WM.
78. *Crescent*, by William Wadsworth, WM; William Parrott, JW.
79. *Rockland*, by A. I. Mather, WM; A. D. Small, SW.
80. *Keystone*, by N. V. Cooke, SW.
81. *Atlantic*, by A. B. Butler, WM; Gordon R. Garden, SW; Frank E. Chase, JW; Rufus Stanley, Proxy.
82. *St. Paul's*, by John S. Fuller, Proxy.
83. *St. Andrew's*, by Albert P. Baker, WM; Lemuel Bradford, Proxy.
84. *Eureka*, not represented.
85. *Star in the West*, by L. B. Fogg, Proxy.
86. *Temple*, by Andrew Hawes, WM; James Pennell, SW; Leonard Valentine, JW; Harlan P. Murch, Proxy.
87. *Benevolent*, by S. P. Dennett, WM.
88. *Narraguagus*, by Charles J. Milliken, Proxy.
89. *Island*, by Wm. P. Sprague, Proxy.
90. *Hiram Abiff*, charter revoked.
91. *Harwood*, by H. R. Taylor, WM.
92. *Siloam*, by E. W. McFadden, Proxy.
93. *Horeb*, by Harrison Piper, WM.
94. *Paris*, by W. R. Howe, WM; A. Shurtleff, Jr., Proxy.
95. *Corinthian*, by Sylvester Z. Leslie, WM.
96. *Monument*, by H. F. Collins, WM.
97. *Bethel*, by S. R. Shehan, SW; Alvin B. Goodwin, Proxy.
98. *Katahdin*, by Daniel Scribner, WM.
99. *Vernon Valley*, by Maurice S. Philbrick, Proxy.
100. *Jefferson*, by George W. Bryant, WM; Charles R. Houghton, SW; Ezra Jewell, JW.
101. *Nezinscot*, by F. T. Faulkner, Proxy.
102. *Marsh River*, by H. H. Pilley, WM.
103. *Dresden*, not represented.
104. *Dirigo*, by C. N. Evans, Proxy.
105. *Ashlar*, by Denison Harden, WM; Isaac C. Downs, SW; Isaac G. Curtis, Proxy.
106. *Tuscan*, not represented.
107. *Day Spring*, not represented.
108. *Relief*, by Charles A. Yeaton, Proxy.
109. *Mount Kineo*, by James Foss, SW.
110. *Monmouth*, by Nahum Spear, WM.
111. *Liberty*, by M. M. Johnson, SW.

112. *Eastern Frontier*, not represented.
113. *Messalonskee*, by Geo. W. Gilman, WM.
114. *Polar Star*, by Charles H. McLellan, WM; John W. Ballou, Proxy.
115. *Moderation*, by John Berryman, SW; Oliver Tracy, Proxy.
116. *Lebanon*, by Ephraim H. Lander, WM; Asa W. Pattee, JW; John H. Webster, Proxy.
117. *Greenleaf*, by Roscoe G. Smith, Proxy.
118. *Drummond*, by Gilman Lougee, Proxy.
119. *Pownal*, by S. W. Lewis, WM; John M. Ames, Proxy.
120. *Meduncook*, not represented.
121. *Acacia*, by Benjamin I. Small, WM.
122. *Marine*, by Stephen D. Higgins, Proxy.
Franklin, by S. M. Howes, SW.
124. *Olive Branch*, by James Knowles, WM.
125. *Meridian*, by A. W. Brackett, SW.
126. *Timothy Chase*, by Henry L. Kilgore, SW.
127. *Presumpscot*, by George H. Harding, JW.
128. *Eggemoggin*, by L. G. Philbrook, WM.
129. *Quantabcook*, not represented.
130. *Trinity*, by H. R. Downes, WM; George H. Freeman, Proxy.
131. *Lookout*, by B. F. Higgins, WM.
132. *Mount Tire'm*, by Alfred S. Kimball, Proxy.
133. *Asylum*, by S. G. Brown, Proxy.
134. *Trojan*, by E. E. Bagley, WM.
135. *Riverside*, by S. J. Bond, Proxy.
136. *Ionic*, by F. G. Sherman, JW.
137. *Kenduskeag*, by Moses M. Hodsdon, WM; Daniel E. Hall, Proxy.
138. *Lewy's Island*, by B. F. Chadbourne, WM.
139. *Archon*, by S. J. Chadbourne, WM.
140. *Mount Desert*, by R. L. Somes, WM.
141. *Augusta*, by W. H. Woodbury, WM.
142. *Ocean*, by A. K. Tripp, WM; George Getchell, SW.
143. *Preble*, by M. W. Emery, WM.
144. *Seaside*, by W. G. Lewis, SW.
145. *Moses Webster*, by Simon G. Webster, Proxy.
146. *Sebasticook*, by John F. Lamb, Proxy.

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

REUEL WASHBURN,	P. G. M.
ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	"

ISAAC DOWNING,	P. S. G. W.
F. LORING TALBOT,	"
WILLIAM SOMERBY,	P. J. G. W.
OLIVER GERRISH,	"
FRANCIS J. DAY,	"

And Grand Officers as follows:

M. W. Timothy J. Murray,	<i>Grand Master,</i>
R. W. John H. Lynde,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>
" David Cargill,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>
" T. R. Simonton,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>
" Moses Dodge,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>
" Ira Berry,	<i>Recording Grand Secretary,</i>
" Edward P. Burnham,	<i>Corresponding Grand Secretary,</i>
" J. Z. Swanton,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>
" A. F. Kingsley,	<i>D. D. G. M. 3d District,</i>
" Ambrose White,	<i>D. D. G. M. 4th District,</i>
" Jason Huckins,	<i>D. D. G. M. 5th District,</i>
" Samuel S. Coller,	<i>D. D. G. M. 7th District,</i>
" E. E. Wortman,	<i>D. D. G. M. 9th District,</i>
" Daniel A. Campbell,	<i>D. D. G. M. 10th District,</i>
" Augustus Bailey,	<i>D. D. G. M. 11th District,</i>
" Moses S. Mayhew,	<i>D. D. G. M. 12th District,</i>
" Albert Moore,	<i>D. D. G. M. 13th District,</i>
" Joseph M. Hayes,	<i>D. D. G. M. 14th District,</i>
" W. J. Burnham,	<i>D. D. G. M. 15th District,</i>
" Wm. B. Lapham,	<i>D. D. G. M. 16th District,</i>
" David W. Babb,	<i>D. D. G. M. 17th District,</i>
" John H. Kimball,	<i>D. D. G. M. 18th District,</i>
" Thomas Rogers,	<i>D. D. G. M. 19th District,</i>
W. and Rev. Caleb Fuller,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>
W. H. H. Dickey,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>
" C. M. Rice,	<i>Grand Senior Deacon,</i>
" A. M. Wetherbee,	<i>Grand Junior Deacon,</i>
" J. W. Toward,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>
" W. H. Smith,	"
" Charles Taylor,	"
" Henry R. Taylor,	"
" Denison E. Seymour,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>
Brother Warren Phillips,	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

Also, Representatives of other Grand Lodges:

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

ARNER B. THOMPSON, Ohio and Illinois,

IRA BERRY, Missouri and Washington,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, New Jersey and Nova Scotia,

DENISON E. SEYMOUR, New Brunswick.

S. J. CHADBOURNE, }
A. M. WETHERBEE, } *Committee.*
G. P. LITTLEFIELD, }

Which Report was accepted.

A constitutional number of Lodges being represented, the M. W. Grand Master declared the Grand Lodge open in ample form, and ready for the transaction of business.

On motion of Bro. Josiah H. Drummond,

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

On motion,

Voted, That the reading of the Records of the last annual communication be omitted.

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. Edwin J. Hawkes Assistant Grand Tyler.

The Grand Master then announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees.

On Dispensations and Charters.

Charles H. McLellan, E. A. Thompson, James Atkins, Jr.

On Grievances and Appeals.

1. John H. Webster, Wm. H. Smith, Wm. H. Preble.
2. Wm. Curtis, D. R. Hastings, R. E. Paine.

On Doings of Grand Officers.

Edward P. Burnham, George L. Swett, Denison Harden.

On the Pay Roll. ♦

John W. Ballou, G. W. Whitney, E. W. McFadden.

On Unfinished Business.

Gordon R. Garden, E. E. Wiggin, A. R. Mathews.

On By-Laws.

H. O. Nickerson, G. W. Gilman, E. W. Morton.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE:

Once more it is my pleasure to greet you in this masonic home, as we assemble in annual communication for the performance of masonic duties and obligations.

Through the great mercy of our Supreme Grand Master, are we thus permitted to meet again* around our common altar; and while discharging important duties, we may enjoy that heartfelt satisfaction which such occasions are calculated to afford to all who are imbued with the true spirit of masonry. For this privilege, and for all the blessings we have enjoyed since last we met here, let us return our grateful offerings to Him in whom we live and have our being, and pray that He may guide us aright in all the duties that are before us.

And yet, while congratulating ourselves that we have this opportunity, we may not forget that some seats are vacant, and that some of our brethren have retired to the silent lodge since last we met. Two of these were among the brethren you have delighted to honor, by placing them in the highest position among you. Past Grand Masters FESSENDEN and TRUE have

finished their labors here, and joined the throng that has passed on before them.

With the assistance of officers of the Grand Lodge, I performed the last sad rites at the interment of Bro. Fessenden's remains; and the same offices were performed under the direction of the Deputy Grand Master, at Bangor, at the final resting place of the body of our Bro. True.

It is not my place to eulogize these brothers; they have been honored by you in the past, and I trust you will now place on record your appreciation of their merits, and your regard for their memory.

In offering you at this time an account of my doings, I can only regret that I have so little to report, as I must confess that I have been a very inefficient officer for the past year. In fact I accepted the office the last time, against my own better judgment, in deference to the opinions of Brethren on whose wisdom I placed great reliance; and remembering the proverb, that "where there is a will there is a way," I hoped to be able to find time for the business of the Grand Lodge in some degree commensurate with its demands; but in this I found myself mistaken. Illness in my family, and in my own person—the calls of business—and other causes beyond my control, have prevented my attention to much which I knew required it. I have done what I could under the circumstances, and shall trust to your kind forbearance to extenuate my short-comings; hoping that, if in many cases I "have left undone those things which I ought to have done," the instances will be few in which I shall be found to "have done those things which I ought not to have done."

Lodges to which charters were granted at the last session, have all been constituted and their officers installed. I have constituted in person Sebastiecook Lodge at Clinton. The other lodges to which charters were granted, have been constituted by competent Brethren, under special commissions.

The good work of providing suitable apartments for the purposes of Masonry has been continued, and it has given me pleasure to assist in dedicating some of these during the past year, and others have been attended upon by members of the

Grand Lodge. Particular credit is due to the brethren at Skowhegan for their efforts in this direction, and their labors are worthy of high commendation. Similar work has been done at West Waterville, Norway and Saccarappa, and will without doubt result in good to the Order. The Lodge at Newport has a hall in course of erection, which, when completed, will be an ornament to the village and a blessing to that Lodge.

Our brethren of Bangor have however eclipsed all other portions of the State; for although their work is not fully completed, it is in a good state of forwardness, and the Brethren there have manifested their zeal in this good cause, by contributions to aid in the completion of the work, upon a scale so liberal as to merit the approbation and emulation of their Brethren everywhere,—showing that their hearts are in the matter, that they are ready to tax themselves in proportion to the magnitude of the work they have undertaken, and that with them “there’s no such word as *fail*.” More than Fifteen Thousand Dollars has been given by the Fraternity for the object, and it is worthy the highest commendation we can bestow upon it.

The increase of lodges has been the same as last year; one at Lewiston, one at Northport and one at Bolster’s Mills. The Lodge at Lewiston was organized with full consent of Ashlar Lodge, and undoubtedly for the best interests of masonry. Objections were made to the Lodge at Northport, but after the dispensation had been issued, and I could see no reason for recalling the dispensation. Some opposition was manifested to the Lodge at Bolster’s Mills, if located in the town of Harrison; it was therefore placed in the town of Otisfield. Subsequently it was found that no suitable place for meetings could be had in that town, and I gave a special dispensation authorizing them to work in the town of Harrison, without however changing the jurisdiction of the Lodge. It has since however appeared to me that this Lodge may be permanently located in the town of Harrison, without particular detriment to any lodge. I recommend that these lodges be continued.

I have refused two petitions for lodges—one at Baring, and the

other at Hermon. Neither had the approval of the D. D. G. Master, and I could not believe them necessary.

I have granted Dispensations for Lodges of Instruction, at Machiasport, Whitneyville, and Columbia Falls. These all had the approval of the D. D. G. Master, and I doubt not will be of much good to the brethren.

Only two dispensations for conferring degrees have been granted, and it is very gratifying that only a few more were asked for and refused.

It is also a pleasure to state that no special Report on Grievances is necessary this year, as I have found no cases requiring action.

R. W. David Brown, of St. Stephens, has been appointed and commissioned as Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

I have had much correspondence with lodges; but as all questions have been answered by referring to laws already established, I have no new decisions to report at this time. It is a gratifying fact, that more attention has been paid to the written law of masonry in our State than formerly; and from the various reports of the D. D. G. Masters, it is evident more attention is paid to the active duties of Masonry. Peace and harmony, as a general rule, prevail throughout our jurisdiction, and all the duties of masonry are more fully performed than ever before; and for much of this good work are we indebted to the faithful labors of our zealous and efficient D. D. G. Masters.

At the last communication of this Grand Lodge I recommended the restoration of Thomas R. Clements, formerly of Unity Lodge. For some reason this matter obtained no action. I again call your attention to this subject and renew this recommendation.

I also wish to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that another year will complete a half-century of the existence of this Grand Body. It will be an event of great importance in our history, and it seems to me that it would be well to mark the epoch by some masonic recognition.

I have also one other consideration to bring to your notice at this time. The system of District Deputies has been of much advantage to the Grand Lodge, and yet there are many defects

in its workings. We need an officer to visit lodges, with power to enforce his directions and cause prompt obedience to his commands. This cannot be done by the D. D. G. Masters, as now authorized by our constitution. If the Grand Master, himself, could attend to this duty, there would be uniformity of instruction and discipline applied in a manner to be effective and of good results. The task would be a severe one, but as the workman is worthy of his hire so should remuneration be given for such services. It would be well worth trying to *dispense* with the office of D. D. G. Master, and to pay the Grand Master a salary, and require him to devote his time to the interests of the Grand Lodge and its subordinates, and to visit if possible during the year each one of the latter in the jurisdiction. I commend this matter to your careful consideration, and hope it may have due attention.

And now, Brethren, the time has come for me to surrender into your hands the powers with which you have clothed me. And while I shall feel no regret at laying down the emblems of authority—but on the contrary have looked forward to this period with pleasure as one which was to relieve me of a responsibility and labor which on account of other imperative duties could not be otherwise than burdensome—it is different when I think of the social relations which are at the same time to be relinquished. The cheerful meetings, the cordial greetings, the earnest applications for instruction; the fraternal spirit in which advice, admonition, even reproof, have been received; the readiness with which suggestions have been adopted and acted on; the many, many pleasant things which have arisen in my intercourse with the brethren and the lodges,—which have lightened the labors and alleviated the anxieties incident to the position—all these have formed ties which cannot be severed without a sensation of melancholy. The kindly feelings engendered, I trust will long continue—I am sure they will with me—but the opportunities for their indulgence must be comparatively “few and far between.”

I am happy to believe, in closing my official labors, that the cause of Masonry is advancing; that its prosperity, apparently so great, is in reality sound and healthy; that the necessity of cau-

tion, in admitting new members, and insisting on a high standard of moral character as indispensable in order to *obtain* or *retain* fellowship in the fraternity, is becoming better understood and appreciated. My hope and prayer is, that this watchfulness in the guardians of our mysteries may increase; and that the time may come when the tendency of our teachings shall be so clearly shown by the lives of the brethren, that if one of them conducts disreputably, the community at large shall feel, as we do, that he is not an exemplar of, but a disgrace to our Order.

With a determination to do all in our power to promote such a result, let us address ourselves to the business for which we have assembled.

On motion of Brother Edward P. Burnham,

Voted, that the address of the Grand Master be referred to the committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The Grand Treasurer made his annual report, as follows :

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE.

At the close of another masonic year, I have reviewed my accounts, and now copying from my cash book, journal and ledger, give to this Grand Body the facts and figures, showing the result of my Stewardship the past year.

All items of receipts and disbursements are given in detail in an account current furnished the Committee of Finance; and all required information in relation to the invested stock, funds and income is in readiness for the Trustees of the Charity Fund.

Balance on hand May 5, 1868,.....	\$ 278.25
Amount of receipts,.....	6018.76
	<hr/>
	\$6297.01
Amount paid.....	5538.52
	<hr/>
Balance in the Treasury,.....	\$ 758.49

Business affairs have moved on very quietly in this firm of which I am Cashier; no cases of bankruptcy have occurred; no change of partners has taken place; there has been no difficulty in the payment or collection of bills—and all drafts have been promptly honored; notwithstanding the fluctuations of currency, gold and stocks, and the sometimes stringent state of the money market, our balance sheet shows a healthy state of business affairs, and it would hardly seem to be required that I should make any other than the stereotyped report already given you in figures.

No addition has been made to the charity fund since May last, and it will be perceived that the balance reported in the Treasury is large.

The appropriations made, and the bills to be paid last year were much greater in amount than in previous years, and I had supposed, from the estimates made by the designer and engraver that the balance on hand would be less than would be required to meet the demands that would be made on me before the close of the year. Within a few weeks I learned that this balance would not be needed to pay bills the present year, and made some effort to find a good and safe means of investment; but I found that United States bonds and the stock of such of our banks as I wished to procure, were held at 14 @ 15 per cent. premium, and not knowing how soon the funds might be needed, or what the receipts of the present year might be, I have allowed the balance to remain on deposit.

There is a matter which years since I had determined to bring to the notice of this Grand Body. At a later period I came to the conclusion that it would be better for me to say naught in relation to it until a final report could be made by the committee in whose hands it was placed. It has been said that "wise men alter their minds and fools never do;" now, even if this be true, I do not think it is logical proof that every man is wise who changes his mind; but, I can believe that if he never does it may be *quasi* evidence that he is a fool. However it may be in my case, believing that a new subject must be of interest to all, I have more recently determined before closing this report to introduce it; and in order that no wrong impression or misunderstanding may obtain in regard to it, I will say distinctly and in plain language, it is in relation to a diploma or certificate for Master Masons in this jurisdiction.

Since our last annual communication I have, I believe, used all due diligence, consistent with my other duties, in this matter, and had fondly hoped that ere this time our subordinate lodges would have been furnished with better certificates for their members; but disappointment is the common lot of man, and hope deferred has nearly made me sick at heart.

I have, however, succeeded in obtaining a design from one of the best artists in the country, and it is now in the hands of the engraver. A photographic copy of the drawing is herewith presented, and I trust it will prove satisfactory.

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr. The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

in account with MOSES DODGE, Grand Treasurer,

1868.

May 5,	For paid Chas. P. Tenney, D. D. G. M.....	\$ 30.79
"	A. W. French, "	42.00
"	Ambrose White, "	40.05
"	Albert T. Wade, "	31.75

May 5,	For paid	George W. Snow, D. D. G. M.....	22.87
	"	Samuel S. Collier, ".....	40.35
	"	Horatio H. Carter, ".....	24.25
	"	E. E. Wortman, ".....	34.00
	"	Henry Clark, ".....	90.00
	"	J. M. Larrabee, ".....	20.00
	"	Moses S. Mayhew, ".....	32.95
	"	Albert Moore, ".....	33.00
	"	Joseph M. Hayes, ".....	23.70
	"	Geo. W. Turner, ".....	39.50
	"	William Curtis, ".....	25.00
	"	J. H. Kimball, ".....	22.50
	"	Thomas Rogers, ".....	33.17
	"	T. R. Simonton, expenses constituting lodge....	5.05
7,	"	J. F. Harris, expenses.....	18.00
	"	J. B. Watson, D. D. G. M.....	15.50
	"	J. H. Drummond, Com. on For. Cor.....	80.00
9,	"	Conant & Payson, rent.....	37.50
14,	"	Ira Berry, Grand Secretary.....	500.00
	"	Stephen Berry, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	20.00
	"	Ira Berry, bill of postage, &c.....	92.52
16,	"	Samuel Kyle, expenses.....	21.00
26,	"	Masonic Trustees, per vote.....	300.00
June 2,	"	Widow of Joseph Covell.....	100.00
29,	"	Warren Phillips, expenses.....	7.80
	"	American Bank Note Co., Diplomas.....	30.00
July 11,	"	do. ".....	75.00
Aug. 1,	"	Stephen Berry, printing.....	102.13
7,	"	Conant & Payson, rent.....	37.50
Sept. 2,	"	Stephen Berry, printing.....	314.04
Oct. 1,	"	J. A. Merrill, Working Tools.....	35.00
15,	"	W. O. Carney, Assistant Grand Tyler.....	15.00
26,	"	Warren Phillips, expenses.....	10.55
Nov. 8,	"	Conant & Payson, rent.....	37.50
Dec. 28,	"	Marrett & Poor, matting, &c.....	36.90
	"	Stephen Berry, printing.....	46.00
1869,			
Jan. 19,	"	Insurance.....	10.00
Feb. 1,	"	Conant & Payson, rent.....	37.50
	"	Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler.....	30.00
	"	Grand Treasurer, per vote.....	40.00
March 11,	"	Hammatt Billings, design and drawing.....	100.00
	"	American Bank Note Co., Diplomas.....	70.00

March 19,	For paid Stephen Berry, printing.....	75.25
"	James & Williams, coal.....	12.55
22,	" M. F. King, Photographing.....	20.00
23,	" Moses Dodge, expenses.....	50.10
"	Ira Berry, Rep. fee Presumpscot Lodge, 1867... ..	1.30
28,	" as per Pay Roll of 1868.....	1433.80
29,	" American Bank Note Co., Diplomas.....	67.50
May 1,	" Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, salary.....	500.00
"	Ira Berry, postage, expressage, stationery &c....	112.28
"	T. J. Murray, Grand Master, expenses, '66 '67..	198.06
"	Stephen Berry, printing.....	248.11
	Balance in Treasury.....	758.49
		<hr/> \$6297.01

1868. Cr.

May 5,	By balance in the Treasury May 2, 1868.	\$278.25
	Cash of Cha's P. Tenney, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.	146.20
"	A. W. French, " 2d Dist.	208.25
"	J. W. Murray, " 3d Dist.	191.30
"	Ambrose White, " 4th Dist.	455.45
"	Albert T. Wade, " 5th Dist.	233.55
"	Geo. W. Snow, " 6th Dist.	364.80
"	Sam'l S. Collier, " 7th Dist.	294.55
"	Horatio H. Carter, " 8th Dist.	251.05
"	E. E. Wortman, " 9th Dist.	429.20
"	Henry Clark, " 10th Dist.	208.85
"	J. M. Larrabee, " 11th Dist.	336.30
"	M. S. Mayhew, " 12th Dist.	202.30
7,	" Albert Moore, " 13th Dist.	259.90
"	Joseph M. Hayes, " 14th Dist.	252.95
"	Geo. W. Turner, " 15th Dist.	322.05
"	W. B. Lapham, " 16th Dist.	202.20
"	W'm Curtis, " 17th Dist.	520.35
"	J. H. Kimball, for " 18th Dist.	209.40
"	Thomas Rogers, " 19th Dist.	319.60
"	T. J. Murray, dues of Adoniram Lodge,	18.65
"	S. Mudgett, disp. for Forest Lodge.....	25.00
"	M. W. Emery, charter fee, Preble Lodge,	30.00
14,	" Ira Berry, disp. fee Evening Star Lodge,	25.00
"	Ira Berry, for diplomas sold, &c.....	154.35
"	Ira Berry, disp. fee Doric Lodge.....	25.00
25,	" A. K. Tripp, charter fee Ocean Lodge..	30.00
July 23,	" E. E. Wortman, charter fee Moses Webster Lodge,.....	30.00

1869.

April 9,	By Cash of Grand Chapter, rent &c.....	54.18
30,	" I. Berry, diplomas & proceedings sold &c.	107.33
May 1,	" T. J. Murray, dispensations for degrees,	6.00
	" " charter for Sea Side Lodge,	30.00
	" " disp. for Excelsior Lodge,	25.00
	" " disp. for Rabboni Lodge,	25.00
	" " disp. for Cr'ked River Lo.	25.00
		<hr/>
		\$6,207.01

THE CHARITY FUND consists of—

25 shares Canal National Bank Stock.....	\$2,500.00
37 shares Casco National Bank Stock.....	3,700.00
5 shares Freeman's National Bank Stock.....	500.00
5 shares First National Bank Stock.....	500.00
\$6,300.00 U. S. 5.20 bonds.....	6,300.00
\$1,600.00 Bonds of Masonic Trustees.....	1,600.00
\$500.00 Loan.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,600.00

Which report was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Papers were presented and referred as follows :

To the Committee on Dispensations and Charters—

Petition for a Lodge at Lovell, to be called Delta Lodge.

Dispensation, records etc. of Evening Star Lodge at Buckfield, with petition for charter.

Papers of Forest Lodge at Springfield, with petition for charter.

Papers of Doric Lodge at Monson, with petition for charter.

Papers of Rabboni Lodge at Lewiston, with petition for charter.

Papers of Excelsior Lodge at Northport, with petition for charter, or for continuance of dispensation, as the Grand Lodge may see fit to grant.

Dispensation etc. of Crooked River Lodge, with request for continuance.

To Committee No. 1, on Grievances and Appeals :

Report of trial of Oliver P. Wheeler, by Richmond Lodge ;

Complaint of Aurora Lodge against Orient Lodge ;

Complaint of Moses Webster Lodge against Amity Lodge ;

Report of trial and expulsion of C. D. Richards, by Quantabacook Lodge ;

Papers in the case of Rufus Harriman, expelled by Pownal Lodge; and

Papers in the case of John C. Holmes, expelled by Rising Virtue Lodge.

To Committee No. 2, on Grievances and Appeals:

Papers in the case of D. C. Stinson, suspended by Cumberland Lodge;

Papers in the case of J. H. Rich, expelled by Marsh River Lodge;

Papers in the case of Thaddeus C. Little, expelled by Alna Lodge;

Papers in the case of Michael S. Small, suspended by Marine Lodge;

Appeal from the decision of Katahdin Lodge, in the case of Eli Kellogg.

On motion of Bro. Samuel S. Coller,

Voted unanimously, That Bro. Thomas R. Clements, formerly a member of Unity Lodge, No. 58, at Freedom, be restored to the rights and privileges of Freemasonry.

Bro. Stephen Berry submitted the report of the committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, which was accepted as follows:

The Committee on the History of Freemasonry in Maine, have, during the past year, received the histories of Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, Unity, and Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, Orland. The latter is a very carefully prepared history, written by Bro. Freeman H. Chase, M. D., and printed by Silas Warren, Bucksport, 1869, making 19 pages octavo. Three lodges have now printed their histories, Oriental Star, Lincoln and Rising Sun, and we trust their excellent example may be largely followed. We again refer delinquent lodges to page 33 of the proceedings for 1867.

STEPHEN BERRY,	} Committee.
E. W. FRENCH,	
STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	

The Grand Secretary made his annual report, which was received and referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, to wit:

PORTLAND, May 4, 1869.

To the M. W. Grand Master, officers and members
of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Secretary presents the following report of matters belonging to his department for the past year.

The Proceedings have been published and distributed according to the regulations of the Grand Lodge. They have also been recorded, and the records are submitted for examination.

Notices of rejections &c. have been sent to the lodges monthly, according to direction of the Grand Master.

Diplomas and other blanks have been supplied as were found necessary.

The Charters granted have been recorded; no Charters have been sent in for that purpose.

Considerable attention has been given to the Library, which will be reported by the Chairman of the Library Committee.

I have not yet procured an engraving for Grand Lodge Certificates, authorized at last session; but have made inquiries as to the cost, and engaged an artist to make a drawing for such certificate.

I have attended to the correspondence addressed to me, from within and without the State, and have preserved copies of such letters written by me as appeared of sufficient importance, and the letter book is ready for the inspection of the Brethren.

I have not been able to make much progress in the business of examining and arranging the old files of papers, but have made a commencement, and hope to see the day when; if any information is wanted respecting any lodge in the jurisdiction, it will be easy to ascertain whether it is or is not in the archives of the Grand Lodge, and if it is, to find it readily.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

On motion,

Voted, That the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters be referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, for the committee to which was referred last year the subject of incorporation of Lodges, made a report, which was laid upon the table.

Bro. J. Pearson Gill presented the report of the committee on Returns, which was accepted, as follows:

Your Committee on Returns having attended to their duty, ask leave to present the following

REPORT.

The Resolution of the Grand Lodge requiring one copy of Returns to be sent to the Grand Secretary, was printed and sent to the several lodges, and was promptly responded to by many of the secretaries; others wrote for explanation, and nearly all showed a commendable zeal, and desire to comply with the regulations: about the first of April, the lodges from which reports had not been received were notified of the fact, and similar notice given to the District Deputy Grand Masters, who forwarded promptly such as had been sent to them instead of the committee. At a later date, the delinquent lodges were again notified.

As a result, we have returns from all the lodges in the jurisdiction, and all but two were received before the session of the Grand Lodge.

It affords the committee much pleasure to say that the Returns for the most part are correct, and the errors such as the committee could correct without sending them back to the secretaries. Many of them are models of clearness and elegance, and do great credit to the secretaries.

The footings show the following state of the order:

Initiates, 1343, being a decrease of 329 in the number returned last year.

Admitted, (including 41 reinstated) 1484, being a decrease of 451.

Dimitted, 313.

Died, 166, being an increase of 18.

Suspended, 10.

Expelled, 8.

Deprived of membership, (chiefly for non-payment of dues,) 37.

Present number of members, (including 52 omitted last year) 14,121, being an increase of 1120.

Non-affiliates, 437, being a decrease of 49.

Rejected, 650, being a decrease of 83.

Whole number of working lodges, including those under dispensation, 148.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF LODGES.

Nos. Lodges.	Initiated.	Admitted.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Deprived of Membership.	Members.	Non-affil.	Rejected.
1 Portland,	20....	24....	3....	1.....				359.....		17
2 Warren,	12....	12....	2....	1.....				97.....	1....	2
3 Lincoln,	7.....	8....	9....	3.....				122....	8....	5
4 Hancock,	7.....	7.....						78.....		3
5 Kennebec,	7.....	9....	4....	3.....				139....	8....	11
6 Amity,	5.....	13....	1.....					72.....	21....	1
7 Eastern,	18....	18....	1....	3.....				164....		2
8 United,	8.....	8....	2....	3.....				126....	6....	5

Nos. Lodges.	In.	Ad.	Dim.	D. Sus.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N.	Rej.
9 Saco,	8	9	1	2			157		7
10 Rising Virtue,	15	14	5	2	1		200	25	14
11 Pythagorean,	16	15	1	1			59		3
12 Cumberland,		1	2	2	1		75		
13 Oriental,	26	27	3	1			150	3	16
14 Solar,	10	11	2	3			174		4
15 Orient,	21	23	3				122		1
16 St. George,	3	3					68		2
17 Ancient Landmark,	17	21	2	5			297		3
18 Oxford,	16	12	6	2			91	6	8
19 Felicity,	7	4	3	3			152		4
20 Maine,	4	11	7	2			133		5
21 Oriental Star,	10	14		2			156	2	10
22 York,	16	16	5				60	5	1
23 Freeport,	6	5	3	2			37	5	
24 Phenix,	15	18	3	2			179		7
25 Temple,	8	9		1			83	7	4
26 Village,	7	4	1	1			91	5	6
27 Adoniram,	5	6				11	66		1
28 Northern Star,	12	10	1	1			80		8
29 Tranquil,	10	20	3	2			164	6	4
30 Blazing Star,	5	8	1	2			68		6
31 Union,	5	3		1			87	12	
32 Hermon,	15	7	2	3			114	2	6
33 Waterville,	9	9	4	2			115		3
34 Somerset,	17	20	2	4			161	10	11
35 Bethlehem,	8	11	8	5	1		155		11
36 Casco,	10	14	4	1			143		2
37 Washington,	5	5	7	3			95		3
38 Harmony,	12	12	1	5			105		
39 Penobscot,	5	5	2		3		104	3	3
40 Lygonia,	29	27	1	1			170	17	11
41 Morning Star,	6	5		1			42		7
42 Freedom,	7	11	2				79		4
43 Alna,	3	4	5	2	1		115		3
44 Piscataquis,	4	4	2				64		8
45 Central,	9	25	4	2			100		
46 St. Croix,	13	20	3	3			162		5
47 Dunlap,	4	11	3				152	6	6
48 Lafayette,	4	4	1		2		69	12	
49 Meridian Splendor,	10	13	4				100	3	8
50 Aurora,	23	24	7	6			354	19	10
51 St. John's,	19	30	20	1		10	97		4

Nos. Lodges.	In.	Ad.	Dim.	D. Sus.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N.	Ref.
52 Mosaic,	5	12	9	1			140	2	4
53 Rural,	3	5					51	5	1
54 Vassalboro',	6	11	6	2			109	3	9
55 Fraternal,	15	14	11	1			52	2	1
56 Mount Moriah,	6	8	1		1		44		
57 King Hiram, (<i>Charter surrendered.</i>)									
58 Unity,	2	2					44		3
59 Mount Hope,	8	10	1	1			30		
60 Star in the East,	16	16	2	3			163		20
61 King Solomon's,	5	5		2			90		2
62 King David's,	10	10		3			78		
63 Richmond,	4	4	4	1			116	4	
64 Pacific,	4	5	2				75		
65 Mystic,	11	11	6	2		1	120	5	5
66 Mechanics',	5	5	2	2			100		4
67 Blue Mountain,	6	3	3				34	12	
68 Mariners',	7	7		3			134	3	3
69 Howard,	4	6		2			102	5	6
70 Standish,	6	9					53		3
71 Rising Sun,	7	3	2				102	1	2
72 Pioneer,	3	3	8	2			55	15	
73 Tyrian,	6	13		3			123	5	4
74 Bristol,	20	20	4	1			132		2
75 Plymouth,	1	1	2	1	2	10	81		1
76 Arundel,	4	6	4	1			74	3	1
77 Tremont,	9	10	1	2			100		8
78 Crescent,	13	13	4	1			131		7
79 Rockland,	19	22	14	5			240		11
80 Keystone,	1	4					87	5	3
81 Atlantic,	16	12	2	3			260	6	5
82 St. Paul's,	7	7	1	2			76	30	2
83 St. Andrew's,	19	20	2	2			204		20
84 Eureka,	2	5	1				86		6
85 Star in the West,	8	13	1				84		5
86 Temple,	7	10	1	2			162		2
87 Benevolent,	6	7					69	4	4
88 Narraguagus,	12	10	2	1			109	13	5
89 Island,	10	10		3			66	4	2
90 (<i>Charter revoked.</i>)									
91 Harwood,	10	10	1			1	117	8	7
92 Siloam,	5	5	7				91		7
93 Horeb,	6	4	2				91		7
94 Paris,	7	6					102	3	2

Nos. Lodges.	In.	Ad.	Dim.	D.	Sus.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N.	Ref.
95 Corinthian,	6	6	3					67		9
96 Monument,	14	13	1	1				94	14	5
97 Bethel,	7	7	1					84	2	1
98 Katahdin,	2	2	1	1				55	10	
99 Vernon Valley,	9	9	4					95		1
100 Jefferson,		1		1				68		
101 Nezinscot,	9	10	4	1				92	3	6
102 Marsh River,	4	2	3			1		77		5
103 Dresden,	4	1	1					37	2	
104 Dirigo,	2	2	2					74		4
105 Ashlar,	12	19	1					126		16
106 Tuscan,	8	8	1	1				185		
107 Day Spring,	5	6	3					55		
108 Relief,	6	6		2				61	10	2
109 Mount Kineo,	3	4		1				87	3	7
110 Monmouth,	4	3	2			1		69		3
111 Liberty,	6	10	1	1				124		4
112 Eastern Frontier,	6	6	1					39		
113 Messalonskee,	7	9			1			58		3
114 Polar Star,	5	4	2	1				102	7	4
115 Moderation,	8	6	1	2				67	6	3
116 Lebanon,	6	7						68		1
117 Greenleaf,	8	10	1					62		2
118 Drummond,	7	7		1		1		54		
119 Pownal,	6	11	2			1		84		2
120 Meduncook,	3	3	1					39		
121 Acacia,	10	19						77		12
122 Marine,	15	18	2	3	1			154	3	8
123 Franklin,	12	11						64		2
124 Olive Branch,	8	24	1	1				82		12
125 Meridian,	6	6	2	1				55		5
126 Timothy Chase,	10	10						83		2
127 Presumpscot,	9	12	2	2				72	3	3
128 Eggemoggin,	6	5	2					77		6
129 Quantabacook,	10	7	1	1		1		48		4
130 Trinity,	11	5	1					41	11	4
131 Lookout,	6	5	1	1				34		2
132 Mount Tire'm,	7	9		1				56	2	5
133 Asylum,	2	7			1			40	4	4
134 Trojan,	13	7						34		1
135 Riverside,	17	17						50	13	11
136 Ionic,	7	8	1					42		1
137 Kenduskeag,	12	14						56		4

Nos. Lodges.	In.	Ad.	Dim.	D. Sus.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N.	Rel.
138 Lewey's Island,	10.....	12.....					52.....	1.....	2
139 Archon,	12.....	21.....	2.....				65.....		6
*140 Mount Desert,	20.....	22.....		1.....			65.....		2
141 Augusta,	12.....	5.....					42.....		2
142 Ocean,	7.....	33.....					33.....	8.....	3
143 Preble,	12.....						22.....		5
144 Seaside,	11.....								3
145 Moses Webster,	27.....	30.....		1.....			49.....	5.....	14
146 Sebastieook,	24.....	24.....					31.....		9
U.D. Evening Star,	9.....			1.....			20.....		
U.D. Forest,	9.....						26.....		
U.D. Doric,	7.....						11.....		
U.D. Rabboni,							28.....		
	1343	1484	313	166	10	8	37	14,121	437 650

Before closing, the committee would take the occasion to remark, that the system adopted at the last annual session of the Grand Lodge in the standing regulation relative to a standing committee on Returns has worked in the most satisfactory manner. In evidence this report is adduced, which has been completed on the morning of the opening of the annual communication, an event unknown before in the experience of the committee. In view of the time and labor saved and accuracy attained, the system is deserving of continuance.

IRA BERRY,
J. PEARSON GILL, } Committee.
B. F. ANDREWS,

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

MASONIC HALL, Tuesday, May 4, 1869.

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

A resolution passed by Mount Moriah Lodge, recommending the restoration of Bro. Joseph B. Watson to the rights and benefits of Freemasonry, and request-

ing the Grand Lodge to restore him, was received and referred to a special committee, consisting of Bro's William J. Burnham, Samuel S. Collier and William B. Lapham.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond proposed the following amendment to the Constitution :

I propose to amend the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, by adding to Art. II, Sec. 2, the following :

"The Grand Lodge may elect Honorary members of the Grand Lodge from among those brethren who in the opinion of the Grand Lodge have rendered masonry efficient service, with all the rights of active members :

Provided, There shall not be more than seven at any time ; and

Provided, The name shall be proposed on the first day of the session in open Grand Lodge, and at least one day before the vote is taken. The vote shall be taken by the secret ballot, and two-thirds of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice.

"But no permanent member of this Grand Lodge shall have a right to act in it while he is a resident beyond the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge."

Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock was assigned for its consideration.

A letter was presented from Altamaha Lodge, Georgia, asking pecuniary aid ; also one from Forbestown Lodge, California, requesting to be reimbursed for aid afforded to Bro. W. Lysander Wilson, formerly a member of Hiram Abiff Lodge, who while at work in a mill at Forbestown met with an accident which caused his death. The Lodge paid for him during his illness \$125, and request the Grand Lodge to refund this amount, and to pay the surgeon's bill. The letters were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The hour for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bro's Alden M. Wetherbee, Nathaniel M. Thompson and Franklin

Crawford a committee to receive, sort and count votes ; and Bro's B. F. Andrews, E. E. Bagley and A. R. Bates a second committee for the same purpose.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot, and the following named Brethren were reported to be duly and legally elected, viz:

M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Bangor ;
R. W. DAVID CARGILL,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Augusta ;
" T. R. SIMONTON,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Camden ;
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Bath ;
" MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland ;
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Recording Grand Secretary,</i>	"

Which report was accepted.

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

OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland ;
ABNER B. THOMPSON,	Brunswick ; and
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland.

Bro's TIMOTHY J. MURRAY and CHARLES COBB were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years ; and Bro. HENRY H. DICKEY for two years *vice* M. W. JABEZ TRUE, deceased.

Thursday, at ten o'clock A. M. was assigned as the time for the installation of Grand Officers.

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

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 5, 1869.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock P. M. ; Deputy Grand Master John H. Lynde in the East.

Bro's Samuel S. Coller, Albert P. Baker and William G. Davis were appointed a committee on leave of absence.

Bro. Edward P. Burnham, for the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, made the following report:

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend that so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the death of P. G. Masters Fessenden and True, be referred to a Special Committee.

They recommend that so much of the Grand Master's address as advises a change in the office of District Deputy Grand Master, and enlarging the duties of Grand Master, be referred to a Committee who shall report at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

They recommend that the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters be referred to the committee on Publication.

They recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution relative to observing the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
DENISON HARDEN,	
GEORGE L. SWETT,	

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge will celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary (June 1870) of the organization of the Grand Lodge with suitable ceremonies and exercises, and the Grand Master is requested to make such arrangements therefor as may to him seem advisable.

The report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

Bro. R. E. Paine presented the following report:

The Committee No. 2, on Grievances and Appeals, to which were referred the following subjects, have had them under consideration and respectfully report:

In the case of D. C. Stimson, of Cumberland Lodge No. 12, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension of D. C. Stimson, passed by Cumberland Lodge No. 12, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Michael S. Small, of Marine Lodge No. 122, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the suspension of Michael S. Small for one year, by Marine Lodge No. 122, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Thaddeus C. Little, of Alna Lodge No. 43, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the expulsion of Thaddeus C. Little, by Alna Lodge No. 43, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Simeon Carpenter, of Katahdin Lodge No. 98, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the appeal of Simeon Carpenter, from the sentence of Katahdin Lodge No. 98 be not sustained ; and that the action of the Lodge be approved and confirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM CURTIS,	} Committee.
D. E. HASTINGS,	
E. E. PAINE,	

The following resolution, offered by Bro. Ambrose White, was adopted :

Resolved, That the Masters of Lodges in this State be directed to report to the Grand Master all invasions of their jurisdiction by lodges in other jurisdictions.

Past Grand Master ASA L. BROWN, of Washington Territory, was introduced by P. G. Masters Reuel Washburn and A. B. Thompson, who had been appointed by the Grand Master to examine him. He was welcomed by the Grand Master, and presented to the Grand Lodge. He acknowledged the courtesy in a few appropriate remarks.

Bro. Charles H. McLellan, for the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, reported as follows :

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom were referred the Petitions of Doric Lodge under dispensation at Monson, Forest Lodge at Springfield, Evening Star Lodge at Buckfield, Rabboni Lodge at Lewiston, and Excelsior Lodge at Northport, state that they have examined the Records, Petitions &c. of the same and find them to be in due and proper form, and recommend that the prayers of the petitioners be granted and charters issued.

In the case of a petition for dispensation for a lodge at Lovell Village, after carefully weighing the matter and making all due inquiry, the committee are of opinion that the interest of the fraternity requires the location of a lodge in the above named town, and recommend that the prayer of the said petitioners be granted.

In the matter of the dispensation issued to the Masons of Bolster's Mills, the

committee would recommend the continuance of the same, until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, the dispensation having so lately been received that no time has been afforded to comply with the necessary forms and requirements.

CHARLES H. MCLELLAN, }
E. A. THOMPSON, } *Committee.*
JAMES ATKINS, JR., }

The report was accepted and the recommendations were adopted; and, on motion, it was

Voted, That the several dispensations be continued in force until the lodges shall be constituted under their charters.

Bro. Oliver Gerrish, for the Committee of Finance, made the following report:

The Committee of Finance have examined the Grand Treasurer's accounts and find them correct with proper vouchers, agreeing with his report, and that the invested funds belonging to the M. W. G. Lodge of Maine amounts to fifteen thousand, six hundred dollars.

Your committee recommend that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay to

The Assistant Grand Secretary, twenty dollars.

The Grand Tyler, thirty dollars.

The Assistant Grand Tyler, fifteen dollars.

The Grand Treasurer, forty dollars.

The Chairman Committee Foreign Correspondence, eighty dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH, }
A. B. THOMPSON, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

Bro. Gerrish, for the same committee, also presented the following report, which was accepted, to wit:

The Committee of Finance have considered the subject referred to it of the application of Forbestown Lodge of California, for remuneration of moneys paid for Lysander Wilson, during his last sickness in their midst.

As we are in the practice of assisting the sojourning brother who calls on us whether he is sick or in need, and consider it to be our duty to aid him as he may need, we do not deem it to be our duty to refund money paid for the

relief of a brother who is in misfortune away from us, and especially as we have no knowledge whether he is in good standing among masons or not.

We have never called on any masonic body to remunerate us for expenses incurred in taking care of sojourning brethren, nor do we understand that it is the practice of lodges in other jurisdictions.

We have also attended to the application of Altamaha Lodge, McIntosh County, Georgia, for assistance to reinstate their lodge, which was destroyed during Sherman's march to the ocean in his endeavor to suppress the rebellion.

While we sympathize with our brethren in their destitution, we are not prepared to furnish them with material aid.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH, }
A. B. THOMPSON, } *Committee.*

Bro's R. E. Paine, Silas Alden and George Peirce were appointed a special committee on so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the decease of M. W. Brothers Fessenden and True.

Bro. T. R. Simonton offered the following proposition.

I propose to amend Section 82 (Art. III, Part IV) of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, by inserting after the word "twenty" in the second line of said section, "nor more than forty".

The proposition was entertained, and referred to the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution.

Bro. E. W. McFadden submitted the report of the Committee on the Pay Roll, which was accepted, and the Grand Treasurer instructed to make payments in accordance therewith.

Bro. Ira Berry presented his credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was received and welcomed in that capacity.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, presented the following

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence had the pleasure of reviewing last year the Proceedings for 1867 of all the American Grand Lodges save Michigan, Idaho, Kentucky, Massachusetts and Nebraska. Michigan for 1867 had already been reviewed, and 1868 being also at hand was noticed last year. Since that Report was made, we have received all the missing Proceedings, viz:

Idaho, 1867,	Massachusetts, 1867, and
Kentucky, 1867,	Nebraska, 1867.

As these are first in order of time, we propose to notice them before examining any of those for 1868.

IDAHO.

A Convention was held Dec. 16, 1867 for the purpose of forming the Grand Lodge of Idaho. Three Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and one under that of the Grand Lodge of Washington were represented. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, with some necessary amendments was adopted; Grand Officers were chosen and installed. The Charters of the subordinate Lodges were indorsed with a recognition of their regularity. It was assumed that the Grand Officers would issue new Charters, and the Masters were directed, when the new Charters were received, to return the old Charters to the Grand Secretary "and by him to be sent to the Grand Sec'y of the Grand Lodge which issued them." This is not in accordance with the older usage, and in our opinion is not correct.

One Charter was granted; a resolution adopted that there should be but one ballot for all the degrees; and considerable business of a local character transacted.

KENTUCKY.

A large amount of local business transacted; a proposition to divide the Grand Lodge into two, defeated; twenty-nine Charters and five dispensations granted and two Charters restored; a resolution adopted forbidding suspension for non-payment of dues without a regular trial; and the following new regulation adopted:

"All unaffiliated Masons who shall have remained so for a period of twelve months after they dimit from their respective Lodges, shall be divested of the following rights, viz: the right of Masonic burial; the right to walk in Masonic processions; and the right to visit any one Lodge more than three times, unless such non-affiliated Masons shall have good and sufficient reasons, of which the Lodges under whose jurisdiction they reside shall determine, (subject to appeal to this Grand Lodge,) in which event said Lodges may reinvest them temporarily or permanently at their discretion. All Masons unaffiliated at the adoption of this amendment shall have twelve months in which to affiliate with some Lodge.

Bro. McCORKLE presented the Report on Correspondence. He devotes five pages to Maine. He dissents from our decision that a Mason cannot be tried for an offence committed before initiation; concurs in holding that an *affirmation* may be used, and quotes approvingly from our Proceedings.

He denies the legality of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, holding that its legality depends upon the question whether West Virginia is constitutionally a State, and that as Masons we have the right to inquire into and settle this question for ourselves; that notwithstanding West Virginia is a State *de facto*, we must ascertain if it is a State *de jure* and govern ourselves accordingly. This is most pernicious doctrine. Masons, as such, must obey and recognize the *actual* government, whatever may be their opinion of its legality. In no other way can we prevent Masonry from being disturbed and rent by the schisms of the political world.

MASSACHUSETTS.

This Grand Lodge held several meetings in 1867, and the Proceedings are of unusual interest and importance. We shall quote largely from them, and we have no doubt the Brethren will fully justify our doing so.

From the Report of the Committee to which was referred the Grand Master's address in 1866 we gather the following facts.

In April 1864, the Winthrop House (in which was Freemasons' Hall) was burned. It was the property of the Grand Lodge, but was incumbered. The insurance paid the debt and left some \$20,000 in the Treasury. The lot was valued at \$175,000. In June 1864, the Grand Lodge voted to rebuild. A plan was accepted upon an estimate of cost (excluding the furnishing) of \$175,000, and the work commenced. Fair progress was made in 1865, and preparations made for pushing the work to rapid completion in the early Spring. But in December, the Grand Lodge changed the Board of Trustees, and the new Board changed the plan, materially increasing the cost of the Temple. As the Grand Lodge had no funds beyond the \$20,000, they were provided by raising \$150,000 for three years, at six per cent. interest.

In consequence of the change of plan, it became necessary to make a second mortgage for \$150,000, payable in ten years, at six per cent. interest, making the whole debt of the Grand Lodge \$300,000; but it owned property valued at \$500,000. To provide means for the payment of this debt became a very serious question. The anticipated revenues of the Temple were \$30,000 a year; but this would be absorbed in payment of interest, insurance and the current expenses. The revenues of the Grand Lodge barely covered the expenses. Thus there was no margin to create a sufficient sinking fund. Extraordinary measures must, therefore, be resorted to, to provide the means. The Grand Master recommended that each initiate be required to pay \$5.00 towards such a fund. But the Grand Lodge finally imposed a tax of one dollar annually for thirteen years upon every member in the jurisdiction (with the privilege of commuting it by an advance payment of \$10.00,) and

ordered Lodges to collect twenty-five cents of each unaffiliate whenever he visited a Lodge. Each Lodge was made responsible for the collection and payment annually of the tax. The legality of this tax was questioned in some quarters, and there was some murmuring in relation to it. We shall hereafter notice the action of the Grand Lodge upon this subject.

But the Temple was completed, as many of our Brethren know, in a style of beauty and magnificence scarcely equaled upon this continent: and June 24, 1867 was solemnly dedicated with ceremonies the most imposing ever witnessed on a similar occasion. The ceremonies are given in these Proceedings, but it is impossible for us to give any abstract of them. We can only refer to them as a *Manual* for such services. An original hymn was composed for the occasion by BRO. JOHN H. SHEPARD (well known to us in Maine). The procession was very large, and had representatives from very many of the other States. Maine was represented in the escort as follows:—

MAINE.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF MAINE, R. E. SIR MOSES DODGE, Grand Commander. Officers of the Grand Commandery.

SUBORDINATE COMMANDERIES.

MAINE, Gardiner, (46). Gardiner Brass Band (18). E. Sir James M. Larrabee, Commander.

PORTLAND, Portland, (80). Chandler's Portland Band, (19). E. Sir Franklin Fox, Commander. In the ranks of this Commandery was a delegation from SAINT ALBAN, Portland.

TRINITY, Augusta. (40). E. Sir Orlando Currier, Commander. In the ranks of this Commandery was a delegation from DE MOLAY, Skowhegan.

CLAREMONT, Rockland. (45). E. Sir Charles N. Germaine, Commander.

There also joined in the procession Orient Lodge, and Representatives of Ancient Landmark, Meridian, Arundel, Nezinscot, Harmony, St. Croix, Maine and Eastern Lodges.

The Oration at Music Hall by Bro. WILLIAM S. STUDLEY, and the speeches at the banquet were fully worthy of the fame of the old Commonwealth. The President of the United States was present as the guest of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Marshal, Bro. WILLIAM D. STRATTON has since published a beautiful volume giving a full account of the ceremonies: for the interest and importance of its contents, as well as the style of the work, it deserves a place in every masonic library.

We heartily congratulate our Massachusetts Brethren upon the result of their labors, and upon the possession of a Temple "to which they can repair as their own masonic home, as did the ancient Israelites to the Temple of Jerusalem in the days of its pride and glory, from all parts of Judea, to participate in the solemn ceremonies of their festivals."

The subject of the incorporation of Lodges came before the Grand Lodge, and an able report thereon was made by Bro. WILLIAM S. GARDNER, the present Grand Master. We had intended in view of the action of the Grand Lodge last year, and the still continued pressure for charters since, to discuss this

question. But the following extract from Bro. GARDNER's report, so fully expresses our own views that we give it instead.

"The supreme authority over the subordinate Lodges, exists exclusively and absolutely in the Grand Lodge. The subordinates derive their existence from the Grand Body, and through it they preserve their vitality. They are answerable to the Grand Lodge alone, and cannot be made answerable to any other tribunal or government. Its words and doings are always open for the inspection and examination of the proper Grand Officers, but to the rest of the world they are sealed books. They are not only exclusively dependent upon the Grand Lodge but are also exclusively answerable to it. No process of Courts can pass the thresholds of their penetralia, or expose to the gaze of the world their private affairs. Such are some of the rights and immunities which the subordinates of this Grand Lodge enjoy. Should the civil government grant charters to these Lodges and should they be accepted, they immediately become subordinate not to the Grand Lodge alone, but also to the Courts of Law and to the Legislature. The election of their officers, the care and distribution of their funds, the admission, trials, and punishments of their members, become liable to be inspected and examined into by the Courts and by the Legislature. Their most private proceedings become open. Like all other incorporated Bodies, over whom the State has extended its protecting arm, they cease to be independent, and must submit to such exposures of their acts and doings, as from time to time may be considered necessary. And more than this, their proceedings may be revised, their expelled members restored to full fellowship, their elections declared null and void; and even the investments and expenditures of their funds, be ordered and directed by a Court of Equity.

"The history of our Grand Lodge in the days of anti-masonic excitement affords an example. A charter had been granted in 1817, and the Legislature of 1834 summoned before it the officers of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of examining them upon masonic matters. The object in view was no other than a political one of the basest character. But through the sagacity and persevering labor of our Rt. W. Br. Charles W. Moore, the charter was surrendered, and by the Legislature accepted, and thus the Grand Lodge and its officers became no longer answerable to the General Court of Massachusetts.

"In Pennsylvania the officers and members of their Grand Lodge did not escape so easily. Brethren distinguished for their learning, Christian character, and eminent virtues, were arraigned before the Legislature as criminals and outcasts."

The amendment to the Constitution was adopted, as follows :

"No Lodge shall appear for, or act under any corporate charter granted by any Legislature or political government; and receiving such charter of incorporation, or acting thereunder by any Lodge under this jurisdiction, shall operate as a surrender and revocation of its masonic charter or warrant from this Grand Lodge."

It became necessary (for the first time in the history of that Grand Lodge, it was said) to discipline the master of a Lodge. A report was made upon the mode of proceeding in such cases. We had intended to copy it : but as such cases happen very rarely, we content ourselves by referring to it as a correct exposition of the masonic law upon the subject. (See pages 91—98.) The accused was expelled by the Grand Lodge.

A proposition to allow proxies to speak in the Grand Lodge, when their principals are present was defeated; ten charters were granted; the constitution was amended declaring that a rejected candidate initiated anywhere without the recommendation of the Lodge rejecting him, should be held clandes-

tine ; and a proposed amendment, that a resident of the State initiated out of the State without the consent of his Lodge should be held to be clandestine, was rejected.

One Lodge protested against the legality of the "Capitation tax," but while the protest was received, it was declared to be "with the view of causing the subordinate Lodges more fully to understand the necessity for its passage." The result was a circular to the Lodges.

BRO. CHA'S LEVI WOODBURY made an able Report upon the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, in which he seems to abandon the objection before insisted upon, that it could not be formed without the consent of the Mother Grand Lodge ; but hases a refusal to recognize it upon the statement that the new Grand Lodge was formed by less than a majority of the Lodges in the Province, and his Report was accepted.

The veteran CHARLES W. MOORE, retired from the post of Grand Secretary after holding it *thirty-five years* ; and thereupon, R. W. Br. Winslow Lewis offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously :—

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be cordially tendered to R. W. Br. Charles W. Moore, for his long, faithful, energetic and valuable services as Grand Secretary to this Body. In the days of its depression he was a tower of strength in its support. As a Trustee of the Masonic Temple, he, more than all, was the means of effecting its sale, and by this laid the foundation of this fabric in which we are now gathered in prosperity. A record of the devotion of thirty-five years needs no better eulogium, and we trust that he will long be continued to us, to give to us the great influence of his masonic intelligence and capacity."

The whole fraternity of the country join with Massachusetts in adopting this resolution.

From the address of the Grand Master at the close of the year we learn that the cost of the Temple had exceeded the estimates. The whole cost including interest and insurance was \$418,532.03 ; the cost of furnishing including Organ \$25,000. The debt of the Grand Lodge was \$473,241.02. The sinking fund was \$24,997 ; bonds on hand not sold \$42,000 ; cash in the Treasury \$6,530.73 ; leaving the net liabilities about \$400,000. There was received for admissions to the Temple about \$6,500. The Grand Master defends the capitation tax, and says that all but two Lodges have paid it, and that there are but few members who have not paid it. Several Lodges had commuted the tax by paying ten dollars for each member, and many members had done the same.

We should be glad to copy the excellent Report on Libraries by Bro. WINSLOW LEWIS ; and also Bro. M. P. WILDER's account of the World's Convention of Masons at Paris at the time of the "Great Exposition," but our space forbids.

NEBRASKA.

The delay in receiving the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska last year, arose from their republishing their Proceedings from the organization.

Fourteen of the fifteen Lodges represented; three charters granted; an "Orphan's Educational Fund" founded by ordering an annual tax of one dollar upon every member of a Lodge, and two dollars upon every unaffiliate in the State; an eloquent oration delivered by Bro. J. Q. Goss; and a large amount of local business transacted.

Grand Sec'y WISE presented the Report on Correspondence reviewing the Proceedings of forty Grand Lodges including Maine for 1866. He pronounces the address of Grand Master PREBLE a model; concurs in the decision that a member who cannot be present may cause a candidate to be rejected; dissents from the fourteenth of that year, but admits it is upheld by custom; and also dissents from the fifteenth which however was founded upon local custom and regulation. Many other matters are ably discussed, but have also heretofore been discussed by us, and, in the rapid flight of time, have ceased (many of them) to be of interest.

Having thus "squared our books" for 1867, we proceed with the review of the subsequent proceedings. As our first form goes to press, we have received those indicated by the figures in the following table; if any others are received before our Report is closed, an additional list will be given.

Alabama, 1868.	Missouri, 1868.
Arkansas, 1868.	Montana,
California, 1868.	Nebraska,
Canada, 1868.	Nevada, 1868.
Colorado,	New Brunswick, 1868.
Connecticut, 1868.	New Hampshire, 1868.
Delaware, 1868.	New Jersey, 1868.
Dist. of Columbia, 1868.	New York, 1868.
Florida,	North Carolina, 1868.
Georgia, 1868.	Nova Scotia, 1868.
Idaho, 1868.	Ohio, 1868.
Illinois, 1868.	Oregon, 1868.
Indiana, 1868.	Pennsylvania,
Iowa, 1868.	Rhode Island, 1868.
Kansas,	South Carolina,
Kentucky, 1868.	Tennessee, 1868.
Louisiana, 1868.	Texas, 1868.
Maryland, 1868. (May and Nov.)	Vermont, 1868.
Massachusetts, 1868.	Virginia,
Michigan, 1869.	Washington,
Minnesota. No Session.	West Virginia, 1868.
Mississippi, 1868.	Wisconsin, 1868.
And the Bulletin (monthly) of the Grand Orient of France.	

ARKANSAS.

Grand Master ENGLISH in his address gives utterance to the following truly masonic sentiments.

"Happily for frail and fallen humanity, MASONRY, in her mission of mercy to man, has erected an altar, around which she assembles her children of all political opinions and religious creeds, and binds them together, as a harmonious brotherhood, by a cord that is not easily broken.

"Moreover, out of the lodge, no matter how widely my brother may differ from me on political opinions or religious subjects, if he be hungry, and I fail to feed him; naked, and I fail to clothe him; roofless, and I fail to shelter him; sick, and I fail to minister to his wants; in peril or danger, and I fail to go to his relief, I am no true *mason*!"

Ninety-eight Lodges represented; the Grand Master had granted twenty-five dispensations for new Lodges, to sixteen of which charters were granted, and the dispensations to the remainder continued.

St. John's College continues to recover from the condition in which it was left by the war. We trust its claim to be reimbursed for losses by the taking of its property for military purposes will be allowed. During the session of the Grand Lodge, an excellent address was delivered by one of the Professors, Bro. O. C. GRAY, a son of Maine.

A resolution was adopted condemning the use of masonic emblems on signs or in advertisements.

Bro. C. B. MOORE presented the Report on Correspondence reviewing proceedings of thirty-five Grand Lodges including Maine (1868).

In his review of Connecticut he says:

"In examining the proceedings of these Connecticut brethren, we are forcibly struck with two ideas. One is, that masonry in any jurisdiction is made what it is, to a very great extent, by the men who occupy the important stations. They make it either an institution of great good and usefulness, or they cramp its energies by their ignorance or slothfulness, and thus render it useless if not positively pernicious in its tendencies.

"In examining some proceedings we find a disposition to hurry everything, to ignore the consideration of important questions presented—in other words, to let the institution take care of itself.

"Again, we find in other jurisdictions a carefulness in deciding, a particularity in noticing everything presented, that gives the order in such jurisdictions a character for stability and soundness, and renders the opinions and decisions of its Grand Lodges precedents that are sought after and relied upon."

He quotes largely from Grand Master MURRAY's address, and in reference to his remarks upon the threatened anti-masonic war says:

"We conceive that to be 'fore-warned' is all the 'fore-arming' in this case that is necessary. Right glad are we to hear the tocsin of alarm first sounded in a jurisdiction of New England. It is but too well known that this section has the reputation of being the birth-place of almost all the abominable *isms* and false doctrines that come to the light. Our brethren of Maine are proving that they are the first to enter the lists against this would-be monster, and they thus do very much to destroy the unenviable reputation that their section has obtained.

"Grand Master Murray's caution above, 'to guard well the entrance to our household, and keep out every mercenary, vile intruder,' contains all the advice that is necessary on the subject. We need never fear attacks from

without. If we are true to each other, the assaults of the whole outside world combined can never be successful even against our outposts, much less reach our sacred citadel."

In answer to our supposition last year in reference to Bro. GRAY, he says:

"True, Brother Drammond, you recognize him by his name, but we very much doubt if you could have recognized him by sight; for you must know that St. Johns' professors and students 'sport' military clothes and titles 'hugely,' and we are much mistaken if you could see any resemblance to your *quondam* friend in the present 'Col.' Gray. He, however, is willing still to continue the acquaintance, and 'sends greeting.' He is, we believe, prospering in all respects, and the college is justly proud of her Main(e) professor."

We are glad to know it: especially, as we perceive he is next year to wield the "quill correspondential."

CANADA.

Annual Communication July 8, 1868, and continued three days: 170 Lodges represented: the reports of the Deputies show a good degree of harmony and prosperity among the craft; the work exemplified; gross receipts for eighteen months \$12,537.88: invested fund \$28,004.90: Grand Lodge of New Brunswick recognized; twelve charters granted and the Grand Master, the Deputy, and Grand Secretary constituted a Committee "to devise the best means of instructing the Lodges in the ritual as recognized by Grand Lodge."

The following from the address of the Grand Master is applicable here.

"In connection with these matters, there is one evil existing to which I trace many of the difficulties which are now of so frequent occurrence; I allude to the want of a proper care, and to the neglect of Masonic law and principle, too often evinced by members of the Craft in the selection of those who are to govern our subordinate Lodges. Brethren are too often selected as rulers, merely because their social qualities may be of a high order, and often, also, from their general popularity, without duly considering their ability to work the Lodge, their administrative capacity to govern it, or their possession of those still higher qualities which are so essential to the successful carrying on of the great work of Masonry. In selecting your Masters, let me entreat you, my Brethren, always first to consider your duty to masonry and to your Lodge. This important duty can never properly be performed, if you place in the Chair one who has to rely upon others for doing that which he is incapable of performing himself."

The Grand Master gives an interesting account of the presentations of testimonials to Bro. THOMAS BIRD HARRIS, the able Grand Secretary, and to T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON, P. G. M.

Bro. THOS. WHITE JR., presented the Report on correspondence. His review of Maine is fraternal.

In noticing our Grand Master's remarks in reference to advertising by masonic emblems, he says:

"This practice is not a whit too strongly condemned, when it is pronounced to be 'the prostitution of all that is noble and good to vile and mercenary purposes, and will become a lasting stigma upon the fraternity unless rebuked and discontinued.' Fortunately, in Canada this practice does not prevail to any very considerable extent, mere mercantile Masonry being, we are glad to

know, at a discount. But there is, in some quarters, a growing tendency to over display of Masonic emblems, and the practice cannot be too strongly or decidedly condemned."

CALIFORNIA.

About 150 Lodges represented; six charters granted; the Grand Lodge of Idaho, the Provincial Grand Lodge of British Columbia, established Dec. 24, 1867, the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick recognized and cordially welcomed as just and legally established Grand Lodges; the work exemplified; gross receipts \$17,132.15, and disbursements \$14,127.02; one dispensation granted; a standing resolution adopted to create a Representative fund by an annual tax on each Lodge of fifty cents for each member borne on its rolls; returns received (as usual) from every Lodge; salary of Grand Secretary fixed at \$4,000 and that of his assistant \$1,200; Past Grand Masters ENGLISH, STEPHENSON, HOWARD and DAVIES, severally requested to sit for their portraits to be placed in the offices of the Grand Lodge; and much business of a purely local character transacted.

The address of the Grand Master is devoted to local matters. He decided, that the Fraternity cannot take part, in their conventional character, in any public demonstration, except to perform some Masonic labor.

Thirty-five volumes were added to the Library during the year, making the whole number of bound volumes five hundred and twelve.

The Grand Lodge decided that the master of a Lodge has the right to dismiss charges on the ground of their being too general and indefinite.

Also that "if a candidate has been elected to receive the three degrees of Masonry by a Lodge, and, after having received the first degree, or first and second degrees, removes temporarily or permanently within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, the latter Lodge may, at the request of the former, confer the remaining degree or degrees upon him. In such case, the conferring of the degree or degrees is only an act of courtesy, and the initiate becomes a member of the Lodge in which his petition was received, and not of the Lodge conferring the last degree. But if, having received one or two degrees in the Lodge in which he was elected to receive the three, he removes to another jurisdiction and desires to become a member of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he has removed, he must present his petition, stating the facts of his case and asking to receive the remaining degree or degrees in that Lodge. But his petition can not there be received until the permission of the Lodge which had acquired jurisdiction over him by electing him and conferring upon him the first, or first and second degrees, has been obtained; and when such permission is obtained, his petition must take the usual course of petitions for degrees or for membership. In such a case, if he is elected and the remaining degree or degrees is or are conferred, he becomes a member of the Lodge conferring the last degree.

"A degree conferred by one Lodge at the request of another is the act of the Lodge preferring the request. Permission to receive the petition of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft is a relinquishment of the rights of the Lodge granting the permission."

We insert this at length as a correct statement of the law, and as authority upon a point once discussed in this jurisdiction.

Also, that no mason committing suicide can be buried with masonic honors.

As cases of insanity are made no exception, we cannot agree to this. The

whole argument of the Committee leads us to an opposite conclusion. Because the larger part of suicides are sane does not affect those who are insane. The Committee go upon the presumption that suicide is a crime. But an *insane* man commits no *crime* whether he kills himself or another. We cannot see why a man, whose reason has been suffered to be destroyed by disease, can be considered as a criminal, any more than one whose life has been destroyed in the same manner.

This Grand Lodge has sustained a very great loss in the death of Bro. WILLIAM HARE HARTLEY.

An excellent Report on Correspondence of ninety pages was presented by Bro. William H. Hill, in which he reviews the proceedings of forty Grand Lodges among which we are sorry to say Maine is not found.

We extract from his report his account of the formation of the Provincial Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

"We have received what we suppose to be the preliminary proceedings for the establishment of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. They are contained in a circular, consisting of one sheet of letter paper merely. Our young sister is indeed a "little one," but we welcome her to the old family roof, and doubt not but there will be vigorous health and prosperity in the future.

"Representatives from different Lodges assembled at Masonic Hall, in the city of Victoria, V. I., December 24th, 1867.—The M.: W.: J. W. POWELL, Provincial Grand Master was in the chair, and the R.: W.: A. G. RICHARDSON, acting Grand Secretary.

"We quote at length the brief record of those initiatory proceedings:—

"The provincial Grand Lodge was then opened in due form with solemn prayer. The Provincial Grand Master then exhibited his commission, by virtue of which he had called them together. He expressed his regret that some more competent brother had not been selected to fill the high and distinguished position which had been conferred upon him; but relied upon the kind and fraternal assistance of his brethren to aid him in the proper fulfillment of all his duties. He congratulated the brethren of the Order upon the establishment of a Provincial Grand Lodge, and regarded it as the harbinger of the future prosperity and extension of our Ancient and Honorable Order in this Colony. The great distance of Scotland, the uncertainty of mail communication causing often tedious delays in correspondence; had all contributed in completing the isolation of Scottish Freemasons in British Columbia, and preventing the extension of our grand jurisdiction in this Colony. The establishment of a Provincial Grand Lodge would happily put an end to all of these serious obstructions to our growth and success, and place us in comparatively an independent position. He announced that already he had granted two dispensations by virtue of the commission which he had the honor of holding. First, a dispensation to *Cariboo* Lodge—evidence of the enrollment of which as No. 469 upon the books of our Grand Lodge, had been sent him by the R. W. the Grand Secretary; but unfortunately the Charter had not come to hand, and as the brethren of that locality would experience serious inconvenience from a further delay of five or six months, he had granted the R.: W.: Master and Officers a working letter, pending the arrival of the Charter, and was now happy to announce to brethren and representatives of that flourishing Lodge here present, that the missing Charter had at last arrived and had been duly forwarded to its proper destination. The other was a dispensation to a number of brethren at Nanaimo who had petitioned to Grand Lodge for a Charter of Erection as *Caledonia* Lodge, and at the same time had placed in his hands their prayer for authority to work, pending the arrival of a Charter. As their petition had the cordial endorsement and recommendation of the Lodge at present existing at

Nanaimo, he had granted them his power to work as Lodge Caledonia, (under dispensation) pending its confirmation by our Grand Lodge, and he hoped ere long to announce its regular enrollment as a duly chartered and prosperous Lodge of this jurisdiction. The Provincial Grand Master then alluded to the erection of his Provincial Grand Lodge, and expressed his great regret and disappointment in being unable to welcome the Most Worshipful the Grand Master and Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, the Grand Secretary of which had intimated their intention of responding to his invitation and being present to conduct the installation of Grand Officers. The unfortunate irregularity of steam communication between this city and the adjoining territory at this particular time had prevented the anticipated pleasure, and he would therefore proceed to the appointment and installation of officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge for the ensuing year.

"The following Brethren were then appointed, invested and proclaimed Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year, viz: the R. W. NORTON I. NEUSTADT, Provincial Deputy Grand Master; W.'s R. H. ADAMS, Provincial Senior Grand Warden; JOHN E. HUST, Provincial Junior Grand Warden; J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Provincial Grand Treasurer; A. G. RICHARDSON, Provincial Grand Secretary; REV. THOMAS SOMERVILLE, Provincial Grand Chaplain; A. C. CAMPBELL, Provincial Senior Grand Deacon; E. C. HOLDEN, Provincial Junior Grand Deacon; H. B. W. AIKMAN, Provincial Grand Sword Bearer; PHILIP J. HALL, Provincial Grand Tyler.

"These officers were duly installed, and the Grand Lodge closed."

Our Brother is in error when he styles this a Grand Lodge. It is a *Provincial* Grand Lodge under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland; not an *independent* Grand Lodge. It issues no charters, but they all emanate from the parent Grand Lodge, to which it is also accountable for all its acts.

CONNECTICUT.

Eightieth Communication, May 13, 1868; 85 chartered Lodges and two U. D. represented; three charters granted; returns received from all the Lodges; the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick recognized, and much local business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master is of special excellence, as the following specimen will show:

"Let us guard against the notion that the *strength* of a Lodge consists in the *number* of its members. This is a mistaken idea. Moral and intellectual qualifications are the characteristics on which we should ever depend, in selecting materials for our spiritual building; and such alone can be depended on to give stability to the edifice. In operative masonry, the architect does not calculate the strength of his work by the number of stones laid in the wall; but looks rather to their size and solidity. So in speculative Masonry, the character of the members is what constitutes the value of the institution. A Lodge of thirty upright, honorable, intelligent members, may be said to have achieved a success; whereas one with a hundred men of doubtful character is an utter failure."

He announces the death of Bro. Joshua R. Jewett, a mason for *seventy-one* years!

At the session the previous year, the Grand Lodge appointed a Committee on By-Laws and ordered all the Lodges to make an early, careful and thorough revision of their By-Laws and then send a copy to the Committee for examination. *Seventy-four* of the *eighty-eight* Lodges responded, and their By-Laws

were all examined, amendments suggested, and report made to the Grand Lodge, which approved the By-Laws as amended, ordered them to be kept on file in the Grand Secretary's office, and a certified copy to be furnished to the Lodge.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER, presented the Report on Correspondence, a well digested abstract of the proceedings of thirty-eight Grand Lodges, including Maine, (1867) with occasional well considered comments.

In his conclusion, in referring to the fears which had been expressed that our institution is becoming too popular, he says :

"We do not believe an institution that is founded upon the principles inculcated in the Bible, that great light in Masonry, that teaches morality, equality, brotherly love, universal benevolence, and charity to all mankind ; that teaches the great commandment, "Do ye unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," that inculcates the spirit of hospitality, and teaches all the important truths of morality that have existed from the foundation of the world, whose principles are Heavenly and God-like, and are unchangeable and eternal, we do not believe such an institution can become too popular.

"We however believe there is a great necessity for the exercise of more caution in the admission of candidates, that Lodges and members should be more vigilant in the use of the principal working tool, the "black-ball," and the inner door of our Lodge rooms be made not to open too easily and indiscriminately to those who knock for admission.

"We fear the standard of Masonry is oftentimes lowered for the accommodation of the individual, that we forget a man has certain moral lessons to learn before he is a fit subject for our mysteries, and here is the danger, that will sooner or later if from any cause, be the means of destroying our institution.

"Let us then set our standard high, and be sure that every block that is brought from the quarries to be placed in the northeast corner, shall be fully up to the standard, and such as will stand the test of the overseer's square ; that we may find "none among us but such as are good men and true, and will promote to the utmost of their ability the great end of our institution." With such a membership we may never fear for its popularity."

We regret to learn that since the session of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Treasurer has been deposed from office for refusing to account for moneys received by him.

DELAWARE.

Sixty-second Annual Communication, June 27, 1868 : fifteen Lodges represented : one charter granted : resolution assessing an annual tax upon each Lodge of fifty cents for each member, adopted : resolution that no unaffiliated mason should be permitted to visit any Lodge more than twice, without affiliating, adopted ; and other business transacted.

The Grand Master decided that the petition of a candidate rejected in another jurisdiction should not be received without the consent of the Lodge rejecting him. He says :

"I hold the opinion, in this instance, that they could not act upon the petition, without the consent of the Lodge by which he was rejected. What right have we, although perhaps personally interested, to force a profane upon a Brother Mason, when there may be hidden in the past something that will

forever debar Masonic intercourse between the two? Are the benefits of Masonry for Masons, or for Profanes? Is there not now, too much estrangement occurring between individual Masons, and would not an act of this kind only increase it? If you will concede that this cannot be done between Lodges of the same Jurisdiction, which I believe is an undisputed point, what right, I ask, have we to inflict such an injury upon a Sister Jurisdiction? Are we not all members of a common family, of the same faith and order, having the same object and end in view?"

In reference to a question noticed in our review of California, he says:

"My opinion was recently asked, by one of the Lodges interested, as to the propriety of burying a suicide, with Masonic honors. As I knew of no regulation on the subject, I gave an opinion, depending upon the circumstances of the case. If the act committed, was in order to escape execution, or imprisonment for crime, of which the party had been convicted by a Court of Justice, (which would deprive him of Masonic fellowship) or through intemperance or excess, then, I think clearly it would be improper. But if from insanity, temporary or otherwise, brought on by sickness, grief, or, as in this case, by honorable wounds, received in the line of his duty, then I think it would be proper, that he should receive the full benefit of Masonic burial."

The Grand Secretary presented the Report on Correspondence of forty-three pages—a *decided* improvement in quantity and quality over the Report of last year, though we would have been pleased to see more comments.

This Grand Lodge continues to improve—and, with improvement, comes prosperity.

A special Communication was held July 27, to lay the Corner Stone of a Town Hall. The ceremonies &c. are given in full. An Oration, prepared by Bro. J. C. McCABE, who was prevented by sickness from being present, was read. It contains much that we would like to copy, but we must content ourselves with a single extract.

"We do not propose Masonry as a substitute for Christianity—God forbid—but as an adjunct, a handmaiden, doing her behest, and coveting her approving smiles. Masonry is neither religion, nor its substitute. If she professed to be either the one or the other, I would repudiate her with scorn. She is not Christianity, she is human. I repeat it, she is not Christianity, or its substitute. She does not, either in her works or ways, attempt to supersede the Christian Church; she cannot re-impress the Divine Image on the human heart; she cannot pluck the sting from death, or give victory over the grave. If she professed to do any of these, I would write '*lying imposture*' on the columns of her temples, and trample her symbols and her jewels in the dust. (She is not Christianity, but beautifully has she carried out the behests of Christianity's founder. She has gone to the abodes of poverty, and illumined with her smiles the desolate hearthstones, and caused the light of joy to play upon the wan features of despair. She has held untiring vigil by the couch of pain, and like a white winged angel has fanned from the brow of suffering and disease the cold dews of death! She has visited the hungry and given him meat; she has held the cup of refreshing to the lips of him who was ready to perish with thirst; she has given the stranger a place at her hearth; she has clothed the naked; she has ministered to the prisoner and the captive; she has loosed the debtor, and in carrying out the six charities enumerated by the Saviour in connection with the six conditions of peril and suffering which He enumerates as 'the sphere and horizon of human ills,' she hears his voice saying 'inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it to me.'"

"She has mourned with the afflicted at the grave of the departed; and

turning from the cold, dark spot, in tears, she has flung her jeweled arms of beauty and of strength around the widow and orphan, and made their weal and woe her own!"

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Many special communications were held during the year; the first in consequence of the death of P. G. M. WILLIAM M. ELLIS; one to dedicate the Lincoln monument; and others to lay the Corner Stones of Churches &c.

In his semi-annual address, the Grand Master says:

"My correspondence with the Grand Master of Maine was in relation to the application of a gentleman from that State to Lebanon Lodge, No. 7, for the degrees of Masonry. He had been for some time a resident of this city, and a clerk in one of the Departments. Last summer, while on a visit to his old home in Maine, being ignorant as to the Masonic comity regarding jurisdiction, he applied there for the degrees, with the assurance of a Brother there that a dispensation could be procured from the Grand Master so that he could receive the three in a single month. But that, if the dispensation could not be procured, *the petition could be withdrawn*. The petition was sent in. No application was made for a dispensation. The candidate was balloted for and rejected, without any known reason, as every one who was consulted gave him the highest character in all respects. He returned here, not knowing that he had been rejected, and applied to Lebanon Lodge for the degrees. The Secretary of Lebanon Lodge wrote to the Secretary of Presumpscot Lodge, in Maine, and all the facts were communicated. A correspondence ensued between the candidate and his friends in Maine, and the facts of his good character and high standing were developed, and the Master of the Lodge wrote to the candidate that the Lodge had decided 'that there was no objection whatever to his being made a Mason by Lebanon Lodge, and that the Secretary was directed to communicate this decision to Lebanon Lodge.' No communication being received from the Secretary, the candidate again wrote to the Master, and he replied that there was nothing lacking on his part, or on the part of the Lodge; but that notwithstanding he had repeatedly ordered and entreated the Secretary to write, and he had promised so to do, that he still neglected, and he advised the candidate to write to the Grand Master of Maine.

"At this point in the proceedings the papers were all referred to me, and, deeming it a proper subject for my intervention, I at once wrote to the M. W. Grand Master of Maine, stating all the facts. He replied most courteously and fraternally, that the matter should be at once attended to, and on the 30th of January I received a letter from M. W. Grand Master, T. J. MURRAY, stating that, on application to the Secretary of Presumpscot Lodge, he was assured by that Brother that he had twice written to the Secretary of Lebanon Lodge. The letter contained full permission to Lebanon Lodge to act on the petition of the candidate and confer the degrees.

"I have made this statement more for the purpose of showing the kindness and courtesy that exists between the two jurisdictions than for any special necessity of placing the facts on record here."

We desire to assure our Brethren of the District, that a dispensation is *by no means* a matter of course in Maine; and that a petition cannot be withdrawn *save after a favorable ballot*.

The Corner Stone of the new Masonic Temple was laid May 26, 1868. The ceremonies are given in full, and we refer to them as a model for such occasions.

BRO. M. C. BAXTER presented the Report on Correspondence, in which he briefly reviews the proceedings of thirty-six Grand Lodges, including Maine, and the Grand Orients of France and Italy.

The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was recognized.

At the installation of Grand Officers, the new Grand Master, R. B. DOXALDSON, delivered an address of much value, from which, did space allow, we would gladly make extracts.

GEORGIA.

Annual Communication Oct. 27, 1868: two hundred and thirteen Lodges represented: three charters granted: the "Cherokee Masonic Life Insurance Company" commended to the favorable consideration of the craft: the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick recognized; and the usual business transacted.

The Grand Master says:

"As harmony and the practice of charity and brotherly love are essential to the peace and prosperity of our Institution, it affords me great pleasure to be enabled to report to you that the glad tidings of harmony, peace and prosperity existing with the Fraternity come to us with the kindest fraternal greetings from Foreign jurisdictions and from all our sister Grand Lodges. Within our own jurisdiction I regret to state that there has been, and some discord still exists with the Brethren, in some of the Lodges. Political excitement producing contentions, exciting personal animosity; and bitter, vindictive feelings have in many instances disturbed the peace and harmony of the Lodges, causing many of the Brethren to forget their obligations to one another and even that they were Masons. It is to be hoped, however, that by the good example and wise counsel of the more prudent Brethren and by time, patience and perseverance, these excited and ungovernable passions will be controlled and their evil consequences be removed."

We regret to learn that Bro. BARRY, Grand Lecturer, by exposure in the discharge of his duties contracted a disease which is likely to be fatal.

He says:

"Immediately upon my return I was attacked by a severe inflammatory fever which has reduced me to a most wretched state of debility and confined me to my bed for upwards of two months, and it is yet committing its gradual ravages upon my constitution.

"I thus, my brethren, find myself in my old age, and in a state of utter destitution, the victim of a distressing disease, gradual yet certain in its fatal result, my only reliance being upon that Almighty power who orders all things right.

"May His spirit influence and guide you in all your deliberations, and lead you to the adoption of such measures as will secure your continued prosperity.

"I have been compelled to avail myself of another hand than mine to draft this report."

In view of this the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in consideration of the long service and devotion to Masonry in this jurisdiction, and as a faint token of our appreciation of the same, that the Wor. Grand Treasurer be authorized and instructed to pay over to our R. W. Bro. Geo. L. Barry, or to his order, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars every three months in advance, until otherwise ordered by this Grand Lodge, said payment to cease at his death."

A Committee made the following report:

"A paper which purports to be a communication from three persons of the colored race, who designate themselves as a committee of Eureka Lodge, No. 11, in the city of Savannah, working under what they term a charter from one 'Prince Hall Grand Lodge of the State of Massachusetts,' commonly called the African Grand Lodge. The object of said communication, as well as can be gathered from the document itself, is to learn the feelings of this Grand Lodge

towards themselves and their so-called lodge, and to ask our counsel in reference to the organization of a colored Grand Lodge in this State.

"Your committee would prefer to treat this communication with a dignified silence, but as it has been referred to them, they have felt it a duty to give it a passing notice, by informing these persons that we cannot now, or ever hereafter, acknowledge them to be A. Y. Masons, or hold any Masonic intercourse whatever with them. We know of no such Lodge as the 'Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.' We are in fraternal correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and know nor recognize any other Grand Lodge in that State, and that Grand Body, we are confident, would not trespass upon the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by granting a charter to any body of men, white or black, within our bounds. Without referring, in any manner, to what is likely, at no distant day, to be a vexed question with the Masonic fraternity throughout the United States, viz: Negro Masonry, we close the subject by quoting Section 3d of Article I of our Grand Constitution, which is in these words: 'No Lodge can exist, or exercise any Masonic privilege or duty in this State without the sanction of this Grand Lodge, either by warrant or dispensation, duly granted for that purpose. And all convocations or assemblies of persons, calling themselves Lodges of Freemasons, and assuming to exercise the duties, or perform the ceremonies of Freemasonry in this State, of either or all of the three Symbolic Degrees, without the sanction of this Grand Lodge first had or obtained, are hereby declared to be spurious and clandestine, and of no Masonic authority whatever.'"

The following resolution was adopted in reference to the Southern Masonic Female College:

"That it is inexpedient at this time to make any further appropriation from the funds of this Grand Lodge for any other purpose than the legitimate and necessary expenses of the Grand Communication, and the Finance Committee are hereby required to invest in good stocks any funds remaining on hand after the adjournment of the Communication."

We have, for some time, after close observation, been of the opinion, that, praiseworthy as all efforts to promote education are, a Grand Lodge is not a proper power to have the control or support of any Institution of learning. Almost every case has been a failure. If a Grand Lodge sees fit, let it appropriate its surplus funds for the education of Masons' children at the ordinary institutions of learning, but let it not depart from its own sphere of duty and undertake what was not comprehended in the plan, when Grand Lodges were organized.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, (now Grand Master).

The following, from his opening, embodies so clearly the true rule, that we cannot refrain from quoting it:

"On many subjects which engage the earnest attention of the people of this country, our own convictions are most decided. But we will not abuse another because he honestly differs from us; we require only that he shall not abuse us for our convictions. Of our social opinions we would have nothing to say, if they do not affect our own and the peace of the fraternity at large, knowing that these are mostly directed and formed by early education. They become what are called tastes, and we admit in its fullest extent, the force of the maxim "*de gustibus non est disputandum*." So far as these are concerned, we might be willing to waive our own for a time for the gratification or comfort of our brother, if *only* our gratification and comfort are in question. But of our political and religious sentiments the case is different. They are our convictions of right and wrong, honestly held, and we must adhere to them through evil and

through good report, in adversity and in prosperity, for they are our convictions of TRUTH, and in Freemasonry itself we find that which feeds our devotion to TRUTH. Nor dungeon, nor rack, nor stake, nor fagot, nor even what weaker minds most do dread, poverty and obloquy themselves, can ever force us to disavow them. But dear as are these convictions and near to our heart to avow and defend which, in the proper field, we will not be ashamed nor slow—they are the shoes we take off at the door of Masonry and leave behind us, for herein is holy ground. We will not obtrude them on a brother's notice, for we will not knowingly carry them in with us; but if through inadvertence we should, we beg our brother not to notice them. Should we meet a brother here with his on, we will not notice them so much as to say, 'brother thou hast forgotten to leave thy shoes behind thee.' So resolved are we to avoid all offence. But if needlessly attacked, we might feel ourselves called on to justify; we will not recriminate. We trust we shall meet with naught to provoke or require either."

In reference to the decision of Grand Master PREBLE which we noticed last year, he says:

"Brother Mackey, resting on the VI Old Regulation, argues against the decision of G. M. Preble. For ourselves, we sustain the decision, and would regard it an outrage upon the fraternity and the entire spirit of its landmarks and laws, if such protest of a member in good standing, unable to attend the particular meeting when a ballot is to be had, should be disregarded. Indeed we have more than doubted if, instead of confining a ballot on a petition for the degrees to the members of the Lodge, it would not be more in accord with Masonic principles, as it certainly would be with the best interests of the fraternity, if the ballot were opened to every Master Mason in good standing present, as it certainly should be affected by the sound objection of any such properly made known, though absent. The only good reason for confining such a ballot to the members of a Lodge, it seems to us, is the difficulty which might sometimes arise in determining the good standing of every visiting brother. *Affiliation*, we admit, is a question belonging to the members of the particular Lodge; but the making a Mason concerns the whole fraternity. All have a direct interest in that. We respect the Old Regulations as highly as any; but they are not landmarks, and were only the rules adopted by the Grand Lodge of England, as pertinent to the then existing condition of the craft. They have been often changed, altered by that Grand Lodge itself, and do not in all respects remain in force with them. Any Grand Lodge, by adopting them, may make them of force in its jurisdiction, as the Grand Lodge of Georgia has done. Yet some of its edicts are not in accordance with them. Writers in this country sometimes treat them as authority, sometimes ignore them, as suits their views. Reason, based on the altered condition of the craft, must be the test of their propriety and force now."

In his review of Maine (1868) he says:

"The address of the M. W. Grand Master, Brother Timothy J. Murray, is a sound, practical, business paper, commending itself, in the absence of all semblance of show, or pretension—not that we would have it inferred that these are common to the addresses of other Grand Masters—but that we have been more especially drawn to this by the unmistakable evidence of modesty it furnishes. And yet, it lacks not in dignity, or in elegance of style, as the following paragraph will testify."

Again he says:

"We can but relish the delicate humor of the following, from the report of the Grand Treasurer, Brother Moses Dodge."

Referring to an allusion to Bro. Covell, he says:

"How this recalls to our memory many pleasant incidents in a fraternal correspondence once subsisting between Brother Covell and ourselves! He was a Mason, indeed. One of the last evidences we had of his fraternal

regard, was a copy of the 'Gleason Lectures,' transcribed by his own hand for the second time—the first copy, having through misdirection gone into other hands. The war intervened, and we heard no more of him until we heard of his death. Surely he sleeps in peace. All honor to his memory.

Eheu! fugaces, Postume, Postume,
Labuntur anni;

And *we* are fleeing with them. Ours be the inspired prayer of Balaam—'Let *me* die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be *like* his.'

He thus defines "exclusion" as used in their Constitution:

"The word was introduced by Brother Rockwell, from the later English constitutions, and its effect is not yet understood by many in our jurisdiction. As explained by Brother Rockwell, it is the lightest punishment—next to reprimand—though in the order placed, it would seem to rank with expulsion. It only deprives of membership, and is the remedy used to relieve the Lodge of its drones for non-payment of dues."

Largely as we have quoted from this report it deserves more extended notice. But we must pass on.

IDAHO.

Annual Communication June 22, 1868: five lodges represented: business transacted relates chiefly to completing the organization of the Grand Lodge: the time for the annual meeting changed to October: and one charter granted. No Report on Correspondence.

We congratulate "our little sister" upon her prosperity and her promise of future usefulness.

INDIANA.

The Grand Master informs us why in that jurisdiction they impose upon him the duties of this committee. His reasons would be very good if the capacity of the Grand Master for labor, his time and strength were all unlimited!

The Grand Master argues at length, and with much power, that that officer has no right to make masons at sight. In the discussion he inquires what are landmarks, and shows the difference of opinion of different writers upon the subject. For ourselves, we have always regarded an attempt to enumerate them as absurd. There are very many principles and customs that are landmarks. The most of them are unwritten, it is true, but of no less binding authority.

He also holds that there may be an appeal from the Grand Master to the Grand Lodge: and gives the decisions made during the year as illustrations. But these do not come within the rule. That is limited to the proceedings of the Grand Body, rules of order, &c., and does not apply to his decision upon questions of masonic law.

He claims that, because no one can point out the *written* landmark that is violated by allowing a Lodge to try its own Master, there is, therefore, *no* such landmark. The fallacy is in assuming that the landmarks are all written: but a moment's reflection will enable us to call to mind many landmarks which never were written, and never should be. The universal usage of the fraternity from time immemorial confers upon the Master powers which are utterly in

conflict with the idea of trying him by the Lodge. Such a usage is a landmark. Any Grand Lodge which endeavors to overthrow such a usage is seeking "to make innovations in the body of Masonry."

He gives as one reason for this regulation they have adopted, that otherwise, though the Grand Master could suspend an unworthy Master from office, he still would be in good standing in the Lodge till the Grand Lodge met: but why not go a step farther, as we do in Maine—suspend him from all masonic privileges?

He claims the privilege for each Grand Lodge to manage its own "domestic and police affairs" in its own way, and seems fond of repeating this idea. Very well, provided you do so without making "innovations in the body of Masonry." If you do this in the management of your affairs, you must expect the universal protest of your Brethren against you as "dissenters from the original plan of Masonry."

We fully concur in the following in reference to the Grand Lodge of West Virginia:

"Our Brethren of West Virginia would find a precedent in the organization of almost every other Grand Lodge. I have, however, examined more carefully than others, the organization of the Grand Lodges of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky and Indiana, and in each a sufficient precedent is found. The claim of the mother Grand Lodge that the subordinates should have first returned their charters, will take but a moment's reflection to satisfy us that the surrender would be but suicidal and leave no subordinates to form a Grand Lodge, and even after they had formed one, they should retain their old charters as the only evidence of the authority under which they formerly existed. The claim of all former dues is lawful and right; but there are surrounding circumstances, not necessary to be here stated, that we should have been pleased to have seen the Grand Lodge of the 'Old Dominion', in the exercise of that magnanimity for which it is proverbial, release a part, if not all dues, that accrued after the intercourse with these subordinate Lodges was suspended by circumstances over which neither had any control. From the masonic spirit displayed in the correspondence of these two Grand Bodies, I have no doubt but the differences of opinion between them will be settled to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned."

Seventeen charters and seven dispensations were granted: the Grand Lodges of Idaho and New Brunswick recognized: and the rules were changed so as to provide for the appointment, before the close of every session, of the Committees on Grievances, Charters and Dispensations for the next year, who were required to meet in advance of the session of the Grand Lodge, and act upon the business presented to them. This will no doubt tend to the prompt and proper transaction of business.

IOWA.

Annual Communication June 2, 1868: 131 Lodges represented: nineteen charters and seven dispensations granted: the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick recognized: returns received from all but seven Lodges: and the usual business transacted.

The Grand Master says:

"I am happy in being able to state that as far as has come to my knowledge,

with very few exceptions, 'universal peace and tranquillity have prevailed among the Lodges in this jurisdiction during the past masonic year. The *trowel* seems generally to have been put to its proper masonic use, in 'spreading the cement of brotherly love and affection,' promoting kindness, toleration, forbearance and charity among the craft.'

The following decisions were made :

1. A suspended mason, removing into another Grand Lodge jurisdiction, can be restored only by the Lodge suspending him, or the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction—and this even though the Lodge suspending him becomes extinct.
2. A Master, after his term of office has expired, may be tried by his Lodge for unmasonic conduct committed while Master, but not for *official* misconduct.
3. A Lodge is not bound to notice a restoration of one of its members by the Grand Lodge, until it receives masonic information thereof; but the report of its own Representative in Grand Lodge is such information.
4. On a masonic trial, the accused may impeach any witness called against him, even though such witness is a mason and a member of his own Lodge.

[This decision was held to be correct, though the Grand Lodge of New York has decided the other way, but as we contended at the time incorrectly. See Proc. of 1866, Appendix, p. 237.]

5. A candidate receiving a part of the degrees and then removing into another State may (by the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge) petition for the remainder of the degrees without obtaining permission of the foreign Lodge, but "must produce a recommendation or certificate of good standing from the Lodge in which he was admitted;" he must also petition in writing, submit to a ballot, and pay for his degrees according to the by-laws of the Lodge in which he applies, although the Lodge, in which he received the first degree, takes but one ballot for *all* the degrees and receives payment for all in advance.

5. *Query*.—Has a Lodge in another Grand Lodge Jurisdiction the right to try and discipline a member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction?

Answer.—No. If he has rendered himself obnoxious to discipline, it is the business of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, to send to that member's own Lodge charges, specifications and proofs of wrong, and it would then be the *duty* of our subordinate to proceed to try the brother in accordance with our regulations."

6. *Query*.—How should a subordinate Lodge proceed to seek redress from a subordinate Lodge in another jurisdiction where they try and convict a brother in good standing of another jurisdiction, and refuse to reinstate by request of his Lodge?

Answer.—Complain to the Grand Lodge of Iowa, stating the facts, which will take cognizance of the case, and will protect its own members."

This we do not regard as strictly correct: for if the home Lodge declines or neglects to proceed to the trial, the foreign Lodge may do so, if the accused at the time resides within its own jurisdiction, or did reside there when the offence was committed.

7. When a member is tried by his Lodge, expelled, but upon appeal the proceedings are reversed by the Grand Lodge and the case remanded for a new trial, and the Lodge proceeds no further, he remains a member of the Lodge in good standing.

We are gratified to perceive that attention is given to the formation of a Grand Lodge Library; over \$40 is paid annually for masonic periodicals, and \$150 was appropriated for the purpose of increasing the Library.

There is no Report on Correspondence. Bro. GUILBERT was to prepare it. The Grand Secretary says:

"Section XIV of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge requires the Grand Secretary to have printed for the use of the Grand Lodge all reports prepared during the recess, and to present them on the first day of the session. Circumstances have occasionally occurred to prevent a full compliance with this most wholesome regulation. The Address of the Grand Master, with 'accompanying documents', the reports of the Grand Treasurer, Secretary and Librarian are so printed. The Grand Secretary regrets that the professional labors and duties of the brother preparing the report on Foreign Correspondence have not allowed him to comply with this law; because it delays the issuing of the proceedings, and precludes him from making a satisfactory estimate for the Finance Committee of the amount required to publish the proceedings."

This regulation is worthy of imitation by all Grand Lodges. These important reports should not be acted upon after merely *hearing* them once read: they should be presented to Grand Lodge in such manner that the members may have the opportunity of examining them. The avoidance of errors and hasty legislation would fully compensate the expense.

We learn from the above report one thing: that there is a limit even to Bro. GUILBERT's capacity for labor! We can but regret that the proof of it comes in such a way; for the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa *without a Report on Correspondence*, are not what we have been accustomed to, or have expected.

KENTUCKY.

Annual Communication Oct. 19, 1868; 362 Lodges represented; fourteen charters and twelve dispensations granted; the Grand Lodges of Idaho and New Brunswick recognized; and an immense amount of local business, incident to so extensive a jurisdiction, transacted.

The address of the Grand Master is exceedingly interesting and instructive, and, while we shall devote considerable space to it, we regret that we cannot give entire so much of it as is of general interest.

Of the condition of the Order he says:

"In renewing our labors, in Grand Lodge capacity, we have much to encourage us, not only in our own jurisdiction, and in our own country; but also, in foreign jurisdictions, and indeed, generally, among all nations of the earth as well as the isles of the sea. An almost universal peace, so conducive to the humane mission of our Order, prevails throughout the world; and under its mild and benignant reign, the moral enterprise of the age is bounding forward, on its high and glorious career, with a quickened energy, and a gathering impetus, which betoken the most triumphant success. The manifest decline of *Absolutism*, both in Church and State—the general wane of despotism

power and prerogative—the diffusion of civil and religious liberty—the practical recognition of the *‘Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man’*—resulting from the extended dominion of a genuine, an elevated, a *Bible civilization*—may all be justly hailed as the sure precursors of Masonic prosperity and progress. Turning from this general view, to contemplate our own immediate jurisdiction, we are happy to announce a steadily increasing prosperity of the Craft within our borders. Peace and harmony have prevailed, almost without interruption, in all our Subordinate Lodges, since we last met in Grand Communication; and the few exceptional cases have presented no serious difficulties, which have not been amicably settled in accordance with the precepts of Masonry. It also affords us pleasure, to note the fact, that a lively interest has been generally manifested in favor of a *higher standard of practical morality among freemasons*, and that the reformatory discipline of the Order has been accordingly more thoroughly and rigidly enforced—naturally leading to another most desirable result—the exercise of greater caution and discrimination, in the admission of candidates to the rights and privileges of Masonry—a result in harmony with the oft repeated admonition of my predecessors, and one which I also feel the propriety of again reiterating. Another cause of congratulation and encouragement, is found in the fact, that, notwithstanding the general financial embarrassments of the country, our charitable enterprises have not been abandoned or neglected, but on the contrary, their claims have been responded to in a spirit of commendable liberality, which affords a gratifying assurance of their ultimate success. In short, the past year has been characterized as one of unusual Masonic activity; developing a healthful growth and expansion of the fraternity, in all its respective organizations, and diffusing a broader and deeper action of Masonic intelligence and virtue into the various enterprises of life.”

* * * * *

“If any *defective stones* are to be wrought into the building, they should never, at least, constitute any part of its foundation; and in our Masonic architecture, especially, the best possible use which can be made of the *worthless ‘Ashlar,’* which persistently resists the action of the *Gavel*, or crumbles too readily beneath its pressure—thus defying the test of *Square, Level and Plumbline*—is at once to remove it from its place and cast it out among the rubbish of the Temple.”

He had refused applications for dispensations to confer the degrees, and in reference to this “prerogative” he says:

“Regarding the Grand Master simply as the creature of the Grand Lodge, deriving all his authority from that body, and subject to its laws, we did not believe that we were invested with any ‘*prerogative*’ which might annul her edicts, or contravene her avowed policy. The truth is, we have but little patience or sympathy with that *elastic, intangible, nondescript something, ycleped ‘prerogative,’* and instinctively suspect the soundness of any Masonic legislation that is based exclusively upon it. This ‘*sacred and indefeasible prerogative*’ of the Grand Master is, in our judgment, ‘*next of kin*,’ to the ‘*Divine right of Kings*’ and the ‘*infallibility of the Pope*.’ Belonging to the same category, and liable to the same abuse, we have about as much faith in the one as the other, especially since the ‘*prerogative*’ has usurped a power unknown even to the Grand Lodge itself, of *making Freemasons at sight*!”

“It is our firm conviction, that in all cases candidates had better be *retarded*, than accelerated, in their Masonic advancement; and that in no instance should proficiency in the preceding degrees be dispensed with. It is no idle fear, Brethren, that we are making members of the Order far more rapidly than we are making *Masons*!”

He condemns in the severest terms the practice in some Lodges when candidates are rejected of instituting an indirect and surreptitious investigation to ascertain who cast the black ballot, and he advises that the penalty of

expulsion be inflicted upon any brother who may be guilty of starting, directly or indirectly, any such inquiry: and the Grand Lodge so ordered.

The use of Masonic symbols as advertising mediums and the wearing of masonic jewelry are reprobated; but he thinks the latter habit not likely to continue long, for "this prevailing fashion of the times has become so very indiscriminate—extending even to the '*juveniles*' in the land—that we presume that it will soon correct itself under the influence of this justly deserved burlesque."

He deprecates the introduction of politics, sectarianism &c. into Masoury. We had marked longer extracts for copying but must content ourselves with his conclusion upon this subject.

"Then let us determine, brethren, to convey the hoary, venerable pile to our descendants just as we received it from our fathers, in all its original proportions and pristine splendor, and just as it has stood throughout the long night of ages, looming up from the dark background of antiquity, in lustrous prominence, firmly resisting the shocks and convulsions of society and governments, and proudly defying the desolating hand of the barbarian! To do this, it cannot be too often impressed upon the Craft, that *the only religion of Masonry is to believe in God and obey the moral law; her only politics to be peaceable subjects to the civil powers and obedient to the laws of the land in which we live.* The Great Light of Masonry must be her *only creed—the Constitution of our country her only political platform!*"

The Grand Lodge recommended to the craft the "Kentucky Freemason" "as worthy of their patronage and support." From a knowledge of this paper derived from a regular reading of it, we can *heartily* endorse this recommendation as applicable to the craft in this State.

"The Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary," was strongly commended to the support of the Brotherhood, and the formation of "Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Societies" in connection with every Lodge in the State as an auxiliary aid.

It decided that a candidate cannot appeal to the Grand Lodge: that an objection by a member not present at the balloting at any time before initiation is equivalent to a rejection.

The Committee to which was referred the subject of the incorporation of Lodges, reported that they failed to see the existence in that State of the objections which had been urged against it; but the whole matter was referred to a committee to report next year.

For the first time in the sixty-eight years' history of this Grand Lodge, the Grand Master was re-elected. It was a deserved compliment to his ability and worth, and it was acknowledged by him in a most feeling and eloquent address.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. J. M. S. McCORKLE, presented the Report on Correspondence, as usual able and interesting.

He combats the Indiana doctrine that an appeal lies from the Master to his Lodge.

In his review of Maine (1868) he concurs in the views heretofore advanced,

that upon the formation of a new Grand Lodge there should be no surrender of charters.

In noticing the comments of Bro. BELL in his New Hampshire Report upon one of Grand Master PREBLE's decisions, he says :

"From the tenor of these remarks, viewed in the light afforded by the next following extract from the same report, we are induced to believe that the Craft in Maine are gradually being *educated* up to the point of introducing the negro element into their Lodges—a policy we think that will be more fearful in its consequences to Masonry in the United States, than all the persecutions of a dozen anti-masonic parties, aided by papal bulls, could effect. To say the very least of it, the policy of such a measure could be only injurious to the Craft."

The decision in question had no such intention : and it would seem that the attempt to "educate" the craft is *elsewhere*, and in the *opposite* direction. There *has been* an attempt on the part of some to "make innovations in the body of masonry" by foisting their own political views into the fundamental principles of the order. Against such attempts whether in the one direction or the other, from whatever source they may come, the craft in Maine, planting themselves upon the landmarks, earnestly protest.

From the same Report he cites a remark of ours, but by leaving out (accidentally beyond question) the little word "*not*," our meaning is changed ; and he also gives an incorrect idea of Bro. BELL's remarks. The point, to which they both except, was our suggestion that an accused actually acquitted by the Lodge, although on account of the failure to produce evidence, cannot be tried again. They say :

"We can hardly agree that the accused should be allowed to have that advantage. If he had been once tried upon the merits, that should be conclusive ; but if, for any reason, the question of guilt or innocence was not really passed upon, he should be liable to trial. He should not be able to compel the Lodge to decide the question of guilt simply because there is no evidence produced."

It is impossible to go into the question of the *amount* of evidence. The *record* of acquittal is the bar to a second prosecution. We cannot go behind the *record* to ascertain *how much* evidence, or whether or not any, was introduced. If the evidence is not ready the Lodge may postpone the trial. But when the case is disposed of by *acquittal* on the ground that no evidence has been produced, and with the consequent presumption that *no* evidence *can* be produced, we see no difference in principle from a case in which *some* evidence, but not sufficient to convict, is produced. In the latter case, they both agree that the accused cannot be subjected to a second trial : and precisely the same principle applies in the former case.

LOUISIANA.

Annual communication Feb. 10, 1868 ; 80 Lodges represented ; the addresses and reports of the officers chiefly confined to local matters ; the Craft represented as harmonious and prospering ; four charters granted ; \$3,000 appropriated to Louisiana Relief Lodge, for the purpose of erecting a new tomb in Ma-

sonic Cemetery; the question of building a new Masonic Temple on the lot purchased last year postponed to next annual communication; and the Grand Master authorized to mortgage the Grand Lodge property to complete the payments for the lot.

The report of Louisiana Relief Lodge shows in a modest but eloquent manner the immense good it has performed during the year—the pestilence having added greatly to the calls upon it. It had paid out during the year \$3398, and bills were outstanding sufficient to absorb all its means on hand, \$1500.

We most heartily concur in the following from the report of the committee on chartered Lodges:

"Without being disposed to be at all captious, however, we are compelled to differ from our R. W. Deputy Grand Master, in his opinion that to various Lodges of the first masonic District, '*official visits were not particularly required*;' the right of masonic grand visitation, supervision and inspection should not be considered as entirely one-sided, and we think, lies as much in the *visited* as the *visitor*; the different Lodges have members who never otherwise have an opportunity of seeing and hearing the rulers of the Craft, or of profiting from the lessons they are so able to teach: and although the labors of the representative of the Grand Master in the first masonic district are arduous in the extreme, still all the lodges are in his immediate vicinity, and no time need be lost in travel, as in other districts. The right of visitation is indeed a powerful attribute of the office of Grand Master; and calculated to enable him and his deputies to wield its prerogatives; but its exercise is also doubtless intended to enure to the benefit of the Craft, and it is at least a satisfaction which every constituent Lodge is entitled to enjoy, to know that it has been *visited*, and its work approved, or amendments recommended and ordered. We are led to these remarks, also, by the fact, well known to us, that more than one Lodge in New Orleans has not been officially *visited* for three years past."

The following resolutions were reported by the Committee on Correspondence: the second was rejected, the others adopted.

"*Resolved*, That the regulation of this Grand Lodge, adopted Feb. 15, 1859, providing 'that no one made in a clandestine lodge can be affiliated with or healed by our lodges, but must come in as a profane, or by a special dispensation from the Grand Lodge in each particular case, as it may arise,' remains in full force and vigor.

"2. *Resolved*, That no masonic ball, concert or fair shall be advertised or held without the consent of the Grand Lodge, Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master there has been first obtained.

"3. *Resolved*, That every Mason in this jurisdiction is strictly forbidden to display masonic emblems on sign-boards, business cards or advertisements, and the lodges are hereby directed to discipline any brother who continues to do so after being duly warned to discontinue the same.

"4. *Resolved*, That all lodges are strictly forbidden to confer the first section of the first and second degrees, and the first and second sections of the third degree, on more than one candidate at the same time."

Bro. JAMES B. SCOT presented the Report on Correspondence of one hundred and twenty pages—one of the fullest, ablest and most interesting reports we have examined. He gives an analysis of the Proceedings reviewed, with comments.

He agrees to the decision of Grand Master PRENLE in 1866, that an initiate cannot be tried for an offence committed before initiation; but thinks a clause

should be inserted in each petition by which a candidate could be reached in such cases.

In referring to the expulsion by one of our subordinates of a member for unmasonic conduct "in not laboring honestly for a livelihood &c." he says:

"This is a move in the right direction, and one which we cannot too highly commend. We would like to see the example followed everywhere—what we would lose in membership would prove an incalculable gain to Masonry."

He dissents from our decision that an *affirmation* may be substituted for an *oath* in certain cases, on the ground that it is adapting Masonry to sectarian views: that while he does not doubt that Quakers make good masons, yet Masonry must be taken *as it is*, and if a person cannot conscientiously submit to our rules and ceremonies, the door of Masonry should not be opened to him. This is, to us, a new view of the matter, and we confess that it shakes our confidence in our former position.

He also dissents from our views in relation to membership of Lodges. But his very illustrations show that our position—that there is no general masonic law on the subject—is correct. Each jurisdiction makes such regulations in respect to it as it pleases. In one, a mason may be a member of as many lodges as choose to receive him: in another, he can be a member of but one, but that may be any lodge in the State: in another, he can apply only to the nearest lodge. In one jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge holds itself responsible for the debts of its subordinates when they become extinct; in others, it does not.

Every particular case must be determined by the laws of the Grand Lodge in the jurisdiction in which it arises. If there is no law, each lodge can do as it pleases.

These were the general views heretofore presented by us: he does not seem to deny their correctness, but he argues strongly that the law of each jurisdiction *should* recognize the general practice upon this subject. But the trouble is, that a Grand Lodge, that does not recognize the general practice, cannot be compelled to do so. For example, suppose a member of a lodge in New Orleans should remove to South Carolina, and, without a dimit, should petition for and receive membership, and the New Orleans lodge should complain—what would be the response? "In South Carolina, a mason may be a member of as many lodges as choose to receive him; and residing here, he is subject to *our* law." But suppose the New Orleans lodge had struck his name from the rolls for non-payment of dues: the same answer in substance would follow; since a mason may be a member of more than one lodge, striking him from the roll of one would not affect his standing in another.

If our plan could be universally adopted—viz: that a person becoming a mason thereby becomes a member of the lodge, and ceases to be a member of that lodge only when he becomes a member of another, and ceasing to be a member ceases to be a mason—there would be no difficulty.

But we regard a refusal to pay dues as a masonic crime, for which the delin-

quent may be disciplined and deprived of all masonic privileges. This was the "something further" to which we alluded in our former discussion.

After a careful examination of the matter, we cannot change our views in relation to the *masonic law* in such cases. But masonic courtesy and comity would seem to require that we should not admit to membership a mason coming from another jurisdiction, *until he produces evidence that he had fully complied with the law in the State from which he came*. Still, if this is not required, we find in the omission a breach of *masonic courtesy*, not of *masonic law*.

He discusses at the close of his report the general subjects which have elicited discussion, among them "masonic emblems as advertisements"; upon this subject he quotes in terms of strong approval the address of Grand Master MURRAY in 1867.

We have received his report for 1869, together with a special report in reference to the action of the Grand Orient of France and the action of the Grand Lodge thereon. These we shall notice hereafter.

MARYLAND.

Semi-annual Communication, May 11, 1868; Annual, Nov. 16, 1868; fifty-eight Lodges represented; ten charters granted; Grand Charity Fund, \$64,200, invested in the stock of the new Masonic Temple; one charter revoked; a letter was read from our Grand Secretary, announcing the death of Bro. J. I. STEVENS, their representative near our Grand Lodge, and it was ordered that a page of the printed record be inscribed in mourning to his memory; Bro. IRA BERRY was appointed as his successor: a circular was issued to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the new Temple: the death of Bro Samuel Pickering was announced, who bequeathed to the Grand Lodge as a Charity Fund, \$25,006, after the death of two relatives who were to have the income during their life: the Grand Lodges of Idaho, New Brunswick, and West Virginia recognized.

The following resolution was submitted and *rejected*, but *why* does not appear:

Resolved, That no application for initiation from any one who has been rejected shall be received by any Lodge without first obtaining the consent of the Lodge which rejected him.

Bro. W. J. WORTH submitted the Report on Correspondence of 138 pages, reviewing proceedings of 41 Grand Lodges, including Maine, (1868). He says the address of our Grand Master is very able, and quotes largely from it.

He says:

"He recommends in his address some action in relation to non-affiliated Masons. Would it not be better to deprive all who remain such for one year, of all the rights and privileges of Masons? Would not such action be right? We hope Bro. Drummond, of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, will answer these questions for us. These non-affiliates frequently give us a great deal of trouble, and are of no manner of use or credit to the fraternity."

Yes ; but we should also provide against the increase of non-affiliates for the future. The more we reflect upon it, the more favorably are we impressed with the plan we have heretofore sketched.

Let each Grand Lodge by constitutional provision declare :

1. That membership of a Lodge shall be perpetual, unless severed by becoming a member of another Lodge, by death, by discipline, or by resignation.

2. That a candidate receiving the third degree in a Lodge shall thereby become a member of the Lodge.

3. That a member of one Lodge may petition for membership in another, and when he is accepted and signs the by-laws, he becomes a member thereof, and ceases to be a member of the former Lodge : but remains liable, under the penalty of masonic discipline, for all arrears of dues.

4. That membership may be severed by voluntary resignation, to be entered of record ; and in such case all masonic rights are lost, and can be regained only upon petition and acceptance by unanimous vote to be taken by the secret ballot.

5. That all unaffiliated masons who do not apply for membership, and, if accepted, become members within one year, shall lose all their masonic rights ; if rejected, they may continue to apply, but shall have no further rights than unaffiliated masons now have.

6. That members who have been expelled or suspended can be restored only by their Lodge, and by restoration again become members.

These are the leading ideas of our plan : of course before being put in practice they would require modification ; what do you say to them, Bro. Wroth ?

MASSACHUSETTS.

This Grand Lodge meets quarterly ; annual communication Dec. 9, 1868 ; 134 Lodges represented ; seven charters granted ; and the usual business transacted.

We copy the following from the report of the Committee on Charters :

"The masonic method of gaining entrance to a Lodge, whether a member or visitor, is for the Tyler to send the name in through the Sentinel or Deacon, and obtain permission of the Worshipful Master before permitting the brother to pass. This custom is almost universal, and is in abeyance only in some of the large cities where our customs are sometimes violated from a supposed necessity. The Senior Warden has no control over the door of the Lodge except when specially empowered by the Worshipful Master."

It was decided that by the annexation of Roxbury to Boston, the jurisdiction of the Lodges is changed, and that they all have concurrent jurisdiction in the City as now constituted.

The Grand Lodge is still struggling under the debt contracted in building the new Temple. The debt had been reduced \$60,000, still leaving it over \$375,000, of which about \$116,000 had not been funded. The great anxiety of

the Grand Lodge was to provide relief. From the address of the Grand Master and the Reports of the Deputies, it is evident that the capitation tax has caused much murmuring in the jurisdiction. It became necessary to take the initiatory steps towards disciplining one of the Lodges; but upon the visit of the Deputy, it yielded. We trust that the active exertions of the able officers of the Grand Lodge will speedily relieve it.

The address of Bro. W. S. GARDNER, M. W. Grand Master, contains an able and interesting exposition of the relations between the Grand Lodge and its subordinates.

The style in which these Proceedings are issued is beyond praise.

MICHIGAN.

Annual communication January 13, 1869; 230 of 243 lodges represented; fourteen charters granted; a code of By-Laws for lodges adopted; decided that a lodge cannot in that State lay an assessment to purchase a site for a Hall; a representative present in a state of intoxication suspended *instantly* from his office of Master, pending an investigation—a punishment as fully deserved as it was prompt.

The address of the Grand Master is an able document: he represents the Craft as prospering, not only as to the *number*, but also as to the *character* of the initiates: he had decided a great many questions, but all save two had been already decided in that jurisdiction. In order to avoid the necessity of incorporating lodges, he advised that title to real estate for Halls be taken in the name of the Grand Lodge, in trust for the Lodge.

We extract the following from his address, as it presents a case very rare in these days:

"The following correspondence suggested and required the decisions which follow. The correspondence is addressed to Blissfield Lodge, No. 114, and by that Lodge submitted to me for my direction in the premises.

To the Blissfield Lodge of F. and A. M.:

Permit me to express to you my thanks for having conferred the three first degrees of Masonry upon me without charge. Now, from your fraternity, I ask you to give me as generously full release. To this request I have been urged by a sense of duty which has long been growing. It is not possible for me to endorse the institution or to feel bound by its obligations. Delay on your part to act in my case will effect no change in my wishes or convictions; therefore let me hear of your disposal of my case as soon as possible.

Yours, &c.,

D. H. E.

September 29th, 1868.

Another letter from the same brother, addressed to the Secretary of the same Lodge, dated October 13th, 1868, is as follows:

Please to find enclosed my withdrawal from the fraternity of F. & A. M., with my pledge of honor not to avail myself of its rites and benefits for ever. May I ask you to send me as soon as possible the official evidence that my withdrawal is complete.

Yours, &c.,

D. H. E.

This note enclosed the following writing, bearing the same date:

I, D. H. E., of my own free will and accord, do hereby withdraw myself

from the fraternity of F. & A. Masons, and pledge my honor that I will never make myself known as a Mason by sign, token, or word, or receive any of the rites or benefits of Masonry hereafter. (Signed), D. H. E.

These documents were forwarded me by the Secretary of Blissfield Lodge, with a note as follows :

I am requested by our Lodge to ask you if this Lodge can legally accept the withdrawal from all the rites and benefits of Masonry of one of its members.

To these inquiries I replied as follows :

Such a withdrawal as our brother proposes is incompatible with the spirit of Masonry, and inconsistent with its duties. He can not, by his withdrawal, impair our obligations to him, nor absolve us from our obligations and duties to his family.

His pledge of honor is worthless. One who has taken the solemn masonic obligations, and openly declares that he does not feel himself bound by them, certainly will not entertain any higher respect for his obligations of honor.

Your Lodge cannot accept such withdrawal, neither can it discharge a brother from his masonic obligations and duties.

A Lodge can not ignore its obligations to a brother, nor can it discharge itself or its members from them, except by trial for unmasonic conduct, and a sentence of suspension or expulsion from all the rights and benefits of masonry, upon conviction.

I recommend to your Lodge to prefer charges of unmasonic conduct against the brother, for declaring that he can not indorse the institution of masonry, and that he does not feel himself bound by its obligations. A brother who does not acknowledge the force of these obligations ought to be expelled from the Order."

He then puts his decision in the form of propositions, which we need not quote. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that we endorse it, and especially the last two lines. He urges in strong terms the erection of a Masonic Temple, but the matter was deferred another year.

He announces with great satisfaction that the vice of intemperance is disappearing from our fraternity: we would gladly quote all he says upon this subject, but must content ourselves with an extract :

"Intemperate habits in the use of strong drinks among our brothers ought to be severely punished by our lodges. There is no excuse or palliation that can be now offered for it; and I trust that, in a short time, drunkenness will be unknown among Masons. Our Order owes it to mankind, as well as to herself as a moral institution, to wash her hands before the world of these plague spots so incompatible with her professions of moral purity. Drunkenness in a Mason is such a compromise with dignity, manhood, and individual sovereignty, as to render its victim entirely unworthy of the title of 'Free Mason.' No man can be free who is a slave to his passions, his lusts or his appetites. True manhood, the spirit of freedom, and the force of independence, are manifested in openly meeting our seducing lusts, appetites and passions, and, without aid from others, but by force of our own moral will, wrestling with and conquering them. In the victory over his own passions, by force of his own will, is embodied the true greatness of virtue. He who has met himself in such a conflict who has battled with himself, and has arisen, freed from moral bondage, may well be called a 'Free Mason', and may well claim our highest approval and commendation. But, when all mankind are growing wiser and better, and when our institution is tendering her aid as a moral instrument in the great work of humanity, the brother who will embarrass her efforts, reproach her good name, and bring her into shame, and scandal by his drunkenness and immorality, is unworthy the honored title of FREE MASON."

BRO. FENTON, Grand Secretary, presented the Report on Correspondence, in which he briefly notices the more important acts &c. of thirty-six Grand Lodges (including Maine 1868) and the Grand Orient of France.

With a view of lessening the business before the Grand Lodge, the following amendment to the Constitution was proposed, and the plan deserves consideration.

"Section 5. There shall be established in this Grand Lodge a Court of Appeals, under such regulation as the Grand Lodge shall adopt, and that any Brother deeming himself aggrieved by the decision of this Lodge, may appeal in writing to the Court of Appeals, by whom such order shall be taken relating thereto, as the nature of the case may require."

MISSISSIPPI.

Fiftieth annual communication Jan. 20, 1868; 132 Lodges represented at roll-call; and sixteen more the next morning; the address of the Grand Master and the business transacted were almost confined to matters of local interest.

BRO. GEO. H. GRAY, Sr., presented the Grand Lodge a copy of the "Mystic Circle" and a full set of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its organization.

But the feature of the Proceedings, from which we *cannot* turn our minds is shown in the following extracts from a Report of a Committee to the Grand Lodge:

"The cry of distress is universal, and the more painful to us for the reason that we cannot respond to it in the exercise of that Relief and Charity which are the characteristics of our ancient and time honored fraternity. With the form and features of extreme poverty and suffering, especially among the Widows and Orphans of Masons, we are painfully familiar, and when we see these destitute, helpless, and almost friendless ones, and hear their piteous cry for bread, we cannot but turn for help to God in prayer and faith."

"In reference to the claims of the Orphans' Home, located at Lauderdale Springs, referred to the Committee by a resolution, offered by Bro. J. L. Power, and adopted by this Grand Lodge, we beg leave to present the following:

"According to the information furnished the Committee by a member of the Board of Trustees of the Home, it appears there are ninety (90) orphans of deceased Masons now in the Home in a very destitute condition. Their claim upon our sympathy and help is unquestionable. We therefore beg leave to offer the following:

"*Resolved*, That as a Grand Lodge we recognize and heartily approve the Orphans' Home, at Lauderdale Springs, and cordially recommend it to the sympathy and respect of the Craft wheresoever dispersed around the globe.

"*Resolved*, That each Subordinate Lodge within this Grand Jurisdiction, be and they are hereby requested to pay to the Agent of the Home, the Rev. T. S. Abernathy, Jr., and for the benefit of the Orphans of Masons now in that Institution, the sum of one dollar, or such sum as they may see fit, for each member of each Subordinate Lodge; and that the Representatives of said Lodges to this Grand Lodge be requested to bring this matter before their respective Lodges immediately upon their return home from this Grand Lodge for their action thereon.

"It is not needful that this Committee call attention to the prevailing destitution. Its gaunt and ghastly form meets us in every walk, at every turn. Neither does your Committee presume to urge upon the members of this Grand Lodge the faithful performance of a duty so clearly and impressively taught, and so well practiced as Charity is, and has ever been by us, as by all true Masons. As there has never been a time when the exercise of this Masonic virtue was so much required or so much practiced, so has there never been a time when there was so great probability of imposition and injustice. Lodges and brethren therefore should exercise the utmost circumspection in selecting objects of their benevolence, lest we rob the worthy by giving aid to the unworthy; Therefore be it

"Resolved, That Subordinate Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, be and they are hereby instructed to require and obtain documentary evidence of the worthiness of all applicants for benefits before they are granted."

We hope to receive by the time our Grand Lodge meets, the Proceedings for 1869. We trust they will show that this dark and gloomy period has passed away. If it has not, it is the imperative duty of our Grand Lodge to do something for the relief of distress, so bitter and piteous.

No Report on Correspondence.

MISSOURI.

Annual Communication Oct. 12, 1868; 301 Lodges on the rolls; 300 made returns; 146 represented; six dormant Lodges revived; *fifty-four* dispensations for new lodges issued in vacation; work exemplified; "Conservator" resolutions repealed; Freemasons' Hall in St. Louis dedicated; the monument to the memory of the lamented O'SULLIVAN unveiled with appropriate ceremonies; the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia recognized; *fifty-four* charters granted; five dispensations renewed, and five granted; and the Constitution amended so as to provide for *forty-one* District Deputy Grand Masters.

Of the condition of Masonry and the increase of lodges, the Grand Master says:

"It gives me great pleasure to announce to you that throughout the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, so far as I have been able to learn, all is encouraging in the present and hopeful for the future. Within the lodges masonic good will and zeal prevail, while the number of both lodges and members is rapidly increasing. Since our last annual convocation *forty-two* dispensations have been granted for the opening of new lodges. In every instance the petition has been indorsed and strongly recommended by trustworthy brethren. In a number of cases these new lodges will supply the places of those once in existence, but which, in common with so much else that was noble and beautiful in our land, were destroyed in the fierce conflict of arms. Thus does Freemasonry seek not only to soften the passions which war enkindled, but also to heal the wounds and hide the scars it leaves behind."

The following comprehends all that need be said upon the subject referred to:

"The other subject to which I alluded is, the attempt in some localities to revive the old warfare against Masonry. Certain parties, and even certain religious denominations, have seen fit to array themselves against our beloved Institution, as dangerous to the well being of society and subversive of religion. Why such charges should ever have been made, or why they should now be revived, I can not imagine, unless it be to subserve personal selfish ends. Masonry teaches its members to be true to all their obligations as men. It does

not array itself against religion, nor even claim a position of equality with it, but is content to be as a handmaid to it in ministering to purposes of human benefaction. But I have called your attention to this subject simply to say that when thus attacked and slandered without cause, it does not become us as Masons to return 'railing for railing', but rather, by doing our duty, by keeping our Order free from all unworthy intruders, by guarding well our own and each other's characters and conduct, to 'put to silence the ignorance of foolish men.'"

In accordance with the suggestion of the Grand Secretary, it was ordered that this year the names of the members should not be published, but only the names of officers and new members, the time and place of meeting, and the list of deaths, dismissals, expulsions and suspensions.

The following resolution was adopted :

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to compile a copy of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge from its organization to the present time, to be presented at next session, and that the representatives be requested to report at next session the probable number that would be purchased by their members, in case the compilation would be printed."

The report of the committee in reference to the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia says :

"Your committee, appointed at last session of the Grand Lodge, to investigate the status of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, would respectfully report, that we have had a full correspondence in the premises with the Grand Officers of that jurisdiction, and have examined into the said Grand Body from other sources, and are now satisfied that said Grand Lodge controls a large majority of the subordinates in that province, and that it rests upon the proper foundations of unity and harmony."

This is in conflict with the report of a similar committee in Massachusetts.

BRO. GOULEY presented a brief Report on Correspondence, confined chiefly to statistical details ; but he says in his opening :

"During the session of the triennial meetings, in St. Louis, last month, we had the pleasure of taking by the hand many of our brother correspondents from different parts of the country, and it was proposed to have a meeting of them, and form a temporary 'mutual admiration society,' to last about one evening, and then pitch into each other the next three years, but the prevailing festivities took up so much time that the project fell through. As a general thing, we found that those who used the sharpest pens possessed the freest hearts, and all evinced the spirit of men who try to do the greatest good for their fellows, without regard to policy or favor.

"We look upon the corps of correspondents as one of the most important auxiliaries in Masonry, for without their criticism there is no knowing to what excesses some officers might not go. They are, in fact, the 'fighting members' of the family, and they save Grand Masters the unpleasantness of criticising severely each other.

"And should this be our last contribution to the general stock of reports, we wish our successors as much fun as we have had."

Of Maine he says, "We regret we find no recapitulation of work, lodges, or members." Put on some better spectacles, then, BRO. GOULEY ! *It was there*, although you did not "find" it. It is *always* there ; we cannot tell on what page it will be *this year*, but *last year* page 231 had it !

In his review of Nova Scotia, he shows that in the report of BRO. CHAS. LEVI WOODBURY (erroneously attributed to BRO. WM. S. GARDNER) to the

Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, there is a material error in regard to the number of Lodges in that Province, and that the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia controls nearly (if not entirely) all the Lodges there.

NEVADA.

Annual communication Sept. 15, 1868; ten chartered Lodges, and two U. D. (all in the state) represented; two charters granted; the craft harmonious and prosperous.

The Grand Master says:

"The experiment adopted at our last Annual Communication, of abolishing the fee for affiliation, has worked beneficially, and beyond our most sanguine expectations. During the previous three years of our existence, the number of affiliations was two hundred and forty-six; and for the present year, one hundred and forty-four, showing a very large increase over any preceding year, and that, too, when it was generally thought the crop of non-affiliates was well-nigh exhausted. I feel that I can not too earnestly recommend to the several subordinate Lodges the necessity of seeking out, and inviting all to a participation in our Lodge privileges, even though a resort to our somewhat stringent resolution may be found necessary to accomplish the object. There should not be found any drones in the ever busy hive of Masonry, but all should willingly and energetically join in its responsibilities, as well as its privileges. I again beg to particularly call the attention of the Lodges to this very important matter."

In a former report we took ground *against* the use of masonic funds for "testimonials," at any rate, funds which otherwise would be devoted to purposes of charity. No one joined in our protest; but we are glad to see that the Grand Master of Nevada has similar views; he says:

"I desire to say a few words touching the propriety, or rather impropriety, of Masonic testimonials; a custom which, by its universal character, belongs to this age and country, and which I feel called upon to condemn. It creates a suspicion that there is some hidden reason for it. Its gushing spontaneousness is an empty pretence, and the surprised recipient, responding to the unexpected favor, either has the manuscript speech in his pocket, or a well-conned speech flows from his lips, declaring his inability to express the tumultuous emotions of his appreciating heart. I have frequently observed that the testimonial tide sets towards those who are in office or who have patronage to dispense. Workmen do not combine to present a token of esteem to a fellow for his excellent performance, although he may be the most deserving man in the world; may have done that which gives credit to or confers a great benefit on his class. No one thinks, in such a case, of a testimonial, especially if he have the modesty accompanying true merit. There ought not to be in Masonry any of this pandering to the corrupting sentiment which thus absorbs what is the due of the widow and orphan and distressed worthy brother. I once knew of a testimonial, much talked of in Masonic circles, where the recipient himself was a large subscriber to the token. Other instances there are where the token was borrowed or hired for the occasion. Let these things never occur again among us. Let our truly worthy brothers who merit "testimonials" decline them, and thus save the credit of our fraternity, and assist in promoting the purity and usefulness of our honored institution."

BRO. R. H. TAYLOR presented a full and very interesting Report on Correspondence. We exceedingly regret that our proceedings had failed to reach him. If we had been so informed, we would have tried again.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Annual communication Sept. 23, 1868; twenty-three of the twenty-four Lodges represented; much of the time of the session devoted to perfecting the Constitution, and completing the organization of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master announced that all the Lodges in the Province save two (on the Registry of Scotland) had given in their adhesion to the Grand Lodge: and *they* were allowed till January to do so.

As in Canada, most of the business of the Grand Lodge is prepared and presented by a permanent Committee called the "Board of General Purposes."

The appointment of Bro. D. E. SEYMOUR as Representative near our Grand Lodge was confirmed; and he was, thereupon, constituted a permanent member of the Grand Lodge with the rank and title of Past Senior Grand Deacon: thereupon,

"Brother Seymour being present Grand Lodge was called up, and the R. W. Deputy Grand Master informed him (Bro. Seymour) of the gratification he experienced in formally conveying to him this mark of recognition on the part of Grand Lodge.

"Brother Seymour expressed his thanks for the kindly feeling shown him; and Grand Lodge was called down."

Measures were inaugurated for erecting a Masonic Temple in the City of St. John; and founding a masonic Library. No Report on Correspondence.

We congratulate our neighbor on her prosperity and the happy auspices under which she has commenced her career.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Annual Communication June 10, 1868; 62 lodges represented; three charters granted: returns received from all but seven lodges.

The Grand Master says:

"The past year has been one of peace, prosperity and happiness among the Fraternity; no jarring notes of discord have saluted our ears; we have constantly and steadily increased in numbers, and, we trust, in strength, and in the admiration and respect of the whole community."

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge disapproves of the occupation of halls by subordinate lodges in common with other societies."

This, we may say in passing, is in accordance with the action of all other Grand Lodges in which the subject has been considered.

The following resolution was offered and rejected:

"Resolved, That the wearing of masonic emblems of any kind on days other than public masonic days, and the printing or engraving of masonic emblems upon cards, show-bills, and advertisements, is in derogation of the principles of the order, and is hereby discountenanced and disapproved by the Grand Lodge."

We can scarcely believe that the Grand Lodge, by refusing the resolution a passage, intended to countenance and approve the practices mentioned. The action is certainly open to that construction; but there *must have been* other reasons for it.

A Committee, appointed the year before, reported a revised Constitution; the consideration of which was postponed till next year. The proposed Constitution is not published with the proceedings, and a resolution to print and send it out to the lodges was rejected.

It was ordered that the Grand Lodge Library be removed to Concord, and placed in a room under the control of the Grand Lodge: and Bro. John A. Harris was appointed Custodian.

BRO. JOHN J. BELL presented a very full and able Report on Correspondence of one hundred and seventy-five pages, in which he reviews the Proceedings of thirty-seven Grand Lodges, including Maine (1867).

In his review of Connecticut, he gives his views in relation to the Past Master's degree, in harmony with those heretofore presented by us, viz: that it is an essential part of the installation ceremony of the W. M. When he is declared installed by the proper officers, the Lodge have nothing further to inquire.

He quotes largely and approvingly from our proceedings. He corrects one statement of your Committee, as follows:

"Bro. DREMOND includes New Hampshire among those Grand Lodges which did *not* grant dispensation for army Lodges. We regret to be obliged to correct him, but, unfortunately, our Grand Lodge *did* grant them. It would not, however, be done again in the like case. We have seen the evil."

We must pass over many things we desired to notice in order to insert his "conclusion," as it embodies precisely our own views:

"There are a few subjects on which we had designed to say something, but the great length of this report admonishes us to stop, and we will only allude to one which seems likely to excite some feeling: we allude to the negro. This question has no immediate practical value or importance for two reasons; first, it is not probable that there is a Lodge in the United States in which the black ball would not keep out any person of color, were his abstract eligibility freely admitted; second, the great extent and respectable character of the negro Lodges furnish to them all the masonry they want, much more satisfactorily than any admission of the few who are really eligible to membership with the whites could do. But the political discussion of the status of that race, has so embittered the feelings of many of our southern brethren, as in many instances to lead them to attempt to overthrow the ancient landmarks, and introduce new regulations opposed to the whole nature of masonry, to keep out a fancied bugbear of negro masons. We consider it too clear to admit of doubt, that the color of a man's skin, the curl or straightness of his hair, or even the odor of his person, although they may influence the individual brother to exercise his prerogative and refuse him admission, yet can furnish no legal and theoretical objection to the candidate. The rejection of the negro, simply as negro, is as subversive of the groundwork of masonry, as the rejection of the Jew, simply as Jew, and any attempt to introduce such a new regulation ought to be condemned. In every country where there are masonic Lodges, except the United States, negroes are admitted to the Lodges; so they were in a few instances formerly in this country, and a few such negro masons may perhaps yet be found. But all negro Lodges and nearly all negro masons are clandestine and spurious, and our southern brethren need have no fear that they will be compelled to sit in Lodge with the obnoxious race, unless by their injudicious efforts to keep him out by the overthrow of the foundation of masonry they excite a feeling of antagonism, strong enough to overcome

the present repugnance to admitting the negro to our Lodges. Florida and Delaware have passed regulations on this subject, wholly indefensible, and political feelings may lead other Grand Lodges to do the same, but there is still a strong conservative element among our southern brethren, which we hope may secure us against any general action of the sort."

NEW JERSEY.

A Special communication was held July 31, in consequence of a default of the Grand Treasurer; it turned out afterwards, that he was more than \$5000 in arrears; in consequence, the Grand Lodge was straitened in its finances; but in consequence, we presume of certain circumstances briefly hinted at in the address of the Grand Master, no punishment was inflicted. This is the second case of the kind we have already noticed in this Report. We confess, that it seems to us, that our New Jersey Brethren have allowed their charity to blind their eyes to what the good of the craft imperatively demands.

Annual communication January 22, 1868; 76 lodges represented: the Grand Lodges of Nevada and Montana recognized; eleven charters granted; and the usual business transacted.

The Grand Master thus details an experience not so "novel" (but quite as "refreshing") in this latitude:

"One year ago, after a most delightful and harmonious session, the members of the Grand Lodge rested from their labors and separated for their homes. The brethren, however, who traveled in an easterly direction, had not proceeded far upon their journey, before they became aware that an embargo had been laid upon the shipping. Those who left by an early train for the purpose of spending the night in the bosom of their respective families, concluded, upon further reflection, to postpone, for a day or two, the anticipated pleasure. There is no place like home; but home is an old story, and its pleasures may be enjoyed almost every night in the year. But to sit in a railroad car, on a high bridge, all night, with the fires out, and the freezing wind and drifting snow whistling past the windows, is a novel and refreshing experience, which is vouchsafed to but few. The novelty of the situation, however, is apt to wear off after one or two days of its enjoyment. After having had a surfeit of this sort of pleasure, and after a public exhibition by some of the brethren of feats of pedestrianism, which would have brought tears of envy to the eyes of Weston, the travelers at last found themselves under the sheltering wing of Union Lodge, No. 19. Those who first arrived at this haven of comfort and safety, were tortured with an agony of anxiety, lest that portion of the Grand Lodge, which was yet on its way, might be snowed under. But this anxiety was considerably alleviated by the reflection, that the Grand Master, at least, was not liable to that calamity.*

"These remarks, brethren, have not been made for the purpose of trifling with your feelings, but to teach you an important lesson. Never be in too much of a hurry to get home from the Grand Lodge."

We should be glad to copy the five concluding pages of his address, but as no extract will do it justice, we can only refer the Brethren to it as an eloquent exposition of the true idea of Masonry and its aims and objects.

Bro. JOSEPH H. HUGH, Grand Secretary, presented the Report on Correspond-

* As the Grand Master stands considerably over six feet in his stockings, this "reflection" seems to be well founded; though if the incident had occurred in *this* jurisdiction during the winter just past, even he would have had occasion for solicitude. J. H. D.

ence, more full than his Report of last year and justifying fully our wish that he would be more liberal in his comments. He quotes largely from the address of our Grand Master and emphatically endorses his views in relation to requiring new lodges to make suitable preparations for their work before receiving their dispensations, as well as in relation to the public and ostentatious use of Masonic emblems &c. for show or gain.

Except the financial trouble, the craft seems to be truly prospering and their affairs under able management.

NEW YORK.

When we consider that the theory of "unlimited space" does not apply to our Report, we approach the review of these "Transactions" (as they are called) with feelings of discouragement. There are *so many* things we wish to notice, that the task of *selection* is a very discouraging one.

Annual Communication June 2, 1868; *five hundred and ninety* lodges represented; twenty-seven charters granted and one dispensation continued, making the whole number of lodges *six hundred and thirty-five* and consequently the number of members of the Grand Lodge *over two thousand*! A body of such immense size can scarcely come under the description of a "deliberative body."

The address of the Grand Master is brief, and mainly devoted to matters of local interest. He announces the death of P. G. Masters Chancellor WADSWORTH, and FINLAY M. KING, and P. G. Sec'y JAMES HERRING, all of them prominent in the history of the Grand Lodge.

The receipts for the year had been over \$67,000 of which about \$25,000 was for initiation fees set apart for the "Hall and Asylum Fund," now amounting to about \$285,000.

In consequence of the immense size of the Grand Lodge and the consequent amount of business, a proposition was submitted and entertained to establish six "District Grand Lodges." We shall look with much interest to see if the plan is adopted, and if so, what its practical workings are.

The Committee on Jurisprudence report several decisions which were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

1. When a lodge has granted its consent for the formation of a new Lodge, it cannot revoke that consent at a subsequent meeting.

With the decision in the particular case we are content; but the statement of the rule in the general terms used by the Committee, and their illustrations, seem to us calculated to mislead.

In some lodges, their by-laws provide, that a vote may be reconsidered at the same, or next stated meeting; and *without* such a by-law, the lodge at a subsequent meeting may rescind, or repeal, as a general rule, votes at former meetings. But to both of these rules there are exceptions.

To the last, there is the exception, that if the by-laws provide any particular manner of proceeding, that manner must be followed.

To both, there is the exception, that if the vote has been executed, or substantially so, it cannot be reconsidered or repealed: but if nothing has been done towards executing it or carrying it into effect, it may be reconsidered or repealed. Thus, if the lodge at one meeting votes to pay a bill, and before the next meeting, it is paid, the vote cannot be repealed or reconsidered; if it is *not* paid, the vote *may* be repealed. Other illustrations will readily occur. In the matter under consideration, if the vote of the lodge is endorsed upon the petition, and all is done by the officers of the lodge that they are required to do, to carry the vote into effect, the vote cannot be reconsidered or repealed; but if nothing is done under it by either party before the next meeting of the lodge, we have no doubt that the vote may be then reconsidered, and the consent withdrawn.

2. When several members of a lodge are charged with the joint commission of a crime, they are not *entitled* to a separate trial.

3. When the by-laws of a lodge provide that a member may be suspended for being in arrears of dues for more than a year, and a member has become liable to the penalty, it is optional with the lodge to receive payment in part, or not.

4. When permission is asked by one Lodge to initiate a candidate previously rejected in another, it is not necessary to have such permission before the candidate is elected.

This is contrary to the rule in this State, and, in our judgment, wrong; for until the permission is received the second lodge has no jurisdiction over the candidate. Besides, if the candidate is rejected in the second lodge, it leaves him—in what condition?

We find that one Lodge filed charges against another lodge "for accepting one whose petition had been denied" by the complaining lodge: and the Committee on Grievances seem to consider it a masonic offence.

5. A member of a lodge in another State, in arrears of dues, without a dimit, signs a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge, becomes one of its charter members, is elected and installed Junior Warden of the new lodge; what is his *status*?

Decision: "The brother having failed to sever his connection with another jurisdiction, has never lawfully come under this, and is therefore not a member of the Lodge."

We cannot concur in this. As before stated, there is no universal law regulating membership: in States in which the Constitution provides, that a mason can be a member of but one lodge, under the circumstances stated in this decision, his membership in the old lodge would be severed by the act of the Grand Lodge: as a matter of comity, a member of a lodge in another State should not be allowed to become a member of a lodge in this; but if we treat the lodges in other States as we do our own, we do all comity requires;

including a member of a foreign lodge in a charter should have the same effect as if he was a member of one of our own lodges, but he should be held to the same liabilities; if he neglects to pay his arrears of dues, he should be disciplined. If a member of a foreign lodge becomes a member of our own, we do not see how the proceedings can be declared void; as no masonic law has been violated, however great a breach of masonic comity and courtesy there may have been. If the facts were known, he ought not to have been received; but if received, we do not see but that he is lawfully a member.

6. When the Grand Lodge restores a mason, who has been indefinitely suspended by his lodge, to all his masonic rights, *except membership in his lodge*, he becomes an unaffiliated mason, and may become a member of any lodge, which will receive him.

We endorse this as sound law; it was the act of the Grand Lodge without the consent of the lodge which suspended him. In such case, it is at least doubtful whether the Grand Lodge has the power to restore him to membership. But it has the power to restore him to his other masonic privileges; and if in such case, he could not affiliate with some lodge, it would follow that the lodge by *indefinite suspension* can prevent his ever becoming a member of a lodge, and in spite of the Grand Lodge, compel him to remain an unaffiliate all his life, while by *expulsion*, it could not do so! It would thus make "indefinite suspension" a greater punishment than *expulsion*.

The Report on Correspondence (100 pages) was prepared by Bro. JOHN L. LEWIS, so far as relates to the American Grand Lodges, and Bros. SIMONS and PINNER, so far as relates to foreign Grand Lodges. It is a mine of information and instruction.

The Committee consider the attempts of Grand Lodges to support institutions of learning as failures, and deprecate the use of masonic funds in that direction. We were not aware when we wrote our remarks on page 424, that we were sustained by Brethren of so much longer experience and observation.

In regard to complaints against New York for invasions of the jurisdiction of other States, they say:

"Cases of this kind have heretofore been dealt with as if no such combination of circumstances would be likely to arise again. But they do arise, producing vastly more annoyance than is either desirable or justifiable. We have tried mild remedies without effect, thrown tufts of grass without accomplishing the desired result, and it occurs to us that just about this time the projection of a few stones might be beneficial. If, with the vast population of New York in which to quarry, our Lodges can not find sufficient material for their wants, they should be taught some way of killing time better than trespassing on neighboring fields, and we trust that remedy may be found without further delay."

In noticing a remark of Bro. CARSON, that he would have but *one* burial service, whether Church, Masonic, or of any other character, they say, (as do we):

"We only differ from our friend in this, that we not only regard the Church service as first, but as a matter of course, and to be performed under all circumstances, whether there be a Society to follow or not. That being disposed of,

we would have but one Society service, and if that could not be exclusively Masonic, then it should not be Masonic at all. We would always wish to defer to the request of a dying Brother, but not to the extent of mixing up Masonry with anything else on this earth."

In relation to the resolution of Delaware, forbidding the initiation of a negro, and making it a part of the ritual, they ask: "Might we be allowed to inquire where the authority is found to make innovations in the third degree, or any other part of the body of Masonry?" In relation to this subject, their views are as follows:

"We fail to perceive why Grand Lodges or Grand Masters need to run after this question, and meet, what they concede in advance to be a source of trouble, half way. It is proved and admitted that all negro organizations on this continent are clandestine; and, so far as the question of recognition goes, that fact is a sufficient answer.

"The question of making Masons of negro material is another affair, and not within the province of Grand Lodge legislation, since every Lodge has the indefensible right to judge for itself who shall be admitted to its privileges, and every member of every Lodge has his individual vote and veto on the question. Hence no amount of Grand Lodge legislation will ever force a single negro into fellowship, nor, seven regular negro Masons being found and a lawful warrant granted them, could all the powers of all the Grand Lodges in the world force one of them into communion with a Lodge against the wishes of a single member. The whole subject resolves itself into a question of taste, to be governed by the wishes and feelings of individuals. Why not leave it there?"

In reply to Bro. GOWLEY, and in support of the doctrine that maimed (not married, as Bro. NORRIS's printer made it) initiates may be advanced, they say, that instead of his giving what the law is, he gives what in his judgment it ought to be.

In regard to the use of titles &c. Bro. LEWIS says:

"Outside of the Grand Lodge and its business we are in favor of allowing to every brother the same liberty we have always exercised for ourself, and the only restriction we would place upon the degrees and orders any brother might take upon himself would be, that in approaching the Grand Lodge he should leave them without the courts of the temple; entering there as a craftsman, bearing no titles but those conferred by its authority, and mingling with its business no extraneous matters of any kind or degree whatever."

Good, so far as it goes: but why not limit the use of the titles &c. to occasions when one acts under the authority by which the title was conferred?

In their review of California, they say:

"He thinks, too, that in case of trial, the accuser, as well as the accused, should be allowed the right of appeal. After considerable experience in such matters, we incline to the opinion expressed by the Louisiana committee, that 'the right to appeal should be vested solely in the defence; that when a brother is tried and acquitted, or, if found guilty is willing to submit to the sentence passed upon him, the matter should be allowed to rest, further prosecution being simply persecution.' The Grand Lodge always reserves the right to review the acts of its subordinates, and in case of any flagrant wrong would not hesitate to interfere, appeal or no appeal."

Our Grand Lodge has decided that the accuser has the right to appeal; and with reason, as we think; for the Master of the Lodge decides the law of the case, and we know frequent errors are made in this respect, and as often in favor of the accused as against him. It is no hardship to him to have the law

set right. As appeals are generally decided in our Grand Lodge, there is no hardship in any respect. The case comes to it upon the written testimony taken in the Lodge. The question has never arisen whether new testimony shall be received or not; but practically it has never been offered. If important new testimony is offered, it would seem that the case should go back to the Lodge for a new trial. The Grand Lodge is to "interfere in case of flagrant wrong" according to the committee. But how can it ascertain that it is a "case of flagrant wrong", without first "interfering"? If any one alleges that a decision is wrong, or a "flagrant wrong", will the Grand Lodge interfere without further proceedings? or will it institute an *ex parte* investigation? It must be remembered that when trials are conducted by Lodges, and there is an acquittal, the record is not sent up, unless there is an appeal. It necessarily follows, that unless the *accuser* is the one to appeal in such cases, the accused is liable to a substantial appeal by third parties without notice, or an *ex parte* investigation, or that an acquittal is final and conclusive, even in "cases of flagrant wrong". For these reasons, we hold our practice to be the correct one.

They indorse the report of a committee of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, (not acted upon by that Grand Lodge), that a candidate, conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, cannot legally be made a Mason by affirmation.

The question whether aid rendered by one Lodge to a member of another Lodge, or by a Lodge in one jurisdiction to a Mason hailing from another jurisdiction, should be refunded by the Lodge or Grand Lodge from which he hails, is attracting much attention, and deserves very serious consideration. Upon this subject, the committee say:

"As to refunding the amount expended, that, of course, must be a matter between the Lodges immediately interested. As a general principle, we have always been in the habit of regarding the thousands of dollars annually spent here in similar cases as contributions to the cause; as bread cast upon the waters, that may or may not come back to us, but which will certainly bear fruit to the honor of Masonry. On this principle our Lodges feel that they are returning with interest the funds expended on their members elsewhere, and that the account should thus be considered square. Special cases may require special treatment—and such cases, we repeat, may properly be left to the parties in interest."

As bearing upon one view of this question, we extract the following from the review of Washington:

"The Grand Secretary having been directed at a previous communication to correspond with the Board of Relief at San Francisco, and ascertain the amount given by them to applicants from Washington, made report, from which it appears that one S. G. Stiles had received, during about one year, relief to the amount of about \$900, notwithstanding he had been for some years an expelled Mason, and his name had been published in that connection in the Grand Lodge Transactions. Another fellow, named W. T. Quade, had received \$20, but he hails from a Lodge which has never existed.

"We publish the foregoing for the special benefit of Lodges and brethren who think they can give away their own funds better than any one can do it for them. If a Board of Relief organized with an express intention to guard against impostors may be thus swindled, what chance is there for a Lodge Committee in the ante-room, confronted by a plausible scoundrel, armed with forged or stolen papers, and a well-conned story?"

Another committee reported that while the Grand Lodge had no power to compel a Lodge to repay aid rendered by another, that a Lodge refusing to do so is "false to its obligations, unfaithful to its duty, and an untrue exponent of the principles of Masonry": and the report was accepted.

If a Lodge should place itself in this category, we should think it was about time to consider the question of arresting its charter! But we do not agree with the report in its full extent; nor are we prepared to state a general rule upon the subject. Yet there is strong reason for some relief in many localities. In our commercial centres the Brethren, in addition to burdens of their own, out of proportion to their number even, have heavy drafts made upon them for the relief of strangers. In bearing these, it seems clear that they should be assisted; but to what extent, and in what cases, the extract from the Washington Proceedings shows, requires much consideration.

The committee devote three pages to Maine (1867). Of the Address, they say:

"The address, as might be expected of the man, is a plain, practical, straightforward business document. He adopts the plan, which we note is coming into fashion elsewhere, of reporting his decisions separately, so that, as he says, 'none of them may be published unless confirmed by the Grand Lodge.' This idea strikes us favorably, and we respectfully commend it to general adoption.

"For similar reasons, matters of grievance are also made the subject of special report. Better still—a practical exemplification of Augustus Cæsar's remarks about soiled linen.

"His reference to the great fire and its consequences is touching, and his gratitude for help extended in the hour of need manly and appropriate."

* * * * *

"This" (the part of the address in relation to dispensations) "occurs to us as presenting about the most complete argument in favor of granting no dispensations at all we remember to have seen, and we therefore commend it to general study and approval."

They concur in the report of our Committee on Jurisprudence, in relation to the decision that a Mason cannot be tried for crimes committed before initiation; although last year he doubted the correctness of the decision.

They give our argument against the New York decision that a rejection by a Lodge having no jurisdiction of a candidate is entirely void, and say in reply:

"In a previous report, Bro. DRUMMOND very justly says that masonic obligations are not binding until assumed, and that a person not a Mason can not commit a masonic offence. By a parity of reasoning, we should say that a profane can not be bound by the mistake or remissness of a Lodge. The Lodge ought to know better than a profane whether it has jurisdiction over an applicant or not; and if, in deciding that it has jurisdiction, it makes a mistake, we do not see by what rule of law or equity it may impose the consequences of that error upon one who is in no wise responsible for it. An unlawful assumption of authority, or the exercise of power without the sanction of lawful authority, is void and binds no one; so that the act of a Lodge, which, if within its jurisdiction would be lawful and binding, is, if performed without the required jurisdiction, of no binding force whatever. It is the duty of a candidate to apply to a particular tribunal; but if he makes a mistake, as will sometimes happen, and applies to the wrong one, is it his duty to find out his error, or that of the Lodge to correct it for him? It is the business of every Lodge to ascertain, maintain and defend its own jurisdiction, and to avoid trespass on that of

its neighbor; and when such trespass occurs, the blame rests upon the trespassing Lodge, and not upon a candidate who is not entitled to any privileges, and ought not to bear any responsibility. For these reasons, we think the New York decision right. When the decision in question was first promulgated there were some of us who did not agree, but subsequent reflection has made us of one mind."

The inevitable logic of this reasoning is, that if the candidate is accepted and initiated, it is all void, and the man is no Mason. But the decision affirmed the opposite doctrine—thus declaring that if the Lodge *accepts* their action is binding, if it *rejects* their action is void: why valid in one case and void in the other we cannot tell. Nor have our New York friends attempted to tell. Under the civil law, if a man intentionally or by mistake submits his cause to a court of limited territorial jurisdiction, and it is decided there, he is bound by the decision whatever it may be. The rule of New York masonry, that if the decision is *in his favor* all are bound by it, but if it is *against him* he is not, does not prevail. We have devoted great space to these Proceedings, but we are obliged to leave many matters of general interest unnoticed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Annual Communication Dec. 10, 1868: lodges represented, 174; making returns 174; not making returns, 16; chartered, 15; continued under dispensation, 6; gone out of existence, 86; receipts \$8,027: and disbursements, \$2,663.84.

In view of the diversity in "the work," the Grand Master recommended the calling of a National Masonic Convention in New York in 1870; the Committee supported his recommendation in an able report, but the Grand Lodge, on account of the pecuniary condition of the country, deemed it "highly imprudent" to take any action in the matter at the present time.

In 1867 the "Stevenson work" was adopted: but upon exemplification there was much dissatisfaction: in consequence, the Grand Master called together some of the best ritualists in the State, including Bro. Stevenson, and they spent ten days in discussing and agreeing upon a ritual: this was exemplified in 1868, and adopted as "the work."

In 1867 a Committee was appointed to consider the question of the use of Keys. They addressed a circular to each Grand Lodge, and at this session made their report, from which we extract the following:

"To this communication replies have been received from the following States, to wit: Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Tennessee, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Louisiana, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado and Iowa; also from the District of Columbia, and the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England. These are herewith filed as a part of this report.

Of these, all, with the slight exception of Rhode Island, express a decided opposition to written masonry of any kind, and regard it as a dangerous innovation on the ancient principles of the order, in violation of its solemn obligation, and having a tendency to destroy and obliterate the peculiar features which have always characterized it and tended to its preservation to the present time. In no one of these jurisdictions is a key of the work, either in

letter or cypher, tolerated; it is deprecated by the high officers in all, and in many have been the subject of stringent resolutions. These keys are found in the possession of some members, but generally in a very secret way, and the very secrecy of their use is strong evidence of the great doubt entertained by them of the propriety of the practice.

We are informed that the Grand Lodge of Instruction in Rhode Island are preparing a uniform system of Work and Lectures for the guidance of Lodges in that jurisdiction. When completed, a copy is to be deposited in safe, in the office of the Grand Secretary, for the use of the Grand Lodge.

In Louisiana, there are several different rites, all working harmoniously together, and we have heard through the Grand Secretary, that the Lodges working in the French Rite, which is under the Grand Orient of France, have a key nearly or quite complete, to their work. The Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge is, however, decidedly opposed to the use of any such aids in the work, and such is thought to be the opinion of the Grand Lodge."

The Committee then discuss the whole matter very ably, and arrive at the conclusion embodied in the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"*Resolved*, That the making or using of any letter or cypher to the true Masonic Work and mysteries, is not authorized by the ancient customs of the Order, is contrary to its principles and teachings, and cannot, therefore, be sanctioned by this Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That the true masonic mysteries should be taught and handed down by oral teaching alone, as has been done from remote ages, and that any departure from this principle is fraught with danger to the Institution."

The Grand Master strongly recommended the reprint of the earlier Proceedings, and to omit publishing the names of members. The latter recommendation was not adopted; the former was, provided it could be done without expense to the Grand Lodge. We fear the proviso is fatal.

The energetic Grand Secretary had made efforts to collect a Grand Lodge Library, and with good success; he had collected enough to add over one hundred volumes to the library.

St. John's College had been purchased during the year by a Committee of the Grand Lodge for \$7000; they applied in payment \$1000 from the Grand Lodge, and issued a circular to the lodges asking for one dollar for each member: enough responses were made to make out one half the purchase money: the course of the Committee was ratified by the Grand Lodge, and the surplus funds appropriated towards the purchase money.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. ROBERT VANCE, now Grand Master; in which he notices the Proceedings of Maine for 1866, '67 and '68. The Report is very interesting till we get to Maryland, when we are "brought up" by the following:

"Owing to heavy public and private duties, the Chairman begs to state that it will be impossible for him to do more than merely notice the remaining Grand Lodge proceedings, he living too far distant from the other committee-men to receive any aid from them in the severe task of reading and digesting so many records for various years."

In his review of Iowa he says:

"It seems to us a clear point that when a State, through her people in Convention, change their Governmental relations, and form *new ones*, that a good Mason is bound to submit. If we accord our brethren of the North the

right to abide by their Government—the powers that be—will they not accord to us the same? Who shall judge of these things?

And in the same connection, speaking of the abolition of slavery, he says:

"This we can say safely, the Southern people are truly glad, in the sight of the blessed God, that the colored man is free. Time would have given him his freedom, no doubt, in a happier manner, than in the rude shock of war; but the will of Providence has been accomplished, and we say solemnly and thankfully, 'so mote it be!'"

Heretofore the Grand Lodge complained to the Grand Lodge of England, of the invasion of its jurisdiction by Nova Scotia Lodges, supposed to be subordinate to the latter Grand Lodge. The "Colonial Board" deny that the offending lodges are English lodges: but upon the point complained of affirm the same doctrine and use substantially the same language as in the famous controversy with our own Grand Lodge. We had hoped for a different result. Our North Carolina Brethren are surprised at it. If they will refer to our Proceedings for 1861, Appendix, pp. 1 to 34 inclusive, they may or may not be less surprised.

NOVA SCOTIA.

This Grand Lodge meets quarterly; annual communication, June 24, 1868: lodges represented, 13; chartered, 4; whole number on rolls, 20; returns received from 22, including three U. D.: Bro. NEWELL SNOW received as the Representative of our Grand Lodge: Scotia Lodge and Royal Albert Lodge lately under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, gave in their adhesion to the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia; these were the last remaining lodges under the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

There was an emergent meeting to consider a request from the District Grand Lodge of England to appoint a Committee to meet them for the purpose of endeavoring to form a union; the Committee was appointed. Subsequently that Committee reported as follows:

"Your Committee met, and having organized the same, acquainted the committee from the District Grand Lodge of their appointment, and accordingly met them on the 29th day of May, when they offered the following proposal:

Halifax N. S. May 29th, 1868.

"The Committee from the District Grand Lodge propose to the Committee from the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia that a convention of all the Masonic bodies as Lodges in the Province, be called at some convenient place for the purpose of forming an United Grand Lodge, under one head, to be called the United Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. That at said convention all superiority be left aside, and that the parties there present form themselves into a Grand Lodge, and there make choice of Grand Lodge Officers, issue warrants, &c.

"But your Committee feeling they could not accede to such a proposition, submitted the following, which they trust will meet with the approbation of the Grand Lodge.

Halifax, N. S., May 29, 1868.

In order to a thorough consolidation of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, the Grand Lodge are desirous to accomplish the same, and the committee of the said Grand Lodge propose, that the Lodges under the Grand Lodge of England be welcomed into the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, should an application be made, either through the Secretary of the District Grand Lodge, or directly

by the Lodges to the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. That then the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia issue such authority to said Lodges as will entitle them to all their Lodge rights, such as their funds, the position of their Past-Masters, and other matters, and full representation in Grand Lodge under the constitution.

"That charters be granted to said Lodges at or after the quarterly meeting in September, and at such meeting the roll of said Grand Lodge be revised, and the Lodges shall be numbered and placed on the roll according to the seniority of such Lodges, by satisfactory proof of the date of the original organization of the several Lodges on the list at such period.

"Your committee beg further to state that they have received nothing official as to what action was taken by the District Grand Lodge at its quarterly communication. But the chairman of your committee was informed through the chairman of the District Grand Lodge committee that said committee was still in existence."

This report was accepted, and the following resolution adopted :

"*Resolved*, That should an application be received from any Lodge under English jurisdiction for a warrant during recess of Grand Lodge, the Deputy Grand Master be empowered to grant a working warrant upon receipt of the application, and that the confirmation of the same be made the first business of the Annual Communication, and that said Lodge be entitled, at said communication, to a full representation."

The correspondence between the two Committees resulting in the foregoing propositions is given, but while the matter is in its present condition, a discussion of it would be premature. No response was made to the resolution, and at the annual meeting, notice was given that the following resolution would be offered at the next quarterly meeting :

"Whereas, a considerable period has elapsed since the formation of the 'Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia,' during which every effort has been made consistent with a due regard to the dignity and authority of this Grand Lodge as the supreme ruling power, to unite under one jurisdiction all the Masonic Lodges in Nova Scotia;

"And whereas, up to the present time, no proposition for that purpose has been received by the Grand Lodge, except such as, for reasons previously stated, could not be entertained ;

"*Therefore Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia do now exercise fully the inherent right which it possesses, and notify all Lodges working under warrants from any other authority to surrender the same to the several powers by whom they have been granted, within twelve months from this date, and further informing them that from and after that date all Lodges working under authority other than that of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, will be declared clandestine and illegal, and published as such in the usual masonic manner."

The Grand Master was absent on account of sickness, and, upon invitation, our own P. G. Master HIRAM CHASE was present to install the newly elected Grand Master. Bro. Chase was elected an Honorary Member of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence was by Bros. TAYLOR, BUSBY and WYLDER : it is largely confined to the views &c. of other Grand Lodges in relation to their own.

We trust that there will at once be a complete union of all the Lodges in the Province under this Grand Lodge, as according to the best of our information it already numbers upon its rolls a large majority of them.

OHIO.

Annual Communication Oct. 20, 1868: lodges represented, 327; chartered, 25; dispensations granted, 3; receipts, \$12,340, of which over \$8,000 was paid for mileage and *per diem* of members of Grand Lodge: the Grand Lodges of Idaho and New Brunswick recognized.

The Grand Master says:

"An unprecedented degree of harmony, and consequent prosperity, has prevailed among the Subordinates of this jurisdiction, and everywhere we find them industriously and assiduously occupied in erecting a temple more enduring than that of Solomon, 'without the sound of axe, hammer, or any tool of iron.'"

"These conventions have been had partly for the purpose of developing the social idea in Masonry, and in order still further to exemplify its beauties, I have, at your present session, endeavored to revive one of the usages of the past, by having a public procession and oration by the Grand Orator, inviting the entire Craft of Ohio to participate. I think that the occasional assembling of the Brethren from every section of the State, as well as by districts as before alluded to, can not fail to have a happy effect on the interests of the institution; and if it were adopted as a regular custom, your annual meetings would be hailed with pleasure and delight by the Fraternity in every part of the jurisdiction, as a season for the promotion of social intercourse between Brethren, the formation of attachments that would continue through life, and thoroughly cementing the Craft into a unit. We are generally *too much in a hurry* at our annual meetings, too anxious to discharge the mere routine of business for which we have assembled—entirely ignoring the necessity of devoting a brief period to this subject, and to the exemplification of the ritual. I trust that the present occasion may be one long to be remembered and cherished by all who are present, and may it indeed be signalized as a grand feast of '*Masonic Brotherhood*.'"

"I am pleased to notice a commendable zeal on the part of Subordinates in providing comfortable and convenient halls in which to hold their meetings, and a consequently increased interest on the part of the membership."

The arrangements for the oration were carried out in fine style: the oration is published, and we would gladly give extracts from it, but it should be read in full; we, therefore, content ourselves with referring the Brethren to it.

In order to avoid the difficulty growing out of the size of this Grand Lodge, an amendment to the Constitution was sent out to the Lodges, proposing to limit the representation to the Master, or, in case of his absence, to the proxy of the Lodge.

The Grand Lodge approved the arrest of a charter by the Grand Master, because the Lodge voted that a protest of one of its members against advancing an initiate be laid *under the table*, and proceeded to advance the candidate. The Grand Master was authorized to restore it, if his judgment should warrant such a course. A good lesson.

BRO. WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM presented the Report on Correspondence, a digest of the Proceedings with judicious and instructive comments.

The California Committee quote a decision of our Grand Master, and say:

"We concur in this opinion, and believe with Grand Master Murray, that in conferring any of the degrees, 'it is important to consider the propriety of binding a man to do that which in his case is physically impossible.' What say our Brethren of Ohio?"

To whom Bro. C. thus replies :

"Your committee have heretofore had their 'say' upon this subject; yet in answer to Bro. Owen we would reply that we go further than Grand Master Murray upon this question, and say that a person disqualified as above *can not* be made a Mason, believing as heretofore that the word 'making' applies only to the Entered Apprentice degree—an Entered Apprentice, as such, being a Mason entitled to certain masonic privileges (modern innovations have however deprived him of many others) and claiming the right of advancement, if not disqualified by immoral acts, mental incompetency, or the legitimate restriction of the ballot, recognized, we think, by all Grand Lodges, as we know of no Grand Lodge that requires a new petition for passing or raising, and many (California included) do not even require the second and third ballot."

In replying to the Grand Master of Indiana, he says :

"With much more of the same style, in which, in the opinion of your committee, false logic is used for true reasoning, and sophistry takes the place of argument—landmarks are written and unwritten—the practical laws of operative Masonry have been merged into the speculative, but the spirit of the law, in its most minute symbolism, remains the same. The names of degrees are changed, but their lessons, as a whole, are the same; the wording of rituals must change in accordance with the language in which they are used, and to correspond with the customs and peculiarities of different nations, yet their teachings are the same. So, also, with the landmarks of the institution. The Charges of a Freemason, and the thirty-nine articles of the rules and regulations thereunto appended, are, in the opinion of your committee, the spirit of the *written* landmarks of Freemasonry, and as such, as far as can be done in accordance with the now speculative character of our institution, demand the fulfillment of our vows in their most careful observance."

His review of Maine is fraternal, and he finds no occasion to use the pruning knife of criticism.

We commend the following in relation to work to the careful attention of the Grand Lodge; the subject is of such importance, and the Brother is so distinguished as a workman, that we make no apology for its length.

"The system of Freemasonry is based entirely upon its symbolic teachings, its symbolism is illustrated by its rituals, and its rituals are (or should be) taught by a thorough system of Work Lectures.

"The Work Lectures are, therefore, in detail, the stones, hewn, squared, numbered, and ready to be fitted by the hands of master workmen to their proper place in the Masonic Temple.

"Every part or point of Exoteric and Esoteric Freemasonry should have its place in and be fully explained by the Work Lectures, and their acquirement should be obligatory upon every candidate before his advancement.

"They should also, as in the English system, be so incorporated in the work that, from their frequent rehearsal, none can 'pretend ignorance of the excellent tenets enjoined.'

"Uniformity of Work does not, therefore, consist of such meaningless forms of speech, composed of set words, as may be agreed upon, from time to time; but it is rather the spirit of the letter that should possess uniformity; and the words composing our rituals should be the purest known to the language in which they are worked. Our rituals should, therefore, consist of Anglo-Saxon words, or words of Anglo-Saxon origin, as nearly, at least, as can be done in conformity with the modern structure of the English language.

"Every word correctly used in the masonic system is, in a great measure, a symbol, based upon the natural meaning of the word used or object represented, and when words foreign to the language are introduced the symbolism is destroyed."

"But to resume the subject of uniformity of work, from which we have in part digressed—a correct use of text books or manuals is as necessary for the

correct understanding and uniformity of masonic teachings as is the use of appropriate words in esoteric rituals.

"The lessons and prayers of each degree—either for opening, closing, or other ceremonies—should pertain to and be illustrative of that particular degree, and those belonging to another grade should not be used in their stead.

"Again, that which is intended to be strictly monitorial should always be read by the Master, and not recited from memory: otherwise the candidate is oftentimes misled, and it becomes difficult for him to distinguish between written and unwritten Masonry, or between oral teachings and monitorial instructions.

"It may look very pretty for the Master of a Lodge to 'speak a piece nicely,' and some Masters lose sight of the use intended to be performed, in a love of being called bright, and of exhibiting to the Lodge their declamatory ability, their wonderful aptitude for memorizing their lesson, and of delivering themselves of long-winded speeches, instead of appropriate work lectures, or the history of the degree. A school-boy could, however, do as well; for it is less trouble to commit the monitorial part of Masonry than it is to memorize the rules of grammar."

OREGON.

Annual Communication June 22, 1868: lodges represented, 26 chartered, and 4 U. D.; making returns, 32; chartered, 4; receipts, \$3,572.50; expenses, \$2,649.70; fund and cash on hand about \$6,600; "Educational Fund," (as we make it) about \$12,000, but a portion of the notes are spoken of as outlawed, and one was ordered to be cancelled; deducting these, the fund seems to consist of \$7,750 in 5-20 bonds and \$1,300 in cash: the Grand Lodges of Idaho and New Brunswick recognized.

The Grand Master made the following decision:

"An unfavorable report of a committee on a petition for the degrees does not act as a rejection. The ballot must be spread, no matter what the report of the committee of investigation may be."

The Committee reported against it and it was struck out. The decision is law in this State, and has been generally approved. One reason given for it is, that the character of the Report of the Investigating Committee should not go upon record, as that may fall into profane hands. The report should be received and a ballot ordered in all cases; then the name of the objecting member does not go on record, and it can be known only by the violation of duty by some member of the lodge.

Bro. S. F. CHADWICK presented the Report on Correspondence, which, though his first, would be highly creditable to an experienced craftsman. In his review of Maine (1867) he says:

"Bro. Murray has an eye to business, and to show how well he attends to it, we quote his clever remarks upon the too common display of masonic jewelry."

After quoting these remarks he adds:

"We trust our brethren in far distant Maine will not take to themselves any more of the foregoing remarks of Bro. Murray than what belong to them. We are of the opinion that the taking a little from them here, and a little there, could be done with profit to all concerned, especially so if those who receive the 'soft impeachment' would be as candid in confessing and quitting their folly, as Bro. Murray is just in exposing and condemning it. There is scarcely

a discreet mason anywhere who has not been at times more or less annoyed by witnessing a vulgar display of masonic symbols. This evil should be checked wherever it has made its appearance. We hope we may never see or hear of what might be termed a 'confidence mason.' We mean by this, a character unknown to the spirit and genius of our institution; but one having claims upon it, presumes upon his very patronizing 'brotherly regard' for his brethren, and the possession and gorgeous display of his brass, so exquisitely moulded, to aid him in making an unsuspecting brother the victim of his vile and mercenary motives.

"From the following it would seem that our brethren in Maine have made good use of the twenty-four inch gauge: A member of a Subordinate Lodge was expelled on the charge of unmasonic conduct, 'in not laboring honestly for a livelihood, and because his habits of indolence are a reproach to the Lodge and its members.' This may be novel, but the Grand Lodge, very properly, so far confirmed the action of its subordinate as to indefinitely suspend the 'drone in the hive.'"

This last decision has been widely noticed and unanimously approved.

In his review of New York, he says:

"Our Bro. Grand Master fails to give us his meaning of the words 'high toned mason;' they certainly have an important signification. We have generally found a 'high toned mason' to be one who is either very balky, so to speak, in masonic matters, or is found running away with great speed from some ancient landmark of the order. There are a few important lessons, which if once instilled into the mind of a 'high toned' mason, will not only prevent trouble from that source, but will induce the refractory brother to work with becoming grace in the old and easily adjusted harness. Teach him that the Subordinate Lodge, of which he is a member, should have but one Master; that the Grand Lodge of the State in which he resides should have but one Grand Master; and that the Grand Lodge, of which his Subordinate Lodge is a component part, has exclusive masonic jurisdiction over all masons and masonic bodies, and matters appertaining to masonry within its territorial limits."

While he admits the existence of the prerogative of the Grand Master to make masons at sight, he never heard of a really sufficient excuse for its exercise.

The address of the Grand Orator, published with the Proceedings, is worthy of the examination of the Brethren.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a ballot shall be spread upon the application of a candidate, for each degree separately, provided, no ballot shall be spread upon the application for a succeeding degree until the candidate shall have made the necessary proficiency in the preceding degree, and the necessary time shall have elapsed for his advancement."

RHODE ISLAND.

At the semi-annual communication Nov. 13, 1867, 13 lodges were represented; the work was exemplified, each degree being conferred by a different lodge upon a regular candidate.

Annual communication May 18, 1868; 22 lodges represented; two charters granted.

The address of the Grand Master shows that though the jurisdiction is

small, he has found opportunity to do a large amount of masonic labor. Under his able administration, the craft is enjoying genuine prosperity.

Among his decisions is the following :

"The only persons authorized to vote on a question before a Lodge U. D. are the persons named in the dispensation. Custom in this jurisdiction and courtesy would allow persons raised in such a Lodge to vote, as though original members, but this must be left to the latter to decide. No Mason not named in the dispensation, or raised in the Lodge, has any right whatever to participate in the proceedings."

Rev. Bro. HENRY W. RUGG formerly of Maine is Grand Chaplain.

No Report on Correspondence.

TENNESSEE.

We have the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, at a Special Meeting to attend the funeral of the lamented CHARLES A. FULLER, Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master, who died on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1868. We fully concur in the following from the Report of the Committee :

"It is with deep emotion that this Grand Lodge receives the announcement of the death of R. W. CHARLES A. FULLER, Grand Secretary, and a Past Grand Master of Masons in Tennessee, who breathed his last on the 5th day of June, 1868.

"After having, in a life of usefulness as a citizen, a Mason, and a Christian, given practical evidences of his 'Faith in God, Hope in immortality, and Charity to all mankind'—thus illustrating how a good man should live—the scene of his death-bed most impressively demonstrated how a good man ought to die.

"We mourn his departure from among us, and in sorrow submit to this afflictive dispensation of Providence, which deprives us of a friend and brother, a counselor and adviser, whose place it will be difficult to fill. For a series of years he filled, honorably and acceptably, numerous responsible positions in Masonic organizations in this jurisdiction. His works, though he is dead, do live after him, in the memory of his numerous acquaintances and warm personal friends, throughout Tennessee and the various Masonic jurisdictions in correspondence with this Grand Lodge.

"Industrious and energetic, intelligent and ready with his tongue and pen, his membership of this Grand Lodge, extending over a period of more than a quarter of a century, has been remarkable for ability and Masonic zeal, and made his name memorable and historical among the Masons of Tennessee.

"Systematic and laborious, his records and arrangement of the archives attest his skill and merit as Grand Secretary, and are monuments of his clearness of thought and systematic mind.

"We cherish the memory of his many virtues, and enshrine them in our hearts."

No one was more highly respected, or more dearly beloved than our brother. He suffered much while living, but always bore his sufferings with patient, cheerful resignation. No murmur passed his lips; but his thoughts were ever occupied for the good of the household of faith. He died as the good man dies; sustained by an unfaltering trust, he laid him down to his last sleep.

"So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale, when storms are o'er,
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore."

Annual communication Oct. 5, 1868: address of the Grand Master brief and

confined chiefly to local matters; the Grand Lodges of Idaho and New Brunswick recognized: the work exemplified; twenty-three charters granted: the revised constitution rejected.

Among the decisions are the following:

1. "An expelled Mason can only be restored by the Lodge which expelled him, or by the Grand Lodge under whose jurisdiction he was expelled, upon proper application."

2. "No certificate or written testimonial is sufficient evidence that the bearer is a Mason. Such testimonials do not relax the rule requiring legal information or examination."

3. "An expelled Mason is not entitled to Masonic honors or recognition, either public or private; and members of a Lodge who may be guilty of so grave an offence against the immemorial usages of the Order, should be promptly dealt with by the Lodge, and such punishment inflicted as it may determine. Should the Lodge fail to act in such case, the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master in the interim should impose such penalty as the circumstances may require. Masons as such, in an individual capacity, cannot perform Masonic funeral obsequies."

Upon a decision of last year two reports were made:

"Has a member of a subordinate Lodge a right to vote in the Lodge while he is under charges for unmasonic conduct?"

"The majority of the Committee answers that he has not. That whilst in law 'every man is presumed innocent until his guilt is proven on a final trial,' in Masonry the rule is modified, if not reversed. When charges have been preferred against a member of such nature as if true would subject him to suspension or expulsion from the privileges of Masonry, and such charges have been entertained by the Lodge, the standing of the brother charged is impaired, and while the trial is pending he cannot be regarded as a Mason in good standing, and therefore should not vote in the Lodge."

The minority say "He has. He is entitled to the presumption of innocence till proved guilty."

The Grand Lodge adopted the minority report. This is in accordance with the views stated by us last year.

But as doubts have been been expressed about it, we desire to quote the emphatic language of the New York Committee.

"He decided, and seems to regard the decision as indisputable, that a brother under charges is not entitled to any privileges whatever, except that of an impartial trial.

"We are aware that this opinion was in former years quite extensively, if not universally, held, but we had indulged the hope that discussion had thoroughly exploded it. We grieve to see it again announced, regarding it as we do in opposition to every idea of justice and fair play. To prefer charges against a brother is one thing, to prove them, very often, quite another. Suppose that under this ruling a brother should be deprived of all his privileges, and at his trial it should be proven that the charges had no foundation in fact, who is to compensate the brother for the flagrant wrong done him? Punishment should follow, not precede trial, and no Mason should be punished until, after an impartial trial, he has been proved guilty. As a sequence to this ruling, Bro. ANDERSON decides that a brother under charges having cast a black ball, the election of the candidate is not thereby invalidated, and he may be initiated. From our point of view, the proposition and its sequence are too outrageous for serious consideration."

A "Lodge of Sorrow" was held in memory of Bro. FULLER, at which an impressive eulogy was delivered by Bro. WM. A. NELSON.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution :

"Resolved, That the proceedings of the Grand Lodge (from 1813) to be re-printed, be published by the Grand Secretary at his expense, the Grand Lodge subscribing for twelve hundred copies thereof, at such price as may be agreed to by the first four of the Grand Officers."

BRO. GEORGE S. BLACKIE prepared the Report on Correspondence, and performed the duty in a manner highly creditable. It was a difficult thing to follow BRO. FULLER.

He gives a condensed synopsis of our Grand Master's address (1868), and in reference to the threatened anti-masonic storm he says :

"We fear it not, but on the other hand look forward to it firmly impressed with the idea that, in the hands of a wise Governor, it will prove a blessing rather than a curse. It will serve to show to us and the world who are indeed masons, and who have the real grit in them. The Fraternity will be purged of the weak-kneed and fickle brethren ; and should the fires of opposition and unholy warfare spread around us, Freemasonry will, Phoenix-like, rise from the ashes, with wings extended and head erect, more pure in mind, warm in heart, and earnest in doing good than ever. The consuming fires will purge off the baser parts, and leave the bright metal untarnished and uncontaminated by alloy, clear and glancing in the crucible."

"We conscientiously believe that such an opposition as that alluded to will be one of the best things that could happen to Freemasonry. Through much tribulation we reach the kingdom of God. Neglect of duties, violations of masonic law, must be made matters of discipline, and should discipline fail, let the sword of justice fall. Let us be severed from those who are with us, but not of us ; and let us maintain the integrity of our Order, and our Father who seeth in secret will reward us openly."

Amen and Amen !

TEXAS.

Annual Communication June 8, 1868 : 156 lodges represented : address of Grand Master a brief, business-like document : returns received from 205 lodges the first day, leaving 55 delinquent : receipts over \$8,000, of which \$5,500 was appropriated to the "Building Committee" : eleven charters and four dispensations granted.

The resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That Representatives to other Grand Lodges shall hold their appointment for the term only of the Grand Master who appointed them, subject to his will and pleasure."

While some rule should be adopted upon this subject, this seems to us objectionable, for the reasons that it makes one the Representative of the Grand Master instead of the Grand Lodge, and involves frequent and unnecessary changes.

In Texas it is the duty of the presiding officer to examine and satisfy himself as to the correctness of the record of the next preceding meeting, and though he was not present himself, approve the proceedings by signing the record : and the approval of the lodge is not necessary or proper.

The rule as to dimit is as follows :

"The dimit is the right of the Mason on payment of dues ; it is always

granted if no valid objection is raised. It does not depend on a vote of the Lodge, the right to it being inherent, and cannot be restrained by any power, and in the exercise of it the brother must be the sole judge of the propriety of his conduct; hence no vote need ever be taken. So long as the dimit is not taken by the brother, he continues his membership."

Double membership is allowed: and a case occurred in which a member of a lodge was suspended for non-payment of dues, while he was Master of another lodge. In speaking of this case a Committee say:

"We see no difficulty in this so long as it is considered clandestine to hold communication with a suspended Mason. If a brother puts himself in the condition referred to, he must suffer the consequences."

This gives suspension from membership more importance than is usual. In other jurisdictions it does not suspend a Mason from his other masonic rights.

The "delays of the law" have been illustrated in one case in Texas: a case was before the Grand Lodge which had been there about *twelve years*: a member had been tried and expelled by his lodge, the proceedings reversed by the Grand Lodge, a new trial ordered in another lodge, and the accused acquitted; new charges were filed, and so it went along until this year, when the Grand Lodge reversed the decision and dismissed the charges. The lodge has pursued the matter with a pertinacity as unusual as it was continued.

Bro. W. B. BORRS submitted the Report on Correspondence, in which he ably reviews the Proceedings of thirty-four Grand Lodges, including Maine (1867).

Speaking of Masonic Life Insurance Companies, he says: "but let the brethren manage it outside of the Grand Lodge." So we said last year, and so we say now. He quotes largely from the address of our Grand Master with approval. We had marked many passages for quotation and remark, but must forego the pleasure.

VERMONT.

Annual Communication June 10, 1868; *seventy-five out of seventy-six* chartered Lodges and six U. D. represented; twelve charters and one dispensation granted, and one charter denied.

The Grand Master says:

"I have said that the Craft was in a prosperous condition. In 1862 there were fifty-seven chartered Lodges and two U. D. represented. There are at this communication seventy-six chartered Lodges, eleven under dispensation, and in different localities an expressed intention to petition for still others. So far as this increase is the result of a right appreciation of the principles of our Order, it can be received with no other than pleasurable feelings. Great caution should be had, however, that the increase may not be a source of weakness. If members are received with proper care and circumspection; if our Ritual is so taught as to inspire the recipient with its beauty and solemnity; if members are received with reference to their qualifications, mental and moral; if there is no ambition to fill up in numbers without regard to qualifications; if regard is had to quality, not quantity; then the increase is a source of congratulation. To the extent that all these are wanting, it is a cause of regret. Much is required to preserve harmony in a body of men of so varied habits of thought and life; self-abnegation, a dignified, self-respectful submission and obedience, mitigating pride, self-conceit; living, that when we leave this weary-worn and dust-begrimmed frame, we may have the pleasant consciousness that no sun

has gone down upon our wrath—that in our day and generation, even as strength was given us, we have discharged the duties of life with kindness and charity toward all.”

The sessions of the Grand Lodge are hereafter to be at Burlington; the State line was adopted as the line of jurisdiction; the work was exemplified, and the following resolution adopted:

“*Resolved*, That the report of the select committee on the Lectures be accepted and the committee discharged, and that the Grand Lodge hereby adopts the lectures, as reported, as the correct lectures, and strictly in conformity to those adopted in 1817.”

This action occasioned considerable discussion, and brought out a protest, which was referred to a committee to be reported upon next year. The Past Grand Lecturer, Bro. SAMUEL WILLSON, had protested against the report of the committee, and the Grand Lodge refused to publish the protest; but the Grand Secretary, with the following introduction, publishes it:

“Although by its action the Grand Lodge at its session refused to publish this Protest, yet the condition of Bro. Willson and his long service for the Craft, and his sensitiveness upon the subject, have brought the Grand Secretary, who was the author of the report, and Bro. Gamaliel Washburn, a member of the committee, to a consideration of the subject, and on consultation thought it proper to print in connection with the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Secretary had no time to consult Brother J. K. Egerton, the other member of the committee, before putting it to press, although we assume that he has no objections to its publication. Therefore the Grand Secretary, who is the individual attacked most violently, in a fraternal spirit submits it to the reading of the Craft, at the same time believing and knowing that most of Bro. Willson's positions are not as he thinks he stated them to the committee, for nearly every word and all the documents were taken down at the time, and are now in the possession of the committee.”

As the matter is still under consideration, we make no comments; but wait for the result with much interest.

Bro. HENRY CLARK presented a very interesting Report on Correspondence; but, with the exception of Virginia, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Delaware, Missouri and New York, it is exclusively devoted to European Grand Lodges.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Annual Communication Nov. 10, 1868; twenty-four Lodges represented: “the work” exemplified; four charters granted, and the usual business transacted.

The Grand Master devotes a considerable portion of his address to the relations of the Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Virginia. He recites the conditions required by the Grand Lodge of Virginia in order to be recognized:

“These conditions are: 1st, That a majority of the Lodges which were in existence in 1861 within the bounds of the now State of West Virginia, shall give their allegiance to this Grand Lodge; 2d, That the charters held by these Lodges shall be returned to the Grand Lodge of Virginia; 3d, That the dues of these Lodges to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, which accrued from 1861 to December, 1865 shall be paid.”

He maintains that his Grand Lodge is regular, and the peer of any other Grand Lodge, yet he says that

"Under all the circumstances of the case, the formal acknowledgment of us as a legal and regular Grand Lodge, by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, is much to be desired. We are the offspring of that Grand Lodge. From her the greater number of our Lodges received their charters—and from her we obtained the knowledge we possess of the sublime mysteries of the Craft. That the members of this Grand Lodge retain feelings of strong attachment to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, is shown by the fact, that, with but few alterations, we have adopted her Constitution and Laws, and have made the Text Book written by her venerable and most estimable Grand Secretary the manual for the guidance of our subordinate officers and members. Towards her, many of us entertain feelings like those with which men are wont to recall the fond memories of home, and the scenes and incidents and companions of childhood. I am well assured, Brethren, that to every one of us, the knowledge that we were fully recognized and endorsed by our old mother, the Grand Lodge of Virginia, would bring feelings of the most sincere gratification."

* * * * *

"But the ties which bind us in feelings of fraternal affection to the G. Lodge of Virginia, are different—stronger and more tender—than are those which attach us to any other Grand Lodge. If then these be our feelings—and I cannot doubt that we all entertain them alike—does it not become us to do everything, which in honor we may do, to secure her firm friendship and good will?"

* * * * *

"The *first* of these conditions is, that a majority of the Lodges existing within our limits in 1861 shall give us their allegiance. *This they have already done.* The evidence of it is in the hands of the Grand Secretary, and was presented in my report last year. The *second* condition is, that the charters held by Lodges in our jurisdiction, issued by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, shall be returned to that Grand Lodge. In reference to this condition, I repeat the opinion expressed on a former occasion—and since that time abundantly sustained by the opinions of masonic writers of high authority and position, in various parts of the country—that the return of the charters *is not a necessary preliminary to give legality to our Grand Lodge.* But, while I believe this, and while I am assured that the Lodges holding these charters are anxious to retain them, because they form an important part of their history, and are valued mementoes of their former connection with the Grand Lodge of Virginia; yet, influenced by an ardent wish to maintain harmony with that Grand Lodge, and a sincere anxiety that nothing consistent with the preservation of our self-respect and dignity shall be wanting to testify our desire for peace and fraternal fellowship with our Brethren of Virginia, I respectfully but very earnestly suggest the adoption of a resolution, directing the subordinate Lodges holding charters derived from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, to send them, without delay, to our Grand Secretary, in order that they may be delivered to that Grand Lodge.

"The Grand Lodge has already given its opinion as to the justice of the *third* condition—the payment of dues—by a resolution passed at your last meeting, directing the Lodges to settle their dues with the Grand Lodge of Virginia. And I must express my very great regret, that any of them should have failed (if there be any) promptly to act in obedience to this resolution. I advise, therefore, the passage of a resolution, by which this Grand Lodge shall assume, on behalf of any such Lodges, the payment of their dues to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, for the time during which they were working, between the year 1861 and the organization of this Grand Lodge.

"By the adoption of this course, we shall give undoubted evidence of our desire faithfully to observe every obligation which can devolve upon us in the premises. We shall do full and entire justice to the Grand Lodge of Virginia. And we shall put an end, so far as there is any power to do so in this Grand Lodge, to all difficulty with the Grand Lodge of Virginia."

The committee to which his address was referred reported as follows, and their report was accepted and the resolutions adopted :

"Your committee share in the desire, so appropriately expressed by the Grand Master, that the questions of difference existing between the G. Lodge of Virginia and this Grand Lodge should be promptly and amicably adjusted. They feel confident that the kind and fraternal spirit in which he has discussed our relations with that Grand Lodge will be accepted and approved by the brethren throughout our jurisdiction :

"In order to promote a speedy adjustment of all questions at issue between the two Grand Lodges, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Master be authorized to appoint two Brethren as commissioners, whose duty it shall be to attend the next Grand Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, with full powers to adjust all differences between the two Grand Lodges, and to make draft upon the Grand Treasurer for whatever moneys may be required for the settlement of claims upon this Grand Lodge, and for expenses of the commission.

"*Resolved*, That the subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction, holding charters from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, are hereby directed to return them to the Grand Secretary, in order that they may be returned to the Grand Lodge of Virginia."

We shall refer to this again in our review of Virginia.

BRO. T. H. LOGAN presented the Report on Correspondence, a digest of the proceedings and discussions in other Grand Lodges, with instructive comments. The following is especially timely :

"It happens, too frequently, that we are more jealous of what we call the rights of a profane friend, than we are of the rights of the brethren. We should be careful not to incur obligations to a friend not a Mason, which would embarrass us in our relations with those who are more than friends. Don't ask your friend to 'join the Masons.' Don't tell him that he 'ought to be a Mason.' If he moves in that direction, let him be able to say, truthfully, that it is of his own free will and accord. Above all, do not, by any act or word of yours, convey to him the impression that you are to act as his champion, and that possibly he has enemies in the Lodge. There is a wonderful amount of unmasonic opinion and feeling prevalent among Masons upon these subjects. We think that about the most important lesson to be taught the young Mason, in these days, is that he is not to regard himself as a masonic missionary ; that he is not to go out into the lanes and streets and bring in the 'lame and the halt and the blind,' thinking that because they are his friends, the door of the Lodge must open to them as it did to him."

We are glad to make the following extract, although we have had reason before for believing it to be true :

"The remarks of Bro. Sanders in regard to politics in Montana gives us the opportunity to make a statement, which will, we trust, correct impressions which seem to exist in certain quarters, in regard to our own Grand Lodge. Its organization has been regarded by a few, as a political movement. There is no foundation for such an opinion, outside of the act of Congress, constituting the State of West Virginia. We can say, (and our opportunities for knowing the facts have been ample) that political questions and prejudices have never presented themselves in our Grand Lodge. In the first board of Grand Officers, elected in 1865, both sections in political opinion and sympathy of our then distracted country, were represented. Since then, as in Montana, both armies have been represented not only in the membership, but also in the Grand Lodge, and in the board of Grand Officers. Nor was this state of facts the result of special arrangement or deliberation, in any case. Masonic considerations,

swayed only by fraternal good will and affection, have ever been paramount. As a result, although representing outside of the Lodge, all shades of political opinion,—inside, as brethren, we 'dwell together in unity.' ”

WISCONSIN.

Annual Communication June 9, 1868 : 141 (out of 153) lodges represented ; address of Grand Master brief, business-like, and strictly confined to local matters ; four charters granted ; and one restored and four refused.

The system of instruction by Grand Lecturer was modified, and he was instructed to hold schools of instruction of not exceeding five days each at fourteen designated places in the State.

BRO. GABE BOUCK presented the Report on Correspondence, in which he discusses several subjects of general interest, but does not review the Proceedings *seriatim*.

The question, whether a maimed E. A. or F. C. can be advanced, is fully discussed, and decided in the affirmative ; but the Grand Lodge referred the matter to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which did not report upon it.

In regard to “avouchments ” the rule in this State was adopted.

The Grand Lodges of West Virginia and Idaho were recognized.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Since our first form went to press, we have received the following additional Proceedings.

Alabama 1868,

Florida 1868,

Illinois 1868,

Kansas 1868,

Pennsylvania 1868,

South Carolina 1868,

Virginia 1868,

Washington 1868.

Alabama and Illinois came while we were correcting “proof,” and we acknowledged their receipt in our preceding list, but could not give them their place in alphabetical order.

ALABAMA.

Annual communication Dec. 7, 1868 ; 200 lodges represented ; 205, square on the books ; 44 delinquent ; 77 charters forfeited, in all ; (charters are forfeited by failure to pay dues for two years, or to be represented for two years ;) seven charters granted, and two dispensations continued.

The address of the Grand Master has the true ring, and we should be pleased to make many extracts. He has evidently been a laborious and faithful officer. He visited many lodges ; invariably such visits were looked to with unusual interest : he found usually correct work, and a strong desire to conform to it, but a deficiency in the knowledge of the history, jurisprudence and philosophy of Masonry. He made many practical recommendations to the

Grand Lodge; and submitted a list of thirty-seven decisions, the following of which we quote.

2. "Held, that the statement of a brother that he objects to the balloting upon a brother's application for affiliation during his absence, as he is not on good terms with him, is a bar to his election."

5. "Held, that in a trial for unmasonic conduct the requisite number must be present, and should any leave before the termination of the trial, thereby reducing the constitutional number, it stops further proceedings."

12. "Held, that the Tiler's place is without the door all the time the Lodge is in session, and he cannot be admitted within the Lodge; nor can a slide be made in the door; but it must be fastened on the inside by the Junior Deacon, only to be opened by order of the Master."

16. "Held, that fines for non-attendance are unmasonic, and that the Master should not enforce any measure that is unconstitutional."

32. "Held, that the widow of a Master Mason in good standing who marries a profane, and he dies, has lawful claims upon the fraternity as the widow of a Master Mason."

In these we concur, but not in the following if we correctly understand it.

23. "Held, that no dispensation could be granted to elect a Junior Warden to the office of Senior Warden, or Junior or Senior Warden, to the office of Master."

In reference to this the Committee on Jurisprudence say:

"It has also been ever recognized as the inherent right of the Senior Warden to preside in the absence of the Master, whether that absence be temporary or permanent; and of the Junior Warden to preside in the absence of both the Master and Senior Warden. And it must not be forgotten that in the charge to the Senior Warden, it is enjoined that in the absence of the Master he is to preside and govern the Lodge; but nothing of the kind is included in the charge to the Junior Warden, either as to the East or the West. No power can, lawfully, interpose in the absence of the Master, between the Senior Warden and his right and duty to fill the East, or between the Junior Warden and his right and duty to fill the East in the absence of both the Master and Senior Warden; but neither by the Ancient Constitution, charges, or customs, nor by his charge of installation, has the Junior Warden the right to fill the West under any circumstances; and in case of a vacancy in the office of Senior Warden a dispensation to fill it by election does not violate or interfere with any right of the Junior Warden.

"If these principles be correct, it follows that the Grand Master has no power to issue a dispensation to fill a vacancy in the office of Master, whilst either the Senior Warden's or Junior Warden's station is filled by a duly elected and installed officer; but that he has the power to issue a dispensation to fill a vacancy in the office of Senior Warden. The office of Master survives in the Senior or Junior Warden, as the case may be, but the office of Senior Warden survives in no one. A vacancy in either of the first three officers of the Lodge can be created only by death, removal from the jurisdiction, or expulsion; neither can they resign. The election of the Junior Warden to the office of Senior Warden would result either in the same person filling two offices at the same time, which is unmasonic, or in creating a vacancy by a course not known to Masonic law. Hence we are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the Junior Warden is ineligible."

In case of a vacancy in the office of Master, the Senior Warden does not become Master, but by virtue of his office as Senior Warden performs the duties of Master: in case of a vacancy in the offices of Master and Senior Warden "no power can lawfully interpose" between the Junior Warden and the East. This right the Junior Warden acquires by his installation. He assumes duties

which he cannot lay aside, or be deprived of except for crime, for the whole year: he acquires rights of the same character. Therefore we say (as our Grand Lodge has decided) no dispensation can be granted to fill a vacancy in the office of Master or Senior Warden *as long as there is a Junior Warden*. This avoids the conclusion to which the Committee came so reluctantly. It is true that the office of Senior Warden in such case devolves upon no one: but that is no reason why the rights of the Junior Warden should be taken away.

The subject of a Masonic Life Insurance Company was before the Grand Lodge, but it was decided that however meritorious it might be, it was a matter not proper for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

Great progress was made in collecting the history of Masonry in Alabama, but the work was further continued.

It was decided that when the Grand Lodge pronounce proceedings in a trial null and void, the accused is restored to membership; but the Committee say it would not be so in cases in which the sentence is *reversed* by the Grand Lodge. Is not this erroneous? When proceedings are reversed on appeal for *any* cause, they are as if they had never been. But when the Grand Lodge restores an expelled Mason to his Masonic privileges, it cannot restore him to membership. We think the Committee inadvertently lost sight of the distinction.

The Report on Correspondence by Bro. W. C. PENICK is an almost perfect analysis of the Proceedings, with well considered comments. In his opening he says:

"We have reviewed the proceedings above named as we received them.

"If aught has passed our pen of illiberality or of unkindness to any one, we do most earnestly and sincerely ask his pardon and pray his forgiveness. We at no time intended to do so. Still, we have but little sympathy for those who will electioneer for office, in either the Grand or Subordinate Lodges, nor for unaffiliated Masons, who remain so too long.

"If we should be a little sharp on those who grant dispensations to make or advance Masons, in short time, or in violation of Masonic law and usage, it is because we think them in error, we have no personality of feeling in the matter, and if we are wrong in the matter give us a reason. *Obsta principiis*. If Masonry is not what it was, there is no security for the future. Let there be unanimity, universality and fraternity. If our report should be considered too long, remember that we have received and reviewed the proceedings of forty-two Grand Lodges. Ten years ago less than half that number were sufficient. We commenced the report in February, have given it all our spare time up to the first of December, and it has cost us the labor of as much as every day for four months, in reading, condensing, extracting and writing. This we never could or would have done, but for the love we have for the principles of the Institution. Doing this is a great pleasure to us; but is a severe tax on our time, in these days of universal, as of individual, bankruptcy in our midst. But our task is done; for the manner, we ask your sympathy and forbearance; for the principles enunciated, we ask of you no favors. Let the critics work, and, if they benefit others, we will not lose by it. If they criticise improperly let them remember the back game."

We intended to pursue the same course; but the frost of business nipped that intention in the bud.

In speaking of the Georgia Masonic College, he says:

"We do not wish to say one word to discourage our brethren of Georgia, or elsewhere from any exertion in behalf of the good cause of female education. We do not desire that any one, mason or not, shall relax any effort in its favor. We do not wish to be understood as opposing education by masons and with masonic means. But we do wish to be understood to say that we do believe that institutions of learning, gotten up by masons as a society, and governed by masonic influence, has as a general thing in this country been a failure. And that, from the very nature of the facts and circumstances, or in other words the principles upon which they are gotten up and are to be sustained.

In his review of Maine (1858,) he finds much to approve and nothing to which he takes exception.

FLORIDA.

Annual Communication Jan. 13, 1868; 38 lodges made returns and were represented; four charters granted and a large amount of business transacted.

The Grand Master says:

"The condition of our once happy country is deplorable indeed. We have passed through a severe and trying ordeal. But the din of musketry is no longer heard on the tented field, the clash of arms has ceased, and although there may still be strife in the political arena, yet our Northern brethren have reached forth their hands for fraternal fellowship, saying, "Peace be unto you!" Not doubting, as Thomas did the Saviour, we eagerly grasped those hands thus extended, and bid them welcome into our holy temples and around our sacred altars. Thus has the wound been healed, the widow's heart made to rejoice, and the orphan's tear wiped away. How pleasing then, and delightful the thought to him who can claim to belong to an Order fraught with so much influence, and so wonderful in its character.

"It is but justice to our Northern brethren that I should here state that about the first of March last, being in the city of New York, I visited Atlas Lodge, No. 316, Bro. John Boyd, W. M., where I found a very large assemblage of the most intelligent citizens of that city. My intention was not to make known to them the position I occupied here, but to visit them simply as a Mason from the South, and in that capacity I was cordially received, and thrice welcomed with a brother's hand and a brother's heart. It will, doubtless, be gratifying to you, my brethren, that they, having ascertained my position, which they very soon did through a brother who accompanied me, were not slow in heaping upon me all the Masonic honors, and using and performing all the ceremonies necessary to exhibit that fraternal regard and high respect in which they held the Grand Lodge of Florida. A Grand Officer being present on that occasion, invited me to meet the Grand Officers of the State the next evening at the office of the Grand Secretary, which I did, and there made the acquaintance of Bro. Holmes, then Grand Master, now P. G. M.; Dr. Austin, the Grand Secretary, one of the Grand Wardens, I think, and some of the Grand Lecturers. Here again was I made to feel proud, and my heart made glad by honors conferred for the sake of the Grand Lodge of Florida."

He announces the death of P. G. Master THOMAS BROWN, a mason of more than sixty years standing, one of the fathers of Masonry in Florida, he having been one of the petitioners (in 1825) for the first Lodge established in that State. We noticed his death last year.

Bro. Francis I. Wheaton, Past J. G. Warden, suspended by resolution of the Grand Lodge last year, was restored in the same manner.

While we have had no appeals for aid from Florida, we have reason to suspect that the craft have, as one of the results of the war, been struggling

against heavy odds, in the relief of the distressed and in the support of the Institution. But we trust that a brighter day has dawned, and that they are beginning to reap the fruits of their perseverance and fidelity.

ILLINOIS.

Annual Communication Oct. 6, 1868 : the address of the Grand Master chiefly confined to local matters : he pays a merited compliment to Bro. H. G. REYNOLDS, who having served *eighteen* years as Grand Secretary, declined a re-election. He first inaugurated the system of having much of the committee work done in advance of the session of the Grand Lodge, and thus saved two or three days in the length of the session ; by his energetic and zealous labors he raised the condition of Masonry in that State from a low ebb to a high degree of prosperity : upon his declining a re-election as Grand Secretary, he was elected Grand Master—a fitting recognition of his eminent services.

Thirty-five charters were granted ; and a resolution (that deserves to be adopted in every jurisdiction) was passed, forbidding Lodges from consenting to a new Lodge until the petition therefor had been presented at a stated meeting and laid on the table one month.

Bro. J. C. REYNOLDS, as Historian, made a report covering the history of the formation of "the Grand Lodge of 1822", and its proceedings up to 1826, and the formation of the Grand Lodge of 1840, with much other valuable information : the first four Grand Officers were made a committee to arrange for the publication of the work. This will be a valuable addition to the masonic history of the country. Our Grand Lodge has in its Library the published Proceedings of "the Grand Lodge of 1822", for 1824, 1826 (Jan.), and 1826 (Dec.).

One Lodge tried a member for a gross masonic offence, and in the face of conclusive evidence pronounced the accused "not guilty." The Grand Lodge reversed the decision and ordered a new trial, which was had with the same result. The Grand Lodge, finding "that a majority of the members have declared by their repeated acts their determination to sustain libertinism in preference to morality, thereby bringing a reproach upon the Institution", revoked the charter, and ordered the Lodge in whose jurisdiction the accused resided to try him. Good.

The Committee on Returns met in advance of the session, and were at work several days : they examined all the returns for both the last and the present years, and made a report in which they noted all the errors. When we remember that there were about six hundred Lodges, we shall have some idea of the labor. They report but *six* Lodges as being absolutely correct in their returns, though a large number corrected their returns. The committee say they were denominated "a court of faults and errors", and, thereupon, they say "Secretaries have no business to make errors", and if they do, they must expect to have them exposed ! We venture the prediction, that, next year there will not be so much occasion for "a court of faults and errors" !

The immense size of this Grand Lodge is found to interfere seriously in the dispatch of business; and measures were taken to devise some remedy.

BRO. JOHN C. REYNOLDS presented the Report on Correspondence: but the internal evidence is that it was prepared by our old friend H. G. REYNOLDS: if it was not, the father must look to his laurels, as evidently the son is a "chip of the old block"—*only a little more so!*

In referring to our objection to our present manner of voting by Lodges, he says, "The rule in Illinois is quite different, and works well. If but one representative is present, he casts three votes; if two only are present, the higher in rank casts two, the other one; if all three are present, each casts one vote." *This explains what we have often noticed, but never understood, in reading the record of the yeas and nays in that Grand Lodge.

As we proceed in examining this report, we are more and more convinced that the father "did it", and at the end we find his name as Chairman of the Committee. We should be glad to make extracts, but must forbear.

KANSAS.

Annual Communication Oct. 20, 1868: 48 lodges represented: sixteen new lodges constituted during the year; ten dispensations granted by the Grand Master, one of which was for a lodge at Salt Lake City, Utah; constitution amended; the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick recognized; the work exemplified; 51 lodges made returns, *seven* did not; the "Custodians of the Work" and Grand Lecturer, each made an extended report; eight charters were granted to lodges in the State, and one dispensation continued.

Among the decisions is the following:

"1. The ballot should be spread upon an unfavorable report of the committee, as it is the right of every member of the Lodge to consent or dissent to the admission of the candidate."

In reference to the dispensation for a lodge at Salt Lake City, the Grand Master says:

"In this connection I remark, that some time after granting the dispensation for Mt. Moriah Lodge, at Salt Lake City, our R. W. Grand Secretary laid before me a communication from the R. W. Grand Secretary of Nevada, with regard to the brethren at Salt Lake City, from which it would appear that the Grand Master of Nevada, a year or two ago, had granted a dispensation to certain brethren at that place to open a Lodge of Masons, to be known as Mt. Moriah Lodge, and that subsequently the Grand Lodge of that State had refused to grant a charter to said Lodge, for reasons stated in the aforesaid communication. I have no means of knowing whether these are the same or different brethren from those who made application to the Grand Master of Nevada, and must refer the whole matter to the Committee on Lodges under Dispensation."

And that committee report:

"Your Committee on Warrants beg leave to report that they have had under consideration the application of the brethren of Mt. Moriah Lodge U. D., at Great Salt Lake City. They find the minutes of the Lodge are correctly kept, the returns correct, and that the by-laws conform to our regulations. Objections to the establishment of this Lodge have been raised by the Grand

Lodge of Nevada, and their objections we would not wish to wilfully disregard. The brethren petitioning for a charter promise a faithful adherence to our rules and regulations and several of them were formerly members of this jurisdiction, and brothers who we believe to have the true interests of the Fraternity at heart, and who would zealously labor to promote the genuine principles of Free Masonry.

"The dispensation was granted to the brethren, (wherein, perhaps, lays the only error under the circumstances), they have served their probation, their work is approved, and with all due deference to the Grand Lodge objecting, we would recommend that a charter be granted them."

After some discussion their report was adopted and the charter granted. If these are the same parties who first applied to Nevada and then to Colorado and were denied in both cases, we regret this action of Kansas.

It was decided that a brother suspended for non-payment of dues has no right to visit a Lodge, and that a Master who knowingly allows him to do so, ought to be disciplined.

If the brother was suspended from his masonic rights, this decision is correct; but if suspended only from membership in his Lodge, we do not so regard it.

A candidate was initiated, but a member not present when he was accepted, objected to his advancement, and filed charges, upon which the candidate was tried, and unanimously acquitted: the member then filed with the Secretary his written protest against his advancement; it was held that the candidate could not be advanced. We like our rule best.

Brother E. T. CARR presented a brief Report on Correspondence, in which Maine receives a kindly notice. But we are obliged to say to him, that District Deputies have not yet been shorn of the power to grant dispensations.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Grand Lodge Charity Fund over \$55,000; Girard Trust Fund over \$52,000; receipts, \$94,330.98: estimated receipts for the next year, \$70,060; expenses, \$35,000; balance to go to Building Fund, \$35,000: \$2,800 of the income of Charity Fund disbursed to 133 widows, 14 orphans, and one mother, of deceased brethren; \$2,770.50 of income of Girard Fund disbursed to 105 "poor and respectable brethren": number of working lodges, 259, and number of members of Grand Lodge, 2373; number of new lodges "warranted and duly constituted," 31.

The Corner Stone of the new Masonic Temple was laid on June 24, 1868, with imposing ceremonies, a full account of which is given in the Proceedings. Nearly 10,000 Freemasons were present. Its cost, and the sources from which the means have been derived are thus stated by the Grand Master:

"The whole cost of the ground and the work on the Temple, from the beginning, up to the 15th of November, A. L. 5868, which is the end of the financial year of this Grand Lodge, amounts to the sum of \$203,344.77. Of this sum, Subordinate Lodges have subscribed \$120,400. From other Masonic sources, \$51,600; from the Grand Lodge Fund, \$66,065.76; total, \$237,965.76. This shows, on the 15th of November, the end of the last financial year, a

balance in hand unexpended of \$28,620.99. The amount estimated to be necessary for work and material for the Temple during the present, or current financial year, is \$100,000.

The address of the Grand Master contains much of interest; he says:

"Those fraternal relations between the several Grand Lodges in the United States and this Grand Lodge, which were established, continued and strengthened, by the wise policy on which they now rest, have in no instance been disturbed during the past year. The salutation of Masonic fraternity is cordially offered to them by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It has become an axiom arising from our Masonic intercourse, that, with the internal affairs of one sovereign Masonic authority, no foreign Grand Lodge has any right to intermeddle. It is only necessary to state this proposition to insure its universal acceptance as a rule of action. The dignity, sovereignty, indeed the very existence of a Grand Lodge can thus only be maintained. Pennsylvania, with moderation, but firmness, has asserted and supported this principle, until its wisdom, as the true basis of fraternal intercourse, harmony, fraternity and respect, is now admitted. The able report of the Grand Lodge Committee of Correspondence through its chairman, Brother Fisher, will more fully treat of the particular subjects under its care. In my last annual communication to the Grand Lodge, the wish was expressed that brethren of this jurisdiction visiting other jurisdictions should not be subjected to all those forms of examination which therein are customary, but with us are not regarded as essential knowledge, precedent to such visitation. I take occasion again to invite the attention of the Most Worshipful Grand Masters to these suggestions, expressing to them my Masonic regard, trusting, that if entirely consistent with their views of Masonic duty, this wish may, as far as possible, be complied with."

And in conclusion:

"My brethren, there yet remains a word to be spoken, which will come to your ears in the soft and muffled endurances of masonic sorrow. In our advancement over the road which begins in life and ends in death, longer or shorter is the time of our journey. At every sunset we pitch our moving tents a day's march nearer to this journey's end. One by one our brethren leave us, and lie down to rest. Having kept the faith and finished their work, the God of the whole earth, and the Heaven of Heavens, of men and angels, Jehovah, the Eternal Father, calls them to lodge in the Temple invisible, everlasting. Amid that multitude which no man can number, where the amethyst and sapphire, the topaz, the jasper, and the emerald shine with a lustre brilliant because of the holy halo which surrounds the "Great white Throne," the jewels of these brethren are also seen in that greater light which exhaustless love, Divine clarity, and unbounded and enduring mercy eternally emit. For those of the craft who have thus departed from among us during the past year, let us hope, that in a sublime degree, they are enjoying happiness inexpressible."

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. ROBERT J. FISHER: its character may be inferred from the following statement of the duty of that Committee under the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge:

"Taking a literal view of their duty, the Committee have not written a treatise on all or any of the matters which have occupied the attention of other grand jurisdictions, but have made copies, extracts from addresses and other proceedings, when they appeared to be of general interest, and have treated the report of each grand organization separately. We have done this because we believed that method would give the fraternity a better idea of the transactions of the Order abroad; and disseminate more information to those Lodges which are located outside of the great and beautiful city which is the centre of Free Masonry in Pennsylvania; and because out of that locality the large mass of our brethren have no opportunity of informing themselves of the transactions of the craft beyond our own borders. If we have innovated

upon the course pursued by our predecessors, we believe the Grand Lodge and its Grand Officers will view the proceeding with that charity 'which is not easily provoked,' and which 'thinketh no evil.'"

Accordingly they give decisions in but few instances, on the ground that as they submit to no interference by others with the acts of their Grand Lodge, they will not interfere with others.

We submit to them that this is not a correct view of the matter. These decisions are frequently in relation to the general masonic law, and as such are common property. To discuss such decisions is no "interference" with the proceedings of another jurisdiction. It is important that correct principles should be established, and a free, courteous discussion aids very materially in so doing. We have often regretted that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has not more frequently given us her decisions. The fact that sometimes individuals have become "involved in acrimonious discussions" argues more a weakness in *them* than in the *system*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Grand Secretary for advance sheets of the *Proceedings*, received just as our Report is closing.

Annual Communication Nov. 17, 1868; 106 Lodges represented; eleven charters granted; the office of Grand Lecturer continued another year; three charters restored; Masonic Mutual Life Insurance Companies commended to the favorable consideration of the Craft, but it was held to be improper to connect them with the Grand Lodge; measures taken to enlarge the burial grounds of the Grand Lodge in Magnolia Cemetery.

It was decided that the establishment of lotteries to raise funds for masonic purposes is "derogatory to the character of our Institution and subversive of its established principles."

It was found that *apparently* several lodges, chartered since 1860, were in arrears for charter fees: upon investigation it appeared that the funds, in some instances at any rate, had been paid to the former Grand Secretary, Bro. A. G. Mackey: he appeared before the committee to which the matter was referred, and expressed his willingness and readiness to account; and the committee say that he manifested every disposition to correct any errors—that he did admit errors in four cases, and promptly paid over the money: a resolution declaring Bro. Mackey not in good standing was offered, but it was laid upon the table. We are exceedingly unwilling to believe that there has been any *willful* default on the part of Bro. Mackey; and this unwillingness is increased by our knowledge of the fact that the brother is proverbially careless in many things.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. R. S. BRUNS, presented a very full Report on Correspondence, in which he reviews the *Proceedings* of twenty-three Grand Lodges, not including Maine.

In regard to affirmation he says:

"The committee decide in the negative; but the truth is, affirmation is sub-

stantially oath-taking, and is so recognized in all the courts of the world. It is solemn asseveration of the truth, and of the faith by all that is binding on a man's soul and conscience, and this, whatever the form, is all that is done by the oath sworn upon the Bible. The Jew swears upon the Old Testament, and ignores the New. The Christian swears upon both. The Mahomedan swears upon the Koran: and Masonry is cosmopolitan, and does not discriminate between sects. The highest form of oath which *his* religion allows to the Quaker (who obeys literally the law, Swear not at all) is by affirmation. The question is, can Masonry, which, specially repudiates all sectarianism, reject his peculiar mode of making solemn declaration before God, of his faith, and the sincerity of his pledged obligations? That is the question. We know, very well, what our ritual requires; but that ritual was established long before Quakerism, and the several divergent sects had existence."

VIRGINIA.

The subject of the relations of this Grand Lodge with that of West Virginia is of paramount interest and importance, and we need no apology for devoting considerable space to it.

The Grand Master says:

"There are some questions growing out of our West Virginia relations, to which I will invite your attention in connection with the Grand Lodge of West Virginia; and while I will not undertake to forestall the action of this Grand Lodge, I will venture the suggestion that it is time that this vexed and perplexing question of our relations to that Grand Lodge was finally disposed of; for until there is final action, we may expect continued complications, growing out of questions of rights and conflicting jurisdiction.

"In the present status of our relations to the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, in view of the past action of this Grand Lodge, I have decided the following questions that have been referred to me:

"1st. That the Lodge in Monroe county, W. Virginia, working under a charter from this Grand Lodge, had the right to receive a petition from a candidate residing in an adjoining county, in which there was no Lodge working under authority of either this or the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. This must follow from a well recognized principle applying to unoccupied territory, since political boundaries are now held to limit masonic jurisdiction.

"2d. That it is not in the power of a mere majority of the members of a Lodge to surrender its charter, that so long as the number legally required to constitute a Lodge, desire to retain their chartered privilege, they have the right to do so, nor can a majority of the Lodge transfer the allegiance of a Lodge from the Grand Lodge of Virginia to that of West Virginia, so long as the requisite number to constitute the Lodge shall desire to retain and work under the charter from this Grand Lodge.

"3d. While thus maintaining the rights of the G. Lodge of Virginia, I have further decided and hold that all do not regard the Masons who recognize the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, or even those who have been initiated under its authority, as clandestine, but on the contrary, they are to be held and treated with all the courtesies and respect due to visiting brethren from any other jurisdiction. There is nothing in all the action of the Grand Lodge of Virginia indicating any purpose of placing the Masons of West Virginia under the ban of holding them to be clandestine, or even of being irregular. And in support of this view, we have the fact that this Grand Lodge did, in December, 1866, during its session, receive and admit upon this floor, Bro. — Bunker, who came as a representative from the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, for the purpose of conferring with this Grand Lodge in relation to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. We have a further confirmation of this view in the fact that our most worthy and well-informed Grand Lecturer, who, it is

but fair to presume, is properly advised of the actions and purposes of this Grand Lodge, has, during the past year, been on a tour of instruction to Lodges within and recognizing the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. Surely our Grand Lecturer did not regard these Lodges as beyond the pale of masonic recognition."

He then read extracts from the address of Grand Master Bates, including those we have already quoted, and adds :

"It thus appears, that while Grand Master Bates advises the Grand Lodge of West Virginia to accept the terms imposed by this Grand Lodge, he yet dissents from the justice and propriety of our demands. The Grand Lodge of Virginia having given the terms upon which she would recognize the G. Lodge of West Virginia, I shall not re-open discussion upon them, but pass the subject by, assuring our brethren of West Virginia of our kind and fraternal feelings towards them, and say if our brethren will persist in separating from us, we shall still remember with pleasure our past associations with them, and rejoice in their prosperity."

"If the Grand Lodge of West Virginia has concurred in the views of Grand Master Bates, it will only remain for this Grand Lodge to carry out in good faith the terms she has proposed. And in deference to the feeling expressed by our brethren of West Virginia, of surrendering with reluctance the charters they hold from us—and it is a feeling all can appreciate and should respect—I would respectfully recommend to this Grand Lodge to recede from the requirement that the charters held from this Grand Lodge be surrendered."

The next mention of the subject is as follows :

"Wor. Bros. Robert White and B. F. Martin, Commissioners from the M. Wor. Grand Lodge of West Virginia, were introduced, and made known their errand by a few well-timed and truly masonic remarks ; whereupon,

"*Resolved*, That whereas the Grand Lodge of West Virginia has sent to this Grand Annual Communication two Commissioners to confer with this Grand Lodge upon the terms of settlement between the two Grand Bodies, a committee of three be appointed to confer with the said Commissioners, and report to this Grand Lodge the proper basis of settlement for its action, and report also on so much of the Address of the Grand Master as refers to that subject.

"*Committee* ; M. Wors. James Evans, E. H. Lane and Richard Parker."

That Committee reported as follows :

"The Committee appointed to confer with the Commissioners from the G. Lodge of West Virginia to this Grand Lodge, in reference to the differences existing between these Grand Bodies, beg leave to report, that they have had a full and free conference with said Commissioners, and take great pleasure in stating that the spirit manifested by the Grand Lodge of West Virginia towards this Grand Lodge is fully appreciated by your Committee ; and while it is a source of deep regret that circumstances have occurred which, in the opinion of our brethren of West Virginia, justified them in forming a Grand Lodge, yet, in the spirit of fraternal feeling, and with an ardent desire to cultivate peace and harmony with all Grand Bodies, we are willing to recognize the Grand Lodge of West Virginia as a legally constituted body, upon their complying with the conditions heretofore prescribed by this Grand Lodge ; and the said Commissioners being present, and having satisfied this Grand Lodge that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia has fully complied with the conditions aforesaid, or is now ready and willing to comply with the same ; be it therefore

"*1st Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge hereby recognizes the said G. Lodge of West Virginia, and extends to her our Fraternal and Masonic recognition, and cordially recommend her to all other Grand Masonic Bodies in correspondence with this Grand Lodge.

"2d Resolved, That the political boundaries of a State being definitely given and decided upon, fixes the masonic jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of that State, except in so far as rights may have vested under charters theretofore lawfully issued.

"3d Resolved, That the political status of the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley being at this time undetermined, the Grand Lodge of Virginia will, for the present, retain her jurisdiction over such Lodges in said counties as desire to report to this Grand Lodge; but will authorize the opening of no new Lodge in either of said counties until their status is definitely settled, it being understood that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia shall on their part be subject to the like restrictions.

"4th, That inasmuch as the original charters which emanated from this Grand Lodge to the subordinate Lodges in West Virginia have been formally surrendered to this Grand Lodge, but the said subordinate Lodges having earnestly asked that they may be returned to them to be laid up in their archives as mementoes of the past; therefore

"Resolved, That the said Subordinate Lodges be permitted to retain the said old Charters.

"5th Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recommend to all of its subordinate Lodges in the territorial limits of West Virginia, to surrender their present Charters to, and ask new Charters from the Grand Lodge of West Virginia."

The report was accepted, and the resolutions adopted; and thereupon,

"Right Worshipful Brothers B. F. Martin, Deputy Grand Master, and Ro. White, Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, and Commissioners from that Grand Lodge to this Grand Lodge, were received and properly saluted."

A Committee were appointed with power to adjust and settle the accounts of the subordinate Lodges in West Virginia with the Commissioners.

That committee publish their report, from which we extract the summary, &c.

"Paid up dues.....	10	Lodges.
Suspended during war and revived.....	3	"
To account for dues.....	4	"
Total.....	23	"
Add, Lodges working but not reported to Grand Lodge of West Virginia, but found to be reporting to Gr. Lodge of Virginia.....	7	"
	30	"
Unknown or extinct.....	3	"
Total.....	33	"

"We have received the above \$167 as in full of all dues from these Lodges acting under Charters from this Grand Lodge, who have desired to form the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of West Virginia. There are a few Lodges, including four in the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, (disputed territory,) who continue to make their returns and pay dues to this Grand Lodge."

We rejoice that this whole matter has thus been settled in a manner that fully accords with the teachings of Masonry, and reflects great credit on the good men who have been engaged in it. May this example be followed by Masons, always and everywhere.

The Grand Lodge of Virginia is rapidly recuperating. She is building her waste places; and we greatly rejoice to find in her proceedings tokens of returning prosperity. May the time soon come when the effects of the troubles of the last eight years exist only in memory!

WASHINGTON.

Annual Communication Sept. 17, 1868; ten lodges represented; one charter granted; the work exemplified; address of Grand Master brief and devoted to local matters; one lodge passed under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Idaho by the formation of the latter; the Grand Lodges of Idaho and New Brunswick recognized.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. T. M. REED, Grand Secretary; it was read and the Grand Secretary authorized to print such portions thereof as he might "deem advisable." So he publishes the lists of Proceedings received, and about a page additional.

We extract the following:

"A Provincial Grand Lodge, auxiliary to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, was organized for the province of British Columbia, December 24, 1867, at Victoria B. C., official notice of which we acknowledge with fraternal pleasure. Our esteemed friend and brother R. W. J. W. POWELL, M. D., of Victoria, is Provincial Grand Master, than whom a better appointment could not have been made; a gentleman of ability and rare attainments; genial, warm-hearted and ever zealous in the cause of Masonry.

"R. W. A. G. RICHARDSON is Grand Secretary. We extend them our hearty greetings."

But British Columbia is not the Northern "*Ultima Thule*" of Masonry. Hardly had Alaska been transferred to "Uncle Sam" before our enterprising people were on their way to "settle it," and with them went Masonry! The Grand Master of Washington Territory granted a dispensation for Alaska Lodge, with Bro. WILLIAM H. WOOD for Master. The returns &c. were not received at the session of the Grand Lodge, but were soon after, and the dispensation was continued. We wonder if the Grand Lodge of Alaska is to be added to the list!

A resolution was passed rescinding a portion of a Report accepted last year. But it was not the Report by which non-intercourse with Oregon was ordered. Brethren, hadn't you better "rescind" that "while your hand is in"? If we remember, you leave Oregon no avenue of approach to you, however much she may desire it. Idaho has settled the jurisdiction question: is there now any necessity of exhibiting to the masonic world the spectacle of two American Grand Lodges being on terms of non-intercourse with each other? Did it ever occur to you that a quarrel between two sisters involves to a certain extent all the rest of the family in the disgrace? Now though Oregon may not deserve it, won't you forgive her for the sake of the rest of the family? Virginia and West Virginia have settled their differences as Masons should: Let Oregon and Washington go and do likewise. So mote it be!

GRAND LODGES NOT HEARD FROM.

We give no review of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, or Minnesota for 1868. The latter changed the time of meeting, and held no session last year. We have given a review of Nebraska for 1867. But we suspect that upon the delinquency or misfortune of "Uncle Sam" must rest the reason for our not hearing from all these far-away sisters in season. But we keep your seats, in our circle, vacant and ready for you!

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

We have received regularly the Bulletin of this Grand Orient. As will be seen there is one matter in its proceedings of special interest to all.

There is in New Orleans a Body styling itself "The Supreme Council of the A. & A. S. Rite of the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana." It is alleged to be a Spurious Body. It has undertaken to establish and *has* established subordinate lodges in that State. The Grand Orient has formally recognized this Body, on the ground that it opens "the doors of its temples to all men who may be deemed worthy of initiation, without regard to nationality, race, or color;" and that it had established in New Orleans, four lodges composed of colored men.

The question whether this Body is spurious or not, as a supreme Council, is of no moment whatever to the American Grand Lodges. That is a matter for the recognized Supreme Councils to settle, and they are fully competent to do it. The Grand Lodges can look only at the attempt to establish lodges within the *exclusive jurisdiction* of a sister Grand Lodge. They admit no right to do this in any Masonic Power or authority whatever.

Nor need the question, whether the members of these lodges thus formed, are or are not proper Masonic material, be considered. There may be a difference of opinion in respect to this, but upon the *real* question raised there is no difference.

The Grand Orient must take one of two grounds, either of which is wholly inadmissible. It must hold that there is no such thing as exclusive masonic jurisdiction; or, recognizing that as a general principle, it must claim, that the fact that lodges practically exclude men of a particular race is sufficient justification to invade the jurisdiction, and establish lodges which will adopt a different practice.

But if any principles of Masonic law are settled in this Country, these are viz:

1. The Grand Lodge of any State has exclusive jurisdiction in that State: and any lodges existing *by virtue of any other authority whatever* are irregular, and their members clandestine.

2. Each lodge has the right, inherent and indefeasible, not subject in the slightest degree to oversight or question by *any* authority, to reject *any* candidate, whatever be his "nationality, race or color."

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana has denounced this invasion of her jurisdiction, and the support of it by the Grand Orient of France, and she appeals to her sister Grand Lodges to assist her in maintaining her sovereignty in her own territory. We cannot pass by this appeal unheeded; if no other motive should influence us, we should remember that her case to-day may be ours to-morrow. Already several Grand Lodges have spoken courteously but firmly.

The following Report and Resolutions show the course of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

"Your committee consider it altogether unnecessary to criticise the special pleading of the above report, or notice the errors it contains, as they are apparent to every brother conversant with the history of Masonry in Louisiana. It is sufficient that, notwithstanding the attempt to gloss over facts, the report not only admits that the so-called 'Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite, in and for the sovereign and independent State of Louisiana,' is a self-created and self-constituted body, possessing no lawful authority; but that in 1858 the Grand Orient declared it spurious and clandestine, and expelled its chief. Nor would it be proper for your committee to discuss the motives alleged in justification of the present act of hostility by the Grand Orient, as we cannot, as Masons, take any part in the political and socialistic movements of the day. But, while we consider it beneath the dignity of this Grand Lodge to enter into controversy, or indulge in recrimination, with the Grand Orient for the course it has pursued, it is proper to state the principles which actuate and govern this Grand Lodge.

1. "The Grand Lodge of Louisiana claims the exclusive right to constitute and govern all lodges of symbolic Freemasonry in the State. She does not recognize, nor permit her subordinates to recognize, or hold Masonic intercourse with, any clandestine association claiming to be Masonic, either individually or collectively, and considers the recognition of any clandestine body located in Louisiana by a Foreign Masonic Power a violation of Masonic comity, an act of open hostility against her authority, and an infringement on her jurisdictional rights.

2. "The Grand Lodge of Louisiana does not confer the degrees of Freemasonry. She intrusts the making of Masons to her subordinate lodges, requiring that in this particular, they shall conform to the requirements of the ancient Constitutions of the Fraternity, viz: that all initiates shall possess the necessary physical qualifications, be free-born and of good report. So long as these landmarks are respected and obeyed, the subordinate lodges have the right to select their own material, and the Grand Lodge has no power to dictate whom, or whom not, they shall receive.

3. "Granting the fullest liberty to all Masons under her jurisdiction to enjoy, as individuals, their own opinions on the political and social questions of the day—only enjoining upon them to be good citizens, to pay due allegiance to the Government, and obey the laws under whose protection they live—the Grand Lodge, in its Masonic capacity, takes no cognizance of such subjects. She has been confided the sacred duty of preserving Masonry pure and unsullied from all extraneous influences, be they what they may; and it will ever be her earnest endeavor to transmit to posterity the principles of our institution as spotless and untarnished as she received them from our fathers—regardless of foes within or foes without.

"Recognizing these great principles as landmarks of the Fraternity, your committee can view the recognition of the so-called Supreme Council by the Grand Orient of France, in no other light than a violation of Masonic comity and a wanton insult to this Grand Lodge. But the Grand Orient, not satisfied with having given aid and countenance to a clandestine body located in our midst, appeals to our American Brethren to 'appreciate' its conduct and imitate its example. This spirit of propagandism and interference may be in accordance with the teachings of modern 'French Masonry,' but it is not

inculcated in the Masonry which we have received from our common mother, the Grand Lodge of England. This spirit, which seeks to impair the honor and subvert the dignity of this Grand Lodge, will, we doubt not, be properly appreciated by our sister Grand Lodges, and in submitting the following resolutions, your committee feel confident that the Grand Lodge will receive from her American sisters the same sympathy and support which they so generously extended to the Grand Lodge of New York, when her jurisdiction was invaded by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES B. SCOT,
JOSEPH P. HORNOR,
A. GOLDMANN.

Resolved, That all Masonic correspondence and fraternal relations between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France cease and be discontinued, and no Mason owing allegiance to that Grand Body be recognized as such in this jurisdiction.

Resolved, That a duly authenticated copy of the above report and resolution be transmitted to the Grand Orient of France, and to all regularly constituted American and European Grand Lodges."

To the principles thus enunciated no exception can be taken. In view of the whole matter, we recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions.

SUBJECTS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

MASONRY ABROAD. We have received the Proceedings of the Supreme Council 33° for the Northern Jurisdiction, which contain a most valuable report by Bro. A. G. GOODALL upon the condition of Masonry abroad, based upon knowledge gained by a visit to the several jurisdictions. We have space only for a brief statement of a few prominent facts.

Brazil. There are two Bodies claiming regularity in this Empire; but the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, is undoubtedly the regular: the other (Los Benedictinos) is spurious, and on the decline.

Argentine Republic. The Supreme Council and Grand Orient of the Argentine Republic have under their jurisdiction twenty-one lodges. The progress of Masonry has been checked during the past two years by war and pestilence, but nevertheless it has advanced gradually but firmly. A spurious lodge had been established at Buenos Ayres by one of the Grand Orients of Italy and was causing serious difficulty. The craft are warned against having any communication with this spurious lodge, called "*Italia*."

Uruguay. War and the pestilence have afflicted this Republic also, and while the spread of Masonry has been thereby retarded, occasion was given for a noble work by the craft. Peace having returned, the Order will again continue its onward march. The Supreme Council and Grand Orient have under their jurisdiction fourteen lodges. The same Italian Grand Orient has established a spurious lodge named "*Esperanza*" in this jurisdiction.

Portugal. Bro. GOODALL gives a very interesting history of Masonry in Portugal, from which he concludes (and as appears to us correctly) that the "*Supreme Council Grand Orient Portugueza*" is the only regular and legitimate masonic authority in that country. There is also a *Provincial Grand Lodge*

under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. He is clearly of opinion that the *Grand Orient Lousitano* is spurious, though it has been recognized by the Grand Orient of France, and several American Grand Lodges.

Spain. Masonry is prohibited by law in Spain, and there are no lodges working in public except in Gibraltar and one or two other places under foreign authority and protection.

Italy. There are five contestants for the Supreme Masonic authority in Italy: every one claims to be regular and (we believe) denounces all the rest as spurious.

1. The "Grand Lodge Sebezia" at Naples has a large number of symbolic lodges under its jurisdiction.

2. "The Supreme Council and Central Grand Lodge" at Palermo claims to have under its jurisdiction about one hundred lodges, comprising all those in Sicily and many others in Southern Italy. In 1862, Gen. Guiseppe Garibaldi was elected and installed Grand Master and Sov. Grand Commander.

3. "The Grand Lodge, Pietro Micca" at Turin has existed since 1863: but Bro. Goodall was unable to ascertain the number of Lodges working under it.

4. There is a "Grand Council of Symbolic Masonry" at Milan, with twenty lodges under its jurisdiction.

5. The "Grand Orient of Masonry in Italy" at Florence, was organized at Florence in 1864, by parties who separated from the Grand Orient at Turin. But in 1867, Garibaldi and F. de Luca called a meeting of the lodges in Italy and its colonies: only sixty of the three hundred lodges in Italy appear to have been represented: this convention abolished by its edict (without their consent) all the other governing bodies in Italy and declared itself the legitimate supreme masonic authority. Not content with the whole of Italy for a field of operations, it has founded lodges (of course spurious) in other jurisdictions, particularly in South America.

The other four Grand Bodies have recently agreed upon a plan looking for harmony in the future. They denounce the Florence body, and have agreed that when Rome becomes the capital of Italy they will unite and constitute a Grand Masonic governing body for the country. Accordingly the Palermo Body add to their official heading the words "until Rome shall be the Capital of Italy."

From the above, it is quite clear that we have not sufficient knowledge of masonry in Italy to determine which is the regular Body (if any) and, therefore should not at present recognize any of them.

PUBLICATION OF NAMES OF MEMBERS. The publication of names of members of all the lodges is becoming a heavy burden.

They are published in full by the Grand Lodges of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Brunswick, New

Jersey, North Carolina, Nova Scotia, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

They are not published by Alabama, Arkansas, Canada, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Missouri and Vermont formerly did so, but in 1868 published only the changes in membership, &c.

It seems to us expense comparatively useless. In some Proceedings more than 200 pages are thus taken up. The increased expense of printing and distributing such Proceedings is fifty per cent. more than the whole cost of the Proceedings of our Grand Lodge. They fall into the hands of impostors and the aid thus given to them in deceiving the craft seems to us to offset completely all the advantages claimed for the practice.

NEGRO LODGES, &c. The general voice of the fraternity accords with the views we expressed last year upon this subject. Some of the statements made by us as historical facts have been denied. We intended to submit some further views in relation to it; but have not sufficiently investigated it. Bro. SIDNEY HAYDEN of Pennsylvania has made a collection of many valuable documents bearing upon it, which we trust he will soon give to the public. We have been allowed to inspect them, and are deeply impressed with their importance.

From an address delivered in 1805 by the Grand Master of Massachusetts, we learn that in 1772 there were and, for many years before, there had been, two Grand Lodges in that State, with ten lodges at that time under their jurisdiction; in 1782, there were thirteen lodges, and in 1792 seventeen lodges. In that year the two Grand Lodges united. One of the ten subordinates was the original lodge founded in 1733: two were chartered under the administration of Grand Master Gridley; two, under that of G. M. Rowe; three, under that of G. M. Joseph Warren; two, under that of G. M. John Warren.

It is claimed that the Prince Hall Grand Lodge was, in its origin and early history as regular as either of the two Grand Lodges which united in 1792 to form the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. But this claim was denied then and has been ever since, and the Prince Hall Grand Lodge was then held, and ever since has been held by all masonic bodies not under its authority to be irregular. This contemporaneous decision and action, acquiesced in so long, would seem to be conclusive.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD. During the year, many distinguished Brethren have seen the last of earth. We do not propose to enumerate them. But we may refer to two Grand Secretaries, who have been long identified with their respective Grand Lodges. We have already mentioned Bro. CHARLES A. FULLER of Tennessee, and in the midst of our labors, there comes the sad

news of the death of Bro. SIMRI ROSE of Georgia. The Fathers are passing away; who shall come after them?

STATISTICS. We append our usual table of Statistics.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Initiated.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-paym't of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama	10,423	696	790	856	30	55	704	206	260
Arkansas	7,676	677	429	441	23	152	—	119	—
California	8,106	817	559	626	7	4	192	94	258
Canada	8,022	1243	353	518	0	16	143	76	—
Colorado	582	92	24	30	—	—	—	2	74
Connecticut	11,957	1000	100	202	10	9	—	119	411
Delaware	922	92	13	20	0	8	—	12	27
Dist. Columbia	2,380	225	97	105	1	1	166	23	92
Florida	1,783	234	124	145	8	9	121	30	90
Georgia	15,555	894	717	387	47	257	—	115	207
Idaho	225	54	33	27	1	2	2	3	56
Illinois	30,229	3971	1148	1841	81	341	—	250	1681
Indiana	20,133	2283	964	1694	95	395	—	173	—
Iowa	9,774	1467	511	627	19	19	76	77	—
Kansas	2,645	435	231	157	3	3	75	20	157
Kentucky	18,972	2070	—	—	53	556	—	168	—
Louisiana	6,711	767	339	361	6	2	171	193	—
Maine	13,001	1672	1961	371	3	8	65	148	753
Maryland	4,609	458	—	136	10	21	119	62	—
Massachusetts	18,364	2094	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	18,016	2337	—	882	51	226	—	131	1670
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	(no session in 1868)	—	—
Mississippi	8,378	882	974	911	18	20	1784	191	—
Missouri	14,817	1825	1272	912	34	140	—	172	854
Montana	355	96	145	50	5	0	—	1	40
Nebraska	595	140	52	55	1	8	—	6	—
Nevada	921	145	155	73	1	0	19	12	91
N. Brunswick	1312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Hampshire	6,032	706	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	6,391	—	—	194	4	85	—	71	—
New York	70,333	8855	1718	2662	44	49	1545	709	2462
No. Carolina	11,184	559	235	262	29	23	238	100	238
Nova Scotia	880	60	—	19	0	2	—	3	4
Ohio	20,225	3260	—	(returns of 1867: no statistics in 1868)	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	1,203	164	78	62	4	3	29	8	54
Pennsylvania	26,140	3681	589	838	sus. & expul.	858*	268	688	—
Rhode Island	3,064	411	16	40	2	1	—	28	211
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	(no statistics)	—	—
Tennessee	16,996	2060	666	1150	70	289	—	214	—
Texas	10,824	1047	954	878	29	—	495*	414	454
Vermont	7,012	1342	inc. admis.	341	3	—	42	89	—
Virginia	8,170	—	34	—	19	—	262*	112	—
Washington	348	38	12	29	3	0	21	4	18
West Virginia	1,510	307	69	87	1	5	23	16	97
Wisconsin	7,713	1284	385	504	3	63	—	82	707

*Including suspensions for unmasonic conduct.

In some cases, we give the Statistics for 1867, as the Proceedings for 1868

give none. We have none from Minnesota since 1860 and none at all from South Carolina.

Forty-three Grand Lodges return 435,008 members ; forty 50,442 initiations ; thirty-four, 15,747 admissions and restorations ; thirty-eight, 18,493 dimissions ; thirty-nine, 721 expulsions ; thirty-six, 2,772 suspensions ; twenty-three, 7,155 suspensions for non-payment of dues ; thirty-nine, 4,521 deaths ; and twenty-six, 11,654 rejections.

In some cases, these statistics are for the year ending at the time of the annual meeting in 1867, but in most for the year ending in 1868. They therefore, do not give the membership at this time. Making proper allowance for lodges not making returns, for the increase since the returns up to the present time and for the non-affiliates, it is safe to say that there are over 500,000 Masons in the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

Last year our tables show that forty-two Grand Lodges returned 387,402 members ; thirty-nine, 52,930 initiates ; thirty-two, 14,192 admissions and restorations ; thirty-five, 16,771 dimissions ; thirty-seven, 696 expulsions ; thirty-four, 2,027 suspensions (including in some cases suspensions for non-payment of dues) ; twenty, 5,712 suspensions for non-payment of dues ; thirty-eight, 4,267 deaths ; and twenty-five, 9,342 rejections.

This rate of increase, so far in advance of the increase of population, cannot be maintained for many years. We must begin to look forward to the time, when we shall expect only to supply by the admission of young men on "becoming of age," the losses by death and otherwise. In the establishing of new lodges, the question should always be asked, will the proposed jurisdiction furnish material enough to support a lodge when the present stock is worked up ? This may seem premature, but unless it can be answered in the affirmative, the lodge will be weak either in the *number* or character of its members.

Upon a review of the whole field, we fully concur in the following from the Report of Bro. Scott of Louisiana :

"A careful perusal of the proceedings received enables us to announce the gratifying intelligence that the star of Freemasonry is still in the ascendant, and that its prosperity knows no wane. Fears are expressed that the creation of so many new lodges and the rapid increase of membership may prove an element of weakness, but this ground of apprehension is in a great measure relieved by the evidence presented that the outer door is more closely tyed, and the character of initiates subjected to a more careful scrutiny. More interest is manifested in the history, jurisprudence and symbolism of our institution, and the day is past when a mere knowledge of the "work" suffices to obtain for a brother the appellation of a "bright Mason." Discipline is more rigidly enforced, and under its purifying influence, we doubt not, the principles which Masonry inculcates will be more fully appreciated and the duties it enjoins more faithfully performed.

But while all appears so bright and auspicious, it is impossible to disguise the fact that our beloved institution is threatened with danger. Questions are attempted to be forced upon the fraternity for discussion, with which they, as Masons, have nothing to do ; clandestine bodies are increasing in number and parading their claims for public favor on socialistic and political dogmas, and a

few sectaries are attempting to organize a new crusade against Freemasonry. Like the cloud, which the prophet Elijah saw on the verge of the horizon, the danger at present is no greater than a man's hand, and with a firm adherence to the ancient constitutions of the fraternity, it will dissipate into thin air; while a temporizing course, or an interference with the social and political questions of the day will endanger our peace and wreck our prosperity."

ANTI-MASONRY. The attempted war upon Masonry seems to have reached its climax, and to be upon the ebb. It was started by certain persons, who, so far as we can learn, were desirous of acquiring notoriety, and, having failed to do so in every manner in which they had attempted it, finally were foolish enough to believe that they could build up for themselves a reputation upon the ruins of Masonry! The success they have met with may be inferred from the statistics we have given. The fact is, the warfare has not been as strong as we desired. A healthy opposition would be beneficial to us. It would tend to make us more cautious in the admission of new members, more prompt to reclaim or discipline those who go out of the straight path, and better examples to the Craft. But it is so feeble that it may have the opposite effect.

There are in this country more than a million members of secret societies of one kind or another; a majority of the whole community are numbered in the ranks of these members or those intimately connected with them. And, so far as our observation goes, the opponents of "secret societies" are generally men, who are so afraid of doing anything in secret, that they parade their alms-giving &c. before the world, as if (in the language of a quaint old divine) they "would not trust God with a single penny except before witnesses, lest haply He should deny the receipt!"

LIBRARIES. We are much gratified to notice a largely increased interest in the formation of Masonic Libraries. Many Grand Lodges have moved in this matter, and many individuals are interested in it. There is a large call for "Proceedings" and these are esteemed as the most valuable. Heretofore they have been deemed of little account and been destroyed, so that it is impossible to procure a full file of the original Proceedings in nearly all the jurisdictions: and on that account many have re-printed them or are about to do so. We have noticed with feelings almost of horror, that some of our *confreres* on Committees of Correspondence speak of using "the scissors" in making their extracts. We protest against this; all these Proceedings are too valuable to be destroyed. Use the *pencil* Brethren, and let the printer "set up the extracts" from the Proceedings themselves. If you don't want the Proceedings, send them to Maine, and we will bind them and put them in the way of permanent preservation.

CONCLUSION. We have now laid before the Grand Lodge such matters from the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges as to us seemed of more general interest and importance, with such comments as seemed to us necessary. We could have extended this report with an account of the condition of Masonry in

other countries, but the space we have already devoted to it admonishes us to forbear. It has been written after the labors for the day of the most exacting of professions have been ended. The unexpected digression of the writer, from his usual path of labor, during the winter, crowded the preparation of it into a few weeks. As it has come from the pen, so it has gone to the printer. It was impossible to re-write or even revise it. If we have made it of wearisome length, we cannot plead that we have not been reminded of the danger of such a result. One, who has frequently claimed that it has consumed time that belonged to *her*, has more than once warned us to "remember Sam Weller's rule."

"That's rayther a sudden pull up, ain't it, Sammy?" inquired the Elder Mr. Weller of his hopeful, as the latter concluded the reading of a Valentine he had been preparing. "Not a bit on it" said Sam, "*she'll wish there was more, and that's the great art 'o letter writin.*"

* * * * *

"Ah, gentle dames, it gars me greet
To think how many counsels sweet,
How many lengthened, sage advices
The husband trae the wife despises!"

Ecce signum!

Faternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
FREEMAN BRADFORD, } *Committee.*
MOSES DODGE,

April 23, 1869.

RESOLUTIONS in relation to the recognition of spurious lodges in Louisiana by the
Grand Orient of France.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine most earnestly protests against the action of the Grand Orient of France in recognizing spurious lodges established within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the Grand Orient of France is fraternally besought to reconsider and rescind its action in this matter, inasmuch as this Grand Lodge must hold that masons who recognize clandestine masons are clandestine themselves.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to forward copies of the Proceedings containing these resolutions to the Grand Orient of France, with a letter under the seal of the Grand Lodge, requesting their immediate consideration.

The report was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions adopted.

Bro. William J. Burnham submitted the following report :

The committee to whom was referred the resolution of Mount Moriah Lodge, asking for the restoration of Bro. Joseph B. Watson, have attended to that duty, and beg leave to report, that from the facts of the case, and the evidence brought before them, they are of the opinion that the interests of the Order, and the best good of Bro. Watson, require further time for the confirmation of better habits and good behaviour on his part, and they therefore recommend that his restoration be deferred.

WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
S. S. COLLER,	
WM. B. LAPHAM,	

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

The proposed amendment of the Constitution relative to Honorary membership, was taken up, discussed, and entertained.

Bro. Silvanus Hayward moved the same amendment substituting "unanimous" in place of "two-thirds." Entertained.

These propositions were referred to the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until Thursday morning at nine o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Thursday, May 6, 1869.

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

Bro. R. E. Paine, for Committee No. 2 on Grievances

and Appeals, presented the following additional report, viz :

The Committee No. 2, on Grievances and Appeals, to which was referred the following subject, have had the same under consideration and beg leave to report :

In the case of the appeal of J. H. Rich from the action of Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, they have carefully examined the case and such evidence as has been presented. The testimony is conflicting and difficult to reconcile ; but after carefully considering it, the committee are of the opinion that J. H. Rich has not had a fair and impartial trial, that due notice of the trial was not given to the members of the lodge, the record of the proceedings of the trial transmitted by the Secretary of the lodge, under seal, showing that there were only six members present at the trial beside the Tyler, and one of those the complainant, while the membership of the lodge is about eighty. We also find that the appellant did not comply with the provisions of Art. IV, Section 52, Rule 11, of the General Regulations of the Grand Lodge. The evidence fails to satisfy the committee that any masonic offence demanding expulsion or suspension has been committed. It does appear that there was inexcusable negligence and want of masonic information on the part of the Master, in proceeding with the trial under the existing circumstances. They recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the proceedings of Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, against J. H. Rich, resulting in a sentence of expulsion, be *reversed*, and the papers in the case remanded for a new trial ; and that the lodge be enjoined to follow strictly the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge in such cases made and provided.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. CURTIS,	} Committee.
D. R. HASTINGS,	
R. E. PAINE,	

Report accepted, and resolution adopted.

Bro. John H. Webster, for Committee No. 1 on Grievances and Appeals, submitted the following report, to wit :

The Committee No. 1, on Grievances and Appeals, to which were referred the following subjects, have had them under consideration and report :

In the case of Oliver P. Wheeler, of Richmond Lodge, sent back last year for want of notice to the accused, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the expulsion of Oliver P. Wheeler by Richmond Lodge No. 63, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Rufus Harriman, of Pownal Lodge No. 119, there is no evidence that any notice was ever issued by the lodge, or that the accused had any notice whatever of the charge or trial. The committee cannot confirm and approve the adjudication on that account. But if notice had been duly given and trial properly had, we believe that the penalty of expulsion for the offence charged is far too severe. He is charged with disobeying a summons to attend a meeting of his lodge to assign a reason for asking a dimit from his lodge, and also for using improper language in reference to such summons. The committee hold that the lodge had no right to call upon Brother Harriman to give reasons for asking a dimit. A mason is as free to go as he is to come. The language as set forth in the testimony, it is true, is unbecoming a mason; but they do not know how the case would appear if Brother Harriman had been notified and attended the trial. They recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the record and papers in this case be returned to Pownal Lodge No. 119, with directions to re-try the case, after giving Brother Harriman notice of the time and place of trial.

In the case of C. D. Richards, of Quantabacook Lodge No. 129, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the expulsion of Charles D. Richards by Quantabacook Lodge be approved and confirmed.

In the case of John C. Holmes, of Rising Virtue Lodge No. 10, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the expulsion of John C. Holmes by Rising Virtue Lodge be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Moses Webster Lodge No. 145 against Amity Lodge No. 6, they have carefully examined the case. It appeared to the committee that Roderick M. Cooper of North Haven applied to Amity Lodge twenty-five days after the organization of Moses Webster Lodge for the degrees in masonry; that the officers and brethren of Amity Lodge were at the time of receiving his petition and acting upon it ignorant of the existence of Moses Webster Lodge. The petition was acted upon, the candidate accepted and the first and perhaps the second degree conferred before it came to the knowledge of the lodge that any such lodge as Moses Webster Lodge was in existence. After the existence of Moses Webster Lodge came to the knowledge of the officers of Amity Lodge, they felt uncertain whether the candidate was in their jurisdiction or that of Moses Webster Lodge; but the weight of opinion was that he lived within their jurisdiction, and without intending to infringe the rights of Moses Webster Lodge they finished the work. The committee do not hold that masonry can hold a brother or a lodge guilty of a crime without intentional wrong. The committee are unable to determine from any evidence before them whether Mr. Cooper resided in the jurisdiction of Amity or Moses Webster Lodge, but are satisfied that the interests of masonry would

be promoted by assigning North Haven to, or rather making it sure, to the jurisdiction of Moses Webster Lodge. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :

Resolved, That Amity Lodge No. 8 in receiving and acting upon the petition of Roderick M. Cooper was guilty of no intentional wrong.

Resolved, That the jurisdiction of Moses Webster Lodge be established over or confirmed to North Haven, and all of what has been known as the Fox Islands.

In the case of Aurora Lodge No. 50 against Orient Lodge No. 15, George H. K. Masters presented his petition to Aurora Lodge for the degrees in masonry. His petition was referred to a committee, favorably reported upon, and he was voted for and accepted. This coming to the knowledge of the officers and brethren of Orient Lodge, they sent to Aurora Lodge what they called a protest against Aurora Lodge conferring the degrees upon Mr. Masters without the consent of Orient Lodge. Thereupon the matter was referred to a committee in Aurora Lodge, which committee after examining the matter reported, on Sept. 2, 1868, that Mr. Masters' legal residence at that date was in Thomaston, which would be in the jurisdiction of Orient Lodge. There was some discussion before the committee about jurisdiction; but the committee considered that question settled by the lodges themselves—Aurora Lodge by its committee yielding it to Orient Lodge and Orient Lodge claiming it. What was done by Aurora Lodge with the report of their committee does not appear; but from the papers, as no further action appears to have been taken in the matter, the committee suppose it to have been acceptable to the lodge and perhaps accepted and adopted.

It should have been acted upon, and either adopted or rejected; if adopted it was the duty of Aurora Lodge immediately to have asked permission of Orient Lodge to confer the degrees upon the candidate. The candidate, ignorant of our laws, had applied to Aurora Lodge, and had run all the risk of the black ballot that he could reasonably be required to run, and ought not to have been put to any other risk unless Orient Lodge refused consent to Aurora Lodge to make him a mason. The officers and members of Orient Lodge, without having official information of the action of Aurora Lodge, afterwards received Mr. Masters' petition, acted upon it and conferred the degrees upon him. The committee do not even now know the action taken by Aurora Lodge on the report of their committee.

In receiving and acting upon the petition of Mr. Masters, after it had been acted upon by Aurora Lodge, they (Orient Lodge) violated a very well settled principle of masonic law. Having submitted to the jurisdiction of Aurora Lodge, the candidate must stand or fall by that jurisdiction; and so long as Aurora Lodge was exercising jurisdiction over the candidate, whether legally or illegally, it was not proper for Orient Lodge to interfere, except by friendly

remonstrance or application to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge. The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That both Aurora Lodge No. 50 in not applying to Orient Lodge for consent to confer the degrees upon Mr. Masters after their committee had reported his residence to be in Thomaston, and Orient Lodge in receiving his petition and conferring the degrees upon him after Aurora Lodge had assumed jurisdiction over him, have violated masonic law, and this Grand Lodge do disapprove of their proceedings.

JOHN H. WEBSTER,
WILLIAM H. SMITH,
WILLIAM H. PREBLE, } *Committee.*

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

Bro. H. O. Nickerson, for the Committee on By-Laws, reported as follows :

The Committee on By-Laws have examined the By-Laws of Excelsior, Evening Star, Rabboni, Forest, Doric, Alna and Richmond Lodges, being all that have been presented—have made such alterations and amendments as will make them correspond as nearly as may be to the Code recommended by this Grand Lodge, and recommend that the same be approved by this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

H. O. NICKERSON,
G. W. GILMAN,
EDW. W. MORTON, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

Bro. R. E. Paine, for the special committee on the portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the decease of Past Grand Masters Fessenden and True, reported as follows :

The committee to which so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as relates to the death of M. W. SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Past Grand Master, was referred, ask leave to report :

Again we are called upon to lay the tribute of respect and affection upon the grave of another of our venerable Brethren. M. W. SAMUEL FESSENDEN, one of the fathers of this Grand Lodge, has passed away.

Bro. Fessenden was born in Fryeburg, July 16, 1784: was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1806: admitted to the bar in 1809, while residing in New Gloucester: and removed to Portland in 1822, where he continued to reside until within a few years.

In 1812, and the four following years, he represented his town in the House of Representatives, and in 1818 and 1819, his county in the Senate of Massachusetts. He also represented Portland two or three years in the Legislature after "the separation."

Your committee have not been able to ascertain when or where he was made a mason, but it was probably in Cumberland Lodge at New Gloucester. He was Master of that Lodge in 1820. His first appearance in the Grand Lodge, so far as known by the published proceedings, was in January 1822, when he at once took an influential position. At that session, he was appointed Junior Grand Deacon; in 1823, he was elected Junior Grand Warden; in 1824 and 1825 Senior Grand Warden; in 1826 and 1827, Deputy Grand Master, and in 1828 and 1829 Grand Master.

During all these years, he was an active member of the Grand Lodge, and did much to establish it upon a firm and prosperous basis. The engrossing cares of a professional business, unequalled by any other in the State, compelled him to decline a re-election in 1830. His address, delivered upon retiring from the Grand East in the midst of anti-masonic excitement, is a triumphant vindication of masonry against its assailants, and did much to sustain the craft in this jurisdiction. Though overwhelmed with his business he continued to meet and labor with the Grand Lodge, until it changed its place of meeting to Augusta. Then, though not taking an active part in the Grand Lodge, he continued to have a lively interest in masonry, which he never lost throughout his long life.

Thirty years after his last election as Grand Master, he visited for the last time this Grand Lodge. The weight of seventy-five years rested upon him; but his eye glistened and his cheek flushed as of yore, when he beheld the evidence then given of the prosperity of the craft. In conversation, he expressed his gratitude that it was given him to see with his natural eyes, what he had seen with the eyes of faith in the darkest days of our Order.

In his profession, he was "the first among his equals"; as a citizen, he was devoted to his principles, whether he stood alone or was sustained by the public voice; as a man, he was the generous friend of the whole race; as a mason, he was faithful and true; and as a christian, he was a consistent follower of his meek and lowly Master. It is rarely given us to find among our fellow men an example of so pure and exalted a character—one so well worthy of our imitation.

While we sympathize with his family in the loss they have sustained in his death, we can but esteem them happy that he was spared to them so many years beyond the common age of man.

While we inscribe a page upon our records and proceedings in his honor, let us inscribe upon our minds the memory of his virtues and his example.

R. E. PAINE,	} Committee.
SILAS ALDEN,	
GEORGE PERCE,	

Report accepted, and it was ordered that the Grand Secretary forward a copy of the Proceedings to the venerable widow of our Brother with the best wishes of this Grand Lodge for her prosperity and happiness.

Bro. Paine further reported as follows :

The committee to which was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as relates to the death of M. W. JABEZ TRUE, Past Grand Master, ask leave to report :

Bro. True was born in Poland, Nov. 22, 1797 : he received such an education as the common schools and academies afforded, and then engaged in teaching : in 1829 he settled in Shirley, but in 1833 he removed to Bangor and engaged in mercantile pursuits : in 1863, he removed to Portland where he resided till his death April 5, 1869.

He was an active and successful business man, honorable in his dealings, commanding the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

He was much in public life : in 1826 and 1827 he was a member of the House of Representatives : from 1843 to 1851 Sheriff of Penobscot County : Senator in 1859 and 1860 : Paymaster in the Army from 1861 to 1863 : and at the time of his death was an officer of the customs at Portland.

He was made a mason July 24, 1820 in Cumberland Lodge, of which SAMUEL FESSENDEN was then Master : when he removed to Bangor he took an active part in resuscitating Rising Virtue Lodge, of which for many years he was an active and zealous member : he was Senior Warden in 1851, and Master in 1852 and 1853 : he was appointed District D. Grand Master in 1848 and 1849 : was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1855, and Grand Master in 1856.

In all the relations of life, he sustained an enviable reputation among his fellow citizens : and faithfully acquitted himself as a worthy craftsman among his masonic brethren.

We sympathize deeply with his afflicted widow and family in their bereavement : may the same faith and hope which sustained him, soothe and support them in the hour of their affliction.

We recommend that a page upon our record, suitably inscribed, be devoted to his memory, and that a copy of our published proceedings be transmitted to his family.

Fraternally submitted,

R. E. PAINE, SILAS ALDEN, GEORGE PEIRCE,	} Committee.
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Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

The Grand Secretary made the following report of

the doings of the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, viz :

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE :

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge have considered the applications for aid which have been laid before them ; and have appropriated for relief the sum of thirteen hundred and seventy dollars, which has been divided among ninety-eight applicants, according to the best judgment of the Trustees as to the necessities of the several cases. A schedule of the appropriations has been placed in the hands of the Grand Treasurer.

They have approved and accepted the bond presented by the Grand Treasurer.

They have by vote directed that the money remaining in the hands of the Grand Treasurer after payment of necessary expenses, be invested under direction of the M. W. Grand Master.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary of Board.*

Bro. Drummond stated that the Grand Commandery of Maine had voted to present to the Grand Lodge for preservation in its Library the Proceedings of other Grand Commanderies in its possession, and such as may hereafter be received, on condition that the members of the Grand Commandery have the same privileges in said library as the members of the Grand Lodge.

On motion

Voted, That the said proceedings be accepted on the condition proposed, and suitably bound for preservation.

The hour assigned for the installation of Grand Officers having arrived, M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE was presented by Past Grand Master Washburn, and installed in ample form by M. W. Grand Master Murray into the office of Grand Master—prayer being offered by W. and Rev. Bro. Silvanus Hayward.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments :

R. W.	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Saco.
"	J. Z. SWANTON,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Houlton.
"	JOHN C. WALKER,	" 2d "	Pembroke.
"	AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" 3d "	East Machias.
"	H. C. BARTLETT,	" 4th "	Ellsworth.
"	JASON HUCKINS,	" 5th "	East Corinth.
"	EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	SAMUEL S. COLLIER,	" 7th "	Unity.
"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	" 8th "	Belfast.
"	STEPHEN W. JONES,	" 9th "	Union.
"	DANIEL A. CAMPBELL,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	" 11th "	Gardiner.
"	WILLIAM MACARTNEY,	" 12th "	West Waterville.
"	ALBERT MOORE,	" 13th "	North Anson.
"	STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	" 14th "	Brunswick.
"	ISAAC G. CURTIS,	" 15th "	Lewiston.
"	A. C. T. KING,	" 16th "	South Paris.
"	GEORGE A. WRIGHT,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	JOHN H. KIMBALL,	" 18th "	Bridgton.
"	A. W. MENDUM,	" 19th "	Kennebunk.
W. & Rev.	JAMES E. C. SAWYER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Bath.
"	B. A. CHASE,	" "	Bangor.
"	CHARLES G. PORTER,	" "	Houlton.
"	C. C. MASON,	" "	Saco.
"	E. W. HUTCHINSON,	" "	Bucksport.
W.	HENRY H. DICKEY,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Lewiston.
"	WILLIAM CURTIS,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Portland.
"	NOEL B. NUTT,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Eastport.
"	W. R. G. ESTES,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Skowhegan.
"	SIDNEY M. BIRD,	" "	Rockland.
"	SILVANUS HAYWARD,	" "	South Berwick.
"	D. R. HASTINGS,	" "	Fryeburg.
"	J. ATKINS, Jr.,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Hallowell.
"	E. E. WIGGIN,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>	China.
"	E. A. THOMPSON,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Dover.
"	H. R. DOWNES,	" "	Presque Isle.
Brother	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The Grand Officers, elect and appointed, who were in attendance, were presented by the Grand Marshal, and installed by M. W. Timothy J. Murray.

The Grand Marshal made proclamation of the installation.

On motion of Bro. Ambrose White,

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.

Past Grand Master Reuel Washburn presented the following resolution :

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to our retiring Grand Master, Timothy J. Murray, for his uniform zeal and diligence in promoting and upholding the principles of Freemasonry, contributing liberally thereto in labor and money—and this whether in or out of office: and especially, as Grand Master, for the firmness as well as kindness manifested in enforcing masonic discipline without fear or favor, in cases where evils existed which could not be corrected but by the exercise of his authority. And we pray that his future may be as prosperous as his past has been useful.

The vote was taken by rising, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Brothers Josiah H. Drummond and Ira Berry were joined with the Grand Master as Committee on the Library.

The Grand Master appointed the following committees :

On Foreign Correspondence.

Josiah H. Drummond, Timothy J. Murray, F. Bradford.

On Publication.

Moses Dodge, Oliver Gerrish, Ira Berry.

On the History of Masonry in Maine.

D. E. Seymour, C. I. Collamore, J. W. Toward.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

F. Bradford, Josiah H. Drummond, William P. Preble.

On Returns.

Ira Berry, H. H. Burbank, J. W. Clapp.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond presented his credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Alabama near the Grand Lodge of Maine: he was duly welcomed as such, and on motion it was

Voted, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested to appoint some Brother as Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

On motion of Bro. Edward P. Burnham,

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be instructed to pay the traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the Grand Master while engaged in the business of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. D. E. Seymour offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Whereas, It is known that the zealous labors of our retiring Grand Master, M. W. Timothy J. Murray, in promoting the general as well as special welfare of the fraternity throughout this grand jurisdiction, have been attended with great personal sacrifices both of time and money, for which he has received no adequate compensation: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That now, on his retiring from the Grand East, he be requested to accept, as a feeble acknowledgment of the valuable and efficient services rendered the craft during the three years

of his administering the affairs of the fraternity, the sum of three hundred dollars; and the Grand Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the same out of any available funds of this Grand Lodge.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, for the Committee on the Library of the Grand Lodge, submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz:

- The Committee on Library ask leave to report—that there are in the library
- 104 volumes of proceedings of Grand Lodges bound by the Grand Lodge;
 - 14 volumes of proceedings of Grand Chapters received from the Grand Chapter;
 - 12 volumes of reprint of proceedings other Grand Lodges;
 - 13 volumes of proceedings of the Grand Bodies of Maine and the United States (from Mrs. Covell);
 - 3 folio volumes of ancient proceedings, circulars, &c.;
 - 14 volumes of miscellaneous, including "Washington and his Masonic Compeers" by SIDNEY HAYDEN, presented to the Grand Lodge by the author, a book of much interest and value.

Total, 160 bound volumes.

There are also a large number of pamphlet proceedings, about forty volumes of which may be bound immediately.

The collection of proceedings belonging to the Grand Lodge is one of the largest and most valuable in the country. There are some wanting in some of the files which we hope to be able to supply; but very many cannot be.

We desire to express our acknowledgments to Grand Secretaries of other jurisdictions for their kindness in supplying missing proceedings to complete our files.

We have prepared a catalogue of the library and we recommend that it be published with the proceedings.

T. J. MURRAY,	} Committee.
J. H. DRUMMOND,	
IRA BERRY,	

On motion of Bro. Drummond,

Voted, That a Standing Committee on Credentials be appointed, whose duty it shall be to meet at Masonic Hall on the first day of the annual communication, at eight o'clock in the morning, to whom members of the Grand Lodge shall report at that time.

On motion,

Voted, That the subject of the Ritual be referred to a committee of three, with instructions to report at the next annual communication, in regard to the best method of disseminating the work among the lodges in this jurisdiction.

Bro's Josiah H. Drummond, Timothy J. Murray and T. R. Simonton were appointed said committee.

Bro. Drummond submitted the following propositions as amendments to the Constitution :

To amend the Constitution of the Grand Lodge as follows, viz :

By striking out the words "first Tuesday in May" in sections—three, seven and twenty-five, and inserting instead thereof "third Tuesday in August";

By striking out the word "April" in section twenty-five and inserting instead thereof the word "August";

And by striking out the word "March" in section eighty-five and inserting instead thereof the word "July".

And to amend the Constitution as follows :

By striking out the words "first Tuesday in May" in sections three, seven and twenty-five and inserting instead thereof the words "fourth Tuesday in September";

By striking out the word "April" in section twenty-five and inserting instead thereof the word "September";

And by striking out the word "March" in section eighty-five and inserting instead thereof the word "August".

Entertained and referred to the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution.

The report on incorporation of lodges was taken up, discussed, accepted, the recommendation adopted, and the report, with the forms referred to, ordered to be printed.

The undersigned to whom was referred last year the subject of the incorporation of lodges asks leave to report :

That the acceptance of an act of incorporation by a lodge, or the formation of a corporation under the laws of the State necessarily involves the result, that the relations of members to the lodge, especially in cases of discipline, may be examined and finally determined in our Courts of law. In other words, when a member of an incorporated lodge is suspended or expelled and the result confirmed by the Grand Lodge, he may have the regularity of the proceedings

determined in Court. And while as masons, we are obedient to the laws, it would soon destroy the Institution, if resort to litigation in such cases should be allowed.

In a case just decided in Ohio in relation to an incorporated lodge of another organization, the court say :

"We suppose it is the settled law that the power of a motion for just cause is necessarily incident to every incorporation ; and although it was once matter of grave doubt whether such a power could be exercised unless it was specifically conferred by the act of incorporation, the decision of Lord Mansfield in *Rex vs. Richardson, 1 Burrows, 51*, is now regarded as establishing the doctrine that the authority is inherent in the body, though not specially conferred. But this power must be exercised for good cause, and 'to punish some offence which has immediate relation to the duties of the parties as a corporator.'

"We do not learn from the petition what was the cause of the plaintiff's removal ; whether it was for the non-performance of a corporate duty or for moral delinquency. It is averred, however, that it was done without just or reasonable cause and in violation of the rules and regulations of the corporation ; in other words, that the plaintiff was illegally expelled from the lodge. For all which, if there has been a usurpation of authority or the violation of individual right as a corporator, there is an adequate remedy for full relief by mandamus. That proceeding reaches the entire case ; whenever it is invoked and allowed by the proper tribunal it puts in issue the conduct of the corporate body while it determines the rights of the individual members, and by its decree of restoration it not only reverses the action by which he has been removed, but remits him at once to his former privileges."

"The power of expulsion by a corporate body is a judicial power. The causes for removal must be stated ; the accused notified, heard in his defence, and a decision upon the facts made by his fellow-members, before the penalty can attach."

Accordingly Grand Lodges generally have pronounced against incorporation, and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has adopted a Standing Regulation that the acceptance of an act of incorporation by a lodge shall be a forfeiture of its charter.

It is often, however, highly desirable and sometimes absolutely necessary for a lodge to be able to hold real estate and other property. This may be done by the incorporation of Trustees of the Charity Fund, under chapter *fifty-five* of the Revised Statutes and without resort to legislation.

The undersigned therefore recommends that the Grand Lodge prohibit the future incorporation of lodges under penalty of forfeiture of their charters ; that the Grand Lodge recommends that lodges already incorporated surrender by formal vote their civil charters and dissolve as corporations, having previously conveyed their real estate, if any, to a new corporation to be formed as herein provided.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of Ancient Landmark Lodge have been a Corporation for many years, incorporated by an act of the Legislature.

But now by chapter *fifty-five* of the Revised Statutes, seven or more persons by application to a Justice of the Peace may incorporate themselves for charitable or benevolent purposes, or for the establishment of a Library. In order to avoid certain difficulties, the better course is to have a portion held

over as in case of the Trustees of the Charity Fund of this Grand Lodge. I recommend that the number be fixed at nine, three of whom shall be elected annually. In case of there being a vacancy in any other manner than the expiration of the term of office, it should be filled for the remainder of the term.

In order to facilitate correct proceedings in such cases, I have prepared forms, by-laws &c., a copy of which will be submitted during the session.

I would therefore recommend that the Grand Lodge authorize the incorporation of the Trustees of the Charity Funds of subordinate lodges, under such regulations as may be from time to time prescribed.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Committee.*

The following committees were appointed :

On Amendments of the Constitution.

Edward P. Burnham, F. Loring Talbot, S. T. Pullen.

On abolishing the office of D. D. G. Master.

T. J. Murray, Francis J. Day, Alden M. Wetherbee.

On Credentials.

George L. Swett, B. F. Andrews, Gordon R. Garden.

Bro. Garden, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported verbally that there was nothing requiring further action of the Grand Lodge at this time ; which report was accepted.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

ATTEST :

IRA BERRY,

Grand Secretary.

REPORTS

OF

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District, respectfully presents the following report:

There are in this District five lodges, viz: Pioneer Lodge No. 72, at Ashland; Monument No. 96, at Houlton; Katahdin No. 98, at Patten; Eastern Frontier No. 112, at Fort Fairfield; Trinity No. 130, at Presque Isle.

I have visited all of the above lodges at least once, and have carefully examined their manner of work and records, and find them all in a prosperous condition.

I have granted two dispensations only.

Whole number of members,	290
“ “ initiates,	33
Amount of dues to Grand Lodge,	\$111.50
“ due for dispensations,	6.00

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN Z. SWANTON, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Houlton, April 26, 1869.

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. T. J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. Grand Master of the Second Masonic District, asks leave to submit the following report:

Having disposed of my business, with the intention of removing from the jurisdiction, late in the summer, as I have before informed you, I made ar-

rangements to visit the several lodges composing my district during the month of September, and herewith submit the result of my investigations.

Sept. 2d, 1868. Visited Washington Lodge at Lubec. No candidate was present, but an exemplification of work on the first and third degrees was exhibited, which showed a marked improvement in the working of this lodge. I am also pleased to report here an increased interest in the furnishing of their hall, which has assumed a tangible form, in the matter of additional furniture, fittings and working tools. This lodge has for some time contended against a heavy burden of debt, but now see a way out of their difficulties and are prospering.

Sept. 8th. Visited St. Croix Lodge at Calais, and witnessed work on the third degree, which was very nicely done. This lodge during the past year have made rapid strides in improvement in the work, correctness of ritual and mode of doing business. W. Bro. Gardner is one willing to take advice from competent instructors, and to profit by it. They are now working up to the standard prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

Sept. 9th. Visited Lewy's Island Lodge at Princeton. Work had been arranged for the third degree, but for some unexplained reason the candidate failed to appear. A candidate was, however, improvised for the first degree, as they were most deficient in that, and such instruction given them as time would permit. I have since heard this lodge is making commendable progress and doing good work. I must again call attention to the unsafe condition of their hall, and as no decisive steps have as yet been taken to procure a new one, think some action should be taken by the Grand Lodge to prevent their present one from being used for masonic purposes.

Sept. 10th. Visited Crescent Lodge at Pembroke, and witnessed work on the third degree, which was done in a manner highly creditable to the officers of this lodge, and with little room for improvement.

I was present at most of the communications of Eastern Lodge at Eastport, before my removal from the jurisdiction, and need only say in regard to it, that it endeavors to conform to the correct work as prescribed by the Grand Lodge. This lodge has recently met with a severe loss in the death of one of its most valued members—Bro. Mariner Small—a worthy citizen, an exemplary Christian and a zealous mason, called from labor below to refreshment in the Grand Lodge above.

In the latter part of August I received from a number of brethren residing at Baring a petition, recommended by St. Croix Lodge at Calais, praying for a dispensation to form and open a lodge at that town, and requesting my approval of the same. I had recently returned from a visit to that locality, and having at that time heard that such a petition would soon be presented, I had thoroughly investigated the whole subject, I therefore returned the petition declining to approve it, notifying you of my action at the time and giving my

reasons in detail; and it is unnecessary at this time to repeat them. Sufficient to say my convictions have undergone no change.

I have during the past year granted two dispensations to confer the degrees within a less time than provided by the Constitution—one each to Eastern and Crescent Lodges.

I would recommend to my successor in office the practice of visiting the lodges at least twice a year if possible, as I do not think sufficient instruction can be imparted in one evening in a year.

I cannot close this, my last report, and sever my connection with the brethren with whom I have so long been associated, without taking this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to them for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have ever been received during my intercourse with them; and to you especially, M. W. Grand Master, for the many favors I have received at your hands, and the valuable advice you have at all times manifested a willingness to give; and if it is never again permitted us to meet around our fraternal altar, may we all meet in that Grand Lodge above where parting is unknown.

With heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of our beloved institution, and our own Grand Lodge in particular,

I remain, respectfully and fraternally,

ANDREW W. FRENCH, *D. D. G. M. 2d M.D.*

Chicago, Ill., April 24, 1869.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The following report from the Third Masonic District is herewith presented:

Owing to the shortness of the time since receiving the appointment as D. D. G. M. for this district, I have been unable to give as much personal attention to the several lodges as I might wish to, or as the importance of the position demands; and for this reason my report must necessarily be brief.

I have, however, visited all the lodges once, with the exception of Narraganset, and am hoping that I shall be able to visit the brethren there before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge. I learn that this lodge is in good condition.

I am most happy to report that masonry in this district is in a prosperous condition, and that harmony and brotherly love prevail in all the lodges within its borders. I find the records, generally, well kept, and the work which I have witnessed conforming to the standard of this Grand Lodge; and all the

lodges, during the year, seem to have exercised commendable caution in the admission of candidates.

Two dispensations have been granted during the year for conferring degrees out of the usual course.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the order requiring the Grand Lodge proceedings to be read in open lodge; and while the order is generally obeyed, I fear that a laxity in this particular exists in some of our lodges. Many irregularities might be prevented by a closer attention to this regulation.

On the 29th of January, I publicly installed the officers of Lookout Lodge at Cutler, by invitation, and witnessed their work on the third degree, which was very creditably rendered.

You will be pleased to learn that the brethren of this lodge have already contracted for a new hall (to be ready for occupation early this season), which they have so sorely needed ever since they became a lodge. The brethren of Tuscan Lodge are hoping to get their hall completed this year.

Warren Lodge is very much in need and deserving of a better home, in a more convenient location, and it is hoped that their efforts in this direction may be very soon crowned with success, and that the brethren of this ancient lodge may be provided with a home which will be an honor to them and to the institution.

The following is condensed from the returns of all the lodges comprising this district, and which were forwarded to me with commendable promptness:

•	Whole number of members,	542
	“ “ initiations	48
	Amount of initiation fees,	\$96.00
	“ annual fees,	81.30
	“ received for one dispensation,	3.00
		<hr/> \$180.30

Which amount has been paid to the Grand Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

East Machias, April 17, 1869.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO MOST WORSHIPFUL T. J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I beg leave to submit herewith my second annual report from the Fourth Masonic District of Maine, comprising within its limits eight chartered lodges, having a membership of 898, an increase within the year of 75. There have been initiated 97 persons, a decrease from last year of 66. I have paid to the Grand Treasurer in full for dues collected the sum of \$331.70, \$123.75 less

than the previous year. I have granted two dispensations for receiving applications and acting upon the same within the time required by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

I have visited or caused to be visited all the lodges in this jurisdiction once, and some of them twice, and am able to report the lodges in good condition; their finances are well cared for and their records well kept. Some improvements in the lodge rooms have been made in addition to those reported in my last, and I am gratified in being able to state this evidence of the interest which the brethren evince in the institutions of masonry, in providing comfortable and convenient places for meeting, and in adorning them with appropriate furniture and keeping them neat and in order.

The several lodges are quite proficient in the work and lectures, and some of them very thoroughly so.

All the lodges in this District are situated in communities more or less interested in maritime pursuits; consequently have many members who are seafaring men, some of them composed almost wholly of mariners.

I find occasionally one disturbing element arising out of this circumstance—which is, that residents in these communities sometimes receive the degrees of masonry in lodges under the jurisdiction of other States, and sometimes in foreign countries. I have in mind three cases within the past year: Two received their degrees in New York city, whether in a regular lodge or not is of course unknown, as the Masters of the lodges in their towns refuse to recognize them; another received the degrees in a regular lodge at Baltimore, Md., as appears by his diploma. Occasionally, as in this last instance, the candidate was accepted and initiated as a mariner. The Grand Lodge of Maryland have a rule that any person being a resident of Maryland and receiving the degrees under any other jurisdiction than theirs shall not be entitled to the rights and benefits of masonry until the disability is removed by proper authority; and yet a lodge under their jurisdiction receives as a mariner a resident of Maine. As I understand the laws of masonry, a person receiving the degrees in a regular and duly constituted lodge cannot be debarred the privileges of the Order, or punished for an irregularity committed by the lodge. In view of the trouble occasioned by these invasions of our jurisdiction, I would venture to suggest to the Grand Lodge whether it will not be well to provide for the reporting by Masters of Lodges of all cases of invasion with all the circumstances, and where a person through ignorance or misapprehension is made a mason in a regular lodge, he may under such rules and regulations as the Grand Lodge may impose become entitled to the rights and benefits of masonry under this Grand Lodge; and that all cases be also reported to the Grand Lodge under whose jurisdiction the same may occur, and efforts made to prevent such irregularities in the future.

Taking this opportunity of conveying to the brethren and lodges of the Fourth Masonic District my high appreciation of their uniform courtesy and

kindness, and wishing them a continuance of prosperity and all needed blessings, I take my leave of the position which I have held, with the hope that it will be better and more worthily filled in the future.

AMBROSE WHITE, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

Bucksport, April 30, 1869.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Fifth District, respectfully submits the following report :

The Fifth District includes six chartered lodges and two U. D. All these I have visited.

Of the former, all, with a single exception, presented a very satisfactory appearance. The officers are familiar with the approved ritual, and well versed in the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge and the decisions which it has confirmed. In proof of this, I have had little occasion to answer questions of masonic law during the year. I think the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been generally read in the lodges.

Dec. 21, I visited Doric Lodge U. D. at Monson, and was gratified to find a high degree of interest displayed by the brethren of this lodge. They seemed desirous to learn the approved standard of masonic work, and listened attentively to my suggestions and criticisms. Witnessed work and heard lectures in E. A. degree, which was done in a very creditable manner.

The brethren at Monson are occupying a public hall, which is illy arranged for a lodge room, having no adjacent apartment to serve the purpose of ante-room. This inconvenience is the only drawback to their prosperity I was able to discover. I received a strong assurance that at no distant day, they should be provided with a more suitable lodge room.

I do not hesitate to recommend this lodge to the favorable consideration of the Grand Lodge.

Jan. 25, visited Forest Lodge U. D. at Springfield. Here I found nearly a score of intelligent masons earnestly at work. Witnessed work in M. M. degree, from which many older lodges might profitably take pattern; the ceremony was impressive, the approved ritual closely adhered to, and the utmost order and decorum prevailed, which excited my admiration.

The brethren here have fitted and furnished a commodious lodge room, which is the property of the lodge.

At my visit to Horeb Lodge at Lincoln Centre, of whose jurisdiction Forest Lodge was formerly a part, I was highly gratified to learn of an act of fraternal

generosity on the part of the parent lodge to its offspring, in the gift of a set of collars and jewels to the value of \$100.

I bespeak for Forest Lodge a high position, and most cordially recommend it to the favorable consideration of the Grand Lodge.

At my visit to Forest Lodge, I granted a dispensation to confer degrees in less than the usual time, which I had a few days previously refused. The applicant had just returned from the extreme west, where he had been employed by the Pacific R. R. Co., and I hesitated on the ground that he might not be within the jurisdiction of Maine; but I learned from the applicant himself, that he had never voted or paid a tax elsewhere than at his father's residence, and that he had not been located nearer than 120 miles to a subordinate lodge. This is the only dispensation I have granted.

And now Most Worshipful, while I have endeavored to the best of my knowledge and ability to perform the duties of District Deputy, and to execute your will and the policy of the Grand Lodge, I feel I owe an apology for accepting a position for which I had no special fitness. At the time of my appointment, it had never occurred to me that I should at that session of the Grand Lodge or at any future time, be deemed worthy to fill this important position. Could I have declined without inconvenience to you, I should certainly have done so; but that opportunity was not afforded until several days after the close of the session, when I was first apprised of my appointment. I sincerely hope that a brother far better qualified than I, will be selected for this appointment at the coming session.

Respectfully submitted,

JASON HUCKINS, D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. TIMOTHY J. MERRAT,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Sixth Masonic District:

There are nine chartered lodges within this district, all of which with one exception I have visited at least once, and in several have installed the officers.

I am able to report a general degree of prosperity in the order within this jurisdiction. I have not witnessed the work of the degrees in all the lodges, but as far as I have, I have found it to conform very nearly to the ritual of the Grand Lodge. I have found the records neatly and accurately kept. The amount of work done the past year compares very favorably with former years, and from the proportion which the rejections bear to the number accepted, I should judge that the members had endeavored to select their mate-

rial with great care. I think lodges are sometimes negligent about recording the lists of rejections received from the Grand Secretary, and that rejected candidates are accepted in lodges other than those in which they are rejected, through such negligence.

The lodge rooms are nearly all convenient and very well adapted to the purpose for which they are designed. The members of Meridian Splendor Lodge have in process of erection a fine building to replace that destroyed by fire some time since, and one which will be a credit to the enterprise and liberality of the brethren of Newport.

The members of the various masonic bodies in Bangor have nearly completed apartments, which for convenience and neatness will be surpassed by few in New England.

But one dispensation has been granted during the past year for conferring the degrees.

Very few matters have been referred to me, the published decisions of the Grand Lodge meeting nearly every case that has arisen, and enabling officers to decide for themselves.

Whole number of members,	1087
" " initiates,	98
Annual dues,	\$162.05
Initiation fees,	196.00
Errors 1867 and 1868,	3.90
	————\$362.95

Respectfully submitted,™

E. F. DILLINGHAM, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Again I find myself called upon to render to you an account of my labors as D. D. G. M. for the Seventh Masonic District for the past year. As you are aware, there are in this district nine chartered lodges, all of which I have visited once at least, and those who have elected new Masters twice or more, during the past year.

My first official visit was made to Trojan Lodge, Aug. 15th, 1868. I witnessed the conferring of the third degree by Bro. Charles O. Gerrish, then J. W. of said lodge. The degree was conferred in a thorough and workman-like manner, although it was his first attempt on that degree. The lecture of the degree was passed, after which the meeting was made a social meeting, and became very interesting and no doubt profitable to all present. I visited

this lodge again Oct. 24th, at their election of officers, and examined their records, which I found very well kept. I again visited the lodge Oct. 31st, installed their officers and conferred the Past Master's degree on Bro. E. E. Bagley, their Master elect. This lodge are strict observers of masonic law and are doing their work in a thorough and workmanlike manner, but they need a more inviting locality in the town for their lodge.

I visited Archon Lodge at their stated meeting Aug. 27, and witnessed the conferring of the third degree by Bro. Rigby, S. W. of the lodge, W. Bro. Chadbourn being at the time in Aroostook County. The work was well done, their records are nicely kept and well arranged; this lodge is in a very prosperous and harmonious condition. I again visited this lodge Oct. 15th, and installed their officers in the presence of the wives, daughters, sisters and friends of the brethren; after which we partook of a bountiful collation provided by the brethren of the lodge. This lodge bids fair to rank among the first lodges in the State.

I visited Central Lodge Sept. 30th, and installed W. Bro. E. E. Wiggin, their former Master, as Master elect of this lodge; after which W. Bro. Wiggin installed the subordinate officers. By invitation of W. Bro. Wiggin I conferred the third degree on a candidate, of the accuracy of which I am not at liberty to speak. This lodge retains all its former order and discipline, and ranks among the first in the district if not in the State. It is truly a lodge to be imitated, every officer knows his duty and prides himself in promptly doing it, and may they long enjoy every satisfaction and delight that disinterested friendship can afford.

I visited Liberty Lodge Oct. 21st, and installed their officers elect; also conferred the P. M. degree on their new Master, Anson Gilman. After the installation the meeting became very interesting, inasmuch as the aim and object of masonry and its principles were discussed by quite a number of the brethren present, and I have no doubt that the occasion will be one of profit to all who were present. The records of this lodge are kept as usual in the best possible manner by their tried and proved Secretary, Bro. W. H. Hunt. I again visited this lodge Feb. 17th. I was some disappointed in not meeting their new Master, W. Bro. Gilman, he being out of the State at the time; but on inquiry of well informed brethren, I with pleasure learned that W. Bro. Gilman was worthy the responsible station he occupies. This lodge is getting along finely and enjoying a good degree of prosperity; and may they ever continue to do so.

I visited Quantabacook Lodge Oct. 22, examined their records, found them as usual nicely kept and arranged. I also witnessed the conferring of the third degree by W. Bro. Marriner, their Master at the time. The degree was well conferred, and nearly in keeping with that adopted by the Grand Lodge. Bro. Marriner had never had the P. M. degree until I conferred it at the time of this visit. I again visited this lodge Feb. 18, and found that since my last

visit in October the lodge had done great credit to themselves by putting down a neat and tasty carpet, and had also provided their lodge with a suitable number of seats of good quality and all other necessary implements, so that their lodge room is now safe, pleasant and inviting. They are also harmonious and prosperous; and if they do not now progress, the fault will be their own. It is a good lodge and they are doing good.

Visited Unity Lodge at Freedom Jan 21, 1869. This being the day for the election of officers, after disposing of their preliminary business, they proceeded to their election; after which I installed their officers, and conferred the P. M. degree on their new Master, Bro. Luce. I again visited this lodge March 25th, and examined their records. They have a new Secretary, who lives near their lodge, which is much more convenient for the lodge as well as for the Secretary. Their records are well kept, and the lodge appears harmonious.

I visited Marsh River Lodge February 24. I examined their records and found them as usual well kept and arranged. This lodge since my visit last year have made good improvement in their lodge room, having put down a good carpet, also provided themselves with suitable curtains and other necessary articles, so that now they have a pleasant and inviting masonic home. I witnessed the work on the first degree, which was done in a satisfactory manner by their new Master. This lodge is getting along harmoniously, and is enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

I visited Plymouth Lodge March 4, but the Secretary had notified the brethren that in consequence of the extremely bad traveling I would not be likely to be there; consequently the brethren did not assemble. I went into the hall and made a thorough examination of their records and all necessary inquiries of the Secretary; and found by their records and the Secretary that they were getting along harmoniously and were enjoying a good degree of prosperity, and strictly observe the written laws of masonry.

Star in the West Lodge I have visited I think every meeting in the year, being a member of said lodge. The records of this lodge are well kept and arranged; they have a fair share of work, and on election day have a full attendance. This lodge during the past year have raised up their building some three feet and put under it a good foundation; it still needs some external repairs, which the lodge proposes to make. The laws of masonry in this lodge are strictly observed.

The Seventh Masonic District during the past year have not had as many cases of emergency for the degrees of masonry as usual, there having been but two applications for a dispensation, one from Central Lodge and one from Trojan, both of which I granted. There are but four lodges in this district who have complied with the Constitution by sending in their returns on or before the 15th of March. Would it not be well to change the Constitution and give them six months?

There has been great improvement in every lodge room in this district (except Plymouth which needed none) during the past three years; every lodge in this district has now a safe, suitable and inviting lodge room, and the lodges as a whole were never in a more prosperous condition, nor ever understood masonic law better; and yet they do not all feel the importance of strictly complying with the requirements of the Constitution in making their returns, for many are delinquent in this matter. If the Constitution requires the returns to be in at a specified time, why should it not be enforced or the law repealed? I would be glad to give you an abstract of the returns of this district, but cannot do so from the fact that I have not as yet received them all, and finding myself called upon by my obligation to forward you my report, I cannot wait longer for the balance of the returns.

The essential parts of the Proceedings have been read in every lodge in the district, as I have been informed.

I have been kindly and courteously received by every lodge in the district, for which they have my thanks and best wishes.

And now Most Worshipful, again thanking you for your many kind acts the past year, I remain truly and fraternally yours,

S. S. COLLIER, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

Unity, March 30, 1869.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. T. J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. M. of the Eighth Masonic District, submits his annual report.

This district is composed of seven chartered lodges and one recently working under dispensation. All but two I have visited, and find in a harmonious and flourishing condition; the other two, from observation and report, I am happy to report in like good condition.

The several lodges in this district are as uniform in the work and lectures as can be expected. In regard to the records of the several lodges, there need be nothing said in reference to the style and manner of keeping; as most of the secretaries are veterans at the business and have served many years.

In regard to the new lodge at Northport, I cannot say with any degree of certainty what the result may be, but hope for the best. At the time when first mentioned to me, I had some doubts of the propriety of locating a lodge in that place; but the friends of the movement having obtained the consent and recommendation of the two nearest lodges, I felt in duty bound to concur in recommending the same.

Whole number of members,	726
" " initiates,	62
Amount of initiation fees,	\$124.00
" annual fees,	108.00
" for dispensations,	6.00
	————\$238.00

I have granted two dispensations for conferring the degrees in a less time than four weeks.

Kindly thanking you for the honor conferred, and the officers and members of the several lodges for the kindness received, I will deliver all the implements belonging to the office to the Grand Lodge or to my successor in office, as directed.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. H. CARTER, *D. D. G. M., 8th M. D.*

NINTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. Grand Master.

June 24, 1868, I constituted Moses Webster Lodge, Vinal Haven.

I have visited all the lodges in this district once, and Amity Lodge twice. I was not satisfied with the appearance of the last mentioned lodge on my first visit; the W. Master was zealous, yet being young and inexperienced failed to meet the requirements of an (in my opinion) able Master of a lodge. This year they have elected to fill the oriental chair one who is able to bring back the lodge to its former standing.

Rockland Lodge, I am happy to say, is doing well; their meetings are well attended, the work is good and up to the Grand Lodge standard; harmony in the lodge has prevailed during the past year.

There will be several cases concerning jurisdiction presented to the Grand Lodge this year. This question of jurisdiction has caused more trouble and annoyance than all other questions that have arisen in this district during the past year.

I have been opposed to the custom of some of the lodges in this district in the matter of requiring a second ballot before a candidate who has been raised can be made a member of the lodge. I trust that the Grand Lodge will define the regulations in such cases, so that all will understand, as I understand it, that every one raised in a lodge can become a member by signing the by-laws without further charge or being necessitated to undergo a second ballot. By

calling your attention to the returns of the several lodges in this State, I am satisfied that a large number of the non-affiliated masons (so returned) are from that cause and no other.

There are ten lodges in this district.

Whole number of members,	1173
" " initiates,	120
Amount of dues to Grand Lodge,	\$417.45
" due for dispensations,	15.00
	—————\$432.45

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. WORTMAN, D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. T. J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine.

I most respectfully submit the following report:

I have visited all the lodges in this district except Dresden Lodge at Dresden, and find them all in good condition.

On the 15th day of April, I, with the assistance of several brethren from Alna Lodge, constituted and consecrated Seaside Lodge at Boothbay, and installed their officers.

I had the pleasure, by request, to install the officers of King Solomon's and Riverside Lodges.

I have granted six dispensations for conferring the degrees, as follows: Lincoln 2, Riverside 2, Seaside 1, Meduncook 1.

I have received returns from all the lodges, and forwarded them to the Grand Secretary.

I found Meduncook Lodge at Friendship to be in a satisfactory condition, and the brethren working harmoniously. Although their hall is not as good as is desired, still I think it perfectly safe. I recommended as soon as convenient and their means would allow, they should procure a new hall, which they showed a disposition to do.

* * * * *

King Solomon's, Alna and Lincoln are old lodges, and well sustain their reputation as first-class working lodges.

Bristol Lodge is also a good working lodge and has done a large amount of work this year.

Dresden Lodge I was not able to visit, but as far as I can learn it is in good condition and works harmoniously.

Riverside Lodge is quite a young lodge, but I think it will compare favorably with the rest of the lodges in this district.

Amount of initiation fees,	\$138.00
" annual fees,	87.75
" received for dispensations,	18.00
	—————\$243.75

All of which is respectfully submitted,

D. A. CAMPBELL, D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my first annual report as D. D. Grand Master of the Eleventh Masonic District.

There are nine chartered lodges in my district. I visited all of them once and some of them twice the past year, and I am happy to say that I have granted but one dispensation to confer the degrees in less than four weeks.

Sept. 15, I made my first official visit to Morning Star Lodge at Litchfield, at which time I publicly installed the officers elect, in presence of a large number of brethren and their ladies. This lodge has fitted up a very good hall and are doing a good work.

Oct. 6, by invitation of the M. W. G. M., I visited with him Seabasticook Lodge at Clinton, and assisted in constituting the new lodge in that town.

Nov. 17, I commissioned Bro. J. W. Toward of Augusta, to install the officers elect of Bethlehem Lodge No. 35 in public.

Nov. 17, I visited Hermon Lodge No. 32, and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree; the work was well done and the records are well kept.

I have visited Ionic Lodge No. 136 several times the past year. This new lodge is doing their work well, and their records are also well kept.

Jan. 4, I visited Bethlehem Lodge No. 35 at Augusta, and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree. This is one of the best working lodges in my district; they have a very fine hall, the best in the district; their records are also very well kept.

Feb. 2, I installed the officers elect of Hermon and Ionic Lodges, in Masonic Hall at Gardiner.

Feb. 22, visited Dirigo Lodge No. 104, at South China, and witnessed the work in the E. A. degree: the work was done very well. This lodge has a very poor hall; in fact, it is not suitable to hold a lodge in. I hope some action will be taken by this lodge to procure a new hall soon.

March 3, visited Kennebec Lodge No. 5 at Hallowell. This is the oldest

lodge in my district. I witnessed the work in the E. A. degree; the work was done very well, it being the first time the W. M. had occupied the East.

March 9, visited Temple Lodge No. 25 at Winthrop, and witnessed the work on the M. M. degree. This lodge has a good attendance at their meetings, and are doing their work well; their records are very well kept.

April 13, visited Augusta Lodge No. 141 at Augusta. This new lodge is doing their work very well. I witnessed the work in the M. M. degree, which was done very well for officers who had recently been elected, and some of them occupying their stations for the first time.

April 29, visited Monmouth Lodge No. 110 at North Monmouth, and saw the work exemplified in the M. M. degree, which was done in a satisfactory manner. This lodge has a very small hall, but in a very safe place, it being in the attic of a church.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been read in all the lodges in my district the past year.

I have been very cordially received by the officers and brethren of the lodges in my district while making my official visits.

The table herewith shows the number of members and initiates, and the amount of dues to the Grand Lodge the past year up to March 1, 1869.*

Thanking you for the many favors and instruction the past year, I remain yours fraternally,

AUGUSTUS BAILEY, D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.

Gardiner, April 30, 1869.

* The table shows 719 members, 68 initiates, amount of dues, \$232.85.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth Masonic District, I again have the honor to report:

I have visited all of the eight chartered lodges in this district once; examined the records, suggesting improvements in only one; witnessed work or listened to lectures in all except Rural at Sidney, the committee of which was repairing their hall, rendering work or lectures impracticable. The published proceedings of last May annual meeting of the Grand Lodge have been read in every lodge save one.

The working condition of the several lodges in District No. 12 is about the same as last year, very good.

The 8 lodges return 600 members, 45 initiates.

All of which is very respectfully submitted,

M. S. MAYHEW, D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.

Mt. Vernon, April 1, 1869.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. T. J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. M. of the Thirteenth Masonic District, respectfully submits this his third annual report:

There are eight lodges in the district, seven of which I have visited during the year. I have installed the officers in four, and conferred the P. M. degree in two of the lodges, and in most of them witnessed the work, and in all made such suggestions as the occasion seemed to require. Seabiscok Lodge I have not visited, having failed to arrange for a meeting on my tour in that section.

General prosperity and a good degree of harmony prevails among the lodges. Less work has been done than in preceding years, yet the returns show a uniform and steady increase. Nothing has transpired in my visits or correspondence with the lodges requiring special notice; all seem moving along in the even tenor of their ways.

Somerset Lodge at Skowhegan has completed and dedicated the present year one of the finest masonic halls in Maine—the best, probably, outside of Portland. Of its dedication and the socialities of the occasion I need not speak, as you were present to see and enjoy. This masonic edifice in its external adornments is a great credit to the fraternity at Skowhegan, and while its occupation will afford them great pleasure, so will it add greatly to their responsibilities, for where much is given much is expected; the internal qualifications should correspond with the external surroundings. So mote it be.

Of the eight lodges, seven have made their returns to me—Seabiscok Lodge alone failing to do so.

Whole number of members,	609	
“ “ initiates,	53	
Amount of fees for initiates,		\$106.00
“ annual fees,		92.70
		————\$198.70

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT MOORE, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

The report is mislaid; if found will be printed in another place. The abstract shows seven lodges, 723 members, 56 initiates, amount of dues \$220.45.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Herewith, you have my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District :

I have visited each of the ten lodges (eight chartered and two U. D.) in this jurisdiction once, some of them several times ; have witnessed the work in every lodge ; have examined their records, which I find well and correctly kept ; have installed the officers in five of the lodges, two of them publicly—an invitation to install the officers of one other lodge I was unable to accept, much to my regret ; have made myself acquainted, so far as possible, with their condition and prosperity ; and can safely say, that the lodges are all of them in good working order and enjoying a measure of healthy prosperity.

A comparison of the number rejected with those accepted, will show that the outer door is well guarded, and that the lodges are not governed by pecuniary motives in their actions.

Sept. 29, 1868, I visited Oriental Star Lodge, at its annual communication, conferred the P. M. degree upon the W. M. elect, installed the officers, and assisted in conferring the M. M. degree. The manner in which the work was performed by the different officers, gave evidence that they understood their business.

Oct. 26, 1868, I visited Maine Lodge, and witnessed the work on the E. A. degree. The officers of this lodge seem to be well acquainted with the ritual ; although not doing as much work as some other lodges, I doubt not they exercise a good care for the interests of the order. At a subsequent occasion, Nov. 16th, I installed, publicly, the officers of this lodge.

Oct. 27, 1868, I visited Franklin Lodge, and witnessed the work on the E. A. and M. M. degrees, which was performed in a spirited manner. It was truly good work, and speaks well for the officers as to zeal and ability. This lodge has a finely furnished and convenient hall.

Oct. 28, 1868, I visited Blue Mountain Lodge and witnessed the work on the M. M. degree, which was well done, and reflects credit upon the lodge, as having given much care and attention to the ritual as well as the monitorial parts of our work.

Dec. 2, 1868, I visited Blazing Star Lodge, and publicly installed the officers ; after which the E. A. degree was exemplified in a most satisfactory manner. This lodge, though not as large in numbers as some other lodges, is yet in a most flourishing condition, in having good and able officers, and a large and well invested fund.

Jan. 30, 1869, accompanied by W. H. H. Dickey, Grand Marshal, I visited Nezinecot Lodge, and witnessed the work on the M. M. degree : this lodge fully sustains the commendation of R. W. Bro. Gill, a former District Deputy, as being one of the *best* working lodges in the jurisdiction.

Feb. 1, 1869, I visited Evening Star Lodge U. D. The F. C. and M. M. degrees were conferred in a manner which shows that the zeal and ability of the mother lodge (Nezinscot) will be fully kept up by the daughter; although this Lodge shows no rejections in its exhibit of work, I am assured it has been by an effort not to present any petition on which there was likely to be any question.

I have visited Tranquil Lodge several times, have witnessed the work on the E. A. and M. M. degrees; and feel confident, that wherein the officers of this lodge have fallen behind other lodges in former years, they are bringing their lodge up to a good and high standard; there are some points in which this lodge may, and should be, highly praised; especially in the care and attention given to its sick members, who are not suffered to want for those essentials, kindness and sympathy. With the assistance of the Grand Marshal, I installed the officers of this lodge, Feb. 10th.

Being a member of Ashlar lodge, it has been my privilege to meet with it often; and having seen its work on all the degrees, I am satisfied that it maintains its high character and position of former years. I made an official visit to this lodge Nov. 30th, 1868, at which time the M. M. degree was conferred, and on Feb. 8th, I installed the officers elect; on both which occasions I was accompanied and assisted by Wor. Bro. Dickey, Grand Marshal.

On the 28th of December, 1868, a petition for a dispensation for a lodge to be called Rabboni Lodge, at Lewiston, was presented for my approval: it having the approval of Ashlar Lodge of the same place. A large number of the petitioners being known to myself personally as good workers—there being among them one Past Grand Master, two Past D. D. G. Masters and four P. Masters of lodges, I had no hesitation in recommending their petition to you. The returns of this lodge show no work as having been done up to March 1st; it was my privilege however on March 24th to witness its first work, the E. A. degree, which was performed in a manner that would reflect honor upon many of our older lodges.

It gives me pleasure to say, that but one dispensation for conferring the degrees out of regular course has been asked for, which was granted to Nezinscot Lodge, the reasons adduced being satisfactory.

I would here bear testimony to the active coöperation and assistance of the Grand Marshal, Wor. Bro. Dickey; also to the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me in all my visitations, the readiness to adopt any change of words, or manner of working, or suggestions made to them, by which the work could be made more in accordance with that of the Grand Lodge. The work as rendered by the different lodges has been very near that of the Grand Lodge. Some instances, where there was not that completeness in conferring all of the degrees, i. e. of the second and third sections, have, upon being brought to their notice, been readily corrected. Much of the beauty and force of our ceremonies is lost, if they are not properly and thoroughly explained before the

close of the meeting on which the degree is conferred; whatever there is in them worth doing at all, is surely worth "doing well": to this end it gives me much pleasure in finding so general attention in requiring proficiency in candidates before advancement.

I have in every case but one declined invitations to assume the East, and confer the degrees, preferring to see the work of all the officers rather than of a part only; it has been a question in my mind however, whether it would not tend to a more general uniformity of work, if the D. D. G. M. of each district should take one or more assistants and exemplify the work of the degree in all their lodges early in the masonic year, and then at the latter part of the same visit and inspect the work of the lodges.

I find a portion of the lodges only have adopted the recommendation of the Grand Lodge in having an alphabetical list of rejections, as reported to them; could those who have neglected so doing but feel half the satisfaction enjoyed by those few lodges who have adopted it, they would lose no further time in preparing themselves with such a book.

But few questions have been submitted for my judgment, showing a better acquaintance with the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge. So far as any matters have come to my knowledge, it has been where the regulations and decisions were silent or not definite enough in their language; in which cases I have endeavored to give the spirit and intention of the regulations, and evidently to the satisfaction of all parties. There has been in all cases a seeming care to observe faithfully all the regulations.

Nearly all the lodges are provided with good, convenient and well furnished halls; the brethren at Lewiston are soon to have a new hall, now nearly completed, which will probably be second to none in the State for convenience and comfort, being large, commodious, with plenty of ante-rooms, closets &c. and heated with steam, to the occupancy of which they are looking forward with much interest.

Petitions for charters will be presented to the Grand Lodge from Evening Star Lodge at Buckfield, and Rabboni Lodge at Lewiston, both of which I earnestly recommend to your favorable consideration, deeming them amply qualified to carry on their lodges. While the brethren of Nezinseot Lodge undoubtedly regret the departure from them of the brethren at Buckfield, yet the utmost willingness and good feeling exists on their part.

The following is a summary of the doings of the lodges in this district for the past year: Rejected 49, accepted 78, initiated 77, passed 76, raised 85, members returned last year 766, twice reported last year 1, not reported last year 4, total for last year 769; admitted 96, dimitted 19, died 9, total present members 837. Non-affiliates 23.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

WM. J. BURNHAM, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Lewiston, April 1, 1869.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

I herewith present my annual report for the past masonic year, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixteenth Masonic District.

In this district are six lodges, with five hundred and twenty-five members.

The work for the past year has been briefly as follows: Initiated, forty-three; admitted, fifty-four; dimitted six; died seven; number of members in last report, four hundred and eighty-eight; net gain, thirty-seven; dues to the Grand Lodge, one hundred sixty-four dollars and sixty cents.

I have examined the records in all the lodges, inspected the work in most of them, and installed the officers in three.

Jefferson Lodge makes no exhibit of work for the past year; yet her meetings are well attended, and the brethren are waiting and hoping for more prosperous days.

Bethel Lodge makes a fair exhibit of work; has during the year, in connection with Oxford Chapter, fitted up a commodious hall, and is in a sound and healthy condition.

Mount Tire'm Lodge, though the youngest in the district, is not behind any in point of zeal for the cause and excellency of work.

Oxford Lodge, the oldest in this district and in this part of the State, in her varied experience, has had her seasons of prosperity and adversity.

The removal to another State, of Bro. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., who for so many years had ably presided over this lodge, was a loss seriously felt. Under her present management the lodge is doing well, and has made decided improvement during the past year. The brethren have treated themselves to a new and beautiful hall, which has been neatly and appropriately decorated, and is all paid for.

Paris Lodge, situated but two miles distant from the last named, has found a sufficiency of good material within her jurisdiction to build up a large and prosperous lodge. The harmony prevailing between these adjacent lodges may well be emulated by lodges more distantly situated.

Tyrian is one of our best lodges. Situated in a large and thriving village, with ample jurisdiction, the lodge is made up of the best and most influential citizens, who seem to regard the growth and prosperity of the lodge of equal importance with that of the village. The brethren have so economized their funds that they have a large sum in their strong box, with which they propose soon to erect and fit up a home of their own.

The lodges in this district have safe halls, and sufficiently large to suit their several wants, and as a whole are peaceful and prosperous.

During the past winter I approved a petition signed by Bro. Wm. Chute and others for a lodge at Bolster's Mills, the consent of Mount Tire'm Lodge having first been obtained.

With certain conditions the Most Worshipful Grand Master decided to grant them a dispensation to work. These conditions, I think, have been essentially complied with; but such has been the condition of the roads, that I have been unable to visit them and inspect their means and capabilities for masonic labor in person, and the matter is now in the hands of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge. I hope and trust the prayer of the petitioners may be granted.

In closing my masonic labors in this capacity, I desire to tender to the officers and members of the several lodges in this district my sincere thanks for the kind and fraternal treatment which I have uniformly received at their hands. My private duties have been such that I have attended to this office but imperfectly; yet the memories of the pleasant interviews I have had with the members of the craft in this field of masonic labor, in the last two years, will ever be fondly cherished.

May brotherly love continue, and every moral and social virtue cement us. So mote it be. Respectfully submitted,

WM. B. LAPHAM, D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.

Bryant's Pond, May 1, 1869.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. T. J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Seventeenth Masonic District, begs leave to submit the following report:

There are nine chartered lodges in this district, all of which I have visited once, and some of them several times; and I am happy to report, that so far as I can learn they are working in peace and harmony, and a kind and fraternal feeling prevails among the several lodges.

I have witnessed work on one of the degrees in every lodge but one, Cumberland No. 12, (which has done no work during the year); and with the exception of some trifling defects in two or three of the lodges, it has been done in a manner very creditable to the officers of the lodges, and strictly conforming to the work authorized by the Grand Lodge.

Where I have pointed out errors, and made the proper corrections, my remarks have been received in a very kind and fraternal manner, and the requisite changes made at once.

The records are very uniformly and correctly kept, and some of them are perfect models of neatness and reflect great credit upon the Secretary.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been read, so far as I can learn, in all of the lodges; and but few questions have been propounded to me

during the year, and these have been very readily answered by reference to the published decisions and standing regulations.

One very gratifying fact is, that no dispensations have been asked for, for conferring degrees out of the usual course.

Temple Lodge No. 86, has during the year thoroughly renovated and newly furnished their hall and ante rooms; and there are two or three other lodges in the district which I hope will "go and do likewise."

The lodges have been very prompt in making their returns, from which I condense the following:

	No.	Members.	Initiates.
Portland,	1	359	20
Cumberland,	12	75	
Ancient Landmark,	17	297	17
Casco,	36	143	10
Harmony,	38	105	12
Standish,	70	53	6
Atlantic,	81	260	16
Temple,	86	162	7
Presumpscot,	127	72	9
		<hr/> 1526	<hr/> 97

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID W. BABB, D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.

Saccarappa, April 1, 1869.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

It affords me much pleasure as D. D. G. M. of the 18th Masonic District, to report that with one exception, so far as the facts have come to my knowledge, brotherly love has been manifested to a great degree in all the lodges in this district during the past year. * * * * *

* * * I have visited all the lodges in the district during the past year with one exception, and some of them several times. Generally speaking their records are very well kept, and a goodly degree of proficiency is displayed in the work: though I am sorry to say I have found some of them allowing rather an alarming degree of latitude in the construction of the ritual, which I have endeavored to rectify to the best of my ability.

The brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge at Denmark have erected a fine hall—the best in the district with the exception of Oriental, and are in a very pros-

perous condition. I am happy to say that no dispensations have been granted in this district since my term of office commenced.

No. of lodges, 8. No. of members, 80. No. of initiates, 569.

I am yours truly and fraternally,

A. H. KIMBALL, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. T. J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, *D. D. G. M.* of the 19th Masonic District, respectfully submits the following report:

On the 24th day of June 1868, Ocean Lodge, located at Wells Village, was publicly constituted into a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons by W. Bro. Samuel Kyle of Portland, who was duly commissioned for that purpose. A large number of brethren from other lodges were present, and an address was delivered by Rev. Bro. J. F. Waterhouse of Portsmouth, N. H.

I have visited all of the nine lodges in this district, and inspected their work. There were in all the lodges slight variations in their mode of work, from that approved by the Grand Lodge at its last communication, and I have endeavored to give the necessary instruction to enable them to work in conformity to that standard: and I am pleased to say, that the instructions were not only well received, but there was a manifest desire to conform to the requirements of the Grand Lodge.

I have examined the records of all the lodges but one. At the time of my visit to Saco Lodge, the records were not present, I therefore had no opportunity to examine them. By the records of Arundel Lodge it appeared that on one occasion their proceedings were not in accordance with masonic law, the particulars of which I have heretofore communicated to you. The records, generally, were well and neatly kept.

The lodges appear to be in good condition and their members interested in the work.

Preble Lodge is yet working *v. n.*, but I believe the brethren are intending soon to be constituted into a regular lodge.

The brethren of Fraternal Lodge have prepared a new and convenient hall, which is soon to be dedicated to masonic purposes.

I have granted two dispensations to confer the degrees in less than the usual time.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS ROGERS, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

Alfred, April 1, 1869.

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, the fourth day of May, A. D. 1869, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Present—Bro. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

“ JOHN H. LYNDE,

“ DAVID CARGILL,

“ T. R. SIMONTON,

“ ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,

“ HENRY H. DICKEY,

“ CHARLES COBB,

“ IRA BERRY.

The Grand Treasurer reported as follows:

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund:

The receipts of the Treasurer the last year were six thousand and eighteen dollars and seventy-six cents

\$6,018.76

The balance in the Treasury, May 1868,

278.25

The balance now in the Treasury,

758.49

No additional investment has been made since last May; and the Charity Fund remains as last year, viz:

Stocks in four National Banks,

\$7,200.00

United States 5-20 Bonds,

6,300.00

Bonds of Masonic Trustees of Portland,

1,600.00

Call loan,

500.00

\$15,600.00

The amount available for charitable purposes in May, 1868, was \$1,234.44, from this appropriations have been made amounting to \$1,240.00 and \$1,220.00 has been paid as per receipts, leaving available for distribution in charity,

The unexpended balance,	\$ 74.44
Dividends from Bank stock,	737.50
Interest coupons on \$6,300.00 U. S. 5-20s,	520.70
Interest on \$1,600.00 Bonds of Masonic Trustees,	128.00
Interest on \$500.00 loan,	40.00
	<hr/> \$1,500.64

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

The report was accepted, and ordered to be recorded.

The Secretary presented the applications for relief (fifty in number) which had been sent to him in accordance with the regulations of the Charity Fund, together with a schedule of the same; also sundry applications which had been handed him since the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

On motion,

Voted, That Bro's Charles Cobb and Alden M. Wetherbee be a committee to examine the applications, complete the schedule, and report at an adjourned meeting.

Adjourned, to meet again to-morrow afternoon, at five o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Portland, May 5, 1869.

The Board of Trustees met at 5 o'clock P. M. agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bros. Timothy J. Murray, John H. Lynde, David Cargill, T. R. Simonton, Charles Cobb, Henry H. Dickey, Alden M. Wetherbee, William P. Preble, and Josiah H. Drummond.

Bro. Charles Cobb was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The committee to whom the applications for relief were referred reported that they had examined and considered the same, and had completed the schedule begun by the Secretary. Which report was accepted.

The schedule was submitted for the action of the Board of

Trustees; it contained the names of ninety-eight applicants, and divided among them the sum of thirteen hundred and seventy dollars.

The Trustees proceeded to consider the schedule, and on motion, it was

Voted, That the schedule of appropriations be adopted, and the Treasurer directed to pay the several sums as thereby designated.

The Board then adjourned until to-morrow morning at half eight o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Portland, May 6, 1869.

The Board of Trustees met at half past eight o'clock A. M. agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bros. John H. Lynde, David Cargill, A. M. Wetherbee, William P. Preble, Charles Cobb, T. R. Simonton and Ira Berry.

On motion,

Voted, That the bond filed by the Grand Treasurer for the faithful performance of his duties be approved and accepted.

Voted, That the sum of twenty-five dollars be placed in the hands of the Grand Master, to be used at his discretion for the relief of Bro. John E. Osgood.

Voted, That the Grand Master and the Grand Treasurer be a committee to invest, in such manner as they consider most advantageous, any moneys which may remain in the hands of the Grand Treasurer over the amount required for payment of the current expenses of the Grand Lodge.

On motion,

Voted, That the Board of Trustees now adjourn.

And the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Attest,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

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.

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 Regulations and Votes.

Attest:

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

 The above Regulations will hereafter be enforced.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1851. May 7. *Resolved*, That no dues of a subordinate lodge be remitted, unless upon 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 Grand 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.

1866. 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 2. *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.

1867. May 8. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems,—especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative Fraternity, and endeavoring to receive more wages.

1867. May 9. *Resolved*, That no petition for the degrees shall be received by any lodge from any candidate, who has previously been rejected in that lodge, until six months after the date of such rejection.

Provided however, That if the by-laws of any lodge require a longer time before the presentation of a second petition, such by-laws shall not be affected hereby.

1867. May 9. A lodge under dispensation, applying for a charter, should do so by a written petition, containing the names of the proposed charter members, and accompanied by the limits of such of them as are members of other lodges.

1868. May 7. *Resolved*, That every lodge after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws or revision immediately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing.

1868. May 7. *Resolved*, That no petition of a resident of this State shall be received, except by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he has resided for the six months next preceding the reception of his petition, or with the consent of such lodge; nor unless he has resided within the State one year.
1868. May 7. *Resolved*, That a candidate for the degrees whose petition has been accepted, who does not present himself for initiation within one year from such acceptance, shall forfeit all right by reason of such acceptance, and shall not be initiated except on a new petition; but any time, if more than three months, such person is temporarily absent from the State, shall be deducted.
1868. May 7. *Resolved*, That no lodge shall be moved more than one-half mile from that part of the town or city where it is now located, or where it may be located at the time it is chartered, without the consent of this Grand Lodge.
1868. May 7. *Resolved*, That a Standing Committee on Returns, consisting of three, of which the Grand Secretary shall be chairman, shall be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, at each annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

In addition to the returns required by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge to be sent to the District Deputy Grand Masters, it shall be the duty of every lodge to send a copy to the Grand Secretary, on or before the 15th day of March of each year. Every lodge failing to comply with this regulation shall be liable to have its charter suspended.

1869. May 5. *Resolved*, That Masters of lodges be required to report to the Grand Master all invasions of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by lodges of other jurisdictions, with all the circumstances attending so far as they may be able—to be by the Grand Master reported at each annual communication.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 76, (p. 26), amended May 6, 1868, by substituting "unanimous" instead of "two-thirds" in Sec. 4, 4th line.

Forms, &c., for Organizing Corporations.

The following application should be addressed to a Justice of the Peace for the County in which the lodge is located :

STATE OF MAINE.

To.....Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of.....

The undersigned, being desirous of being incorporated as a society for charitable and literary purposes, request you to call a meeting for that purpose.

Dated at.....the.....day of.....A. D. 18

.....

.....ss.

[The Justice will issue the following warrant.]

[L. s.] To.....one of the foregoing applicants.

You are hereby required to call a meeting of the foregoing applicants at the hall of.....Lodge, on the.....day of.....A. D. 18 , at.....o'clock in the.....noon, for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing application, by reading this warrant (of which the foregoing application is a part,) in the presence and hearing of each, or by leaving an attested copy thereof at his last and usual place of abode, in either case, at least fourteen days before the day of meeting, or by publishing an attested copy thereof in some newspaper printed in said county, two weeks success-

ively, the first publication to be at least fourteen days before the day of meeting.

Given under my hand and seal this.....day of.....A. D. 18

Justice of the Peace.

[FORM FOR RETURN.]

.....ss.....18

I have notified the applicants aforesaid as above directed by reading the foregoing application and warrant in the presence and hearing of each on theday of.....A. D. 18 , being more than fourteen days before the day of meeting.

Attest,

[If either of the other modes of notice is adopted, the form should be varied accordingly. But it is advised to give notice in all cases by reading, &c.]

The application, warrant and return must be copied into the book of records. Then at the time and place of meeting, the record should continue, as follows:

Pursuant to the foregoing warrant, A, B, C, D, &c., [naming the applicants present,] met at the time and place and for the purposes therein specified.

Chose.....Chairman, and.....Secretary,
who was sworn by.....Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the
County of.....

Voted, To organize a corporation for charitable and literary purposes by the name of "The Trustees of the Charity Fund of.....Lodge."

Voted, To adopt the following code of By-Laws:

[Insert By-Laws.]

Thereupon.....was chosen Chairman,.....
Secretary, and.....Treasurer of the Trustees, until the next
annual meeting. The Secretary was sworn by.....Esq., a
Justice of the Peace for the County of.....

Voted, To adjourn.

Attest,

Secretary.

BY-LAWS.

1. This corporation shall be called "The Trustees of the Charity Fund of.....Lodge," and be composed of nine members.

2. The membership of A. B., C. D., and E. F., shall terminate upon theday of.....A. D. 18 ; that of G. H., I. J., and K. L., on the.....day of.....A. D. 18 , and that of the other three members on the.....day of.....A. D. 18 ; and thereafter the terms of three members shall expire annually, the membership of each to continue three years; but a vacancy happening at any other time than the end of a term shall be filled for the balance of that term.

3.Lodge shall at every annual election hereafter designate in such manner as it may see fit, three persons to fill the vacancies in the membership of this corporation; and the other members on theday of..... or at their first meeting thereafter, (which shall be the annual meeting,) shall determine who have been elected members of the corporation, which determination shall be entered of record, and be final. The same proceedings shall be had in case of a vacancy happening at any other time. If said lodge shall fail to designate persons to fill any vacancies, they may be filled by election by the remaining members. None but members of.....Lodge shall be eligible as members of the corporation; and when the membership in the lodge of any member of the corporation ceases, his membership of the corporation thereby is at once vacated, and shall be so entered of record, and the vacancy filled.

4. The officers of the corporation shall consist of a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected annually at the annual meeting, and hold their offices until others are chosen in their stead, unless they cease to become members of the corporation.

5. The corporation shall meet on the.....in each month, at ..7.....o'clock in the.....noon, at the hall of.....Lodge. Five members shall constitute a quorum to do business, and at such meetings, any business competent for the corporation to transact, may be done without other notice. Special meetings may be called by the Secretary, by order of the Chairman, by giving seven days' personal notice to each member. The Secretary shall record that he has given notice as required by the by-laws, and that shall be sufficient evidence thereof.

6. The library of the corporation shall be for the use of the members ofLodge, under such rules as may from time to time be adopted.

7. The net income of the funds and other property of the corporation shall be disbursed for the relief of worthy distressed brother masons, their widows and orphans, in such manner as shall from time to time be ordered, all the property being held in trust for.....Lodge, subject to the right of the board to change investments, and manage the same as if it was not held in trust.

8. The first election of officers shall take place immediately upon the adoption of these by-laws, and they shall hold their offices until the next annual meeting, and until others are chosen in their stead.

9. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record the names of the members present at each meeting, to take official notice of all proceedings ofLodge affecting this corporation, and to perform the other duties usually incident to the office.

10. The Treasurer shall, whenever required, give bond to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

11. These by-laws can be altered, amended, or suspended only at a ^{regular} ~~monthly~~ meeting, and then only when notice of the proposed change, amendment or suspension has been given at a previous ~~monthly~~ meeting and entered of record. And such notice shall be valid only for the next ~~monthly~~ meeting thereafter, unless the matter is regularly postponed by vote to another meeting.

DIRECTIONS.

The blanks in section two should be filled with the date of the first, second, and third annual meetings of the lodge respectively, next after the organization of the corporation.

The second blank in section three should be filled with the date of the annual meeting of the lodge as fixed by its by-laws.

The blanks in the fifth section should be filled with the time and place of the monthly stated meeting of the lodge as fixed by the by-laws, so that the Trustees shall meet at stated meetings of the lodge. If there is no business for the Trustees at any particular time for their stated meetings, it is not necessary for them to meet, as the omission of any number of meetings (save the annual meeting) would not affect the validity of their proceedings at any other meeting. They should be careful to hold the annual meeting, which is provided to be held the same evening as the annual meeting of the lodge.

If at any meeting the Secretary of the Trustees is absent, a Secretary *pro tem.* should be chosen, and he must be sworn.

At the organization it will be necessary to divide the members into three classes as contemplated in section two of the by-laws.


When new members are elected the record should state "The credentials of A. B., C. D. and E. F. as members of this board were presented, found correct, and they were declared members of the board for the next three years." If the election was to fill a vacancy this form of record must be varied accordingly.

The code of by-laws given is presumed to be sufficient; but of course other by-laws may be adopted at the organization; or afterwards by following the course prescribed.

The income of any fund may be disbursed in charity through the officers or committee of the lodge, or directly by the board through its own officers or committee.

After the corporation is organized it can take and hold in its own name property, real or personal, to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars. Should it become desirable to hold property of more value, undoubtedly the legislature would at once authorize it.

CATALOGUE OF GRAND LODGE LIBRARY.

 Proceedings for the years not named in this catalogue are wanting, and the committee will be glad to obtain any of them.

PROCEEDINGS OF GRAND LODGES.

- Alabama.* 1821, (org.) 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46 to 68.
Arkansas. 1848 to 1860 inc; 1862 to 1868.
California. 1850 (org.) to 1868 inc.
Canada. Prov. G. Lodge 1848, 53, 54; Grand Lodge 1855 (org.) to 1868.
Colorado. 1861 (org.) to 1867.
Connecticut. Reprint 1789 to 1844; 1845 to 1853: Proc. 1854 to 1868: Original Proc. previous to 1854: 1821, 23, 27, 32, 33, 36 to 43; 47 to 51.
Delaware. 1825, 26, 27, 28, 30, 1850, 51, 53 to 68.
Dist. of Columbia. 1818 to 27; 45, 46, 48 to 68.
Florida. Reprint Vol. I, 1830 to 59, inc: Vol. II, 1860 to 1866, inc: 67, 68.
 Also Proc. 31, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55 to 60.
Georgia. 1823, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 48 to 68.
Idaho. 1867 (org.) 68.
Illinois. 1824, 26 (Jan.), 26 (Dec.), 1842, 47, 48, 50, 51 to 68, inc.
Indiana. Reprint Vol. I, 1817 to 45: Proc. 1846 to 1868. Also Const. 1818; Proc. 1820, 22, 26, 27, 30, 40, 43.
Iowa. 1844 (org.) to 1868.
Kansas. 1855 (org.) to 1868, inc.
Kentucky. 1821, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 47, 48 to 51; 53 to 59; 61 to 68.
Louisiana. 1824 to 28; 1830 to 33; 1848 to 1868.
Maine. 1820 to 1868.
Maryland. May, 1823, 26, 27, 30, 31, 35 to 43; 46 to 52; 54 to 68.
 Nov. 1822, 27, 30, 35, 36, 38 to 41, 43, 46, 47 to 51, 53, 54, 56, 58 to 68.
Massachusetts. 1821, 27, 29, 34, 35, 38, 39, 41, 48, 49, 51 to 68.
Michigan. 1848, 49, 51 to 69.
Minnesota. 1853 (org.) to 1868.

- Mississippi.* 1819 to 24; 26, 30 to 34; 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47 to 53; 55 to 68.
Missouri. 1823, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44 to 68.
Montana. 1866 (org.) 67.
Nebraska. 1857 (org.) to 67.
Nevada. 1865 (org.) to 68.
New Brunswick. 1867 (org.) 68.
New Hampshire. Reprint, 1789 to 1841; Proc. 1822 to 27; 30, 31 to 39; 42, 43, 44, 47 to 68.
New Jersey. 1821, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 40, 41, 43 to 68.
New York. 1821, 22, 23, 25 to 38; 40 to 43; 48 to 52; 54 to 57; 60 to 68,
 Phillips Gr. Lodge 1849, 49, 51, 52, 56, 57. St. John's Gr. Lodge 1850,
 53, 54. Documents one volume.
North Carolina. 1821 to 27; 30, 31, 36 to 42; 47 to 68.
Nova Scotia. 1866 (org.) 67, 68.
Ohio. Reprint, Vol. I, 1808 to 1847; Vol. II, 1848 to 57; Proc. 1858 to 68.
 Also original Proc; 1820, 23 to 27; 30 to 35, 37, 39, 41, 41, 44, 47, 49, 50.
Oregon. 1851 (org.) 52, 54 to 68.
Pennsylvania. 1822, 23, 25, 26, 32, 39, 41, 46, 47, 51, 53 to 68.
Rhode Island. 1820, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 41, 47, 48, 49, 52 to 68.
South Carolina. 1822, 24, 25, 32, 34, 47 to 59; 61 to 68.
Tennessee. 1822, 24, 25, 26, 30, 33, 40, 42 (July), 42 (Oct.), 43, 45, 47, 49, 50,
 50, 59 to 68.
Texas. 1843, 45, 49 to 58 (January); 59 to 68.
Vermont. 1846 to 1868. [1846 and 47 twice].
Virginia. 1826, 27, 30, 31, 32, 36; 39 to 42; 1847 to 1868, except 1851 and
 1864.
Washington. 1858 (org.) to 1868.
West Virginia. 1865 (org.) to 1868.
Wisconsin. 1843 (org.) 47, 48 (January), 48 (Dec.), 49, 50, 52, 59 to 68. [One
 bound volume lost in "the fire".]

GRAND CHAPTER PROCEEDINGS.

- Alabama.* 1841, 42, 47, 50, 53 to 68.
Arkansas. 1851 (org.) 53, 54, 56 to 60, 63 to 68.
California. 1854 (org.) to 1868.
Canada. 1858 (org.) to 1868.
Connecticut. 1837, 40, 48 to 68.
Delaware. 1839 (org.).
Dist. of Columbia. 1837 (org.) 68.
Florida. 1847, 1852 to 1860; 1863 to 1868.
Georgia. 1849, 52, 54 to 68, except 61.
Illinois. 1850 (org.) to 1868.
Indiana. 1845 (org.) to 1868.

- Iowa.* 1854 (org.) to 1868.
Kansas. 1866 (org.) to 1868.
Kentucky. 1821, 24, 48, 51, 53 to 56; 58 to 68.
Louisiana. 1850 to 1869.
Maryland. 1825, 1847 to 1868, except 1849.
Maine. 1821, 45 to 68.
Massachusetts. 1822, 32, 53 to 68.
Michigan. 1852; 1854 to 1869.
Minnesota. 1860 (org.) to 1868, except 1864, 65.
Mississippi. 1846 (org.) to 1869, except 1846, 53, 64, 65.
Missouri. 1847 (org.) to 1868.
Nebraska. 1867 (org.) 67.
New Hampshire. 1819, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 37, 38, 43, 44, 49 to 67.
New York. 1825, 42 to 69, except 1845.
North Carolina. 1848 to 1860, except 1851.
Ohio. 1824, 35, 52 to 68.
Oregon. 1860, 61, 62, 66, 67.
Pennsylvania. 1860, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67.
Rhode Island. 1845 to 1868.
South Carolina. 1827, 1856 to 1869, except 1861.
Tennessee. 1856, 59, 61 to 68.
Texas. 1854 to 1860; 67, 68.
Vermont. 1849 (re-org.) to 1868, except 1850.
Virginia. 1833, 34, 37; 51 to 60; 66 to 68.
Wisconsin. 1850 to 1869 except organization.

GRAND COMMANDERY PROCEEDINGS.

- Alabama.* 1860 (org.) 1868.
California. 1858 (org.) to 1867.
Connecticut. 1853 to 1868.
Georgia. 1860 (org.) to 1868.
Illinois. 1857 (org.) to 1868.
Indiana. 1854 (org.) to 1869.
Iowa. 1864 (org.) to 1868.
Kentucky. 1852, 54, 56, 57, 59 to 68.
Louisiana. 1864 (org.) to 1869.
Maine. 1852, (org.) to 1868.
Massachusetts. 1864 to 1868, all ever published.
Michigan. 1857 (org.) to 1868.
Minnesota. 1865 (org.) to 1868.
Mississippi. 1857 (org.) to 1861; none since published.
Missouri. 1860 (org.) to 1868.
New Hampshire. 1860 (org.) to 1867.

New Jersey. 1860 (org.) to 1868.

New York. 1814 (org.) to 1850, (reprint); 1860 to 1868.

Ohio. 1843 (org.) to 1868, except 1854.

Pennsylvania. 1854 (org.) to 1868.

Tennessee. 1859 (org.) to 1868.

Texas. 1855 (org.) to 1860; 67, 68.

Vermont. 1854 to 1868.

Virginia. 1854, 56 to 60; 65 to 68.

Wisconsin. 1859 (org.) to 1869.

[This report having been mislaid, the D. D. G. M. has kindly re-written it.]

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. T. J. MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In compliance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M.

My business for the past year has been such as to prohibit me from devoting the time that I should otherwise be pleased to do to visiting the lodges in my jurisdiction. I have, however, found time to visit all but two, and am assured that those two are harmonious and in a flourishing condition.

The lodges which it has been my pleasure to visit have invariably exhibited proficiency in the work of the several degrees, and appear to be in a healthy condition. The several Secretaries appear to thoroughly understand how to keep the records of their lodges, and they are all kept in a neat manner.

I also find, in a majority of our lodges, that instrumental and vocal music enters largely into the exercises of the lodge room, and, in my opinion, very appropriately.

I can safely report that at no former period were the lodges comprising this district in a more harmonious and flourishing condition. The records of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge are kept and read quite extensively in the several lodges, and when this is done it lightens the duties of the Deputy, as there remain but very few questions to ask of him.

Fraternally,

JOS. M. HAYES, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Lancaster, Mass.,—Minnesota.
 WILLIAM P. PUEBLE, Portland,—Canada, New York, Oregon.
 EZEKIEL ROBINSON, Elliot,—Iowa.
 ARNER B. THOMPSON, Brunswick,—Illinois, Ohio.
 IRA BERRY, Portland,—Missouri, Washington Territory, Maryland.
 JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland,—New Jersey, Nova Scotia, Alabama.
 DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais,—New Brunswick.

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 Grand Lodge of Iowa.
 JOSEPH D. EVANS, New York City, near the Grand Lodge of New York.
 CLIFFORD BELCHER, Thibodaux, Lafourche Interior, near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.
 LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, near the Grand Lodge of North 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 Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.
 REV. D. B. TRACY, Petersburg, near the Grand Lodge of Michigan.
 THEODORE ROSS, Cleveland, 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. T. C. PIERSON, St. Paul, near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota.
 T. F. McELROY, Olympia, near the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory.
 WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville, near the Grand Lodge of Indiana.
 NEWELL SNOW, Sherbrooke, near the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.
 DAVID BROWN, St. Stephens, near the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1869.

M. W.	JOHN H. LYNDE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Bangor;
R. W.	DAVID CARGILL,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Augusta;
"	T. R. SIMONSTON,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Camden;
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Bath;
"	MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Recording G. Secretary,</i>	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Saco.
"	J. Z. SWANTON,	<i>D. D. G. M., 1st Dist.</i>	Houlton.
"	JOHN C. WALKER,	" 2d "	Pembroke.
"	AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" 3d "	East Machias.
"	H. C. BARTLETT,	" 4th "	Ellsworth.
"	JASON HUCKINS,	" 5th "	East Corinth.
"	EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	SAMUEL S. COLLIER,	" 7th "	Unity.
"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	" 8th "	Belfast.
"	STEPHEN W. JONES,	" 9th "	Union.
"	DANIEL A. CAMPBELL,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	" 11th "	Gardiner.
"	WILLIAM MACARTNEY,	" 12th "	West Waterville.
"	ALBERT MOORE,	" 13th "	North Anson.
"	STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	" 14th "	Brunswick.
"	ISAAC G. CURTIS,	" 15th "	Lewiston.
"	A. C. T. KING,	" 16th "	South Paris.
"	GEORGE A. WRIGHT,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	JOHN H. KIMBALL,	" 18th "	Bridgton.
"	A. W. MENDUM,	" 19th "	Kennebunk.
W. & Rev.	JAMES E. C. SAWYER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Bath.
"	B. A. CHASE,	" "	Bangor.
"	CHARLES G. PORTER,	" "	Houlton.
"	C. C. MASON,	" "	Saco.
"	E. W. HUTCHINSON,	" "	Bucksport.
W.	HENRY H. DICKEY,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Lewiston.
"	WILLIAM CURTIS,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Portland.
"	NOEL B. NUTT,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Eastport.
"	W. R. G. ESTES,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Skowhegan.
"	SIDNEY M. BIRD,	" "	Rockland.
"	SILVANUS HAYWARD,	" "	South Berwick.
"	D. R. HASTINGS,	" "	Fryeburg.
"	J. ATKINS, JR.,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Hallowell.
"	E. E. WIGGIN,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>	China.
"	E. A. THOMPSON,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Dover.
"	H. R. DOWNES,	" "	Presque Isle.
Brother	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

List of Subordinate Lodges,

WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

As Returned March 1, 1869.

- Amity, 6, Camden. Joseph Perry, m; H. H. Cleveland, sw; Edwin Davis, jw; R. E. Paine, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered March 10, 1801. District 9
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Geo. L. Swett, m; Franklin Crawford, sw; Edward C. Swett, jw; Leander W. Fobes, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December; chartered June 10, 1806. 17
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. William G. Lord, m; A. J. Hurd, sw; R. H. Brackett, jw; Israel Boothby, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered Sept. 9, 1818. 18
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. William Southworth, m; Elisha Perkins, sw; M. V. B. Knowlton, jw; Fred. L. Webb, s. Meeting Wednesday eve. preceding full moon; election, December; chartered Jan. 21, 1823. 10
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Sidney M. Bird, m; Nathan Wiggin, sw; Jona. W. Crocker, jw; Enoch Davies, s. Meeting first Wednesday eve. in each month; election, October; chartered July 18, 1826. 9
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Orlando Brown, m; Charles I. Davis, sw; George B. Carl, jw; S. E. Bryant, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon: election, February; chartered June 26, 1854. 19
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Albert B. Butler, m; Gordon R. Garden, sw; Francis E. Chase, jw; Alfred M. Burton, s. Meeting third Wednesday eve. each month; election, December; chartered May 8, 1855. 17
- Ashtar, 105, Lewiston. Denison Harden, m; Isaac C. Downs, sw; Samuel A. Lord, jw; J. F. Putnam, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, January; chartered Nov. 6, 1860. 15
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Benjamin I. Small, m; Prescott R. Strout, sw; Alfred Lunt, jw; William D. Roak, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 7, 1863. 14
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Emery Foss, m; H. J. Ridley, sw; Love R. Sturtevant, jw; Alfred Johnson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 9, 1867. 12
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. S. J. Chadbourne, m; J. P. Rigby, sw; Granville Mansur, jw; Amos Whitney, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 8, 1867. 7

- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Samuel L. Boardman, m; William H. Woodbury, sw; Frank K. Partridge, jw; Elisha F. Blackman, s. Meeting first Tuesday each month; election, April; chartered March 21, 1867. 11
- Blazing Star, 30, Mexico. C. T. Gleason, m; C. M. Rose, sw; B. W. Stockwell, jw; John Larrabee, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 11, 1819. 15
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Samuel W. Lane, m; Fred. A. Crowell, sw; John W. Rowe, jw; J. Willett Clapp, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, November; chartered 1821. 11
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Simon W. Parlin, m; Thomas C. Eaton, sw; B. T. Parker, jw; J. W. Butterfield, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, November; chartered 1850. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. H. C. Huston, m; C. C. Robbins, sw; S. F. Tarr, jw; James Varney, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1853. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Samuel P. Dennett, m; Ichabod F. Partridge, sw; Hiram W. Blake, jw; Israel W. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1857. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. P. Cleaveland Wiley, m; Samuel R. Shehan, sw; Galan Howe, jw; James E. Ayer, s. Meeting second Thursday each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1860. 10
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Charles E. Robinson, m; William M. Dow, sw; Samuel H. Jumper, jw; David W. Merrill, s. Meeting 2 o'clock p. m. Monday before full moon; election, November; chartered June 13, 1803. 17
- Casco, 35, Yarmouth. George F. Tabor, m; Lysis Gurney, sw; James H. Doughty, jw; Charles R. Dow, s. Meeting Tuesday eve. on or before full moon; election, October; chartered Oct. 21, 1821. 17
- Central, 45, China. E. E. Wiggin, m; C. E. Dutton, sw; B. F. Black, jw; N. H. Spaulding, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. William Wadsworth, m; L. O. Merriam, sw; Wm. Parritt, jw; George K. Hatch, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December, St. John's day; chartered July 10, 1850. 2
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Sylvester Z. Leslie, m; John L. Field, sw; Calvin Blake, Jr., jw; Gustavus A. Towle, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in Jan.; chartered May 15, 1859. 13
- Crooked River, v. D., Bolster's Mills. William Chute, m; Fernald Sawyer, sw; William Twombly, jw. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon. Dispensation granted April 15, 1869. 16
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Gilman P. Littlefield, m; Eben Burnham, sw; Edward Parker, Jr., jw; Edwin B. Hooper, s. Meeting first Monday every month; election, December; chartered January 13, 1826. 19
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. Horatio G. Allen, m; Ebenezer Small, sw; George W. Palmer, jw; Hamilton M. Call, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 9, 1861. 10
- Dirigo, 104, South China. Gustavus B. Chadwick, m; Chester M. Clark, sw; O. F. Rowe, jw; Cyrenius K. Evans, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 12, 1860. 11
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Darius Davis, m; Nathan N. Loud, sw; Thomas B. Stone, jw; Stephen Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered March 19, 1861. 18

- Drummond, 118, North Parsonsfield. Aaron H. Mason, m; Joseph Wedgwood, sw; E. A. Neal, jw; Gilman Lougee, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1864. 18
- Doric, 149, Monson. Sumner A. Patten, m; William S. Knowlton, sw; Albert Dougherty, jw; Edwin R. Haynes, s. Meeting Monday eve. on or after full moon; chartered May 7, 1868. 5
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. A. R. Bates m; Gideon Stickney, sw; F. A. Buck, jw; N. B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, 27th December; chartered June 8, 1861. 2
- Eureka, 84, St. George. Whitney Long, m; C. G. Crocker, sw; E. R. Clark, jw; S. A. Wheeler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1855. 9
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Jerre F. Hacker, m; W. H. Estabrook, sw; J. S. Hall, jw; J. B. Trafton, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, February; chartered May 7, 1863. 1
- Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. L. G. Philbrook, m; Benjamin Nutter, sw; Hiram Harding, jw; E. T. Fuller, s. Meeting second Monday in each month; election, January; chartered March 1, 1865. 4
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Thomas W. Bowman, m; Holman W. Waldron, sw; James H. Keyou, jw; James H. Decoster, s. Chartered May 7, 1868. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. William A. Pendleton, m; Samuel B. Rathbone, sw; William A. Hale, jw. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; chartered March 1, 1869. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. I. M. Nevins, m; A. F. Page, sw; A. H. Whitmore, jw; W. H. Pillsbury, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered March 14, 1869. 4
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. A. L. Josselyn, m; Julius S. Soule, sw; Warren E. Jordan, jw; James M. Smythe, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1845. 14
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Horace H. Burbank, m; William B. Bangs, sw; Abner Libby, jw; John F. Lord, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered January 11, 1823. 18
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Thomas Holland, m; Jefferson Moulton, sw; Silas Derby, jw; Alonzo Leavitt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered January, 1828. 19
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. Nath'l Harding, m; S. M. Howes, sw; John L. Harding, jw; Luther Curtis, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1865. 15
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Hiram Stevens, m; Osgood N. Bradbury, sw; Geo. H. Haskell, jw; John A. Larrabee, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, July; chartered May 7, 1868. 5
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Ammi Boynton, m; Cephas Wadsworth, sw; John Bradley, jw; Roscoe G. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1863. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. John W. Dresser, m; Henry B. Robbins, sw; Stephen W. Webster, jw; I. L. Shepherd, s. Meeting Thursday on, before or after the full in each month; election, December. Chartered June 9, 1794—charter renewed December 17, 1861. 4
- Hermion, 32, Gardiner. J. L. Stoddard, m; Wm. Grant, sw; Martin Horn, jw; W. Benjamin, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered January 23, 1820. 11

- Harmony, 28, Gorham. John G. Watson, m; George W. Butler, sw; Samuel Dingley, jw; J. C. Summersides, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 22, 1822. 17
- Howard, 69, Winterport. G. S. Silsby, m; J. M. Snow, sw; H. T. Sanborn, jw; L. D. Curtis, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 6, 1852. 8
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Henry R. Taylor, m; Leander Crane, sw; Dean Robinson, jw; Edgar Gilpatrick, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1858. 3
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln Centre. Harrison Piper, m; George W. Smith, sw; Alfred Gates, jw; William H. Chesley, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 5, 1858. 5
- Island, 89, Islesboro. Thomas R. Williams, m; Elisha R. Pendleton, sw; Emery F. Williams, jw; William F. Veazie, s. Meeting Thursday preceding full moon; election, February; chartered November 5, 1857. 8
- Ionic, 128, Gardiner. George N. Johnson, m; Gustavus Moore, sw; F. G. Sherman, jw; S. N. Maxcy, s. Meeting third Thursday in each month; election January; chartered May 2, 1866. 11
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. George W. Bryant, m; Charles R. Houghton, sw; Ezra Jewell, jw; Rufus K. Dunham, s. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, January; chartered May 3, 1860. 16
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. James Atkins Jr., m; Joseph E. Brann, sw; James J. Jones, jw; J. Edwin Nye, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered March 15, 1795. 11
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro'. Charles P. Redman, m; John E. White, sw; Everett Farrington, jw; Samuel L. Miller, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 5, 1855. 10
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. E. W. Griffin, m; George S. Ames, sw; William L. Howe, jw; David Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 13, 1850. 8
- Key Stone, 89, Solon. John L. Pierce, m; Nathan V. Cook, sw; Levi D. Rowell, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1855. 13
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Daniel Scribner, m; Levi W. Sanders, sw; Charles R. Brown, jw; America T. Coburn, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered August 24, 1859. 1
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Moses M. Hodsdon, m; Isaac G. Ham, sw; Albert Hodsdon, jw; Richard M. Dolliver, s. Meeting Wednesday on or after full moon; election, May; chartered May 3, 1855. 6
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. James C. Henderson, m; Aetor P. Thompson, sw; James W. Savage, jw; Fen. G. Barker, s. Meeting Thursday evening on or before full moon; election, Dec.; chartered June 19, 1792. 10
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. William H. Graffam, m; James T. Cushman, sw; Charles E. Whitecomb, jw; Augustus T. Somerby, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, January; chartered April 11, 1822. 4
- Lafayette, 45, Readfield. H. O. Nickerson, m; Frank R. Perry, sw; Amos A. Sampson, jw; George A. Russell, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, May; chartered May 20, 1850. 12
- Liberty, 111, Montville. Anson Gilman, m; Moses M. Johnson, sw; Galen Keene, jw; William H. Hunt, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon and second Monday following; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 7

- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. E. H. Lander, m; R. A. Davis, sw; A. W. Pattee, jw; A. G. Emery, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 7, 1853. 12
- Lookout, 131, Custer. Benjamin F. Higgins, m; Isaac Wilder, sw; Charles T. Thurlow, jw; Lucius Davis, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1855. 3
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Aaron H. Woodcock, m; Benj F. Chadbourn, sw; A. J. Denplisia, jw; Willis T. White, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, St. John's day in December; chartered May 8, 1867. 2
- Maine, 20, Farmington. Gilbert L. Heald, m; Henry W. Richardson, sw; James B. Severy, jw; S. Clifford Bolcher, s. Meeting Monday of week of full moon; election, October; chartered January 13, 1810. 15
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield. Thomas Holmes, m; Samuel Goodwin, sw; Abiezer Purinton, jw; James E. Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 11, 1822. 11
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Alfred Miles, m; Charles C. Brown, sw; J. S. Bridges, jw; J. H. Benjamin, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 13, 1825. 6
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. E. A. Thompson, m; S. R. Jackson, sw; C. B. Kittredge, jw; E. B. Averill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 16, 1827. 6
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Joseph B. Gray, m; Edmund P. Pingree, sw; Frank L. Watson, jw; Dominicus G. Tarbox, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, Dec.; chartered Jan. 23, 1828. 18
- Mount Hope, 59, South Hope. Willard B. Robbins, m; Robert A. Martin, sw; Allen Y. Boggs, jw; Thaddeus Hastings, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, February; chartered May 5, 1848. 9
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. Samuel W. Matthews, m; John G. Damon, sw; Chas. Hardy, jw; F. G. Rogers, s. Meeting third Saturday each month; election, December; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Michael MacDonald, m; Robert M. Given, sw; Horace E. Hall, jw; Wm. C. Taylor, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December 27; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Mariners, 68, Searsport. Albert T. Quimby, m; Albert B. Ferguson, sw; Ellerson L. Patterson, jw; Benjamin C. Nichols, 2d, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, Jan.; chartered May 16, 1853. 8
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Albert Lovejoy 2d, m; Henry F. Collins, sw; William H. Grey, jw; J. H. Bradford, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered May 6, 1859. 1
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Hiram H. Pilley, m; Charles H. Nealley, sw; Charles W. Pierce, jw; True P. Pierce, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 7
- Mount Kineo, 109, Abbott. A. T. Wade, m; James Foss, sw; O. P. Martin, jw; Thomas B. Foss, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 8, 1862. 5
- Monmouth, 110, North Monmouth. Nahum Spear, m; C. H. Berry, sw; Benjamin Turner, jw; Leonidas Pettingill, s. Meeting first Wednesday in every month; election, September; chartered May 1, 1861. 11
- Messalonskee, 113, West Waterville. George W. Gilman, m; Warren A. Farr, sw; Herbert A. Benson, jw; Abner R. Small, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, August; chartered May 7, 1863. 12

- Moderation, 115, Buxton. Charles E. Weld, M; John Berryman, sw; P. A. Morton, Jw; James Meserve, S. Meeting first Monday evening of each month; election, January; chartered March 18, 1863. 19
- Meduncook, 120, Friendship. Jason Walker, M; Melville B. Cook, sw; Albion Murphy, Jw; Isaac W. Collamore, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 6, 1864. 9
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Mark Luffin, M; S. G. Haskell, sw; Seth Webb, Jw; F. B. Ferguson, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1864. 4
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Alvan D. Mitchell, M; Ansel W. Brackett, sw; Andrew J. Philbrick, Jw; Franklin D. Jenkins, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Mount Tire'n, 132, Waterford. William Douglass, M; Andrew S. Hapgood, sw; David P. Bisbee, Jw; Almon G. Ward, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election in December; chartered May 3, 1866. 16
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. R. L. Somes, M; Eben L. Higgins, sw; T. B. Knowles, Jw; John W. Somes, S. Meeting on or before full moon; election, September; chartered February 14, 1867. 4
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. George Roberts, M; William E. Avery, sw; Charles Littlefield, Jw; Elisha L. Lyford, S. Meeting second Tuesday of each month; election, September; chartered January 13, 1868. 9
- Mystic Tie, v. d., Weld. Frank J. Austin, M; Abel D. Russell, sw; M. Augustine Phillips, sw; (Acting Officers.) Dispensation granted June 8, 1869. 15
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Columbus S. Mantor, M; Eugene F. Collins, sw; Benjamin Mantor, Jw; Charles E. French, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered December 15, 1818. 13
- Narragansett, 88, Cherryfield. Charles P. Nickels, M; Robert L. Moore, sw; Francis W. Patten, Jw; C. J. Milliken, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 28, 1857. 3
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Lewis P. Bradford, M; Henry Turner, sw; Charles Blake, Jw; S. D. Andrews, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 3, 1860. 15
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. I. S. Webb, M; E. R. Brown, sw; John Mead, Jw; F. J. Littlefield, S. Meeting third Saturday in each month; election, October; chartered 1804. 18
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Thomas S. Andrews, M; John W. Small, sw; William H. Blood, Jw; J. H. H. Hewitt, S. Meeting first Tuesday each month; election, January; chartered September 10, 1805. 9
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Lewis B. Weeks, M; H. D. Smith, sw; Irving Frost, Jw; A. Oscar Noyes, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered September 14, 1807. 16
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. Albion Thorne, M; George M. Coolidge, sw; George O. Foye, Jw; Hiram A. Ellis, S. Meeting on Tuesday before every full moon, except when the moon falls on Tuesday, in which case the communication is on that day; election September; chartered June 13, 1811. 15
- Olive Branch, 121, Charleston. James Knowles, M; Charles D. Chapman, sw; Lyman Parkman, Jw; John Johnson, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1865. 5
- Ocean, 142, Wells. Alonzo K. Tripp, M; George Gatchell, sw; Alonzo F. Littlefield, Jw; Joseph Curtis, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 22, 1867. 19

- Portland, 1, Portland. George E. Taylor, m; B. F. Andrews, sw; John P. Hobbs, jw; Eben Wentworth, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, November; chartered March 20, 1762. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. David R. Hastings, m; William H. Abbott, sw; Nathaniel Randall, jw; Wm. Gordon 2d, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered June 13, 1803. 18
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. A. B. Mathews, m; George E. Wight, sw; Charles W. Ilaney, jw; Wm. H. Fogler, s. Meeting Monday evening on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered 1816. 8
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Daniel Dolloff Jr., m; Emery G. Ingalls, sw; George N. Toward, jw; Newell H. Bates, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, at last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December; chartered January 24, 1822. 5
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Seth W. Merrill, m; William H. Owen, sw; Alanson M. Warren, jw; William P. Young, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered October 28, 1823. 5
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Artemas Merriam, m; Wm. H. Carr, sw; Freeman C. Hersey, jw; John Whitney, s. Meeting Wednesday p. m. on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. John G. Mosher, m; James A. Flint, sw; Silas S. Gilman, jw; Ebenezer R. McKay, s. Meeting once each month, on Saturday; election, March; chartered May, 1864. 1
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. J. B. Morse, m; J. W. Clark, sw; S. P. Gifford, jw; W. S. McNelly, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, first Wednesday in January; chartered May 5, 1854. 7
- Paris, 94, South Paris. A. C. T. King, m; Elisha F. Stone, sw; Z. C. Perry, jw; Frank H. Skillings, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, March; chartered May 5, 1859. 16
- Polar Star, Bath. Charles H. McLellan, m; Hiram A. Turner, sw; Timothy B. Curtis, jw; Cyrus M. Plummer, s. Meeting second Wednesday in each month; election, March; chartered March 7, 1863. 14
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. Samuel W. Lewis, m; Wm. McDonald, sw; William D. Colcord, jw; Edwin L. Seger, s. Meeting on or before every full moon; election, May; chartered July 4, 1863. 8
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. Elias R. Howard, m; Robert E. Smith, sw; George H. Harding, jw; Sawyer Rice, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 17
- Preble, 143, Sanford. Moses W. Emery, m; Hiram F. Lord, sw; T. J. Ham, jw; Martin J. Cheney, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; Election, May; chartered May 9, 1867. 19
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. James S. Cobb, m; William Farrar, sw; Alexander Cooper, jw; N. P. Bean, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 7
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. George W. Whitney, m; Charles I. Collamore, sw; William H. S. Lawrence, jw; Joseph Poulis Jr., s. Meeting Tuesday at or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered September 16, 1802. 6
- Rural, 53, Sidney. W. A. Shaw, m; Charles E. Bailey, sw; George W. Reynolds, jw; A. H. Bailey, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 25, 1827. 12
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Rufus A. Sampson, m; Joseph W. Spaulding, sw; Robert J. Campbell, jw; Ambrose P. Jewett, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 10, 1850. 14

- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. John K. Crosby, m; John Hopkins, sw; O. P. Dorr, jw; H. K. Hawes, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, December; chartered October 18, 1852. 4
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Albert I. Mather, m; Augustus D. Small, sw; Joseph E. Verrill, jw; Edgar A. Burpee, s. Meeting first Tuesday evening of each month; election January; chartered May 5, 1855. 9
- Relief, 108, Belgrade. James C. Mosher, m; Charles H. Lovejoy, sw; Thomas Eldred, jw; Rufus K. Stuart, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 12
- Riverside, 135, Jefferson. D. A. Currier, m; A. B. Noyes, sw; H. K. Bond, jw; J. J. A. Hoffes, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 13, 1866. 10
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. David Cowan, m; A. K. P. Knowlton, sw; F. I. Day, jw; Charles A. Coombs, s. Meeting first Wednesday after full moon; dispensation, Dec. 28, 1868. 15
- Saco, 9, Saco. Moses J. Haines, m; William G. Davis, sw; Albert C. Sawyer, jw; Ivory Mason, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, June; chartered June 16, 1802. 19
- Solar, 14, Bath. Horatio A. Duncan, m; Henry A. Hyde, sw; Alden M. Potter, jw; William D. Hill, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered September 10, 1804. 14
- St. George, 16, Warren. Edward W. Perkins, m; Ellis Watts, sw; Edwin A. Hosmer, jw; Judson McCallum, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 10, 1806. 9
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. William Tucker, m; Harrison F. Kimball, sw; Levi C. Emery, jw; Hiram F. Smiley, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election January; chartered January 11, 1821. 13
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. Daniel M. Gardner, m; Stephen D. Morrill, sw; Geo. H. Boardman, jw; Levi L. Lowell, s. Meeting Monday preceding full moon; election, December, St. John's day; charter renewed May 29, 1845. 2
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Sylvanus Hayward, m; Alonzo Stackpole, sw; George C. Yeaton, jw; George H. Abbott, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May; chartered February 13, 1827. 19
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. Stephen S. Haynes, m; Stephen C. Higgins, sw; James Skedd, jw; Charles H. Gray, s. Meeting Monday at or preceding full moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1848. 6
- Standish, 70, Standish. John D. Higgins, m; Wm. B. Cobb, sw; William H. Dresser, jw; James K. Emery, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, March; chartered May 5, 1858. 17
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. J. H. Bowers, m; J. W. Buzzell, sw; J. C. Jordan, jw; J. S. Fuller, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1856. 9
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Albert P. Baker, m; E. H. Bradbury, sw; James F. Kibball, jw; C. H. Hammatt, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 6, 1856. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. Charles H. Webb, m; Benjamin R. Hunt, sw; James Fowler, Jr., jw; Lemuel B. Fogg, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon, 2 o'clock p. m.; election, December; chartered May 24, 1856. 7
- Siloam, 92, Kendall's Mills. Daniel C. Hall, m; Stephen A. Nye, sw; John S. Harris, jw; John W. Channing, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 8, 1858. 13

- Seaside, 144, Boothbay. O. P. Rice, m; Caleb Hodgdon, Jr., sw; W. G. Lewis, jr; M. E. Peirce, s. Chartered October 7, 1867. 10
- Seabiscuit, 146, Clinton. William H. Bigelow, m; John P. Billings, sw; Marcus Rowell, jr; John F. Lamb, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; chartered February 3, 1868. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. L. P. Moody, m; C. H. Foss, sw; M. W. Boyd, jr; C. A. Cochran, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered October 6, 1817. 11
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Rodney F. Foss, m; Almon C. Pray, sw; George W. Curtis, jr; George S. Woodman, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 20, 1817. 15
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. George W. Sholes, m; Edward F. Ross, sw; D. B. Perry, jr; E. A. Gammon, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 10, 1853. 16
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Wm. H. Preble, m; Benj. S. Dolliver, sw; Charles B. Gilley, jr; Andrew Tarr, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1856. 4
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Andrew Hawes, m; James Pennell, sw; Leonard Valentine, jr; David W. Babb, s. Meeting fourth Wednesday of each month; election, December; chartered May 5, 1856. 17
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. A. T. Small, m; C. Curtis, sw; B. F. Cleaves, jr; A. D. Tracy, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 3
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Wm G. Crosby, m; Henry W. Kilgore, sw; Jones S. Davis, jr; George P. Field, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 8
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. John F. Dyer, m; Henry R. Dawnes, sw; Arthur E. Wight, jr; Amasa Howe, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 17, 1865. 1
- Trojan, 134, Troy. E. E. Bagley, m; C. O. Gerrish, sw; B. Harding, jr; J. L. Merrick, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered February 19, 1866. 7
- United, 8, Brunswick. John Furbish, m; Levi C. Andrews, sw; William H. Poslet, jr; Joseph Stetson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered December 14, 1801. 14
- Union, 31, Union. George E. Cummings, m; Charles Murphy, sw; M. L. Alden, jr; J. A. Walker, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1820. 10
- Unity, 58, Freedom. N. A. Luce, m; D. W. Dodge, sw; B. C. Bryant, jr; Benjamin Williams, 2d, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 6, 1863. 7
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. H. S. B. Smith, m; James P. Thomas, sw; Daniel W. Smith, jr; Benjamin L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 9, 1817. 14
- Vassalboro', 54, Vassalboro'. William Tarbel, m; Charles Blanchard, sw; R. R. Williams, jr; Stephen Frye, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 13, 1827. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mt. Vernon. Samuel Davis, m; Silas Burbank, sw; D. H. Thing, jr; Marcellus Tozer, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered October 18, 1860. 12
- Warren, 2, East Machias. Austin Harris, m; William L. Hughes, sw; Jones M. Robinson, jr; Austin F. Kingsley, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27; chartered September 10, 1778. 3

- Waterville, 33, Waterville. E. F. Webb, m; C. H. Alden, sw; L. E. Crommett, jw; J. W. Bassett, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 20, 1820. 12
- Washington, 37, Lubec. William H. Hunter, m; James B. Neagle, sw; David Panning, jw; Thomas G. Moses, s. Meeting first Wednesday in month; election, December; chartered June 16, 1822. 2
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Nath'l L. Thompson, m; Norris N. Wiggin, sw; George W. Wallingford, jw; Mark H. Ford, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 13, 1813. 19



PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W.	Reuel Washburn,	Livermore,	P. G. M.
"	Abner B. Thompson,	Brunswick,	"
"	Joseph C. Stevens,	Lancaster, Mass.,	"
"	Freeman Br	Auburn,	"
"	Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	"
"	Hiram Chase,	Belfast,	"
"	Josiah H. Drummond,	Portland,	"
"	Wm. P. Preble,	"	"
"	Timothy J. Murray,	"	"
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,	"
"	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,	"
"	Samuel Fessenden,	"	"	John L. Megquier,	P. S. G. W.
"	Robert P. Dunlap,	"	"	George Thatcher,	"
"	Nathaniel Coffin,	"	"	Joel Miller,	"
"	Hezekiah Williams,	"	"	William Allen,	"
"	Thomas W. Smith,	"	"	Josiah W. Mitchell,	P. J. G. W.
"	Alex'r H. Putney,	"	"	Reuben Nason,	"
"	John Miller,	"	"	Frye Hall,	"
"	John T. Paine,	"	"	Joseph Covell,	"
"	John C. Humphreys,	"	"	T. K. Osgood,	"
"	Jabez True,	"	"	William Kimball,	"

R. W. John Williams, P. J. G. W.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
JABEZ TRUE,

**PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND
LODGE OF MAINE.**

Born in Poland, November 22, 1797.

Died in Portland, April 5, 1869.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
WILLIAM KIMBALL,
PAST JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Born in Bradford, Mass., March 13, 1796.

Died in Portland, March 24, 1868.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
JOHN WILLIAMS,

PAST JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Born May 26, 1791.

Died in Bangor, June 16, 1868.

Brethren Died during the Year,

From March 1, 1868 to March 1, 1869.

Portland Lodge—William H. Hudson.

Warren—Nathan W. Foster, March 1, 1869.

Lincoln—John Topham; Charles A. Lennox; Andrew Haraden.

Kennebec—Benjamin Walker, lost at sea; Jerry M. Getchell, July 17; Henry Gray, died at sea.

Amity—E. H. Shaw, Sept. 28; Theo. Clark, Dec. 19.

Eastern—Joshua Hinkley, Oct. 12; Edward Jones, March, at sea; C. D. Strout.

United—Dr. Isaac Lincoln, March 6, the oldest Past Master; John Card; Joseph Tarbox, Dec. 30, died at St. Paul's, Minn.

Saco—George H. Ward, July 26; Daniel M. Owen, Feb. 3.

Rising Virtue—James H. Shaw, Feb. 4; John Williams, June 16—made a mason in Rising Virtue Lodge in 1820, and became Master of the Lodge at its revival.

Pythagorean—Dr. Daniel G. Townes, May—a very fine man and a worthy mason.

Cumberland—Warren Burns, Sept. 16, buried by the lodge; John Hatch, Feb. 9, died at Norway, Me., and buried by Oxford Lodge.

Oriental—Lorenzo B. Dodge, November.

Solar—Jere. Ellsworth, Oct. 26; Richard R. Smith, November; Davis Hatch, February.

Ancient Land-Mark—Otis Cutler, May 26; Ira Worster, July 16; Peter B. Frost, August 5; Benjamin C. Fernald, December 12; John D. Hadenman, April 6.

Oxford—H. W. Millett, Feb. 28, (non-affiliated); Henry A. Frost, (date unknown); Samuel Ring, Oct. 23.

Felicity—Samuel Carter, May 14, 56 years a mason, a Past Master, and 13 years Treasurer; Lewis M. Page, May 14, quite a young mason; John H. Sherman, November, a Past Master and an old member.

Maine—Philbrick Marston, March; Isaac Eaton, July 31, one of the original members of the lodge, and his name appears in the charter.

Oriental Star—George F. Hodsdon, July 3; John F. Smith, in the fall of 1868.

- Freeport—R. W. Sherman ; J. G. Dillingham, P. M.
 Phoenix—J. C. Bramhall ; Mark Welch.
 Temple (No. 25)—Isaac L. Perkins, Nov. 28, S. W. Temple Lodge.
 Village—William Purington, April 9, hon. member.
 Northern Star—Theodore M. Wragg, November.
 Tranquil—Albert H. Small, July 25 ; T. A. D. Fessenden, Sept. 28.
 Blazing Star—Lesmore D. Kidder, Sept. 14, of disease contracted in the army ;
 Elias B. Richardson, Oct. 26, at Dixfield, of consumption.
 Union—Hugh Gordon, Sept. 26.
 Hermon—P. Larrabee ; M. Hildreth ; J. Jewett.
 Waterville—George Rynor, June 27 ; Jona. Meader, Jan. 21.
 Somerset—A. B. Atkins, April ; David Knowlton, February ; Henry McCrillis,
 April 2 ; T. F. Holbrook, in army.
 Bethlehem—William Busell, June ; Wm. Hunt, Sept. 27 ; Ephraim Ballard,
 Dec. 27, one of our oldest brothers ; Wm. H. Lombard, 1869 ; Frank C.
 McCausland, 1869.
 Casco—Joseph W. Chandler, March 28, at sea.
 Washington—Hiram Guptill, May 1, drowned ; Salathiel Nickerson, Dec. 26 ;
 E. B. McFarland, December, of lock-jaw.
 Harmony—John Farnham ; John D. Hill ; James Mason ; Charles Penfield ;
 George E. Cole.
 Lygonia—Hervy Hawes.
 Morning Star—John Randall, Nov. 29, of congestion of brain and lungs, aged
 79—buried by Morning Star Lodge.
 Alna—E. H. Shaw, Sept. 28 ; Theo. Clark, Dec. 19.
 Central—Alfred Fletcher, August ; Bela Burrill, August.
 St. Croix—P. M. Collins, Sept. 29 ; S. D. Watson, Jan. 10, in St. Stephens,
 N. B. ; Alexander S. Hoyt, Jan. 21, in Boston.
 Aurora—George L. Thomson, Sept. 14 ; Samuel Libby, Sept. 17, aged 83 ;
 Elliott Tolman, Sept. 25, aged 79—a charter member ; John Gregory,
 Oct. 2, aged 99 yrs. 3 mo 11 d's—a charter member ; Henry Paine, No-
 vember, aged 75—not a member ; John S. Hall, Jan. 22 ; Franklin S.
 Winslow, Feb. 8—died in Yarmouth, buried by Casco Lodge ; B. J.
 Booker, February, died in Kingston, Ja.
 St. John's—Ivory Goodwin, June 30.
 Mosaic—T. H. Boynton, April 1.
 Vassalboro'—Quincy A. Cox, June 10 ; Albert Gilbert, September.
 Fraternal—Hiram Tripp, Aug. 11, aged 63 years, 11 months.
 Mount Hope—John Lermond, May 10.
 Star in the East—John H. Smith, April 13 ; Wm. Stevens, Aug. 9 ; Moses
 Woodman, Nov. 5.
 King Solomon's—John Batch, May 28 ; Silas M. Morton, lost at sea.
 King David's—E. T. Smith, April—buried with masonic honors ; Eleazer
 Edgecomb, December—buried with masonic honors ; Emerson McDonald,
 February—died in California.
 Richmond—Henry S. Hagar, March 7.
 Mystic—B. P. Knowles ; J. S. Emery.
 Mechanics—John Dean, April 9 ; Thomas McMillan, Sept. 9—Past Master.

- Mariners'—Jer. A. Merithew, April 9; Peter W. Sweetser, April 15; Phineas Nichols, Nov. 15—in Grinnell, Iowa.
- Howard—Myrick Snow, of consumption; S. F. Kilman, Aug. 30—off Cape Horn.
- Tyrian—O. W. Burnham; W. C. Dwinal, Oct. 22; S. W. Hawkes, Oct. 26.
- Bristol—George D. Strout, October.
- Plymouth—Silas Wright, March 13, 1869.
- Arundel—Benjamin F. Gustin, Aug. 26.
- Tremont—J. F. T. Milliken, October; Andrew T. Hagins, November.
- Crescent—M. P. Roberts, Aug. 20.
- Rockland—Oscar R. Perry, May 28, of consumption; Edgar L. Morey, Nov. 16—accidentally killed; John E. Wade—lost at sea; John Cornwell; Arthur Ulmer, Jan. 1869—lost at sea.
- Atlantic—John Burns; William Kimball; Thomas B. Frothingham.
- St. Paul's—Seth Stinson, Oct. 8; Oliver Amsbury—died at sea.
- St. Andrew's—E. L. Appleton; J. C. Emery.
- Temple, (No. 86)—Uriel Rideout, Sept.—Clergyman; Cha's H. Riley, Nov. 26.
- Narraguagus—T. J. Bunker—died at sea.
- Island—Judson Philbrook—lost at sea; Alonzo Coburn—died at sea; Martin S. Coombs, Sept. 8.
- Monument—Jesse Gilman, Nov. 12—aged 71 years.
- Katahdin—Loren G. Stanford, March 29.
- Jefferson—F. A. Barstow, May.
- Nezinscot—C. C. Loring.
- Tuscan—John J. Bucknam, March.
- Relief—Crowell Taylor, May 9; George J. Penney, Sept. 11.
- Mount Kinco—Rev. John A. Perry, October.
- Liberty—George Holmes, Jan. 18—over dose of morphine, had been sick a long time.
- Polar Star—David Owen, March 31—was Junior Warden in 1864.
- Moderation—Ivory P. Higgins, Sept. 14—masonic funeral; William Hobson, October—charter member.
- Drummond—Tobias Libby—of consumption.
- Marine—William Warren, June 21; Dudley Grey, July 20; David Torrey, Jan. 22.
- Olive Branch—John Stevens, July 1.
- Meridian—Timothy H. Pooler, Aug. 9.
- Presumpscot—E. M. Legro, July; E. H. Libby, September.
- Quantabacook—Charles Adams, Jan. 10—a worthy Brother.
- Lookout—Elisha D. Cates, April 25—drowned at East Machias.
- Mount Tire'm—George W. Hamlin, Jan. 24.
- Moses Webster—Henry K. Webster, Jan. 31.

GRAND LODGES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND OFFICERS.

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Alabama,	George D. Norris, New Market.	Daniel Sayre, Montgomery.	William C. Penick, Wetumpka.
Arkansas,	E. H. English, Little Rock.	W'm D. Blocher, Little Rock.	O. C. Gray, Little Rock.
California,	Charles Marsh, Nevada.	Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco.	William H. Hill, Sacramento.
Canada,	A. A. Stevenson, Montreal.	Tho's B. Harris, Hamilton.	Thos. White, Jr., Hamilton.
Colorado,	Henry M. Teller, Central City.	Edward C. Parmelee, Central City.	Frank Hall, Central City.
Connecticut,	Amos E. Cobb, Norwich.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
Delaware,	Edwin Horner, Wilmington.	John P. Allmond, Wilmington.	John P. Allmond, Wilmington.
District of Columbia,	R. B. Donaldson, Washington.	Noble D. Larner, Washington.	C. F. Stansbury, Washington.
Florida,	Samuel B. Stephens, Quincy.	D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.	D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
Georgia,	Samuel Lawrence, Marietta.	J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon.	J. Emmett Blackshear, Macon.
Indiana,	Martin H. Rice, Plymouth.	John M. Bramwell, Indianapolis.	
Iowa,	John Scott, Nevada.	T. S. Parvin, Iowa City.	T. S. Parvin, Iowa City.
Idaho,	George H. Coe, Idaho City.	P. E. Edmondson, Idaho City.	Jonas W. Brown, Idaho City.
Illinois,	H. G. Reynolds, Springfield.	Orlin H. Miner, Springfield.	Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
Kansas,	J. H. Adams, Leavenworth.	E. T. Carr, Leavenworth.	E. T. Carr, Leavenworth.
Kentucky,	Elisha S. Fitch, Flemingsburg.	J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville.	J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville.
Louisiana,	Samuel M. Todd, New Orleans.	James C. Batchelor, M. D., N. Orleans.	James B. Scot, New Orleans.
Maine,	John H. Lynde, Bangor.	Ira Berry, Portland.	Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
Maryland,	John Coates, Baltimore.	Jacob H. Melafay, Baltimore.	W'm J. Wroth, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	William S. Gardner, Boston.	Solon Thornton, Boston.	
Michigan,	A. T. Metcalf, Kalamazoo.	Ja's Fenton, Detroit.	Ja's Fenton, Detroit.
Minnesota,	Charles W. Nash, St. Paul.	William S. Combs, St. Paul.	A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.
Mississippi,	Thomas S. Gathright, Gholson.	J. L. Power, Jackson.	Charles T. Murphy, Durant.
Missouri,	John D. Vincil, Macon.	George Frank Gouley, St. Louis.	George F. Gouley, St. Louis.
Montana,	Leander W. Frary, Virginia City.	W. F. Saunders, Virginia City.	W. F. Saunders, Virginia City.
Nebraska,	O. H. Irish, Nebraska City.	J. N. Wise, Plattsmouth.	J. N. Wise, Plattsmouth.
Nevada,	George W. Hopkins, Virginia.	W'm A. M. Van Bokkelen, Virginia.	Richard T. Mullard, Silver City.
New Brunswick,	B. Lester Peters, St. John.	W. F. Bunting, St. John.	
New Hampshire,	Alex. M. Whinn, Farmington.	Hon. Horace Chase, Hopkinton.	John J. Bell, Exeter.
New Jersey,	Henry R. Cannon, Elizabeth.	Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.	Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.
New York,	James Gibson, Jr., Salem.	James M. Austin, New York City.	John L. Lewis, Penn Yan.
North Carolina,	Robert B. Vance, Asheville.	D. W. Bain, Raleigh.	R. C. Badger, Raleigh.
Nova Scotia,	Alex. Keith, Halifax.	H. C. D. Twining, Halifax.	S. R. Sircorn, Halifax.
Ohio,	Howard Matthews, Cincinnati.	John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.	Thos. Sparrow, Columbus.
Oregon,	A. A. Smith, Eugene City.	J. E. Hurford, Oregon City.	S. F. Chadwick, Roseburg.
Pennsylvania,	Richard Vaux, Philadelphia.	John Thomson, Philadelphia.	R. J. Fisher, York.
Rhode Island,	Tho's A. Doyle, Providence.	Cha's D. Greene, Providence.	
South Carolina,	James Connor, Charleston.	R. S. Bruns, Charleston.	R. S. Bruns, Charleston.
Tennessee,	Jonathan S. Dawson, Paris.	John Frizzel, Nashville.	John Frizzel, Nashville.
Texas,	Philip C. Tucker, Galveston.	George H. Bringham, Houston.	W. Browne Botts, Houston.
Vermont,	Geo. M. Hall, Swanton.	Henry Clark, Rutland.	Henry Clark, Rutland.
Virginia,	William Terry, Wytheville.	John Dove, Richmond.	J. G. Imboden, ———.
Washington,	Benj. E. Lombard, Port Madison.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
West Virginia,	W'm J. Bates, Wheeling.	Tho's H. Logan, Wheeling.	Tho's H. Logan, Wheeling.
Wisconsin,	Harlow Pease, Watertown.	W. T. Palmer, Milwaukee.	G. Bouck, Oshkosh.

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