

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. Grand Lodge

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

VOL. VII.

1870-1872.



PORTLAND:

STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1872.

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ISSUED JUNE 19, 1872.

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

1870.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Tuesday, May 3, A. L. 5870. }

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.	JOHN H. LYNDE,	Grand Master;
R. W.	DAVID CARGILL,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	T. R. SIMONTON,	Senior Grand Warden;
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	OLIVER GERRISH,	as Grand Treasurer;
"	IRA BERRY,	Recording Grand Secretary;
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Corresponding Grand Secretary;
W. and Rev.	JAMES E. C. SAWYER,	Grand Chaplain;
W.	HENRY H. DICKEY,	Grand Marshal;
"	WILLIAM CURTIS,	Senior Grand Deacon;
"	NOEL B. NUTT,	Junior Grand Deacon;
"	W. R. G. ESTES,	Grand Steward;
"	SILVANUS HAYWARD,	"
"	E. E. WIGGIN,	Grand Sword Bearer;
"	E. A. THOMPSON,	Grand Pursuivant;
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, and the Psalm "The Earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof" chanted by a select choir.

Bro. Benj. F. Andrews, for the Standing Committee on Credentials, presented the following Report, viz :

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 Benj. F. Andrews, WM; Jos. A. Locke, SW; Emmons Chapman, JW; Geo. E. Taylor, Proxy.
2. *Warren*, by Austin Harris, WM.
3. *Lincoln*, by J. C. Henderson, WM; Reuben H. Brookings, Proxy; D. F. Tinkham, JW.
4. *Hancock*, by D. W. Webster, Jr., WM; S. K. Whiting, Proxy.
5. *Kennebec*, by A. D. Knight, Proxy; J. E. Brand, SW; J. J. Jones, JW.
6. *Amity*, by R. E. Paine, SW; Geo. W. Thorndike, Proxy.
7. *Eastern*, by S. D. Leavitt, WM.
8. *United*, by John Furbish, WM; Chas. J. Gilman, Proxy.
9. *Saco*, by Albert C. Sawyer, SW.
10. *Rising Virtue*, by Chas. I. Collamore, WM; Wm. H. S. Lawrence, SW; Jeremiah Fenno, Proxy.
11. *Pythagorean*, not represented.
12. *Cumberland*, by Geo. H. Goding, Proxy.
13. *Oriental*, by Geo. Peirce, Proxy.
14. *Solar*, by Joseph M. Hayes, Proxy.
15. *Orient*, by T. S. Andrews, WM.
16. *St. George*, by A. M. Wetherbee, Proxy.
17. *Ancient Landmark*, by Geo. L. Swett, WM; Levi A. Gray, SW; Chas. Walker, JW.
18. *Oxford*, by Howard D. Smith, WM; Lewis B. Weeks, Proxy.
19. *Felicity*, by A. F. Page, WM.
20. *Maine*, by Samuel Belcher, WM; Lorin Adams, Proxy.
21. *Oriental Star*, by Jefferson Coolidge, Proxy.
22. *York*, by N. L. Thompson, WM; Geo. W. Wallingford, JW; Edward W. Morton, Proxy.
23. *Freeport*, by A. L. Josselyn, WM; Samuel Thing, Proxy.
24. *Phoenix*, by A. B. Mathews, WM.
25. *Temple*, by Albert C. Carr, Proxy.
26. *Village*, by Hugh Curtis, Proxy.
27. *Adoniram*, by F. C. Parker, SW; A. J. Hurd, WM.
28. *Northern Star*, by Andrew McFadden, Proxy.
29. *Tranquil*, by Rodney F. Foss, WM; W. M. Emerson, Proxy.
30. *Blazing Star*, by C. T. Gleason, WM; H. N. Robinson, Proxy.
31. *Union*, not represented.
32. *Hermon*, by D. C. Palmer, Proxy.

33. *Waterville*, by Chas. H. Alden, WM.
34. *Somerset*, by H. F. Kimball, WM; C. W. Snow, JW.
35. *Bethlehem*, by Frederick A. Crowell, WM; Geo. P. Haskell, SW; Joseph W. Clapp, Proxy.
36. *Casco*, by Richard Harding, Proxy.
37. *Washington*, by Wm. H. Hunter, WM; E. W. Brown, JW; Alfred Small, Proxy.
38. *Harmony*, by Geo. W. Butler, WM; H. R. Millett, Proxy.
39. *Penobscot*, by W. H. Abbot, JW.
40. *Lygonia*, by Albert W. Cushman, Proxy.
41. *Morning Star*, by Thomas Holmes, WM.
42. *Freedom*, by H. H. Burbank, WM; Abner Libby, Proxy.
43. *Alna*, by E. W. Stetson, WM.
44. *Piscataquis*, by Theophilus Sargent, Proxy.
45. *Central*, by C. E. Dutton, WM; Wm. S. Hunnewell, Proxy.
46. *St. Croix*, by D. M. Gardner, WM; B. M. Flint, Proxy.
47. *Dunlap*, by Joseph Gooch, JW; John H. Burnham, SW; John Etchells, Proxy.
48. *Lafayette*, by B. T. Richards, Jr., SW; H. O. Nickerson, Proxy.
49. *Meridian Splendor*, by J. S. Bridges, WM; H. W. Ladd, SW; O. W. Ireland, JW; F. M. Shaw, Proxy.
50. *Aurora*, by E. E. Wortman, WM;
51. *St. John's*, by Edward R. McIntyre, Proxy.
52. *Mosaic*, by Elbridge A. Thompson, WM.
53. *Rural*, not represented.
54. *Vassalboro'*, by C. H. Blanchard, WM.
55. *Fraternal*, by Jefferson Moulton, WM; John S. Derby, JW; Alonzo Leavitt, Proxy.
56. *Mount Moriah*, by Dominicus G. Tarbox, Proxy.
57. *King Hiram*, charter surrendered.
58. *Unity*, by Benj. Williams, Proxy.
59. *Mount Hope*, by Freeman W. Smith, Proxy.
60. *Star in the East*, by Jesse Prentiss, WM.
61. *King Solomon's*, by Chas. P. Redman, WM; Henry Farrington, Proxy.
62. *King David's*, by Henry Crehore, Proxy.
63. *Richmond*, by R. J. Campbell, SW.
64. *Pacific*, by F. C. Hersey, SW.
65. *Mystic*, by S. W. Matthews, WM; John Damon, SW.
66. *Mechanics'*, by H. C. Powers, WM.
67. *Blue Mountain*, by Mason W. Dutton, Proxy.
68. *Mariners'*, by A. T. Quimby, WM.
69. *Howard*, by O. C. Couillard, WM.
70. *Standish*, by Bryan Paine, Proxy.
71. *Rising Sun*, by Freeman H. Chase, WM.

72. *Pioneer*, by Harper Allen, Proxy.
73. *Tyrian*, by D. B. Perry, SW.
74. *Bristol*, by J. A. Chamberlain, Proxy.
75. *Plymouth*, by B. G. Ferguson, WM.
76. *Arundel*, by Orlando Drown, WM; Wm. H. Crawford, JW; Seth E. Bryant, Proxy.
77. *Tremont*, by Wm. H. Preble, WM.
78. *Crescent*, by H. E. Babcock, SW.
79. *Rockland*, by A. I. Mather, WM.
80. *Keystone*, by Turner Buswell, SW; Samuel H. Felker, JW; Thomas T. Dodge, Proxy.
81. *Atlantic*, by Nathan Cleaves, WM; Chas. C. Humphrey, SW; J. F. Land, JW; Franklin Fox, Proxy.
82. *St. Paul's*, by John S. Fuller, Proxy.
83. *St. Andrew's*, by Manly G. Trask, JW.
84. *Eureka*, by C. G. Crocker, WM.
85. *Star in the West*, by W. S. Elwyn, SW.
86. *Temple*, by Andrew Hawes, WM; D. W. Hawkes, SW; W. E. Brown, JW.
87. *Benevolent*, by J. F. Partridge, WM; H. W. Blake, SW.
88. *Narraguagus*, by H. H. Bowles, Proxy.
89. *Island*, by C. W. Sherman, 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 Wm. A. Frothingham, WM; Frank H. Skillings, JW.
95. *Corinthian*, by L. H. Webb, Proxy.
96. *Monument*, by W. H. Gray, WM.
97. *Bethel*, by Abner Davis, Proxy.
98. *Katahdin*, not represented.
99. *Vernon Valley*, by Silas Burbank, WM; Fernan C. Fellows, Proxy.
100. *Jefferson*, by Ezra Jewell, WM; Wm. B. Lapham, Proxy.
101. *Neziascot*, by F. T. Faulkner, JW.
102. *Marsh River*, by T. P. Pierce, Proxy.
103. *Dresden*, not represented.
104. *Dirigo*, by G. B. Chadwick, WM; Jos. E. Crossman, Proxy.
105. *Ashlar*, by D. Harnden, WM; A. E. Frost, JW; Joseph H. Stetson, Proxy.
106. *Tuscan*, not represented.
107. *Dayspring*, by Darius Davis, Proxy.
108. *Relief*, by James M. Rockwood, JW.
109. *Mount Kineo*, by Simeon Mudgett, SW.
110. *Monmouth*, by Charles D. Starbird, Proxy.

111. *Liberty*, by Henry M. Cox, WM.
112. *Eastern Frontier*, by J. S. Hall, WM.
113. *Messalonskee*, by G. W. Gilman, WM.
114. *Polar Star*, by C. H. McLellan, WM.
115. *Moderation*, by John Berryman, SW; I. Q. Milliken, JW.
116. *Lebanon*, by A. H. Eaton, SW; Harry Powers, JW; Chas. A. Whiting, Proxy.
117. *Greenleaf*, by Geo. F. Clifford, Proxy.
118. *Drummond*, by Gilman Lougee, Proxy.
119. *Pownal*, by Wm. McDonald, WM.
120. *Meduncook*, by Isaac W. Collamore, Proxy.
121. *Acacia*, by Benj. I. Small, WM; Wm. R. Wright, Proxy.
122. *Marine*, not represented.
123. *Franklin*, not represented.
124. *Olive Branch*, by James Knowles, WM.
125. *Meridian*, by A. W. Brackett, WM.
126. *Timothy Chase*, by Geo. P. Field, SW.
127. *Presumpscot*, by John C. Cobb, WM; Geo. H. Harding, SW.
128. *Eggemoggin*, by Joseph York, Proxy.
129. *Quantabcook*, by Alexander Cooper, SW.
130. *Trinity*, by G. H. Freeman, SW; Henry R. Downes, Proxy.
131. *Lookout*, not represented.
132. *Mount Tire'm*, by Edward Kimball, Proxy.
133. *Asylum*, by L. R. Sturtevant, SW.
134. *Trojan*, by E. E. Bagley, WM; E. W. Bennett, Proxy.
135. *Riverside*, by S. J. Bond, WM.
136. *Ionic*, by G. N. Johnson, WM.
137. *Kenduskeag*, by D. Fletcher, JW.
138. *Lewy's Island*, by John H. Hoar, Proxy.
139. *Archon*, by S. J. Chadbourne, Proxy.
140. *Mount Desert*, by Obadiah Allen, WM.
141. *Augusta*, by Frank R. Partridge, SW.
142. *Ocean*, by A. K. Tripp, WM.
143. *Preble*, by Charles T. Ferguson, SW; Thomas J. Ham, JW; Jessie Giles, Proxy.
144. *Seaside*, by W. F. McClintock, SW.
145. *Moses Webster*, by Chas. Littlefield, SW; L. W. Smith, JW.
146. *Sebasticook*, by Cyrus L. Burns, Proxy.
147. *Evening Star*, by T. W. Bowman, WM; J. W. Whitten, Proxy.
148. *Forest*, by Hiram Stevens, WM.
149. *Doric*, by A. F. Jackson, JW.
150. *Rabboni*, by A. K. P. Knowlton, SW; Ai Brooks, Jr., Proxy.
151. *Excelsior*, by Vinal Hills, Proxy.

[140 represented out of 149.]

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

FREEMAN BRADFORD,	P. G. M.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"
OLIVER GERRISH,	P. J. G. W.
ISAAC DOWNING,	"
FRANCIS J. DAY,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W. John H. Lynde,	<i>Grand Master,</i>
R. W. David Cargill,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>
" T. R. Simonton,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>
" John W. Ballou,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>
" Ira Berry,	<i>Recording Grand Secretary,</i>
" Edward P. Burnham,	<i>Corresponding Grand Secretary,</i>
W. and Rev. James E. C. Sawyer,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>
W. Henry H. Dickey,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>
" Wm. Curtis,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>
" Noel B. Nutt,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>
" W. R. G. Estes,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>
" Sylvanus Hayward,	"
" E. E. Wiggin,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>
" E. A. Thompson,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>
" John C. Swanton,	<i>D. D. G. M 1st District,</i>
" John C. Walker,	" 2d "
" Austin F. Kingsley,	" 3d "
" Jason Huckins,	" 5th "
" S. S. Collier,	" 7th "
" Wm. O. Poor,	" 8th "
" S. W. Jones,	" 9th "
" D. A. Campbell,	" 10th "
" Augustus Bailey,	" 11th "
" Wm. Macartney,	" 12th "
" Albert Moore,	" 13th "
" Stephen J. Young,	" 14th "
" Isaac G. Curtis,	" 15th "
" A. C. T. King,	" 16th "
" George A. Wright,	" 17th "
" John H. Kimball,	" 18th "
" A. Warren Mendum,	" 19th "

Representatives of other Grand Lodges are present, as follows, viz

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

IRA BERRY, Missouri.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, New Jersey, Nova Scotia and Alabama.

D. E. SEYMOUR, New Brunswick.

All which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. SWETT,	} Committee.
BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS,	
GORDON R. GARDEN,	

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. Edward P. Burnham,

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

On motion of Bro. R. E. Paine,

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

On motion of Bro. Henry H. Dickey,

Voted, That an Assistant Grand Secretary and an Assistant Grand Tyler be appointed.

The Grand Master appointed Brother Stephen Berry Assistant Grand Secretary, and Brother Erastus Bodge Assistant Grand Tyler.

The Grand Master then announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees.

On Dispensations and Charters.

S. D. Leavitt, H. F. Kimball, E. W. Stetson.

On Grievances and Appeals.

Joseph M. Hayes, E. E. Wiggin, S. J. Chadbourne.

On Doings of Grand Officers.

Edward P. Burnham, Henry R. Taylor, F. A. Crowell.

On the Pay Roll.

A. B. Mathews, Ai Brooks, Jr., D. C. Palmer.

On Unfinished Business.

Horace H. Burbank, A. I. Mather, M. D. L. Lane.

On By-Laws.

E. E. Wortman, D. N. Gardner, F. H. Chase.

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 :**

To review past transactions, renew our obligations, and make suitable preparations for the future, we have again assembled around our common Altar. The Supreme Architect of the Universe, upon whose all-powerful arm we lean, has showered upon us, in the year which has just passed, innumerable blessings, and it was peculiarly fitting that we commenced this important session by offering our grateful thanks and looking to Him for a continuance of His Divine aid and blessing.

Fifty years have elapsed since this Grand Lodge was organized by the thirty-one lodges then in existence in the newly created State of Maine, and from that time to the present the fraternity have annually met in solemn convention to consult and determine upon the measures best calculated to promote their interests and welfare. Then the Institution in this jurisdiction was weak in numbers although powerful in the honest devotion of its members to the great principles which are its foundation. Notwithstanding the terrible onslaughts which were made upon masonry

during the dark and trying days of anti-masonry, it has preserved its existence, and to-day occupies a proud and permanent position among the institutions of the world. It is true that we are not exempt from the attacks of the weak and foolish, who are envious of our success; but if we are true to ourselves, labor assiduously to preserve the purity of our institution, cherish our sacred land-marks, and resist earnestly all attempts to make *innovations* upon the body of masonry, our course will still be onward until our glorious mission shall have been fulfilled.

A review of the History of the Grand Lodge from its foundation to the present time would be not only interesting but profitable; but as you have decided to celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary, it seems proper that such information be reserved for that occasion.

At the last Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge it was

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.

In accordance with your request I have given the subject some attention, and consulted with such officers and members of the Grand Lodge as it has been my good fortune to meet. Finding that all necessary arrangements could be made after the present communication, and somewhat doubtful of the expediency of having such a celebration the present year, I concluded to await further instructions.

A general celebration in which *all* the fraternity can unite, conducted in a creditable manner, will involve a very large expense, larger by far, I believe, than the Grand Lodge ought to incur at present. If not general, it will fail to afford that satisfaction which should result from such a gathering. It occurs but a few weeks later than this annual meeting, soon after we have enjoyed the pleasures of social intercourse and the interchange of friendly greetings to a much greater extent than can possibly be afforded by such a celebration as is contemplated. For these and other reasons which might be presented, I suggest that you review your

decision, and either postpone the celebration or give definite instructions as to the manner in which you wish it conducted.

On the 3d of July I constituted Doric Lodge, at Monson, and its officers were installed by R. W. JASON HUCKINS, D. D. G. M. 5th Masonic District.

On the 26th of August I constituted Forest Lodge, Springfield, and its officers were installed by R. W. Bro. HUCKINS.

On the 13th of July Evening Star Lodge, at Buckfield, was constituted and its officers were installed by Wor. M. T. LUDDEN, acting under my directions.

On the 27th of December, by authority from me, R. W. WM. O. POOR, D. D. G. M. 8th Masonic District, constituted Excelsior Lodge at Northport, and installed its officers.

On the 9th of February, at my request, R. W. JOHN W. BALLOU, Junior Grand Warden, constituted Rabboni Lodge, Lewiston, and installed its officers.

From these lodges I have favorable reports, and feel confident that they are destined to reflect credit upon this Grand Lodge.

During the year I have granted Dispensations to form new lodges, as follows:

To M. Augustine Phillips and others, at Weld, to be called Mystic Tie Lodge.

To Tobias C. Goddard and others, at Lisbon Falls, to be called Ancient York Lodge.

To R. B. Fuller and others, at Wilton, to be called Wilton Lodge.

The petition of the brethren at Lisbon Falls failed to have the consent of the nearest lodge, and I hesitated about granting it. It had the earnest recommendation of R. W. STEPHEN J. YOUNG of Brunswick, D. D. G. M. 14th Masonic District, given after a full and personal examination of the location, and all the facts bearing upon the case. I consulted, by letter, R. W. ISAAC G. CURTIS, D. D. G. M. 15th District, and W. H. H. DICKEY, Grand Marshal, who reside within a few miles of the petitioners. After investigation they came to the same conclusion arrived at by R. W. Bro. YOUNG, and I accordingly granted the request of the

petitioners, believing that the consent of the nearest lodge was unreasonably withheld.

On the 3d of August I received, from what I believed to be a reliable source, information that the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire allowed their subordinates to confer the degrees of Masonry upon candidates residing out of their jurisdiction, only requiring them to obtain the consent of the lodge nearest the candidate's residence. Such a request had just been made of St. John's Lodge, Berwick, and I immediately ordered the Master to defer action until I could give the subject investigation. Upon the 12th of October I withdrew the order, having ascertained that the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, instead of taking a step backward had taken an important step in the right direction. I copy the regulation referred to and cordially recommend its adoption by this Grand Lodge. It is as follows:

"If any person wishes for initiation in any lodge, who resides without the State, he shall first obtain the consent of the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, by unanimous vote, at a stated communication, and the permission in writing of the Grand Master within whose jurisdiction he resides, which consent and permission shall be annexed to his application."

November 30th I ordered R. W. Bro. BERRY, Grand Secretary, to furnish to Seaside Lodge, Boothbay, a copy of their Charter, to replace the original, which was destroyed by fire on the evening of Friday, November 22d. Our brethren of Seaside Lodge, besides losing their Charter, lost their hall and all of their furniture and jewels. But Phoenix like, they have risen from the ashes, determined that no misfortune shall deter them from establishing their lodge on a permanent basis.

The brethren of Excelsior Lodge, Northport, have also sustained a great loss by fire, but have somewhat recovered from the disaster and are again at work.

On the 26th of November I granted Maine Lodge, Farmington, permission to elect officers, they having failed to elect at their annual communication.

On the 24th of December I received an invitation from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, through M. W. Wm. S. GARDNER, Grand Master of Masons in that jurisdiction, to attend the one

hundredth anniversary of the installation of Gen. JOSEPH WARREN, as first Grand Master of "Massachusetts Grand Lodge," which was celebrated at Masonic Temple in Boston, on the evening of December 28th. Very much to my regret I was compelled to decline the invitation.

On the 24th of December I received information from Massachusetts that persons in that State were amusing the curious by instructing them in what they designated as the "Masonic Degrees," without the authority of a charter or warrant. Not knowing to what extent the practice prevailed, and without opportunity to ascertain whether the information obtained made it possible for impostors to gain admission to lodges in this jurisdiction, I issued an order that no person hailing from Massachusetts should be admitted to examination in this State, without first exhibiting evidence that he received his degrees in a regular lodge. It is for you to determine whether this order shall be continued in force, and it may be wise to inquire whether self protection does not demand that it be made to apply to all visiting masons.

On the 24th of January I granted Acacia Lodge, Durham, permission to elect a Senior Warden, that officer elect having declined to be installed.

March 21st, at the request of R. W. GEO. A. WRIGHT, D. D. G. M. 17th District, I authorized Temple Lodge, Saccarappa, to elect a Secretary, that position having been made vacant by death.

On the 4th of April I received a communication from M. W. CHARLES EGINTON, Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky, proposing a meeting of the Grand Masters of the several Grand Lodges in the United States, to consult upon the outrages committed by Spanish authorities upon lodges and members of the order, and "to adopt such effective measures as the exigencies of the matter in question, past, present, and future, imperatively require." Entertaining grave doubts as to the propriety of assembling for such a purpose, and also entertaining doubts about our ability to assist our suffering brethren except by expressions of sympathy, I answered M. W. Bro. EGINTON that I would bring the subject to

your attention at this annual communication, which I informed him would be in ample season to enable you to send a representative to the meeting, should you think proper. The circular letter is herewith submitted.

In accordance with a custom which has obtained in this Grand Lodge, as well as in nearly all the Grand Lodges of the United States, I have appointed eminent brethren to represent the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges, as follows: DEWITT C. DAWKINS, near the Grand Lodge of Florida; D. R. GRAFTON, near the Grand Lodge of Tennessee; and N. S. HARDING, near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska; believing that these appointments would meet your approval.

Many of the decisions now in force were made in answer to questions upon specified points, and fail to furnish all the information necessary to a full understanding of the subjects. For instance, one decision affirms that a mason not able to be present at the meeting may exercise the right of objecting, by notifying the W. M. that he should black-ball the candidate if present. This decision, unaccompanied by others, might, by a person who desired to secure the admission of a candidate, be construed to mean that unless a brother was present at the meeting or previously notified the W. M., he lost the right of objection. It is true that other decisions have been made fully covering the ground, and that such decisions should be familiar to the officers. But is it not sometimes the case that officers do not stop to examine all the decisions, but instead, adopt as law the first discovered which bears upon the case, especially if it brings about a result gratifying to their personal feelings? I recommend that a committee be appointed to prepare and present at the next annual communication, in the plainest and most comprehensive form, as general regulations, the substance of these decisions, with such additions as they may think proper. Those that receive your sanction should be printed annually in the proceedings, together with the Constitution, that officers of lodges may be able to easily obtain a general knowledge of masonic regulations so far as is required in the ordinary work of the lodge.

I am happy to say that very few dispensations have been grant-

ed the past year for conferring degrees in less than the usual time. I regard it as a fruitful source of evil, and do not believe that the fraternity are often benefited by the reception of a candidate who must be thus hurried through. Can a candidate honestly make the declaration required before initiation, when he neglects to make his application until it is too late for the usual course? Why has he failed to make application until he is about to leave home? In nine cases out of ten, because he has never before realized that it would be a benefit to him. He is going away, wants custom, friends, may be sick, or in trouble—and who so willing to assist him as masons? Where is he so sure to obtain reliable advice or information? What other body are so earnest in their friendships? He must join the masons. The lodge must be troubled—a dispensation must be procured—he must be rushed through and sent up and down the world, to trade “on the square,” and frequently to disgrace the fraternity, at home and abroad, by his ignorance of the simplest moral teachings of our ancient and excellent institution. Unfortunately officers of lodges are not exempt from the temptations that beset us all, and are they not sometimes quite as anxious for the interest of their friend as for the welfare of the craft at large? Let us see how this system may be abused. The Master of a lodge has a personal friend who is anxious to become a mason. He gives him an application; it is signed, reported upon, a ballot is had, the candidate is rejected. The Master feels sure that Bro. A. is the objector, and how natural that he should suspect unworthy motives. Bro. A. leaves home for a few weeks, and the candidate suddenly discovers that he too must leave town upon urgent business. A dispensation is procured, and when Bro. A. returns he finds the candidate a mason, only in name it is true, but entitled to all the rights and privileges pertaining to the order. This Grand Lodge has repeatedly and solemnly affirmed the sacredness of the ballot, and I hope you will take one more step in the right direction, and prevent the possibility of its infringement by restricting the power of granting dispensations for conferring degrees in less than the usual time, to the Grand Master. The system will then be practically abolished, as the difficulty of

obtaining such dispensations will be so great that the instances of their use will be exceedingly rare.

The question of jurisdiction will always be a source of trouble, and is perhaps the most difficult one to settle definitely. You have laid down rules sufficiently stringent, it would seem, to protect the fraternity in our own as well as neighboring jurisdictions. Nevertheless, I feel that still another guaranty might be given of our desire to guard against all infringements in that direction. We are aware that many persons leave their homes and take up temporary residences in other places, frequently intending to return at no very distant day, and still claiming their residence at their old home; especially is this the case with unmarried men, who almost always claim that their place of residence is at the house of their parents. Such temporary residence is not unfrequently long continued, and is it strange or unreasonable that members of the fraternity who have been in daily contact with a person for years, should believe him to be under their jurisdiction? Unfortunately radical changes sometimes take place in the character and reputation of such persons, and it is not unusual for them to be appreciated at their old homes for what they *were*, and at their new homes for what they *are*. It not unfrequently happens that they are made Masons during a visit to their early homes, and in a few weeks return, demanding fraternal recognition from those who would gladly have protected the craft from unsuitable material, had they been consulted. In cases where, for the six months next preceding the application, the candidate has had a temporary residence in a jurisdiction other than that in which he has his permanent home, I recommend that he be required to present with his application the unanimous consent of the Lodge nearest to such temporary residence. This may occasionally cause a candidate some little inconvenience, but experience has demonstrated that the more safeguards of this kind you throw around the fraternity, the better it will be for its well-being and good name. I have no doubt that the passage of such a regulation will promote the harmony of the order, and develop a stronger fraternal feeling between the brethren of this and other jurisdictions.

I have been frequently asked whether Halls dedicated to Masonry should be used for conferring what are popularly known as "side degrees", and have answered that they should not. These "degrees" have no connection with Masonry and are not acknowledged by this Grand Lodge. If wise and beneficent, they should be recognized by Grand Bodies and taught to all Masons, otherwise they may only tend to create painful doubts as to the honesty of an applicant for assistance. The wife of a mason may be far from home and in distress. She understands enough of Masonry to know that she has a claim upon the fraternity for protection, and naturally seeks aid from that source. If she has received one of these fancy degrees and the brethren have not, she attempts to convince them of her sincerity by methods they know not of. Doubts at once arise, and, although she may receive assistance, it is given with coldness when it should come with that spirit of cheerfulness which gives to such deeds their principal value. I am aware that many have indulged in these amusements, and do not consider them an injury to the fraternity. It seems to me, however, that he who confers them upon his female friends, as a part of Masonry, is guilty of deception, no matter how honorable his motives or how sincere he may be in his desire to promote a kindly feeling towards the fraternity. Occasional social gatherings, in which females may participate, are unquestionably beneficial; but let us leave off all attempts to deceive them with degrees which are the creation of some over zealous brother, and without the sanction of Grand Bodies.

The adoption of a system of registration and certification was repeatedly urged upon the Grand Lodge by my predecessor, and at our annual communication in 1868, the Grand Secretary was authorized to prepare a book of registry, and a proper certificate that the brother is a member in good standing of a regular lodge. In accordance with that authority our Grand Secretary prepared such a book and the proper certificate, and notified lodges that such registration and certification could be obtained upon the payment of \$1.50. The responses to this circular were more general than was anticipated, and the Grand Secretary has reduced the price of the service to one dollar, which is quite as

low as it can be afforded. At no distant day the rule will probably become general that before being admitted to examination a person must exhibit evidence that he was made a mason in a regular lodge. These certificates or a diploma will then be a necessity with those desirous of visiting lodges where they cannot be avouched for. I am satisfied that the new system is a good one, and hope that members generally will avail themselves of its advantages.

The number of non-affiliates in this jurisdiction is quite large. How to induce them to return to membership is a difficult problem to solve, and should receive your earnest attention. It has been urged, and in some jurisdictions carried into practice, that non-affiliated masons be deprived of certain rights and privileges, among them the right of masonic burial, the privilege of visitation, &c.; but such regulations should only be adopted after milder measures have been tried and failed. It has been suggested that when a brother receives his third degree he thereby become a member of the lodge without ballot or action on his part; the Secretary to keep a registry of members, and add the name of each person raised in the lodge. The brother might sign the by-laws if he felt disposed, but that should not be a condition of membership. "Once a member always a member," unless released by discipline, or by becoming a member of another lodge, which should be done only by presenting a certificate that all dues are paid in the old lodge, and upon a unanimous ballot in the new. This method would prevent to a great extent the increase of non-affiliates in the future. No doubt many present non-affiliates would gladly avail themselves of lodge privileges were they not prevented by circumstances beyond their control. May not this Grand Lodge safely allow regularly made masons the privileges of registration, certification, visitation, and, indeed, all the privileges except participation in the business of lodges, upon the payment to the Grand Secretary of an annual tax?

In the able and interesting report of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which is herewith presented for your consideration, will be found two subjects to which I feel compelled to call your attention.

The first is the claim for recognition from a body styling itself the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Since the establishment of independent Grand Lodges in the United States, it has been held to be sound masonic law that independent Grand Lodges may of right be organized where independent Governments exist. This right has been affirmed and re-affirmed by American Grand Lodges, until it is no longer a doubtful question. That right admitted, of course no action of mother Grand Lodges can prevent its exercise. In this case we find

First. That the Province of Quebec is an independent State.

Second. That more than three lodges united in forming the Grand Lodge.

Third. That a majority of the lodges in the Province were represented at the meeting for organization, or have given in their adhesion to the newly created Grand Lodge.

Fourth. That the proceedings in its establishment were regular.

These being facts, I feel that it is the duty of the Grand Lodge, and in accordance with its custom in such cases, to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec and give her a fraternal welcome to the family of American Grand Lodges. In doing this we affirm solemnly that we have none but the most fraternal feelings towards the Grand Lodge of Canada, and are only animated by a desire to promote the harmony of the whole fraternity, and maintain the right. I have this morning received a dispatch from M. W. Bro. STEVENSON, requesting that action upon this subject be delayed until the receipt of a letter and documents which he had mailed to me. You will undoubtedly comply with this request.

The second subject is the unfortunate position maintained by the Grand Orient of France. This question, as well as the regularity of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, has been most thoroughly and ably discussed by the indefatigable chairman of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence. At your last annual communication, in a most fraternal and courteous resolution, you earnestly besought the Grand Orient of France to retire from the

untenable position assumed in recognizing spurious lodges in territory fully occupied by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. Although nearly if not all the Grand Lodges on this continent took similar action, the Grand Orient of France persists in maintaining its objectionable position. We have also received a circular from the Grand Orient which will be found annexed to the Committee's Report, to which our M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND also takes exceptions. It contains the declaration—"The Masons under the obedience of the Grand Orient of France, represented by their lawful delegates in the convention of 1869, affirm that humanity and Masonry are outraged when color, race or religion is sufficient to prevent the profane from entering the Masonic family." This declaration was accompanied by the singular statement that the Grand Orient of France "resolved, then and thenceforward to break all alliance with every masonic power that will not adhere to it." I cannot agree with Bro. DRUMMOND that the Grand Orient intended to regard our "belief in Deity" under the head of "Religion." To declare that humanity and masonry are outraged by insisting that a candidate must profess a belief in Deity before gaining admission to our institution, is so repugnant to the feelings of the fraternity throughout the world, and so at variance with our most cherished land mark, that we should hardly expect such sentiments from any Grand Lodge, especially one occupying the exalted position of the Grand Orient of France. It is enough for our present purpose, however, to know that the Grand Orient has invaded the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of Maine will be recreant to the principle she has repeatedly affirmed, and false to a duty she owes to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, if she fails to rebuke the Grand Orient for the hostile position it has assumed, by the only means within her power. I therefore recommend the passage of the resolutions annexed to the report of your Committee.

There has been a marked improvement in masonic halls the past year, and many lodges have procured comfortable, and in some cases elegant apartments. The brethren at Lewiston, Bath, Princeton, Dover, Newport, Alfred and Cutler are among the number who have exerted themselves to better their condition.

Grand Master MURRAY, in his address of last year, called attention to the hall at Bangor, and I have no doubt you will pardon me if I make special allusion to the same. The hall at Bangor has been completed and furnished at an expense of about \$29,000, of which amount \$20,000 was raised by individual subscription. The balance was furnished by the different bodies in their corporate capacities. The fraternity now rejoice in the possession of rooms convenient, comfortable, elegant, and, thanks to their liberality, *free from debt*. I do not counsel extravagance in providing apartments, but I do believe that every insufficiently accommodated lodge in the State may, by a little personal sacrifice on the part of its members, with united and earnest efforts, own and occupy a hall which will be equal to its necessities and correspond with its location and condition.

My attention has been repeatedly called to the evil of intemperance, and this question has been frequently asked: "What course shall we pursue towards our brother who persists in the intemperate use of ardent spirits, and is bringing disgrace upon the fraternity?" I have answered that they should go kindly to such unfortunate person, and in a fraternal spirit labor earnestly to convince him of the disastrous consequences which must result from an indulgence in this dangerous habit; not once, only, but again and again, until all hopes are abandoned. If the brother still persists, have a committee appointed to inform him that he must adopt a different course or charges will be filed in the lodge. If he still persists, deal with him as for other masonic offences. Let me inquire if *all* the fraternity are not more or less responsible for the prevalence of this evil? If intemperance is a masonic offence, and all agree that it is, should we calmly stand by and see this habit growing upon our brother without warning him of his danger? Is it right; is it just; is it fraternal to wait until our brother is overpowered by this enemy before we give him the kindly warning which he has the right to expect, and which it is our plain duty to extend? Intemperance is a cunning and insidious foe, and so carefully is the poisoned shaft concealed that the victim seldom discovers it until it is too late. We have frequently witnessed the approach of the tempter, and realized the danger,

but too often have made ourselves his ally instead of his enemy. Let us resolve anew to do our duty by each other in this matter. If we see a brother pursuing a course which we fear will result in ruin to himself, bring misery to his family and disgrace to the fraternity, let us in the kindest and most fraternal spirit warn him of approaching danger. Let us endeavor by argument and entreaty to induce him to abandon his evil practices, and we shall not unfrequently save to society one of its brightest ornaments.

Profanity is another of the fashionable evils against which we should specially direct our labors. Before a candidate can proceed a single step in masonry he must declare his belief in Deity. If he puts his trust in God, how can he, how dare he let His sacred name pass his lips in a light and trivial manner? It is thoughtlessness, frequently, not wickedness, that induces us to forget what is due from the creature to his Creator; but believe me, this thoughtlessness is daily inflicting upon us incalculable injury. The institution is judged to a great extent by the character of individual members, and many a good man and true is prevented from seeking admission, by hearing the name of God taken in vain by persons wearing upon their breasts the emblems of our order.

For much interesting information in relation to the condition of the lodges in this jurisdiction, I refer you to the Reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters, which are herewith submitted. They have labored zealously for the welfare of the institution, and those labors have given general satisfaction.

No man can be more fully aware than myself of the imperfect manner in which I have performed the labors assigned me. So little has been done when there was so much to do. But that feeling is universal with those who fill the position. They never fully realize their responsibilities until it is too late to retrace their steps.

In closing let me say that the fraternity in this jurisdiction are entitled to our earnest and honest efforts in their behalf. Let us, then, discharge the duties of the hour in such a manner that we

may always look back with satisfaction to the annual communication of eighteen hundred and seventy.

DECISIONS.

During the year I have made many decisions, but report only the following:

1. There is no regulation requiring an application for membership to be made to the lodge nearest the candidate's residence.

2. The work of the lodge cannot be delayed by an appeal from the ruling of the Master.

3. An application to which the candidate has affixed "his mark" should not be received.

4. It would not be proper for the Master of a lodge to sign a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge.

5. If a candidate dies, deposit fee should be returned to his legal representatives. No ballot should be had. *

6. After a candidate is *declared* rejected the result cannot be changed, even though a brother states he threw the black ball by mistake.

7. A candidate balloted for *and accepted* when there is not a quorum present must abide the result of another ballot at the next stated meeting. The records should show the facts.

8. A legally elected officer is entitled to an installation unless sufficient reasons are shown why such installation ought not to take place.

9. A duly elected and installed Master who has served his lodge faithfully until his successor is elected and installed, is entitled to a Past Master's Diploma, even though his actual term of service is less than one year.

10. Halls, leased for Masonic purposes only, should not be used for conferring what are known as "side degrees."

11. A Master may confer the second and third degrees at any meeting after the candidate has received the first, unless objections are made and sustained by a two-thirds vote, or the By-Laws especially provide to the contrary.

12. Suspended members may be reinstated by a two-thirds vote, prior to action by the Grand Lodge.

13. Objections made *after ballot* may be withdrawn at any time before the candidate is declared rejected.

14. The names of additional petitioners cannot be inserted in a charter, after the lodge has been constituted, without action of the Grand Lodge.

15. A brother applies for a dimit and it is granted. Afterwards he desires membership in the same lodge. Must he make an application, and abide the result of a ballot?

Ans. He must. A dimit granted at his request severs his membership.

On motion of Bro. Timothy J. Murray,

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

The Grand Master also submitted a special report, stating his action in certain matters of discipline, and with it reports of trials, appeals, &c.

The report and accompanying documents were referred to a special committee, consisting of Brothers Timothy J. Murray, Benjamin M. Flint, and E. W. McFadden.

Papers were presented and referred as follows :

To the Committee on Dispensations and Charters—

Dispensations, records, etc., with petitions for charter, of Mystic Tie Lodge, at Weld ; Wilton Lodge, at Wilton ; Delta Lodge, at Lovell ; Crooked River Lodge, at Bolster's Mills, and Ancient York Lodge, at Lisbon Falls.

Petition of Samuel Norton and others, for a lodge at New Portland, to be called Mount Bigelow Lodge.

Petition for removal of Vassalboro' Lodge to North Vassalboro', and a remonstrance against such removal.

Petition of Sands Bailey and others, for a lodge at Cambridge, to be called Cambridge Lodge.

To the Committee on Grievances and Appeals—

Report of the trial of E. L. Patterson, by Mariners' Lodge.

Complaint of King Solomon's Lodge against Amity Lodge, for infringing jurisdiction.

To the Committee on Finance—

Bill of J. B. Watson, for expenses.

To the Committee on By-Laws—

The By-Laws of Crescent, Fraternal, Horeb, St. Croix, Union and Harwood Lodges.

The Annual Report of the Grand Treasurer was submitted and accepted, viz :

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE :

The balance of cash on hand May 1, 1869, was seven hundred fifty-eight and 49-100 dollars.....\$ 758.49

The amount of receipts for the current year is five thousand one hundred and seventy-nine and 11-100 dollars..... 5179.11

\$5937.60

The amount paid is four thousand five hundred and twenty-five and 43-100 dollars..... 4525.43

Balance in the Treasury.....\$1412.17

Detailed account of items of receipts and expenditures have been furnished the Committee of Finance in the form of an Account Current, and all required information in regard to Charity Fund, Stocks, &c., has been furnished the Trustees of the Charity Fund.

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

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

1869.

May 5,	For paid J. Z. Swanton, D. D. G. M.	1st District.....	\$ 49.25
"	A. W. French,	2d "	19.50
"	A. F. Kingsley,	3d "	12.06
"	Ambrose White,	4th "	38.85
"	Jason Huckins,	5th "	41.60
"	E. F. Dillingham,	6th "	14.00
"	Samuel S. Collier,	7th "	52.50
"	Horatio H. Carter,	8th "	8.70
"	E. E. Wortman,	9th "	50.00
"	Daniel A. Campbell,	10th "	16.50
"	Augustus Bailey,	11th "	41.50
"	Moses S. Mayhew,	12th "	32.95
"	Albert Moore,	13th "	46.00

May 5,	For paid Jos. M. Hayes, D. D. G. M. 14th District.....	23.17
"	W'm J. Burnham, " 15th "	42.03
"	Wm. B. Lapham, " 16th "	23.00
"	David W. Babb, " 17th "	44.67
"	John H. Kimball, " 18th "	47.28
"	Thomas Rogers, " 19th "	30.23
"	Jason Huckins, fees returned Forest Lodge.....	3.90
"	Samuel Kyle, expenses.....	4.50
8,	Conant & Payson, rent.....	37.50
14,	T. J. Murray, G. Master, expenses.....	110.00
"	T. J. Murray, " per vote.....	300.00
17,	J. H. Drummond, Com. of For. Cor.....	80.00
19,	Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler.....	30.00
"	Warren Phillips, expenses.....	4.40
"	Warren Phillips, funeral expenses paid.....	43.00
June 11,	Stephen Berry, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	20.00
July 23,	Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler, expenses.....	30.50
"	Warren Phillips, expenses.....	8.55
Aug. 5,	Conant & Payson, rent.....	37.50
10,	Stephen Berry, printing Proc. &c.....	315.77
23,	E. J. Hawkes, Assistant Grand Tyler.....	15.00
Sept. 17,	Ira Berry, Charters, postage, &c.....	58.88
"	American Bank Note Co., Diplomas.....	30.00
"	American Bank Note Co., Diplomas.....	67.50
Oct. 8,	Portland Savings Bank, box rent.....	6.00
20,	M. T. Ludden, expenses.....	4.00
Nov. 1,	Conant & Payson, rent.....	37.50
Dec. 31,	Ira Berry, bill of office expenses.....	10.58
1870.		
Jan. 5,	Stephen Berry, bill printing.....	44.62
19,	Insurance	10.00
Feb. 1,	Conant & Payson, rent.....	37.50
24,	Small & Shackford, binding.....	27.75
March 11,	Stephen Berry, printing.....	189.22
"	Grand Treasurer, per vote.....	40.00
April 2,	American Bank Note Co., Diplomas.....	110.00
5,	James & Williams, coal.....	11.74
20,	Ira Berry, salary Grand Secretary.....	500.00
May 2,	Stephen Berry, printing.....	241.22
"	Pay Roll of 1869.....	1410.00
"	Grand Treasurer, bill of expenses.....	14.50
"	Balance in Treasury.....	1412.17
		<hr/>
		\$5937.60

1869.	Cr.		
May 4,	By balance in Treasury, May 1, 1869.....	\$758.49	
	Cash of John Z. Swanton, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.	117.50	
	" D. E. Seymour, " 2d Dist.	214.70	
	" A. F. Kingsley, " 3d Dist.	177.30	
	" Ambrose White, " 4th Dist.	331.70	
	" Jason Huckins, " 5th Dist.	186.10	
	" E. F. Dillingham, " 6th Dist.	362.95	
	" Samuel S. Collier, " 7th Dist.	232.55	
	" H. H. Carter, " 8th Dist.	238.90	
	" E. E. Wortman, " 9th Dist.	432.15	
	" D. A. Campbell, " 10th Dist.	243.75	
	" Augustus Bailey, " 11th Dist.	252.85	
	" M. S. Mayhew, " 12th Dist.	180.00	
	" Albert Moore, " 13th Dist.	198.70	
	" J. M. Hayes, " 14th Dist.	220.45	
	" W'm J. Burnham, " 15th Dist.	283.30	
	" W'm B. Lapham, " 16th Dist.	164.60	
	" David W. Babb, " 17th Dist.	420.90	
	" J. H. Kimball, " 18th Dist.	245.35	
	" Thomas Rogers, " 19th Dist.	295.70	
	" A. F. Kingsley, fee for dispensation....	3.00	
	" S. A. Patten, charter fee, Doric Lodge.	30.00	
	" J. F. Lamb, charter fee, Sebasticook Lo.	30.00	
	" J. F. Lamb, dues of Sebasticook Lodge.	45.35	
	" E. F. Dillingham, dispensation fee.....	3.00	
5,	" Harrison Piper, charter fee, Forest Lo..	30.00	
10,	" D. B. Byther, dispensation fee Delta Lo.	25.00	
17,	" H. G. DeCosta, charter fee, Ev. Star Lo.	30.00	
June 30,	" W. A. Pendleton, ch. fee, Excelsior Lo.	30.00	
Sept. 17,	" Ira Berry, diplomas sold, &c.....	5.39	
	" Ira Berry, dues of Rural Lodge.....	1.70	
Dec. 3,	" Ira Berry, charter fee Rabboni Lodge..	30.00	
1870.			
Jan. 6,	" S. J. Young, disp. fee, Ancient York Lo.	25.00	
Feb. 1,	" R. B. Fuller, disp. fee, Wilton Lodge...	25.00	
April 6,	" A. M. Burton, rent &c., Grand Chapter.	66.22	
			\$5937.60

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

Bro. Stephen Berry, on the part of the Trustees of Masonic Bodies of Portland, requested the appointment of a Committee of Conference, to consult with a committee of said Trustees, and fix a sum to be paid by the Grand Bodies for the use of Masonic Hall at their annual sessions.

Bros. T. R. Simonton, Charles H. McLellan and A. M. Wetherbee were appointed said committee.

The Grand Secretary submitted his Annual Report, as follows:

PORTLAND, May 3, 1870.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge and of the Trustees of the Charity Fund have been recorded, and the Records are presented for examination. They have also been published and distributed according to the order of the Grand Lodge. The increase in the number of our Lodges, and of Grand Lodges to exchange Proceedings with, makes it necessary to add slightly to the number printed.

Grand Lodge Certificates have been prepared, as authorized by the Grand Lodge in 1868, and the call for them has been greater than I anticipated. The first was dated the 24th of January, and up to this time one hundred and twenty-nine have been registered.

I have commenced assorting and arranging the old files of papers, but the progress is slow. The pile of documents seems scarcely to be diminished, yet I have begun a hundred and thirty-three distinct files, having already found papers relating to that number of Lodges.

Commissions, Charters, Diplomas, and necessary blanks have been supplied as needed.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

The report was referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

Bro. Edward P. Burnham presented the following Report:

PORTLAND, May 3, 1870.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend the adoption by the Grand Lodge of the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine approves and adopts the resolutions relative to the Grand Orient of France, submitted by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and whose acceptance has been recommended by the Grand Master. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
FRED. A. CROWELL, } Committee.

Which report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

Bro. Oliver Gerrish, for the Committee on Finance, reported as follows:

MASONIC HALL, May 3, 1870.

TO THE M. W. G. MASTER:

A communication from J. B. Watson, Past D. D. G. Master, two years ago, claiming the sum of ten dollars for expenses sustained at the dedication of the hall and constituting the lodge at Bridgton, and installing their officers, has been examined by your committee. When his bill was presented two years since to the Committee of Finance, all his charges were allowed except the charge of ten dollars for expenses in looking up masons to assist in doing his duties in the premises.

The Committee of Finance thought that it was not a legitimate charge and did not allow it, and are of the same opinion now.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH, *for Committee of Finance.*

Which report was accepted.

M. W. Josiah H. Drummond presented credentials as Representative near the Grand Lodge of Maine of the Grand Lodges of Louisiana, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee and Kansas, and was duly welcomed.

By the commission from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana he was made an Honorary Member of that Grand Lodge, with the rank of Past Junior Grand Warden; and he was invested with the jewel of the office, forwarded with the commission, and which, upon his ceasing to hold the office, is to be deposited with this Grand Lodge for his successor.

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

MASONIC HALL, Tuesday, May 3, 1870.

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

The Grand Master presented documents received from Grand Master Stevenson of the Grand Lodge of Canada, referred to in the dispatch mentioned in his annual address, and they were referred to the committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

Bro. Denison E. Seymour, for the committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, reported as follows :

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF MAINE, IN ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

Your Committee appointed on Masonic History at the last Annual Communication, beg leave to submit their report.

As a result of their labors, they have received and now commit to the custody of the Grand Lodge the following named histories, viz :

Of Arundel Lodge,	No. 46, in print.
" Horeb Lodge,	" 93, ms.
" Waterville Lodge,	" 33, "
" Lewy's Island Lodge,	" 130, in print.
" St. John's Lodge,	" 51, ms.
" Blazing Star Lodge,	" 30, "
" Harmony Lodge,	" 38, in print.
" Freeport Lodge,	" 23, ms.
" King David's Lodge,	" 62, "
" Mariners' Lodge,	" 68, "
" Lafayette Lodge,	" 48, "
" Hermon Lodge,	" 32, in print.
" Ocean Lodge,	" 142, ms.

In progress to completion, as reported to Committee—

Katahdin,	No. 98,	Monument,	" 110,
Northern Star,	" 28,	Unity,	" 58,
Bethlehem,	" 35,	United,	" 8,
Kennebec,	" 5,	Howard,	" 69,
Tranquil,	" 20,	Rockland,	" 79.
Crescent,	" 78,		

Not heard from, or those who have failed to communicate with the committee: Solar, No. 14; Maine, No. 20; Casco, No. 26; Alna, No. 43; Central, No. 45; Keystone, No. 80; Corinthian, No. 95.

The committee have also received from Ancient Land-mark Lodge the memoir of Alpheus Shaw, a worthy brother and valued member of that lodge, whose "light" became extinguished and whose earthly career was terminated July 25, 1869, thus bringing to a close the life of another of our honored and worthy members.

Your committee would recommend the example of Ancient Land-mark Lodge in this connection as worthy of imitation by other lodges, as thereby much valuable information, historic and masonic, would be preserved which would otherwise be "forever lost," and if saved might be of essential service to future generations.

In conclusion, your committee cannot but be mindful of the persistent procrastination on the part of some of the lodges in not furnishing their histories as required by the Grand Lodge; while others have, no doubt, good and sufficient reasons for the delay. It is to be hoped that before the wheel of time shall make another annual revolution, the history of every lodge will be fully made up to the present decade, (1870), and rendered.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

D. E. SEYMOUR,
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted.

Bro. Oliver Gerrish submitted the following Report, which was accepted:

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. Grand Lodge of Maine amount to fifteen thousand six hundred dollars.

OLIVER GERRISH, } *Committee of*
WM. P. PREBLE, } *Finance.*

Bro. Timothy J. Murray presented the following Report, viz:

The Committee upon the special Report of the Grand Master respectfully report, that in the case of S. W. Lane, the same be continued to the next

Grand Lodge, and that he be ordered to appear at that time and show cause why further action should not be taken in the case.

In the case of S. B. Dodge, the Committee recommend that no action be taken, and can but express the hope that this matter may never again appear upon the record of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee further recommend that in all the other cases, the papers be referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. MURRAY,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
E. W. McFADDEN,		
B. M. FLINT,		

Report accepted, the recommendations adopted, and the several cases referred accordingly.

The hour for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bros. Charles H. McLellan, Henry H. Dickey and M. D. L. Lane a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and Bros. J. C. Cobb, A. D. Knight and A. C. Carr a second committee for the same purpose.

M. W. Timothy J. Murray, by request, took the Oriental chair.

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.

Bros. Edward P. Burnham and Stephen J. Young were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years.

Bro. Edward P. Burnham, for the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, submitted Reports as follows:

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers having considered so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to a semi-centennial celebration in June next, by the Grand Lodge, of the anniversary of the Grand Lodge, recommend in view of the great expense attending such a celebration, the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, in the present condition of the finances of the Grand Lodge, to celebrate, in June next, the anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge.

Report accepted and resolution adopted.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, recommend, in accordance with the views of the Grand Master, the adoption of the following as a standing regulation: "If any person, who wishes for initiation in any lodge, resides without the State, he shall first obtain the consent of the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, by unanimous vote at a stated communication, and the permission in writing of the Grand Master within whose jurisdiction he resides, which consent and permission shall be annexed to his application."

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend that the decisions made by the Grand Master during the past year be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers having considered that part of the Grand Master's address relating to "the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec," recommend that the subject, with the documents submitted, be referred to the Committee on "Foreign Correspondence."

Which report was accepted, and the subject committed accordingly.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, for the Committee, presented the following

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submit their annual report. We resolved last year to commence in season, and not be hurried; but we have learned by experience that "the tree gloriously leaved with intentions, without fruit, is cursed."

In former reports, we have spoken of the reports of others in terms of commendation and praise; but we have seen that this grieved some masonic writers, and led them to speak of these Committees as a "Mutual Admiration Society," &c.; recognizing the doctrine that it is the duty of a mason not to offend a brother, in order to prevent wounding the sensibilities of these brethren, we have, in our report, after entering upon the 1869 proceedings, refrained from expressing any opinion upon the character of the reports reviewed. "There be certain dogs that will bark at the moon; critics, that spend the larger part of their time seeking knots in a bulrush," said Parson Adams two hundred and fifty years ago; but we trust *such* critics will not be found among masons!

We have endeavored to give an abstract from the Proceedings reviewed, of such matters as seemed to us of general interest, assuming that the craft in general are interested in the growth, prosperity and harmony of the institution in the several jurisdictions. We have also undertaken to give a statement of the polity &c. of any Grand Lodge, when that polity was different from our own, and seemed to us to warrant consideration as being an improvement upon ours. We have given particular attention to questions of masonic law and practice, and when we have questioned their correctness, we have expressed our dissent and our reasons for it. In reference to questions that are undecided, or upon which there is a difference of opinion, we have aimed to give the opinion of all by whom such questions have been noticed. In our discussion of the legality of the Grand Lodge of Quebec we have not had the benefit of the discussion of it by other Committees, but realizing the importance of the question we have devoted considerable space to it. In this discussion, and indeed generally in preparing this report, we have been greatly assisted by having access to the former Proceedings of the Grand Lodges. We have found in them, that many of the questions which now agitate the masonic world have been fully discussed and settled. We assert confidently that no greater service can be done for the craft at this time than the publication of the old proceedings of our older Grand Lodges, so that they may be within the reach of masonic students. Recognizing the fact that a production of this kind which costs little labor is worth little, we have sought to avoid *that* fault: but whether we have established the converse of the proposition is quite another question!

We had intended to give a fuller account of the proceedings of the Grand

Orient of France, in relation to its difficulties with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and questions growing out of it. But the position of the Grand Orient is so clearly untenable, and the decision of other Grand Lodges is so unanimous that it needs no argument to show what course Maine should pursue. In one respect, we are disappointed. The Grand Orient keeps out of sight the question of *jurisdiction*, and bases her action upon the supposed exclusion of negroes from our lodges. From publications by members of it we find *they* fully understand our position. We, therefore, are forced to conclude that the evasion is willful.

We have received Proceedings from Grand Lodges as stated in the following table, in which we also give the date of the organization of the Grand Lodge and the date of the Annual Communication, the proceedings of which are reviewed.

Grand Lodges.	When Organized.	Annual Communication.	Proceedings reviewed.
Alabama,	June 14, 1821.	First Monday in December.	1869.
Arkansas,	Feb. 22, 1832.	First Monday in November.	1869.
B. Columbia,	Dec. 24, 1867.	First day of May.	1869.
California,	Apl. 18, 1850.	Second Tuesday in October.	1869.
Canada,	Oct. 10, 1855.	Second Wednesday in July.	1869.
Colorado,	Aug. 2, 1861.	Last Tuesday in September.	1868 & '69.
Connecticut,	July 8, 1789.	Second Tuesday in May.	1869.
Delaware,	June 6, 1806.	Last Monday in June.	1869.
Dist. Columbia,	Dec. 11, 1810.	First Tuesday in November.	1869.
Florida,	July 5, 1830.	Second Tuesday in January.	1869.
Georgia,	Dec. 16, 1786.	Fourth Tuesday in October.	1869.
Idaho,	Dec. 16, 1867.	First Monday in October.	1869.
Illinois,	April 6, 1840.	First Tuesday in October.	1869.
Indiana,	Jan. 12, 1818.	Tues. after 4th Mon. in May.	1869.
Iowa,	Jan. 8, 1844.	First Tuesday of June.	1869.
Kansas,	Mar. 17, 1856.		
Kentucky,	Oct. 13, 1800.	Third Monday in October.	1869.
Louisiana,	July 11, 1812.	Second Monday in February.	1869.
Maryland,	April 17, 1787.	Third Monday in November.	1869.
Massachusetts,	April 30, 1733.	Second Wednesday in Dec.	1869.
Michigan,	Sept. 14, 1844.	Second Wednesday in January.	1870.
Minnesota,	Feb. 23, 1853.	Second Tuesday in January.	1869.
Mississippi,	July 27, 1818.	Third Monday in January.	1869.
Missouri,	April 23, 1821.	Second Monday in October.	1869.
Montana,	Jan. 24, 1866.	First Monday in October.	1868 & '69
Nebraska,	Sept. 23, 1857.	Fourth Tuesday in October.	1868.
Nevada,	Jan. 16, 1865.	Third Tuesday in September.	1869.
N. Hampshire,	July 18, 1789.	Third Wednesday in May.	1869.
N. Jersey,	Dec. 18, 1786.	Wed. after 3d Tues. in Jan.	1869.
New York,	Sept. 5, 1781.	First Tuesday in June.	1869.
N. Carolina,	Jan. 14, 1771.	First Monday in December.	1869.
Nova Scotia,	June 21, 1866.	Fourth Wednesday in June.	1869.
Oregon,	Aug. 16, 1851.	Third Monday in June.	1869.
Ohio,	Jan. 7, 1808.	Third Tuesday in October.	1869.
N. Brunswick,	Oct. 9, 1867.	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.	1869.
Pennsylvania,	June 20, 1764.		
Quebec,	Oct. 20, 1869.	Second Wednesday in July.	1869.
Rhode Island,	June 25, 1791.	Third Monday in May.	1869.
S. Carolina,	Mar. 24, 1787.		
Tennessee,	Oct. 14, 1813.	Second Monday in November.	1869.
Texas,	Dec. 20, 1837.	Second Monday in June.	1869.

Vermont,	Oct. 14, 1794.	
Virginia,	May 6, 1777.	Second Monday in December. 1869.
Washington,	Dec. 9, 1858.	Third Thursday in November. 1869.
West Virginia,	April 19, 1865.	Second Tuesday in November. 1869.
Wisconsin,	Dec. 18, 1843.	Second Tuesday in June. 1869.

We have also received the "Bulletin of the Grand Orient of France," and a sheet from the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

The Proceedings for 1868 of all the American Grand Lodges have been heretofore reviewed except those of Colorado, Montana and Nebraska, which had not been received when our Report of last year went to press, and which we shall review before entering upon the list for 1869.

COLORADO, 1868.

Annual Communication October 6, 1868: nine lodges represented: the Grand Lodges of Idaho and New Brunswick recognized: all the lodges made returns and paid dues: five dispensations had been granted, but in two cases charters were refused, while three were granted (one to a lodge in Dacotah).

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That no lodge in this jurisdiction shall knowingly hereafter recognize as a mason any citizen of Colorado who shall be hereafter made a mason outside the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge during his citizenship, unless by permission of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides."

From the address of the Grand Orator we extract the following:

"The second method of practicing masonic conservatism is the use of the ballot. This is a delicate but an important subject. Good men have been forbidden the blessings of masonry by a villanous use of the ballot, and bad men have been permitted to curse her hallowed associations by its indifferent use. The masonic standard is not theological attainment, nor educational power, nor industrial skill, but moral worth. The first preparation is in the heart. This is not to be made by masonry, but confirmed by it."

"Vote not by sympathies, but judgment; we want men, not bodies. Vote fearless of fault-finding brethren or outside babbling. A system is tested by faithfulness to its principles. If Masonry will not bear firm dignified justice, its overthrow, rather than support, becomes duty. Let our faithfulness, therefore, be apparent in this, that we make our Order attractive to good men, and while the bad may seek to secure its livery in which to serve their vile purposes, let us repel them by manly rejections."

The Grand Master had procured the passage of a law to enable lodges to hold real estate without becoming incorporated. We copy the main provisions of it, as it certainly seems to be one of the best methods of accomplishing the desired result, though we have not sufficiently considered it to speak confidently:

"Any of the foregoing masonic bodies duly chartered by the respective grand bodies, according to the laws, constitution and usages of the masonic fraternity, and not wishing to become a corporate body under the provisions of this act, may take and hold real estate for their use and benefit, by purchase, grant, devise, gift, or otherwise, in and by the name and number of said body, according to the respective registers of the grand body under which the same may be holden; and the presiding officer of such body, together with the secretary thereof, may make conveyances of any real estate belonging to such

body when authorized by a majority of all the members of said body, under such regulations as the said masonic body, or its grand body, may see fit to make: but all such conveyances shall be attested by the seal of said subordinate body. Should it become necessary at any time to protect the rights of such masonic body in and to the real estate and personal property, said body not being incorporated under this act, the presiding officer thereof may bring suit in his own name for the benefit of the masonic body over which he presides, in any of the courts of record of this Territory having original jurisdiction, and may prosecute or defend the same in the Supreme Court of the Territory."

For the first time we have a Report on Correspondence, and a most excellent one too, presented by Bro. FRANK HALL. The following is a sample:

"Now one and all acknowledge this to be true masonic reasoning, yet there are men in every lodge—scores of them in every jurisdiction throughout the world—who live in open and notorious violation of its every principle. They are covered with masonic crimes, and each day adds to the number; yet our lips are sealed, not a word of remonstrance is uttered, nor a step is taken to prevent the hideous accumulation of sins. We throw open the doors of our lodges, take them to our bosoms, extend to them the right hand of fellowship upon the sacred floor of masonry, and present them to our guests as worthy and upright men, upon whose hearts all the holy mysteries of our brotherhood are stamped in ineffaceable characters. Among the profane their conduct heaps obloquy upon the order, and among the good, the just and pure, spreads distrust and excites hostile criticism. Our precious creed is forgotten or ignored, all the solemn obligations which bind us together are trampled under foot, all the ennobling precepts taught in the lodge thrown to the winds. Is it not time we enforced our laws or abolished them?"

His review of Maine is fraternal, and we regret that we have space for no more extracts.

MONTANA, 1868.

Annual Communication October 5, 1868: the twelve lodges all represented: no matters before Committee on "Appeals and Grievances": one charter granted: and a Committee appointed to prepare a uniform code of By-Laws for subordinate lodges.

The Grand Master represents the craft as harmonious and prosperous; that their numbers had increased by initiation and immigration; that improvements in lodge rooms, furniture and paraphernalia had kept even pace with the growth and usefulness of the order, and that in that respect all the lodges were well, and some of them elegantly accommodated; he gives instances of the alacrity with which the Brethren had furnished new halls, when their attention was called to it: he enumerates some of his official acts, none of which require special mention, and concluded with the following, of universal application:

"Our institution is yet in its infancy. It needs the aid of discretion and prudence in its future, as in its past career. Men may well indulge the ambition of being intrusted with its executive authority, because such ambition is laudable, but let me enjoin upon you as a parting admonition, not to intrust this office into the hands of any one through any other consideration than his moral and masonic qualification for the discharge of its duties. Choose a good man and mason—one who will not weigh in the scale of his obligations, favoritism, partisanship, or his own private aggrandizement against the performance of duty. If this shall be done masonry will continue as it has done to progress in Montana, and scatter innumerable blessings throughout its wide-spread boundaries."

In accordance with a resolution, comments of other Grand Lodges upon its organization or proceedings are published in an appendix.

A Past Grand Master's Jewel and Collar "of unusual elegance" were presented to Past Grand Master HULL, procured with funds contributed for that purpose, and a surplus remaining, it was turned over to the Grand Lodge for the purpose of procuring one for the retiring Grand Master.

A regulation allowing lodges *u. d.* "to try members for masonic offences" was repealed: and one was adopted requiring petitioners for a lodge *u. d.* to obtain dimitts before petitioning.

The Committee upon Jurisprudence were directed to "define the extent of *mains* as a disqualification," and reported that the subject was one for the action of the lodges, and they should "conform as strictly as possible to the various instructions contained in the Ancient Rules and Regulations of the order."

A member of this Committee made a Report protesting against the regulation in relation to procuring dimitts before petitioning for a new lodge, and upon further consideration the following By-Law was adopted:

"Whenever any member of a subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction shall sign a petition for dispensation, his membership in such lodge shall be suspended until the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge, and until a charter shall have been issued in lieu of the dispensation, when the member so petitioning may elect to which of the two lodges he will belong."

Suppose all the petitioners should conclude to remain with the *old* lodge, what becomes of the *new* lodge? We think the election should be made when the charter is petitioned for, and the persons named in that should belong to the new lodge, by the constituting of which the former membership of those named in the charter would be terminated.

It was decided that neither a Master or Warden can dimit; and that installations by proxy are void.

The Master named in a charter granted for a new lodge was installed. We do not fully understand how this practice, which we have noticed obtains in some other Grand Lodges, originated. According to our practice a charter is of no force till the lodge is constituted under it, and the constitution precedes and *must precede* the installation of any of its officers. The lodge does not *exist* until constituted. It may be that in those Grand Lodges in which this practice of installing the Master in Grand Lodge prevails, no ceremony of constitution is known. The granting of the charter of itself forms the Brethren named in it into a regular lodge, with Master and Wardens already appointed, and only the ceremony of installation is necessary to put it in active operation. The Master is, therefore, installed in Grand Lodge, and he installs the remaining officers. While this is contrary to the long established practice, we are not prepared to say it is not legal.

A capital Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. W. F. SANDERS, (at the same session elected Grand Master). His review of Maine may be inferred from the last two lines in his review of our proceedings: "We feel

grateful, as we close this volume, to the Masons of Maine. Whoso shall follow in their footsteps will not go astray."

But in his review of South Carolina, he copies from Bro. BRUNS, what he (Bro. SANDERS) styles a "merited rebuke of Bro. MURRAY, of Maine, for his ill-timed sneer at the poverty of lodges that are obliged to organize with tin jewels." If our worthy Brother had seen the original, he would have found that there was no sneer, ill-timed or otherwise, at the poverty of lodges. And Bro. BRUNS has since stated in a report that his remarks were "jocosely" made. The remarks of Bro. MURRAY were made in reference to an improvement in halls, furniture, &c., and to the impropriety of establishing lodges in this jurisdiction unless the petitioners were willing to provide in advance a suitable hall, and sufficient clothing and furniture to enable them to confer the degrees in a proper manner.

We should be glad to copy the whole of the conclusion of this Report, but must forbear.

NEBRASKA, 1868.

Annual Communication June 24, 1868: fourteen lodges represented: six charters granted: the surrender of one charter accepted: the Grand Officers installed in public with a fine address by Bro. GAYLORD J. CLARK: and the Grand Lecturer instructed to arrange for the exemplification of the work at the next annual communication.

The following resolution in regard to non-affiliates was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That where a non-affiliated mason permanently locates within the jurisdiction of any subordinate lodge in this State, and fails to make application for membership, or give a satisfactory reason for not doing so, for the space of one year from the date of such location, he thereby forfeits all claims, rights, benefits or recognition in masonry, of whatever kind; and shall be considered and treated in all respects as a clandestine mason."

Representatives of newly chartered lodges were admitted to seats, *but not to votes*, in the Grand Lodge. An amendment to the constitution was entertained looking to the admission as members of the Grand Lodge, not only of the representatives of duly constituted lodges, but also of "*the Masters and Wardens elect of lodges to whom charters may have been granted.*" We do not like this for several reasons. 1. In Nebraska, a lodge is not a regular lodge until *constituted* under its charter, and it can have no officers until it is constituted. 2. An officer *elect* is no *real* officer till *installed*, and, until installed, should be allowed none of the powers and rights of an officer. 3. Strictly speaking there can be no officers "*elect*" of a lodge until after the lodge is constituted: the officers may be agreed upon in advance, but they cannot be formally designated until after the lodge is constituted. Of course it is otherwise when the officers are named in the charter; but such is not the practice in Nebraska, or in Maine. In these jurisdictions, we do not see how a lodge *v. d.* can elect the officers of a chartered lodge composed, it may be, of different brethren.

Bro. WISE presented the Report on Correspondence.

He says:

"We do not agree with the decision requiring a ballot after a committee of investigation reports unfavorably. Such a report is the action of the lodge through its committee, and is a rejection *because the applicant is not found worthy*. If an unfavorable report is adopted, we consider that a ballot should not be had, because it would be a childish act to require masons to express secretly that which they had just avowed to be their belief."

We may have occasion to discuss this hereafter. In his review of Maine he says:

"We do not agree with the following:

"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 discontinued. 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 he be permitted an examination who claims a right to participate in those labors."

"We have been told somewhere that in the matter of seeking light we would find our brethren as ready to impart it, as we would be to receive it. Evidently it would be difficult for a newly initiated brother to advance if Brother MURRAY's opinion prevailed. We admit the necessity of sound judgment, and caution even to suspicion of fraud, if necessary to avoid imposition, but surely a brother's breast is, or ought to be, a safe repository. Masonry outside of the lodge is equally its glory with that about the altar."

He misapprehends Bro. MURRAY's remarks. They do not apply to imparting light to brethren, but to the examination of a person professing to be a mason.

With the proceedings are published the "Constitution," "Rules and Regulations," and "Standing Resolutions," "By-Laws of the Grand Lodge," "Decisions" approved by the Grand Lodge; the "Installation Ceremony"; "Ceremonies" for laying Corner Stones; the "Funeral Service"; and "Miscellaneous Forms" required in the work of subordinate lodges.

Having finished the proceedings of 1868, we now enter upon those of 1869.

ALABAMA.

Lodges represented 224: seventeen charters restored, and ten charters and five dispensations granted: the work reported upon and report accepted: recommendation of Grand Master to reprint early proceedings postponed for want of funds: ordered that every member pay annually fifty cents extra dues to be held in trust by seven Trustees for a Grand Lodge Hall Fund, for the purpose of building a Masonic Temple when sufficient funds shall have accrued: and Intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended.

We copy the following decisions of the Grand Master:

"That a lodge, by a majority vote, can grant a new trial to a suspended brother for good cause shown, who failed to appeal within the specified time.

"That a lodge can vote by secret ballot for all appropriations of money.

"That the Master has a supervisory control over the Secretary, and it is his duty to correct errors in the record, and see that nothing improper is committed to writing, although the lodge has passed upon it.

"That although every brother present at a trial must vote *yea* or *nay*, as to

the guilt of the accused; yet if he cannot determine from the evidence, he must vote *nay*, giving the accused the benefit of his doubt.

"That when a brother is expelled by a subordinate lodge, and on appeal the Grand Lodge orders a new trial, he is restored to the same status as before sentence, and that by consent a trial can be changed to another lodge."

He closes his address, as follows:

"I have been a member of the Grand Lodge from 1840 to the present date; have traveled horseback to Tuskaloosa, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, to meet you, and now am warned by the infirmities of age, that in a few short years I must lay down by life, as I now return to you the office which your partiality has caused me to fill. I may never meet you again in Grand Lodge, for I must devote the remainder of my life zealously to my profession. I lay down the authority given to me, and return to my lodge as a private member, and let me impress upon our younger brethren to keep our order unsullied as they have received it. Countenance no innovations, but endeavor to seek out the old paths and diligently walk therein.

"I beg leave, in conclusion, to return to the officers of the Grand Lodge my sincere thanks for their needful, opportune, and courteous assistance and advice rendered the Grand Master during his official terms. May God abundantly bless you, my brethren. I now bid you a last farewell."

BRO. WILLIAM C. PENICK presented the Report on Correspondence, of ninety-eight pages, in which he thoroughly reviews the proceedings of forty-five Grand Lodges.

In his review of Maine, he thus speaks of the decision of the Grand Lodge in reference to refunding money expended in charity to our members by other jurisdictions:

"Well, these demands for remuneration seem to be of recent birth—they are new to us—and we think manifest but little of brotherly love or charity. It would in a great many cases place the finances of our lodge in the keeping of others, it is obnoxious to reckless expenditures, and would cause the true brethren to be liable to be continually annoyed with the bills for the reckless extravagance of the many unfortunate but true brethren, and more unprincipled non-affiliated masons, so-called. We think the committee of Maine reported aright."

There are many more matters in this excellent Report, but as the space allotted to Alabama is absolutely fixed, we can do no more than copy his closing words, which cost a pang to read, as they sunder another of the ties which have united us to our brethren upon these Committees:

"To our brethren, the Committees on Foreign Correspondence of other Grand Lodges, we have to say a pleasant farewell. We have had many pleasant passes at arms, perhaps none of them in ill feeling. I should be very much pleased to come acquainted with all, each and every one. O, that we could meet together, and have a banquet of friendly greeting; indeed, my brethren, we would enjoy it. The time has come when we are admonished that we should retire and give place to younger and more capable brethren to discharge this responsible and laborious duty. I have long promised myself that at the ripe old age of three score years and ten, I would retire from all public participation in business. That time has arrived. My brethren, farewell."

"Ye favored ye enlightened few,
Companions of my social joy

May freedom, harmony and love
Unite you in the grand design,
Beneath the Omniscent eye above
The glorious Architect divine."

ARKANSAS.

One hundred and fourteen lodges represented: twenty-five charters granted; one refused and the dispensation withdrawn for "irregularities of a grave character": six dispensations granted and two continued: receipts for St. John's College, including balance of last year, \$3,524.63, and the expenditures \$3,758.62: the whole receipts of Grand Lodge \$4,674.00, of which \$2,423.91 was paid to St. John's College: resolutions discontinuing fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France adopted: the work exemplified: and the following resolution adopted:

"Resolved, That no mason can vouch for a brother, unless he has sat in a lodge with him, or has examined him by appointment of the master, and that the above questions be asked by the presiding officer before a brother is permitted to sit in a lodge."

The Grand Master defends the wearing of masonic symbols in the following forcible language:

"By some the wearing of masonic symbols is condemned, because since Masonry has become popular, an impostor is occasionally detected in false colors, and now and then an unworthy mason is seen parading the symbols of the craft about his person. But the logic that would persuade us to forego the wearing of the beautiful symbols of our order because bad men desecrate them, would strip us of all ornaments, and indeed of all clothing. Bad men wear all that is ornamental, as well as all that is useful, and they parade the insignia of all societies. They array themselves in the 'livery of Heaven to serve the devil in.' But the innocent lamb need not abandon his white fleece, because the sly wolf covers his deformity with a similar, but stolen garb. Masonic symbols often serve as the means of introduction, and lead masons to become agreeable traveling companions, who might, without them, fail to recognize each other, and remain indifferent strangers. Where the impostor is found clothed in our symbols, the intelligent mason discovers his cloven foot too readily to be seriously imposed upon; and the abandoned craftsman poorly conceals his vicious habits with a jewel. It is like a diamond in a swine's snout."

Grand Master ENGLISH was called to the Grand East in 1849 and served three years in succession: he was again elected in 1859, and now after ten years of additional service he retires.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. O. C. GRAY.

In noticing the recommendation of Grand Master MURRAY to abolish the office of D. Deputy Grand Master and pay the Grand Master a salary, he says:

"This matter was referred to a special committee who are to report at the next annual communication. We venture to suggest that if the D. D. G. Masters are not authorized to enforce their 'directions' and 'cause prompt obedience' to their commands, that somebody had better authorize them at once, and then there will exist no necessity for a salaried Grand Master.

"We are of the opinion that the practice of paying salaries to any other masonic officers than our hard working secretaries, would result in evil and that continually. Let the office of Grand Master be desirable for the amount of money there may be made out of it, and you at once create a host of masonic politicians, who will 'log-roll' for the position of Grand Master, when in fact they are no more fit for the place than the d—l is for a preacher."

In his review of New Hampshire, he says:

"The wearing of masonic emblems is a mere matter of taste, and while in many, if not all cases, it may be very bad taste, still we cannot see wherein

such a practice has injured Masonry, at least in Arkansas. On the other hand, we do know of a number of instances where the wearing of a simple little masonic pin has led to the masonic burial of a poor unfortunate, who when first discovered, was long past hearing brotherly words, or feeling brotherly grips.

"But we do not appear as the advocate of an indiscriminate display of masonic emblems.

"We are the possessor of a very modest little master mason's breast pin, the gift of a very dear friend and brother now living in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. We have worn this little emblem very frequently in the past, and we hope to wear it many times in the future. Who objects?"

As last year we made some remarks against the establishment of Masonic Colleges by Grand Lodges, we copy from him in relation to St. Johns' College:

"It has been a number of years since this college matter was first agitated, and *then*, in this, one of the sovereign states of the union, there could not be found an educational institution scarcely above the rank of a third rate academy. Hundreds of thousands of dollars had been sent out of the state for the education of boys; hundreds of families who would have added wealth and dignity to our state, had been deterred from making it their home simply because their children could not be educated here. These things were day by day, painfully forced upon the notice of the fraternity, until they, in turn, were forced to act, and St. Johns' College is the result of that action."

* * * * *

"And now we come to the gist of the whole matter, which is to again request of our brethren in other Grand Jurisdictions, that if they cannot send *us*, the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, words of sympathy, they will not by unfavorable comments, seek to discourage.

"For the making of this request we have, among others, the following reasons:

"1st. That the Grand Lodge of Arkansas engaged in this college enterprise with no selfish ends in view, but with the purpose of making it a blessing to the unfortunate orphans of our departed brothers.

"2d. Because such an institution is absolutely needed *here*.

"3d. Because we desire to place the educational interests of our state on such footing that we can furnish not only *lands*, but schools and colleges, to those who seek homes among us.

"4th. Because we desire to keep in circulation *here* the thousands of dollars we annually send out of the state for the education of our children.

"5th. Because we, as a fraternity, are able to finish and furnish the necessary college buildings, and endow its several professorships, and *this* we can do without oppressing anybody.

"6th. And *particularly*, because we do not wish those who settle among us from other states, to come prejudiced against *us* and against our college."

We qualify our remarks of last year to the extent of excepting Arkansas from them. They were based upon the assumption, that there are colleges enough without establishing *masonic* ones. In Maine we have two or three too many. But when St. Johns' College was started it was needed: and, while we would have preferred to have started it under other than *masonic* auspices, it was far better to start it thus than not at all. Having been started, it merits and *should receive* abundant support; and we trust the fraternity will see to it that it does not live "at a poor, dying rate." Success and abundant prosperity to St. Johns' College!

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In our review of California last year we quoted the account of the formation

of the Provincial Grand Lodge of British Columbia. Its second Annual Communication was held May 1, 1869: four lodges were represented. It is under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

There is also in the Province a District Grand Lodge under the Grand Lodge of England.

The most important business presented was a proposition for the formation of an independent Grand Lodge, as follows:

"1st. That there are at present in the Colony of British Columbia, a Provincial Grand Lodge of Free Masons under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and a District Grand Lodge under that of the Grand Lodge of England.

"2d. That under these Provincial and District Grand Lodges, there are only eight Subordinate Lodges (one under dispensation), representing numerically a Brotherhood of about Three Hundred.

"3d. That the support of these two Provincial and District Grand Lodges—in addition to the transmission of Grand Lodge fees to both Mother Grand Lodges in Scotland and England—causes a drain upon the funds of the Subordinate Lodges, so great as to prevent their accumulation for any local, benevolent or other purposes calculated to advance the interests and happiness of the Order in this Colony.

"4th. That the existence of two Grand Lodges, or financially speaking, four Grand Lodges, tends (besides scattering the funds) to create jealousies and rivalry highly injurious to what would otherwise be a happy and united brotherhood, to open our sacred portals to the unworthy, and dissipate strength and resources, which combined, would fully establish, support and amply provide for the permanent success and prosperity of one Independent Grand Lodge.

"5th. That the decisions and edicts of a Provincial or District Grand Lodge, are unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they are not final and may be appealed from, and the great distance of England or Scotland from the Colony, the uncertainty of mail communication, and the delays which are apt to, and do occur in correspondence, causing often vexatious repetition so as entirely to prevent the good results which would accrue from the establishment of Grand Lodge authority in this Colony.

"6th. That the formation of an *Independent Grand Lodge of British Columbia*, uniting the Brethren of both jurisdictions under one Grand authority, responsible to themselves, would at once ensure harmony and promote the success and prosperity of all, retain moneys in one Grand Lodge for our own Masonic purposes which are now exacted by four Grand Lodges—two of which are Ten Thousand miles distant—and enable us at once to command the respect and hearty co-operation of sister Independent Grand Lodges throughout the world.

"7th. That a Committee be appointed to confer with all sister lodges upon the subject of the foregoing resolutions, and to recommend the best means of carrying them into effect, either by calling a General Convention of the Craft, or otherwise as may seem most expedient."

The Provincial Grand Master favored the plan, but could take no notice of it, unless with the advice and direction of the Grand Lodge, but promised to refer the matter to it. The Provincial Grand Lodge expressed entire concurrence in the resolutions, and approved of referring the matter to Scotland "for the advice of the Grand Lodge."

CALIFORNIA.

Lodges represented, 148 chartered and 9 u. d.; there being in all 158 of the former and 12 of the latter, to which Charters were granted.

The address of the Grand Master is brief and of the *multum in parvo* style : he had refused to dedicate a hall to be used in common with another organization and to be dedicated by that also : he recommends that lodges be required to have but one ballot for all the degrees, stating that already 165 of the 170 lodges conform to that practice.

The Grand Secretary reports that,

"As ordered by the Grand Lodge two years ago, seventeen hundred and fifty copies of its transactions at the last Annual Communication were printed, which, after reserving the usual number for binding and for the use of the Grand Lodge at the present Communication, have been distributed in the customary manner, viz: four copies to each lodge within the jurisdiction, two copies to each of the Grand Lodges with which we are in correspondence, one copy to each of the principal Masonic periodicals in the United States, and, generally, a copy to anybody without this jurisdiction who wrote for one, and whose Masonic position entitled him to the courtesy."

That thirty-one bound volumes (of Proceedings and Magazines) had been added to the Library, making the whole number of volumes of masonic works five hundred and forty-three : and that the receipts from ordinary sources were about \$15,000, and from other sources about \$5,000.

From the Report of the Grand Treasurer we learn that the Proceedings (1750) cost a little over \$2,000, being about \$1.15 apiece : portraits of five P. G. Masters, \$495, and a testimonial to one of them, \$585 : and that he had paid \$1,700 to Boards of Relief.

The San Francisco Board of Relief reports the receipt of \$7,840, of which \$3,325 was raised by assessment ; and the expenditure of about \$6,500, of which \$5.00 was for "a case from Maine."

The work and lectures were exemplified at sessions specially and exclusively devoted to them. It was decided, that a charge of "living in constant violation of the fundamental teachings of Masonry, and conducting himself in a manner unbecoming a man and a mason" is too general to support a conviction.

That charges against a Past Master for masonic offences (not connected with his office) committed while Master, were within the jurisdiction of his lodge.

The following resolution was adopted :

"Resolved, That all Masonic intercourse between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Orient of France is hereby suspended ; and that the lodges and Masons of this jurisdiction are forbidden to recognize, or hold communication with, any brother who hails from or acknowledges allegiance to the Grand Orient of France, so long as that body continues its unlawful and reprehensible invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana."

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported in favor of modifying the resolutions of 1868 in regard to suicides, so as to allow masonic burial in such cases where the lodge should determine that the brother was insane ; but the report was not adopted.

The Masonic Mirror (published in San Francisco) was recommended to the Craft generally as worthy of support.

As usual in that jurisdiction, every lodge had made returns and paid dues.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. WILLIAM H. HILL, an

improvement even on his Report of last year. But we have one bone to pick with him. *He uses the scissors.* Now we protest that the Proceedings of our Grand Lodges are too valuable to be spoiled by the use of *scissors* to make extracts. *Mark* your extracts, and let the printer "set them up" from the pamphlets. We are the more surprised to see that this is done by Bro. Hill, whose Grand Lodge shows its appreciation of the value of its own Proceedings by reprinting and preserving them. Plenty of Brethren or lodges would be glad to get them for their Libraries, and these Proceedings are among the most valuable of all that comes from the Masonic press. Others besides Bro. Hill are open to these remarks, which we make *earnestly* and not captiously.

He reviews our Proceedings of 1868 and 1869—a suggestive addition—suggestive that our Brethren in California have, since our last Report, come so much nearer to us that they are only about *one quarter* as far off! May the bonds of brotherhood be strengthened in accordance with the law of physics—that their strength increases as the square of the distance diminishes.

He speaks of the addresses of Grand Master MURRAY as models. In relation to our objections to the practice in California of allowing candidates once *rejected in another State* to petition without the consent of the rejecting lodge, he says, that perhaps ours is the safer rule, "but as our bridge has carried all safely over thus far, we do not feel disposed to quarrel with or discard it." How would it be if a candidate rejected in California should come to Maine to reside, be admitted, and afterwards return to California: would the lodge, that rejected him, receive him as a Brother?

Of the rule adopted in relation to suicides, he says:

"As we voted and argued in favor of the report of the committee, it is proper to state that it was by no means intended to fix a stigma on the memory or family of an unfortunate suicide, whether insanity was or was not the cause of the act. But as facts were brought to light, showing what a disturbing element the frequent discussions and decisions of this vexed question were in the several lodges, it was thought best to make an iron rule, so that neither Masons nor the friends would *ask* for a Masonic burial with all the funeral honors, thus declaring, almost with mockery, that 'the will of God was accomplished, and so mote it be.' It was thought that Masons, as men and as sympathizers, could show all needed attention to such cases, both at the grave and elsewhere, without the enactment of that mockery. We think the arguments of the committee on this subject were not only cogent but unanswerable, and we are glad that our Grand Lodge took the decided position it did."

We do not believe that injustice should be done to the humblest member of the fraternity living, or to his memory after he is gone from among us, to save *any amount* of "disturbing elements": if occasion is thereby given to Brethren to forget that they are masons, let the living be disciplined rather than the dead dishonored. Whether so intended or not, a stigma is cast upon the memory of the Brother, whose insanity was as much in accordance with "the will of God," as the death of the worthiest mason in the land. The California argument does not seem to us "unanswerable" or even "cogent."

In regard to the action of our Grand Lodge last year upon the communication from *Forbestown Lodge*, he says:

"Our only comment is, that we should neither take such action nor write such reports in California, and we are sorry that our Maine brethren take such a narrow view of Masonic obligations and Masonic charity. If the brother assisted was *not* in good Masonic standing, that fact was easily ascertainable by the Maine Grand Lodge, and the refusal in that case, as it strikes us, should be placed on that ground. But the alleged fact is only *insinuated* and not stated, and that as we view it is hardly 'on the square.'"

This is an important matter. But we desire that our Brother should know that it was not intended to "insinuate" that the Brother *in this case* was not in good standing. The action was not based upon the particular case, but upon a general principle. We have given the matter considerable consideration and are of opinion that the action of the Grand Lodge is clearly right.

1. Masonic charity is not an absolute, unlimited right, or duty. In all cases, it depends as much upon the ability of the giver, as the need of the recipient. We guarantee to *no* brother full relief under all circumstances. It is our duty to relieve according to our ability, and his necessities. Of our ability, by the rules of Masonry, we are *ourselves* made the *sole judge*; it is a question between us and our God. No Brother can say that in a given case, we *should* give a certain amount, then give it himself, and call upon us for it. It would overturn the very foundation of masonic charity by taking away one of its essential elements. A lodge in California cannot judge of the ability of a lodge in Maine: and to give without regard to ability is not only not a duty but is a violation of duty.

2. The obligation to relieve is *universal*, and not confined to members of the same lodge. If it is the *duty* of a lodge to repay aid furnished to one of its members by another lodge, it restricts the operation of our charity to the members of our own lodge.

3. It is bad policy to establish such a rule—bad policy for the fraternity as a whole.

When a lodge knows it is to be reimbursed it will weigh only the question of need, and pay no attention to the reciprocal one of ability. It will tend to carelessness and extravagance, and to the assistance of those not worthy. The experience of our towns overwhelmingly establishes this.

4. With due deference to our Brother it seems to us that *his* is "the narrow view of Masonic obligations and Masonic charity." It seems to us that the wider, higher and truer view is, that we should relieve the necessities of worthy Brethren, whether of our own household or the strangers in our gates, according to our ability, without expectation of return. His view makes it a *tax*, assessed upon us by our Brethren: ours makes it *Charity*. "If you desire your names to be registered with the pen of Eternity, *write them yourselves* with the pen of Charity."

We hold to these views the more readily, as we have learned by observation and experience, that if the wants of Brethren in any community exceed the ability of their Brothers at home to relieve, assistance from abroad will flow in most freely and abundantly.

CANADA.

One hundred and eighty-two lodges represented: twelve charters granted: full reports received from the District Deputies: receipts for the year \$8,612.78: expenditures \$3,487.20, of which \$1,245.00 was for benevolence: Masonic Asylum fund \$5,000: General and Charity Funds \$30,549.70; and a Committee appointed upon the subject of a Freemasons' School.

Two Special Communications had been held, one to lay the corner stone of a Masonic Hall, the other of a church. The ceremonies on each occasion are given in full.

The Grand Master discusses the question of the establishment of a Masonic Asylum, and rather advises the organization of a Freemasons' School. He says:

"There appears to be a very general opinion prevailing that the great majority of applicants for Grand Lodge benevolence, would much prefer accepting even a small annual grant, which would be expended in maintaining themselves amongst their own relatives or acquaintances, rather than seek for admission to an asylum, which would be considered (no matter how unjustly), as partaking of the nature of a pauper institution; and it must be well known to you all, that in this country, amongst every class of the community, there exists a decided feeling of aversion to anything partaking of that character. The uncertainty which seems to have surrounded the asylum project, leads me to suggest for your consideration whether it would not be better to relinquish for the present the realization of that scheme, and to devote our means and energies towards the establishment of a much needed institution for the support and education of the children and orphans of the fraternity, and others who might prefer to avail themselves of its advantages, under regulations which Grand Lodge might see fit to adopt. A Freemasons' School, organized on a proper basis, would, no doubt, enlist the sympathy and support of the lodges generally, and might be so managed as to entail a very slight tax upon the funds of Grand Lodge, if indeed it might not be made altogether self-supporting. I commend this matter to your earnest consideration."

On the other hand the Trustees strongly advise the establishment of the Asylum. The Grand Lodge postponed all action till its next session.

The following preamble and resolutions were referred to the Grand Master, who had, in his address, called the special attention of the Grand Lodge to the subject:

"Whereas certain lodges, working under the Grand Registry of England, have assumed the right to initiate candidates residing in localities beyond the localities where those lodges are situated, and have initiated persons who have been rejected by lodges working under the jurisdiction of Canada; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the question be referred to the Board of General Purposes, with instructions to report to this Communication of Grand Lodge as to the rights and privileges of such lodges so working under the Grand Registry of England, and as to what action (if any) should be taken in the matter."

A Special Committee on "Foreign Jurisdiction &c." was appointed, with the Grand Master as Chairman.

BRO. EDWARD MITCHELL presented the Report on Correspondence, chiefly confined to a carefully prepared abstract of the Proceedings.

In his review of South Carolina, he quotes a decision and enters his dissent as follows:

“That when the appeal is brought by the accused, who alleges that a wrong has been done him by the lodge, most assuredly he has the right of appeal; but where the appellant is the accuser, whose charges have been fully and fairly investigated, from what does he appeal? What wrong has been done him? For what does he appeal? It must be for a new trial; can he have a new trial, and try the accused a second time? And if he has a right to appeal the first time, would he not have the same right a second time, and then a third time, and so on *ad infinitum*!—and so on.”

“We are sorry we cannot see the force of thus arguing. When there is a court of appeal, we are of opinion that one party has as good right to appeal as the other. An accuser will not prefer a ‘grievous and serious’ charge against a brother, unless he thinks he has good grounds for it, and if he *thinks* the lower tribunal has erred in judgment, he surely has a good right to appeal. It has to be borne in mind that the ‘full acquittal’ of the accused puts him (the accuser,) in the unenviable position of a false accuser. It is no more a new trial than if the appeal came from the accused: and to say that he might appeal a second and a third time is simply nonsense, because when a decision is given by the court of *dernier resort* the case is *res judicata*.”

So say we, and such is the decision of our Grand Lodge.

We have also received the Proceedings of an Emergent Communication of this Grand Lodge, which we shall notice under the head of Quebec.

COLORADO.

Thirteen lodges (all) represented: no charters granted, the Grand Master having refused two applications for dispensations on the ground that lodges could not be adequately supported in the proposed localities: the resolutions against the “Conservator Association” struck from the list of standing resolutions: a resolution to reprint the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its organization *provided* three hundred copies should be subscribed for by subordinate lodges, adopted, and more than the required number subscribed for on the spot: and a Committee appointed to procure a set of Grand Lodge jewels.

The Grand Master’s address is confined to local matters, but the following is worthy of imitation in other jurisdictions.

“The Grand Lodge library fund, amounting to \$250.22, is in the hands of the R. W. Grand Treasurer. I would recommend, as I did on a former occasion, that this fund be kept at interest until such times as the Grand Lodge shall be permanently located, and I would suggest to the brethren the propriety of increasing that fund by such donations as they may feel able from time to time to make.”

BRO. HAL SAYR presented a brief Report on Correspondence, confined to statistics and extracts from other Proceedings.

The Constitution, Regulations &c. are published with the Proceedings.

Since the foregoing was written our Grand Secretary has received a copy of the reprint. Thanks!

CONNECTICUT.

Eighty-nine lodges represented: five charters and one dispensation granted and two refused: and the following resolutions adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge no organization, except the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, has any authority or power to establish or control blue Lodges in the state of Louisiana.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge expresses the hope that the recognition of any organization except the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, as having any authority or power in or over blue Lodges in the state of Louisiana, by the Grand Orient of France, will be speedily reversed."

* * * * *

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to ascertain what has become of the books, papers &c., formerly in the possession of Nelson N. Barrett, as President of the Masonic Historical Society, belonging to this Grand Lodge, with power to take possession of such articles as they may find, and deposit the same with the Grand Secretary, and report to the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge."

The address of the Grand Master was chiefly confined to local matters. He was obliged to suspend the Grand Treasurer for misusing the funds of the Grand Lodge, and as that officer had neglected to render any account he was expelled by the Grand Lodge. The loss of its funds compelled it to assess a tax of ten cents upon each member of a lodge in the jurisdiction.

We copy the conclusion of the address:

"I have now served you in this capacity for the length of time which has been customary with my predecessors for several years past. I shall willingly and gratefully return the jewel with which you entrusted me two years since; and if no rust or tarnish shall be found upon it, my highest ambition will have been gratified. I have been a permanent member of this Most Worshipful body, since the year 1843. During this whole term of twenty-six years I have been a humble workman in your ranks, and have never been absent from one of the annual communications of the Grand Lodge. I can say with truth that the years that I have spent in connection with this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge have been among the happiest of my life, and the pleasing recollection will continue while life shall endure. Before I descend from the exalted seat in which your kindness has placed me, allow me to assure you, that although my three score years and ten are now numbered with the past, I do not propose to absent myself from your annual gatherings while health and strength shall be continued to me.

"Brethren, let us now go to work; and may that wisdom which is from above guide and assist us in our labors."

The Grand Secretary's report shows that there are 169 volumes in the Grand Lodge Library.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the delegates who may be present from those lodges to whom charters have been voted at this session of the Grand Lodge, be admitted as members of this Grand Lodge."

We do not believe that this is in accordance with masonic law or sound policy; though there may be some special provision in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge to justify it. No lodge exists until it is *constituted*: it has no officers till they are *installed*.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by the Grand Secretary, Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER.

In noticing an Iowa decision, he says:

"We believe a lodge has not only the right to discipline its own members, but also all Masons residing within its territorial jurisdiction. Every lodge is the guardian of the morality of the institution within its territorial jurisdiction,

and in order to exercise this guardianship successfully, must necessarily be invested with the power of correcting every evil, whether committed by its own members, or resident Masons. If resident Masons commit such acts as to bring the Fraternity into disrepute they injure the reputation of the Fraternity most within the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge in which they reside, and that lodge might as well and better prefer the charges, conduct the trial, and inflict the punishment on such unruly members, as to furnish the member's own lodge with the charges, specifications, and proofs of wrong, for their action, unless, such member's own lodge should be within a reasonable distance, when courtesy would dictate that his lodge should be made acquainted with the cause of complaint, and they would institute proceedings against him."

This seems to us to be sound doctrine.

In his conclusion, after noticing the recently attempted crusade against us, he most eloquently says:

"Masonry has a mission to perform which will continue while time shall last; a mission which will never be ended so long as the principles inculcated in that Great Light, are necessary for the welfare and happiness of man. The storm clouds may continue to gather; the darkness thicken; and storms beat, but the Genius of Masonry will ride the storm triumphant and unharmed, bearing foremost, and uppermost, that 'Great Light,' which is the anchor of our hopes, both sure and steadfast; and 'teaches truth which alone is unchangeable and everlasting.' Our institution has stood the test of ages, whether the opinion of the world has been good or bad. Empires and Kingdoms have risen, and crumbled into decay: secret societies have been formed, flourished for a time, and vanished like the morning dew; yet notwithstanding all the vicissitudes and changes of time; notwithstanding the many persecutions with which our Order has been obliged to contend, it still lives, with principles as pure and spotless as when founded by our Fathers, and will continue, until the sun and moon shall be blotted from the blue arch of heaven, and the Death Angel has gathered the last sheaf into the Grand Lodge above."

DELAWARE.

Seventeen lodges represented: address of Grand Master brief and confined to local matters: a committee to revise the constitution appointed.

It was decided that an *installed* officer, whether *elected* or *appointed*, cannot dimitt. We have never been able to see the distinction sometimes made in such cases between *appointed* and *elected* officers: and we concur in this decision.

The following resolution adopted in 1867, and which we have heretofore criticised, was wisely expunged:

"*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."

The Report on Correspondence is confined to a few matters, being chiefly taken up with the difficulty between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France. Resolutions in reference to the initiations of non-residents by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, against lodges soliciting aid out of the jurisdiction, suspending intercourse with the Grand Orient, and recognizing the Grand Lodge of Idaho were reported but do not seem to have been acted upon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

As usual, this Grand Lodge held a number of Communications during the year.

At one the Grand Master said :

"There is a question which I now wish to bring to your notice, that seems to me to be of great importance, and one which demands and should receive a full consideration, and a final settlement at your hands. I allude to the question of our claim of jurisdiction over all candidates for the degrees of masonry in our lodges, irrespective of the residence of such applicants. This claim is broadly made in section 22 of article XX of our Grand Lodge Constitution."

And after discussing the anomalous character of the residence in the District of many who are counted as residents, he concludes :

"If, in its wisdom, this Grand Lodge should see fit to amend its Constitution, so as to prohibit the subordinate lodges within its jurisdiction from initiating, passing, or raising any one not a *permanent resident* of the District, without the consent of the lodge nearest to the place of residence of the applicant, under seal, it would, in my opinion, not only settle a vexed question and restore harmony of feeling between other jurisdictions and our own, but would subserve the best interests of the Craft here and elsewhere."

In reference to this the Grand Secretary proposed the following amendment to the Constitution :

"SECTION 22. Every lodge is prohibited from initiating any one not a resident of this District for a period of twelve months, without first having received the consent of the lodge nearest his place of residence *under seal*."

The consideration of it was postponed to the session in January, 1870.

In December, 1868, a brother was found dead in his bed, an inquest was held, a *post mortem* examination had, by order of the coroner, and it was found that the brother died of apoplexy. The surgeon, without the knowledge of the coroner, carried away the heart and brain of the deceased and put them upon exhibition in a public museum in the city.

The brethren were outraged, and the Grand Lodge appointed a committee to prosecute the matter in the criminal court *in its name*. At a subsequent session the committee report :

"Your committee do not hesitate to characterize this lawless proceeding as an infamous outrage upon a civilized and Christian community, and deserving severe punishment at the hands of the law, as well as the just condemnation of all good citizens; and while we would gladly take any measures in our power to put a stop to such outrages, and while we are willing to perform any duty imposed upon us by the Craft, yet we would most respectfully suggest whether it would not be better that those duties should be performed by us in our character as citizens, than that we should enter upon the discharge of those duties in our Masonic character.

"It will be seen by reference to the resolution under which this committee was appointed, that it is made their duty to prepare a suitable memorial and attach thereto a copy of this resolution, and present the same to the proper authorities; thus bringing ourselves, as a body of Masons in our Masonic character, directly in conflict with the civil authorities, and thus subjecting ourselves and our order to that kind of criticism, and inviting that kind of opposition, which we at all times desire to avoid; and that, too, in a case where we have as perfect and adequate a remedy in the character of private citizens as we could possibly have in our character as Masons.

"Your committee do not venture these suggestions without a full and clear comprehension of their relations to this grand body as a committee, and as members of the Craft. And feeling, as we do, that technically we have no discretion in the premises that would allow us to depart from a literal compliance with the language of the resolution, unless otherwise instructed by this grand body, and believing the resolution to have been adopted without mature reflection, and as it now stands to some extent inimical to and subversive of the interests of our beloved Order, we most respectfully ask this grand body to take into consideration the propriety of so modifying the resolution as to allow your committee to present their memorial to the proper authorities unaccompanied by a copy of the resolution above referred to; and that we may be allowed to perform the duties assigned to us by this grand body in our character as citizens, and not as an organized body of Masons."

The report was accepted: and we concur fully in the course proposed. The course first proposed was scarcely in accordance with sound masonic law.

The Grand Master had visited the nineteen lodges, having arranged for an address before each lodge, and being accompanied by a delegation from the "Masonic Choir Association." No one of the nineteen brethren engaged to deliver an address failed him: and, as well may be conceived, the "Grand Visitations" were of unusual interest.

The installation ceremonies of the Grand Lodge were in public, with addresses by the installing officer (Bro. FRENCH) and the Grand Master (Bro. DONALDSON).

Bro. CHA'S F. STANSBURY presented the Report on Correspondence, in which Maine is not noticed (undoubtedly because not *received*, and yet it was *sent*). In his review of Maryland he says:

"Bro. Wroth has not taken the opportunity to express many opinions of his own at any length, and therefore we find little to quote from his report; but we think he acts upon a correct theory of the functions of the Committee on Correspondence, which is, to present a comprehensive view of the state of Masonry throughout the world, by quoting or condensing the proceedings of the Grand Lodges, making few comments, and those of an explanatory character. We think the reports have too often been made the means of stirring up strife, by securing for the irresponsible and injudicious utterances of private individuals the *quasi* endorsement of the Grand Lodges. The fact is, that these reports are too voluminous to be read in Grand Lodge, and they are usually laid on the table, and ordered to be printed with the proceedings without revision or alteration. As long as they are confined to the recording of facts, no evil can result from this practice; but when they are made the vehicles of individual vanity, prejudice, and vindictiveness, the necessity for revision becomes imperative."

The practice first adopted in Maine and now in many Grand Lodges, of submitting this report, in print, at the commencement of the session, obviates one objection of Bro. S. Reports embracing merely abstracts without question or comment, seem to endorse the proceedings, right or wrong. We believe that the discussions of masonic principles, polity, jurisprudence &c., through these reports do much towards establishing what is right and correcting what is wrong.

FLORIDA.

Forty lodges represented: two charters granted: committee appointed to examine the "Permanent Rules, Resolutions and Regulations": a new Consti-

tution adopted: receipts \$3,177.80 and expenditures \$1,954.74: the usual local business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (D. C. DAWKINS) is of unusual interest.

When elected and installed Grand Master, he was Master of his lodge. He held that by such election &c., the latter office became vacant; and at the request of the Senior Warden and the lodge, he issued a dispensation to hold an election to fill the vacancy "and also to fill such vacancy as might occur by such election." We concur in his ruling: but are constrained to differ from him as to the legality of the subsequent proceedings. The S. W. became acting Master—a position he had the right and was bound to fill. He could not waive it any more than he could resign his office of Warden. We infer also that some installed officer was expected to be made Master. How could he vacate his former office to accept the new one? We hold that no new election could properly be held any more than if an actual Master should request it in order to elect a new Master in his place.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"The financial condition of our people is such as to forbid my representing the Craft as being prosperous in that sense, for indeed the reverse is true; but, poor as we are, the votaries of Masonic truth and fidelity in Florida exhibit a degree of constancy and zeal that warrants me in expressing the belief that Masonry with us was never more than now on a firm and enduring foundation."

He holds that a mason becomes a member of the lodge in which he was made without signing the by-laws: and that such membership should cease only when he becomes a member of another lodge. He supports the views in an able manner: and we agree with him in the opinion (as heretofore expressed by us) that the universal adoption of a regulation, adopting such a system, would at no very distant day abate all the existing trouble on the subject of non-affiliation.

He holds that no lodge can try and punish any mason who is not a member thereof. From this we dissent: if a mason commits an offence, we hold that the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides should try him, unless, as a matter of courtesy, it complains to the lodge of which he is a member.

BRO. D. P. HOLLAND, Past D. G. M., a permanent member of the Grand Lodge, having removed out of the state, sent a communication withdrawing his connection from the Grand Lodge: and it was ordered that the Grand Secretary "present him with a certificate of his withdrawal from this Grand Lodge." This proceeding is new to us: but it seems to us eminently proper, whether justified by the strictness of masonic law or not.

A report with resolutions, presented by the "Standing Committee on Obituaries," in reference to the decease of THOMAS HAYWOOD, P. G. M., was adopted.

The following is a *new* feature, but a *good* one, in Grand Lodge proceedings.

"The Grand Lodge listened for some considerable time, with manifest interest, to the verbal reports of the Masters, Wardens, and Representatives of the various lodges, upon the subject of charity; specially detailing the number of

charitable objects, what was and is needed for their relief, and to what extent charitable donations have been made by the respective lodges during the past year, from which the following facts appeared :

"1. The financial condition of the Craft in Florida was never before so depressing.

"2. A very few lodges are in a comparatively prosperous condition, and have contributed largely to education and suffering humanity.

"3. A few lodges reported no objects of charity in their jurisdiction more needy than the active members thereof.

"4. A large number of lodges are barely able to maintain their own existence.

"5. A universal determination on the part of all to promote, to the extent of their ability, the genuine principles of Masonry, hoping for a more prosperous future."

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. D. C. DAWKINS ; it was not published with the proceedings but comes to us in a separate pamphlet. He reviews the Proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges, some of them for two years. There are many matters of interest in this report, which comprises 180 pages : but we can refer to but one.

In his review of Maine, 1867, he says of a former report of ours :

"In reviewing Arkansas (p. 54,) he approvingly quotes the following :

"'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.'

"Our only objection is that we cannot comprehend the propriety or common sense of calling to refreshment to do some particular work. Every lodge trial must be in open lodge at labor, and not at refreshment. It is totally absurd to say that laborers are called to refreshment to go to work."

We surrender : a lodge at refreshment is not much of a lodge any how : a lodge may adapt itself to the business in hand : it may come out from its hall to bury its dead, lay the corner stone of an edifice, or perform other masonic labor : it may open in a private room and go into its hall and there install its officers in the presence of profanes : in the same manner, it may arrange for the trial of an Entered Apprentice, or, it seems to us, in any trial, receive the evidence of a profane ; of course, in every such case, arrangements will be made to prevent anything wrong : there need be no more danger in introducing profanes to give evidence in a Master Mason's lodge, than in introducing them to witness an installation.

GEORGIA.

The Proceedings of this Grand Lodge come to us in a pamphlet of nearly 400 pages, of which 176 are devoted to publishing the lists of members of lodges, a labor and expense as it seems to us far beyond any benefit resulting therefrom : 210 chartered lodges and three U. D. represented : representatives limited to Masters of lodges and proxies : the publication of the proceedings in the newspapers, except the announcement of the annual meetings and the names of the officers, prohibited : resolutions providing for the meeting of some of the Committees in advance of the Grand Lodge so that they might be able

to report on the first day, adopted: receipts \$19,601.67; invested \$4,650; cash \$1,285.71; expenditures \$13,665.96; assets including cash \$23,000: nine charters granted, one restored and four refused: the charters of all lodges which had not paid dues for two years declared forfeited: and the usual business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (M. W. SAMUEL LAWRENCE) shows that he has been a faithful, zealous and able officer.

He says:

"There is an apathy among the Craft much to be deplored. Our trouble is, we make too many members of lodges, and too few Masons. Complaint of this evil comes up from all jurisdictions. We have heard it in the past; it assails our ears in the present. It assumes all shapes. In one direction we hear the warning, that Masonry is getting to be too popular; in another, that lodges are being too much and too fast multiplied, and that too many of them think more of the fees for the degrees than of the good of Masonry: in another, that the salutary use of the ballot is neglected. All these are but different modes of stating the same complaint—we make too many members of lodges, and too few Masons. The most common, as it is the first and most obvious remedy proposed for this evil, is a more unsparing use of the black ball. I have no objection to this. To a great extent it is the palladium of the Institution, and I would advise, encourage and enforce, if I could, at all times its judicious use. But I am not sure that it is the only remedy. The skillful physician, when he undertakes the treatment of disease, endeavors first to ascertain its cause. Remove that, and its effect, the disease, disappears with it. I fear the cause of this evil lies *much* in our own negligent work on the material accepted. To take a candidate and pass him hurriedly through the ceremonies of the degrees, with the bare recital of the Ritual Lectures, and too often with a modicum only of these, will serve to make a member of a lodge, but can hardly be expected to make a Mason. You place in his hands a key to a lock of most intricate contrivance and many wards, and you fail to instruct him in the use of the key. What marvel that he never opens the door? The open sesame has never been imparted to him. Something more than this is required. You must enlighten him on the principles of Masonry—its great moral beauty and final saving object. It will not do to say, oh, he is already prepared in his heart; for that heart, if you confine it to barren pasturage, will soon fall into leanness, and at length die out. No, you must clothe the body of Masonry with its garments of beauty; you must make it inviting to the eye, and refreshing to the soul. This cannot be done by unaided human genius. Genius may array it in the most graceful, or the most gorgeous habiliments, but without the light from within, their hues will remain leaden and dull. And that light must be caught from the source opened in our first great light itself. The rays of divinity must shine in, and out of, and over it, or it will be darkness and not light."

In recommending the chartering of a new lodge, he well says:

"Savannah, with a population only one-third greater than that claimed for Atlanta, which is constantly growing, maintains four lodges to the benefit of Masonry; and I think the time has come when Atlanta can very well support three, with like benefit to the Institution. This is no plea for Cross Road Lodges, that once favored locality, where some man having pitched his tent and a groggery, to confer dignity on his local habitation and calling, and perhaps add to his custom, certainly entailing ruin on many a weak brother, must have a Free Mason's Lodge, forsooth, on the top of his shanty. Thank God, the day is passed when dispensation or charter for such could be. To me, there is profanation in the very thought of erecting our altar and depositing and opening the first great light thereon, over a groggery."

Among his decisions we find the following, which we endorse:

"A petition once read gives the lodge the right to the material presented against all others. A petitioner petitioning another lodge, pending his petition in one

is guilty of fraud, and deserves rejection at the hands of both. A lodge knowingly receiving and acting on the second petition in such case, acts in bad faith and against the law, and is liable to censure, or, in an extreme case, to suspension of charter. But if it do so through ignorance, it should, if *required*, pay the fees to the lodge first petitioned."

"Masonry does not require an impossibility, nor should a brother be deprived of his privileges through default of others. Therefore, if an applicant for affiliation failing to produce a dimit from the lodge of which he was last a member, because of its extinction, has used all diligence to supply the defect by obtaining the Grand Secretary's certificate, and that officer neglects, or is unable to furnish it, he may be affiliated on proof of worthiness, after strict trial and due examination."

"A Mason, once a member of a lodge, can become unaffiliated only by dimit, or being dropped from the rolls, or excluded from membership for non-payment of dues. He may hold his membership wherever he chooses—in another State, or in a foreign country; and so long as he is recognized, and continues a member of his lodge in that State or country, he remains an affiliated Mason, though *residing here*, and is not subject to the provision of the Constitution."

We commend his remarks in relation to side degrees to the careful attention of the Craft:

"I have been sometimes consulted as to what are called Side Degrees. I have invariably cautioned the brethren, that my opinions as to these are not to be received as official, as this Grand Lodge, most properly, knows them not. I agree most heartily with the Grand Lodge in utterly ignoring these wretched excrescences. Besides the covert deception they put on the unwary, who take them many times as part and parcel of Free Masonry, they tend to loosen and impair that sacred regard for our obligations, which should ever characterize the true Mason. These obligations are ample of themselves for all wholesome purposes, and to increase and multiply them in endless forms of illegitimate ceremonies, can only serve to weaken their sanctity in the eye and heart of the craftsman, and finally destroy his respect for all obligation. And I would apply these remarks to the whole batch of them, androgynous and others. They are all obnoxious to the same objections. The true craftsman will find food enough for both mind and heart in the lawful fields of pure Free Masonry."

He pays loving tributes to the memory of Bro. GEO. L. BARRY, Past D. G. M., and Bro. SIMON ROSE, Grand Secretary, who had deceased during the year.

Full reports from the four Deputy G. Masters and the Grand Secretary show that the affairs of the craft have been faithfully administered.

The Grand Secretary suggested a reprint of the earlier Proceedings, as none of the printed Proceedings prior to 1845 were on hand, and the supply of nearly half of the subsequent years was exhausted or nearly so.

We have had the curiosity to compare the cost of Proceedings in Georgia and Maine. In Georgia, 850 copies of the Proceedings of 1868 were published at a cost of \$1,427.50: in Maine 925 copies were published at an expense of \$475.41: the Proceedings of Georgia for 1869 contain over fifty pages more than those of 1868. Deducting the lists of names of members, the Proceedings of Georgia and Maine are nearly of equal size. We send four copies to each lodge and three to each Grand Lodge: they ordinarily send one copy to each Grand Lodge, and cannot send more than two (if so many) to each lodge, as they have from 250 to 300 lodges. We fully agree with Grand Master LAWRENCE in the following:

"It is much to be desired that the several Grand Lodges would exchange their proceedings in duplicate, so that a copy may reach the Grand Masters as well as the Committees on Foreign Correspondence. I would not trench, for an instant, on the province of the Committee, but think it right that the Grand Master should be kept intelligently advised of our foreign relations. The proceedings of only two Grand Lodges have I received—those of Pennsylvania and those of Maine. For the one I am indebted to the personal kindness and favor of Brother Josiah H. Drummond, P. G. M., and our R. W. Representative near his Grand Lodge, and for the other, to the fraternal courtesy of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Bro. Richard Vaux. The want I have felt in this particular will be owned, I have no doubt, by other Grand Masters."

We have been urged to publish our list of members, but we submit that the foregoing statement is decisive against it. We now expend our money in a manner more beneficial to the craft.

The Grand Secretary says:

"I find a record of the minutes of the Grand Lodge regularly kept since 1817. A volume of an older date, known to have been in the possession of the Grand Secretary, has not yet been found. This book was perhaps misplaced during the excitement incident to the approach of Sherman's army. I still hope, however, that we shall be able to find it. These volumes contain the only authentic history of the Grand Lodge from the date above mentioned, and should they, by accident, be destroyed, the loss would be irreparable. Would it not be well, therefore, for you to consider the matter of having them printed, or of having compiled therefrom the most important facts in connection with the history of the Grand Lodge of Georgia."

We trust that book will be found and, by being published, put beyond the hazard of loss. He gives a letter from the Grand Master of Massachusetts in 1787.

The Grand Lodge determined that it was inexpedient to make any arrangements to transfer the "Southern Masonic Female College," but that it should be assisted by the Grand Lodge and the craft. We wish it abundant success.

BRO. J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR, Grand Secretary, presented the Report on Correspondence. We had marked many extracts from it, but the space already devoted to Georgia compels us to forbear. We have received a copy separate from the Proceedings and have placed it in "Portland Masonic Library," to which we would refer Brethren.

IDAHO.

The six chartered lodges and one U. D. represented: two charters granted: receipts \$768.00; disbursements \$595.13: the Grand Lodge representative system adopted: and much local business transacted.

The Grand Master's address is chiefly of local interest: the following is of general and *very serious* interest:

"I desire to call your attention to two cases of infringement of our jurisdiction right, which have lately come to my notice. The first is that of Mr. Jno. R. Brigham, who has for five years been a resident of this Territory, and last November paid a visit to Binghamton, New York, his native place, and, to use his own language, was asked by his father and other relations to join a lodge of which they were members. He says, he cared but little about it and made no application, but went to New York City and remained several weeks,

and on his return to Binghamton found that his application had been made out and signed for him, and balloted on, and that he had been elected and nothing to do but receive the degrees, which he did at the hands of the Binghamton Lodge No. 177, under the jurisdiction of the G. L. of New York.

"The other case is that of Mr. Chas. M. Elder, who has likewise been a resident of this Territory some five years, and last fall went to Rochelle, Ill., where he was persuaded by his friends to send his petition in to Horricon Lodge No. 244; he did so, and by a special dispensation of the G. M. or the Deputy G. M. of the District, was balloted for, elected and received all the degrees in one night.

"I cannot but regard both these cases as most flagrant infringements on our jurisdiction.

"The first is perhaps the most so, as Mr. B. distinctly states that he did not sign the application himself; that it was signed for him during his absence, without his knowledge or consent. This case, therefore, entails not only a most wanton violation of one of our ancient landmarks, as well as a marked discourtesy to this jurisdiction, which we cannot overlook."

The infringement of jurisdiction is a small matter compared with the violation of the landmark. The phrases, "was asked by his father and other relations" and "was persuaded by his friends" import more evil to masonry than can be conceived. It must be that this practice is somewhat extensive. It can scarcely be possible that these are two isolated cases. If it has come to this, that masons are generally persuading their friends to become members, the institution is in greater danger than it ever has been.

The lodges were required to collect annually one dollar of each one of their members and the unaffiliated masons in their several jurisdictions for a Grand Lodge Orphan's fund, the income only of which to be used for "the support and education of the orphans of deceased Brothers or the children of indigent masons" &c.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the practice of charging a fee for affiliation within this Jurisdiction is hereby abolished. *Provided*, That any non-affiliated mason, living within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge for six months from this date without affiliating, shall after that time, pay to the lodge a sum equal to the monthly dues of members, from that date to the time of presenting his petition."

A committee reporting "On the resolution offered by Bro. L. P. Mikkleson, with reference to liquors, recommended that the same be amended by striking out all after the word 'things' in fifth line, and that the same pass as so amended": and their report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

As the resolution is not given in the proceedings we are unable to determine how much of it was struck out and how much retained—whether "*liquors*" and "*things*" were both retained, or whether the "*liquors*" were struck out and the "*things*" retained. We trust, however, the effect of the resolution was to strike the "*liquors*" out of Grand Lodge, even if they took the "*things*" with them.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be and are hereby tendered to Bro. L. F. Cartee for his able report on Foreign Correspondence, and that the report be published with the proceedings of this Grand Lodge."

But we do not find any record of the presentation of such a report, and the closest scrutiny fails to disclose any "published with the Proceedings."

ILLINOIS.

Lodges represented, 457 : thirty-one charters and one dispensation granted : intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended : the work in the several degrees exemplified : receipts \$23,410.64, and disbursements \$20,193.71, and the following resolution adopted :

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge hereby interdict all recognition of all persons claiming to hail from lodges within the bounds of the United States, or of British America, unless said lodges are directly subordinate to the Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Body, in the state, territory, dominion or district from whence they hail."

The address of Grand Master REYNOLDS shows that he had devoted himself to the duties of his office with his usual zeal, energy and fidelity. It opens with an eloquent allusion to the prosperity of the State and people, and then goes on with an account of his official acts. In regard to impostors, mendicants and improper applications for relief, he says :

"The matters of mendicity and imposture have assumed alarming proportions, and demand a sturdy resistance, and stringent measures to prevent them.

"I would therefore recommend that all Worshipful and all acting Masters be required to enforce the 7th and 15th charges to a Master elect, according to their literal meaning, and that no contributions in money be given to persons representing themselves as masons, by either lodges or brethren, unless they hold a certificate of membership of recent date from the lodge in which they are members, or upon other indisputable evidence aside from the test and examination.

"Enough money has been filched from our lodges and brethren within the last five years, to buy farms and homes for our poor, to build seminaries and endow them for the education of our destitute orphan children.

"This recommendation may seem to be harsh ; perhaps it is ; but the emergency is great, and honesty and charity demand that these pests in society be driven from our borders."

* * * * *

"It is also highly proper to contribute liberally to the relief of indigent masons, their widows and orphans ; to extend relief cheerfully and promptly to communities oppressed by general calamity or famine, but the practice of asking assistance in a general way from lodges or brethren to build or furnish halls in other states, or to grant general relief to brethren who have suffered business reverses by misfortune or casualty, is not commendable, and should be discountenanced. I would therefore recommend that a regulation be made that no application for general relief shall be entertained by lodges, except in cases of urgent necessity, without the consent of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master."

While we would give every needy one the benefit of all doubts, and would prefer to be cheated a reasonable number of times rather than reject one genuine case, we must confess to a concurrence in the views above expressed.

Of "Gift Enterprises" he well says :

"Gift enterprises of the very best character have no good traits to recommend them. However fairly and honorably they may be conducted, they are schemes of chance, and are seductive temptations to invest money where there is not one reasonable prospect in fifty of an equitable return. Masonry is a system

of morality, and never lends its aid to immoral speculations or demoralizing transactions. Hence, any attempt to give popularity or strength to gift enterprises by appeals to Masons or Masonic societies, or by reference to them in their Masonic character, is entirely wrong, and should be positively forbidden, and any violation of such regulation should be followed by expulsion."

From his decisions confirmed by the Grand Lodge, we select the following :

"An applicant for the honors of Masoury, petitions for membership as well as for the degrees, and when raised to the third degree, he is a member of the lodge which elected him. Signing the By-Laws is an important act of identity, but is not indispensable to membership."

In this jurisdiction, signing the By-Laws is usually made a pre-requisite to membership.

"If the Master elect declines installation, the old Master holds over, unless a dispensation be obtained, by common consent, to elect another."

We would strike out the words "by common consent."

"Every candidate for initiation must have the limbs, members and senses that a man ought to have. The fixed and unchangeable landmarks of Masonry regard neither the manner, time, place or cause of dismemberment, disfigurement, mutilation or disability. The *fact*, alone, like the law, is to govern a Mason."

The Grand Lodge refused to adopt a regulation that no lodge should thereafter be named after a living man.

At the Installation Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS delivered a fine oration, from which we would like to make extracts.

A long report was made in favor of building a Masonic Temple, and the following resolution was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to select a suitable site in the city of Chicago, on which to build a 'Temple' or building for the Grand Lodge, and procure a refusal of said site until all the lodges in the State can be made acquainted with such selection, and have received a printed copy of the report just made, and when two-thirds of such lodges shall have sanctioned such selection, the committee shall be hereby empowered to complete such purchase or lease, and proceed in the usual way to make an offer for the same."

It will be remembered that last year the Grand Lodge reversed the judgment of acquittal by a lodge, revoked its charter, and sent the case to another lodge for trial. The latter acquitted the accused, but as it was deemed that it acted in a manner under duress, the Grand Lodge itself acted in the premises (as we believe it should have done last year) and expelled the accused.

Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS presented the Report on Correspondence of 182 pages. Of course, it will be impossible for us to notice all matters of interest in it.

In regard to the California suicide resolution he says :

"If we were to admit, which we do not, that a person of sound mind might take his own life, it would not change the undeniable fact that *many* suicides are insane. To deny such an one the rights of masonic burial is of a piece with the cruel treatment of this unfortunate class in days—which we had hoped had gone by forever in all civilized countries—when they were supposed to be possessed of devils! That insanity is as truly a disease as is small pox, we supposed was well known to men of less intelligence than those composing the Grand Lodge of California. Surely it would seem that the greater a brother's misfortune the more strongly we should be bound to him ;

and no merely physical disease can be such a misfortune as that which lays hold of the very centres of intelligence and affection, darkens the soul, and shuts out God himself!"

He approves of the chartering of Mount Moriah Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

In reference to the proposition of Grand Master MURRAY to abolish the office of District Deputy and pay the Grand Master a salary, he says:

"For obvious reasons, we think the experiment would be short-lived, and injurious to the best interests of Masonry."

He quotes the report of our Grand Treasurer in relation to the Diplomas, and adds:

"We congratulate the Grand Lodge and Grand Treasurer on the success of this Dodge."

He quotes our remarks last year in reply to New York, in reference to a rejection by a lodge not having jurisdiction, and asks:

"If, before a ballot had been taken, it should be discovered that the lodge had no jurisdiction, would it not be the duty of the Master to declare the proceedings void? If so, why not after the ballot, whether favorable or unfavorable?"

For the same reason that he could not do so after the degree is conferred.

A statistical table, prepared by Bro. JOHN C. REYNOLDS, much wider in its scope than ours, is annexed to the Report.

We would gladly extract many other things from these Proceedings, to interest and instruct the craft in Maine, but must forbear.

INDIANA.

Three hundred and fifty chartered lodges (out of 380) and 26 u. d. (out of 31) represented: twenty-five charters granted, two refused, four dispensations continued, three granted and three refused: about \$10,000 expended upon "Grand Masonic Hall", the income of which in rents is \$3,114, independent of Concert Hall, which also yields a considerable income: the Committees on Grievances, Charters and Dispensations met in advance of the Grand Lodge, and were prepared to report on the first day of the session: the charter of a lodge was arrested for initiating a person maimed, in defiance of the instruction of the Grand Master: and much local business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master is chiefly devoted to local matters: but in closing he devotes two pages to "the mission of masonry", which we commend to the attention of the craft.

The following decision is in accordance with that of our Grand Lodge:

"The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the resolution in reference to granting a special dispensation, authorizing lodges, as such, to participate in the approaching decoration of soldiers' graves, beg leave to report, that they do not believe it in the power of the Grand Lodge to issue a dispensation authorizing lodges to violate its own Rules and Regulations. And your Committee further report that they believe the Rules to be right in themselves as they now are, and entirely consistent with the ancient usages and customs of the Fraternity, and should be strictly adhered to."

We copy the following as sustaining the action of our Grand Lodge, and the position taken by this Committee in the review of California, but which we did not see until after that review was written:

"The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, respectfully reports, that they have examined the correspondence in the matter of controversy between Webb Lodge No. 24, of this Grand Jurisdiction, and Lockport Lodge No. 73, of the Grand Jurisdiction of New York.

"It appears from the correspondence, that on or about the 20th of June, 1867, a Brother Master Mason, by the name of Andrew J. Weir, holding membership in Webb Lodge No. 24, was traveling or visiting in the State of New York, was taken sick at Lockport and died.

"Lockport Lodge No. 73, having ascertained that he was a Master Mason in good standing, took charge of the remains and buried it with masonic honors, and subsequently sent a bill of the funeral expenses to Webb Lodge No. 24, asking them to reimburse Lockport Lodge. This Webb Lodge refused to do by a unanimous vote of the Lodge at a stated meeting, and notified Lockport Lodge of the fact.

"The Secretary of Lockport Lodge then addressed a letter to the M. W. Grand Master of Indiana, asking him to interpose his authority, to which the M. W. Grand Master returned the following answer:

"October 28, 1867. 'We have no special law in our jurisdiction relative to burying the dead, except in regard to non-affiliated Masons. Our law is the general universal law of masonry on that subject. I will call the attention of Webb Lodge No. 24 to the subject, and require their attention to your communication.' Then all correspondence closed until the 15th of February, 1869, when it was again called up by the M. W. Grand Master of New York, in a letter to the M. W. Grand Master of Indiana, which your Committee regret to say was couched in language unguarded and tart, and well calculated to irritate and excite. Among other remarks we find the following: 'I suppose the obligation of a lodge to bury *its* dead is not transferable to others by a mere passage of a resolution. Words and promises will hardly satisfy your masonic justice. They are not masonic coin passing from hand to hand, with moral certainty that the pledge shown on their face will be fulfilled.' Entertaining, as this Grand Lodge ever has, the highest veneration and respect for all her Sister Grand Lodges, and their officers, yet we must say that these unprovoked remarks were untimely and injudicious, over which, nevertheless, we throw the broad mantle of masonic charity. Viewing the whole subject in the light of masonic law, and precedent, your committee have arrived at the following conclusions:

"1st. That the rights and benefits of masonry attach to all Master Masons in good standing, wherever they may travel or go, regardless of the country or climate from whence he come.

"2d. That among these inalienable rights is that of the Honor of Masonic funeral, which he has the privilege of choosing while alive, or his next friend for him when he is dead.

"3d. That this claim is not made upon a special lodge but upon Master Masons.

"4th. That should he be destitute when taken sick or stricken down, all the expenses connected with his sickness and funeral should be borne by the Master Masons individually or the lodge having the jurisdiction in the premises, and that it is not in accordance with Masonic law or precedent to ask the lodge of his affiliation to pay the expenses."

The following decisions seem to us to be correct:

"1st. Can charges be legally preferred against a Master Mason who is under sentence of indefinite suspension without first restoring him?

"2d. If so, can the said suspended Mason be present at the trial, or could he be tried only in open lodge on the third degree?

"3d. Is a suspended Mason beyond the control of the lodge in all particulars until he is fully restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry?

"And for answer to question one say, that, in their opinion, no charges can be lawfully preferred against a M. M. while under the sentence of suspension.

"For answer to question two: A trial can not lawfully take place except in open lodge.

"For answer to question three: A suspended Mason can claim no protection from nor is he subject to the control of a lodge."

* * * * *

"Should funeral ceremonies be conducted with the lodge open on the third degree, or should it be called off, for that purpose, before repairing to the street."

"For answer to the second question, your committee submit that the burial of the dead is Masonic work, and that Masonic work can not be performed while a lodge is at refreshment, and as 'none but Master Masons are entitled to Masonic burial, and none but Master Masons can be permitted to assist at the burial service,' (see Rule 123) consequently the lodge should be opened on the third degree during such work."

IOWA.

Lodges represented, 145: twenty-nine charters granted: receipts about \$8,700; expenditures about \$5,700: the question of erecting a Masonic Temple indefinitely postponed by a vote of more than two to one: and an immense amount of local business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master shows that he was a faithful, efficient and zealous officer. The following from his address shows something of the growth of masonry:

"Twenty-five years ago, *four* weak lodges, with a total membership of only one hundred and one, met and planted the shoot which has grown and flourished beyond their most sanguine expectations, and beneath whose wide-spread branches we to-day find pleasant and congenial homes. To-day the Grand Lodge of Iowa has grown into an association of two hundred and thirty-two chartered lodges, with an aggregate membership of over ten thousand—men whom the ancient constitutions require shall 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.'"

He makes one important suggestion in that jurisdiction. An unaffiliated mason must apply for membership to the nearest lodge: he cannot visit lodges, is excluded from masonic processions and is deprived of the right of burial: all this; though he may have applied to the lodge and been rejected. The Grand Master suggests that this is wrong and that he should be allowed to apply to other lodges. We think so too.

He gives notice that at Boonsboro, in that State, there is a lodge of clandestine masons, and he gives their names, so far as known: we copy the list:

"The *names* of the following persons have been obtained and are herewith published for the benefit of the craft, viz:

Adams, Wm. R.
Austin, Wm.
Bell, S. H.
Black, Jacob
Boggs, John W.
Bushnell, D. W.
Davis, Lewis

Jones, Geo. E. (County Treasurer
Johnston, John
King, M. M. (County Judge.)
Kutzleb, L. S.
Logan Charles
Logan, Oliver
Mills, Eli T.

De Wolf, Scott
 Franklin, Benj.
 Haskell, Geo. M.
 Hammond, E. L.
 Hamilton, H. M. (rejected by 159.)
 Hilton, L. F.
 Huxford, F. W.

Moffatt, S. G. (Dep. Co. Treas.)
 Moore, Wm.
 Robinson, John C.
 Thompson, A. L. (said to be W. M.)
 Waters, J. H.
 Wilson, H. R. (County Clerk.)

The Junior Grand Warden dimitted from his lodge, and the Grand Master decided that the office thereby became vacant. The opposite has been generally held to be the law.

Among his decisions we find the following :

"A Brother who has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded in open lodge refuses to appear to receive his reprimand : can a new sentence be imposed ?

"No : but he should be tried and punished for disobeying the summons of the lodge to appear and receive the reprimand.

"Can the Worshipful Master of a lodge close the same and legally declare it closed for the remainder of his official term ?

"*Answer*—He might do so if the lodge should become insubordinate and refuse to comply with his decisions, properly made, and by their conduct trample under foot the groundwork and principles of masonry, or for such causes as would justify taking away from them their charter. But he has no right to do so merely to gratify a personal whim or caprice, or a petty spite toward the lodge or a portion of its members.

"Can the Worshipful Master take the charter to another village, within the jurisdiction of his lodge, and there open a funeral lodge for the purpose of burying one of his deceased members ?

"*Answer*—Certainly. To hold otherwise would be to deny masonic burial to many worthy masons whose residence is at a distance from the place where the lodge hall is stationed.

"A masonic lodge should act independently of the civil courts in regard to disciplining a member for unmasonic conduct, and in no case of the kind be governed by the result of any suit or suits pending therein. But in every case where charges are preferred against a brother, the lodge should *promptly, thoroughly and impartially* examine into *all* the facts in the case, and leave no stone unturned in their efforts to ascertain the *truth*, and then decide the case on its merits, from the facts discovered, without fear or favor. If the brother is guilty, they should not hesitate to inflict the proper punishment, although the courts might by some technicality pronounce him innocent. But if the brother is found to be innocent of the crimes laid to his charge, the lodge should so declare it without hesitation, even though the courts may have condemned him as a felon. In such a case it is the duty of every mason to stand the more firmly by the unfortunate brother; to aid and assist him by every lawful means at their command, and vindicate his character before the world."

But we hold that the record of a conviction or acquittal in a civil court is evidence admissible and entitled to due consideration on the masonic trial.

We learn from the report of the Grand Secretary that arrangements had been made for stereotyping the proceedings, except the lists of members, the publication of which annually he deems a useless expense. That Grand Lodge through the exertions of Bro. PARVIS have placed their proceedings in a form for permanent preservation in more libraries than any other Grand Lodge. He has distributed them not merely to masonic libraries, but also to the principal public libraries of the country. Among others, the Portland Institute is indebted to him for a set. His example in this respect, as well as many

others, is worthy of imitation. We are sorry to learn however that though each recipient of a copy of the last volume was requested to acknowledge its receipt, more than one-half of the Grand Lodges and masonic editors of the U. S. did not reply or notice the volume. This last volume contains some sixty pages of valuable statistics, which only a PARVIN would have the patience and industry to collect. He reports also valuable additions to the library. The following communication was received and the generous offer accepted for a term of five years:

"Having long entertained a most favorable opinion of the Masonic Institution, based upon many years membership therein, and a very pleasant fraternal intercourse with its officers, Grand and subordinate, I am desirous of testifying the same in some tangible and useful way.

"The M. W. Grand Lodge of Iowa having wandered from place to place without a local habitation for a quarter of a century, has yet made for itself a name known and honored at home and in foreign lands, and is now, as I learn, desirous to secure for a term of years, at least, more permanent quarters for its sessions and library, I beg therefore through you, Worshipful Sir, to tender to the *Grand Lodge of Iowa* a permanent lease FREE OF COST, of the '*Burtis Opera House*' (Hall and Rooms), for its sessions and its library, where the brotherhood may congregate in peace, safety and comfort.

J. J. BURTIS."

It will be remembered that last year Bro. GUILBERT failed to furnish his Report on Correspondence: this year the Grand Lodge voted to print it as an appendix to these proceedings, provided it was completed and furnished in time. When we read this vote, we lay back in our "lazy chair", unbuttoned our vest &c., had the windows raised, and the doors opened, sent "Hopeful" to apprise the neighbors (we have moved into this neighborhood since we read GUILBERT's last) and turned to the appendix, shaking all over in anticipation of the coming fun—but alas! no GUILBERT was there. We found instead a Report for this year by Bro. W. E. MILLER. We confess to a feeling of disappointment similar, we imagine, to that of one who has made up his mind for a French dinner, seasoned with all manner of spices and piquant sauces, and receives instead a good solid dinner of roast beef and other essentials with no "foreign flummery" about it!

KENTUCKY

Sends us a pamphlet of 520 pages, of which nearly 300 are devoted to "lists of members"; 365 chartered lodges, and eleven U. D. represented: invested fund \$84,450: nine charters granted, and nine dispensations granted or continued and eighteen refused, and the committee say:

"In the investigation of the many petitions for new lodges, which have been before your Committee, many startling facts have developed themselves with regard to the lodges now in existence, which are very painful to your Committee, and which show the great evil which has crept into this Grand Lodge by the creation of too many lodges. Your Committee is fully satisfied that if the proceedings of the various lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Body were carefully inspected, and the facts reported, that the Grand Lodge would have no hesitation in arresting the charters of quite a number of them; and your committee are fully persuaded that such a course ought to be

pursued by this Grand Lodge. Your Committee believe it would be money made to the Grand Lodge, to say nothing about the great good that would result to our time-honored Institution in this jurisdiction, by such a course."

The address of the Grand Master in many parts of it, is applicable to the whole fraternity. He had refused all applications for new lodges: and in reference to it he says:

"By way of self-vindication, permit me to say, that in many instances the petitioners themselves have unwittingly defeated their own purpose by putting the case too strongly, or proving too much; for, in addition to the usual form of appeal, it would often be represented to the Grand Master, by way of special inducement, that many members of an adjoining lodge would procure dinitis and affiliate with the proposed new lodge, as soon as organized; and yet, upon an examination of the annual returns, it would turn out in evidence (as lawyers say) that the aforesaid adjoining lodge was itself too feeble to undergo any depletion, and yet remain self-sustaining. In all such cases, therefore, the establishment of the new lodge would perhaps involve the suspension or embarrass the work of an old one, and the result would be, that while adding to the number of our lodges, and thereby incurring the expense of separate organizations, there would be but little, if any, addition to our aggregate membership, and no commensurate increase whatever of the general prosperity."

* * * * *

"While we are annually complaining, and very justly too, that our subordinate lodges are doing too much work, and receiving too indiscriminately those who are knocking at their doors, may it not be possible that, as a Grand Lodge, we are acting inconsistently and quite as indiscreetly in granting by wholesale, as has been too much our habit, the multitudinous petitions which from year to year are found crowding our Grand Secretary's table?"

* * * * *

"It is a lamentable fact that a too rapid multiplication of lodges has tended only to cheapen Masonry, and this cheapening policy, in its turn, has tended only to lessen its dignity, to depreciate its comparative value and importance in the estimation of the world, and to render the privileges of the Fraternity a matter of too easy attainment, and therefore, instead of the door of our Mystic Temple being closely tyed to all save the worthy and well qualified, it is virtually thrown wide open, and thus invites an indiscriminate rush from the inquisitive populace without. This is indeed a sad and most deplorable perversion of the original design of the Institution, and one which, as a Grand Lodge, we should not for a moment tolerate, much less in any way sustain or sanction. In view of the unprecedented popularity of the Fraternity, it behooves us to be more vigilant and guarded than ever before."

* * * * *

"I for one shall rejoice that the battering rams of bigotry have renewed their assaults upon the institution, if it will only prompt us to fortify, as we should, this only vulnerable angle of our venerable temple."

We would gladly copy much more from this valuable and truly eloquent production, but must content ourselves with one more extract, which we copy for the incident narrated:

"In the case of a venerable Brother, living near Bowlinggreen, represented to me as in every way worthy and exemplary, and the oldest Mason then living in the State, I was requested by the Brethren of Bowlinggreen Lodge to grant a special dispensation permitting them to bury him with Masonic honors. It appears that he had been, in early life, an active and zealous member of the lodge, but that the Church, to which he also belonged, 'having a zeal,' as we think, 'not according to knowledge,' required him to relinquish his membership either with the lodge or the Church. Concurring in sentiment, we presume, with the Great Apostle to the Gentiles, 'that if eating meat

would cause his brother to offend, he would not eat meat while the world stood, this old Christian Mason decided (and I honor him for his decision) to dimitt from the Lodge, and retain his membership in the Church. In deference to his Church relations he remained thus unaffiliated with the Fraternity to the close of his life. When, however, he felt that he was about to be called by his Supreme Grand Master from the Church militant to the Church triumphant, and believing that his allegiance to ecclesiastical authority had been fully and faithfully discharged, and wishing to give a last public testimonial of his sincere, though long suppressed, attachment to the Institution, he requested a Masonic burial at the hands of his brethren of 'the mystic tie.' It was thought by the Bowlinggreen Lodge that the regulation under consideration was imperative, and that a special dispensation was therefore necessary to enable them to pay this tribute of respect to his memory. Instead, however, of issuing any dispensation, I decided that the concluding clause of the fifteenth General Regulation permitted the Lodge to re-invest the aged Brother with his forfeited privileges, and directed them to proceed in the matter as their sympathies might dictate, or the facts of the case seemed to warrant. I trust that my reply was received in time, and that this old patriarch was affectionately borne to his last resting place by the gentle hands of the Brotherhood, and that his freed spirit is now enjoying unrestrained fellowship with all the 'good and true' in that Supreme Grand Lodge on high, into which the religious bigot can never enter, and from which, thank Heaven, he has no power to exclude."

The corner stone of "Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home" was laid by the Grand Lodge, while in session, on which occasion the Grand Master delivered an eloquent address.

An able report was presented by Bro. McCORKLE in relation to the difficulty between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France, which was adopted, and all Masonic intercourse with the latter dissolved.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"The retiring Grand Master, E. S. FITCH, having accepted a commission from the managers of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, with a view to canvassing the various lodges and Masonic Orders in aid of the same—therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we commend said subject and brother to the favorable consideration not only of the members of our Order, but to the general public.

"Resolved, That should any of our subordinates desire the services of said brother, by way of instruction or lectures, that he is hereby authorized to impart the same."

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. J. M. S. McCORKLE, Grand Secretary. He thinks we mistook the tenor of his argument last year in reference to West Virginia: but his explanation shows that we did not. His argument was two fold. 1. That the Grand Lodge of Virginia having had jurisdiction over the whole territory could lose it only by its own consent. This argument we have already answered. 2. That the State of West Virginia has no legal existence. Our remarks last year were directed solely to this. As citizens, we may examine the legality of any government: but as masons we must take the *actual* government, otherwise we are drawn at once into the discussion of political questions, and thus introduce the bane of politics into masonry. To illustrate: Bro. McC. says West Virginia is not legally a State; we say it is; there is an issue, a *political* issue, and nothing else; to discuss it would re-open controversies which we as masons wish to forget. To illustrate further, was not a mason in the southern states bound during the late war to

submit to the actual government in those States without regard to his opinion of their legality? We repeat with emphasis "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."

He reviews the proceedings of the Grand Orient of France in relation to the Louisiana invasion in a manner damaging to that Grand Body. We may avail ourselves of this review when we come to that subject.

He gives also a translation from the Bulletin of the Grand Orient of France, a historical sketch of the present condition of Freemasonry in Italy. As recent events there have somewhat changed the aspect of masonic matters, we deem it prudent for our Grand Lodge to take no action in the premises at present.

LOUISIANA

Sends us a pamphlet of nearly 450 pages, of which about 100 are taken up with returns &c.: about 120 chartered lodges and four u. d. represented: receipts about \$28,000 and expenditures about \$26,000: Grand Lodges of Montana, New Brunswick and Idaho formally recognized; seven charters granted and one dispensation continued.

The address of the Grand Master and the reports of the Deputies and other officers are chiefly confined to local matters.

A District Deputy in a former report had advocated permitting the admission into lodges of Brethren in the clothing &c. of other degrees. This report was quite severely criticised. The author attempts a defence, but wholly fails to satisfy us of the correctness of his position.

The Grand Secretary, in a Report of thirty-three pages, gives a diary of his official business and statement of dues received &c. He reports gratifying additions to the Library, which contains over 600 volumes.

The Report of Louisiana Relief Lodge shows the receipts (including cash on hand at the close of the last year) to be \$4,000.75, and the disbursements \$3,792.90, among which was \$35.00 to applicants from Maine.

It was decided that a profane cannot file charges against a mason, in a lodge.

The following report was adopted:

"Your committee agree with the Grand Master in the opinion, that it was improper to perform any of the public ceremonies peculiar to the fraternity, in connection with other secret associations, and especially so in regard to the funeral services. Should the deceased brother or his family have expressed a desire, it is the duty of Masons to bury him masonically, but not otherwise. There is no obligation on any one, and hardly any degree of propriety to do this, unless that desire has been actually expressed. When, however, this has been done, our ceremonies should not be encroached upon after the religious rites are ended and the body is taken charge of by the brethren, by the ceremonies of any association, or of any kind whatever."

The following resolutions reported by the Committee on Correspondence were adopted:

"Resolved, That the recognition and granting of mutual representation to the Grand Orient of Italy at Florence, be postponed until the result of the inquiries now instituted is satisfactorily ascertained by this Grand Lodge.

"Resolved, That our representatives in Europe be requested to ascertain what, if any, Masonic Grand Bodies, other than the Grand Orient of France, have recognized any clandestine organization in our midst, and that, on obtaining the requisite information that such is the case, the Grand Master shall immediately issue an edict of non-intercourse.

"Resolved, That the resignation of R. W. Bro. James C. Batchelor as Grand Representative of the Supreme Council of Mexico be accepted.

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge sincerely sympathizes with the Grand Orient of Peru, in the misfortunes which have befallen that country, and the Grand Secretary is hereby instructed to call the attention of the subordinate lodges to the destitution and suffering occasioned by the recent earthquakes, and to transmit such donations as he may receive for relieving the sufferers, to the Grand Orient."

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. JAMES B. SCOT, in which he reviews the Proceedings of thirty-nine American Grand Lodges, the Supreme Council 33° N. Jurisdiction, and several foreign Grand Lodges and Grand Orients. Bro. SCOT, with a patience beyond example, has gone through with the Proceedings and given a minute analysis of their contents with such comments as seemed to him proper.

He admits the right of the prosecutor to appeal, but thinks it should be discountenanced save in extreme cases.

In reference to a subject already referred to in this Report, he says:

"While a Mason is amenable to the lodge of which he is a member for his conduct, we hold that he is also subject to the penal jurisdiction of the lodge within whose geographical jurisdiction he resides. Both lodges exercise concurrent jurisdiction over him, and he may be charged and tried before either. Courtesy may dictate that, when a brother is guilty of unmasonic conduct, the complaint should be presented to his own lodge—if it is within a reasonable distance. This, however, is a matter of courtesy and not of right, and may be given or not at the discretion of the lodge. Cases may arise in which the honor and reputation of our institution would suffer, if the courtesy were extended. The law of Masonry in this respect, is similar to the law of the land—geographical jurisdiction confers authority to take cognizance of all offences, and legalizes the proceedings."

In reference to the recommendation of Grand Master MURRAY to charge non-affiliates a fee for visiting a lodge, he says:

"This may work better than the plan adopted in some jurisdictions of levying an annual tax upon non-affiliates, but we doubt if either mode will materially abate the number of these drones. They have gone out from us, because they are not of us—and, in our opinion, the rapid increase of this evil may be traced, in a great measure, to the popularity of our institution. In the rush of candidates too many are admitted who are not properly prepared; the outward and visible forms may be all carefully observed, but the preparation of the heart is wanting. As, in such cases, the application for initiation is prompted by idle curiosity and not 'a desire of knowledge,' neither the beautiful ceremonies nor the sublime teachings of our institution are appreciated. In a short time the novelty wears off, the lodge room is seldom visited, and the lodge dues become a burden. Some pay and dimit, but the greater portion suffer their names to be stricken from the roll of membership, and in this manner the ranks of the unaffiliated are constantly augmented. We have no power to enforce compulsory membership, and if we had it would not be desirable, for our strength consists not in numbers but in the character of those who compose our lodges. So long as Masonry continues popular we expect to

see the number of non-affiliated Masons increase, and we know of no better plan to mitigate the evil than the strict enforcement of the law which deprives these drones of all benefits arising from the lodge organization, except in cases where non-affiliation is not their fault."

In regard to publishing lists of members, he says :

"Years ago, when Bro. Fellows was chairman of this committee, he advocated the publication of the lists of membership and assigned the same reason as that given by Bro. Hornor. At that time, the objection against the practice was the expense attending it; now, it is urged that it will facilitate the very object it is intended to prevent. The value of these lists has been fully tested by our Relief Lodge, and we consider this sufficient refutation of both objections. We may add, however, that whenever imposition has been attempted to be practiced upon the officers of the Relief Lodge, it has rarely succeeded, and then the impostor has generally hailed from a jurisdiction which does not publish its list of membership."

He reviews quite sharply Bro. BRUNS's criticism upon Bro. MURRAY's remarks in regard to fitting up halls &c., but as Bro. BRUNS has since explained that he intended them to be understood jocosely we omit the review of Bro. SCOT.

He quotes with approving comments Bro. MURRAY's remarks in 1868 in reference to the new crusade against masonry.

We should be pleased to notice many other matters in this report but we must forbear.

We last year gave the action of this Grand Lodge in relation to the invasion of its jurisdiction by the Grand Orient of France. We regret to announce that there has as yet been no change for the better. We shall defer an extended statement of the question at issue to our reveiw of the Grand Orient.

MARYLAND.

At the May Communication, 61 lodges represented: the Grand Master not being able to attend on account of sickness sent in a short address: six charters granted; and the following resolutions adopted:

"*Resolved*, That for the purpose of aiding the Grand Lodge of Maryland to pay the interest on the Stock issued, and debts contracted in the erection of the New Temple—the sum of two dollars shall be paid annually by every affiliated Mason in this Jurisdiction, to be collected semi-annually by the Grand Secretary as other Grand Lodge dues are collected.

"*Resolved*, That the above resolution shall continue in force until the revenues of the Grand Lodge and the rental of the Temple combined, shall amount to sufficient to pay said interest."

At the Annual Communication, 64 lodges represented: the Grand Master congratulates the craft upon the completion of the Masonic Temple, gives a brief statement of his official acts, and urges the Grand Lodge to assist an organization formed in Baltimore to collect a masonic library: Grand Charity Fund, invested in stock of the New Temple \$68,130: the resolution adopted in May for a tax repealed, and moneys received under it ordered to be returned: two charters granted: and the usual business transacted.

The Grand Lodge seems to be laboring under a heavy load of debt in consequence of building the Temple, but we are unable to give a statement of

the matter: but as nearly as we can tell from the Proceedings, the Temple &c., cost about \$462,000, of which about \$235,000 was realized from stock sold, about \$49,000 from the Grand Lodge, and that the rest is a debt.

The Report on Correspondence was ordered to be printed, but does not appear: the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, June 22, 1797, and some subsequent meetings, are published in the appendix.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At the March Communication 67 lodges were represented: the Grand Master delivered an address in which he called attention to the requirements of the constitution, that the records should be transcribed and a transcript thereof, as well as the original, preserved, and that there should be a Charity Fund of \$50,000, and to other matters connected with the Masonic Temple, the Sinking Fund, and the action of the "Board of Directors" who had seemed to take upon themselves many of the prerogatives of the Grand Lodge.

A valuable report was presented by the Committee on Grievances, in which the question "what constitutes a masonic offence?" is ably discussed. Its length forbids our copying it: but we call particular attention to it as being of value in that class of cases which approach closely the line of division between offences and acts which are not offences.

"P. G. Master Winslow Lewis offered the following:—I desire to present to this Grand Lodge a memorial which will *always permanently and gratefully* read to all its members the lineaments of one of its best sons,—one whose face is is but an exponent of his generous heart.

"This is a marble bust of R. W. Bro. William Sutton, by an Italian Artist, —to be placed so as to meet the eyes of all who may here congregate, and to remind every brother that this is SUTTON HALL, and that here particularly should be engendered and diffused those principles which have ever been the guides and prompters of deeds which shall never be forgotten by any masonic son of Massachusetts."

At the June Communication, 66 lodges were represented: two charters were granted: the Grand Master called attention to the fact, that two lodges chartered by Massachusetts Grand Lodge in Chili still remain under its authority, though there is a Body in that Country claiming to be a Grand Lodge, and suggested that it should be determined whether those lodges still owe allegiance to this Grand Lodge.

He had received the complaint of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana against the Grand Orient of France, and referred it directly to a committee who submitted a very able report, concluding as follows:

"1. That the pretended Supreme Council of Louisiana for the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite is a spurious non-masonic body; and that no person claiming to have been made a Mason through its authority has any right to fraternal privileges of Freemasonry.

"2. That the Grand Lodge of Louisiana has been wounded and injured in her just and lawful prerogatives and relations by the decree of the Grand Orient of France.

"Your Committee further remark that if their conclusions are acceptable to the Grand Lodge, a Mason of this jurisdiction cannot sit in any lodge of the

Grand Orient's jurisdiction where any person claiming from the pretended Council of Louisiana is present. They have forbore to recommend at this time the absolute discontinuance of intercourse with the Grand Orient, because, perceiving that body to have been misled in some important particulars, they cherish the hope that she will magnanimously disclaim the hostility towards Blue Masonry in the United States which her attitude evinces, and reconsider the step which has provoked the just umbrage of the Masonic powers of the United States."

At the June Communication, 56 lodges were represented: a report was made giving a history of all the lodges chartered since 1800 outside of Massachusetts; in regard to the Grand Lodge of Chili, it says:

"THE ORGANIZATION OF A GRAND LODGE IN CHILI.—Subsequent to the establishment of Bethesda Lodge, a Body was organized at Valparaiso, under the name, and with the assumed powers of a Grand Lodge for that Republic. And it has continued in the uninterrupted exercise of those powers to the present time. Its legality has, however, been questioned; but the objections to it have not, so far as your committee are informed, met with favor in any responsible source. There were undoubtedly some informalities in the manner of its organization; but this Grand Lodge, in 1862, did not regard them as of sufficient importance to restrain it in authorizing its Deputy for the District and the members of Bethesda Lodge, to accede to its invitation to exchange masonic civilities with it and its constituent lodges, until otherwise ordered, or until some more satisfactory evidence of its irregularity should appear. No such evidence has appeared, and the amicable relations which have, for the last seven years, existed between it and the Brethren of our own lodges in the Republic, remain undisturbed. Your committee do not know of any reason why they should not continue. The Body was formed as a Grand Lodge of the *Scottish Rite*, and has not, nor does it claim to exercise any authority or control over the *York Rite*, or its lodges. It recognizes the latter Rite as a co-ordinate independent branch of Freemasonry, and has never, it is believed, manifested any disposition to interfere with the exercise of its powers as such within the limits of the Chilian Republic. More than this cannot be required. More it cannot in honor concede.

"THE SCOTTISH RITE LAW OF JURISDICTION.—The law of Jurisdiction as here indicated, and as accepted by the Grand Lodge of Chili, is in literal agreement with the celebrated Declaration of the Powers of the Scottish Rite, promulgated by a Congress of the authorities of the Rite, held at Paris in 1834.

"The Convention or Congress was composed of many of the most distinguished and eminent members of the Rite, representing the Supreme Council of South America, and of several of the European States; among them was General Lafayette. It was a Body of *positive powers*, and enunciated, with authority, as the basis of the organic law of the Rite of Masonry it represented, the important principle that '*Different Rites naturally produce different powers which govern them*,' and, as a logical and necessary consequence, that '*each Rite is independent of all the others*.' And again, that '*the action of the power of a Rite, whether dogmatic or administrative, cannot legally extend except to the Masons of that Rite, obedient to the jurisdiction of that power*.'

"There is no mistaking the legal force and intent of these important edicts. They constitute the law, and clearly define and limit the jurisdiction of the Scotch Rite, while they recognize in the York Rite equal and co-ordinate privileges wherever the former is itself in authority. It is by the force of this Law of Jurisdiction, that in Europe Grand Lodges of different Rites are found occupying the same political division or State, as in Prussia and France. It is by virtue of this Law also that the Grand Lodge of England maintains its subordinate Lodges in Switzerland, in the Argentine Republic; and in Venezuela. And it is by the authority of this same Law that we have established and hold our own lodges in the South American Republics, where the York Rite would not otherwise be known.

"A different rule apparently obtains in the United States; and there would, at first view, seem to be a want of reciprocity or equality in our system of masonic government; but it is only in appearance. In reality, there is no substantive difference in the practical working of the law as between us and our foreign Brethren. We in America have both these great leading Rites permanently established among us, and recognize no others. *The country is therefore masonically occupied.* And as any attempt by a foreign power to place a lodge of the York Rite within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of Great Britain, or a lodge of the Scotch Rite within that of the Supreme Council of France, would be resisted by both as a violation of the law of jurisdiction, so any attempt by such a power to establish lodges of either Rite in this country would meet the indignant opposition of the party whose jurisdiction should be invaded. That the Scotch Rite with us does not, as elsewhere, assume to exercise any control over, or to interfere with, the prerogatives of the symbolic lodge, or the degrees usually recognized as comprising the York Rite, does not affect the independent relations or prerogatives of either Rite, in other respects. The difference is one of mutual agreement, and entirely local in its effect."

The Committee conclude that "there is no lawful objection to this Grand Lodge placing another lodge at Valparaiso," and their report was accepted.

At the Annual Communication 132 lodges were represented: two charters granted: address of Grand Master devoted almost wholly to financial matters; the debt is about \$331,000, having been reduced during the year about \$16,000: various matters of general interest were referred to committees which have till the March Communication to report thereon.

The Committee on Grand Lodge records report that the original records and a transcript thereof of "St. Johns Grand Lodge" from 1733 to 1792, and of "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" from 1769, to 1792, and of the united "Grand Lodge of Massachusetts" from 1792 to 1869, are in existence and in the hands of the proper officers. Why will not the Grand Lodge add another to the benefits it has already conferred upon the craft, by publishing these proceedings?

The Grand Lodge decided not to adopt the Representative system: but the report of the Committee is founded upon singular misapprehensions as to the custom and practice in those Grand Lodges in which the system prevails.

NEGRO LODGES &c. A petition had been presented alleging that in 1775, Prince Hall and others were initiated in an Army Lodge attached to the British Army, and were "soon after organized as, and dispensated into, a lodge, [by whom organized &c. is not stated;] that they made application for a charter to Gen. Warren," from whom it appears some encouragement was received, but after his fall no more was heard of it: that in 1779, the application was renewed to Massachusetts Grand Lodge, but it is not known that any official answer was ever returned, but tradition has it that it was made sport of in the Grand Lodge: that their condition and public opinion forbade the recognition of the negro as a man and brother, as is shown by the facts that slavery existed till 1783, and Hall and his associates could assemble only by the special permit of the authorities of Boston: that in 1784, however, they petitioned the Grand Lodge of England for a charter and obtained one, which is set out at length in the petition, and which is still in their possession; that

by virtue of this charter, a regular lodge was opened, and continued until 1808, when there being three lodges, one in Boston, one in Providence and one in Philadelphia [it is not stated by what authority the two latter were chartered], they organized a Grand Lodge in Boston, which granted charters to three lodges in Massachusetts now existing, and to lodges in other States; that the three in Massachusetts continued their existence under their old charters until 1847, when the National Grand Lodge was formed, and the Massachusetts Grand Lodge surrendered its charter and took a new one as a Grand Lodge, under the authority of which five lodges exist in Massachusetts, of which the petitioners are members; and they pray in substance to be recognized as masons. This petition was referred to a Committee who report that they have examined the charter and believe it to be authentic, but conclude that:

"Lodges professing to be masonic, existing in this Commonwealth without the sanction of this Grand Lodge, are irregular and spurious, and the members of them are, of course, denied masonic intercourse with members of regular lodges. The lodges named in the petition stand in this relation to regular lodges, and they and their members, including the petitioners, are not recognized by the Craft.

"Our constitutions make no distinction on account of the color of persons who desire the benefits of Freemasonry; and there are no rules or regulations whereby the petitioners, if 'worthy and well qualified,' are excluded from our fraternity, if they seek admission through duly organized lodges.

"Your committee recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw."

And their Report was unanimously accepted.

The installation communication was the *one hundredth* anniversary of the formation of Massachusetts Grand Lodge, and the occasion was one of rare interest. The Grand Master in his address gives an abstract of the early history of that Grand Lodge, which we commend to the attention of the Brethren, but which our space will not allow us to copy.

A long report was made in reference to the Grand Charity Fund, by which it appears that this fund is invested in the Masonic Temple. The Grand Lodge then called off and proceeded to celebrate the "Feast of Saint John the Evangelist after the manner of Masons."

"Invitations had been sent to the Grand Masters of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and to Past Grand Master Josiah H. Drummond of Maine, to be present at the Festival. Letters were received and read from Grand Masters John H. Lynde of Maine, Alexander M. Winn of New Hampshire, James Gibson of New York, and from R. W. Bro. Drummond of Maine, excusing and regretting their absence."

The Grand Secretary adds in a note:

"Note.—At the Feast, ninety-seven brethren sat down, and their names are entered upon the Record of the Communication. The speeches were eloquent, and full of interesting historic matter, and the Grand Secretary regrets that he is unable to enter them of record."

We notice that the Constitutions are published annually with the Proceedings. From the difficulty we have experienced in finding a copy of the Constitution upon visits to lodges, we are inclined to believe that this is a useful practice.

MICHIGAN.

Lodges represented, 241; 22 charters granted: an amendment of the constitution establishing the District Deputy system favorably entertained, the committee saying that the alternative of paying the Grand Master a salary is hardly to be thought of: a report against the Representative system adopted: and masonic relations with the Grand Orient of France dissolved. The Grand Master in his address calls attention to the growth of the order during the last decade from 115 lodges with 5,816 members in 1860, to 279 lodges with over 20,000 members in 1870. He had refused to accept the surrender of a charter, when the object was to get a new one and leave out certain members. He alludes to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and says:

"It is well known that Grand Lodges in the United States have uniformly agreed that when a territory or district has been recognized by the proper political power as a State, with all the rights and privileges of a State in the Union, from that moment all lodges and brethren within the limits of the new State are entitled to proceed to the formation of a Grand Lodge.

"Indeed, it is the *universal* policy of Masonry to conform the boundaries of its Grand jurisdiction to the political boundaries of the State. It seems evident that our Canadian brethren will find in this principle the only practicable solution of their difficulties. While I thus frankly state the policy which, from an American standpoint, seems to me best in such cases, I cannot refrain from expressing, at the same time, my deep regret that our Canadian brethren have not made an amicable adjustment of their difficulties; and so confident am I they will yet find such a settlement, through the influence of Masonic charity and brotherly love, that I recommend this Grand Lodge, for the present, to refrain from all interference in the questions at issue. Our relations with our Canadian brethren have always been, and I hope they may always continue to be, most harmonious and fraternal."

He recommends that subordinate lodges have their real estate held by the Grand Lodge (an incorporated body) in trust. We do not like this plan as well as the one adopted by our Grand Lodge last year.

It was decided not to undertake the erection of a Masonic Temple.

The following form of Report of Committee of investigation was adopted:

"To the W. Master, Wardens and brethren of _____ Lodge No. —, F. & A. M.

The committee to whom was referred the Petition of Mr.

, for

, upon diligent inquiry report

as follows:

That he is _____ physically competent for admission;

He has resided within the jurisdiction of this lodge for the last _____

His belief is _____ in God;

His occupation is _____;

His company and associates are _____ of a respectable character;

He is _____ addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors;

He _____ uses profane language;

He has _____ licentious nor immoral habits;

All of which is respectfully submitted.

} Committee."

A. L. 587 .

A *specific* report instead of a *general* one is always the safest: and with an

amendment or two to adapt this form to our practice, we believe it should be adopted.

BRO. JAMES FENTON presented the Report on Correspondence, condensing matters into the fewest possible words.

MINNESOTA.

Lodges represented, 61; ten charters granted; the work exemplified; the former proceedings ordered to be re-printed; the District Deputy system adopted; and the usual local business transacted.

The Grand Master says:

"I have the gratification to announce to you the continued prosperity of our beloved order in this jurisdiction, and the rapid extension both of its influence and its members. It is in a more prosperous and healthful condition than at any former period of our history. Peace, harmony, and kind fraternal feeling prevail in our subordinate lodges, and no difficulties of a serious nature have come to my knowledge since our last Communication."

He pays a high tribute to the memory of MOSES SHERBURNE, P. G. M., a native and for many years a resident of Maine, who had died during the year.

The entire masonic property of the Grand Lodge was destroyed by fire in April, 1868, upon which there was \$2000 insurance.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That all non-affiliated Masons who are permanent residents within this jurisdiction, be notified by the oldest lodge within whose jurisdiction they reside, to apply for membership in some lodge within one month after such notice shall be given, and any non-affiliated mason who does not make such application after such notice, shall be deemed guilty of unmasonic conduct, and shall be liable to suspension; and it is hereby made the duty of the oldest lodge having jurisdiction where such non-affiliated Mason resides, to prefer charges against such Mason, and try him for such unmasonic conduct; and that the W. M. of the lodge having jurisdiction, be required to enforce this resolution."

We shall look with some interest to see what success attends this plan.

The Grand Master decided that an installed officer cannot resign; that a Master cannot dimit; and that the degrees of masonry should not be conferred upon a candidate who cannot either read or write.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That whereas the Grand Lodge of Minnesota recognizes the doctrine that in a State, Territory or Republic, where no Grand Lodge exists, three or more chartered lodges may form a Grand Lodge, therefore this Grand Lodge welcome into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges, that of Nova Scotia."

BRO. A. T. C. PIERSON presented the Report on Correspondence. His opening will do for this latitude:

"We have ever been willing to perform any masonic duty assigned to us, no matter how laborious—provided we could not get out of it—the partiality of the M. W. G. M. imposed on us the duty of preparing a Report on Correspondence—as it could not be evaded—nor 'shirked,' we submit the following report; if after hearing it, you do not like it, do not read it when printed—if you do, and find any point or points of interest, treasure them, call the atten-

tion of your respective lodges to them, to the end that the labor expended in collating may not be entirely thrown away."

He says :

"We hold that when a charter is granted by a Grand Lodge to parties who have been acting under the authority of the Grand Master, the original parties may elect to continue their old membership, or affiliate with the new lodge; if the latter, then they are bound in honor as men; and by their obligation as Masons, to pay their dues, at least up to the time of the issuing of the dispensation."

We don't, for reasons given elsewhere.

In his review of Maine he says :

"We are glad to add our testimony to that of Maine in reference to the advantages resulting from well furnished halls. In this State we have a number that we should not be in the least mortified to have inspected by our eastern brethren."

In referring to the renewal of the warfare against us, he well says :

"But we have cause to fear—fear from our own members—a danger which threatens to destroy the practical importance and worth of the Institution. Our opponents charge upon us, and assign as a good and sufficient reason why the Institution should be destroyed, that Masons stand by and sustain each other under any or all circumstances.

"Unfortunately for Masonry this charge is *not* true, and because it is not true, lies the great danger to the Order. Where is the merchant, the business man, the mechanic, or the politician, that will, qualifications being equal, even, give the preference to a Brother Mason? It is an easy matter to vote lodge funds to relieve the present necessities of the sick and the impoverished, or to send a poor brother to his home. But let an affluent brother become poor, the world looks coldly upon him, and Masons compose a considerable part of the world."

In reply to our questions about Statistics, he says that, including returns for 1867, they have about 4500 registered. But we have collected and footed the returns in these Proceedings, and we make them a little under 3650.

He holds that one can be made a mason by affirmation, saying :

"Sacred regard for conscience is the chief element that gives to Masonry its strength; it is one of its great foundation stones, and permeates its superstructure. An evident *assumed* conscientiousness should not be permitted to change in the slightest degree any 'usage.' But where it is *positive* that there is a *real genuine* conscientiousness, the usage may be made to accommodate, provided the usage is one that its effectiveness is not impaired by the accommodation; all of which must be determined by the character and status of the individual."

There are many other things we should like to notice, but must forbear.

MISSOURI

Sends us a volume of 610 pages, of which 112 are devoted to the proceedings (including memorial pages), 100 to the Report on Correspondence, 60 to the Reports (41) of District Deputies, and 206 to returns of lodges.

Lodges represented, 160: twenty-six charters granted; eight dispensations granted and seven continued: the work exemplified: a model code of by-laws for lodges adopted: receipts \$9,526.85: disbursements \$5,475.54: the Grand Lodge of West Virginia recognized: intercourse with the Grand Orient of

France suspended: seven charters arrested: a list of Grand Representatives (including Bro. IRA BERRY near this Grand Lodge) approved: and an immense amount of business of local interest transacted.

The address of the Grand Master is of unusual vigor and ability, and shows that he performed his duty fearlessly and faithfully. We would give some instances of his discipline, did we believe that similar instances were likely to happen in this jurisdiction.

Among his decisions approved by the Grand Lodge, we find the following, which accords with the practice in this jurisdiction, though we do not know that it obtains in any others:

"We endorse the decision, that it is competent for a lodge to try its members, irrespective of any legal procedure that may be at the time pending. Relative to the decision of the M. W. Grand Master, that Grand Masters may interfere in cases after trial and verdict, your committee are of the opinion that it is the duty of the Grand Master to protect and defend the execution of the laws, and if in his judgment the established law of the Grand Lodge has been violated, and great injustice done thereby, it is his right to have the matter corrected by a new trial; but where it is a question ONLY OF OPINION as to the guilt or innocence of the party, by the evidence, we hold that it is not in the power of the Grand Master to set aside the verdict, or to order a new trial until it has been reported to and acted upon in Grand Lodge."

The following resolution was adopted by a vote (by lodges) of 308 to 309:

"Resolved, That when charges are preferred against a Mason, and those charges have been entertained by the lodge and a time set for trial, that such Mason cannot be considered in good Masonic standing until his innocence has been established by the verdict of his brethren."

We do not know whether we concur in this or not, for we are not sure that we know what it means. We agree that a mason under charges is not in good standing, in the same manner that a citizen under indictment for crime, is not in good standing in the community. The former is not entitled to a dimit, to be installed into office or to any other rights *which include an indorsement by his lodge of his character*: the latter is subject to similar disabilities in the community. But both are presumed to be innocent till found to be guilty, and the mason is entitled to act and vote in his lodge upon any and all questions save those which concern him personally, in the same manner as the citizen is in the community. From the closeness of the vote, we suspect the resolution was understood to go further than we have indicated. If it means that, pending charges, the accused is deprived of all his masonic rights for the time being, we protest against it as worthy of the Inquisition rather than Masonry.

The following resolutions were adopted by a vote of 246 to 240, a majority of the lodges voting against them:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge assume the payment of the Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Bonds issued by the Masonic Hall Association; provided that stock is issued to the Grand Lodge by said Association to the amount of said assumption of payment by this Grand Lodge, as the said bonds are paid.

"Resolved, That a fund is hereby created in this Grand Lodge, to be called 'Masonic Hall Fund,' and that the various subordinate lodges be required to pay into the hands of the Grand Secretary, for the purpose of said fund, the sum of one dollar per year for each member of said lodge, commencing at the next session of this Grand Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. GEO. FRANK GOULEY.

In reference to the California resolution about suicides, he says :

"We regret that the Grand Lodge adopted a resolution forbidding lodges to bury a suicide. This, we think, should be left for each lodge to decide for itself. It has been demonstrated by the best medical minds in the world, that suicide is not a *crime*, but a *disease*, and one might as well be denied masonic burial for having died of the small-pox—it was something over which he had no control."

He quotes from Indiana their conclusions [ante p. 62] in relation to refunding money expended in charity, and fully concurs in them.

In his review of Maine, he says, "no raisings reported." The Committee on Returns have adapted their tables to those this Committee have used: that is the reason: he further says:

"There were 1484 admitted and 313 dimitted, from which we should judge that there must have been either an immense Masonic emigration to Maine, or else, like Massachusetts, they do the thing over twice, first raise and then elect, and if they reject *after* raising, we suppose such material may be termed a part of the dead and floating lumber from Maine, for which they got paid, and others may take care of them, if they will.

"If a man is not fit to be a member of a lodge which raises him, he is not fit to take the degrees, and the fees should not be taken from him, for a Mason without a home, kicked out by the very mother which gave him birth, is little better than a Masonic vagabond."

We concur in the last paragraph: and have always advocated the doctrine that conferring the third degree on a candidate should make him a member of the lodge conferring it. But the Grand Lodge has not made that obligatory upon the lodges. The practice is diverse: in many of our lodges that rule is followed, save that the member is required to sign the by-laws, and failing to do that within a specified time (generally six months) he can obtain membership only by proposition and election: other lodges require a ballot on membership in all cases. But in either case, the returns include all new members under the head of "admissions": and so far as our observation goes not one per cent. of those "raised" fail to become members of the lodge.

He thinks the word "Order" is inapplicable to Masonry, concurring in this with Bro. HUGH of New Jersey. But as we find it used in all the Manuals we have seen, from 1765 to the present time, including books published in 1765, 1772, 1797, 1802 &c., we shall claim a *prescriptive* right to use it.

In his review of New York, he discusses the *status* of a mason under charges. We infer that he holds that such a one "is temporarily suspended from the privileges of the lodge." If so, as we said before, we dissent *in toto*.

Nor do we agree that when the Grand Lodge reverses the judgment of a lodge, that the expulsion or suspension continues. The accused is in the precise condition he was, after the charges were fled and before trial, a mason under charges, not in good standing, it is true, nor yet suspended even temporarily. The trial proceeds just the same as if there had never been one, and the lodge decides on his guilt or innocence, just as if it had never done so.

Will Bro. GOULEY allow us to suggest that if he will print his Report in such manner that extracts shall be distinguished in appearance from the text, it will aid his Brethren of these Committees?

MISSISSIPPI.

Lodges represented, 182: fourteen charters and two dispensations granted: Report on Correspondence ordered to be printed in advance of the session: and the usual local business transacted.

The Grand Master says:

"Our brethren constitute the great body of the intelligent citizenship in the commonwealth, and when we say our people are chastised, we may listen for the cry of Masons in distress. The war draped all our door-posts with mourning, and planted weeds upon our hearth-stones. The losses in property, resulting from the war, impoverished our land. With an energy isolated and peculiar to our race, our brethren, oppressed by past results, but hopeful for the future, began to struggle for a competency. During the last year, many of them reached the crisis of their pecuniary obligations, to find the proceeds of a year's labor inadequate to give relief.

"Many of our most beloved and distinguished brethren have staggered under their burdens, are stooping to receive more, while others have shaken off the debris of former prosperity, and girded themselves for a new career. *Brethren, it is a time to trust in God.*"

We trust that the last year has brought relief—in a measure, if not full.

He earnestly urges the collection of libraries by lodges, that the brethren may read.

The Grand Secretary recommends the omission from the printed Proceedings of the returns. He says they comprise nearly three-fourths of the printed matter, and cost fifty cents a page extra, for "setting up." And he suggests a plan for obtaining correct returns. But the Grand Lodge decided otherwise, the Committee reporting as follows:

"Your committee, however, cannot concur in the suggestions, nor admit the force of the arguments presented in said report for the omission of the names of members of subordinate lodges. We believe, from the reflection that we have been able to give the subject, that while retrenchment is desirable, it can be observed with greater propriety in many other particulars. It has been the custom, since the establishment of the Grand Lodge, half a century since, to publish the names of the members of subordinate lodges, and from these reports can now be compiled a history of the membership of each lodge. Besides, we are fully convinced that it will continue to secure greater accuracy in the Returns, and that individual members will be more particular in maintaining a proper masonic standing when it is known that the returns of the lodge are to be published to the world. And, further, it greatly facilitates the intercourse of the Craft with other lodges and Jurisdictions.

"Material economy can be secured by publishing the list of members in a more condensed form than has been the custom, and as we find it in the proceedings of other Grand Lodges. From a calculation made, we are satisfied that whereas the list of members last year occupied 192 pages, they can, by the plan we propose, be compressed into 75 pages."

The plan proposed was adopted and the returns were compressed into 146 pages, nearly double the estimate of the committee.

The following General Regulation was adopted:

"Any subordinate lodge which shall not properly punish the offences of profanity, intemperance and gambling—crimes against the fundamental principles of Masonry—shall forfeit its charter but this shall not be so construed as to deprive the lodge of a proper discretion in cases of confession and penitence."

The following decision was approved: it is new but unquestionably correct:

"A brother cannot be installed into office if there be any charges pending against him, or if they be preferred at the time of installment."

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. CHARLES T. MURPHY.

He says:

"We find the duties of these Committees are variously construed. Some think it only proper to give extracts from such proceedings as may be noteworthy. Others paraphrase and condense only. While others see proper to append such comments as they deem pertinent—whether approving or condemning. We have adopted the latter policy, under the conviction that these Reports, of late years, being the productions, usually of Brethren of acknowledged ability, have awakened an interest and assumed an importance among Masonic scholars, only exceeded by the Addresses and Decisions of Grand Masters; and that to their influence we are mainly indebted for the enlightened jurisprudence—the uniformity in the rituals, and the universal harmony among the craft, so generally reported. With a fixed and steady purpose to maintain the right, as we understand it, and to resist error, in whatever character it may be presented, as in duty bound, and conscious of no motive in conflict with these, we enter upon our labors with the proceedings of the following named Grand Lodges before us."

In relation to the resolution of Delaware, now repealed, he says:

"It may be argued that *innovations* in the body of Masonry are interdicted, and that the edict here quoted is null and void, because it proposes to amend the Master's obligation, and improve the ritual; and my own opinion is clear that if 'the work so happily begun,' is zealously pushed forward, we will soon hear of Methodist Masons, and Baptist Masons, of Northern Masons, and Southern Masons. When the obligations become changeable, at the will of Grand Lodges, each one will of course adopt that one which suits the largest number, and may be changed annually. The absurdity of such legislation is too glaring for serious comment."

He gives the following instance of a "case of emergency":

"I had occasion once to examine the records of a lodge wherein I found an entry something like this: Bro. — presented the petition of Mr. A. B., which was received and a Committee of Character appointed, which, *in consequence of the near approach of the enemy*, was instructed to report *instantly*. This was done, and the report being favorable, the candidate was introduced, Initiated, Passed and Raised, then and there. Now here was an urgent and surely a most 'extraordinary one,' too, and I was struck with the extraordinary proceeding resorted to by the lodge. An old maxim has it that 'it's an ill wind that blows nobody good.'

"The candidate was a man in the *prime of life*, and but for the near approach of the enemy, might never have conceived a favorable opinion of our Institution—might have never conceived a favorable opinion of our Order—might have never entertained, in a Masonic sense, a sincere wish to be serviceable to his fellow-men. The near approach of the enemy, however, unlike the ill wind which blows nobody good, had wrought mightily on this candidate—had aroused his latent conceptions, and wonderfully sharpened his desires to help his fellow-creatures along.

"These hopeful changes being duly reported to the lodge, were considered extraordinary, *very*, whereupon the lodge proceeded in hot haste to dispel the remaining clouds of thick darkness in which the poor fellow had 'long wandered,'

and to invest him with the important privilege of being serviceable to his fellow-men wherever he might find them."

In his review of Maine he dissents from a decision, not based, as he evidently understands it upon general masonic law, but upon an *express* provision of our constitution. Under the former, he is right: under the latter the decision is correct. He also takes exception to our allowing District Deputies to grant dispensations. But if he will consider what a dispensation originally was, and what those are which our Deputies can grant, he cannot doubt the power. Originally a dispensation was dispensing with the law in a particular case, and only Grand Masters could *do that*. But our constitution provides that a petition shall not be balloted upon till four weeks after its reception, unless permission is obtained from the Grand Master or a Deputy. This permission is called a "dispensation", but is not within the real meaning of that term. However, we agree with him on the question of *expediency*.

Without having seen the Proceedings of Virginia, he finds "no trespass upon the Ancient Landmarks among the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia."

We must omit many other matters in this Report, which we had designed to notice.

MONTANA.

Twelve lodges represented and one charter granted: one lodge not represented.

The address of the Grand Master contains an eloquent exposition of the real mission of Masonry: most excellent observations upon granting dispensations: several decisions of unquestionable correctness: and concludes as follows:

"Masonry is subject to no mutations, nor can it be amended. It must remain, in its body and form, Ancient Free Masonry, or else quackery. I am not unaware that a few superserviceable zealots are anxious to tamper with the ancient faith and form of Masonry, and lead it—the most conservative of all civic organizations—into a radical crusade upon races, to the heedless gratification of prejudices most unfortunately, but earnestly entertained. We can hardly allow their disclaimers to avail them, in the face of the anxious activity apparent in the limited circles where this spirit holds sway. It is the internal, and not the external, qualifications of a man, which Masonry regards. The literature and work of Masonry do not reveal such a warfare in the past, nor can one be evoked for the future. It has no business with, or sympathy for, such controversies, and, convulsed by them, it would soon fall into desuetude and decay. Whoever would deplore such consequences can establish that fact by silence on such themes."

In fixing the place of the next Annual Communication there arose a parliamentary struggle in which motions to amend, reconsider, adjourn, commit &c. &c., were piled up in such manner, that one needs a copy of Jefferson's Manual in one hand, and of Cushing's in the other and several dictionaries on the table to understand the proceedings!

Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES presented the Report on Correspondence. He had

not received Maine. We make the same suggestion we have to Bro. GOULEY about the manner in which it is printed.

He dissents from Bro. G. in one matter :

"But we most decidedly dissent from decision Number fourteen, to wit: that conferring the degrees by a particular lodge makes the brother receiving them a member, without the further act of signing the by-laws. In Freemasonry we believe every step—every obligation assumed, and every new relation formed—is voluntary, and that to create or sever the relation of membership needs the concurrent assent of the lodge and applicant."

In regard to publishing the returns in the Proceedings, he says :

"We think it a sorry confession if growth in general ability does not keep pace with increase of membership. We would, if we had the power, make the practice universal; and if it should prove a wholesome check to increase in numbers, so much the better. But any one worthy of being made a Mason, is worthy of being enrolled and certified to the Masonic world as such. It is a salutary check on those who would play the impostors, and affords one additional means of their detection."

NEVADA.

Eleven chartered lodges and one U. D. represented: address of Grand Master chiefly confined to local matters: one charter granted: seventy-two volumes added to the library and strenuous efforts made to fill broken sets of Proceedings: receipts \$1,688.99, disbursements \$2,030.23: a committee appointed to prepare a design for a diploma: the Representative system adopted: and an eloquent oration delivered by Bro. R. H. TAYLOR.

A mason who had killed a man, been tried for murder and acquitted, was for the same offence expelled by his lodge. On appeal, the Grand Lodge held that the evidence did not show that the accused was in such imminent danger as to justify the taking of the life of the deceased, and confirmed the expulsion.

This Grand Lodge and that of Montana had denied a charter to certain masons in Utah, but one was afterwards granted by the Grand Lodge of Kansas: whereupon Nevada adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the Grand Lodge of Kansas has by this action shown great discourtesy towards this Grand Lodge, and has violated a plain principle of Masonry by doing work which this Grand Lodge had for good and sufficient reasons refused to do.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, in a case where a body of Masons have been refused a dispensation or Charter by two or more of the nearest Grand Lodges in succession, it is manifestly the duty of a distant Grand Body to be doubly careful to get all the light possible, before granting any privileges."

The Grand Lodge reversed the decision of a former Grand Master, "that the loss of the index finger of the right hand does not disqualify an applicant from receiving the degrees of Masonry."

The Grand Secretary, Bro. WM. A. M. VAN BORKELEN, presented the Report on Correspondence, and Bro. R. H. TAYLOR a digest of the decisions found in the different Proceedings. We commenced such a digest; but so many of the decisions were old, so many founded on local regulations, that we

came to the conclusion, that the value of such a digest would not equal the labor of preparing and the expense of printing it.

Maine (1868) is reviewed and in general approvingly. We had marked many things in this report for notice, but must let them pass.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Seventeen lodges represented: the address of the Grand Master confined to an account of his official acts: one charter granted: and other local business performed.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Grand Lodge, recognizing the importance of having a suitable Masonic Temple in Saint John, the Board of General Purposes be directed to take steps toward carrying out the scheme already suggested, or to prepare such a modification of it as will attain the desired result."

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be empowered to exercise his own discretion in dealing with the two lodges in the Province which have not as yet accepted Warrants from this Grand Lodge, viz:—St. Andrews Lodge, No. 364, of Fredericton, and St. John Lodge, No. 412, of Bathurst, both on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Scotland."

These are the only lodges in the Province which have not given their adhesion to the Grand Lodge.

The following remarks of the Grand Master seem to be fully justified:

"The masonic record for the past year, within this jurisdiction, has been marked by the progress and prosperity of our Order. The efficient working of the lodges already established, the erection of new lodges, and the building and dedication of Temples devoted to masonic purposes, evidence the steady advancement of our ancient fraternity. Harmony and unity prevail among us, and I feel justified in congratulating you on the success which has attended the organization of this Grand Lodge."

No Report on Correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Lodges represented, 64: work exemplified at the semi-annual communication: address of Grand Master brief and devoted to matters of local interest: one lodge that had not missed a communication for nearly fifty years lost its records by fire—an irreparable loss: two charters granted and one refused: the second volume of the Reprint ordered to be embellished with an engraving of the venerable Grand Secretary, Bro. HORACE CHASE: measures taken to form a Grand Lodge Library: a new and most excellent constitution adopted, and published with the Proceedings.

Bro. JOHN J. BELL presented the Report on Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of 38 domestic and 4 foreign Grand Lodges in 111 pages.

In his review of Connecticut, he says:

"Three charters were granted for new lodges, one of them not having worked under dispensation. It was then—

"*Resolved*, That the representatives present from the several lodges, to

which charters have been voted at the present Grand Communication, be admitted as members of this Grand Lodge.'

"Compare this with the undoubtedly correct decision of the Grand Master, just quoted. The impropriety and folly of such action is seen in the subsequent action by which the vote granting a charter to one of the lodges was reconsidered and recommitted to the committee, who made no other report, and no further action taken; yet this embryo lodge, still-born as it turns out, is admitted to rule the craft."

Of the practice in some Grand Lodges of having an annual oration by the "Grand Orator", he says:

"We should think, where the time for business is so short in proportion to the work to be done, the talk, however fine, had better be dispensed with. However, tastes differ."

In his review of Iowa:

"It was decided that a lodge in another jurisdiction had no right to try and discipline a member of a lodge in Iowa, which seems to us too broad; if the brother is a resident within the jurisdiction of a different lodge from that in which he is a member, the lodge in whose jurisdiction he is, may, it seems to us, proceed to try him or complain to the lodge of his membership."

And in regard to non-affiliation:

"The writer of this report has satisfied himself that these attempts to change the voluntary character of the fraternity are ill-advised, and will be finally productive of evil. If a brother, for any reason, ceases to desire to maintain his relationship with us, no good will arise from attempting to force him to do so, and no advantage to the craft from the instant infliction of severe penalties."

And in reply to Bro. BRUNS:

"Bro. BRUNS is a great stickler for the rights of parent Grand Lodges, and would refuse recognition to both Nova Scotia and West Virginia, because of the want of assent of the parent Grand Lodge. Will he be kind enough to inform us when and in what manner that consent was given to the formation of his own Grand Lodge?"

NEW JERSEY.

Lodges represented 81: seven charters granted: Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Grand Lecturer all made reports of their official action: 85 of the 90 lodges visited during the year by Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens, who perform the duties of District Deputies: lodges reported to be in a prosperous condition and improving in the work: receipts \$6,949.95; disbursements \$4,943: expenses for Grand Lecturer, services \$1,345, expenses \$619.57, total \$1,964.57; he had visited every lodge in the State but two: discussion upon omitting lists of members &c. from the Proceedings, which however resulted in the passage of a resolution directing their publication.

A resolution that a lodge can waive jurisdiction over a candidate only by a unanimous vote was postponed till next year.

The following decisions (among others) were approved:

"A slight impediment of speech, not sufficient to prevent a person from repeating the work intelligibly, is not sufficient cause for the rejection of a candidate.

"An unaffiliated Mason cannot prefer charges against a member of a lodge.

"Charges preferred, and referred to a committee, cannot be withdrawn.

Justice to the brother accused, and to the lodge, requires a decision as to the guilt or innocence of the brother so charged.

"No subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction should have the right to appeal for pecuniary aid to the lodges of another jurisdiction, without the consent of this Grand Lodge."

And the following were reversed :

"A candidate, during the process of receiving his degrees, cannot be placed upon trial for offences committed previous to his application to become a Mason. If objections are made to his advancement, they should be reduced to writing, and if important, should be referred to a committee to investigate, and if such objections are ascertained to be well founded, the candidate should be debarred from further advancement.

"Residents of this jurisdiction, made Masons in another, without consent, should not be held responsible for the irregularity of their making, nor deprived of the right of visitation for that reason solely."

In reference to the latter, the Committee say :

"That decision numbered six, in their opinion, is not sustained by Masonic law and custom. We have always been of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of any jurisdiction has a right to, and should determine what, if any, punishment should be inflicted on those who, without consent of the proper authorities, become Masons in another jurisdiction."

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. JOSEPH H. HOUGH.

He says :

"It has been asserted that such reports are not generally read by the Craft, but only by the several committees, respectively, who delight in a game of verbal battle-axe and shuttlecock, and who read and write them only for their own amusement, and have them published for their own glorification. If any brother thinks there is any great fund of amusement in the preparation of such a report, let him try it on. Whatever may be the truth in other jurisdictions, as to the interest manifested in these reports by the Craft, we feel assured that in New Jersey they receive from the brethren, generally, diligent and careful perusal."

In his review of Arkansas :

"The District Deputies are authorized to make decisions upon questions of Masonic Law, which may arise in their respective Districts, which they report to the Grand Lodge. And there come up to the Grand Lodge from the Deputies some of the most extraordinary decisions that were ever transferred to paper. The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, however, cut and slashed right and left, and made sad havoc among the decisions. We hold that in order to procure a settled and uniform code in any one jurisdiction, there should be but one authority, and that, the Grand Master's decision."

We concur in his criticism of one act of Grand Master WILLIAM STORER of Connecticut.

"We very respectfully submit, however, that he erred in one case which he reports, in which if he had followed his own judgment, he would have been exactly right. A W. M. having permanently removed from the state, preferred a request (in which the lodge joined) that his station might be filled at a special election. The Grand Master states the law rightly, as we understand it, when he says : 'Knowing that it was the prerogative as well as the duty of the Senior Warden to preside in the absence of the Master, and of the Junior Warden to succeed to the chair in the absence of both of his superiors, I did not feel authorized to comply with this request.' It appears, however, that subsequently, having consulted some of the 'most experienced and best informed Masons' in his jurisdiction, he granted the Dispensation asked for. When M. W. Bro. Storer wants to consult one of 'the most experienced and best informed Masons' in Connecticut, he had better get into the cars and ride

over to West Hartford and consult one William Storer, and abide by his judgment."

And in the following, (save that the Grand Lodge may restore in either case by a majority vote):

"We hold that an *expelled* Mason can only be properly reinstated by an unanimous vote, because upon his *expulsion*, (if not reversed by the Grand Lodge) he is out of the temple, a *profane*. A *suspension*, upon the other hand, is merely a temporary severance of the connection of the member with his lodge, and the lodge has the power to reinstate him by such vote as its by-laws may provide, or as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge."

In his review of Maine, he quotes the remark of Grand Master MURRAY in relation to fitting up lodge rooms, and says:

"We are happy to know that an increased interest on this subject is manifested in New Jersey, and that recently many lodge rooms have been fitted up by the brethren, which not only enhance the comfort of the brethren at their meetings, but also manifest the exercise of correct taste and appreciation of art in their adornments. We agree with Bro. Murray in what he says upon this subject."

He holds that the Grand Lodge cannot restore an *expelled* mason. This view is contrary to the practice of almost all the Grand Lodges.

In a former Report we expressed the wish that Bro. HUGH would give us more of his comments. He has done so, and we hope he will not return to his former practice.

NEW YORK

In addition to the "Transactions," we have received a "Review of the Grand Lodge Transactions from 1781 to 1852," by Bro. JESSE B. ANTHONY, which in the absence of the early Proceedings is an invaluable addition to our Grand Lodge Library; and also the "Proceedings of St. John's Lodge at its Centennial Celebration in 1857," with a historical sketch by Bro. F. G. TISDALL, also of great value.

Lodges represented, 609 out of 643: eight charters granted: receipts \$67,947.64: disbursements \$67,469.99, of which, we infer, \$26,217, went to the Hall and Asylum Fund: and the proposed plan of forming District Grand Lodges referred to a committee of nine, with power to sit during the *interim*.

The Trustees of the H. & A. fund had sold the lot and purchased another at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, 141 feet on the former and about 99 on the latter for \$340,000, subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1870: the avails of the old lot and funds on hand by that date would complete the payment for the lot, leaving it unincumbered: and the Trustees were advised to commence building operations as soon as the lease should expire, and if possible have the corner stone laid during the session of the Grand Lodge in 1870.

The title of the "People's College" at Havana, of which we have spoken in former reports, was not found to be sufficiently satisfactory to authorize the Grand Lodge to any action upon the proposition of its Trustees to transfer it to the Grand Lodge for a Masonic School &c.

In reference to the proposed Reprint of the early Proceedings, the Grand Secretary says while many out of the State had subscribed, less than one hundred in the State had subscribed, and that he feared the proposition was premature. We trust the craft in New York will think better of it.

The Masonic Board of Relief report receipts, \$6,584.68, disbursements, \$6,106.53 (\$2.00 to an applicant from Maine), and "that for the past ten years there has not been so little masonic imposition practiced as there is at this time."

Bro. F. C. EWER delivered the annual address—an eloquent appeal in behalf of the proposed Hall and Asylum.

Bro. ROBERT D. HOLMES, P. G. M., presented the report on Deceased Grand Officers: and alas! the same sad duty will be performed at the next session in relation to him.

An amendment to the Constitution was adopted, limiting lodges in acting upon petitions to not less than two weeks after they are received. We should prefer to have it *four* instead of *two*.

An amendment to the By-Laws was adopted, allowing a member of a lodge to petition another for membership before obtaining his dimit, and the lodge to act upon the petition: if accepted he obtains his dimit, signs the by-laws and *then* becomes a member. A good idea.

The address of the Grand Master occupies twenty-two closely printed pages of the Proceedings, and his decisions eight more. From this some idea may be formed of the magnitude of his labors.

He had denied fifteen petitions for new lodges out of twenty-two, and his policy as stated by him upon this subject is worthy of the serious consideration of every Grand Master.

He had refused a dispensation for a lodge, in which it was proposed to receive only those who believe in a certain form of religion. He gives his reasons at length: and to us they seem unanswerable.

In regard to the names of lodges, he says:

"The name of a lodge should certainly be Masonic: it is the baptism of the lodge, and should express a Masonic idea, principle, or problem, or refer to something taught in, or some emblem of, the Fraternity, or perpetuate some Masonic fact, recollection, theory, incident, or tradition."

There has heretofore been frequent complaint against this Grand Lodge for violating the jurisdiction of other Grand Lodges: perhaps, the seeming frequency arises from the greater extent of its jurisdiction. Grand Master GIBSON has met these complaints in the most vigorous manner. The questions proposed to the candidate leave these cases in one of two conditions: 1. The candidate must give false answers: or 2, The lodge must proceed knowing it is violating the law. In one case the former was found to be true, and the candidate was promptly expelled. In another case, it was found that the candidate gained admission through the *collusive assistance of the Master of the lodge which had rejected him*, and he was suspended six months: and counter

charges were made to the Grand Master of the complaining jurisdiction, setting out the conduct of the Master! We trust this action will put an end to such practices: and we again call attention to the beneficial result of putting the New York series of questions to candidates.

He refers to the proposal to reprint the Proceedings and urges the Grand Lodge to aid it by subscribing, but the Grand Lodge took no action upon it.

His remarks in relation to physical qualifications; granting dispensations to shorten the time between the degrees; the quality of material; the number of candidates that may be received at one meeting; the secrecy of the ballot; the right to, and the extent of masonic relief; the powers, duties &c. of Masters; and the neglect of officers to make returns; all deserve to be studied by all, but it is impossible for us to quote them.

We extract the following decisions, omitting very many which our space will not allow us to copy:

"One who makes application and answers the questions appended over his own signature, can not be permitted to stultify himself, and say he did not read what he signed, or did not know that his answers were false. If the latter, he was guilty of falsehood; and if the former, he treated with indifference and contempt the very foundation of his attempted entrance into Masonry.

"But a lodge may waive its right over its rejected or accepted material, and transfer its jurisdiction over it to another lodge.

"This consent once given and acted on by another lodge-transfers jurisdiction; and the latter once lost, is lost forever.

"Objection may be made to the initiation or advancement of a candidate at any time before O. B., which has the same effect as an original rejection.

"If a brother in good standing is ill, or otherwise physically unable to attend and make objection in person, he may make it in writing over his signature, and cause it to be presented to the lodge, and it must be noticed on the minutes, and stands as a bar to such advancement.

"The lodge is a family—the household of the faithful brethren—the stranger knocks for admission, and if his entrance will drive out one of the family, he ought not to be allowed to enter.

"It is a contempt of the authority of the Grand Master, or of a lodge, or of the Master, as the case may be, for one summoned to stand his trial, or to do a specific legal Masonic act, or to show cause why not done, or to attend and submit to an order, judgment, or decision duly rendered, or to obey an order lawfully made, not to obey.

"One who recommends the petition of another for initiation in a lodge, knowing that within six months previous he had been duly rejected in the same or in another lodge, or knowing that the same was presented in violation of Masonic law, or that the candidate was physically or otherwise disqualified, is liable to discipline therefor.

"When charges are too indefinite, insufficient, or uncertain, they must be reported back to the officer or authority originally ordering their trial, for the purpose of making them more definite and certain.

"If this objection is not seasonably made by an accused party, it is waived, and if any offence is stated he may be tried.

"There are certain offences in Masonry that admit of a general charge. One who is an habitual drunkard or liar, or habitually licentious or immoral, and has been thrice dealt with as constitutionally required, may be generally charged as such, and convicted and punished accordingly.

"The rules of evidence on trials before Masonic judicatories are the same substantially as are in force in the courts of law of the State.

"Hearsay evidence, being information derived from some other person, will not be received in Masonic tribunals as evidence of any fact.

"Notice and hearing must precede any judicial action. No lodge, officer, or brother should be permanently deprived of any right, power, or privilege by the Grand Master, or by any subordinate officer, without notice and without a hearing.

"Arrest of the warrant of a lodge or of its communications, or suspension of the functions of an officer, may be made for cause satisfactory to the Grand Master, without any notice or hearing. But it should be followed by notice and a hearing at as early a day as possible.

"Healing is always required when a candidate has been unlawfully made a Mason.

"A clandestine Mason can not be healed; such person having unlawfully sought light can not be accepted in any lodge except as a profane; nor then, without consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

"Healing is Masonically by re-O. B. But a new proposition, reference, report, and unanimous consent, may, and should be required where a landmark was originally violated, and in extreme cases of wrongful act in the original making in a regular lodge.

"After a lodge has regularly approved the minutes of a communication, they can not expunge anything therefrom proper to have been written.

"When the Senior Warden after his election, and before his installation, dies, a dispensation can be issued to hold a new election.

"When the Senior Warden has been duly installed and dies, or removes from the State, his station can only be filled by the Master, making a temporary appointment at each communication, during the remainder of the year, of a brother to fill the station."

These decisions are eminently practical, and being chiefly upon matters which are liable to arise in this State, we earnestly commend them to the attention of the Brethren. We have no comments to make upon any of them, other than this, that it seems to us in noticing upon the record the objection of an absent brother communicated in writing, *his name* should not be mentioned.

Bro. JOHN L. LEWIS, Jr., presented the Report on Correspondence of 116 pages, about one-half of which is devoted to American Grand Lodges and the other to foreign Bodies. Bro. LEWIS adds in a note that the review of the European Grand Lodges, except England and France, is by Bro. M. PINXER, and that the rest of the Report was prepared by Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS. We have tried our hand at *condensing*, but for "boiling down" give us Bro. SIMONS.

He denies the right of a Grand Lodge (as done in Connecticut) to admit by vote as members, the officers of newly chartered lodges, on the ground that until the lodges are constituted their officers do not represent anybody nor anything. He agrees with Bros. HOUGH and GOULEY in the statement that the word "Order" is not applicable to masonry. We have had our say upon this, but *for the next to the last reason* given by Bro. SIMONS, we are inclined to drop the use of it, in spite of the authority of long precedent: he says:

"We consider the term Order, when applied to the organization of Ancient Craft Masonry, a misnomer; for one reason that 'Orders' have usually had for their specialty the upholding of some peculiar mode of faith, as, for instance, the Order of Benedictines, the Order of Knights Templar, etc., while Masonry sets up no standard or creed of religious faith, but rather seeks to unite men of all sects in her efforts for good, being satisfied to let zealots fight over modes of faith, to lead men's lives aright, and leave the rest to God and conscience. For this reason we confess that when we hear Masonry spoken of as an 'Order,' the sound strikes unpleasantly upon our ears. Moreover, the true title of the Craft is the '*Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons*,' and this is so much

more expressive of its broad philanthropy, its humanizing suggestions, its inculcations of love and fellowship, that we marvel any one should not instinctively prefer it. Another reason prevails with us, and that is, that all the modern imitative societies are termed Orders. Whether the designation be properly applied to them or not we neither know nor care, but we do care that our venerable Institution should be known of all men as the Fraternity or Brotherhood of Freemasons."

We have used the term simply to prevent the too frequent repetition of the same word.

* In his review of Maine (1868), he takes exception to only one thing. He denies that the minutes of a lodge after they have been read and approved can be changed by the Grand Master, or Grand Lodge. But he mistakes the whole thing: it was so self-evident that a *correct* record could not be changed &c., that it was not supposed that any one would understand the decision as applying to *such* a record: but when a record has been approved and confirmed and it is afterwards seen that the record is erroneous, and does not truly state what actually occurred, what shall be done? The decision was that neither the Master, nor lodge could change it: and such is the decision of the Grand Lodge of New York: but will Bro. SIMONS say that a false record must always stand as true, and that neither the Grand Master, or Grand Lodge can do anything in the premises?

He quotes a decision in Oregon that "no person can be initiated in this jurisdiction, who is unable to write," and adds, "The Committee on Jurisprudence find no law to sustain this rule," overlooking, we opine, the fact that every applicant is required to sign his petition.

In regard to the change of Grand Lodge jurisdiction by change in the line of a State, he says:

"We can not perceive in this any interference with the rights of Grand Lodges by the civil authority, but only a recognition of the fact that Masonry is, and of right ought to be, subordinate to the law of the land. The several Grand Lodges fix their jurisdictional limits in accordance with the political limits of the several States, and these political limits are fixed by law, not Masonry; so that, if for instance, the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania were moved five miles south, then so much of what is now Pennsylvania would become New York, and the jurisdiction of our Grand Lodge would be extended accordingly; while if the line were removed five miles north, the same extension would accrue to Pennsylvania. It seems a very simple matter to us, and we marvel that there should be any dispute about it."

The review of the European Grand Lodges &c., has been copied in the Report of many of the other Committees: but we do not feel that our relations with those Bodies are so intimate as to call for so much space to be devoted to them. If our report does not grow to the uttermost limit as to length before we reach them, we may give a brief summary in relation to some of these Grand Bodies, in which case we shall avail ourselves of Bro. PINNER's report.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lodges represented 153: ten charters granted and one refused, and one dis-

pensation continued: receipts, \$3,020.50: disbursements, \$2,944.77: the work exemplified: the Committee on St. John's College reported full payment for the entire property and that the title is vested in the Grand Lodge: the Grand Lodge decided not to discontinue the publication, in the Proceedings, of the names of members, and in these, 115 pages are devoted to it: forms for installation of Grand Officers adopted: the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick recognized.

An obituary notice of Gov. DAVID L. SWAIN, for the last thirty-three years of his life President of the State University, is published with the Proceedings.

The Grand Master decided that a Brother elected to membership may sign the By-Laws by attorney, but the Grand Lodge reversed the decision.

He also announces the death of Bro. JAMES BANKS, who was writing a history of the Grand Lodge, and measures were taken to secure his manuscripts—enough it was thought to make a pamphlet of about seventy-five pages.

Intercourse with the Grand Orient of France was suspended.

The Grand Lodge determined that it would not hereafter recognize any other mode of making masons than in a regular lodge, denying the existence of any prerogative in Grand Masters to make Masons at sight out of a regular lodge.

Bro. R. C. BADGER presented the Report on Correspondence of 125 pages, chiefly confined to an abstract of the proceedings and extracts from them. Maine comes in for her full share.

He thinks the provision in Grand Lodge Constitutions requiring seven at least, to do business as a lodge is correct, and that seven is the number required to constitute a "legal" lodge. We agree with him in the wisdom of the provision whether, without such a provision, a less number might constitute a lodge or not.

In his review of New Brunswick he approves the formation of the Grand Lodge, and says:

"They have pursued the same course as other masonic bodies similarly situated have pursued in all ages, and your committee see no good reason why they should not be admitted in the galaxy of Grand Lodges of the world," &c.

He gives a history of the proceedings of the Grand Orient of France in relation to Louisiana, showing clearly its inconsistent and indefensible course, and recommends a resolution of non-intercourse, which the Grand Lodge passed. We shall make use of some of his data when we come to the same question.

NOVA SCOTIA.

It gives us unalloyed pleasure to announce that a union of all the masons in Nova Scotia under one supreme head has been accomplished.

Early in the year committees were appointed by the Grand Lodge and the District Grand Lodge in reference to a union of the two Bodies. Of course concessions had to be made by both sides. The negotiations seem to have been conducted in the true masonic spirit. Difficulties were encountered that

threatened to thwart all efforts to remove them; but one after another was overcome, until the happy consummation was reached.

At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, the agreements of the Grand Master and Committees were confirmed, and on the evening of June 28, 1869, the two Grand Bodies met in the same building. M. W. Grand Master PETERS was present and acted as Ambassador between the bodies in this great work. The Articles of Union were ratified by both bodies, the Grand Lodge voted to receive into it the District Grand Lodge with equal rights: whereupon the District Grand Lodge entered and was received with great enthusiasm: M. W. Bro. STEVENSON, Grand Master of Canada, by invitation, took the Grand East and presided: the Articles of Union were confirmed; M. W. Bro. ALEX. KEITH was unanimously elected Grand Master; the other officers were elected, and all were installed by Bro. STEVENSON, assisted by Bros. PETERS, BERNARD and CHICK. The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the church and listened to an able sermon from the text, "*Let Brotherly love continue.*"

A committee was appointed to arrange the roll of lodges, whose report is given, from which we find that fifty-two lodges bear allegiance to the "Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia." May her prosperity be equal to the fondest anticipations of her sons, who have given so noble an example of the practice of the principles of masonry!

OHIO.

Lodges represented, 381: fourteen charters and three dispensations granted: resolution to bind Proceedings of other Grand Lodges refused a passage on account of lack of funds: receipts \$12,340.15: expenses \$13,763.42: pay-roll of session, \$10,135.64: and the usual business transacted.

The Grand Master's address is chiefly devoted to local matters: it shows that he has discharged his duties with zeal, firmness and fidelity: he had many cases of discipline: he very properly discountenanced public discussions of the merits &c. of masonry between members and its opponents. He urges the establishment of a home for widows and orphans, but the Grand Lodge found itself unable this year to appropriate funds for that purpose. He recommends a change in the provision of their constitution making it the "imperative duty" of *Masters* first to suspend and then expel, *without trial*, members for non-payment of dues. Our regard for the Grand Lodge of Ohio and its members will not allow us to say what we think of this provision.

A communication from P. G. M. BIERCE in regard to Colored Lodges of Masons in Ohio, with a petition from Wm. T. BORD, Grand Master of the Colored Grand Lodge, was presented and referred to a special Committee, which reported the following preamble and resolutions, and they were adopted:

"WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge is disposed to do justice to all men without regard to color, race, or religion; therefore

"Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this Grand Lodge in 1847, and which is as follows: '*Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it would be inexpedient, and tend to ruin the present harmony of the Fraternity*

to admit any persons of color, so-called, into the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge,' be and the same is hereby rescinded.

"*Resolved*, That this Committee be continued with instructions to report further at the next Grand Communication of this Grand Lodge."

BRO. THOMAS SPARROW presented the Report on Correspondence, made up chiefly of extracts from other Proceedings, in reference to several subjects of general interest, and a list of decisions.

OREGON.

Thirty-one lodges represented: one charter granted: receipts \$1909: fees for affiliation abolished: vote to reprint Proceedings not executed for want of funds: pay-roll \$1,060.80: work exemplified: the educational fund declared to be sacred and in no event to be reduced.

The Grand Master decided that an E. A. maimed after his making may be advanced, and also:

"That any member of a subordinate lodge in this Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, has a right to object to the entrance into the lodge, of any one not a member of his lodge; and it is the duty of the Worshipful Master to exclude all such."

But the Grand Lodge held:

"That if any brother object to the entrance into the lodge of a visiting brother, it becomes the duty of such objector to present charges against the brother objected to, who shall be hindered from visiting only so long as is necessary for the report of the investigating committee, when the trial shall proceed in the usual manner."

The annual oration by Bro. J. H. WYTHE is of unusual excellence.

BRO. S. F. CHADWICK presented the Report on Correspondence.

In reply to Bro. SCOT of Louisiana, he holds that it is proper to strike from the rolls for non-payment of dues: so do we, but we hold, and that was the point made by Bro. SCOT, that it should be done *only after notice and trial* to make sure that the accused had in fact neglected to pay his dues.

He holds that an E. A. maimed after he is initiated may be advanced, and argues as follows:

"Some of our Masonic writers appear to think, and assert that a majority of Grand Lodges have decided adverse to the claims for advancement of a brother who lost his limb or limbs, in a manner not affecting his moral standing, after initiation, and before the taking the remaining degrees. We fail to find the evidence in these reports to sustain this opinion. It is true, the question in some instances, has been passed on, but in no case have we found an adverse decision based upon a fair and full statement of the merits of the case. The idea drawn from what we have read is, that the question propounded is so well settled by our constitutions, ancient charges, &c., that it would be destructive of a plain Masonic principle to discuss it even; hence there is no help for our unfortunate brother. Now in our opinion this is a great question; one which will survive all decisions of this character. It is a living, growing question, and it is idle for our brethren to shirk it by saying there is a constitutional provision or an ancient charge which stands as a head-board to mark the spot where our ancient brethren buried this proposition. We do not believe this, and regret that we have not time necessary to investigate the subject, and furnish the evidence on which our convictions rest. But of the earnestness manifested by those who oppose this humane proposition what shall we say?"

What do they propose? Why, they have suddenly discovered a Land Mark, and they propose to give it a violent support. They affirm that this recently discovered Land Mark governs this question of Physical Qualifications, and our maimed brother cannot pass by this way any more. It matters not how he lost his limb; it adds no more strength to the petition for advancement to say the loss was occasioned by rescuing a brother Mason from great danger. It is enough to know that the subject cannot be discussed with profit under the Land Mark in question. It is elevating indeed to find brethren so sensitive lest a Land Mark should become obliterated, and the question occurs to us, why is it that so much attention is paid to this particular one, while others touching the moral standing of the judges in the case of our injured brother are daily and hourly violated? Why not indignantly frown upon every violation of the Masonic law? This maimed brother committed no offence by making this request. Lodges would violate no moral law by advancing him, and yet some of our brethren are alarmed beyond measure for fear a Land Mark is going to be thrown down if his petition be granted. If our brethren in the several jurisdictions will take up one vice after another, and bestow one-tenth part of the attention on each, and bring about the result they claim to have arrived at, after investigating this innocent request of a disabled brother, we venture to say that Masonry in a very short period of time will become the highest, the holiest, and purest institution on earth. Let us be consistent. The great object of Masonry is to shew brethren how to construe the moral law, and to live uprightly. It is simply a straight line, a deviation from which disturbs the moral relations of brethren; retards the progress of truth, and prevents the diffusion of charity.

"We hold that there is no Land Mark which sustains this adverse opinion. If, therefore, all of the Land Marks were fully investigated, and their origin and design properly understood and valued, we would find less to question on this subject of 'Physical qualifications.'"

QUEBEC.

We have received a pamphlet purporting to be the "Proceedings of the Convention of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons," &c., "also the Report of the Organization of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Quebec," and several circulars in relation to the same: one asking for recognition and fraternal correspondence.

At a convention of Free Masons, hailing from the different Grand Lodges exercising jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec, held by adjournment Sept. 24, 1869, a Committee was appointed to request the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada to call a special communication of his Grand Lodge for the purpose of enabling the craft in Quebec to present their views in relation to the formation of a new Grand Lodge, &c. The Committee waited upon the Grand Master accordingly, but he declined to grant the request. The Committee reported the result to an adjourned meeting of the assembly, and thereupon it was determined to issue a call for a Convention, to be held Oct. 20, 1869, for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge for the Province of Quebec, if such a course should then be deemed advisable. The Convention met accordingly, organized, and the Committee on Credentials reported that twenty-one lodges were duly represented, viz: two lodges under the Grand Lodge of England, one under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and eighteen under the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"That this Convention, representing a majority of the Lodges hailing from the several Grand Lodges now exercising jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec, having taken into mature and careful consideration the present state of Free Masonry in the Province of Quebec, do hereby recommend to an adjourned meeting of the Representatives of the said lodges to be held in the British Masonic Chambers, Montreal, this evening, at once to proceed to the establishment of a Grand Lodge in and for the said Province of Quebec, on the following conditions:

"That the Constitution of what is still called the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, be adopted *mutatis mutandis*, with the following amendments, viz:

"1st. In order that all sections of the Province may enjoy a proper representation, no two of the four principal officers, viz: the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, Senior Warden and Junior Warden, shall be elected from the same District.

"2d. That in 10th Section of Chapter entitled, 'Regulations for the government of the Grand Lodge,' &c., the words 'three-fourths' be substituted for the words 'two-thirds,' in the last line thereof.

"I. *Resolved*, That a Grand Lodge be and is hereby declared established on the Constitution recommended in the minutes of the Convention of the Representatives of the Lodges as enumerated in the minutes now read.

"II. *Resolved*, That the title of the Grand Lodge shall be 'The Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.'

"III. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge do now proceed to the election of Grand Officers, to hold office until their successors are elected, invested and installed."

* * * * *

"That we, the Representatives of more than Three Warranted Lodges here in Convention assembled, resolve that the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Quebec, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, be and is hereby formed upon the Antient Charges and Constitution of Masonry."

The Senior Past Master present was thereupon called to the chair, and after some further proceedings the Convention adjourned till the next day, when Grand Officers were chosen, the Grand Master installed by the Senior Past Master, and the other officers by the Grand Master, and proclamation made that the Grand Lodge was duly constituted. Much other business was transacted and the Grand Lodge closed.

The regularity of this Grand Lodge is asserted by itself and denied by the Grand Lodge of Canada. The issue thus presented must be determined by the Sister Grand Lodges.

The right of the lodges in Quebec to form a Grand Lodge without the consent of the Grand Lodge of Canada—whether a majority of the lodges were represented in the Convention, or if not whether a Grand Lodge formed by less than a majority of the lodges is entitled to recognition in any event—whether the proceedings were regular—all these questions are involved. Canada denies them all: Quebec maintains them. It is not a pleasant task to examine and determine the merits in a masonic contest, especially when our relations with both sides are of the most fraternal character. But though unpleasant, the task must be performed; for the voice of the other Grand Lodges is the only tribunal which can determine the matter. After as thorough and careful investigation, as we can possibly make, we submit the following views.

For a number of years previous to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and until July 1, 1867, the territory over which that Grand Lodge exercised jurisdiction, formed and constituted but *one Province*, called "The Province of Canada," and having but *one Legislature* or Parliament; but by the Proclamation of the "British North American Act," on July 1, 1867, the "Province of Canada" as then existing, was "severed" into *two separate and distinct Provinces*, called the "Province of Quebec," and "The Province of Ontario." These Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, thus formed, were also joined (together with the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,) into one federal union which was declared "to form and be" "The Dominion of Canada"; so that since the 1st July, 1867, the *two Provinces* of Ontario and Quebec, have been and are, as *distinct and separate* as the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, or as are any *two States* of the American Union, while the Legislature of each Province is similar to the Legislature of each State of the same, and the Dominion Parliament is somewhat analogous to the Federal Congress of the United States.

It will be perceived from the above that the great question underlying all others in relation to the regularity of this Grand Lodge is this: When a portion of the territory, in which a Grand Lodge has exclusive jurisdiction, is erected by the civil government into an independent State or Province, do the lodges therein possess the *right* to form an independent Grand Lodge? This question was, until comparatively recently, considered to be settled. It was universally conceded that the lodges do have such right. But unfortunately the question arose lately in such manner as to be connected with a political question, and of course did not receive that calm and dispassionate consideration in some quarters which masonic questions should receive, and the law, which had been well settled, was questioned. We propose, therefore, to refer to some of the precedents and the law as established by the fathers, which some of their sons would now annul.

After the revolution, it was deemed proper and necessary that, inasmuch as independent *civil* government had been established in this country, independent *masonic* governments should also be established; and the principle was then asserted that every independent State, &c., is entitled *as of right* to its own Grand Lodge, which should have exclusive jurisdiction in its own territory. Accordingly independent Grand Lodges were erected soon after the Declaration of Independence or the close of the war in all of the original States save Delaware, and in that in 1810. The principle was laid down broadly that the masons of any independent State ought not to be under the masonic government in any other State. And as States and Territories have been organized since, the same rule has in every case been applied.

As we have seen it erroneously stated that the case of West Virginia was the first in which an independent Grand Lodge has been established in territory once under the exclusive jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge without its consent, we propose to refer to some of the more prominent cases.

We learn from a history of masonry in New Hampshire, written in 1811, by the Grand Secretary, that the two Massachusetts Grand Lodges and their Grand Masters exercised jurisdiction over the lodges in that State until July 8, 1789, when deputies from the several lodges met and voted "that there be a Grand Lodge established in the State of New Hampshire, upon principles consistent with, and subordinate to the general regulations and ancient constitutions of freemasonry." No consent was asked or deemed necessary.

In 1788 and 1789 Maryland and Virginia, respectively, ceded to the United States portions of their territory to form the District of Columbia. These cessions were accepted in 1790, and in 1800 the capital was established there. In 1810 the Grand Lodge of Maryland had four lodges upon the territory ceded by Maryland, and the Grand Lodge of Virginia two lodges upon that ceded by Virginia. In December, 1810, delegates from five of these lodges met in convention and unanimously resolved "that it is right and expedient to establish and organize a Grand Lodge in and for the District of Columbia"; and on the eighth day of January following, the Grand Lodge was established, and on the nineteenth day of February, organized. All this was done without the consent or knowledge of the mother Grand Lodges. The proceedings, however, were forwarded to these Grand Lodges with a letter, in which it was said that the reasons for such proceedings would be more fully communicated after the next meeting of the convention: but it was stated they were not actuated by unfriendly motives, "but from considerations resulting from the assumption of the jurisdiction by Congress over the District of Columbia," &c. The promised communication to the mother Grand Lodges was forwarded, and we extract from it the following:

"The right and expediency of establishing a Grand Lodge in this District had for a considerable time engaged the attention of the most experienced Masons of this place. Not willing, however, to confide implicitly in their own judgments, in a matter of so much importance, *experienced masons from various parts of the United States were consulted, from the decisive nature of whose opinion the practicability of the measure appeared manifest.* And at a meeting in convention of deputies from five lodges, after mature consideration, the right and expediency was unanimously declared." * * * "The propriety of the measure taken was confirmed by a reference to historic facts." * * * "Our brethren of the Eastern States, who organized Grand Lodges previous to our revolution, under the authority of charters granted from some one of the Grand Lodges in Great Britain—after which they saw the impropriety of working under authority derived from a country having different laws, governments and interests from their own, and accordingly gave up the authority under which they had before acted. There then being no head to resort to, the subordinate lodges of several States, by deputies appointed for that purpose, organized Grand Lodges. It is admitted that necessity urged the adoption of this measure, *and that the principle was then acknowledged and has never since been disputed,* and that the lodges of each State were entitled to equal privileges. This District being composed of parts of two States and separated from them in the same degree as one State is from another, was a circumstance that received considerable weight."

From the answer of the Grand Lodge of Maryland we take the following:

"That they have attentively read and considered the communications of the

Grand Lodge in the District of Columbia, and find the same to be conformable to the ancient rules and landmarks of masonry."

Previous to 1820 Maine was as much a part of Massachusetts as Boston is now: and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had exclusive jurisdiction in Maine over thirty lodges: in that year Maine was admitted into the Union as an independent State. In anticipation of that event, the lodges held a convention for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge: in their communication to the mother Grand Lodge their *right* to do so is distinctly asserted, but they formally asked consent and for their share of the funds. They say: "They perceive that at various periods this and other Grand Lodges have recognized the expediency of erecting a separate Grand Lodge in every independent government where a sufficient number of lodges exist. This principle was first settled by the late 'Massachusetts Grand Lodge' during the war of the revolution. It was adopted by the same Grand Lodge in the year 5780, when it was determined that all charters granted without the limits of this State shall be understood to remain in force until a Grand Lodge is formed in the government where such lodges are held. And it has since been expressly sanctioned by the resolutions of Jan. 3, 5783, and admitted in practice in the subsequent erection of Grand Lodges in other States composed of lodges originally holding their charters under this Grand Lodge, or its predecessors. And there is good reason for this practice. For as every mason owes allegiance to the civil authority under which he lives as well as submission to the Grand Lodge, if the members of the latter were not amenable to the same laws with himself, a most injurious opposition might arise between his duties as a citizen and a mason." These principles were admitted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in the following terms: "Your committee find that this *Grand Lodge have acknowledged the necessity of creating separate Grand Lodges in every independent State Government where a sufficient number of lodges have rendered it expedient. This principle is a correct one. Masons are bound to submit to the laws and authority of the Government under which they live. If amenable to a Grand Lodge existing under a separate and independent republic, they might be compelled to violate the laws of the civil government; or some of their most solemn masonic obligations.*" These were the views of Simon Greenleaf, Charles Fox, Samuel Fessenden, Robert P. Dunlap and other eminent masons of Maine as well as the distinguished masons of Massachusetts.

At the same time the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts had exclusive jurisdiction in Maine. The following year the Chapters in Maine formed a Grand Chapter without the consent of the parent Grand Chapter, though a communication was addressed to it in advance, which was read and placed on file, and one afterwards informing them of the proceedings and tendering them grateful acknowledgments for their paternal care, &c., and wishes for prosperity, &c. This last was referred to a committee to answer.

As another illustration, we cite the fact that for more than sixty years in

Massachusetts, and nearly fifty in Maine, the law has been that a lodge has exclusive jurisdiction in the town in which it is located. By division of towns and change of town lines, the question has arisen, probably a hundred times, what effect such division or change has on the exclusive jurisdiction of a lodge, and it has been uniformly held that the jurisdiction is changed accordingly. We understand the same thing has happened in other States and been settled in the same way.

When the Grand Lodge of Iowa was formed, in 1844, the Territory included all the country north of Missouri, between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and the British line—the greater part of Minnesota and the whole of Dacotah. But when admitted as a State, nearly three years afterwards, its boundaries were established as they now are. We have never heard that the Grand Lodge has since claimed any *exclusive* jurisdiction outside of the State lines.

In 1846, Congress re-ceded to Virginia that portion of the District of Columbia which formerly belonged to Virginia. At once and *as a matter of course*, the Grand Lodge of Virginia assumed jurisdiction over it, and the Grand Lodge of the District in the same manner relinquished its jurisdiction over it.

When the Territory of Idaho was created, part was taken from Washington, in which a Grand Lodge then existed. The Grand Lodge of Oregon granted a charter to a lodge in that part of Idaho which had been Washington, and the Grand Lodge of the latter complained that the act was a violation of its jurisdiction. The almost unanimous decision of the other Grand Lodges of the country was in favor of Oregon; but Washington, and those who sided with her, admitted that lodges in that part of Idaho would have the right to join with others in forming the Grand Lodge of Idaho, and that when a Grand Lodge was formed in Idaho it would have exclusive jurisdiction throughout the whole Territory. While this question was under discussion the West Virginia case came up. It was unfortunate, because it was so intimately connected with a political question. Then in 1867, *for the first time since the Revolution*, the principle that lodges in an independent State have a *right* in all cases to form themselves into a Grand Lodge was denied. All the precedents had been in support of that principle, and no single instance can be found prior to that time of a decision the other way. Bro. GOULEY started it, "single handed," to use his own expression. A few others concurred with him, while the general sentiment was the other way. It is a singular coincidence that Bro. GOULEY and those who think with him, when pressed in the argument, have finally declared that in their opinion, West Virginia is not legally a State but remains part of Virginia. Whether this is a mere coincidence, or whether their *political* opinions have unconsciously affected their *masonic* opinions, we cannot of course know. We *do* know that their present opinions are in direct conflict with an unbroken line of precedents from the Revolution to the present time. And all masonic laws are precedents ripened into customs.

This same doctrine has been applied out of the United States. The Grand Lodge of Canada was formed without the consent of the parent Grand Lodges ; that it was rightly formed was declared by nearly all the American Grand Lodges. It was also applied in the cases of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Grand Lodge of Canada was among the very first to recognize each of them. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander" is a homely expression, but as *true* as it is homely.

Quebec bears precisely the same relation to Canada and to Ontario, that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick bear to each of them. They all have nearly the same relation to each other that the States of the Union have, and nearly the same relation to Canada, that the states have to the United States. It is the West Virginia case over again, save that there is no question anywhere of the legality of the law dividing what was Canada into the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. If Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are Provinces sufficiently independent to have a Grand Lodge, Quebec also is. The Grand Lodge of Canada is located in Ontario ; according to all the precedents, therefore, the lodges in Quebec had the right to form a Grand Lodge without the consent of any man, or body of men outside that Province.

Have they proceeded regularly to do so ? From the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada, held at Montreal, we obtain the Canada view of the matter. The Grand Master, denying the right of the Quebec Brethren to form a Grand Lodge, adopted the most energetic measures to prevent it. A call was issued for a Convention to form the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Master of Canada issued an edict suspending all (save one) whose names were appended to the call ; and another edict forbidding any of the Brethren attending the Convention : and another edict suspending a lodge for appointing delegates to the Convention. Now if the Quebec Brethren had the right to form a Grand Lodge, they had the right to take the necessary measures to do so, and they could not be deprived of those rights by the Grand Master of Canada : we are, therefore, compelled to hold that all these edicts were beyond the authority of M. W. Grand Master STEVENSON, and, therefore, absolutely void. A suspension of a lodge by his Deputy for the same reason was void.

The Convention was properly called, and seems to have followed almost literally the proceedings in forming the Grand Lodge of Canada. The Proceedings of the latter were evidently taken as a copy. In one respect there was a diversity. The Grand Master of Quebec was installed by the Senior Past Master present. We had supposed there was no doubt of the propriety of this. But we have seen that the regularity of this Grand Lodge has been questioned because its Grand Master was not installed by a Grand Master, or Past Grand Master. The idea probably grew out of the "Past Grand Master's Degree," known in some jurisdictions. But if Quebec is irregular in this, she is in good company. The same, or a similar mode of proceeding, was adopted in forming the Grand Lodges of New Hampshire (1789), Ohio (1808), District of Columbia (1811), Indiana (1818), Alabama (1821), Florida (1830), Texas

(1837), Illinois (1840), Wisconsin (1843), Iowa (1844), Oregon (1851), Minnesota (1853), Kansas (1855), Washington (1858), Colorado (1861), Nevada (1865), Nova Scotia (1866), Idaho (1867), New Brunswick (1868), and others! We reckon this list of precedents settles that question.

Though there are some precedents in the formation of masonic Grand Bodies the other way, we are inclined to hold that it is essential that a majority of the lodges must concur in the formation of a Grand Lodge, and the question still remains, "was the Grand Lodge of Quebec formed by a majority of the lodges in that Province?"

There were thirty-nine lodges in the Province. Twenty-one were represented: one of them has since repudiated the action of its representative, and adheres to the Grand Lodge of Canada. The Grand Master of Canada insists that other lodges did the same: but as we find that twenty of the twenty-one still adhere to Quebec, his information must have been erroneous. At the present time *twenty-eight* of the *thirty-nine* bear allegiance to the new Grand Lodge. Of the remaining eleven, one is a Scotch lodge, two are English, and eight Canadian: twenty-four of the thirty-two Canadian lodges, three of the five English lodges, and one of the two Scotch lodges are united in the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

In view of these facts, we can come to no other conclusion than that the Grand Lodge of Quebec is entitled to recognition. It has already been recognized by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. The longer the quarrel goes on, the more bitter it will become. The sooner the other Grand Lodges pronounce upon the question the better. It has been suggested that they be left to arrange the matter themselves: but experience shows that such questions are settled by the opinion of other Grand Lodges. Though it grieves us sorely to do anything contrary to the wishes of our Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada, yet, being fully convinced they are wrong, we are bound to say so, and to respond to the appeal of our Quebec brethren. We regret that the separation could not have been effected amicably: and we trust that after other Grand Lodges have expressed their opinion, the example of Virginia and West Virginia will be followed.

We shall offer in Grand Lodge a resolution, that the request of the Grand Lodge of Quebec for recognition and fraternal correspondence be granted.

RHODE ISLAND.

There were several Communications during the year for exemplifying the work, constituting lodges &c.

The report of the Grand Secretary shows an improvement in the finances, nearly \$800 in hand against a deficit last year: it was the result of increasing the dues.

The following decisions were made by the Grand Master, Bro. THOMAS A. DOYLE.

"No additional specifications can be made after accused has been served with copy of charges. If such are needed new charges must be made and a copy served on the accused in due form.

"At Masonic trials the Master must decide upon the admissibility of testimony and upon the propriety of questions.

"The Junior Warden need not retire from the lodge at a Masonic trial, when he merely makes the complaint as prosecuting officer. The person who is the author of the charge is the one to retire.

"A Master can suspend a by-law but is answerable to the Grand Lodge for so doing. There must be a clear necessity for the exercise of the power which should be used only in great emergencies. A Master would not be justified in suspending a by-law at his own pleasure or the convenience of members, or when he has ample time to apply to the Grand Master for a dispensation. But the power should be used when the peace or harmony of the lodge is at stake, or when the law interferes with his prerogatives or the working of the lodge.

"A member of a lodge can stop the initiation of a candidate by presenting his objections to the Master outside of the lodge room between the ballot and the time of initiation, and such candidate must be considered as rejected.

"It is in the discretion of the Master, whether his lodge shall join in the funeral procession of a brother whose remains are to be buried by a Chapter or Commandery."

The one that a Master can suspend a by-law is new to us. If a by-law conflicts with the prerogatives of a Master, it is so far void. But when by-laws have been adopted, and confirmed by the Grand Lodge, we do not see what authority the Master has to suspend them.

In reference to affirmation he says :

"I do not consider it a settled point that the obligations are Landmarks. The modern writers on Masonic law not only differ on the number of the Landmarks, but also as to whether the obligations are a part of them, and it is a fact that certain points in the obligations were changed at the Baltimore Convention, which would not have been done had the eminent Masons there assembled considered they were altering an Ancient Landmark.

"Again, admitting that the obligations are Landmarks, it by no means follows that the obligation must be an oath. In the construction of statutes, it is well known that where it is required that an officer shall be *sworn* to the discharge of a duty, an *affirmation* may be given and is equally binding. Shall we be more rigid than the world at large and refuse admittance to a man whose conscience will not allow him to take an oath? For one, I answer no; and I think you will agree with me, especially when we look over the Masonic history of our little jurisdiction, and recall the names of good and true Masons, members of the Society of Friends, and others who have borne up our standard through good report and through evil report, and who were bound to their masonic vows by affirmation only."

He defends a former decision that "a man who has lost one foot, which has been replaced by an artificial one, can be made a mason," as follows :

"I copy so much of the original text of the charge as applies to the question under discussion :

"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 *Ford*, 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."

"It is very clear to me that the meaning of the above as applied to modern Masonry, is, that candidates are to be so perfect in mind and body that they may be able to do Masonic work, pass an examination, be capable of filling

positions or prove themselves to be Masons, and this is all. Hence a deaf or blind or dumb person cannot be made a Mason, a man who has lost the right hand, a cripple or badly deformed person, cannot be initiated, but to assert that a person who appears with an artificial foot walking erect, possessing an unblemished character, and able if admitted to stand in proper position a just and upright Mason—to assert that he is disqualified because of the above extract from the old law, is to me as strange as it would be to object to a candidate because he wore artificial teeth.

"The language is 'having no Maim or Defect in his Body that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord.' The qualification in the latter portion of the sentence is the explanation of the state of perfection which is to be expected. It never was intended that candidates should be Apollos, but that they should be able to do such work as might be required of them, and there the whole matter rests."

The provision in our Constitution is founded upon a similar view, and we never could understand why the qualification is not as binding as the other part. Bro. GOULEY once addressed an exhortation to us upon the latter, treating the qualification as if *that* was a modern innovation.

TENNESSEE.

We have not received the Proceedings, save the Report on Correspondence, but from the "Masonic Record" we gather the following.

Lodges represented, 294 out of 314: fourteen charters and eight dispensations granted: a revised Constitution adopted: the masonic library of Bro. FULLER given to, and accepted by the Grand Lodge: and much business of merely local interest transacted.

The following resolutions (among others) were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee cannot permit the general expression of affectionate sympathy and sincere sorrow which the entire sisterhood of Grand Lodges in the United States, and several of those of Europe, have conveyed to them on the occasion of the decease of their beloved brother, and late Grand Secretary, Charles Arnold Fuller, to pass without acknowledgment, and that she tenders her heart-felt thanks for the brotherly love and friendly words of condolence which they have, one and all of them, placed upon their record.

"*WHEREAS*, It has come to the knowledge of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee that frequent applications for help are made by Subordinate Lodges to Lodges or other parties outside the Jurisdiction; be it

"*Resolved*, That no Lodge shall ask for help outside the Jurisdiction, without the consent of the Grand Master."

The Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia and West Virginia were recognized, and intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and Grand Orient of France suspended.

The following decisions were confirmed:

"Can a member of one lodge object to a member of another lodge visiting his lodge? Can the member thus denied demand an investigation? Or, is it the duty of the lodge in which the objection was made to prefer charges? And if not, must the first lodge prefer charges against its own member?"

"Visitation is a privilege, and not a right, and no one is to be held responsible for denying that privilege. Neither lodge is expected or required to prefer charges.

"Has a lodge a right to prefer charges against a member of another lodge,

and send the charges to the lodge of which the brother is a member, for its action?

"It has, if the offence is committed within the jurisdiction of the lodge preferring the charges; and if the offending brother resides within the jurisdiction of the lodge preferring the charges, such lodge may discipline the offender.

"Have the officers of a subordinate lodge the right to tell the brethren, after a ballot upon, and the rejection of a candidate, how many black balls were cast?

"While the committee do not believe it strictly un-masonic for the Master or Wardens to inform any brother present, how many negative ballots have been cast against an applicant, they also believe that no brother can demand such information as a right, and we would advise the withholding of the information."

BRO. GEORGE S. BLACKIE presented the Report on Correspondence. It is a brief *resumé* of the Proceedings of the American Grand Lodges (except Colorado, Montana and Nebraska), the Supreme Council, N. J., and a fuller and very interesting review of the European Grand Lodges and Grand Orients.

Of the latter he says:

"As an Appendix, and, we trust, a valuable one, to our report, we submit the following review of facts of interest to the craft concerning the Grand Lodges and Orients of the Globe. We have, during the recess, opened a correspondence with the majority of these Grand Bodies, and have met with such success, that through the courtesy of their various grand officers, we confidently hope that in future years the Grand Lodge of Tennessee will be regularly supplied with the transactions of our foreign brethren, and be in a position to understand all their domestic affairs."

We congratulate our Tennessee brethren upon the alliances they have made, and trust that the same interchange of fraternal correspondence and courtesies will be established with us all. We, in Maine, hear from Ireland, France and Italy only. But, BRO. BLACKIE, please keep the Canadian Grand Lodges in their old place in your Report: they are too near us to be held as "foreigners," though strictly speaking, they are so.

BRO. BLACKIE is entitled to the thanks of the craft in this country for his efforts "to extend the area" of masonic information.

TEXAS.

About 180 lodges represented: the Grand Lodge of Idaho recognized: intercourse suspended with the Grand Orient of France: receipts (from dues, &c.,) about \$12,000: disbursements about \$11,000, of which over \$5,000 went to the "Building Committee": six charters granted, five restored, and four arrested, and one lodge "demised": three dispensations granted, one continued and two withdrawn: work had progressed on the Masonic Temple until the second story was nearly completed, over \$10,000 having been expended during the year.

We rejoice to read the following in the address of the Grand Master:

"The work has therefore prospered in nearly all quarters. We hear glad tidings of renewed zeal in spreading the cement among the craft; and of activity in rebuilding the waste places, not utterly extinct and desolated by the unhappy events of former years. If I am not greatly deceived, this is not an over-

drawn picture; and perhaps I may safely say that to-day Masonry in Texas stands higher in the respect of good men without our pale; is more warmly engrafted in the affections of the Sons of Light; and is stronger in those moral elements which constitute true power and honor. Indeed, Brethren, you stand on an eminence of which you may be proud. Let us, then, be ever thankful and mindful of our position, and vigilant to preserve and improve it."

We find one peculiar feature in his address. He gives an abstract of the reports of the District Deputies, who report directly to him. Their reports are submitted to the Grand Lodge and passed upon by the Committees, but are not published in the Proceedings.

In relation to malicious rejections, the Grand Master says:

"Suppose that a member persistently perverts his right of ballot by rejecting the best material a community affords, to the manifest injury of the Order, is there no power to correct the evil? In my judgment there is no evil without a remedy. Power must exist somewhere from the very necessity of the case. When a right granted is manifestly perverted to the injury of that which it was designed and given to protect, it should be taken away. In such case, it seems to me that the Master of the lodge should have the power to exclude the member who so debases his privilege; subject, of course, to responsibility for arbitrary or wrongful exercise of the power, on complaint of the member. When done in the spirit of moderation, on satisfactory grounds, no evil could result. I admit that it is a remedy liable to abuse, but so are all powers. It is an extreme case of wrong only, that requires its exercise, but the extremity of the case justifies it."

But the Grand Lodge accepted the report of a committee as follows:

"Your committee do not concur in the opinion expressed by the Grand Master, that the exercise of the ballot can be, in any way, controlled. Evils may result from its abuse, but any attempt to control it must necessarily destroy its value. But we have no hesitation in saying that a mason who avows a purpose to use his right of ballot improperly, may be dealt with for unmasonic conduct."

It was also determined that while an unaffiliate has no claim to masonic burial, it may be accorded to him nevertheless.

Double membership for the future was forbidden, it having heretofore been allowed.

The Committees on Grievances, &c., report many interesting questions of masonic law, and we remark in passing, that the details in cases of discipline are more fully published than is usual with us.

The expulsion of a brother was confirmed for using money of his lodge, though when he used it, he expected to be able to replace it: but the Grand Lodge held that the money was not his, and he had no right to take any risks with it.

A Brother was tried, suspended and reported to the Grand Lodge as suspended. The lodge granted him a new trial, and then allowed the charges to be withdrawn: but it was held that both proceedings were erroneous, and the brother was still suspended.

A lodge expelled a member for gross unmasonic conduct: the Grand Lodge upon appeal held that the evidence was insufficient, and, finding that his lodge was prejudiced against him, remanded the case to another lodge for trial: upon the second trial the evidence was full, but he was acquitted: upon appeal

the decision was reversed, and the case sent to a third lodge, and the District Deputy ordered to inquire into the action of the second lodge.

As we remarked in our review of Illinois, this proceeding seems somewhat unmasonic. Does it not as much as say to the third lodge, we send this case to you for *conviction*, rather than for trial? In our judgment, the Grand Lodge itself should act in the premises, when it became satisfied that the first lodge had not given him a fair and impartial trial. Such would have been the course in Maine; but as the constitutional provisions in Texas may be different, we submit these remarks with diffidence.

BRO. MARCUS F. MOTT presented the Report on Correspondence; many of the extracts from it which we had marked for notice we must omit.

Alabama decided that

"A 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."

The Committee say:

"We question the correctness of this decision. A Master Mason's widow, who marries a profane, throws off the protection of the Order, and secures a new protection in the profane husband. He dies, and she then, to all intents and purposes, becomes the widow of a profane. Certainly it cannot be said that the death of the last husband places her precisely in the same attitude as if she had never been married to him. She ceased to be a mason's widow when she married the profane, and no subsequent combination of circumstances can revert her to the original position of widowhood, by virtue of which *only* would she be entitled to masonic protection."

We agreed to this decision last year, but upon reflection, must say that in our opinion Texas is correct.

In the review of Iowa, they say:

"If, by the Grand Lodge Constitution, a member of his own lodge had a right to keep a candidate from advancement by simple protest, without assigning a reason, then a member of any lodge in the jurisdiction should have the same right. It is *masonry* and not the *lodge* that is interested in the making of masons. *Every* mason becomes bound to the new made brother, and every mason has a personal interest in the matter. Hence there should be no distinction made between members of different lodges upon this important question. We can well understand that a different rule pertains in regard to petitions for affiliation. He decided also that the objection of a visiting brother to the initiation of a candidate, was not entitled to weight, without reasons being assigned. If that visitor was a member of a lodge in Iowa, we think the ruling wrong."

The law is otherwise settled: but the reasoning can scarcely be controverted.

In his review of Maine he says:

"We briefly sum up his rulings upon Masonic law:

"I. It is not necessary to install a re-elected Master, but it should always be done.

"If not necessary, why should it be done?

"II. It is unmasonic to make nomination of officers to be voted for at the annual meeting of a lodge.

"We think differently, and would like to have Bro. MURRAY's reasons."

In reply to the first, the law is that a Master holds his office till his successor is elected and installed. If the lodge intend to continue their Master another

year, it is not *necessary* to elect him again, but it always *should* be done: so if elected, he would continue to be Master, if not installed under his new election; therefore, it is not *necessary* that he should be installed, but it always *should* be done, as without it, he would hold his office by virtue of his election the year before.

To the second; the practice leads to electioneering and the kindred strategy of politicians.

VIRGINIA.

The Grand Communication continued three days, and the list of Representatives in attendance each day is given: the first day 108 lodges were represented; the second, 120; the third, 104: sixteen charters were granted, and three dispensations continued.

The Grand Master says:

"While Masonry professes and practices universal benevolence and charity, yet profanes have no rights to demand. It is our prerogative to confer favors, governed by the rules we establish for our own guidance. Masonry has the inherent right to protect itself, not only against the introduction of new theories, but also against the admission of new elements which may disturb the peace and harmony of our Order. It is our right to exclude, not only individuals, but classes or races; and in the exercise of the rights and privileges of exclusion, we must have regard to the feelings and opinions of those who, by our acts, have already acquired vested rights among us. And these peculiar relations, existing not only among brethren themselves, but also extending into family connections well known and recognized among us, lead me to call your attention to a subject that in other Grand Jurisdictions has been agitated, and we may expect ere long to be called on to take action upon it. I allude to the subject of colored organizations, claiming to be Masons. In several of the Grand Lodges of the United States this subject has already been discussed, but, so far as I am informed, there has been no recognition of colored Masons. I am induced to refer to this matter, at this time, because it was mentioned to me during the recess of the Grand Lodge, and the inquiry made whether I was willing, as Grand Master, to receive and consider a petition from colored persons, claiming to be Masons, to allow their lodges representation upon the floor of this Grand Lodge, provided that their representatives were duly recognized white brethren. I neither felt at liberty, so far to commit this G. Lodge, as even to take the matter into consideration, nor was I willing, in any manner, to forestall your action. Believing that the recognition of colored lodges would be fraught with the most serious consequences to the Order, I felt it my duty, so far as I was individually or officially concerned, to decline any action in the matter. Should such a petition be presented to the Grand Lodge, it will be for you to dispose of it as in your judgment the good of Masonry requires. I shall dismiss the subject with the simple remark, that there can be no half-way ground. To grant the right of representation, in any form or upon any conditions, is a clear recognition of their legal Masonic existence, and would be the entering wedge to a complete and final breaking down of all distinctions of race or color."

And the committee, to which his address was referred, report:

"In the matter of recognition of persons claiming to be colored Masons, we have to report that a memorial, respectful in tone and unexceptionable in spirit, has been presented to this Grand Body by a committee claiming to act in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Virginia (colored), asking fraternal recognition and representation in this Grand Body, and setting forth various reasons why such request should be granted. But it is clear, from their own memorial, that if Masons at all, these parties can occupy no status other than that of *illegally*

made Masons. They claim to have received the degrees in a lodge within our Jurisdiction, chartered by a foreign Grand Lodge clearly in violation of well understood and universally acknowledged Masonic law and usage. It is, therefore, manifestly impossible that this Grand Body can entertain any proposition of affiliation or recognition. The feverish and excited condition of the public mind, in reference to this subject, furnishes an additional reason why this Grand Lodge should carefully avoid any action which might tend to introduce confusion and disorder where all is now harmony and peace."

We perceive that five lodges in West Virginia still make returns to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and one of them adopted the following resolution.

"*Resolved*, That while we bow with reverence to the action of the Grand Lodge of Virginia—though deeply regretting it—in recognizing the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, we will hold on to our present rights and status under our charter from the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Virginia."

We have some apprehensions that here is a source of future trouble: but we hope for the best.

A resolution looking to a reprint of the Proceedings was introduced, and the Grand Secretary was directed to ascertain the cost and report next year.

The Grand Lodge had invested during the year \$2,700 in the Masonic Temple Association, and is now the owner of 860 shares, valued at \$21,500. The property is free from incumbrances, but it was not deemed prudent to undertake the building of a new Temple.

The following resolutions, in the nature of decisions, were adopted:

"That a candidate, whose leg is amputated below the knee, is not eligible, though it had been replaced by an artificial limb, however perfect it might be.

"*Resolved*, That Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are responsible to and triable by the lodge in which they were initiated and passed. The proceedings, required to be had in open lodge, shall be had in a lodge on the degree to which the accused belongs; but the Master Mason's lodge shall be resumed for deliberation and decision."

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the Committee, the Grand Lodge has not the authority to levy a tax upon its subordinates, or its members, for any purposes other than to defray the expenses of an economical administration, in which cannot be included the raising of funds for investment; nor can it determine in what manner subordinate lodges shall invest their funds."

No Report on Correspondence, save an acknowledgment by the Grand Secretary of the receipt of Proceedings, with thanks and a request for continuance."

* WASHINGTON.

Nine lodges represented: two charters granted, one of them to Alaska Lodge in Sitka, and Bro. WILLIAM H. WOOD appointed Deputy for Alaska: the work exemplified: a member of a lodge tried by the Grand Lodge and expelled for unmasonic conduct: one charter suspended until the lodge should satisfy the Grand Master that they have procured a suitable hall: the Grand Representative system adopted.

The Grand Master says:

"During the year I have visited all the chartered lodges in this portion of our Territory, and it affords me much pleasure, to be able to report to you, from actual knowledge, that in most of our lodges, harmony and brotherly love prevail, 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. It is not to be expected that there should not be differences; they always arise, when different minds meet. But what we have a right to expect and insist upon, is, that when differences arise, they should be discussed in a quiet fraternal spirit, a spirit, which looketh always to harmony, not discord."

He announced that he had commissioned R. W. EVERETT W. STETSON as Representative near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

No Report on Correspondence.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Lodges represented, 31 out of 35; reports of Grand Officers and the Deputies show that the affairs are faithfully and ably administered: report of Commissioners to Grand Lodge of Virginia confirmed: receipts \$1,073, and disbursements \$1,039: seven charters granted: intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended: and the work exemplified immediately after the Grand Lodge closed.

The address of the Grand Master is a succinct and clear statement of his official action, and of the matters requiring the action of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. O. S. LONG presented the Report on Correspondence: he says his aim was to prepare "a sort of synopsis of the doings of sister Grand Lodges," and he does it very fully and thoroughly; he designedly, in most cases, avoids comments, but the result shows that the reason he gives for it is not a correct one.

Of the California resolution in relation to suicides, he says:

"To us it seems that the rule is rather too broad, and that the reasoning of the committee that reported the resolution is altogether one-sided. We can readily imagine a case where suicide is the result of insanity arising from no vicious indulgence, and where the deceased was in every way worthy the honor of masonic burial. There is no mind so firm, or intellect so clear, that it may not in a moment be dethroned or obscured by visitation of God: and the raving maniac who took our vows upon him and lived in accordance with them while reason retained her throne, is as much our brother as he whose intellect, bountifully given and mercifully spared, challenges our highest admiration."

To a claim that a petition may be withdrawn before ballot, he says:

"In reply, we would say that masons must be *presumed* to do right, and be guided by proper motives; and while, under our rule, abuses of the ballot may and undoubtedly do sometimes occur, we believe that less injury is thereby done to the cause of masonry than would result from the reception of an unworthy candidate who, finding his chances of election slim, would avail himself of the privilege of withdrawing his petition before ballot, in order to present it again when the objecting brother or brethren were absent, or apply to another lodge more lax in its code of morals, to whom he could declare that he had not been previously rejected. Our view is, that the petition when read becomes the property of the lodge, and is beyond the control of the petitioner or his friends."

This is in accordance with the regulations of our Grand Lodge.

WISCONSIN.

Lodges represented 155; three charters granted and one arrested: intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended: income \$5,784.51, and expenses \$5,844.80, with \$8,453.29 assets on hand: a revised Constitution adopted: an annuity granted to Bro. DAVID STILES, *one hundred and three years old*, and made a mason *seventy-two years ago*; it was decided that Masonic Aid Societies (and those of a similar character) are matters entirely outside of the sphere of action of the Grand Lodge, and no action in relation to them should be taken.

Bro. GARE BOUCK presented the Report on Correspondence of three pages, in which he discusses the proposed division of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, "Incorporating Lodges," "Discipline and Increase of the Order," and "Physical Disqualifications." In reference to the last he says:

"At the last annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the Chairman of which is the Chairman of the present Committee, gave it as their opinion that an initiate subsequently maimed could be advanced. Said Committee did not rest by simply saying that this was their opinion, but gave their reasons at length and cited all the ancient landmarks and ancient regulations of the order relating thereto to sustain them in that opinion.

"The question was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, who, during the last half hour of the last hour of the session, reported adversely to such opinion without giving a single reason, or citing a single authority. That report, from mere necessity, was laid over for action at this session.

"With all due respect to that Committee, we adhere to the opinion given by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and would say that we have examined all the ancient landmarks and regulations upon the subject, perused the reports upon the subject in the proceedings of the different Grand Lodges, and we challenge that Committee to cite a single authority from the ancient landmarks and regulations of the order which sustains their opinion upon that report.

"And upon this question we occupy the same position that the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the State of Maine does, which makes the following reply to Bro. NORMIS, who, in his report in 1867, says: 'That he regrets that the sanction of those great names (LEWIS and SIMONS) is yielded to the advancement of maimed initiates.' You 'may count us with Bros. LEWIS and SIMONS first, last, and all the time.'"

We do not find that the report referred to was acted upon.

GRAND LODGES NOT HEARD FROM.

When we commenced this Report we counted quite confidently upon reviewing all the Proceedings for 1869: but in spite of strenuous efforts to obtain them we have not received those of Kansas, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, South Carolina or Vermont. We have received the Report on Correspondence for South Carolina, but, in the absence of the Proceedings, do not review it. What is the matter with Vermont? The Annual Communication was in June, more than ten months ago, and yet "she answers not."

FOREIGN GRAND BODIES.

As an officer of another organization, the Chairman of your Committee has received documents from Italy, Mexico and Portugal, from which he takes a few items of information.

ITALY. It now seems that the Florence Body will be likely to overshadow all the others. In reply to the allegation against it, that it has planted lodges within other jurisdictions, it says that its constitutions prohibit it from planting lodges in any country in which there exists a "Supreme Masonic authority" *recognized by itself* as regular. We are sorry that it has adopted this limitation. Because it necessarily creates dissension: if our Grand Lodge recognizes a Grand Body as regular and the Grand Orient of Italy does not and plants lodges within that jurisdiction, our Grand Lodge must treat such lodges as clandestine and suspend intercourse with the Grand Orient.

The Milan Body has united with it: and it has been recognized by nearly all the European Grand Bodies and by the Grand Lodges of District of Columbia, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama, Iowa, (printed *Iowa*.) Tennessee, Canada, Maryland, Virginia, Nova Scotia, Kentucky, and perhaps some others.

But we are not prepared to advise recognition, in spite of so general a recognition by others, for the reason (if for no other) that in 1867 it recognized the spurious Supreme Council in Louisiana and exchanged Representatives and correspondence with it, and, so far as we can learn, still maintains fraternal relations with it.

PORTUGAL. We are happy to announce that during the year past the "*Grand Orient Portugueza*" and "*Grand Orient Lusitano*" have united under the name "*Grande Oriente Lusitano Unido*." CONDE DE PARATY is Grand Master, and DR. ANTONIO MANUEL DA CUNHA BELLEM, Grand Secretary. This union brings the masons of Portugal under one authority, and harmony prevails among them.

MEXICO. There were formerly two Supreme Councils in Mexico. Both suspended labor on account of the distracted condition of the country. But in April, 1868, the two Councils came together, united and reorganized. Several Balustres have been issued, but to what extent masonry has revived we are unable to say.

IRELAND. This Grand Lodge does not publish its proceedings, but sends us a Bulletin in which are given the names of the Grand Officers, the Grand Representatives, the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodges (of which there are thirteen in Ireland, and one each in Portugal and New Zealand, and four in Australia); the Grand Treasurer's Account; the Charity Account; the list of warrants issued, removed, restored, suspended and surrendered: the names of Brethren expelled, suspended or restored; the returns of dues of the lodges; the organization of the Grand Chapter, and returns of subordinates; the same

of the "Grand Conclave of High Knights Templar," and of the Grand Council of Rites; and the announcements of the "Masonic Female Orphan School" and the "Masonic Orphan Boys' School."

We extract the following:

"A compact has been entered into between the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, the Grand Conclave of High Knights Templar, and the Grand Council of Rites for Ireland, by which it is agreed that any Brother excluded, suspended, or restored to the rights of freemasonry by one of the contracting parties, shall, on the case being officially communicated to the others, be by them severally excluded, suspended, or restored, as the case may be, without any further inquiry or investigation."

THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE. It is with mortification and regret that we are compelled to announce that this Grand Body still persists in its course towards the Grand Lodge of Louisiana—mortification, that so eminent a Masonic Body should persist in a course so unmasonic, and regret that we must recommend a sundering of fraternal relations. We had reason to hope last year that it would retrace its steps: but it has not, and in all the action it has taken its course is more offensive than ever. We said last year that it was no concern of our Grand Lodge, whether the Supreme Council of Louisiana was spurious or not: it was sufficient for us to know that it was invading the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana; and we say the same now. But some facts should be stated to show the gross inconsistency of the Grand Orient.

In 1839 a body, claiming to be a Supreme Council for Louisiana, was established at New Orleans, and continued until 1855, when it submitted to the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, which claimed exclusive jurisdiction in Louisiana, and surrendered all its powers. This arrangement was approved by the Grand Orient, and it recognized the Supreme Council, having its seat at Charleston, as having exclusive jurisdiction in Louisiana.

But James Foulhouze, who had been a member of the Louisiana Council, and who received his degrees from the Grand Orient, repudiated the action of the Louisiana Council and re-organized it. His action was in turn repudiated by the Grand Orient and he was directed to yield obedience to the Charleston Council. He refused, and thereupon, in 1859, *the Grand Orient expelled him and erased his name from its "Book of Gold" and declared his council illegitimate.* It exchanged Representatives with the Southern Supreme Council, and from that time the Louisiana Council was not recognized by it or any other regular Masonic Body. But the Louisiana Council continued its existence, and in 1868 announced that the doors of its subordinates were open to persons of color. Thereupon the Grand Orient, in 1868, without recalling or revoking its former action, recognized this Body organized by a person *expelled by itself!!*

The foregoing are historic facts beyond dispute: in addition this Council of Foulhouze established symbolic lodges in Louisiana, which, however, were held to be clandestine by all the masons of the world.

And now, notwithstanding the representations made to the Grand Orient, it

insists, with an obtuseness or perversity unparalleled, that the objection of American Grand Lodges to the regularity of these lodges lies in the fact that they admit initiates without regard to race, religion or color.

At its General Assembly in July, 1869, it adopted by acclamation the declaration "that humanity and masonry are outraged when color, race or religion are sufficient to prohibit a profane from entering the masonic family"; and adopted a resolution that the declaration be forwarded to all other Masonic Powers, with the statement that the Grand Orient "did then and thenceforward" break all alliance with every masonic power that did not give its adhesion to that declaration.

That resolution and statement have been officially communicated to our Grand Lodge, and an answer is desired before May, 1870, when the General Assembly will be held. The Grand Orient is very unfortunate. It is unfortunate in its conception of its own importance among the Masonic Powers of the world, when it attempts to dictate to them masonic law: if it disclaims any such attempt, it is unfortunate in its use of language which will admit of no other construction.

The Grand Lodge of Maine, while always anxious that any of her acts or regulations, which may seem to her sisters not in accordance with masonic principles, should be subjected to their criticism, and while she will willingly and even thankfully receive any such criticism, holds herself to be the Peer of any of her sisters, however powerful, and can submit to dictation from no quarter whatever.

To the declaration of the Grand Orient she cannot subscribe. She has ever been taught, has ever taught and now insists, that a belief in God is an indispensable qualification in every candidate that knocks at the door of masonry: she regards this as a *landmark* which she will neither attempt to remove, nor suffer, so far as she is concerned, to be removed. If any one of her subordinates willfully violates this rule, she will at once revoke its charter.

Beyond this, she prescribes to her subordinates no test of religion, race or color. She holds that as to these each member of a lodge is his own judge: that every lodge, and every member of a 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 his "color, race or religion." But she also holds that any candidate, believing in God and being "freeborn, of good report, and well recommended," who shall be received into the humblest of her lodges, *is a mason*, whatever be his "color, race, or religion," and entitled to all the rights of a mason, and she spreads over him theegis of her protection as fully as over those upon whom she has heaped her highest honors.

She claims for her lodges and accords to all lodges everywhere, the right to determine without question by any authority whether any mason, not a member, shall be admitted as a visitor. She holds a lodge to be a masonic household, into which no one can be admitted as a member or a visitor who will cause a single seat in the circle to be vacated.

She claims exclusive authority over symbolic lodges in the State of Maine, and concedes to every other Grand Lodge and Grand Orient exclusive masonic authority in the State, Province or Country in which it is located, and she holds that any lodge established in any such State by any other than the Supreme Masonic Authority in that State, is irregular and clandestine; *and that all masons and bodies of masons who knowingly and willfully persist in recognizing and corresponding with such irregular and clandestine lodges are thereby made irregular and clandestine themselves.*

For this reason, she can no longer have masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France, until the latter shall recall her recognition of the clandestine lodges in the State of Louisiana.

We recommend the passage of resolutions declaring these principles and suspending all masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France, and that a copy thereof, duly attested, be forwarded to that Body.

We submit herewith a translation of the communication from the Grand Orient, and resolutions in accordance with the foregoing recommendation.

PUBLICATION OF NAMES OF MEMBERS.

There has been considerable discussion in those jurisdictions in which the practice prevails in relation to discontinuing it. Bro. SCOR, of Louisiana, (in his report for 1870, a copy of which we have received in advance of the publication of the Proceedings,) says:

"The Grand Masters of New Jersey and North Carolina recommended that the publication of the names be dispensed with, but the suggestion was not adopted. The Grand Secretary of Mississippi made a similar recommendation, but the committee to whom the subject was referred reported adversely. They argued it has been the custom of the Grand Lodge from its establishment to publish the names, and that from the Proceedings a history of the membership of the subordinate lodges could be compiled; that by their publication individual members are more particular in maintaining a proper Masonic standard, and that it facilitates the intercourse of the craft with other lodges and jurisdictions.

"Heretofore we have argued in favor of the publication of the names of members, on the ground that it enabled the officers of our Relief Lodge more readily to detect impostors; but as the larger jurisdictions do not publish them, this benefit is only obtained to a limited extent. After an attentive consideration of the subject, we are of opinion that, so far as our Relief Lodge is concerned, all necessary information in regard to applicants could be obtained, with little delay and at trivial expense, by means of the telegraph in pressing cases, and by mail in those of not so urgent a character.

"Besides, the returns as published contain more or less errors in spelling, and we have even known instances where it would have been difficult for a brother to recognize his own name. Hence they are unreliable either for reference or for the compilation of a history of the membership of the subordinate lodges. This can always be better done by referring to the original returns in the Grand Secretary's office, and the large number who are annually reported 'stricken from the roll,' etc., shows that the publication of the names does not tend to make members more careful in maintaining a proper Masonic standing."

STATISTICS.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Initiated.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama,	10,723	880	964	958	37	42	460	166	367
Arkansas,	8,187	1,086	571	486	13		*175	109	
British Columbia,	142				1	1	6	2	
California,	8,853	1,042	642	620	6	5	165	107	294
Canada,	8,797	1,395	358	588	3	20	194	95	
Colorado,	768	132	46	42	1	1	2	8	108
Connecticut,	12,784	943	105	220	8	9		148	406
Delaware,	930	100	13	12	2		*102	10	25
Dist. of Columbia,	2,407	175	81	168	3	1	141	20	5
Florida,	1,902	164	113	115	6	1	164	44	78
Georgia,	16,469	1,271	897	864	57	102	991	163	
Idaho,	279	44	14	55	0	2	2	2	40
Illinois,	33,996	4,042	1,108	1,755	73		*284	278	1,364
Indiana,	21,205	2,301	838	1,321	79		*310	189	
Iowa,	11,463	1,594	655	770	19	17	94	78	
Kansas,†	2,645	435	231	157	3	3	75	20	157
Kentucky,	19,484	1,842			39		*673	165	
Louisiana,	6,039	602	287	394	6	8	285	142	
Maine,	14,121	1,343	1,484	313	8	10	37	166	650
Maryland,	4,913	177	3	100	8	18	53	31	
Massachusetts,	19,581	1,804							
Michigan,	20,346	1,360	2	960	45	105		155	1,411
Minnesota,	3,650								
Mississippi,	10,045	714	908	765	18	18	1,361	150	
Missouri,	16,330	1,972	1,286	861	49	112		158	936
Montana,	545	75	30	77		1		2	32
Nebraska,†	784	177	53	52	3	1	6	4	63
Nevada,	979	101	80	112	2	12		19	69
New Brunswick,	1,419	199	32	73	12	6		17	
New Hampshire,	6,431	597							
New Jersey,	7,729			216	6	12	108	79	
New York,	74,079	7,609	1,452	2,102	54	45	2,058	695	2,526
North Carolina,	10,715	588	203	384	20	12	490	96	210
Nova Scotia,	2,000		Estimated No. under United Grand Lodge.						
Ohio,	23,762	2,475	1,094	1,420	84	32	771	220	
Oregon,	1,343	116	81	82	2	6	13	13	65
Pennsylvania,†	26,140	3,681	589	838	sus. & ex.	*858	268	688	
Quebec,	Included with Canada.								
Rhode Island,	3,013	281	15	27	4	1		44	162
South Carolina,	14,000		Estm'd.						
Tennessee,	18,471	1,869	579	1,020	69	360		190	
Texas,	10,506	875	893	854	42		*536	221	334
Vermont,†	7,012	1,342		341	3		42	89	
Virginia,	7,867		14		19	183		91	
Washington,	359	48	27	39	1	7		3	25
West Virginia,	1,845	317	91	84		5	42	13	114
Wisconsin,	8,551	1,079	306	510	6	80		84	586
Total,	483,535	46,847	16,145	20,555	812	1,298	10,499	4,567	10,715

*Including suspensions for unmasonic conduct.

†For 1868.

We append the following comparisons of the Statistics in our Reports of 1870, 1869, and 1868:

	1870	1870	1869	1869	1868	1868
	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.	Gr.	es. Totals.	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.
Members,	46.....	483,535.....	43.....	435,068.....	42.....	387,402
Initiations,	40.....	46,847.....	40.....	50,442.....	39.....	52,930
Admissions, &c.,	37.....	16,145.....	34.....	15,747.....	32.....	14,193
Dimissions,	38.....	20,555.....	38.....	18,493.....	35.....	16,771
Expulsions,	39.....	812.....	39.....	721.....	37.....	636
Suspensions,	33.....	1,298.....	36.....	2,772.....	34.....	2,027
" for npt. dues,	30.....	10,499.....	23.....	7,155.....	20.....	5,712
Deaths,	41.....	4,567.....	39.....	4,521.....	38.....	4,267
Rejections,	25.....	10,715.....	26.....	11,654.....	25.....	9,342

The annual number of initiations is decreasing; the preponderance of admissions over dimissions, the expulsions, and the suspensions, (including those for non-payment of dues and for unmasonic conduct together, as they are not distinguished from each other in many returns,) are increasing. The dimissions to form new lodges do not appear in the "admissions"; so that the former do not so much exceed the latter as they appear to do. The increase of expulsions is no greater in proportion than the increase of members, and undoubtedly the same is true of suspensions for unmasonic conduct. But suspensions for non-payment of dues are increasing much faster in proportion than the membership. In all the jurisdictions there are now at least 25,000 masons who have been suspended for non-payment of dues, within three years, and who remain suspended.

It must be remembered that our table shows the returns for the year preceding the date of the several Annual Communications; and the average of the dates would be about May 1, 1869. If we add to the total membership the increase up to the present time, and to that add the number of non-affiliates we shall have a grand total of over 600,000.

Our table, though the result of much labor and care, is still imperfect. The statistics must continue to be imperfect until a uniform system of returns is adopted in all the Grand Lodges, and the result published in their Proceedings. It is believed that the systems of returns in the different jurisdictions are sufficiently alike to give very accurate results if Bro. Grand Secretaries would but publish a compilation of those returns. It is, however, better to give the returns with no compilation, than to give neither: for in the former case, by the exercise of patience and perseverance, we can count the names; but in the latter there is no chance for the exercise of *any* of the masonic virtues!

CONCLUSION.

If any reader has accompanied us thus far, he has learned that the march of Freemasonry is still onward: whether it is upward is not so certain. We must confess that there seems to be too much of a looking forward to what Freemasonry *will* do, rather than a care for what it *is* doing. With a membership of half a million, it ought now to be accomplishing all that any human institution *can* accomplish. That it is doing an immense good we know: that it is

not doing all it can, we as certainly know. While we hope for the future we should act now. "God loves the present tense, rather than the future."

We have noticed with anxiety one feature in almost all the addresses the Proceedings contain. It is the caution against intemperance combined with the assumption that this vice has increased and prevails among the craft to a dangerous extent. This gives our enemies the means of assailing us with success. As long as they assail the Institution itself, it is like the mere foam on the rock: but if they shall assail us because we have abandoned the principles of masonry and are perverting them, what answer can we make? *Herein lies our greatest danger.* All acknowledge this, but there seems too little effort to avert the danger. "The truth shining, many love: reproving, they reject: when it shows *itself*, we embrace it: when it shows *us*, we cannot endure it." It is the imperative duty of all in authority and of all to whom the brethren have given influence by having ever called them to positions of responsibility, to do all in their power by precept, and *especially by example*, to put away this reproach from the craft.

To the craft in other jurisdictions, in behalf of the craft in Maine, we send greeting; Brotherly Love and Charity: to our Brethren of these Committees we tender our acknowledgments for their unvarying courtesy and kindness: and we again close the performance of this duty with a faith in masonry stronger than ever, and that "knows no shadow of turning."

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Chairman.*

A.

TRANSLATION OF COMMUNICATION FROM THE GRAND ORIENT
OF FRANCE.

"TO THE GLORY OF THE GRAND ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE."

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

SUPREME COUNCIL FOR FRANCE AND THE FRENCH POSSESSIONS, }
ORIENT OF PARIS, October 25, 1869. }

The Grand Master of the Order to Foreign Masonic Powers,

S.: S.: S.:

VERY DEAR BRETHREN:

In its general Assembly of July 8, 1869, the Grand Orient of France adopted by acclamation the following declaration:

"The masons under the obedience of the Grand Orient of France, represented by their lawful delegates in the Convention of 1869, affirm that humanity and masonry are outraged when color, race, or religion is sufficient to prohibit a profane from entering the masonic family."

At the same session the assembly invited the Grand Master of the Order to bring that declaration to the knowledge of all foreign Masonic Powers, and

also the resolution taken by the Grand Orient of France then and thenceforward to break all alliance with every Masonic Power which will not adhere to it.

In accordance with that decision, Very Dear Brethren, I have the privilege of calling your attention to that declaration. You will find in the official Bulletin, which has already been forwarded to you (the number for July, 1869, pages 301 to 306,) the motives which have led the Grand Orient of France to give expression to it, and the sentiments which have animated it in such circumstances.

I feel assured that that declaration will find no opponent among the Grand Masonic Powers of the globe, and that it will not deprive the Grand Orient of France of a single alliance: the principles which it proclaims—are they not, in fact, the fundamental principles of Masonry, and the natural application of its device: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity?

Thus, Very Dear Brethren, I count surely to receive, at the same time with the acknowledgment of the reception of the present communication, the adhesion of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I will be grateful to you to be willing to give me a reply before the month of May, 1870, the date of our next General Assembly.

Accept, Very Dear Brethren, the assurance of my high consideration and of my most fraternal regards.

By the Grand Master:

The Deputy Grand Master,

ALFRED BLANCHE."

The Grand Master,
MELLINET.

[SEAL.]

B.

RESOLUTIONS in relation to the Grand Orient of France, reported by Committee on Correspondence.

WHEREAS, The Grand Orient of France, disregarding the remonstrances and protests of all the American Grand Lodges, persists in recognizing the spurious lodges in Louisiana; and in answer to such remonstrances and protests has adopted the declaration "that humanity and masonry are outraged when color, race or religion is sufficient to prohibit a profane from entering the masonic family", and has communicated it to this Grand Lodge with the further declaration, that it "then and thenceforward breaks alliance with every Masonic Power that will not adhere to that declaration",

RESOLVED, That the Grand Lodge of Maine, while always ready and willing to receive criticism upon any of her acts or regulations in the same fraternal spirit in which it may be made, holds herself to be the peer of any of her sisters, however powerful, and that she will submit to dictation from no quarter whatever.

RESOLVED, That the Grand Lodge of Maine in reply to the communication from the Grand Orient of France declares:

That she holds that a belief in God is an indispensable qualification in every candidate that knocks at the door of masonry, and that this law is a *landmark* which she will neither attempt to remove, nor suffer, so far as she concerned, to be removed :

That beyond this, she prescribes to her subordinates no test of religion, race or color :

That in respect to these, every member of a lodge is his own judge, and every lodge and every member of a 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 color, race or religion :

That any candidate believing in God, "free born, of good report and well recommended," who shall be received into the humblest of her lodges, *is a mason*, whatever be his color, race or religion, and is entitled to all the rights of a mason, and she spreads over him the ægis of her protection as fully as over those upon whom she has heaped her highest honors :

That she claims for her lodges, and accords to all lodges everywhere, the right to determine without question by any authority, whether any mason, not a member, shall be admitted as a visitor :

That a lodge is a masonic household, into which no one can be admitted as a member or a visitor, who will cause a single seat in the circle to be vacated :

That she claims exclusive authority over symbolic lodges in the State of Maine, and concedes to every other Grand Lodge and Grand Orient exclusive masonic authority over subordinate bodies in the State, Province or Country in which it is located :

That any lodge established in any such State, Province or Country by any other than its Supreme Masonic Authority is irregular and clandestine ; and

That all masons and bodies of masons, who knowingly and willfully persist in recognizing and corresponding with such irregular and clandestine lodges, are thereby rendered irregular and clandestine themselves.

RESOLVED, That the Grand Orient of France, by persisting in the recognition of irregular and clandestine lodges in Louisiana, has placed herself without the pale of masonry ; and that this Grand Lodge is compelled to suspend masonic intercourse with her and to require the same of all lodges and masons of this jurisdiction.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be forwarded to the Grand Orient of France, and thenceforward all masonic intercourse with her be suspended till she shall withdraw her recognition of irregular and clandestine lodges, and give assurance that, in the future, the rights of other Grand Bodies shall be respected by her.

The Report was accepted and ordered to be printed.

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

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred the decisions of the Grand Master at the Annual Communication in 1868, ask leave to report that they have examined these decisions and find them correct; they, therefore, recommend that the decisions be approved.

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

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

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 4, 1870.

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

Bro. Burnham presented Reports as follows:

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, recommend that the subject of non-affiliating masons and requiring a visiting fee from them, be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the Grand Master, which committee shall report at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, recommend that the continuance in force of the order of the Grand Master relative to requiring of visiting brothers from Massachusetts, evidence of having received their degrees in regular lodges, be left to the discretion of the Grand Master.

They recommend that the members of the Fraternity provide themselves with the new Grand Lodge certificate, to be used when visiting lodges in this and other States.

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, concurring in the views of the Grand Master, recommend the reference to him of the subject matter of the circular of the Grand Master of Kentucky, relative to the treatment of masons

by the Spanish government, with power to attend in person or by proxy any meeting that may be held in relation thereto, if he shall deem proper.

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, having considered that part of the Grand Master's address relative to granting of dispensations for conferring degrees, report the following proposed amendments to the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

Strike from the last clause of Sec. 17 of Art. IX the words: "*and in cases of emergency for conferring degrees.*"

Strike from second clause of Sec. 25 of Art. XIV the words: "*for conferring degrees, in cases of emergency and—.*"

The report was accepted, the proposition to amend entertained and referred to the Committee on Amendments.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master, to report, at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, a digest of decisions of the Grand Master and Past Grand Masters, by incorporating the same into the standing regulations, with power to recommend additions to and changes of the same.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
H. R. TAYLOR,	
F. A. CROWELL,	

Report accepted and resolution adopted.

The committee also reported a resolution forbidding the use of Masonic Halls for the conferring of "side degrees"; which was indefinitely postponed.

Bro. Drummond, for the Committee on Correspondence, submitted the following Report:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, {
May 4, 1870. }

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence to which were referred so much of the address of the Grand Master as relates to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the letter and documents received from M. W. Bro. STEVENSON, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, have carefully considered the same and report, that they find nothing in the letter or documents which they had not already considered, and nothing which, in their judgment, throws any

doubt upon the conclusions reached by our M. W. Grand Master in his address.

We deem that recognition is claimed by the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a right: to deny or postpone recognition would be to deny a right of that Grand Lodge: as much, therefore, as it would please us to gratify the Grand Master of Canada, we cannot do so when that involves a departure from duty. We therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions:

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

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, when it was organized declared, and many times since has declared, that lodges existing in a State or Province having an independent government, have the inherent right to form a Grand Lodge for their own government, although a Grand Lodge in another State, Province or Country may have exclusive jurisdiction over them until such new Grand Lodge is formed.

Resolved, That the lodges in the Province of Quebec come under this rule: that we discover no irregularities in the proceedings in the formation of that Grand Lodge: that it is our duty to recognize it as having exclusive jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec: and that we do hereby recognize it and extend to it a hearty welcome into the family of American Grand Lodges.

Resolved, That in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec we are not influenced by feelings in any degree hostile to the Grand Lodge of Canada, in whose prosperity we are deeply interested, and in whose behalf the able pen of the former chairman of this Committee was strongly enlisted when the same objections were urged against its recognition as are now urged against the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec: and that, from our knowledge of the masons composing the Grand Lodge of Canada, we confidently trust that we shall soon see the same feelings of fraternity prevailing between it and its daughter Grand Lodge as now prevail between the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and her daughter, the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The report was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted.

On motion,

Voted, That attested copies of the resolutions be sent to the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec.

Bro. Burnham, for the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution, made the following Report:

The Committee to whom has been referred the amendment to the Constitution relative to fixing at forty dollars the maximum price to be received for the

three degrees, as proposed by Bro. T. R. Simonton, and recorded on page 408 of printed proceedings of 1869, have considered the same and report :

The Committee think the condition of the Fraternity in the State does not require the adoption of the amendment, but that it is better, unless some strong reason otherwise appears, to permit the lodges to manage their financial affairs in their own way. It is, therefore, recommended that the proposed amendment be rejected. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
F. BRADFORD,	
STANLEY T. PULLEN,	

Which report was, on motion, laid upon the table.

Bro. Cargill, on the part of the Trustees of the Charity Fund, presented the application of Excelsior Lodge at Northport, for aid, in consideration of the loss of their hall by fire, which was sent to that Board, but which was not of the class of cases on which they were authorized to act. On motion, it was referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. S. W. Matthews, M. G. Trask and F. R. Partridge.

Bro. Timothy J. Murray submitted the following Report, which was accepted, viz :

MASONIC HALL,	}
May 4, 1870.	

The Committee to whom, at the last Annual Communication, was referred the recommendation that the office of D. D. G. Master be abolished, have had the matter under consideration, and now submit the following report :

Your Committee are unanimously of opinion that the proposed change, or the appointment of a Grand Lecturer, would advance the interests of the craft in our jurisdiction more than the present system, but for reasons that need not be stated at this time, we deem it advisable that action upon this matter be deferred to some future period.

T. J. MURRAY,	} Committee.
FRANCIS J. DAY,	
A. M. WETHERBEE,	

On motion of Bro. T. R. Simonton,

Voted, That Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, be assigned as the time for installation of officers of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Burnham presented the following Report :

The Committee to whom have been referred the amendments to the constitution relative to changing the time of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, proposed by Bro. Drummond, and printed on page 501 of last year's Proceedings, have considered the same and report. The Grand Lodge has met in January, April, May, June and December. Neither time gives entire satisfaction to the lodges, and the Committee do not think that either of the proposed times will suit the whole Fraternity. In view, however, of the often expressed wish for some change, the Committee recommend the adoption of the first amendment proposed, so that the session shall be held on the "third Tuesday in August," and that the officers elected at this session hold their offices until the election in 1871. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} <i>Committee.</i>
F. BRADFORD,	
STANLEY T. PULLEN,	

The report was accepted, and after discussion the subject was indefinitely postponed.

Bro. Burnham also submitted the following Report, which was accepted, to wit :

The Committee to whom has been referred the amendment to the constitution relative to the Honorary Members of the Grand Lodge, proposed by Bro. J. H. Drummond, and to be found on page 403 of last year's Proceedings, have considered the same and report :

The amendment has been proposed for a laudable purpose, and several reasons may properly be urged for its adoption; yet in view of the great change proposed in the manner of electing permanent members, it is deemed best to effect the same end by enlarging the number of offices, the occupancy of which shall entitle the holders to become permanent members. The Committee therefore do not recommend the adoption of this amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} <i>Committee.</i>
F. BRADFORD,	
STANLEY T. PULLEN,	

The hour assigned for exemplification of Work having arrived, Atlantic Lodge, W. Nathan Cleaves, Master, entered the Hall; where its officers assumed their places, and exemplified the Work upon the degree of Entered Apprentice. Atlantic Lodge then retired.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond submitted the following Report, viz :

The Committee on Grand Lodge Library report that they have made good progress in completing the files of Proceedings of other Grand Lodges, and we are under special obligations to brethren in other jurisdictions for aid in this respect.

Eighteen large volumes of Grand Lodge Proceedings, thirteen of Grand Chapter Proceedings, eight of Grand Commandery Proceedings, two of Supreme Council Proceedings, and one (comprising two volumes in one) of the Bulletin of the Grand Orient of France, have been bound during the year, and added to the Library.

The Grand Lodges of Minnesota and Colorado have each presented us with the reprint of their Proceedings, one volume each.

Your Committee have purchased during the year, two volumes of the reprint of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, one volume (very rare) of the early Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, (which was obtained by the assistance of Bro. LEON HYNEMAN, publisher of the Mason's Home Book) and a copy of the reprint of the Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of New York, at an expense of \$11.50, which purchases we hope will be approved by the Grand Lodge.

These volumes make the increase of the Library forty-five volumes, many of which contain two of the volumes into which the Proceedings are ordinarily bound.

If your Committee should be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$25.00 *per annum* in the purchase of Proceedings &c., it would greatly facilitate the filling up of files which are now incomplete.

JOHN H. LYNDE, JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, IRA BERRY,	}	<i>Committee on Library.</i>
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The report was accepted, and on motion,

Voted, That the purchase of Proceedings by the Committee be approved, and that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to re-pay the amount expended by the Committee, (\$11.50).

Voted, That the sum of Twenty-five Dollars be placed at the disposal of the Library Committee, to be used for the purpose of adding valuable books to the Library.

Ancient Land-mark Lodge, W. George L. Swett, Master, entered the Hall; the officers took their stations,

and exemplified the Work upon the degree of Fellow Craft.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until half past two o'clock in the afternoon.

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 4, 1870.

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

Bro. Joseph M. Hayes, for the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, presented the following Report:

MASONIC HALL, }
Portland, May 3, 1870. }

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the complaint of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 61, vs. Amity Lodge, No. 6, for infringement of jurisdiction, have fully considered the same, and are of the opinion that the evidence in the same does not show a willfulness, or that they knowingly infringed upon the jurisdiction of King Solomon's Lodge. Your Committee are, however, of the opinion that the Committee of Inquiry on the part of Amity Lodge were remiss in their duty in not making sufficient inquiry into the exact residence of the applicant; they therefore recommend that the complaint be dismissed.

In the case of an appeal of Cyrus Wormell vs. Joseph C. McKeen, of Bethel Lodge No. 97, against the decision of said Lodge, your Committee are of the opinion that the same should be sustained, and that a re-hearing of the case should be had before said Bethel Lodge, and recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That a re-hearing of the case of Cyrus Wormell vs. Joseph C. McKeen, be had by Bethel Lodge, No. 97.

In the case of Charles I. Collamore vs. Guilford C. Brown, of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, Bangor, they recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the judgment of "not guilty" in the action of Charles I. Collamore vs. Guilford C. Brown, by Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Andrew Baird vs. George W. Wentworth, of Mystic Lodge, No. 65, of Hampden, they recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from all the rights and benefits of Free Masonry of George W. Wentworth, of Mystic Lodge, No. 65, of Hampden, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Almon C. Pray vs. W. H. Tinker, of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, Auburn, they recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from all the rights and benefits of Free Masonry of W. H. Tinker, of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, of Auburn, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of members of Meridian Lodge, No. 125, of Pittsfield, vs. Joseph G. Nichols, they recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension of Joseph G. Nichols by Meridian Lodge, No. 125, of Pittsfield, be approved and confirmed.

In the action of members of Aurora Lodge, No. 50, of Rockland, vs. William H. Mills and William H. Andrews, they recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion of William H. Mills and William H. Andrews by Aurora Lodge, No. 50, of Rockland, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Sylvester Brown vs. Aaron M. Mellen, of Arundel Lodge, No. 76, Kennebunkport, they recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion by Arundel Lodge, No. 76, of Kennebunkport, of Aaron M. Mellen, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of John H. Morrison et. al. vs. Thomas Black, of Star in the East Lodge, No. 60, of Oldtown, they recommend the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of suspension for one year of Thomas Black by Star in the East Lodge, No. 60, of Oldtown, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Elisha F. Stone vs. W. A. Stewart, of Paris Lodge, No. 94, of South Paris, they recommend the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension of W. A. Stewart, by Paris Lodge, No. 94, of South Paris, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of M. Keef et al. vs. Cyrus E. Messer, of Horeb Lodge, No. 93, of Lincoln Centre, they recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion of Cyrus E. Messer, by Horeb Lodge, No. 93, of Lincoln Centre, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of A. Johnson vs. W. H. Rollings, of Asylum Lodge, No. 133, Wayne, they recommend the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from the rights and benefits of Masonry of W. H. Rollings, by Asylum Lodge, No. 133, of Wayne, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of G. W. Putnam et als. vs. E. L. Patterson, of Mariners' Lodge, No. 68, of Searsport, they recommend the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from all the rights and benefits of Masonry of E. L. Patterson, by Mariners' Lodge, No. 68, of Searsport, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of F. A. Gross vs. Augustus Colby, of Marine Lodge, No. 122, Deer Isle, they recommend the following:

Resolved, That in the case of Augustus Colby, appellant, who, owing to the breaking of his leg, is not able to be present, your Committee recommend that no action be had on the same at this session of the Grand Lodge, and that the same be referred to the next session of the Grand Lodge.

In the case of Samuel F. Gibson, appellant from the rulings of the Worshipful Master of Bethel Lodge, No. 97, of Bethel, they recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That inasmuch as your Committee do not deem themselves sufficiently versed in masonic law to make such nice distinctions as they think are required in the case of Samuel F. Gibson against the rulings of the W. M. of Bethel Lodge, No. 97, of Bethel, your Committee recommend that the same be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

In the case of Samuel F. Gibson vs. Moses Pattee, of Bethel Lodge, No. 97, they recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the verdict of "not guilty" in the action Samuel F. Gibson vs. Moses Pattee, by Bethel Lodge, No. 97, is not in accordance with the evidence in the case, and that the same is hereby reversed, and the said Moses Pattee is hereby suspended during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH M. HAYES,	} Committee on Grievances and Appeals.
E. E. WIGGIN,	
S. J. CHADBOURNE,	

The report was accepted and the resolutions were severally adopted, excepting that relating to the trial of Joseph C. McKeen, on charges brought by Cyrus Wormell, in Bethel Lodge, recommending a re-hearing, which report and resolution were laid upon the table.

The officers of Portland Lodge, B. F. Andrews, Master, entered the hall, assumed their stations, and exemplified the work on the Master Mason's degree.

After the exemplification, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Thursday, May 4, 1870.

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

Bro. S. D. Leavitt, for the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, presented Reports as follows:

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition for a dispensation for a lodge at New Portland, to be called Mount Bigelow Lodge, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report: That the petitioners not having complied with the general regulations of the Grand Lodge in procuring the consent of the nearest lodge and the recommendation of the D. D. Grand Master of the district, the prayer of the petitioners be rejected; and recommend, that if the petitioners after mature reflection and consideration elect to pursue the matter further, they comply with these requirements and make application to the Grand Master.

Respectfully submitted,

S. D. LEAVITT,	} Committee.
E. W. STETSON,	
H. F. KIMBALL,	

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of "Ancient York" Lodge, now working under dispensation at Lisbon, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report: that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.

Report accepted, and charter granted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of brethren in Cambridge for Dispensation for a Lodge to be called Cambridge Lodge, have had the matter under consideration, and would recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of certain brethren of Bristol Lodge for a Dispensation to work under the name of Anchor Lodge, at South Bristol, have had the same under consideration, and report that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.

Report accepted, and dispensation granted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of Mystic Tie Lodge, now working at Weld, V. D., have had the same

under consideration, and ask leave to report, that the prayer of the petitioners for charter ought to be granted.

Report accepted, and charter granted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of Wilton Lodge, now working under dispensation at Wilton, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report, that the prayer of the petitioners for a charter ought to be granted.

Report accepted, and charter granted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of Vassalboro' Lodge for permission to remove from Getchell's Corner, in the town of Vassalboro', to the village of North Vassalboro', in the same town, have had the matter under consideration, and ask leave to report, that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.

Report accepted, and permission given.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of Crooked River Lodge, now working *u. d.*, have had the petition under consideration, and ask leave to report, that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.

Report accepted, and charter granted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of Delta Lodge, now working under Dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report, that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.

Report accepted, and charter granted.

On motion,

Voted, That the dispensations of the several lodges chartered at this communication be continued in force until said lodges shall be constituted under their respective charters.

Bro. E. E. Wortman, for the Committee on By-Laws, presented the following report :

Your Committee ask leave to report, that they have examined the By-Laws of Crescent, Horeb, Union, Harwood, St. Croix and Fraternal Lodges, which were submitted to them ; and recommend their approval by the Grand Lodge, with some slight corrections, which they have specified in the several cases.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. WORTMAN,	} Committee.
D. M. GARDNER,	
F. H. CHASE,	

Which report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

The report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals in the case of Joseph C. McKeen, was taken from the table, and with the papers in the case re-committed.

The report of the Committee on the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to make the maximum of fees for conferring the degrees of masonry Forty Dollars, recommending its rejection, (see page 123) was taken from the table; the report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Pay Roll was presented, accepted, and the Treasurer directed to make payments in accordance therewith.

M. W. Timothy J. Murray, on behalf of Portland Lodge, applied for a new charter for said lodge, with the privilege of retaining the old one, which is much worn, and which they wish to preserve.

Voted, That the request be granted, a statement of the action being endorsed upon both the charters.

Bro. T. J. Murray, for the Committee on Ritual, requested that the time for reporting thereon might be extended to the next annual communication, which was granted.

The hour assigned for the installation of Grand Officers having arrived, M. W. Timothy J. Murray was called to the East.

M. W. John H. Lynde was presented and installed in ample form by M. W. Grand Master Murray into the office of Grand Master.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments:

R. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Saco.
" H. R. DOWNES,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st. Dist.</i>	Presque Isle.
" JOHN C. WALKER,	" 2d "	Pembroke.
" AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" 3d "	East Machias.
" H. C. BARTLETT,	" 4th "	Ellsworth.
" E. A. THOMPSON,	" 5th "	Dover.
" GEORGE W. WHITNEY,	" 6th "	Bangor.
" E. E. WIGGIN,	" 7th "	China.
" WILLIAM O. POOR,	" 8th "	Belfast.
" STEPHEN W. JONES,	" 9th "	Union.
" HENRY FARRINGTON,	" 10th "	Waldoboro.
" D. C. PALMER,	" 11th "	Gardiner.
" WILLIAM MACARTNEY,	" 12th "	West Waterville.
" W. R. G. ESTES,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
" STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	" 14th "	Brunswick.
" ISAAC G. CURTIS,	" 15th "	Lewiston.
" A. C. T. KING,	" 16th "	South Paris.
" GEORGE A. WRIGHT,	" 17th "	Portland.
" HORACE H. BURBANK,	" 18th "	Limerick.
" SILVANUS HAYWARD,	" 19th "	South Berwick.
W. & Rev. JAMES E. C. SAWYER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Bath.
" CHARLES G. PORTER,	" "	Houlton.
" D. F. SMITH,	" "	Portland.
" CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
" W. W. MARBLE,	" "	Bangor.
" A. RICKER,	" "	Augusta.
" C. C. MASON,	" "	Skowhegan.
W. HENRY H. DICKEY,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Lewiston.
" ALBERT MOORE,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
" CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Bangor.
" SAMUEL S. COLLIER,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Unity.
" G. C. YEATON,	" "	South Berwick.
" AUSTIN HARRIS,	" "	East Machias.
" SIMON MUDGETT,	" "	Guilford.
" WILLIAM ROSS, JR.,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland.
" L. H. WEBB,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>	Hartland.
" JOSEPH W. CLAPP,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Augusta.
" FRANK H. SKILLINGS,	" "	South Paris.
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
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.

On motion,

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.

Brothers Josiah H. Drummond and Ira Berry were continued 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.

Ira Berry, Moses Dodge, John W. Ballou.

On the History of Masonry in Maine.

R. E. Paine, George P. Field, Levi A. Gray.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

F. Bradford, Josiah H. Drummond, William P. Preble.

On Returns.

Ira Berry, J. A. Locke, Charles E. Humphrey.

On Credentials.

Nathan Cleaves, George L. Swett, B. F. Andrews.

On Amendments to Constitution.

William P. Preble, Timothy J. Murray, David Cargill.

On Digest of Decisions.

T. J. Murray, Josiah H. Drummond, H. H. Dickey.

R. W. Edward P. Burnham presented his credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was fraternally welcomed.

Bro. S. J. Chadbourne presented the following Report:

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to which was re-committed the case of the appeal of Cyrus Wormell against Joseph C. McKeen, of Bethel Lodge, No. 97, have had the same under consideration, and report the following resolve:

Resolved, That the verdict of not guilty in the action of Cyrus Wormell against Joseph C. McKeen, of Bethel Lodge, No. 97, is not in accordance with the evidence in the case; and the same is hereby reversed, and the said Joseph C. McKeen is hereby suspended indefinitely.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. WIGGIN,
S. J. CHADBOURNE, } *Committee.*

Bro. Horace H. Burbank presented the report of the Committee on Returns, which was accepted, to wit:

The Committee on Returns ask leave to report that returns have been received from all the lodges but three, and an abstract of them has been made, the footings of which give the following exhibit.

For the convenience of comparison, we give also the footings of last year's returns.

	1870.	1869.
Initiated,.....	1130.....	1343
Admitted, (including 19 reinstated) ..	1309.....	1484
Dimitted,.....	327.....	313

	1870.	1869.
Died,	139	166
Suspended,	6	10
Expelled,	8	8
Deprived of membership,	48	37
Number of members,	14,726	14,121
Non-affiliated Masons,	368	437
Rejections,	534	650

Whole number of working lodges (including 5 under dispensation) 154, being 6 more than last year.

The returns, as a general thing, were correct. The committee have used their best judgment in cases where inaccuracies appeared, to correct them. Entire accuracy we must not expect; but the more familiar the Secretaries become with the returns, the nearer we may come to it.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY,
H. H. BURBANK,
J. W. CLAPP, } Committee.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF LODGES.

Nos. Lodges.	Initiated.	Admitted.	Reinstated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Deprived of Membership.	Members.	Non-affil'd.	Rejected.
1 Portland,	20	23	4	7				362			8
2 Warren,	5	4	1					100	1		3
3 Lincoln,	4	4						126	8		
4 Hancock,	7	9						87			1
5 Kennebec,	8	6	1	1	1			144	6		8
6 Amity,	7	9			1			80			1
7 Eastern,	5	10		1	4			169			4
8 United,	5	5		9	1			123	3		6
9 Saco,	15	17	1	5	3			17	152		9
10 Rising Virtue,	9	13		4	2			211			15
11 Pythagorean,		9			1			63			1
12 Cumberland,	3	3		1	1			76			
13 Oriental,	20	23		14	2			157			7
14 Solar,	11	11		3	4			178			7
15 Orient,	8	10		1				132			
16 St. George,	4	2			1			68			
17 Ancient Landmark,	13	14		2	2			10	298		10
18 Oxford,	8	9		5				95			5
19 Felicity,	7	6	1	3	1			155			5
20 Maine,	2	4			2			135			6

Nos. Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	Dim.	D.	Sus.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N.	Ref.
21 Oriental Star,	6...	9.....	1.....						164...	2...	5
22 York,	7...	7.....	2.....			1.....		1...	63...	7...	
23 Freeport,	5...	10.....	1.....					2...	44...	8...	
24 Phoenix,	2...	5.....	3.....						181.....	3	
25 Temple,	6...	7.....	2...	3.....					85...	3...	
26 Village,	7...	7.....	3...	1.....					94...	9...	5
27 Adoniram,	4...	2.....			2.....				66.....	2	
28 Northern Star,	10...	16.....	2.....						94.....	3	
29 Tranquil,	7...	8.....	11...	4.....		1...	9...	147...	6...	5	
30 Blazing Star,	10...	6.....	4...	1.....					69...	2...	4
31 Union,	5...	7.....						5...	89...	12...	1
32 Hermon,	7...	10.....	1...	2.....					121.....	1	
33 Waterville,	7...	12.....	2...	1.....					124.....	6	
34 Somerset,	17...	15.....	4...	2.....					171...	7...	6
35 Bethlehem,	6...	9.....	5...	1...	1.....				158.....	11	
36 Casco,	13...	13.....	3...	2.....					151.....	2	
37 Washington,	8...	8.....	3...	1.....					99.....	2	
38 Harmony,	7...	6.....	2...	1.....					108.....		
39 Penobscot,	8...	8.....	1.....						111...	3...	1
40 Lygonia,	20...	19.....	3...	3.....					183...	19...	15
41 Morning Star,	10...	9.....		1.....					50.....	1	
42 Freedom,	8...	7.....							86...	3...	
43 Alna,	6...	6...	1...	1...	6.....				116.....	2	
44 Piscataquis,	12...	13.....	1.....						76.....	5	
45 Central,	7...	10...	4...	4.....					110.....	2	
46 St. Croix,	6...	12.....	2...	2.....					170.....	7	
47 Dunlap,	8...	9...	2...	3...	2.....				158.....	6	
48 Lafayette,	5...	3.....	2...	3.....					67...	11...	
49 Meridian Splendor,	6...	7...	1...	3.....					105...	8...	8
50 Aurora,	18...	14.....	1...	1.....		2...			164...	19...	7
51 St. John's,	20...	12...	3.....						111.....	5	
52 Mosaic,	13...	15.....	4...	1.....					150...	2...	6
53 Rural,	1.....		1...	1...	1.....				48...	5...	
54 Vassalboro',	8...	10.....	3...	1.....					115...	3...	8
55 Fraternal,	10...	8.....	1.....						59...		
56 Mount Moriah,	4...	4.....		2.....					46.....		
57 King Hiram, (<i>Charter surrendered.</i>)											
58 Unity,	3...	6.....	1.....						51.....	1	
59 Mount Hope,	2...	2.....							32.....		
60 Star in the East,	18...	18.....	2...	1...	1.....				177...	11	
61 King Solomon's,	4...	3.....	1.....						92.....	1	
62 King David's,	8...	8.....	14...	1.....					71.....		
63 Richmond,	6...	7.....	4...	4.....					115...	3...	2

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	Dim.	D.	Sus.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N.	Rej.
64	Pacific,	3...	6...	1...	1...					79...		3
65	Mystic,	9...	12...	2...	1...			1...		128...	3...	6
66	Mechanics',	6...	6...							106...		
67	Blue Mountain,	2...	4...	4...	1...					33...	14...	2
68	Mariners',	1...	1...			1...		1...		133...		
69	Howard,	4...	3...	3...	1...					101...	4...	8
70	Standish,		1...		1...					53...		
71	Rising Sun,	8...	11...	6...	1...					109...	5...	2
72	Pioneer,	3...	2...	1...	7...	1...				50...		
73	Tyrian,	10...	10...	6...	1...					126...	4...	3
74	Bristol,	12...	12...	1...	3...					140...		
75	Plymouth,	5...	5...	4...	3...	2...			3...	82...		
76	Arundel,	4...	5...	2...	1...			1...		74...	1...	1
77	Tremont,	14...	12...	1...	2...					109...		2
78	Crescent,	8...	8...							139...		3
79	Rockland,	8...	8...	2...	4...					242...		5
80	Keystone,	2...	2...	2...	1...					86...	5...	
81	Atlantic,	6...	9...	3...	1...					265...	7...	7
82	St. Paul's,											
83	St. Andrew's,	19...	25...	5...						229...		20
84	Eureka,	2...	2...							88...	1...	2
85	Star in the West,	7...	8...	2...	4...			1...		85...		2
86	Temple,	13...	15...	1...	1...					175...	2...	7
87	Benevolent,	2...	2...	1...						70...	4...	3
88	Narraguagus,	18...	9...	1...	1...					116...	19...	5
89	Island,	7...	7...							72...	4...	3
90	Hiram Abiff, (<i>Charter revoked.</i>)											
91	Harwood,	7...	4...		1...					121...	12...	2
92	Siloam,	9...	9...	2...	1...					96...		15
93	Horeb,	8...	5...	17...						79...		7
94	Paris,	6...	8...		1...	1...				108...	1...	2
95	Corinthian,	8...	5...	1...	1...					70...		2
96	Monument,	9...	12...	1...	2...					103...	12...	8
97	Bethel,	8...	8...	2...						90...	3...	9
98	Katahdin,	4...	3...							58...	12...	6
99	Vernon Valley,	8...	7...	1...						101...		2
100	Jefferson,			3...	1...					64...		
101	Nezinscot,	3...	3...	21...	1...					73...		3
102	Marsh River,	6...	9...	2...	1...					83...	2...	1
103	Dresden,	<i>No return.</i>										
104	Dirigo,	7...	7...	3...	1...					76...		4
105	Ashlar,	16...	14...	10...						130...		13
106	Tuscan,	2...	1...		4...					181...		

Nos. Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	Dim.	D.	Sus.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N.	Raj.
107 Day Spring,	4...	5.....	4.....						56.....	1	
108 Relief,	4...	3.....	3.....	1.....					60.....	12...	
109 Mount Kineo,	6...	7.....	4.....	1.....					90.....	3	
110 Monmouth,	4...	5.....	3.....						71.....		
111 Liberty,	7...	5.....	3.....						126.....	2	
112 Eastern Frontier,	3...	8.....	2.....	1.....					43.....		
113 Messalonskee,	5...	6.....	1.....						63.....	6	
114 Polar Star,	16...	20.....	1.....						121.....	13...	7
115 Moderation,	5...	7.....	2.....						72.....		
116 Lebanon,	4...	8.....	1.....						75.....	1...	3
117 Greenleaf,	10...	15.....	1.....						77.....		
118 Drummond,	3...	3.....	1.....						56.....	3...	1
119 Pownal,									84.....		3
120 Meduncook,	3...	4.....							43.....		
121 Acacia,	17...	14.....	2.....						89.....	1...	12
122 Marine,	14...	9.....	5.....	2.....	1.....				151.....	5...	4
123 Franklin,	9...	8.....	1.....	1.....					72.....		
124 Olive Branch,	7...	10.....	3.....	1.....					88.....		5
125 Meridian,	7...	9.....			1.....				63.....		7
126 Timothy Chase,	7...	9.....	1.....						91.....		3
127 Presumpscot,	6...	4.....	1.....						79.....		2
128 Eggemoggin,	11...	10.....	1.....						86.....		7
129 Quantabacook,	4...	3.....	1.....						50.....		1
130 Trinity,	6...	3.....	1.....						49.....	11...	5
131 Lookout,	3...	4.....		1.....					37.....		1
132 Mount Tire'm,	6...	9.....	2.....						63.....	1...	1
133 Asylum,	5...	7.....			1.....				45.....		1
134 Trojan,	5...	2.....		1.....					35.....		2
135 Riverside,	11...	11.....	2.....						59.....	10...	4
136 Ionic,	5...	8.....	1.....						52.....		
137 Kenduskeag,	15...	16.....	1.....						72.....		10
138 Lewy's Island,	5...	5.....	2.....						55.....	4...	6
139 Archon,	6...	7.....	2.....	1.....					69.....		2
140 Mount Desert,	9...	13.....		1.....					77.....		7
141 Augusta,	8...	5.....							46.....		2
142 Ocean,	8...	4.....							37.....	7...	2
143 Preble,	3.....			1.....					41.....		3
144 Seaside,	4...	4.....	4.....						20.....		
145 Moses Webster,	16...	17.....	1.....						66.....	3...	4
146 Seabasticook,	4...	4.....							30.....	11...	1
147 Evening Star,	8...	12.....							29.....	3...	3
148 Forest,	15...	15.....							36.....	5...	3
149 Doric,	6...	22.....							22.....		

Nos. Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	Dim.	D.	Sus.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N.	Rej.
150 Rabboni,	9								27	9	10
151 Excelsior,	7	5							28	1	1
U. D. Crooked River,	15								30		1
U. D. Delta,	5								21	3	1
U. D. Mystic Tie,	10								9		4
U. D. Wilton,									50		
U. D. Ancient York,											
	1130	1309	19	327	139	6	8	48	14,726	368	534

The following report was submitted :

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Excelsior Lodge for relief have attended to that duty, and report,—

That the misfortune of the brethren of Excelsior Lodge, in losing their Hall and furniture by fire, at a period in their history when from weakness of numbers they are so poorly able to bear it, merits, as it receives, the sympathy of their brethren throughout the State. Your Committee, therefore, while deprecating the practice of subordinate lodges of calling upon the Grand Lodge for relief, would recommend that the sum of twenty-five dollars be bestowed upon them as a donation by the Grand Lodge; and would further recommend them to the fraternal aid and consideration of the subordinate lodges throughout the jurisdiction.

S. W. MATTHEWS, }
M. G. TRASK, } Committee.
F. R. PARTRIDGE, }

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

Bro. John W. Ballou offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

In consequence of the loss by fire of the entire furniture and clothing of Seaside Lodge, be it

Resolved, That twenty-five dollars be appropriated from this Grand Lodge fund for their benefit.

Bro. Charles H. McLellan, from the Committee on Conference, reported that the committee considered an annual rent of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be an equitable compensation to the Brethren in Portland for the use of their rooms by the Grand Masonic Bodies at their annual session; and that two hundred dollars

of this be paid by the Grand Lodge, one hundred by the Grand Chapter, and fifty by the Grand Commandery.

Which report was accepted, and on motion,

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay yearly to the Trustees of the Masonic Bodies in Portland, the sum of two hundred dollars as rent for the use of their Halls by the Grand Lodge, commencing with this annual communication.

Bro. R. E. Paine offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to Portland, Ancient Landmark, and Atlantic Lodges, for the satisfactory and impressive manner in which the degrees were conferred before this Grand Body.

Bro. Oliver Gerrish, for the Committee of Finance, reported, recommending that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay for services rendered the Grand Lodge, as follows:

The Assistant Grand Secretary, twenty dollars.

The Grand Tyler, thirty dollars.

The Assistant Grand Tyler, fifteen dollars.

The Grand Treasurer, forty dollars.

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, eighty dollars.

Which report was accepted, and recommendation adopted.

On motion,

Voted, That the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence be allowed further time for consideration of the subjects before them.

The Grand Secretary reported verbally that the Trustees of the Charity Fund had examined the applications for relief which had come before them, and had appropriated \$1420, to be distributed among 87 appli-

cants, according to a schedule furnished the Grand Treasurer; which report was accepted.

Bro. M. D. L. Lane, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that there was nothing 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 approved by the Grand Lodge.

Prayer was offered by W. and Rev. Silvanus Hayward, Grand Chaplain, and the Grand Lodge of Maine, was 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; and Trinity No. 130, at Presque Isle. I have visited all the above lodges at least once, except Pioneer Lodge at Ashland. I went there for the purpose of making an official visit; but their jurisdiction being very large and the members being mostly lumbermen and away from home, I did not meet them in open lodge. I examined their records, and found them well kept. The increase in members has been twenty-one the past year in this district. I have granted one dispensation only.

Whole number of members,	311
“ “ initiates,	25
Amount of dues to Grand Lodge,	\$96.65
Amount due for one dispensation,	3.00

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. Z. SWANTON, D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.

Houlton, April 29, 1870.

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As D. D. G. M. of the Second Masonic District, I beg leave to submit the following report:

January 14th, I visited Lewy's Island Lodge at Princeton, installed the offi-

cers, and dedicated their new Hall. In performing this service, I had the assistance of W. Bros. Gardner, Rockwood, Horton, and Bros. Philbrook, Seymour and others, of Calais; also P. M. David Main, of St. Stephen, N. B. The Hall is roomy, and neatly and conveniently fitted up, and supplies a want felt by the brethren of this lodge ever since they began to work. They are entitled to great credit for their exertions in this direction. I did not see them work, but am informed by competent brethren that they are doing well.

January 19th, I visited Washington Lodge at Lubec; witnessed the work on the third degree. The officers of this lodge are making every exertion to bring their work up to the Grand Lodge standard, and their efforts have been crowned with a good degree of success. Their Hall has been greatly improved during the past year, by the addition of a new carpet, &c.

March 14th, I visited St. Croix Lodge at Calais; witnessed the work on the third degree, which was very well done. This was a stated communication, and the large number of members present convinced me that they take an interest in the business of the lodge. The records of this lodge are in excellent condition, under the care of its veteran Secretary, Bro. Lowell.

March 21st, I visited Eastern Lodge at Eastport. Saw the first degree conferred by P. M. A. R. Bates, the W. M., Bro. Leavitt, being unfit for duty at this time, in consequence of recent illness. I have no doubt that under his management this lodge will sustain its past reputation.

With Crescent Lodge it has been my privilege to meet often. Six years ago this lodge built a new Hall, and thereby incurred a debt of nearly twenty-five hundred dollars. By hard labor and economy, this debt has been reduced to less than five hundred dollars, which is held chiefly by members of the lodge. This lodge is in a flourishing condition. The W. M. Bro. Wadsworth, though a young Mason, is attentive to his lodge, and zealous in the work.

5 lodges, 632 members, 32 initiates. Grand Lodge dues, \$158.80.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. WALKER, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith transmit to you my report as D. D. G. M. of the Third Masonic District:

The returns show that but little work has been done during the past year in the lodges comprising this district. The lodges have apparently evinced a good degree of caution in the admission of candidates, and I find their records accurately kept, none of them showing any irregularities.

On the 19th of June, I visited Lookout Lodge at Cutler. Their work is

very creditably rendered, and conforms to the requirements of the Grand Lodge. During the year the brethren of this lodge have completed their new hall, and are now provided with a comfortable and commodious home. On the 11th of January, arrangements having been previously made, by your request I went to Cutler to assist in the ceremonies of dedication, accompanied by Past D. D. G. M. John F. Harris. On our arrival there, finding that there existed much difference of opinion among the brethren in regard to it, apparently a majority being opposed to it at that time, and judging from appearances that considerable dissatisfaction might grow out of it, and as the attendance was very small, owing to the bad traveling and state of the weather, it was deemed advisable to postpone the dedication, as in accordance with the facts reported to you at the time. From present appearances, however, I hope that all differences arising at that time will be speedily settled, and that the unanimity and harmony heretofore existing among the brethren of this lodge will soon return. They will probably ask again during the coming summer to have their hall dedicated.

January 28th, I installed the officers of Harwood Lodge at Machias. I have witnessed no work in this lodge during the year, but hope to be able to do so before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. The affairs of this lodge are in good hands, and are ably managed, maintaining its former good reputation. They have a comfortable and well fitted hall, and are in a very prosperous condition.

Being a member of Warren Lodge at East Machias, it has been my privilege to meet with the brethren at nearly all their communications during the year. The officers of this lodge are well informed in Masonic Jurisprudence and the ritual, and are deeply interested in all matters pertaining to their lodge and the institution; consequently their work is well and thoroughly done.

March 15th, I visited Narraguagus Lodge at Cherryfield, and witnessed work on the third degree. The work was well and correctly rendered. A good degree of interest prevails among the brethren, and on this evening the attendance was large. They have a convenient and well furnished hall, are free from debt, and their condition is highly prosperous.

March 16th, visited Tuscan Lodge at Addison Point; installed their officers and witnessed an exemplification of work on the third degree. The officers of this lodge appear to be interested in their work, and it was only for want of information in regard to some points, that the work as exemplified by them in some respects differed from that adopted by the Grand Lodge. This lodge returns a larger number of members than any other in the district, yet there appears to be a lack of interest among the members generally, and only a comparatively small number are present at the communications of the lodge. The hall used by them at the present time is in no way adapted to their wants, and is wholly unfit to be used for masonic purposes; but I am pleased to inform you that in this particular there is a prospect of immediate improvement. It was their design to have completed their new hall during the past

winter; but the building was seriously damaged by the great gale of October, thus retarding their progress. They have however finished the outside, and hope to occupy it this year.

But few questions have been referred to me during the year, all of which might have been answered by reference to the Grand Lodge Proceedings. In this connection allow me to suggest the propriety of issuing to the subordinate lodges, the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge, in some convenient form, separate from the Grand Lodge Proceedings.

I have granted two dispensations for conferring the degrees out of the usual course, one each to Warren and Narraguagus Lodges.

I would return my thanks to the officers and brethren of the several lodges, for the kind and cordial manner in which I have been received by them, and their willingness to adopt any suggestions and corrections which I have made in regard to their work.

From the returns of the different lodges I condense the following :

Whole number of lodges,	5
“ “ members,	555
“ “ initiates,	35
Total amount of dues to Grand Lodge,	\$153.40
Received for two dispensations,	6.00
	<hr/> \$159.40

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY, D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.

East Machias, April 20, 1870.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District, I have the honor to report.

I have visited, or caused to be visited, all the lodges in the district, examined the records, and suggested improvements where I thought it needed.

The records are generally very well kept, and the working condition of the lodges very good. The published proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been read in most of the lodges in the district.

Improvements have been made in several of the Masonic Halls in the district during the year, and more is needed.

I have granted two dispensations for conferring the degrees in a less time than is required by the regulations of the Grand Lodge, believing that the urgency of the cases required it, and that the candidates were worthy. I have

refused to grant dispensations in several instances where I did not think it proper to grant them.

The financial condition of the lodges in District No. 4 is quite satisfactory.

The eight lodges return 957 members, 83 initiates; an increase within the year of 59 members.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

H. C. BARTLETT, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

Ellsworth, April 20, 1870.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

It afforded me sincere pleasure to be present at the services of constitution in ample form of the two lodges in my district, viz: Doric, at Monson, and Forest, at Springfield, to which charters were granted at the last session of the Grand Lodge. Of their condition at that time you had, no doubt, sufficient assurance.

I have been able since, through the courtesy and kindness of R. W. Bro. Wade, my immediate predecessor in the office of District Deputy, who afforded me decided facilities, to visit the former. Saw the M. M. Degree conferred. The impressive manner of conferring that degree, the perfect order and attention of the brethren, deserve warm praise. In a word, I never saw better work.

From correspondence with the Master of Forest Lodge, and from other sources, I have received abundant assurance of its continued prosperity.

I have visited all the lodges in the district in the course of the year, and have found them generally prosperous and harmonious. There has been a considerable increase, about 87 per cent., in the number of *initiates*, compared with the last year; yet the number of *rejections* has been diminished about 25 per cent. I fear that the black ball has been withheld when it had far better been used.

At the time of my visits to the several lodges but little attention had been given to reading the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and I think that, up to this time, no considerable portion has been read in any lodge, and in some none at all. I cannot hold Masters blameless for withholding from their lodges so interesting and so valuable information as is contained in the proceedings, and which can be made available to the fraternity in no other way.

I am happy to report that the brethren of Mosaic Lodge, at Foxcroft, in connection with Piscataquis R. A. Chapter, have in process of erection, and will complete the coming summer, a fine masonic building with commodious apartments, which will be an honor to those bodies and the enterprising village in which they are located. I congratulate the brethren there on the prospective supply of a want which they sorely feel.

The masonic bodies at Dexter are also moving in the matter with a good prospect that they will soon have accommodations commensurate with their growing wants and the growth and prosperity of that village.

The brethren at Milo have renovated the exterior of their lodge room within the year, and are intending to improve its internal structure the coming season.

The lodge at Monson still occupies a public hall, which, though a safe, is not a commodious room.

The following is an abstract of the returns :

Number of lodges,	8	
“ “ members,	651	
Increase of membership,	83	
Number of initiates,	74	
Increase,	27	
Number rejected,	31	
Decrease,	10	
Number dimitted,	30	
“ died,	3	
Amount of dues to Grand Lodge,	\$245.65	

All which is respectfully submitted.

JASON HUCKINS, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

East Corinth, April 1st, 1870.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Sixth Masonic District :

I have visited eight of the nine lodges in this district, installing the officers of most of them.

I have witnessed the work in several lodges, and have found them working very correctly, so that now very little difference is to be observed in the text in the various lodges.

The number of candidates initiated the past year is but little less than the previous year, showing a continued interest in the order.

The lodge room at Newport has been completed, furnishing fine accommodations for the lodge and chapter. The masonic apartments at Bangor are also finished and furnished completely in every department, and wholly paid for; an example worthy of imitation.

No dispensations have been granted, nor have any matters of importance been referred to me the past year.

Number of members,	1177
“ initiates,	87
Initiation fees,	\$174.00
Annual dues,	176.55
	—————\$350.55

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. DILLINGHAM, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.

Bangor, April 6, 1870.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—According to an obligation resting upon me as D. D. G. M. for the Seventh Masonic District, I feel called upon to render to you (my new master) an account of my stewardship for the past masonic year.

There are in this District ten chartered lodges. All except one I have visited once, and some of them twice.

My first official visit was made to Central Lodge, China, Sept. 15th, 1869. I examined their records, which are kept in fine order; I also witnessed the work on the first degree, which was done in a manner that reflects much credit on their officers. This being the day of their election, they proceeded to elect their officers, which was done with much good feeling and unanimity, after which I installed them into their several stations. This lodge retains all its former order and discipline, and ranks among the best.

I visited Unity Lodge at Freedom, Sept. 16, examined their records, and found them kept and arranged in good order. I witnessed the conferring of the first degree, which was satisfactorily done. I again visited this lodge by invitation, January 26, 1870, and publicly installed their officers; after which we partook of a bountiful collation at the public house kept by Bro. Segur, who is ever at your elbow with something good to revive the inner man. There has been a lack of interest in this lodge, but they appear to be waking up to a sense of the importance of more activity.

I visited 'Trojan Lodge at Troy, September 18th, 1869, examined their records, found them well kept and arranged. This lodge are well united, and do all their business agreeably to the constitution of the Grand Lodge. They have a nice little hall in which to meet, but it is located in a part of the town that does not give that prosperity to the lodge that would result to them if located at either of the villages on the main road from Augusta to Bangor.

They have had in contemplation for some time the building of a masonic home, but have thus far taken no definite action on the matter. This is a good lodge, and are very charitable and liberal to needy brethren.

Visited Liberty Lodge at Montville, October 23, examined their records, and found them kept as usual in the best possible manner, by the same unerring hand of Bro. W'm H. Hunt, who has been their Secretary for a number of years. This lodge has a full attendance, and maintains its former order. At this meeting I installed the officers elect in the presence of the wives, daughters and friends of the brethren; after which we partook of a bountiful supper provided by the brethren of the lodge and spent a very pleasant, and I hope profitable evening to all who were present.

Visited Sebasticook Lodge, December 2; examined their records; found them very well kept and arranged. They having no business on either degree, I examined them in the lectures, and found they passed them as well as could be reasonably expected, they being a new lodge. At this meeting I installed the officers elect, in the presence of the female friends of the brethren of the lodge; after which we partook of a choice collation, the abundance of which was sufficient to have filled three times the number present. I think from the nice and ample manner in which this collation was got up and arranged, it must have been done by the ladies. This was my first official visit to this lodge, and I was much pleased with its appearance.

I visited Plymouth Lodge, January 11, 1870; examined their records; found them neatly kept, but not as full as they should be. I made some suggestions to the Secretary in relation to them, which he received kindly, and promised to have them more full in future. The officers having been previously elected, I installed them at this meeting into their several stations. This lodge appears to be harmonious, but there is quite a lack of interest in the lodge; if the suggestions that were made by Bro. Stone, one of the foundation stones of the lodge, are carried into effect, I shall expect to see a new interest arise in it, which I sincerely hope may be the case.

February 5, 1870, I visited Quantabacook Lodge, Searsmont; examined their records; found them kept as usual in a neat, clean and tasty manner by Bro. Bean, who has been Secretary of this lodge for a number of years. I witnessed the work on the second degree, which was done in a satisfactory manner. The S. Deacon of this lodge is quite a young man, and bids fair to make a superior worker and be an ornament to the Craft. This lodge are strict observers of masonic law, which is all that needs to be said of them.

I visited Marsh River Lodge at Brooks, March 2, 1870; examined their records; found them correctly kept and well arranged. The burdens of this lodge are borne by a few of its members, if I am not mistaken; and this state of things grows out of a lack of interest in the institution, and not from any disagreement among its members. Their Master, W. Bro. H. H. Pilley, is well qualified for the station he fills, and so are all the principal officers, but among

many of the brethren there is a lack of that deep abiding interest that ought to characterize every mason.

I again visited this lodge March 16th. I witnessed the work on the second degree, which was done according to the work as adopted by the Grand Lodge. The officers had been elected some months previous to this visit, but had not been installed; and by invitation I installed them at this meeting, in the presence of the wives, daughters, and friends of the brethren; after which there was some time spent in remarks and explaining the monitorial emblems on the chart. Many were invited to take a part, the most of whom declined; but I knew there was soon to be a part acted in which none would decline, and so it proved, for we soon had an invitation to a bountiful collation, and strange as it may seem, there were no excuses made, but all with one accord were ready and willing to comply with the invitation, and anxious to be first. I think this last meeting will have a tendency to stir up the luke-warm of this lodge to more activity.

Star in the West Lodge I have visited constantly during the year, being a member of said lodge. The records of this lodge are faithfully kept, and the arrangement of them is such that any matter can be readily turned to without difficulty. The laws of masonry are strictly observed in this lodge, the present officers are very attentive and active in their duties, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition.

Archon Lodge, at East Dixmont, I have not as yet visited. I notified them at two different times that if nothing in Providence prevented I would visit them at such a time, naming the time; but both times I was prevented by severe snow storms. I intended to have visited them when I made my last visit to Marsh River Lodge, March 17th, but there came on a heavy snow storm, and I could neither get to East Dixmont nor home, and was blocked up for four days. But the direction of this lodge is in true and trusty hands, in whose fidelity the Grand Master and Grand Lodge may safely confide. I had a letter from their worthy Secretary, Bro. Amos Whitney, a few days ago, saying they were getting along finely; and from my knowledge of this lodge, I think there need be no fears entertained concerning it under the direction of its present officers.

During the year I have granted four dispensations to receive and act upon petitions in less time than that granted by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge; two to Star in the West Lodge, one to Marsh River Lodge, and one to Trojan Lodge; in regard to all of which I had full assurance of the worthiness of the candidates.

I am unable, Most Worshipful, in this report to give you an account either of the number of members, number initiated, or number rejected, as I have not as yet received all the returns from the district. There are but four lodges in this district who have this year complied with the constitution in regard to their returns.

And now, M. W., thinking I have sufficiently taxed your patience, I will

draw this report to a close by stating that the work, as rendered by the different lodges, has been done in keeping with that adopted by the Grand Lodge. The important parts of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been read in every lodge in the district, as I have been informed; and the lodges as a whole stand firm and steadfast.

And now, M. W., thanking you and all the brethren of this district, for the very many kind acts received during the past year,

I remain truly and fraternally yours,

S. S. COLLIER, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

Unity, March 29, 1870.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighth Masonic District, respectfully presents the following report:

There are eight chartered lodges in my district, all of which I have visited once, and some of them twice, during the past year; and I am happy to say that I have granted but one dispensation to confer the degrees in less time than four weeks, and that was to Island Lodge, Islesboro'.

There is a good degree of prosperity and brotherly feeling existing among the lodges in this district, and, so far as I can ascertain, a strong desire to conform to all the ancient rules and regulations of the order.

Their records are neatly and correctly kept, showing much labor and care; some of them models of clerkly skill.

The case of Bro. Patterson, of Mariners' Lodge—(the report of evidence with all the papers relating to the trial have been forwarded to the Grand Secretary,)—has affected the growth of this lodge for a time; at present they are making good progress in work and labor.

By invitation of Pownal Lodge I visited them, and installed their officers; found them well skilled in the art.

Attended also, by invitation, King David's Lodge, and installed their officers. The installation was public, and their lodge was well filled with the brethren and their ladies. They have a fine lodge and hall for refreshments.

In accordance with your commission I visited, constituted and consecrated the new lodge at Northport—Excelsior. It was a meeting of much interest to the brethren in that section. The services were in the new church, which was well filled with members, their ladies and friends from the surrounding neighborhood.

After constituting, I installed their officers, and then united with invited

guests in a fine entertainment spread in the hall of the Northport House. The season was one of pleasure, and I trust of profit to all.

After enjoying their new lodge a few months, it was on the night of the eighth of March destroyed by fire. They saved their jewels, charter and records, but all else was lost. These were saved by their habit from the beginning of carrying them to the house of their master after every meeting. The small insurance on their lodge will not do much toward the erection of any new one, and I feel as if they needed some aid from their brethren.

I attended by request the joint meeting of Phoenix and Timothy Chase Lodges, and installed their officers connectedly; it was a full and fraternal gathering, and cements our friendship and esteem. After installation refreshments were served at Hayford Hall.

I have not been able to witness work in all the lodges, but so far as I have there is a good similarity and completeness according to the ritual in this jurisdiction. * * * * * It is quite difficult to have strict uniformity in the absence of any ultimate authority.

The following is an abstract from their returns:

Whole number of members,	765
“ “ initiates,	35
Amount of fees for initiates,	\$ 70.00
“ “ annual fees,	114.15
“ received for dispensation,	3.00
	————\$187.15

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. O. POOR, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, having attended to the duties assigned him, would respectfully submit the following report:

There are ten lodges in this district, all of which I have visited, and have seen the work exemplified on the third degree in all except two, St. Paul's at Rockport and Moses Webster at Vinalhaven.

My first visit was made to Mount Hope Lodge, South Hope, where I witnessed the work on the third degree, which was well executed. The records were well kept, and perfect harmony prevailed among the brethren.

February 16, 1870, I again visited this lodge, conferred the P. M. degree on Bro. Robert A. Martin, W. M. elect, and publicly installed the officers.

September 21st, visited Moses Webster Lodge at Vinalhaven, and publicly installed the officers elect. This is an excellent lodge, composed of the right

sort of material, harmoniously laboring to promote the best interest of the noble cause in which they are engaged. Their records are very neatly and correctly kept. I have not witnessed the work in this Lodge, but am informed by persons competent to judge that their work is good.

October 26th, visited Orient Lodge at Thomaston, and witnessed the work on the third degree, which was executed in a workmanlike manner. This lodge is in a healthy and prosperous condition; doing a fair amount of good work, has a neat and well furnished lodge room, and its records are correctly kept.

November 15th, visited St. George Lodge at Warren, installed the officers elect, and examined the records, which I found very well kept. The officers of this lodge, though young and inexperienced in masonic usages, entered upon their new duties with that zeal and earnestness which cannot fail of success.

At my second visit, February 28th, I witnessed the work on the second and third degrees, which was executed in a praiseworthy manner.

December 30th, I publicly installed the officers elect of Union Lodge. This was an interesting occasion, and I trust will be of no disadvantage to the order in this locality.

As I am a member of this lodge, it would hardly be proper for me to speak much in its praise, but will merely say that the work in this will compare favorably with that of the best working lodges in the district.

January 24th, I publicly installed the officers elect of St. Paul's Lodge, Rockport, which was a spirited and interesting occasion, and I believe has been productive of good results.

At their stated meeting March 14th, I again visited this lodge, found a large amount of work on hand, from which they carefully selected what they wanted for their masonic edifice, and proceeded to labor. The work on the E. A. degree called forth some suggestions, which were received in kindness, the brethren being anxious to have their work inspected and corrected.

At their request I promised to visit them again and exemplify the work on the third degree, but on account of bad traveling and the heavy storms on the nights of their meetings, have not been able to comply with their request; shall however attend to it the first opportunity. The records of this lodge are well kept. Much praise is due the brethren for their excellent taste in selecting their carpet, and in fitting up and furnishing their hall. This is now one of the neatest and most inviting lodge rooms in the district.

March 11th, visited Amity Lodge, Camden; witnessed the work on the third degree, which was performed in a very interesting and satisfactory manner. The officers of this lodge are well versed in the ritual, the records neatly and correctly kept, and harmony and brotherly love prevail.

March 15th, visited Rockland Lodge; saw the work exemplified on the third degree, which was executed in a very interesting manner. This lodge is among the first in the district, has a large and beautifully furnished lodge room which is occupied by Aurora Lodge, the Chapter, Council, and Com-

mandery. The work of this lodge is in accordance with that recommended by the Grand Lodge, and the records are models of neatness and regularity.

March 24th, I visited Eureka Lodge, St. George; saw the work exemplified on the third degree, which was well performed. A large portion of the members of this lodge being at sea, its meetings are poorly attended, seldom more than enough to fill the offices; still there was a good degree of interest manifested among those present at this meeting, all anxious to have their work inspected, corrected and brought up to the Grand Lodge standard. Their records were very well kept, and harmony and brotherly love prevail. This was among my most interesting visits.

March 30th, visited Aurora Lodge, Rockland; witnessed the work on the third degree by Bro. Nathan Wiggin, S. W. of this lodge, W. Bro. Wortman being unwell. The work was in strict conformity to the Grand Lodge standard, and was executed in a manner worthy of much praise. This is the largest and most flourishing lodge in the district, with 364 members, among whom may be found some of our most promising masons. The records of this lodge for neatness and style can hardly be excelled.

There have been two cases of emergency for which I have granted dispensations; one to Orient Lodge, and one to St. George Lodge.

The lodges in this district all have safe and convenient halls, and are in a prosperous condition, harmony prevailing throughout.

I have delayed forwarding this report a few days, hoping to be able to give you an abstract of the returns; but they have not all been handed in, and I can wait no longer.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred, as well as the confidence you have reposed in me, I remain very respectfully and fraternally yours,

S. W. JONES, D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.

Union, April 1, 1870.

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I most respectfully submit the following report:

There are eight lodges in this district. I have visited all of them except Lincoln and Dresden.

King Solomon's Lodge is probably as good a working lodge as there is in this State, and keeps the best record I ever saw.

Lincoln Lodge, although I did not visit it, is a first-class lodge.

Riverside Lodge works well, and the brethren are very harmonious.

The brethren of Alna Lodge of late have taken a renewed interest in the

work and lectures, and I think in a short time they will be second to no lodge in the district.

Bristol Lodge does a large amount of work, and does it very well.

Meduncook does a small amount of work, but what they do, they do very well.

On the 20th of November last, the Hall of Seaside Lodge was burned, with all the Masonic furniture and records; they had just fitted up at an expense of about \$650.00. But the brethren are moving along in the old hall they previously occupied when under dispensation, and I think in a short time they will have a new hall fitted up. I would recommend that the Grand Lodge dues be refunded to this lodge, as they had no insurance.

I notified the Secretary of Dresden Lodge that I would visit them on the 9th of March, and went there for that purpose; but the Secretary thought I had made a mistake and meant the 16th, (at which time they held their stated meeting,) and did not call the brethren together. I examined their hall, and found it a very good one. I also examined the records, and found that there had not been a record made in the books since November, 1868. I cannot think that this lodge mean anything out of the way, but are very neglectful, and I would recommend to my successor to visit this lodge as soon as convenient, and see what the trouble is.

I have granted two dispensations, as follows: Lincoln one, Riverside one.

Amount of initiation fees,	\$88.00
“ “ annual fees,	90 40
Received for dispensations,	6.00

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 second annual report as D. D. Grand Master of the Eleventh Masonic District.

There are nine chartered lodges in my district. I regret to be obliged to report that circumstances have rendered it impossible for me to visit all the lodges in my district during the year. I have granted but one dispensation the past year to confer the degrees in less than four weeks, and had I known the facts in the case I should not have granted *that one*, as I am satisfied that the W. M. misrepresented the case to me intentionally. I have witnessed the work in all the lodges that I have visited, and find that the work has been well done and the records very well kept.

Less work has been done than the preceding year. I have given instructions to have the published proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Grand Lodge read in all the lodges. The same has been complied with as far as I can learn.

Number of initiates the past year,	65
Total dues to Grand Lodge,	\$245.45
Respectfully submitted,	

AUGUSTUS BAILEY, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Gardiner, May 2, 1870.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As D. D. G. M. of the Twelfth Masonic District, I respectfully submit the following report:

There are eight chartered lodges in my district. I have officially visited each of them once.

On the 11th Sept. 1869, by invitation, I installed the officers elect of Messalonskee Lodge, in the presence of their invited friends. After the services, we partook of refreshments and spent a social hour.

On the 19th Oct. 1869, I visited Asylum Lodge, at Wayne, at their stated meeting, Wor. H. J. Ridley, Master. I saw their labor in the first degree exemplified in a very correct manner, and heard the lectures in that degree passed by two aged brethren in exact accordance with the ritual. Records neatly and correctly kept, and by-laws unchanged since adopted by Grand Lodge. Hall secure, and a model of neatness.

On the 23d Oct. 1869, by invitation, I visited Relief Lodge, at Belgrade, installed their officers elect, and improved this opportunity to examine their records, which were well kept, and to witness their mode of work in the E. A. degree, which was well done. Wor. Bro. J. C. Mosher is an able master workman, and governs his lodge well. The hospitality of these brethren is very liberal indeed.

Their Hall might be much improved, but they seem to enjoy it as it is.

On the 15th Dec. 1869, I visited Rural Lodge, at Sidney, at a stated meeting, Wor. W. A. Shaw, Master. Saw them work in the third degree, which was tolerably well done. Their records are kept in a fair hand, but not quite expressive enough to show the doings of the lodge. I suggested such improvement as I deemed necessary, and I believe the correctness of the thing was admitted. The value of this lodge is based more upon good moral character than upon external show; a little more energy and a spirit of emulation, would make a decided improvement in this ancient and honorable lodge.

On the 15th Jan. 1870, I visited Messalonskee Lodge, at West Waterville, at a stated meeting, Wor. Geo. W. Gilman, Master. This lodge sustain their well and hard earned reputation, not only as among our best working lodges, but for the enterprising spirit with which they have managed their pecuniary affairs.

On this occasion I assisted in the labor of the third degree, which, modestly speaking, was well done. Records well kept, and the lodge under good discipline.

On the 21st Jan. 1870, I visited Lafayette Lodge, at Readfield, Wor. Frank R. Perry, Master. I was well received by this lodge, who well understand how to minister to the physical as well as moral man.

I saw an exemplification of their mode of labor in the third degree; examined the records of the lodge, all of which ably sustain the good reputation of this lodge to which it is so well entitled.

The hall is a good one, the ante-rooms well arranged, the whole denoting strength, and reminding one of the Doric order.

On the 15th Feb. 1870, I visited Vernon Valley Lodge, at Mt. Vernon, at their stated meeting, Wor. Silas Burbank, Master. Saw them labor in the third degree, which was good work; records neatly and correctly kept. This lodge is remarkable for their order and exactness in all their proceedings, fitly and compactly joining together, and showing some of the finest specimens in masonry. Their hall is handsome and kept in perfect neatness, and the walls tastefully hung with pictures.

On the 15th March, 1870 I visited Vassalboro' Lodge, at Vassalboro', at their stated meeting, Wor. Charles Blanchard, Master.

They not having a candidate, and having designated this evening for discussing and voting on a resolution which had been formally presented to remove the lodge to North Vassalboro', with the consent of the Grand Lodge, and the discussion being continued to so late an hour that it was deemed inexpedient to press any further labor—I saw their mode of opening and closing a lodge of M. M.; examined the lodge records, which are well kept; made inquiries, and suggested such changes as more fully conform to the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

On the 21st March, 1870, by appointment, I visited Waterville Lodge, Wor. C. H. Alden, Master.

This is an ancient and honorable lodge, has stood the tests of time for fifty years through evil as well as good report. The craftsmen of this lodge have the honor of adjusting some most valuable models in masonry.

I was accompanied by some thirty members of Messalonskee Lodge, who took this opportunity to return the compliment of a previous visit of like numbers from Waterville Lodge. They gave us a cordial reception—of about equal numbers. I witnessed their mode of labor in the third degree, which was well done, but somewhat peculiar to themselves; criticised their records,

and have the promise of the Secretary to follow the instructions given. Their hall is large, safe, and plainly furnished.

My conclusions in regard to the Masonic standing of my district are very favorable. No notes of discord, to mar the harmony that prevails among the workmen, are heard. The officers show good ability to rule and govern their lodges discreetly. I have granted no dispensations. I have answered but few questions, and those by reference to the constitution and general regulations.

The returns of eight lodges show,

Whole number of members,	623
" " " initiates,	44
Amount of initiation fees,	\$88.00
" " annual fees,	93.45
	<hr/> \$181.45

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM MACARTNEY, D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.

West Waterville, April 1, 1870.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Herewith you have my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth Masonic District:

Northern Star Lodge at North Anson, is my masonic home, and I have attended all its meetings. It ranks among the best lodges in the State, does its work well, and receives monthly accessions from the best young men in the vicinity.

Somerset Lodge at Skowhegan, is the masonic centre, as its village is the business centre of the county which alone composes this masonic district. It is highly exalted in point of privilege, and improves its talent well. I installed its officers in public, in January, and W. and Rev. C. C. Mason, Grand Chaplain, delivered a most excellent address on the occasion. A bountiful repast and an hour's social chat and hilarity closed the satisfactory enjoyments of the evening. At this meeting I installed W. and Rev. C. C. Mason, as Grand Chaplain of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine, and certified the same to the Grand Secretary.

Keystone Lodge at Solon, I visited in January and installed its officers. This lodge has done but little work the past year, but the harmony and good feeling manifested at the time of my visit indicated a revival of its labors and a healthy progress in the near future.

Siloam Lodge at Kendall's Mills, has had a peculiar and inexplicable experience of late, growing out of the extraordinary exercise of personal ma-

sonic rights, retarding its progress and creating no little anxiety to the craft. But in a recent visit I was happy to find the cloud had passed away without a storm, and harmony and good feeling restored. A free and unquestioned use of the ballot is a sacred right, but a constant abuse of that right is clearly unmasonic. This lodge has just completed a fine hall, which they have furnished and carpeted in splendid style. The present indicates plenty of work and abundant prosperity.

I have visited Lebanon Lodge at Norridgewock, twice, and installed its officers in the presence of the ladies and invited friends. A bountiful collation was provided, and the occasion made pleasant. But little work has been done the present year, but its young men are now coming to the front, and the indications are, more work and better progress for the future.

A severe and blocking storm prevented my fulfilling an appointment to visit Corinthian Lodge at Hartland, and Meridian Lodge at Pittsfield; but from my correspondence with both, I learn they are prospering well.

A petition for a new lodge at North New Portland has been presented for my approval, which I declined to give. It is undeniable that quite a large number of the members of Northern Star Lodge would be better convened as to the lodge meetings, but the result would be, two weak and puny lodges, where one scarcely has a name to live now. Believing the interests of masonry to be other than that, I declined to endorse the petition.

In closing this my last report, I desire to tender the officers and members of all the lodges in this district my thanks for the kindness and courtesy received at their hands in my visits to the lodges, during the past four years. The memories of these years will be fondly cherished by me, when relieved of active masonic labors, and may heaven vouchsafe the faithfulness and continued prosperity of our beloved institution through all coming time.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT MOORE, *D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.*

North Anson, April 19, 1870.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the 14th Masonic District of Maine.

June 23d, I issued a dispensation to Village Lodge, allowing them to appear in public procession for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

Feb. 14th, I visited Richmond Lodge, at Richmond, and saw work upon the

Fellow Craft's and Master's degrees. The Master was absent, and the chair was filled by the Senior Warden, who acquitted himself very creditably. The weather was very unfavorable, and the attendance was smaller than usual; but I judged from the records that the lodge was reasonably flourishing.

Feb. 23d, I visited Village Lodge, at Bowdoinham, and witnessed the work upon the Master's degree, which was admirably done. The lodge is evidently in competent hands, and can but be in a healthy state.

March 7th, I visited Solar Lodge, at Bath, expecting to see the work upon one of the degrees. The chances of the ballot deprived me of that privilege, and I contented myself with an examination of the records, which gave me a favorable impression of their condition.

April 13th, I visited Polar Star Lodge, at Bath, and saw work upon the third degree. The work was performed in a highly satisfactory manner, and the records indicated a general prosperity of the lodge.

The various masonic bodies in that city have completed a new and spacious hall, which will add materially to their comfort, as the old hall was insufficient for their purposes, and subjected them to many disadvantages.

I have been a frequent visitor at the communications of United Lodge, at Brunswick, and upon one occasion I installed its officers. I take particular pleasure in reporting its continued prosperity.

April 11th, I visited Ancient York Lodge, u. n., at Lisbon Falls, and found them in good working condition. They have fitted up a neat hall, have provided themselves with jewels and all the appropriate implements of the order, and in this respect would compare favorably with most of the older lodges. On the evening of my visit they conferred the third degree in a very satisfactory manner. They intend to apply for a charter, upon the expiration of their dispensation, and I have no doubt that they will do all in their power to deserve it.

An accident, which disabled me for some months, has prevented me from doing my duty as faithfully as I had intended; consequently I have failed to visit Freeport Lodge, at Freeport, and Acacia Lodge, at Durham.

I was informed that the members of Acacia Lodge were finishing a new hall, and I had intended to visit them on the occasion of its dedication; but I received no notice of the event.

I understand, however, that they now have a commodious hall, and that their financial condition is favorable, from which I infer that the lodge is flourishing.

I have granted but one dispensation to confer degrees in less than the usual time. This was issued to Village Lodge, Bowdoinham, under circumstances which seemed to justify me in so doing.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN J. YOUNG, *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

Brunswick, May 2, 1870.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine,

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master for the Fifteenth Masonic District, respectfully submits his annual report :

There are in this district ten chartered lodges, and two under dispensation. I have visited all of them once, some of them several times, have examined the records of all the lodges and found them well and carefully kept ; witnessed the conferring of one or more of the degrees in all the lodges except one ; have installed the officers of eight of the lodges, have made myself acquainted with their condition and prosperity ; have made such corrections and given such instructions as I deemed necessary, and can safely say that the lodges are all in good working order, and enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

Aug. 21, 1869, by invitation, I visited Nezinscot Lodge at Turner, and installed the officers, but it being a very busy season of the year for farmers, there were not so many of the members present as I was in hopes to see. However I passed the evening very pleasantly.

Jan. 21, 1870, I again visited the lodge and witnessed the work in the E. A. Degree. It is needless for me to say the work was good, for this lodge still sustains its former reputation of being one of the best working lodges in the district. I examined the records, and found them carefully and neatly kept ; one truly commendable feature in them, is the absence of all needless writing, which others would do well to imitate.

Oct. 19, 1869, by invitation, I visited Oriental Star Lodge at Livermore, in company with R. W. Augustus Callahan, Past D. D. G. Master, and installed the officers elect, Bro Callahan acting as Marshal. After which the newly installed officers conferred the M. M. degree on two candidates. The spirited manner in which the work was performed, gave evidence that the lodge had made an excellent selection in the choice of its officers ; though a little better attention paid to the ritual would improve their work. I examined the records, and found them correctly kept. An interesting feature in this lodge, is the presence of so many venerable and aged brethren, some very infirm, still manifesting a deep and lively interest in masonry, and rejoicing that they still have an opportunity to visit the lodge which they have helped sustain in its darker days, as well as in its prosperity. Among them is our venerable Past Grand Master Washburn, who was Secretary of the lodge for more than twenty-five years.

I made an appointment to visit Maine Lodge at Farmington, Jan. 10, 1870, but owing to some misunderstanding, no meeting was called. A goodly number of the brethren of the lodge met with me in the lodge room, where we spent a very pleasant hour in passing the lectures, and in social intercourse. I examined the records, and found them in perfect order.

Jan. 17, I visited the lodge by invitation of the W. Master, and witnessed

the work in the F. C. degree, which was done in a creditable and workman-like manner; after which I installed the officers elect. Though it was a stormy night I was exceedingly gratified to meet so large a number of the brethren of the lodge, evincing that the aged as well as the younger members of the lodge have an interest in its welfare.

Jan. 11, 1870, I visited Mystic Tie Lodge, v. D., at Weld, and witnessed the work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees by the officers of the lodge, after which I assumed the chair and conferred the M. M. degree upon one candidate. The working of the officers was fair for a new lodge; if better attention were paid to the ritual an improvement would be made. I found the brethren in earnest, and exceedingly anxious for instruction in the written as well as the unwritten laws of masonry; but I fear however, that in their zeal for knowledge, they have taken counsel from those who are better versed in the work of some other jurisdiction than that of Maine, and from others whose conceit leads them to think they have the work correctly, when in fact they are far from it. I fear other lodges may be troubled the same way. I cautioned the brethren to accept no correction, unless it was from those who were authorized to do it. A number of lodges in this district might take this advice and apply it with profit. The records were fairly kept, though the Secretary should exercise a little more carefulness and neatness, and a better judgment in discriminating what should be written. This lodge will apply for a charter. I would cheerfully recommend them to your favorable consideration, believing that if the members of the Grand Lodge could visit them, see their situation and learn the inconvenience they were subjected to previous to their obtaining a dispensation, there would not be a single vote against granting a charter.

Jan. 12, by invitation, I visited Blue Mountain Lodge at Phillips, met with the lodge in the afternoon, and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree, which was performed in a manner very creditable to the officers. I examined the records, and found them neatly kept. In the evening I installed the officers. The ladies of the brethren with other invited guests were present to witness the ceremony, after which a pleasant hour was spent in social intercourse, a ceremony too often neglected by our lodges. The brethren of Blue Mountain Lodge know how to entertain the ladies as well as the representative of the Grand Master.

Jan. 13, by appointment, I visited Franklin Lodge at New Sharon. Owing to a very severe snow storm, only five of the members were present. I examined the records and found them kept in a very acceptable manner. I passed some portions of the lectures with the W. Master, and from his prompt and correct answers, as well as his knowledge of masonic law, I believe they have the right man in the right place.

By invitation of Blazing Star Lodge at Mexico, I visited them Jan. 19, and witnessed the conferring of the E. A. degree, which was done in a very satisfactory manner; after which I installed the officers in the presence of the

ladies of the brethren. I found this lodge in a flourishing condition. Their records are correctly and tastefully kept.

Jan. 26, 1870, I installed the officers of Tranquil Lodge at Auburn, by invitation of the W. Master. Subsequently, March 16, I visited the lodge and witnessed the work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees, which was performed in a highly creditable manner. Their records are exceedingly well kept. This lodge has not done as much work as usual the past year, a good indication, however, that they keep the outer door well guarded.

Feb. 21, 1870, I visited Evening Star Lodge at Buckfield, and witnessed work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees. The work, for a new lodge, was exceedingly well done. The records are faithfully kept, and the interest manifested by officers and members is a good indication that the lodge is in excellent hands.

* March 26, 1870, I visited Wilton Lodge *v. d.* at Wilton. This lodge has just received its dispensation. I had the pleasure of witnessing the work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees. This was the second time they had conferred the E. A. and the first time the F. C. degree. The excellent manner in which the work was performed, gave evidence that this lodge is in excellent hands, and if practice makes perfect, our best working lodges must look to their laurels, or this, the youngest in the district, will outstrip them. I find the brethren wide awake and in earnest; they are fitting up a convenient hall, by subscription. They will apply for a charter at the next session of the Grand Lodge. I believe their energy entitles them to it.

I have visited Rabboni Lodge at Lewiston several times, have witnessed the conferring of all the degrees, and have been highly pleased with the manner in which the work was performed. Their records are neatly and correctly kept. Feb. 9, 1870, I assisted R. W. John W. Ballou, J. G. W., and Wor. H. H. Dickey, Grand Marshal, in constituting this lodge, which I believe is to be one of our best working lodges.

Being a member of Ashlar Lodge, at Lewiston, it has been my good fortune to meet with it often; and having witnessed work in all of the degrees, I can safely say the reputation of this lodge for performing the best of work is fully sustained by its present board of officers. The records are kept in the best manner, and are a model for neatness. Jan. 31st, 1870, I, with the assistance of Rt. W. Wm. J. Burnham, Past D. D. G. M., installed the officers elect of this lodge.

I have granted but two dispensations for conferring the degrees out of the regular course, one to Tranquil Lodge, Auburn, and one to Blue Mountain Lodge, Phillips; the reasons given being satisfactory.

The work as rendered by the different lodges in this district is very near that of the Grand Lodge. I have, however, had occasion to correct some errors, and from those noticed, I fear that some have learned the work from an article of merchandise that has been strongly condemned by the Grand Lodge. I

also find some lodges a little inclined to shorten their work in conferring the degrees, especially in explaining the 2d and 3d sections, giving as an excuse the want of time, thereby destroying much of the beauty and force of our ceremonies; a practice which ought to be condemned, for no lodge has right to take more work than it can do, and do well. I believe that after we have taken a candidate's money for the degrees, he is entitled to all that he has paid for.

Petitions for charters will be presented to the Grand Lodge from Mystic Tie Lodge, at Weld, and Wilton Lodge, at Wilton, both of which I earnestly recommend to your favorable consideration, believing them amply qualified to carry on their respective lodges.

The following is the summary of the doings of the lodges in this district the past year: rejected 56; accepted 83; initiated 82; passed 77; raised 76; members returned last year 837; admitted 56; also members of Evening Star Lodge 29, and Rabboni Lodge 27, not returned last year. Total admitted this year 113; dimitted 52; died 10; deprived of membership 9; expelled 1. Total number members 877; non-affiliated 36

Respectfully and fraternally yours

ISAAC G. CURTIS, D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.

Lewiston, April 19, 1870.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDÉ,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Sixteenth Masonic District.

In this district are seven lodges, one of which is working under a dispensation. I have visited each of the lodges once or more, have observed their work and examined their records. The records are neatly kept, and a general uniformity observed by the Secretaries of the several lodges.

Sept. 20, installed the officers of Oxford Lodge.

Jan. 11, installed the officers of Mt. Tire'm Lodge, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree. The work was well done, and Masons residing in that jurisdiction can safely boast of a pleasant lodge.

Jan. 20, installed the officers of Tyrian Lodge, after which a bountiful collation was provided.

March 9, visited Jefferson Lodge and observed their exemplifying the work on the E. A. degree. As this lodge has done no work for nearly three years, perhaps some allowance should be made to bring the work to the standard of the Grand Lodge.

March 10, visited Bethel Lodge, and witnessed their work on the M. M. degree, which was done in a manner very satisfactory to me, and reflects credit upon the officers.

March 14, visited Oxford Lodge, and witnessed work on the E. A. degree, which was done commendably. Having often visited this lodge during years past, I can but congratulate the members on their improved masonic connection.

March 15, installed the officers of Paris Lodge. Being a member of this lodge, it has been my privilege to meet with it often and observe its work. The work will compare favorably with the work of other lodges.

March 16, visited Crooked River Lodge, v. d. The lodge proceeded to exemplify the work in the E. A. and M. M. degrees. As some of the officers were absent, their places did not seem to be filled to the satisfaction of those present. Several Masons past middle age were active in the labor of the lodge. I should have been better satisfied to have found more who were qualified to fill any place in the lodge.

This lodge will ask for a charter, which I should consider would be in the hands of zealous and worthy brothers.

March 31, visited Tyrian Lodge; work on E. A. degree. The officers will sustain the past reputation of the lodge of heartily engaging in the work and duties of Masons, and can but prosper.

I have called the attention of lodges to the requirements of the Grand Lodge, which have been somewhat neglected—such as the reading of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in open lodge, binding Grand Lodge proceedings, furnishing their histories, distances, &c.—which I trust will be complied with. All brethren manifest a cheerful disposition to adopt such corrections as have been made to make the work of the lodges correspond with the work of the Grand Lodge. It would afford me a great degree of pleasure to report all masons in this district in harmony. The unfortunate misunderstanding I can but look upon as selfish and unworthy of indulgence by good masons. When masons forget the many useful lessons taught them before becoming members, and allow an element to arise within the body to make any division whatever, some action will be necessary to bring harmony within, or the craft will be brought to shame. Complaint is still made of the invasion of the jurisdiction of lodges. Would it not be well to make the persons who aid or assist in the contention of jurisdiction a committee, whose duty it would be to chain all disputed territory and report to the Grand Lodge, which might tend to relieve the unpleasantness of any contention. Contention should be considered as preposterous as such a committee. I am happy to state that no person has made an application, and ballot been had thereon in less time than required by the constitution of the Grand Lodge. There is not in all the lodges so strict practice of requiring all candidates to attain suitable proficiency before being advanced as there should be.

Number of members returned last year five hundred and twenty-four;

admitted this year forty-four; dimitted eighteen; died three; suspended one; initiated fifty-three; rejected twenty-two; non-affiliated nine; net gain twenty-two, making the present number of members five hundred and forty-six.

Crooked River Lodge, v. D., reports thirty petitioners for their dispensation, about fifteen of which have not received any dimits, which would make the number of active masons five hundred and sixty-one.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

A. C. T. KING, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

MOST WORSHIPFUL JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In pursuance of the duty incumbent on me as D. D. G. Master of the Seventeenth Masonic District, I submit the following report:

There are nine lodges within the limits of this district, and during the year I have witnessed work on some one of the degrees in each lodge, excepting Cumberland Lodge, which, owing to a variety of hindrances, I have been unable to visit. I have, however, kept myself well informed as to its condition, and am happy to state that the members are abiding in peace and harmony, and that the lodge is in a prosperous condition.

The major portion of the lodges within this district perform their work very well indeed, and the officers of the same give evidence of having paid due attention to the requirements of the Grand Lodge; but I regret to say that there are others who seem to have neglected the opportunities which are so abundantly afforded for masonic instruction. In all these cases, however, any instruction or correction I have been obliged to make, has been received in the same kind and fraternal spirit with which it was given, and with a sincere desire on their part for improvement.

Presumpscot Lodge is now suffering under disadvantages from a somewhat heavy debt incurred in procuring a new lodge room, but a determination on the part of its members to remove the same, at whatever proper sacrifice, will undoubtedly contribute to its prosperity.

To Casco Lodge, I have granted a dispensation to appear in public for the purpose of installation of its officers.

No application has been made to me for the purpose of conferring the degrees.

An application was received from Temple Lodge for a dispensation to elect a Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bro. Howe, which application was duly forwarded by me to the Most Worshipful Grand Master for his action.

I have felt it my duty to make some suggestions to the members of Casco Lodge, as to the necessity of some improvements in their lodge room in order to render it more secure, which suggestions will undoubtedly be duly considered and acted upon. This lodge, from the character and number of its members and the ample means in its possession, is most certainly deserving a better hall and furniture, and I learn that efforts are now being made to secure that result.

From the returns as submitted, it will be noticed that there has been a decrease in the number of initiates during the past year, as compared with previous years; and from careful observation and inquiry, I am satisfied that this has been for the very commendable purpose of preserving intact the purity of our order.

My intercourse with the brethren during my official term has been of the most pleasant character, and I have to thank them for the extreme kindness I have ever received at their hands. While I am aware that I have perhaps failed to do *all* the duty incumbent on me, yet I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have performed it to the best of my ability, consistent with my other duties, and must respectfully decline being a candidate for re-appointment.

I herewith append an abstract from the returns of the several lodges as made to me.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

GEO. A. WRIGHT, D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

In this district, during the past masonic year, matters pertaining to the craft in nearly every instance, have been all that one could reasonably ask; and it gives me great pleasure to say that a degree of harmony and brotherly feeling prevails among the lodges and brethren, which has not heretofore been so prominent a characteristic in their intercourse as a well wisher of the order would desire to see manifested. I have visited nearly all the lodges in the district, some of them several times; and had it not been for the unprecedented condition of the roads this spring, I should have finished my circuit, and been able to make a minute report of each individual lodge. As it is I will simply say that they are all in a healthy condition and doing good work. This district comprises eight chartered lodges, and one, Delta Lodge at Lovell, under dispensation. My intercourse with this lodge has been very pleasant. I can avouch for the efficiency of its officers, and recommend that a charter be granted. I have granted but one dispensation during the year to confer the degrees in less than the prescribed time.

The following shows an exhibit of the work in this district for the year ending March 1, 1870 :

Whole number of members,	607
“ “ initiates,	63
Amount of fees for initiates,	\$126.00
Amount of annual fees,	91.05
Amount received for dispensation,	3.00
	<hr/> \$220.05

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. KIMBALL, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.

Bridgton, April 27, 1870.

NINETEENTH 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 Nineteenth Masonic District.

The work of the past year has been as follows: initiated, eighty-two; admitted, seventy-seven; dimitted fifteen; deceased seven; expelled one; suspended twenty. Nine chartered lodges pay dues to the Grand Lodge, amounting to two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty cents.

In consequence of sickness, the bad traveling, and other unavoidable circumstances, I have not been able to personally visit all the lodges in this district, as I had intended; but to such of them as I could not visit myself, I have authorized competent brethren to act for me; and I am happy to be able to report that so far as I am able to learn, peace and harmony prevails among the craft in the several lodges, and that the interest for masonry seems to be on the increase.

A large amount of work has been performed in some of the lodges, yet I think there has been generally a good degree of care exercised in selecting candidates for the honors of masonry.

I have visited most of the lodges, and have been pleased to see the work so well done, in almost every instance, and the records well and neatly kept. Especially was I pleased with the work of the two new lodges in this district, Ocean Lodge at Wells, and Preble Lodge at Sanford. Ocean Lodge I have visited several times, and have seen the work on all the degrees remarkably well done. Their W. M. (Bro. A. K. Tripp) although having been inducted into his office within one year from the time of receiving his degrees, has applied himself with such determination to the attainment of masonic knowledge in the work and lectures, as to do himself great credit, and eminently fit him for the position he occupies.

On the ninth of June I was present, and assisted in dedicating a new and

beautiful hall for the use of Fraternal Lodge at Alfred. A large number of the fraternity were present and participated in the ceremonies, after which a very able and eloquent address was delivered by Bro. S. Hayward of St. John's Lodge.

I have installed the officers of York and Arundel Lodges the past year, and was invited to perform the same duty for Dunlap and Ocean Lodges; but sickness in the one case, and a severe storm in the other, prevented me from complying with their desires.

I have granted but one dispensation to confer degrees out of the regular course, which was to Ocean Lodge, and which was only granted after I had been fully convinced that it was really a case of emergency, and that the candidate was worthy the honor he solicited.

In closing my masonic labors in this capacity, I desire to return my thanks to the officers and members of the several lodges in this district, for the uniformly kind and fraternal treatment I have received from them, and to express my sincere wish, that they may each and all long enjoy every satisfaction and delight that disinterested friendship can afford.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. MENDUM, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

Kennebunk, April 6, 1870.



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 third day of May, A. D. 1870, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Present—Bro. JOHN H. LYNDE,

“ DAVID CARGILL,

“ T. R. SIMONTON,

“ ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,

“ TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

“ HENRY H. DICKEY,

“ EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

“ STEPHEN J. YOUNG,

“ IRA BERRY.

The Secretary laid before the Board such applications for aid as had been sent to him in accordance with the Regulations of the Charity Fund, with a list of the same, prepared by him for the use of the Trustees; also, sundry others, which had been handed him since the Grand Lodge met. The Trustees proceeded to examine the same, and complete the list, as far as practicable; then adjourned till half past eight o'clock A. M., on Thursday.

Attest,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

THURSDAY, May 5, A. D. 1870.

The Board of Trustees met at half past eight o'clock in the morning, agreeably to adjournment.

Present — Bros. Lynde, Cargill, Wetherbee, Murray, Young and Berry.

The following report of the Grand Treasurer was laid before the Trustees, viz:

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund:

The receipts of the Treasurer the last year were	\$5,179.11
The balance in the Treasury in May, 1869, was	758.49
The balance now in Treasury,	1,412.17
The Charity Fund invested remains as last year,	15,600.00
The amount available for charitable purposes in May, 1869, was	1,500.64

Appropriations were made amounting to \$1,370.00; all which has been paid as per schedule and receipts herewith.

There is now available for charity, the unexpended balance,	\$130.64
Dividends from Bank Stocks,	720.00
Interest on \$6,300.00 U. S. 5-20 Bonds,	499.51
Interest on \$1,600.00 Bonds of Masonic Trustees,	128.00
Interest on \$500.00 loan,	40.00
	<hr/> \$1,518.15

MOSES DODGE, *Treasurer.*

Which report was accepted.

The Trustees then proceeded to apportion the money at their disposal among the applicants for aid, according to their estimate of the merits of the several cases, and prepared a schedule, dividing \$1,420.00 among eighty-seven applicants; which schedule was by vote adopted, and the several sums therein designated were ordered to be paid to the persons authorized to receive them.

Voted, That the unappropriated balance be left at the discretion of the Grand Master, with power to use it for the relief of such cases of urgent need as may come to his knowledge during the year, which in his judgment merit relief from this fund.

Voted, That Bros. Henry H. Dickey, Timothy J. Murray and John W. Ballou, be a committee to examine into the state of the invested fund.

On motion of Bro. Stephen J. Young,

Voted, That the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer be a committee to invest in such manner as they deem most advantageous, any moneys which may remain in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, over the amount required for the payment of the current expenses of the Grand Lodge.

The Board adjourned, to meet at half past eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 5, 1870.

The Board of Trustees met at half past eleven o'clock, agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bros. John H. Lynde, Timothy J. Murray, Henry H. Dickey, Edward P. Burnham, John W. Ballou, and Ira Berry.

On motion,

Voted, That the six members present be authorized to approve the bond of the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That the 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, 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.*



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 v. 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.

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.
1870. May 3. If any person, who wishes for initiation in any lodge, resides without the State, he shall first obtain the consent of the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, by unanimous vote at a stated communication, and the permission in writing of the Grand Master within whose jurisdiction he resides, which consent and permission shall be annexed to his application.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 76, (p. 26), amended May 6, 1868, by substituting "unanimous" instead of "two-thirds" in Sec. 4, 4th line.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Lancaster, Mass.,—Minnesota.
 WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland,—Canada, New York, Oregon.
 EZEKIEL ROBINSON, Elliot,—Iowa.
 ABNER B. THOMPSON, Brunswick,—Illinois, Ohio.
 IRA BERRY, Portland,—Missouri, Maryland.
 JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland,—New Jersey, Nova Scotia, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee and Kansas.
 DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais,—New Brunswick.
 EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco,—Nebraska.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

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 D. 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.
 DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville, near the Grand Lodge of Florida.
 D. R. GRAFTON, Chattanooga, near the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.
 N. S. HARDING, near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1870.

M. W.	JOHN H. LYNDE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Bangor.
R. W.	DAVID CARGILL,	<i>Deputy G. Master,</i>	Augusta.
"	T. R. SIMONTON,	<i>Senior G. Warden,</i>	Camden.
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	<i>Junior G. Warden,</i>	Bath.
"	MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Recording G. Sec.,</i>	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Cor. Grand Sec.,</i>	Saco.
"	H. R. DOWNES,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Presque Isle.
"	JOHN C. WALKER,	" 2d	Pembroke.
"	AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" 3d	East Machias.
"	H. C. BARTLETT,	" 4th	Ellsworth.
"	E. A. THOMPSON,	" 5th	Dover.
"	GEORGE W. WHITNEY,	" 6th	Bangor.
"	E. E. WIGGIN,	" 7th	China.
"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	" 8th	Belfast.
"	STEPHEN W. JONES,	" 9th	Union.
"	HENRY FARRINGTON,	" 10th	Waldoboro.
"	D. C. PALMER,	" 11th	Gardiner.
"	WILLIAM MACARTNEY,	" 12th	West Waterville.
"	W. R. G. ESTES,	" 13th	Skowhegan.
"	STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	" 14th	Brunswick.
"	ISAAC G. CURTIS,	" 15th	Lewiston.
"	A. C. T. KING,	" 16th	South Paris.
"	GEORGE A. WRIGHT,	" 17th	Portland.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	" 18th	Limerick.
"	SILVANUS HAYWARD,	" 19th	South Berwick.
W. & Rev.	JAMES E. C. SAWYER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Bath.
"	CHARLES G. PORTER,	" "	Houlton.
"	D. F. SMITH,	" "	Portland.
"	CHARLES C. VISAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	W. W. MARBLE,	" "	Bangor.
"	A. RICKER,	" "	Augusta.
"	C. C. MASON,	" "	Skowhegan.
W.	HENRY H. DICKEY,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Lewiston.
"	ALBERT MOORE,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Bangor.
"	SAMUEL S. COLLIER,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Unity.
"	G. C. YEATON,	" "	South Berwick.
"	AUSTIN HARRIS,	" "	East Machias.
"	SIMEON MUDGETT,	" "	Guilford.
"	WILLIAM ROSS, JR.,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	L. H. WEBB,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>	Hartland.
"	JOSEPH W. CLAPP,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Augusta.
"	FRANK H. SKILLINGS,	" "	South Paris.
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
Brother	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

List of Subordinate Lodges,

WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1870.

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- Amity, 6, Camden. Harvey H. Cleveland, m; Rotheus E. Paine, sw; Dexter W. Russel, jw; Elbridge G. Knight, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered March 10, 1801. District 9
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Geo. L. Swett, m; Levi A. Gray, sw; Charles Walker, jw; Wm. Ross, Jr., s. Meeting first Wednesday evening of each month; election, December; chartered June 10, 1806. 17
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. A. J. Hurd, m; F. C. Parker, sw; John McArthur, jw; W. G. Lord, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered Sept. 9, 1818. 18
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. E. W. Stetson, m; Elisha Pinkham, sw; F. S. Knowlton, jw; C. F. Philbrick, s. Meeting Wednesday preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 21, 1823. 10
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. E. E. Wortman, m; Nathan Wiggan, sw; Isaac B. Tolman, jw; Enoch Davies, s. Meeting first Wednesday evening in each month; election, October; chartered July 18, 1826. 9
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Orlando Drown, m; H. V. Robinson, sw; W. H. Crawford, jw; S. E. Bryant, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered June 26, 1854. 19
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Nathan Cleaves, m; Charles E. Humphrey, sw; Joseph F. Land, jw; Alfred M. Burton, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December; chartered May 3, 1855. 17
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Denison Harden, m; Isaac C. Downs, sw; Albert E. Frost, jw; John F. Putnam, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered November 5, 1860. 15
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Benj. I. Small, m; Fred W. Elder, 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. H. J. Ridley, m; L. R. Sturtevant, sw; A. Johnson, jw; J. W. Maxim, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 9, 1867. 12
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. J. P. Rigby, m; C. B. Robinson, sw; B. F. Porter, jw; Amos Whitney, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 8, 1867. 7

- Augusta, 141, Augusta. William H. Woodbury, m; Frank R. Partridge, sw; William H. Brooks, jw; Elisha F. Blackman, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, April; chartered March 21, 1867. 11
- Blazing Star, 30, Mexico. Carlton T. Gleason, m; Waldo Pettengill, sw; Winfield S. Mitchell, jw; John Larrabee, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 11, 1819. 15
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Fred. A. Crowell, m; Geo. P. Haskell, sw; Jno. W. Rowe, jw; J. W. Clapp, s. Meeting first Monday of each month; election, November; chartered 1821. 11
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. S. W. Parlin, m; T. C. Eaton, sw; J. C. Holman, jw; Elias Field, s. Meeting Wednesday of the week of the full moon; election, November; chartered July 20, 1850. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. S. W. Johnson, m; C. C. Robbins, sw; Samuel F. Tarr, jw; James Varney, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1853. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Ichabod F. Partridge, m; Hiram W. Blake, sw; C. K. Johnson, jw; Israel W. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1857. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Edgar H. Powers, m; W'm L. Grover, sw; Llewellyn W. Bean, jw; L. T. Barker, s. Meeting second Thursday each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1860. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Charles E. Robinson, m; George W. Plummer, sw; Roscoe Perley, jw; David W. Merrill, s. Meeting 2 o'clock p. m. Monday before full moon; election, November; chartered June 13, 1803. 17
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. George F. Tabor, m; James H. Doughty, sw; Joseph R. Curtis, jw; Charles R. Dow, s. Meeting Tuesday eve. on or before full moon; election, October; chartered October 24, 1821. 17
- Central, 45, China. Charles E. Dutton, m; B. F. Black, sw; J. B. Besse, jw; E. E. Wiggin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered April 8, 1824. 7
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. W'm Wadsworth, m; Henry E. Babcock, sw; John Dean, jw; B. A. Campbell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December, St. John's day; chartered July 10, 1856. 2
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. S. Z. Leslie, m; John L. Field, sw; Calvin Blake, Jr., jw; G. A. Towle, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in Jan.; chartered May 15, 1859. 13
- Crooked River, [152], Bolster's Mills. W'm Chute, m; F. T. Sawyer, sw; W'm Twombly, jw; A. B. Lovewell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; chartered April 15, 1869. 16
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. S. P. McKenney, m; John H. Burnham, sw; Joseph Gooch, jw; E. B. Hooper, s. Meeting first Monday in every month; election, December; chartered January 13, 1826. 19
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. Eben Small, m; Nathaniel W. Leeman, sw; George W. Palmer, jw; H. 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; Daniel L. Clark, jw; Cyrenius K. Evans, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 12, 1860. 11
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Charles M. Symmes, m; Thomas B. Stone, sw; Moses C. Dunnels, jw; Stephen Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election September; chartered March 19, 1861. 18

- Drummond, 118, North Parsonsfield. A. H. Mason, m; J. Wedgewood, sw; W. S. Young, jw; Gilman Lougee, s. Meetings 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 F. Jackson, jw; Edwin R. Haynes, s. Meeting Monday eve. on or after full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1868. 5
- Delta, [153], Lovell. David B. Byther, m; Stephen E. Wentworth, sw; Joseph Bassett, jw; Marshall Walker, s. Meeting Thursday on or after full moon in each month; election, December; chartered May 5, 1869. 18
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. S. D. Leavitt, m; R. B. Clark, sw; G. M. Huston, jw; N. B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election 27th December; chartered June 8, 1801. 2
- Eureka, 84, St. George. C. G. Crocker, m; J. L. Tracy, sw; S. A. Wheeler, jw; W. Long, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1855. 9
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. J. S. Hall, m; Henry W. Hyde, sw; Albert W. Hoyt, jw; John B. Trafton, s. Meeting Saturday of week of full moon; election, February; chartered May 7, 1863. 1
- Eggmoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Benjamin Nutter, m; Hiram B. Harding, sw; G. G. Bartlett, jw; E. T. Fuller, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon 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. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon of each month; election, June; chartered May 7, 1868. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. William A. Pendleton, m; Samuel B. Rathbone, sw; William A. Hale, jw; Mark L. Sylvester, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1869. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. A. F. Page, m; A. H. Whitmore, sw; O. S. Chaffee, jw; W. H. Pillsbury, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered March 14, 1809. 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. H. H. Burbank, m; W'm B. Bangs, sw; Luther B. Roberts, jw; John F. Lord, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered January 11, 1823. 18
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Jefferson Moulton, m; Thomas Rogers, sw; John S. Derby, jw; Luke H. Roberts, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered January, 1828. 19
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. S. M. Howes, m; J. L. Harding, sw; John Fletcher, 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; Joseph M. True, jw; John A. Larrabee, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 7, 1868. 5
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Ammi Boynton, m; John Bradley, sw; Marshal Spring, jw; Roscoe G. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or preceding each full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1863. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. David W. Webster, Jr., m; Charles H. Hooper, sw; Stephen W. Webster, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting Thursday on, before or after the full moon in each month; election, December; chartered June 9, 1794—charter renewed December 17, 1861. 4

- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. William Grant, m; Martin Horn, sw; George W. Colburn, jw; Washburn Benjamin, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered January 23, 1820. 11
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. George W. Butler, m; Eli Moreton, sw; Henry H. Hunt, jw; John C. Summersides, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full of the moon; election, December; chartered January 22, 1822. 17
- Howard, 69, Winterport. O. C. Couillard, m; James Freeman, sw; A. E. Fernald, 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; Sanford Burnham, sw; Wilson Hadley, jw; John L. Pierce, s. Meeting Monday eve. on or before full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1858. 3
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln Centre. Harrison Piper, m; Michael Keef, sw; Alfred Gates, jw; W'm H. Chesley, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December; chartered June 5, 1858. 5
- Island, 89, Islesboro. Thomas R. Williams, m; Elisha K. Pendleton, sw; Emery F. Williams, jw; Daniel A. Hatch, s. Meeting on or before full moon; election, February; chartered Nov. 5, 1857. 8
- Ionic, 136, Gardiner. George N. Johnson, m; Gustavus Moore, sw; F. G. Sherman, jw; G. O. Bailey, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, January; chartered May 2, 1866. 11
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Ezra Jewell, m; Ephraim M. Lawrence, sw; William Day, jw; Charles R. Houghton, s. Meeting second Tuesday of 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, 1796. 11
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Charles P. Redman, m; John E. White, sw; Everett Farrington, jw; D. D. Kennedy, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered Feb. 5, 1855. 10
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. E. W. Griffin, m; George S. Ames, sw; Wm. L. Howe, jw; David Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 13, 1850. 8
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Isaac W. Adams, m; Turner Buswell, sw; Samuel H. Felker, jw; Tilson C. Jones, 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, 127, Kenduskeag. Isaac O. Ham, m; Albert Hodsdon, sw; David Fletcher, jw; Richard M. Dolliver, s. Meeting Wednesday on or after the full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 6
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. James C. Henderson, m; Joseph W. Taggart, sw; Dwight F. Tinkham, jw; Fen. G. Barker, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 19, 1792. 10
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. James T. Cushman, m; Charles E. Whitcomb, sw; Nathaniel J. Moor, jw; Augustus T. Somerby, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; chartered April 11, 1822. 4
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. F. R. Perry, m; B. T. Richards, sw; James O. Butman, jw; George A. Russell, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered May 20, 1850. 12
- Liberty, 111, Montville. Henry M. Cox, m; Moses M. Johnson, sw; William H. Marden, jw; William H. Hunt, s. Meetings Saturday on or before

- full moon, and second Monday following; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 7
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Samuel B. Wetherell, m; Amos H. Eaton, sw; Harry C. Powers, jw; Albert G. Emery, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 13
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Benjamin F. Higgins, m; Isaac Wilder, sw; Moses B. Stevens, jw; Ellery D. Perkins, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1866. 3
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Benjamin F. Chadbourne, m; Andrew J. Deuplisia, sw; Amos S. Pulk, jw; Charles A. Rolf, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, St. John's Day in December; chartered May 8, 1867. 2
- Maine, 20, Farmington. Samuel Belcher, m; Charles H. Davis, sw; George B. Cragin, jw; S. Clifford Belcher, s. Meeting Monday of the week of full moon; election, October; chartered January 13, 1810. 15
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield. Thomas Holmes, m; Abiezer Purington, sw; Albion Chase, jw; James E. Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 11, 1822. 11
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. J. S. Bridges, m; Henry W. Ladd, sw; O. W. Ireland, jw; A. P. Smith, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 13, 1826. 6
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. E. A. Thompson, m; M. G. Prentiss, sw; G. C. Pratt, jw; W. C. Averill, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered July 16, 1827. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Albion P. Merrill, m; Joseph Bennett, sw; Clinton A. Davis, jw; Dominicus G. Tarbox, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered Jan. 23, 1828. 18
- Mount Hope, 59, South Hope. Robert A. Martin, m; Minot D. Hewitt, sw; William Maxcey, jw; Thaddeus Hastings, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, February; chartered May 5, 1848. 9
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. S. W. Matthews, m; J. 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. Henry C. Powers, m; Robert M. Given, sw; Horace E. Hall, jw; William C. Taylor, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. Albert T. Quimby, m; Edmund S. Walker, sw; Edward R. Sargent, jw; Benj. C. Nichols, 2d, s. Meeting on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 16, 1853. 8
- Monument, 96, Houlton. H. F. Collins, m; W. H. Gray, sw; Chas. W. Lyons, jw; J. H. Bradford, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered May 5, 1859. 1
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Hiram H. Pilley, m; Chas. H. Nealley, sw; Chas. W. Pierce, jw; John H. Gordon, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 7
- Monmouth, 110, North Monmouth. Nahum Spear, m; C. H. Berry, sw; Benj. Turner, jw; Leonidas Pettingill, s. Meeting first Wednesday in every month; election, September; chartered May 21, 1861. 11
- Messalonskee, 113, West Waterville. G. A. Gilman, m; W. A. Farr, sw; M. M. Bartlett, jw; J. W. Gilman, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, August; chartered May 16, 1862. 12
- Moderation, 115, West Buxton. Charles E. Weld, m; John Berryman, sw; I. Q. Milliken, jw; James Meserve, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, January; chartered March 13, 1863. 19

- Meduncook, 120, Friendship. Silas A. Morton, m; Frederick Winchenpaw, sw; Samuel D. Davis, jw; Isaac W. Collamore, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered Feb. 6, 1864. 10
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Mark H. Lufkin, m; Samuel Smith, sw; Fred. A. Gross, jw; F. B. Ferguson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1864. 4
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Ansel W. Brackett, m; Nelson Vickery, sw; George N. Pushaw, jw; Hartwell J. Brackett, s. Meeting Friday on or next preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. Wm. Douglass, m; A. S. Hapgood, sw; D. P. Bisbee, jw; A. G. Ward, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 16
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. O. Allen, m; T. S. Somes, sw; J. W. Somes, jw; E. M. Hamor, s. Meeting on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 8, 1867. 4
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. Geo. Roberts, m; Chas. Littlefield, sw; Levi W. Smith, jw; Elisha H. Lyford, s. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, December; chartered May 7, 1868. 9
- Mystic Tie, [154], Weld. Frank J. Austin, m; Abel D. Russell, sw; Major A. Phillips, jw; George N. Coburn, s. Meeting Tuesday of week in which moon full; election, December; chartered June 8, 1869. 15
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Benj. Mantor, m; Chas. C. Getchell, sw; Ozias H. McFadden, jw; James Collins, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered Dec. 15, 1818. 13
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. R. L. Moore, m; F. W. Patten, sw; C. B. Smith, 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; Chas. Blake, sw; F. T. Faulkner, jw; S. D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 3, 1860. 15
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Isaiah S. Webb, m; Thaddeus Cross, sw; Sam'l H. Libby, jw; F. J. Littlefield, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 12, 1804. 18
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Thomas S. Andrews, m; John W. Small, sw; J. H. H. Hewitt, jw; J. C. Levensaler, s. Meeting first Tuesday each month; election, January; chartered September 10, 1805. 9
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Howard D. Smith, m; Albert Thompson, sw; Alonzo C. Dean, jw; A. Oscar Noyes, s. Meeting Monday next preceding full moon; election, September; chartered September 14, 1807. 16
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. Ebenezer Humphrey, m; George Q. Gammon, sw; Wm. H. H. Washburn, jw; Hiram A. Ellis, s. Meeting on Tuesday next before every full moon, except when the moon fulls on Tuesday, in which case the communication is on that day; election, September; chartered June 11, 1811. 15
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. James Knowles, m; Chas. 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 Getchell, 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. Benj. F. Andrews, m; Jos. A. Locke, sw; Emmons Chapman, jw; Eben Wentworth, s. Meeting second Wednesday in each month; election, November; chartered March 20, 1762. 17

- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Wm. C. Towle, m; Hazen W. Stevens, sw; Sam'l O. Wiley, jw; Wm. Gordon, 2d, s. Meeting Monday on or after the full : election, December; chartered June 13, 1803. 18
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. A. B. Mathews, m; Geo. E. Wight, sw; Chas. W. Haney, jw; Wm. H. Fogler, s. Meeting Monday evening on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered 1816. 8
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. W. H. P. Bement, m; John Martin, Jr., sw; William H. Abbott, jw; Newell H. Bates, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered January 24, 1822. 5
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Joseph W. Buker, m; Thaddeus R. Joy, sw; Orrin Hamlin, jw; Samuel V. Millett, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered October 23, 1823. 5
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. William H. Carr, m; Freeman C. Hersey, sw; John F. Whitney, jw; John Whitney, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Pioneer, 72, Dalton. Andrew J. Flint, m; Eben R. McKay, sw; Leroy C. Dorman, jw; Jarvis Hayward, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, March; chartered May, 1854. 1
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Benjamin G. Ferguson, m; Sylvanus P. Gifford, sw; William Harris, Jr., jw; William S. McNelly, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, first Wednesday in January; chartered May 5, 1854. 7
- Paris, 94, South Paris. William R. Howe, m; William A. Frothingham, sw; Peter M. Holden, jw; Frank H. Skillings, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, March; chartered May, 5, 1859. 16
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. Charles H. McLellan, m; Hiram A. Turner, sw; Timothy B. Curtis, jw; C. M. Plummer, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered March 7, 1863. 14
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. William McDonald, m; William Griffin, sw; Freeman Goodhue, jw; F. W. Fowler, s. Meeting on or before the full moon; election, May; chartered July 4, 1863. 8
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. John C. Cobb, m; George H. Harding, sw; Joseph C. Chute, jw; Valentine C. Hall, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 17
- Preble, 143, Sanford. Moses W. Emery, m; Charles T. Ferguson, sw; Thomas J. Ham, jw; Edwin J. Reed, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, May; chartered May 9, 1867. 19
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. William Farrar, m; Alexander Cooper, sw; David B. Cobb, jw; Nathan P. Bean, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 7
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Charles I. Collamore, m; W. H. S. Lawrence, sw; Joel D. Beal, jw; Joseph Poulin, Jr., s. Meeting Tuesday evening at or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered September 16, 1802. 6
- Rural, 53, Sidney. W'm A. Shaw, m; George W. Reynolds, sw; W'm A. Tanner, jw; Adelbert H. Bailey, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 25, 1827. 12
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Joseph W. Spaulding, m; Robert J. Campbell, sw; Orrington Pottle, jw; David S. Richards, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 10, 1850. 14
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Freeman H. Chase, m; Oliver P. Dorr, sw; Isaac P. Harman, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December; chartered October 18, 1852. 4

- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Albert I. Mather, *m*; Augustus D. Small, *sw*; Albert T. Crockett, *sw*; 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*; James M. Rockwood, *sw*; Arthur A. Holmes, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 12
- Riverside, 135, Jefferson. S. J. Bond, *m*; G. E. Linscott, *sw*; W. B. Perkins, *sw*; J. J. A. Hofses, *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, *sw*; C. A. Coombs, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday after full moon; election, September; chartered December 28, 1868. 15
- Saco, 9, Saco. Wm G. Davis, *m*; Albert C. Sawyer, *sw*; J. D. Emery, *sw*; Charles C. Temple, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, June; chartered June 16, 1862. 19
- Solar, 14, Bath. H. A. Duncan, *m*; A. M. Potter, *sw*; J. R. Knowlton, *sw*; W. B. Hill, *s*. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered September 10, 1864. 14
- St. George, 16, Warren. Wm. F. Teague, *m*; Alvin V. Hinkley, *sw*; Alex. C. Dunbar, *sw*; Judson McCallum, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 10, 1866. 9
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. H. F. Kimball, *m*; L. C. Emery, *sw*; C. W. Snow, *sw*; N. Woodbury, *s*. Meeting Monday on or next preceding full moon; election, January; chartered January 11, 1821. 13
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. Dan'l M. Gardner, *m*; Stephen D. Morrill, *sw*; G. H. Boardman, *sw*; Levi L. Lowell, *s*. Meeting Monday preceding full moon; election, December, St. John's day; charter renewed March 29, 1845. 2
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Geo. C. Yeaton, *m*; John H. Plummer, *sw*; John W. Morrison, *sw*; Albert Goodwin, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May; chartered February 13, 1827. 19
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. Jesse Prentiss, *m*; Charles W. Lowell, *sw*; E. K. Longley, *sw*; Edward A. Pond, *s*. Meeting Monday at or preceding full moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1848. 6
- Standish, 70, Standish. M. D. L. Lane, *m*; John D. Higgins, *sw*; Seth Higgins, *sw*; Charles E. Swasey, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, March; chartered May 5, 1858. 17
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. James C. Jordan, *m*; Robert H. Carey, *sw*; Henry J. Cole, *sw*; John S. Fuller, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1856. 9
- St. Andrews, 83, Bangor. E. F. Bradbury, *m*; James Adams, *sw*; M. G. Trask, *sw*; A. B. Marston, *s*. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 6, 1856. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. Joseph Wiggin, *m*; W. S. Elwin, *sw*; Mial Dodge, *sw*; L. B. Fogg, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 24, 1856. 7
- Siloam, 92, Kendall's Mills. S. A. Nye, *m*; I. S. Harris, *sw*; S. L. Gibson, *sw*; J. W. Channing, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before the full; election, December; chartered March 8, 1858. 13
- Seaside, 144, Boothbay. W. G. Lewis, *m*; W. F. McClintock, *sw*; John P. Hodgdon, *sw*; Alden Blossom, *s*. Meeting last Friday before full moon; election, December; chartered October 7, 1867. 10
- Seabiscok, 146, Clinton. John P. Billings, *m*; Alpheus Rowell, *sw*; Isaac Bingham, *sw*; Cyrus L. Burns, *s*. Meeting Thursday before full moon; election, December; chartered February 3, 1868. 7

- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Lugan P. Moody, m; Charles H. Foss, sw; Augustus N. Berry, jw; Charles 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, jw; Geo. S. Woodman, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 20, 1847. 15
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. E. F. Ross, m; D. B. Perry, sw; C. H. Dwinal, jw; E. A. Gammon, s. Meeting Thursday on or next preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 10, 1853. 16
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Wm. H. Preble, m; Benj. S. Dolliver, sw; Jacob S. Mayo, jw; Andrew Farr, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1856. 4
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Andrew Hawes, m; Daniel W. Hawks, sw; Wm. E. Brown, jw; Wm. V. Harmon, s. Meeting fourth Wednesday in each month; election, December; chartered May 6, 1856. 17
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. A. T. Small, m; C. Curtis, sw; B. F. Cleaves, jw; A. D. Tracy, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 8
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Henry L. Kilgore, m; Geo. P. Field, sw; Allen D. French, jw; Chas. E. Johnson, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 8
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. H. R. Downes, m; F. G. Parker, sw; Andrew McCreu, jw; Amasa Howe, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 17, 1865. 1
- Trojan, 134, Troy. E. E. Bagley, m; C. O. Gerrish, sw; Benaiah Harding, jw; 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; W'm H. Poslet, jw; Ira P. Booker, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding the full moon; election, December; chartered December 14, 1801. 14
- Union, 31, Union. George E. Cummings, m; Aaron D. Wiley, sw; Andrew J. Lermond, jw; Joel A. Walker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1820. 9
- Unity, 58, Freedom. J. D. Lamson, m; Benjamin Williams, 2d, sw; Joseph H. Brown, jw; Joseph C. Whitney, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 6, 1863. 7
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Henry S. B. Smith, m; George L. Whitmore, s w; Heatherly R. Hinkley, jw; Benjamin L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon each month; election, December; chartered June 9, 1817. 14
- Vassalboro', 54, Vassalboro'. Charles H. Blanchard, m; Isaac Palmer, sw; Peter Williams, jw; Stephen Frye, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 31, 1827. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mt. Vernon. Silas Burbank, m; Daniel H. Thing, sw; Alonzo Brown, jw; Marcellus Tozer, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or before full moon; election, November; chartered, Oct. 18, 1860. 12
- Warren, 2, East Machias. Austin Harris, m; William L. Hughes, sw; Jones M. Robinson, jw; Austin F. Kingsley, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27; chartered September 10, 1778. 3
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. C. H. Alden, m; L. E. Crommett, sw; C. G. Tozier, jw; N. Stiles, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 20, 1820. 12

- Washington, 37, Lubec. W'm H. Hunter, m; John Thayer, Jr., sw; Emilius W. Brown, jw; James B. Neagle, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December; chartered June 16, 1822. 2
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Gilbert L. Heald, m; Charles H. Fuller, sw; Jonathan O. Kyes, jw; J. D. Storer, s. Meeting Wednesday of the week in which the moon fulls. 15
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Nath'l L. Thompson, m; Nathan N. Wiggin, sw; George W. Wallingford, jw; Mark H. Ford, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon of each month; 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 BRADFORD,	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 THACHER,	"
"	NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	"	JOEL MILLER,	"
"	HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	"	WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
"	THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	"	J. 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.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
CHARITY FUND OF THE GRAND LODGE.
1869.

JOHN H. LYNDE, G. M.	Ex Officio.
DAVID CARGILL, D. G. M.	"
T. R. SIMONTON, S. G. W.	"
JOHN W. BALLOU, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, R. G. S.	"
ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,	elected May 5, 1868, for three years.
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	" " 4, 1869, "
CHARLES COBB,	" " " "
HENRY H. DICKEY,	" " " for two years.
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	" " 3, 1870, for three years.
STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	" " " "

ADDRESSES:

JOHN H. LYNDE, *Grand Master*, BANGOR, ME.

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary*, PORTLAND, ME.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Chairman of Committee on
Foreign Correspondence*, PORTLAND, ME.

Brethren Died during the Year,

From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870.

Portland Lodge—Enoch Egginton; Elijah Doughty; Samuel Fessenden, M'ch 19; Charles E. Gray, Sept. 9; Rufus Beal, Dec. 11; C. H. Mariner, Jan. 27; Philip W. Loud, March 6.

Kennebec—Benjamin Davenport, Dec. 2.

Amity—Benjamin Crabtree, Sept. 20—one of the oldest members of this lodge.

Eastern—Mariner Small, March 26; James Nickerson, June; Wm. Ferguson, July 3; C. L. Nickerson.

United—Thos. W. Forsaith—in Chicago.

Saco—Ivory Mason, Aug. 2; Joseph Stevens, Oct. 19; Joseph Weymouth, Jan. 4.

Rising Virtue—Halsey H. Palmer, Sept. 20; Asa B. Webster.

Pythagorean—David A. Bradley, June 28—a worthy mason.

Cumberland—Ephraim Penney, July 21.

Oriental—Elliot Staples, April 18; A. S. Frisbee.

Solar—James Auld, April 24; Dexter Quimby; Timothy Everett, Samuel B. Reed—supposed lost at sea.

St. George—Samuel Hinkley, Aug. 19.

Ancient Landmark—Albert M. Starbird, April 9; Alpheus Shaw, July 25—one of the oldest members.

Felicity—James B. Crawford, April 1.

Maine—John J. Stuart, March 23; Albertus A. Laughton, Nov. 9.

Temple (No. 25)—Earl A. Shaw, Oct. 27; Francis E. Webb, Nov. 20; John B. Adams, Dec. 11.

Village—Daniel W. Smith, Dec. 6—Junior Warden.

Adoniram—Mark Treadwell, Dec.; Edwin A. Boothby, Feb. 5.

Tranquil—S. S. Bridgham, Oct. 9; Hubbard Lovejoy, Oct. 21; Lewis Phillips, Oct. 28; R. F. Andrews, Nov. 25.

Blazing Star—Patrick Hoyt, Sept. 22—buried at Rumford with masonic honors.

Union—John F. Fisk, June 9; Nathan B. Robbins, Oct. 16; Moses Hawes, Jan. 1.

Hermon—Coridon Thompson, Oct. 1; James Colby, Nov. 21.

- Waterville—W. A. Caffrey, July 31.
Somerset—H. Nickerson, Dec. 20; William Smith, Nov. 5.
Bethlehem—Daniel Woodward, June.
Casco—James D. Hodsdon, July 8; Wm. S. Mitchell, Sept. 18.
Washington—Jeremiah Fowler, May 16—Past Master.
Harmony—Elijah P. Lewis.
Lygonia—Wm. A. Ulmer, June 23; W. G. Stevens; Nelson Young, October.
Morning Star—Warren J. Stuart, Sept. 24—buried with masonic honors.
Alna—Axtel Austin, March 5, (1870); E. H. Chapman, Feb. 21; J. R. Campbell, Dec. 21; R. W. Farnham, July; F. W. Melcher, March 5, (1870); Wm. Hitchcock, Oct. 8.
St. Croix—S. S. Sprague, Sept. 26; George Downes, Oct. 4.
Dunlap—Henry A. Foss, Dec. 30; Alvin A. Ricker—died out of town.
Lafayette—Oliver Bean; Franklin Bean; Ira S. Chapman.
Aurora—Herminius W. Bullock, Aug. 3,—in San Francisco, Cal.
Mosaic—Benjamin S. Cilley, Nov.—in Atkinson, of typhoid fever; buried by masons.
Rural—James Shaw, Oct. 15.
Vassalboro'—William T. Whitehouse, Sept. 22.
Mount Moriah—Richard H. Bean, May 29—at Gorham, Me.; Asahel F. Lowell, Nov. 19,—killed at Cape Elizabeth, by falling from a building.
Star in the East—Samuel Braley.
King David's—Dec. 4, John C. Perry—lost from sch. Mary Alice, near entrance of Portland harbor.
Richmond—Daniel Clark—died at his home in Richmond; George A. Bickford—ship-master, drowned at Havana; Charles Theobald—died at his home in Dresden; John J. Call—lost at sea, was master of the vessel at the time.
Pacific—D. L. Whiting, September.
Mystic—Isaac Higgins, Aug. 27—masonic ceremonies at funeral.
Blue Mountain—S. H. Davis—in Minnesota.
Mariners'—Theo. Eaton—died and buried at sea.
Howard—John W. Haley.
Rising Sun—Alfred M. Page.
Tyrian—William Cousens, Aug. 9.
Bristol—Greenlaw Fossett, July; G. D. Strout, October; Abram Palmer, October.
Plymouth—Joshua Dennis, December; Augustus C. Bennett, February.
Arundel—Rev. George Wingate, Dec. 4—at Great Falls, N. H.
Tremont—George T. Harper, Oct. 9—at Gibraltar; L. C. Ettling, Jan 2—drowned in New York harbor.
Rockland—Francis Harrington, March 12—of typhoid fever; Samuel Allbee, July 8—of old age; George J. Burns, Oct. 8—of apoplexy; Josiah Gatchell, Feb. 7—of old age.
Keystone—Reuben Savage, Jr.—in Massachusetts.
Atlantic—Edwin E. Russell, June 5.

Star in the West—George Blethen, June 12—very suddenly, of heart disease;
William Smart, July 15—suddenly, of fever; Samuel E. Hunt, Sept. 18—
of consumption, contracted in the army; Wm. Chandler, Feb. 16—of
consumption.

Temple (No. 86)—Phineas O. Howe, Feb. 24.

Narraguagus—D. C. Rosebrook, June 3.

Harwood—S. Mellen Ingersoll, July 30—died in Brooks, buried in Machias
Aug. 1.

Siloam—T. Remick, Nov. 17—aged 65 years.

Paris—Geo. W. Proctor, August—died in Watertown, Mass.

Corinthian—Joseph A. Hilbreth, June 17.

Monument—Alexander Hughes, June 25—killed by accident; Zebulon Rowe—
died in Fredericton, N. B.

Jefferson—F. G. Russell, January.

Nozinscot—Charles B. Blake, July 21—at Portland.

Marsh River—James H. Cilley, March.

Tuscan—Henry B. Drisko, August; Napoleon B. Look, September; Hannibal
H. Dorman, October; Joel S. Crowley, October.

Relief—H. C. Hinkley, April—died abroad.

Eastern Frontier—Jacob C. Richardson, Aug. 7.

Messalonskee—John F. Libby, Aug. 20—buried with masonic honors.

Polar Star—Henry W. Moses, Aug. 15—at Hong Kong, China.

Marine—Cevicous Small, August—at Charlottetown, St. John's Island; Wil-
liam Whitman, January—at Gloucester, Mass.

Franklin—C. C. Cutts, Sept. 18—committed suicide.

Olive Branch—Alfred S. Warren, Dec. 8.

Lookout—Charles T. Thurlow, Oct. 9—of fever, at his residence in Cutler.

Trojan—Silas Barrows, Dec. 15.

Riverside—H. L. Hall, (non-affiliated).

Archon—James R. Files, March 9—in Monroe—few able to attend the funeral,
the roads being blocked with snow.

Mount Desert—E. H. Langley, Jan. 12.

Preble—Joseph E. Hatch, Feb. 3.



GRAND LODGES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND OFFICERS.

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Alabama,	William P. Chilton, Montgomery.	Daniel Sayre, Montgomery.	Richard F. Knott, Mobile.
Arkansas,	W. D. Blocher, Little Rock.	Luke E. Barber, Little Rock.	O. C. Gray, Little Rock.
British Columbia,	I. W. Powell, Victoria.	H. F. Heisterman, Victoria.	
California,	Leonidas E. Pratt, San Francisco.	Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco.	William H. Hill, Sacramento.
Canada,	A. A. Stevenson, Montreal.	Thomas B. Harris, Hamilton.	
Colorado,	Henry M. Teller, Central City.	Edward C. Parmelee, Central City.	L. N. Greenleaf, ———
Connecticut,	Asa Smith, Newark.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
Delaware,	Edwin Horner, Wilmington.	John P. Allmond, Wilmington.	John P. Allmond, Wilmington.
District of Columbia,	K. B. Donaldson, Washington.	Noble D. Lerner, Washington.	C. F. Stansbury, Washington.
Florida,	Samuel Pasco, Monticello.	D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.	D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
Georgia,	Samuel Lawrence, Marietta.	J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon.	J. Emmett Blackshear, Macon.
Idaho,	Jonas W. Brown, Idaho City.	P. E. Edmondson, Idaho City.	L. F. Cartee, Boise City.
Illinois,	H. G. Reynolds, Springfield.	Orlin H. Miner, Springfield.	Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
Indiana,	Martin H. Rice, Plymouth.	John M. Bramwell, Indianapolis.	
Iowa,	John Scott, Nevada.	T. S. Parvin, Iowa City.	T. S. Parvin, Iowa City.
Kansas,	J. H. Brown, Leavenworth.	E. T. Carr, Leavenworth.	E. T. Carr, Leavenworth.
Kentucky,	Chas's Eginton, Winchester.	J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville.	J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville.
Louisiana,	Samuel M. Todd, New Orleans.	Ja's C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans.	James B. Scott, New Orleans.
Maine,	John H. Lynde, Bangor.	Ira Berry, Portland.	Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
Maryland,	John S. Berry, Baltimore.	Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.	William J. Wroth, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	William S. Gardner, Boston.	Solon Thornton, Boston.	
Michigan,	A. T. Metcalf, Kalamazoo.	James Fenton, Detroit.	James Fenton, Detroit.
Minnesota,	Charles W. Nash, St. Paul.	William S. Combs, St. Paul.	A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.
Mississippi,	Geo. R. Fearn, Canton.	J. L. Power, Jackson.	A. H. Barkley, ———
Missouri,	W'm D. Muir, Boonville.	George Frank Gouley, St. Louis.	George Frank Gouley, St. Louis.
Montana,	N. P. Langford, Helena.	Sol Star, Helena.	Sol Star, Helena.
Nebraska,	Harry P. Deuel, Omaha.	J. N. Wise, Plattsmouth.	J. N. Wise, Plattsmouth.
Nevada,	George W. Hopkins, Virginia.	W'm A. M. Van Bokkelen, Virginia.	Robert H. Taylor, Virginia.
New Brunswick,	B. Lester Peters, St. John.	W. F. Banting, 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 W. Simons, New York.
North Carolina,	Robert B. Vance, Asheville.	D. W. Bain, Raleigh.	D. W. Bain, Raleigh.
Nova Scotia,	Alex. Keith, Halifax.	H. C. D. Twining, Halifax.	S. R. Sircorn, Halifax.
Ohio,	Alex. H. Newcomb, Toledo.	John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.	Thomas Sparrow, Columbus.
Oregon,	D. G. Clark, Corvallis.	J. E. Hurford, Oregon City.	S. F. Chadwick, Roseburg.
Pennsylvania,	Robert A. Lamberton, Philadelphia.	John Thompson, Philadelphia.	R. J. Fisher, York.
Quebec,	John H. Graham, Richmond.	Edson Kemp, Nelsonville.	
Rhode Island,	Thomas A. Doyle, Providence.	Cha's D. Greene, Providence.	
South Carolina,	James Conner, Charleston.	B. Rush Campbell, Charleston.	B. Rush Campbell, Charleston.
Tennessee,	John W. Paxton, Knoxville.	John Frizzell, Nashville.	John Frizzell, Nashville.
Texas,	Phillip C. Tucker, Galveston.	George H. Bringham, Houston.	A. S. Richardson, Houston.
Vermont,	Geo. M. Hall, Swanton.	Henry Clark, Rutland.	Henry Clark, Rutland.
Virginia,	Thomas F. Owens, Norfolk.	John Dove, Richmond.	B. R. Wellford, Jr., Richmond.
Washington,	W. H. Troup, Vancouver.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
West Virginia,	W'm J. Bates, Wheeling.	Thomas H. Logan, Wheeling.	Thomas H. Logan, Wheeling.
Wisconsin,	Gabe Bouck, Oshkosh.	W. T. Palmer, Milwaukee.	S. Cadwallader, Milwaukee.

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ISSUED JUNE 10, 1870.

This year commences vol. VII, to be completed in 1872, when a title page and general index for binding will be issued.

Vol. I—1820 to 1847.

Vol. IV—1859 to 1863.

II—1848 1854.

V—1864 1866.

III—1855 1858.

VI—1867 1869.

They should be bound in half binding, bright blue leather with blue cloth to match (azure not dark blue). This will cost in Roan \$1.00; in Turkey \$1.25.

Grand Lodge of Maine.

1871.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 2, A. L. 5871. }

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.	JOHN H. LYNDE,	Grand Master;
R. W.	DAVID CARGILL,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	T. R. SIMONTON,	Senior Grand Warden;
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer;
"	IRA BERRY,	Recording Grand Secretary;
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Corresponding Grand Secretary;
W. and Rev.	C. C. MASON,	Grand Chaplain;
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "
W.	HENRY H. DICKEY,	Grand Marshal;
"	ALBERT MOORE,	Senior Grand Deacon;
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Junior Grand Deacon;
"	AUSTIN HARRIS,	Grand Steward;
"	GEORGE C. YEATON,	"
"	ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, <i>as</i>	"
"	BENJAMIN M. FLINT, <i>as</i>	"
"	WILLIAM ROSS, Jr.,	Grand Sword Bearer;
"	HENRY CREHORE, <i>as</i>	Grand Standard Bearer;
"	FRANK H. SKILLINGS,	Grand Pursuivant;
"	HARRY P. DILL, <i>as</i>	" "
Brother	WARREN PHILLIPS,	Grand Tyler.

A Lodge of Master Masons was opened, prayer being offered by W. and Rev. C. C. Mason, Grand Chaplain, and an opening Hymn sung by the choir.

Bro. Benjamin F. Andrews, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

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

1. *Portland*, by Benj. F. Andrews, WM; Jos. A. Locke, SW; Emmons Chapman, JW; William Curtis, Proxy.
2. *Warren*, by Austin Harris, WM.
3. *Lincoln*, by Joseph W. Taggart, WM; Reuben M. Brookings, Proxy.
4. *Hancock*, by Geo. A. Wheeler, WM.
5. *Kennebec*, by James J. Jones, WM; John D. Hodgdon, JW; Samuel A. Davis, Proxy.
6. *Amity*, by Rotheus E. Paine, SW; Joseph Perry, Proxy.
7. *Eastern*, by John H. Sanborn, WM.
8. *United*, not represented.
9. *Saco*, by Stephen G. Dorman, Proxy.
10. *Rising Virtue*, by William H. S. Lawrence, WM; Jeremiah Fenno, Proxy.
11. *Pythagorean*, by Enoch C. Farrington, Proxy.
12. *Cumberland*, by Ebenezer Dean, Proxy.
13. *Oriental*, by Geo. S. Farnsworth, Proxy.
14. *Solar*, by Joseph M. Hayes, Proxy.
15. *Orient*, by James H. H. Hewett, WM.
16. *St. George*, by A. M. Wetherbee, Proxy.
17. *Ancient Landmark*, by Levi A. Gray, WM; Leander W. Fobes, SW; Warren O. Carney, J. W.
18. *Oxford*, by Howard D. Smith, WM; Lewis B. Weeks, SW; Morrill M. Fuller, Proxy.
19. *Felicity*, by Alpheus F. Page, WM.
20. *Maine*, by Henry W. Richardson, WM; David H. Knowlton, Proxy.
21. *Oriental Star*, by Otis Hayford, WM.
22. *York*, by Edward W. Morton, SW; N. L. Thompson, Proxy.
23. *Freeport*, by Warren E. Jordan, SW; Samuel Thing, Proxy.
24. *Phoenix*, by Geo. E. Wight, WM; Charles W. Haney, SW; Frank A. Follett, JW.
25. *Temple*, by Alanson R. Sylvester, WM; Albert C. Carr, Proxy.
26. *Village*, by Hugh Curtis, Proxy.
27. *Adoniram*, by A. J. Hurd, WM.

28. *Northern Star*, by Benj. Mantor, WM; Charles C. Getchell, SW.
29. *Tranquil*, by A. C. Pray, M; Geo. W. Curtis, SW; George McClure, JW; Charles S. Emerson, Proxy.
30. *Blazing Star*, by Waldo Pettengill, WM; W. Scott Mitchell, SW.
31. *Union*, by Joseph O. Cobb, WM.
32. *Hermon*, by John F. Holmes, Proxy; Martin Horn, SW.
33. *Waterville*, by Charles H. Alden, WM; Richard T. Beazley, Proxy.
34. *Somerset*, by Levi C. Emery, SW; Charles W. Snow, JW.
35. *Bethlehem*, by John W. Rowe, SW; Joseph W. Clapp, JW; John W. Toward, Proxy.
36. *Casco*, by James J. Humphrey, Proxy.
37. *Washington*, by William H. Hunter, WM; Robert Kelley, Proxy.
38. *Harmony*, by George W. Butler, WM; Humphrey Cousens, Proxy.
39. *Penobscot*, by Newell H. Bates, Proxy.
40. *Lygonia*, by William Somerby, Proxy.
41. *Morning Star*, by James E. Chase, SW.
42. *Freedom*, by William P. Bangs, WM; John F. Lord, JW; Edmund G. Buzzell, Proxy.
43. *Alna*, by Daniel A. Campbell, WM.
44. *Piscataquis*, by Jason Hassell, Proxy.
45. *Central*, by Charles E. Dutton, WM; Henry C. Rice, JW; Shubael Bumps, Proxy.
46. *St. Croix*, by Daniel M. Gardner, WM.
47. *Dunlap*, by Joseph Gooch, WM; John H. Burnham, SW; Tristram Hanson, JW; John Etchels, Proxy.
48. *Lafayette*, by Benj. T. Richards, Jr., WM; Henry C. Packard, Proxy.
49. *Meridian Splendor*, by Henry W. Ladd, WM.
50. *Aurora*, by Samuel Bryant, WM.
51. *St. John's*, by Geo. C. Yeaton, WM.
52. *Mosaic*, by Sylvanus R. Jackson, WM.
53. *Rural*, not represented.
54. *Vassalboro*, by Peter Williams, WM.; Caleb F. Graves, SW.
55. *Fraternal*, not represented.
56. *Mount Moriah*, by Walter F. Watson, Proxy.
57. *King Hiram*—charter surrendered.
58. *Unity*, by Charles A. Dorman, Proxy.
59. *Mount Hope*, by Freeman W. Smith, Proxy.
60. *Star in the East*, by Charles W. Lowell, WM; Jesse Prentiss, Proxy.
61. *King Solomon's*, by Everett Farrington, SW.
62. *King David's*, by Henry Crehore, Proxy.
63. *Richmond*, by Sumner Adams, Proxy.
64. *Pacific*, by Freeman C. Hersey, SW.
65. *Mystic*, by George Joss, WM.

66. *Mechanics*, by Edward N. Mayo, WM.
67. *Blue Mountain*, by Harry P. Dill, Proxy.
68. *Mariners'*, by Geo. L. Merrill, WM.
69. *Howard*, by Ephraim H. Small, WM.
70. *Standish*, by John D. Higgins, WM; Tobias Lord, Jr., JW.
71. *Rising Sun*, by Freeman H. Chase, WM.
72. *Pioneer*, by Jolin G. Mosher, WM.
73. *Tyrian*, by Diman B. Perry, SW; Luther Perkins, Proxy.
74. *Bristol*, by Joseph A. Chamberlain, Proxy.
75. *Plymouth*, by Clarendon Bucknam, Proxy.
76. *Arundel*, by Seth E. Bryant, Proxy.
77. *Tremont*, by Wm. H. Preble, Proxy.
78. *Crescent*, by Thomas Abrahams, JW; William Wadsworth, Proxy.
79. *Rockland*, by Albert I. Mather, WM.
80. *Keystone*, not represented.
81. *Atlantic*, by Nathan Cleaves, WM; Francis E. Chase, SW; Frank H. Swett, JW; Rufus Stanley, Proxy.
82. *St. Paul's*, by James C. Jordan, WM.
83. *St. Andrew's*, by James Adams, WM; Arlington B. Marston, Proxy.
84. *Eureka*, by William S. Codman, JW.
85. *Star in the West*, by Richard Whitten, SW.
86. *Temple*, by Daniel W. Hawkes, WM; William O. Brown, SW.
87. *Benevolent*, by Hiram W. Blake, SW.
88. *Narragansett*, by Robert L. Moore, WM.
89. *Island*, by Calvin W. Sherman, WM.
90. *Hiram Abiff*—charter revoked.
91. *Harwood*, by Sanford Burnham, WM.
92. *Siloam*, by O. A. McFadden, Proxy.
93. *Horeb*, by Harrison Piper, Proxy.
94. *Paris*, by Geo. A. Wilson, Proxy.
95. *Corinthian*, by John S. Page, WM.
96. *Monument*, by William H. Gray, WM.
97. *Bethel*, by Charles Mason, Proxy.
98. *Katahdin*, by John Morse, Proxy.
99. *Vernon Valley*, by Fernando C. Fellows, Proxy.
100. *Jefferson*, by Alden Chase, WM; Ezra Jewell, Proxy.
101. *Nezinscot*, by Francis T. Faulkner, WM; Henry C. Munson, Proxy.
102. *Marsh River*, by John H. Gordon, Proxy.
103. *Dresden*, by Orrin McFadden, WM.
104. *Dirigo*, by Joseph E. Crosman, WM.
105. *Ashlar*, by Isaac C. Downes, WM; Albert E. Frost, SW; Geo. A. Callahan, Proxy.
106. *Tuscan*, not represented.

107. *Day Spring*, not represented.
108. *Relief*, by James M. Rockwood, WM.
109. *Mount Kineo*, not represented.
110. *Monmouth*, by Jeremiah Gordon, JW.
111. *Liberty*, by Moses M. Johnson, WM.
112. *Eastern Frontier*, by Albion P. Wellington, Proxy.
113. *Messalonskee*, by Geo. T. Benson, WM; John U. Hubbard, Proxy.
114. *Polar Star*, not represented.
115. *Moderation*, by William Pierce, Proxy.
116. *Lebanon*, by Albert G. Emery, WM.
117. *Greenleaf*, by Geo. F. Clifford, Proxy.
118. *Drummond*, by Emery S. Ridlon, WM.
119. *Pownal*, by William McDonald, WM.
120. *Meduncook*, by Zenas Cook, Proxy.
121. *Acacia*, by Benj. I. Small, WM; Alfred Lunt, SW.
122. *Marine*, by Franklin B. Ferguson, SW.
123. *Franklin*, by John Fletcher, SW.
124. *Olive Branch*, by Thos. H. Wentworth, WM.
125. *Meridian*, by Aura L. Gerrish, WM.
126. *Timothy Chase*, by Allen B. French, SW; William F. Washburn, Proxy.
127. *Presumpscot*, by John R. Rollins, WM; Alfred S. Sawyer, SW; George H. Freeman, JW.
128. *Eggemoggin*, not represented.
129. *Quantabacook*, by Levi M. Poor, SW; Charles M. Cunningham, Proxy.
130. *Trinity*, by Geo. H. Freeman, Proxy.
131. *Lookout*, by Alexander D. Ross, WM.
132. *Mount Tire'm*, by Alfred S. Kimball, Proxy.
133. *Asylum*, by Love R. Sturtevant, WM.
134. *Trojan*, by Charles O. Gerrish, WM; Benaiah Harding, SW.
135. *Riverside*, not represented.
136. *Ionic*, by Gustavus Moore, WM; Augustus Bailey, Proxy.
137. *Kenduskeag*, by Albert Hodsdon, WM.
138. *Lewy's Island*, by Charles A. Rolf, Proxy.
139. *Archon*, by Josiah P. Rigby, WM; Geo. Sweetser, JW; Sumner J. Chadbourne, Proxy.
140. *Mount Desert*, by Rodney W. Bartlett, JW.
141. *Augusta*, by Frank R. Partridge, WM; Clement P. Richards, Proxy.
142. *Ocean*, by Geo. Getchell, WM.
143. *Preble*, by Jesse Giles, JW; Thomas J. Ham, SW.
144. *Seaside*, by Wilder F. McClintock, WM.
145. *Moses Webster*, by Geo. Roberts, WM; Benj. J. Richards, JW.
146. *Sebasticook*, by Elbridge G. Hodgdon, Proxy.
147. *Evening Star*, by Holman W. Waldron, WM; Sullivan C. Andrews, SW; Josiah W. Whittier, Proxy.

148. *Forest*, by Hiram Stevens, WM.
 149. *Doric*, by Albert F. Jackson, WM.
 150. *Rabboni*, by Albion K. P. Knowlton, WM; Edwin H. Cummings, Proxy.
 151. *Excelsior*, by Joel Prescott, Proxy.
 152. *Crooked River*, by Fernald J. Sawyer, Proxy.
 153. *Delta*, by James E. Farrington, Proxy.
 154. *Mystic Tie*, by Frank J. Austin, WM; Abel D. Russell, SW.
 155. *Ancient York*, by Horace C. White, WM; Simeon Stone, SW; Oliver R. Small, JW; Samuel Sylvester, Proxy.
 156. *Wilton*, by John D. Storer, Proxy. [144 represented out of 154.]

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

REUEL WASHBURN,	P. G. M.
FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"
TIMOTHY CHASE,	"
HIRAM CHASE,	"
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	"
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"
ISAAC DOWNING,	P. S. G. W.
WILLIAM SOMERBY,	P. J. G. W.
OLIVER GERRISH,	"
FRANCIS J. DAY,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W. John H. Lynde,	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. David Cargill,	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" T. R. Simonton,	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" John W. Ballou,	<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>
W. and Rev. C. C. Mason,	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
" Charles C. Vinal,	"
W. Henry H. Dickey,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>
" Albert Moore,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" Charles I. Collamore,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" Austin Harris,	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
" George C. Yeaton,	"
" William Ross, Jr.,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
" Frank H. Skillings,	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" Henry R. Downes,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District.</i>
" John C. Walker,	" 2d "

W.	Austin F. Kingsley,	<i>D. D. G. M. 3d District.</i>
"	George W. Whitney,	" 6th "
"	Edward E. Wiggin,	" 7th "
"	Wm. O. Poor,	" 8th "
"	Stephen W. Jones,	" 9th "
"	Henry Farrington,	" 10th "
"	D. C. Palmer,	" 11th "
"	William Macartney,	" 12th "
"	W. R. G. Estes,	" 13th "
"	Stephen J. Young,	" 14th "
"	Isaac G. Curtis,	" 15th "
"	Abel C. T. King,	" 16th "
"	Geo. A. Wright,	" 17th "
"	H. H. Burbank,	" 18th "
"	Silvanus Hayward,	" 19th "

Also, Representatives of other Grand Lodges :

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

IRA BERRY, Missouri and Maryland.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, New Jersey, Nova Scotia, Alabama, Louisiana,
Georgia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee and Kansas.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Nebraska.

Respectfully submitted,

NATHAN CLEAVES,	} Committee.
GEO L. SWETT,	
BENJ. F. ANDREWS,	

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. Francis J. Day,

Voted, That the reading of the Records of the last Annual Communication be dispensed with.

On motion of Bro. Hiram Chase,

Voted, That all Master Masons in good standing be invited to

take seats as visitors during this communication of the Grand Lodge.

On motion of Bro. Edward P. Burnham,

Voted, That an Assistant Grand Secretary and an Assistant Grand Tyler be appointed.

The Grand Master appointed Brother Stephen Berry Assistant Grand Secretary, and Brother Erastus Bodge Assistant Grand Tyler.

Bro. Robert Marshall, Junior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, was presented by Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, and welcomed by the Grand Master, who said that Maine was masonically the earliest and firmest friend of New Brunswick, and he trusted the intimate and cordial relations now existing between the two jurisdictions would always continue.

The Grand Master then announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees.

On Dispensations and Charters.

Austin Harris, James Adams, S. J. Chadbourne.

On Grievances and Appeals.

Joseph M. Hayes, A. M. Wetherbee, A. B. Marston.

On Doings of Grand Officers.

Edward P. Burnham, D. N. Gardner, Hugh Curtis.

On the Pay Roll.

W. H. S. Lawrence, A. I. Mather, George A. Wheeler.

On Unfinished Business.

William Wadsworth, Joseph Perry, A. C. Carr.

On By-Laws.

Charles W. Haney, A. G. Emery, Isaac C. Downes.

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:

The year which has passed has been one of unusual prosperity to the Fraternity throughout this jurisdiction. No heavy affliction has been sent upon us; and while our brethren in foreign lands are suffering from war and its terrible array of attendant evils, we are in the enjoyment of comfortable homes, harmony unlimited, and every blessing which peace can give. We have, therefore, as our first duty, assembled around our altar and returned thanks to the Great Giver of every good and perfect gift, for the innumerable mercies which in his infinite wisdom He has vouchsafed to us, and humbly asked that He may endow us with a portion of His divine wisdom that we may be enabled to discharge the labors of this Annual Communication in a manner which will result in lasting advantage to our Institution.

At our last communication several matters were referred to me for such action as might be required, and so far as possible I have given them attention.

I did not consider it advisable to attend the proposed meeting of Grand Masters to recommend action upon outrages committed upon our brethren in Cuba, as I feared that no good results would follow from such a meeting. I deeply sympathized with our brethren in their troubles, but sympathy unfortunately was not what they needed. To assist them governmental aid must be invoked; and Masonry does not assume to regulate the affairs of nations, or discuss matters in the remotest degree connected therewith. You were not represented at that meeting.

The edict requiring Masons from Massachusetts to present written evidence that they were made Masons in regular lodges

before being admitted to examination, was not renewed, as no attempt to impose upon our lodges came to my knowledge.

The petition for a dispensation for a lodge at North New Portland was never presented for my approval, but I am informed that the brethren contemplate making another application at this session.

I regret to learn that the Committee to whom was assigned the duty of preparing a Digest of Decisions, will be unable to make a Report at this communication. To me it seems a matter of great importance to the Fraternity. A carefully prepared Digest, with such additions as the Committee would undoubtedly suggest and the Grand Lodge adopt, should be placed in the hands of every Master and Warden in this jurisdiction, and annually thereafter be published with the Proceedings. This would tend to lessen materially the labors of officers of the Grand Lodge, by furnishing information which is now obtained through correspondence, and would not unfrequently prevent irregularities on the part of those who are anxious to obey all the regulations of the Grand Lodge. I recommend that the Committee be continued, and that they be requested to report at our next annual communication, with authority to suggest such new regulations or constitutional amendments as they think advisable. We need first, plain and simple regulations; and second, permanency.

During the year I have granted dispensations for new lodges as follows:

At Ellsworth, to be called *ESOTERIC* Lodge: H. K. Hawes, Master; Charles O. Josselyn, S. W.; Robert F. Campbell, J. W.

At Corinna, to be called *FISHER* Lodge: W. S. Allan, Master; Stephen Lincoln, S. W.; Robert Knowles, J. W.

At Canaan, to be called *CARRABASSET* Lodge: Ivory Lowe, Master; Sewall Brown, S. W.; Llewellyn Morrill, J. W.

At Goodwin's Mills, Lyman, to be called *ARION* Lodge: R. Wayne Bradeen, Master; W. M. Staples, S. W.; Nathan Hanson, J. W.

In each case the petitions had the sanction of the nearest lodge,

and the recommendation of the District Deputy Grand Master. I have no hesitation in recommending that charters be granted or the dispensations renewed, as these petitioners may desire.

On the 24th of June, CROOKED RIVER Lodge, at Bolster's Mills, was constituted and its officers installed by R. W. A. C. T. KING.

On the 11th of August, R. W. JOHN W. BALLOU constituted DELTA Lodge, at Lovell, dedicated their new and comfortable hall, and installed its officers.

On the 14th of September, MYSTIC TIE Lodge was constituted, at Weld, and its officers installed, by R. W. ISAAC G. CURTIS.

On the 15th of September, R. W. ISAAC G. CURTIS constituted WILTON Lodge, at Wilton, and installed its officers.

On the 27th of September, R. W. JOHN W. BALLOU constituted ANCIENT YORK Lodge, at Lisbon Falls, and installed its officers.

From these lodges I hear flattering reports, and I confidently believe that you will never have occasion to regret their establishment.

On the 28th of June, I dedicated the new Masonic apartments at Bangor, and the occasion was one of the most interesting which has ever occurred in this State. After the dedicatory services a procession was formed, numbering twenty-three hundred Masons. Escorted by six Commanderies of Knights Templar, the Fraternity marched to the City Common, where they were comfortably seated under a mammoth pavilion. After partaking of a collation an hour or two was happily spent in listening to an oration from M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, a History of Masonry in Bangor by R. W. GEORGE W. SNOW, the Report of the Building Committee by Bro. J. FENNO, and pleasant speeches, toasts, music, etc. In the evening a reception was given at the new apartments, which afforded citizens an opportunity which was much enjoyed, of making the acquaintance of many of the Brethren from different portions of the State. The Report of the Building Committee showed that the Masons of Bangor had expended about thirty thousand dollars, twenty thousand of which was obtained by individual subscriptions; a liberality worthy of all commendation, and which enabled the Fraternity to enter their new rooms *free from debt*, thus securing to them-

selves and those who come after them, the uninterrupted possession of some of the most elegant and spacious apartments to be found in Maine, and this without in the slightest degree curtailing the necessary charities which Masons are so frequently called upon to bestow.

I am happy to say that there is a growing desire on the part of the Fraternity to secure pleasant and comfortable rooms; and the past few years has shown a marked improvement in that direction. I trust that we may soon be able to say that every lodge in this jurisdiction is amply provided with pleasant apartments and suitable furniture for the successful working of the degrees.

From the M. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina I received a cordial invitation to unite with them in celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of the date of their charter. The fraternal and kindly relations which have always existed between that Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Maine made it doubly hard to refuse, but the long distance which separates us compelled me to do so.

On the 4th of April, I received an invitation to attend a banquet to be given to the Honorable the EARL DE GREY and RIXON, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, and one of the Joint High Commission, now in session at Washington, by the M. W. Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. Feeling confident that you would take especial pleasure in uniting in the welcome to be extended to so distinguished a man and mason as the Grand Master of England, it was with feelings of deep regret that I was compelled to inform them that it would be impossible for me to be present; but I took occasion to assure them of our fraternal regards, and expressed the earnest hope that his mission might result in pleasure to himself and our fraternity, and profit to both countries.

I have granted dispensations for elections as follows, in all of which legal vacancies existed:

Nezinscot Lodge, Turner, to elect a Junior Warden and Senior and Junior Deacons.

Eastern Frontier Lodge, at Fort Fairfield, to elect a Senior Warden.

Vernon Valley Lodge, at Mount Vernon, to elect a Secretary.

Howard Lodge, at Winterport, to elect a Junior Warden.

Pythagorean Lodge, Fryeburg, to elect a Secretary.

Paris Lodge, at South Paris, to elect all their officers, as no stated communication occurred in the month designated by the by-laws for the election.

Drummond Lodge, Parsonsfield, to elect a Secretary, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of our venerable brother, R. W. GILMAN LOUGEE. In the death of Bro. LOUGEE the Fraternity lost one of its most zealous and earnest friends. He was constant in his attendance upon Masonic meetings, and always ready faithfully to perform every duty assigned to him. His loss will be deeply regretted, not only by his immediate brethren and neighbors who knew him best and loved him most, but by those of us who met him only at the annual communications of this Grand Lodge, and respected him for his honest devotion to the Masonic Institution.

A Resolution of this Grand Lodge authorizes the appointment of Representatives near other Grand Lodges. By virtue of this authority I have appointed the following eminent Masons as our Representatives:

R. W. JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, near the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

R. W. EDWARD C. PARMELEE, near the Grand Lodge of Colorado.

I have had occasion to cause several investigations upon complaints of irregularities, but in each case I found that the irregularity was the result of other causes than disregard of the regulations of the Grand Lodge, and that prompt assurance was given by the officers that the offences should not be repeated. I do not therefore consider it necessary to make a detailed report. I submit herewith such statements of Masonic trials as have come into my possession.

The Report of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence

has been made to me, and is herewith submitted. It is a carefully digested and ably written document, and should be attentively read by every Mason in Maine. Having had an opportunity the past year to examine the Proceedings of nearly all American Grand Lodges, paying particular attention to the Reports of the several Committees on Foreign Correspondence, I am strongly impressed with the importance of this branch of our service. These documents are prepared by eminent Masons, who spend much time and labor in the examination of the various subjects which receive attention. Many questions of vital importance to the Craft have been most exhaustively handled by these brethren; and to their indefatigable research we are indebted for the satisfactory settlement of troublesome questions, which might otherwise have perplexed the fraternity for years.

It may not be unwise to say that the comparison I have made between the reports from other jurisdictions and those made by the Chairman of our own Committee has convinced me that we may reasonably indulge in a just and pardonable pride at the honor that he has conferred upon our Grand Lodge by the faithfulness and distinguished ability which he has shown in this department. The work is annually growing more and more laborious, and I believe I but repeat the sentiments of every one who is conversant with the subject, when I express the opinion that the compensation for the service is ridiculously small, and should be greatly increased.

I wish to call your attention to another subject to which I have given some attention, but as yet have been unable to propose any satisfactory plan to bring about the desired result. The fraternity in this jurisdiction have long felt the necessity for a publication which will give a reasonable amount of information upon subjects connected with our institution, and at the same time be furnished upon such terms that it will find its way into the hands of nearly every Mason. Foreign periodicals to a certain extent supply this necessity, but at too great an expense. It is a well known fact that a very large part of the reading matter in Masonic periodicals published in other jurisdictions is devoted to matters entirely

uninteresting to Maine readers; and what is still worse, many of the decisions quoted are founded upon local regulations, and not unfrequently lead to annoying errors. We now have the *Masonic Token*, published quarterly by Bro. STEPHEN BERRY, and I have no doubt that it may easily be made all that is desirable by increasing its size and the frequency of its issue. My own opinion is, that a moderate sized monthly can be issued, which will furnish all the current Masonic reading necessary for the fraternity generally, giving only decisions based upon our own local laws, for the sum of one dollar per year, an amount not large enough to become a burdensome tax upon our brethren. Such a paper would not come in competition with the newspapers and periodicals already established in our State.

Exactly what amount of encouragement should be given to such an enterprise, and what relation should exist between it and the Grand Lodge, I confess I am unable to determine to my own satisfaction. I should hardly think it advisable for the Grand Lodge to assume the pecuniary responsibility of such a publication, but perhaps a moderate amount of encouragement might be extended to it until such time as it becomes self-sustaining. That it is a matter of considerable importance I firmly believe; and if no better plan suggests itself, I recommend that you appoint a Committee to take the subject into consideration and report at our next Annual Communication.

Some months since I received a circular letter from the Grand Lodge of Canada, giving, as is therein stated, "complete information in regard to the most unmasonic and unconstitutional movement," meaning the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Finding nothing in the document which adds new light to the subject, or which in the slightest degree causes me to doubt the wisdom of your action in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I cannot recommend further action. I deeply deplore the unfortunate and untenable position assumed and maintained by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and earnestly hope that she will not long delay the recognition which is inevitable. About one half of the Grand Lodges in the United States have already

recognized and cordially support the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Several others, as we have good reason to believe, have only refrained from doing so at the personal solicitation of officers of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the hope that that Grand Lodge will, in that spirit of love and affection which has heretofore animated her, extend a mother's love to her newly born daughter. We expect this of Canada, not only because it is right, but because the good of the whole fraternity requires the sacrifice, if sacrifice she persists in considering it.

American Grand Lodges hold that no lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons can legally assemble under authority granted by any foreign masonic power, and that any Grand Body which persistently thus offends shall be declared illegal and clandestine. Their prompt action in the case of the invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana by the Grand Orient of France, is a sufficient guaranty that they will support their sister Grand Lodges in maintaining this principle, even though it requires the discontinuance of fraternal intercourse with a Grand Lodge for which they feel the tenderest regard. The Grand Lodge of Canada, it is stated, has established lodges in territory claimed and occupied by Quebec; and if she persists in maintaining them, the result cannot be in doubt. It is earnestly to be hoped that the sober second thought of Canadian masons will induce them to divest themselves of passion and prejudice, and that the Grand Lodge will take that course which justice and right clearly demand, and which will prevent unfriendly relations between herself and her sister Grand Lodges.

The circular is herewith submitted for such action as you think proper.

The Reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters, herewith submitted, contain much information interesting to the fraternity. They have labored faithfully in the vineyard, and have aided materially in improving the condition of masonry in our jurisdiction.

The semi-centennial anniversary of our existence as a Grand Lodge occurred on the 24th of June. As our funds did not warrant such a celebration as would have been appropriate and

proper, and it passed without notice, it may not be uninteresting now to take a retrospective glance at the rise, progress and trials of the institution in Maine during this half century.

First, however, I will quote from an address delivered in Bangor by our M. W. Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, showing the origin of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, under whose jurisdiction we worked prior to the existence of Maine as a State. He says:

"In 1733, HENRY PRICE was appointed by the Grand Master of Masons in England, Provincial Grand Master for New England, and he formed a Provincial Grand Lodge in Boston. Successive deputations were granted and Provincial Grand Lodges established thereunder until the revolution. In 1762, Masonry was first introduced in an organized form into Maine, by the erection of a lodge at Portland (then Falmouth), under the Grand Mastership of JEREMY GRIDLEY, a successor of HENRY PRICE. In 1769, upon the death of their first Master, the 'deputation' to this lodge was renewed and a new Master appointed.

"In 1769, Gen. JOSEPH WARREN was appointed Provincial Grand Master at Boston by the Grand Lodge of Scotland; and he established a Provincial Grand Lodge, which existed till his death at the battle of Bunker Hill. As his authority died with him, the brethren were at a loss how to proceed; but after full consideration they established an Independent Grand Lodge, March 8, 1777, claiming exclusive jurisdiction in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It proceeded to grant charters, and the fourth granted by it was in 1778, to WARREN Lodge at Machias, the second lodge established in Maine.

"The other Provincial Grand Lodge ceased to meet in 1775, in consequence of the war, and did not meet again till 1787, upon the occasion of the death of its Grand Master. After this it granted no charters, but preserved its existence, apparently for the purpose of merging in the Independent Grand Lodge, which purpose was effected in 1792.

"The first lodge chartered after this union, was LINCOLN Lodge at Wiscasset, June 1, 1792, the third lodge established in Maine. PORTLAND Lodge having become dormant, it was revived June 13, 1796, and permitted to take rank in the Grand Lodge according to the date of its charter.

"The union of the two Grand Lodges gave masonry a new impulse. Lodges were formed in rapid succession; in 1794, Hancock Lodge at Castine; in 1796, Kennebec Lodge at Hallowell; in 1797, Tuscan Lodge at Columbia (which surrendered its charter in 1822); in 1801, Amity Lodge at Camden, Eastern at Eastport, and United at Topsham; in 1802, Saco Lodge at Saco, and Rising Virtue at Hampden (now Bangor); in 1803, Pythagorean at Fryeburg, and Cumberland at New Gloucester; in 1804, Oriental at Bridgton, and Solar at Bath; in 1805, Orient at Thomaston; in 1806, Ancient Land-Mark at Portland, and St. George at Warren; in 1807, Oxford at Paris (now Norway), and Ionic at Steuben (which soon was dropped from the roll); in 1809, Felicity at Bucksport; in 1810, Maine at Farmington; in 1811, Oriental Star at Livermore; in 1813, York at Wells (now Kennebunk); in 1816, Freeport at Freeport, and Belfast (now Phoenix) at Belfast; in 1817, Village at Bowdoinham, and Temple at Winthrop; in 1818, Adoniram at Limington, Northern Star at Anson, and Tranquil at Minot; in 1819, Blazing Star at Rumford; and in 1820, Union at Union."

When it was conceded that a new State was to be created, the Masonic Fraternity in that portion of Massachusetts which is now the State of Maine, took immediate measures for the establishment of an Independent Grand Lodge. The right thus to do was claimed at that time, and it is worthy of note, that it has been rigidly maintained by this Grand Lodge upon all occasions

where an expression of opinion has been necessary and proper. In justice to our mother Grand Lodge, Massachusetts, it should be stated that she promptly acknowledged the right and expediency of the separation, and in a spirit of fraternal kindness which contrasts strangely with the proceedings of some other grand bodies in later years, paid into our treasury, to be used for charitable purposes, the liberal sum of one thousand dollars, and relinquished her claims to all amounts due her from District Deputies or subordinate lodges in the jurisdiction, thus laying the foundation for our present charity fund. The most friendly relations have existed between the two grand bodies from that until the present time, and we see no reason to suppose that this harmony will not always continue.

On the 13th of August, 1819, a circular to the lodges was issued by Bro. SIMON GREENLEAF, SAMUEL BAKER and ARTHUR SHIRLEY, Committee of Portland Lodge, proposing a convention of delegates from the various lodges to take the necessary steps preparatory to the establishment of a Grand Lodge.

On the evening of October 14th of the same year, this convention assembled with the following lodges represented :

Portland, Kennebec, United, Saco, Cumberland, Oriental, Solar, Ancient Land-Mark, York, Oriental Star, Maine, Freeport, Temple, Village, Adoniram, Northern Star, Blazing Star, Hancock, Lincoln, Amity, Rising Virtue, Orient, St. George, Felicity and Belfast.

This convention was called to order by R. W. SAMUEL BAKER, Master of Portland Lodge, and R. W. SIMON GREENLEAF was chosen President and JOHN P. BOYD, Secretary. Rev. Bro. JOHN H. INGRAHAM of Thomaston, invoked Divine aid, after which they proceeded with their important deliberations, and unanimously decided that it was expedient to establish a Grand Lodge. A Committee consisting of R. W. Bros. SIMON GREENLEAF, NATH'L COFFIN, DANIEL GRANGER, JOSEPH M. GERRISH and W. GEORGE THACHER, Jr., were appointed to report the proper method for carrying the design into effect.

On the evening of October 19th, at an adjourned meeting, this Committee presented a report, embracing a memorial to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, setting forth the facts and circumstances which made the change advisable, asking their consent and assistance. This memorial was signed by

Portland Lodge.—Simon Greenleaf, Samuel Baker, Nelson Racklyft.
Kennebec.—Peleg Sprague.
United.—Jonathan Page, Nathaniel Green, Robert P. Dunlap.
Saco.—Dan'l Granger, Geo. Thacher, Jr., Josiah Calef.
Cumberland.—Joseph E. Foxcroft, Josiah Dunn, Jr.
Pythagorean.—Judah Dana.
Oxford.—Albion K. Parris.
Oriental.—James Emerson.
Solar.—Nathaniel Coffin, Benjamin Ames, Wm. King.

Freeport.—Robert R. Kendall, Solomon Dennison.
Temple.—Dan'l Campbell, Alexander Belcher.
Village.—Ebenezer Herrick.
Adoniram.—Marshall Spring, True Bradbury.
Northern Star.—James Collins.
Blazing Star.—Cornelius Holland.
Hancock.—Moses S. Judkins.
Lincoln.—Abial Wood, Warren Rice.
Amity.—Samuel A. Whitney.
Rising Virtue.—Joseph Treat, John Wilkins.

Ancient Land-Mark.—Joseph M. Gerrish, Eleazer Wyer, J. P. Boyd.
York.—Joseph Thomas.
Oriental Star.—Cornelius Holland, Benj. Bradford, Thomas Chase.
Maine.—Nathan Cutler, E. Eaton.

Orient.—John Spear.
St. George.—John Miller.
Felicity.—Samuel Little.
Belfast.—Alfred Johnson.
Warren.—John Dickinson.
Tranquil.—Jacob Hill.

Bros. SIMON GREENLEAF of Portland, NATH'L COFFIN of Wiscasset, JOSIAH CALEF of Saco, JOHN DICKINSON of Machias, and NATHAN CUTLER of Farmington, were appointed a Committee to present the memorial to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and arrange proper terms of separation.

This committee reported on the evening of the 31st of May, 1820, that they had arranged satisfactory terms, and further say: "Your committee were happy to observe among the members of the Grand Lodge, prevalence of feelings the most friendly and generous toward the fraternity in Maine, and a disposition not only to yield to our wishes on the general question of separation, but to grant us our just proportion of the funds. * * * The Grand Lodge has, in a manner highly creditable to itself, granted all which this convention sought to obtain." The committee further reported that they had requested the Masters and Wardens of the several lodges in this jurisdiction, or their proxies, to assemble at Portland, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 20, 1820, for the purpose of organizing the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Agreeably to this request, the Masters, Wardens and Proxies of the several lodges appeared as follows:

Portland.—R. W. Samuel Baker, Master; W. Nelson Racklyft and Seth Clark, Wardens.

United.—R. W. Robert P. Dunlap, Proxy.

Cumberland.—R. W. Pelatiah Smith, Master.

Kennebec.—R. W. Peleg Sprague, Master; W. Benjamin Adams, S. W.

Saco.—R. W. Edward S. Moulton, Master; W. George Thacher, Jr., S. W.

Oriental.—Bro. James Emerson, Proxy.

Solar.—R. W. Nathaniel Coffin, Proxy; W. Nathaniel Cross, J. W.

Ancient Land-Mark.—R. W. Joseph M. Gerrish, Master; W. Eleazer Wyer and John P. Boyd, Wardens.

York.—W. Joseph Thomas and Enoch Hardy, Wardens.

Oriental Star.—W. Samuel Small, Proxy; Thomas Chase, S. W.

Maine.—Bro. John Reed, Proxy.

Freeport.—R. W. Robert R. Kendall, Master; W. Joseph Lufkin, Jr., S. W.

Temple.—R. W. Simon Greenleaf, Proxy.

Village.—R. W. Ebenezer Herrick, Proxy.

Adoniram.—R. W. Moses C. Buswell, Master; Bro. James McArthur, Proxy.

Northern Star.—R. W. William Haskell, Proxy.

Blazing Star.—R. W. Henry Farwell, Proxy.

Amity.—Bro. Jonas Wheeler, Proxy.

Orient.—Bro. Joel Miller, Proxy.

St. George.—R. W. John Miller, Master.

Felicity.—R. W. Samuel Little, Proxy.

Belfast.—Bro. Joseph Williamson, Proxy.

Eastern.—R. W. Daniel Garland, Master.

Tranquil.—R. W. Oliver Pollard, Master; W. Alden Blossom, S. W.

And proceeded to organize the Grand Lodge by the choice of the following officers:

- M. W. and Hon. Wm. King, Governor of the State, Grand Master.
 R. W. Simon Greenleaf, Esq., of Portland, Senior Grand Warden.
 " Nath'l Coffin, of Wiscasset, Junior Grand Warden.
 " Joseph M. Gerrish, of Portland, Grand Treasurer.
 " Wm. Lord, of Portland, Rec. Grand Secretary.

Subsequently the Grand Master appointed R. W. Simon Greenleaf, Deputy Grand Master, and R. W. Wm. Swan was elected Senior Grand Warden, to fill the vacancy.

The Grand Master made the following appointments:

- R. W. Robert P. Dunlap, Esq., of Brunswick, Corresponding Grand Sec'y.
 R. W. and Rev. Gideon W. Olney, of Gardiner, Grand Chaplain.
 R. W. Joseph E. Foxcroft, Esq., of New Gloucester, Grand Marshal.
 R. W. George Thacher, Jr., Esq., of Saco, Grand Sword Bearer.
 R. W. Henry W. Fuller, Esq., of Augusta, Senior Grand Deacon.
 R. W. Josiah Calef, of Saco, Junior Grand Deacon.
 R. W. William Torry, of Bath, 1st Grand Steward.
 R. W. Jesse Robinson, of Hallowell, 2d Grand Steward.
 R. W. Eleazer Wyer, of Portland, 3d Grand Steward.
 R. W. Nelson Racklyft, of Portland, 4th Grand Steward.
 R. W. Seth Clark, of Portland, 1st Grand Pursuivant.
 R. W. John P. Boyd, Esq., of Portland, 2d Grand Pursuivant.
 Brother William Stevens, of Portland, Grand Tyler.

At an adjourned meeting held on the 10th of June, the State was divided into Districts, by the Grand Master, as follows:

First District—to be composed of the following lodges: Portland, Portland; Saco, Saco; Cumberland, New Gloucester; Ancient Land-Mark, Portland; York, Kennebunk; Freeport, Freeport; Adoniram, Limington; Tranquil, Minot.

Second District—to be composed of the following lodges: Pythagorean, Fryeburg; Oriental, Bridgton; Oxford, Paris; Oriental Star, Livermore; Blazing Star, Rumford.

Third District—to be composed of the following lodges: Kennebec, Hallowell; Maine, Farmington; Village, Bowdoinham; Northern Star, Anson; Temple, Winthrop.

Fourth District—to be composed of the following lodges: Solar, Bath; United, Brunswick; Lincoln, Wiscasset; Amity, Camden; Orient, Thomaston; St. George, Warren.

Fifth District—to be composed of the following lodges: Hancock, Castine; Rising Virtue, Hampden; Felicity, Bucksport; Belfast, Belfast.

Sixth District—to be composed of the following lodges: Warren, Machias; Tuscan, Columbia; Eastern, Eastport.

And the following brethren were appointed District Deputies:

First District—Rt. W. Josiah W. Mitchell, Esq., of Freeport.

Second District—Rt. W. Judah Dana, Esq., of Fryeburg.

Third District—Rt. W. Ebenezer T. Warren, Esq., of Hallowell.

Fourth District—Rt. W. Abial Wood, Esq., of Wiscasset.

Fifth District—Rt. W. Manly Hardy, Esq., of Bucksport.

Sixth District—Rt. W. Jonathan D. Weston, Esq., of Eastport.

At a meeting held on the 23d of June it was announced that the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire were in the city, having accepted an invitation to assist in consecrating the new Grand Lodge and installing its officers.

On the morning of the 24th of June, 1820, the Grand Lodge assembled.

After the preliminary arrangements were completed "a procession was formed of the new Grand Lodge and about three hundred of the Fraternity, which escorted the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire to the Rev. Mr. Payson's meeting-house. On entering, the Grand Master of New Hampshire took the chair, having the officers of his Grand Lodge seated on the right and the Grand Master elect and other officers of the new Grand Lodge on the left. The introductory prayer was offered by the Rev. President of Bowdoin College, and an elegant and instructive oration delivered by J. H. Sheppard, Esq., of Wiscasset, on the connection between learning and religion, and the influence of masonry in preserving and extending them both."

The consecration and installation services were then completed by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and the Grand Lodge of Maine, with a constituency of thirty-one lodges and a membership, probably, of less than a thousand, took its place among the Grand Lodges of the world, with every prospect for a successful future.

From this time the institution in this jurisdiction continued to flourish. New lodges were erected, Hermon Lodge at Gardiner, and Waterville Lodge at Waterville, being chartered at the first session of the Grand Lodge. In 1829 there had been twenty-eight new lodges constituted and but one charter surrendered, leaving fifty-eight lodges upon the roll, with a membership as nearly as can be ascertained of about 1500.

I am necessarily compelled to leave much of interest that transpired between the time of its organization and 1829, when the anti-masonic storm that had been sweeping like a whirlwind over the country, reached Maine. The excitement was intense, and for a time ignorance and folly held full sway. Political parties and religious societies vied with each other in their denunciations of Masonry, and every effort was made to injure the fraternity, socially, politically, pecuniarily, and in every other manner and by every device which weakness and wickedness could suggest. In looking back at the period of excitement we are filled with astonishment that so many of the brethren of Maine remained firm in their masonic faith, never wavering in their devotion to the institution which they had so warmly loved. The number of seceders was comparatively insignificant, and nearly all of them lived to deeply regret the unfortunate position into which they were plunged by the madness of the hour.

Notwithstanding the gross outrages which were heaped upon the fraternity by excited masses, we can point with pride to the fact that there was no attempt at retaliation, no useless discussions entered into, and no action taken by any subordinate lodges of this Grand Lodge, which did not comport with the dignity and high character of our institution. True, lodges surrendered their charters and Masons preserved a discreet silence, but the course was dictated by the most honorable and conciliatory motives. The preamble and

resolution adopted and sent forward by Kennebec Lodge at Hallowell, clearly sets forth the sentiments which animated our brethren. They say :

" *Whereas*, Masonry in its principles and purity is an institution of benevolence and charity, and ought to be cherished and sustained, only so long as it is beneficial to society, by conducing to these elevated and benignant purposes.

" *And, Whereas*, the members of this lodge are reluctantly convinced that from a combination of extraordinary circumstances, the period has arrived when it no longer subserves these beneficent objects, but its mere existence is made the occasion of angry excitement and unmerited obloquy; and it is believed that a surrender of its charter will involve no dereliction of moral or masonic principles, but on the contrary is enjoined by both, as the means of preventing discord and contention, and of promoting the true objects and paramount design of the institution, the peace, harmony and happiness of the whole community. Therefore,

" *Resolved*, That the Secretary of Kennebec Lodge be and he hereby is authorized and instructed in the name of the lodge to surrender its charter unconditionally to the Grand Lodge of Maine, at its Quarterly Communication, to be held on Thursday, the twenty-first of July instant.

" *Resolved*, That by the foregoing act, no disrespect is intended to the masonic institution, whose principles still command, as they have ever received, our entire approbation."

It is not my purpose to attempt a history of this unfortunate time, but only to briefly glance at its effect upon this Grand Body. Thanks to those zealous brothers who remained faithful, the Grand Lodge met every year and transacted its business, although at some sessions only a bare quorum were present, and the meetings were held in small rooms and in such manner as to give the least offence.

From 1820 to 1829 the Grand Lodge met at Portland with a representation varying from 24 to 38 lodges, and from that period, during its decline, I copy a list of the number of officers and permanent members present and lodges represented, that our brethren may hold them in grateful remembrance so long as this Grand Lodge shall exist.

In 1830, at the Annual Communication in Portland all the Grand officers were present with the exception of the Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Deacon, two Stewards, and the District Deputies from the 4th, 6th and 7th Districts—and thirty lodges were represented.

In 1831 the Annual Communication was holden in Portland. Present—Bros. Robert P. Dunlap, Daniel Granger, John L. Megquier, Joseph M. Gerish, William Lord, Paschal Brooks, Manly Hardy, Rev. Allen H. Cobb, Gorham Parks, David Burbank, Nelson Racklyft, Oliver Gerrish, Seth Clark, Oliver S. Hartshorn, William Stevens and Samuel Stevenson, officers and acting officers, and William Swan, Charles Fox and Samuel Fessenden, Past Grand officers. The following lodges were represented: Portland, Hancock, Kennebec, Amity, Eastern, United, Saco, Cumberland, Solar, Ancient Land-Mark, Oriental Star, Temple, Felicity, Freeport, Casco, Washington, Harmony, Aurora, Fraternal and Mount Moriah.

In 1832 the Annual Communication was holden at Masons' Hall in Augusta. Present—Bros. Robert P. Dunlap, Eben. Hilton, Chas. B. Smith, J. B. Cahoon,

Joseph M. Gerrish, Robert R. Kendall, Reuel Washburn, William Haskell, Joseph Chandler, Daniel Wadsworth, and Frederick Wingate, all officers *pro tem.* excepting the Grand Master, Treasurer and Marshal. The following lodges were represented: Portland, Lincoln, Eastern, United, Solar, Ancient Land-Mark, Freeport, Temple, Northern Star, Union, Hermon, Waterville, Washington, Lafayette, Rural and King Hiram.

In 1833 the Annual Communication was holden at Masons' Hall, Augusta. Present—Nathaniel Coffin, Amos Nourse, David C. Magoun, Reuel Washburn, James B. Cahoon, Asaph R. Nichols, Joseph Chandler, Benjamin Davis, Charles N. Cogswell, David Neal, Rufus C. Vose, Zina Hyde, Frederick Clarke, officers and acting officers. The following lodges were represented: Portland, Ancient Land-Mark, Freeport, Solar, Orient, St. George, Village, Washington, St. John's.

In 1834 the Annual Communication was holden at Stevens's Hall, Augusta. Present—Reuel Washburn, Zina Hyde, Benjamin Davis, Thomas W. Smith, Asaph R. Nichols, William Partridge, Thomas Gilpatrick, Jr., Daniel Ormsby, Edmund Pillsbury, Charles A. Sylvester, Frederick Wingate, officers and acting officers, only three of whom filled positions to which they were elected or appointed at a previous Annual Communication. The following lodges were represented: Hermon, Waterville, Rural, Lincoln, Solar, Union, Meridian Splendor.

In 1835, the Annual Communication was holden at Stevens's Hall in Augusta. Present—Reuel Washburn, Zina Hyde, Abner B. Thompson, Benj. Davis, Asaph R. Nichols, Amos H. Hodgman, Thos. W. Smith, Moses Safford, Jr., Wm. Partridge, Wm. Trafton, Frederick Wingate, officers and acting officers, and lodges as follows: Ancient Land-Mark, Solar, St. George, Orient, Fraternal, Hermon.

In 1836, at Annual Communication in Augusta, only four lodges were represented—Ancient Land-Mark, Harmony, Hermon and Rural, and officers and acting officers as follows:

M. W. Reuel Washburn, G. Master; R. W. Abner B. Thompson, S. G. Warden, *p. t.*; R. W. Joseph M. Gerrish, J. G. Warden, *p. t.*; R. W. Jonathan Smith, G. Treasurer, *p. t.*; R. W. William Partridge, G. Marshal, *p. t.*; R. W. Thomas W. Smith, S. G. Deacon, *p. t.*; R. W. Nathaniel Stevens, J. G. Deacon, *p. t.*; R. W. David Neal, S. G. Steward, *p. t.*; R. W. Thomas Gilpatrick, Jr., J. G. Steward, *p. t.*; R. W. Ebenezer White, Grand Tyler, *p. t.*

In 1837, the Annual Communication was held in Rogers's Hotel, Augusta, and only *one* lodge, Hermon, at Gardiner, was represented. The following brethren were officers, or filled the positions temporarily:

M. W. Reuel Washburn, Grand Master; R. W. David C. Magoun, D. G. Master; R. W. Asaph R. Nichols, S. G. Warden, *p. t.*; R. W. Daniel Clay, J. G. Warden, *p. t.*; R. W. Benjamin Davis, Grand Treasurer; R. W. Philip C. Johnson, R. G. Secretary; R. W. Stephen Marshall, G. Marshal, *p. t.*; R. W. Frederick Wingate, Grand Tyler.

At the election, only seven votes were thrown for Grand Master, and eight for other elective officers.

In 1838, four lodges were represented at the Annual Communication, viz: Portland, Orient, Ancient Land-Mark and Hermon. This meeting was also held at a private room in the Augusta House, Augusta. The following brethren acted as officers:

R. W. A. B. Thompson, G. Master, *p. t.*; R. W. James L. Child, S. G. Warden, *p. t.*; R. W. Thomas W. Smith, J. G. Warden, *p. t.*; R. W. Benjamin Davis, G. Treasurer; R. W. Philip C. Johnson, Rec. G. Secretary; R. W. Benjamin Shaw, G. Marshal, *p. t.*; R. W. Frederick Wingate, G. Tyler.

In 1839, we find that the meeting was held in a private room at the Augusta House, Augusta, and that four lodges were represented, the same number as at the previous Annual Communication, but not exactly the same lodges. These were Portland, Eastern, Ancient Land-Mark, Washington. As officers and acting officers we find the names of

M. W. A. B. Thompson, G. Master; R. W. A. R. Nichols, D. G. Master; R. W. Thomas W. Smith, S. G. Warden; R. W. Daniel Clay, J. G. Warden, *p. t.*; R. W. John C. Humphreys, G. Marshal; R. W. P. C. Johnson, Rec. G. Secretary; R. W. Benjamin Davis, G. Treasurer; R. W. Moses Safford, Jr., S. G. Deacon, *p. t.*; R. W. Lucius Q. C. Bowles, J. G. Deacon, *p. t.*; R. W. Nathaniel Stevens and Frederick Wingate, G. Stewards; R. W. Isaac Hobbs, G. Sword Bearer, *p. t.*; R. W. Oliver B. Dorrance and Benjamin Shaw, G. Pursuivants, *p. t.*; R. W. Ebenezer White, G. Tyler, *p. t.*

In 1840, six lodges were represented, Portland, United, Ancient Land-Mark, Eastern, Felicity and Phoenix, but the Augusta House was still the place for holding the meeting. The following brethren were or acted as officers:

M. W. A. B. Thompson, G. Master; R. W. A. R. Nichols, D. G. Master; R. W. O. B. Dorrance, S. G. Warden, *p. t.*; R. W. J. L. Child, J. G. Warden, *p. t.*; R. W. J. C. Humphreys, G. Marshal; R. W. P. C. Johnson, Rec. G. Secretary; R. W. Benjamin Davis, G. Treasurer; R. W. Moses Safford, Jr., S. G. Deacon, *p. t.*; R. W. I. R. Chadbourne, J. G. Deacon, *p. t.*; R. W. F. Wingate, G. Steward; R. W. A. H. Putney, G. Steward, *p. t.*; R. W. E. White, G. Sword Bearer, *p. t.*; R. W. Sewall Lake, G. Tyler, *p. t.*

In 1841, United and Washington were the only lodges represented. The meeting was holden at the Augusta House, and a vote was passed remitting all dues to date. The officers or acting officers were:

M. W. A. B. Thompson, Grand Master; R. W. Thomas W. Smith, S. G. Warden; R. W. Moses Safford, Jr., J. G. Warden, *p. t.*; R. W. Hezekiah Williams, S. G. Deacon, *p. t.*; R. W. Jeremiah Fowler, J. G. Deacon, *p. t.*; R. W. Benjamin Davis, G. Treasurer; R. W. P. C. Johnson, Rec. G. Secretary.

In 1842 not a lodge was represented, and the modest rooms at the Augusta House could not have been crowded. The Grand Master was absent, the Junior Grand Warden presided, and only eight Masons were in attendance. At an adjourned meeting, at which the Senior Grand Warden presided, and only eight Masons were present, all past and future dues were remitted till otherwise ordered, a vote rendered necessary by the demoralized condition of the lodges. There were present as officers or acting:

R. W. J. T. Paine, M. W. Grand Master, *p. t.*; R. W. Amos Nourse, S. G. Warden, *p. t.*; R. W. J. L. Child, J. G. Warden, *p. t.*; R. W. P. C. Johnson, Rec. G. Secretary; R. W. Benj. Swan, J. G. Deacon, *p. t.*; R. W. John Dorr, J. G. Deacon, *p. t.*; R. W. E. Robinson, G. Tyler, *p. t.*

In 1843 Portland, Ancient Land-Mark, United, Freeport and Phoenix Lodges were represented at the meeting at the Augusta House, and the following officers or acting officers were present :

M. W. Thomas W. Smith, Grand Master; R. W. John T. Paine, S. G. Warden; R. W. A. H. Putney, J. G. Warden; R. W. P. C. Johnson, Rec. G. Secretary; R. W. R. Washburn, G. Treasurer, *p. t.*; R. W. O. B. Dorrance, S. G. Deacon, *p. t.*; R. W. A. H. Hodgman, J. G. Deacon, *p. t.*; R. W. F. Wingate, G. Steward; R. W. Jonathan Smith, G. Pursuivant; R. W. John C. Humphreys, G. Marshal; R. W. M. Safford, G. Tyler, *p. t.*

In 1844 the tide had turned, and larger rooms were necessary. Concert Hall at Augusta was procured, and nineteen lodges were represented.

In 1845 the Grand Lodge was removed to Portland, where its annual sessions have since been held. Thirteen lodges were represented; three of them, however, were not entitled to representation, having surrendered their charters. In those days they were evidently too glad to meet delegates, to make that rigid scrutiny of documents and proxies which has become necessary in the hours of our prosperity.

In 1846 eleven lodges were represented. In 1847, 22, in 1848, 25, in 1849, 33, and the number has steadily grown until the roll of the Grand Lodge shows nearly one hundred and sixty lodges.

In 1845 the charters of Solar and Kennebec Lodges were restored, and new ones granted to St. Croix, Rising Virtue and Lygonia Lodges, the old ones having been lost. The vote of 1842, remitting all dues until further notice, was rescinded.

I am not able to state what lodges preserved their organization. Some of them, it will be perceived, were represented in the Grand Lodge during nearly all the time. Most of the lodges which suspended labor, but did not surrender their charters, reorganized without action of the Grand Lodge. The brethren met, the senior living officer presiding, elected officers and went to work as if no interruption had occurred. The Grand Lodge, it will be remembered, had remitted all dues so that no returns were made or required, but in 1840 Hermon Lodge made a return; in 1841 Washington Lodge; in 1842 Phoenix and Orient; and in 1844 Portland, Oriental, Penobscot, Ancient Land-Mark, Orient, Unity, Washington and Bethlehem followed the example, but no new charter was granted until the Annual Communication of 1848.

The following is a complete list of Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries :

Grand Masters. William King, 1820-21; Simon Greenleaf, 1822-23; Wm. Swan, 1824-25; Charles Fox, 1826-27; Samuel Fessenden, 1828-29; Robert P. Dunlap, 1830-31 and 1857; Nathaniel Coffin, 1832-34; Reuel Washburn, 1835-37; Abner B. Thompson, 1838-40; Hezekiah Williams, 1841; Thomas W. Smith, 1842-44; John T. Paine, 1845-46; Alex. H. Putney, 1847-48; Joseph C. Stevens, 1849-50; John C. Humphreys, 1851-52; Freeman Bradford, 1853; Timothy Chase, 1854; John Miller, 1855; Jabez True, 1856; Hiram Chase, 1858-59; Josiah H. Drummond, 1860-62; William P. Preble, 1863-65; Timothy J. Murray, 1866-68; John H. Lynde, 1869-71.

Grand Secretaries. William Lord, 1820-31; Asaph R. Nichols, 1832-35;

Philip C. Johnson, 1836-44; Charles Fox, 1845; Charles B. Smith, 1846-55; Ira Berry, 1856-71.

I again quote from Bro. Drummond's Address:

"With the revival of Masonry in Maine its growth became rapid, and the statistics are almost startling. Our Grand Lodge Proceedings previous to 1848 give us no means of ascertaining the number of members. But from that year we know our growth, and let me give you the figures for a few years: they relate to the year preceding the first day of April of the year named.

Years.	No. of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Initiates.
1848.	31.....	1086.....	231
1849.	35.....	994.....	228
1850.	40.....	1402.....	322
1851.	50.....	1830.....	387
1853.	57.....	2025.....	424
1855.	66.....	2750.....	741
1860.	98.....	4319.....	817
1865.	124.....	8884.....	1741
1870.	154.....	14,926.....	1130
1871.	160.....	15,611.....	1155"

It is hardly probable that the founders of our Grand Lodge anticipated such a vigorous growth, and it behooves us to watch carefully that this rapid gain does not encompass our ruin. An excess of popularity is quite as dangerous as adversity, and men are daily knocking at our doors for admission, animated only by a desire to increase their business or promote their ambitions. Fortunately for our institution, the lists of rejections show the names of a large majority of this class of applicants and those who have the greatest regard for Masonry have the most profound respect for the black ballot, when placed in the hands of honest and conscientious Masons.

There is much that should be written, but this has already been extended beyond my promise of a brief history. I shall be content if I have attracted your attention to our rapid growth and the dangers that follow in its train, and have done something to perpetuate the remembrance of our brethren who safely guided us through the troublesome sea of anti-masonry. My brothers, let us take counsel of the past, and solemnly renew our determination to preserve for our children and our children's children, our ancient institution in all its purity.

M. W. BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, departed this life August 12, 1870. Bro. FRENCH was one of the most eminent Masons on the continent; and was universally esteemed and respected for his great regard to our institution, the ability with which he maintained its principles, as well as for his unspotted life and unblemished character. The fraternity has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and his place can hardly be supplied.

Circumstances have prevented me from meeting with my brethren in different portions of the State as often as I have desired. I have been compelled to decline many cordial invitations, which it would have afforded me much pleasure to accept. But such is life. If it had been written that one who was invited to the feast, urged as an excuse that he was building a house and *could not come*, my heart would go out in sympathy towards the poor unfortunate. Believe me, brethren, marrying a wife or buying a yoke of oxen sink into insignificance when compared with the former excuse.

My brethren, we have assembled here to discharge grave and responsible duties, affecting the interests of the whole fraternity in this jurisdiction. Let us give the matters which come before us careful consideration, avoiding undue haste; that when action is had, our brethren will have no reason to regret that they intrusted their interests to our hands.

DECISIONS.

A Master may preside over a lodge under dispensation without having first received the degree of Past Master.

A petition for a dispensation for a new lodge may be recommended by the nearest lodge at the Stated Communication at which it is presented, although no previous notice has been given.

A member of a lodge in New Hampshire signed the petition for a new lodge in Maine, and was with the lodge when constituted. Is he a member of the new lodge?

Ans. He is not. The constitution of Maine expressly declares that a brother shall be a member of only one lodge. He was a member of a lodge in a neighboring jurisdiction, and we have no right to interfere with the property of our neighbors. The last action was null and void.

A lodge ought not to receive the application of a candidate until he is twenty-one years of age.

If an application for degrees was regularly received by the lodge, it may be acted upon at the usual time, even though it is mislaid and not present at meeting.

A lodge cannot receive the application of a rejected candidate

until six months have expired. The fact that it will be six months before the ballot does not affect the case.

Member of a lodge under dispensation must pay dues in parent lodge until dimitted or constituted into new lodge.

A candidate was balloted for, and the Master announced the ballot clear. Member of the lodge thought there must be a mistake. Master passed the ballot again to remove the doubt, and the ballot was not clear. I instructed the Master that the last ballot was legal, and that he must declare the candidate rejected.

It would not be improper for a Master to call off his lodge and introduce a visitor for examination, for the purpose of instructing his lodge, provided he used proper care and caution.

The applicant for degrees is the proper person to obtain the consent of lodge holding jurisdiction, although the lodge to which he intends to apply may do so if they think proper.

The dimit of a rejected applicant for membership should be returned without endorsement. He may apply to another lodge if he choose to do so.

A non-affiliated mason has no legal right to object to the initiation of a candidate. If he is aware of reasons why such candidate should not be admitted, he should notify the Master, whose duty it would be to give the objections such weight as he thought them entitled to.

To waive jurisdiction requires a majority vote only, unless the candidate has been rejected by the same lodge, in which case a unanimous vote is necessary.

In this jurisdiction, trials for masonic offences should be conducted in a lodge of Master Masons. A profane may be admitted as a witness. [See Const. Sec. 86, and Rule 2 and 3, page 19].

On motion,

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

The Grand Treasurer made his annual report, as follows:

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE:

The balance in the Treasury, May 3, 1870, was one thousand,
four hundred and twelve dollars, and seventeen cents..\$1412.17

The receipts for the current year last past, were five thou-
sand and fourteen dollars, and sixty-two cents.....5014.62

The amount of bills paid is, six thousand, two hundred and
sixteen dollars and eighty-eight cents..... 6216.88

The balance in the Treasury is, two hundred and nine dollars
and ninety-one cents.....209.91

An Account Current, with items of receipts and expenditures is herewith
furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

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

1870.

May 4,	For paid J. Z. Swanton, D. D. G. M.	1st District.....	\$ 24.00
	" John C. Walker,	" 2d "	37.85
5,	" Austin F. Kingsley,	" 3d "	22.48
June 1,	" H. C. Bartlett,	" 4th "	43.25
May 5,	" Jason Huckins,	" 5th "	55.00
	" E. F. Dillingham,	" 6th "	16.05
	" S. S. Collier,	" 7th "	51.10
	" Wm. O. Poor,	" 8th "	25.00
	" Stephen W. Jones,	" 9th "	39.00
4,	" D. A. Campbell,	" 10th "	16.00
	" Augustus Bailey,	" 11th "	12.00
	" Wm. Macartney,	" 12th "	32.40
5,	" Albert Moore,	" 13th "	28.00
	" Stephen J. Young,	" 14th "	6.85
	" Isaac G. Curtis,	" 15th "	54.60
	" A. C. T. King,	" 16th "	13.80
	" George A. Wright,	" 17th "	19.70
	" John H. Kimball,	" 18th "	48.50
10,	" A. W. Mendum,	" 19th "	13.15
4,	" Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler, expenses.....		18.07
	" D. E. Seymour, bill of postage.....		5.40
7,	" J. H. Drummond, Com. of For. Cor.....		80.00
	" J. H. Drummond, cash for books.....		11.50
5,	" F. C. Fellows, rep. fee for 1869,		6.00
	" Conant & Payson, rent.....		37.50

May 7,	For paid Stephen Berry, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	20.00
	“ Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler.....	30.00
	“ Erastus Bodge, Assistant Grand Tyler.....	15.00
	“ Moses Dodge, Grand Treasurer.....	40.00
11,	“ John H. Lynde, Grand Master, expenses	52.55
31,	“ American Bank Note Co., Diplomas.....	15.00
June 16,	“ Stephen Berry, printing Proc. &c.,.....	286.18
July 8,	“ Masonic Trustees, rent as per vote.....	200.00
13,	“ Excelsior Lodge, per vote.....	25.00
Aug. 1,	“ Conant & Payson, rent.....	37.50
Sept. 5,	“ Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler, expenses.....	40.55
14,	“ Ira Berry, G. Sec., making charters, postage, &c.,	56.58
Oct. 8,	“ Portland Savings Bank, rent of box.....	6.00
14,	“ American Bank Note Co., Diplomas, Plate, &c.,	1589.20
Nov. 1,	“ Conant & Payson, rent.....	37.50
24,	“ T. J. Murray, expenses.....	15.00
Dec. 9,	“ Small & Shackford, binding.	29.50
14,	“ American Bank Note Co., Diplomas.....	130.00
1871.		
Jan. 5,	“ Stephen Berry, printing.....	148.15
19,	“ Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler, expenses.....	30.66
	“ Etna Insurance Co., insurance.....	60.00
31,	“ James & Williams, Coal.....	9.75
Feb. 2,	“ Conant & Payson, rent.....	37.50
9,	“ Seaside Lodge, per vote.....	25.00
Mar. 3,	“ Stephen Berry, printing.....	141.82
11,	“ James & Williams, wood.....	3.25
13,	“ Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, salary.....	500.00
April 14,	“ American Bank Note Co., Diplomas.....	100.00
26,	“ Stephen Berry, printing.....	255.44
May 1,	“ Conant & Payson, rent.....	37.50
	“ Pay Roll of 1870.....	1515.20
	“ Ira Berry, G. Secretary, bill of postage, &c.,....	42.73
	“ J. B. Hudson's Bill, Tablets.....	4.00
	“ Grand Treasurer's incidental expenses.....	13.13
	“ Balance in Treasury.....	209.91
		<hr/>
		\$6426.79

1870. Cr.

May 3,	By balance in Treasury, May 2, 1870.....	\$1,412.17
4,	Cash of John Z. Swanton, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.	99.65
	“ John C. Walker, “ 2d Dist.	158.80
	“ Austin F. Kingsley, “ 3d Dist.	159.40
	“ H. C. Bartlett, “ 4th Dist.	315.55

May 4,	Cash of Jason Huckins, D. D. G. M.	5th Dist.	245.65
"	E. F. Dillingham	" 6th Dist.	350.55
"	Samuel S. Collier,	" 7th Dist.	228.00
"	W'm O. Poor,	" 8th Dist.	187.15
"	Stephen W. Jones,	" 9th Dist.	347.45
"	Daniel C. Campbell,	" 10th Dist.	178.40
"	Augustus Bailey,	" 11th Dist.	245.45
"	W'm Macartney,	" 12th Dist.	181.45
"	Albert Moore,	" 13th Dist.	212.40
"	Stephen J. Young,	" 14th Dist.	251.60
"	Isaac G. Curtis,	" 15th Dist.	301.85
"	A. C. T. King,	" 16th Dist.	190.90
"	George A. Wright,	" 17th Dist.	373.20
"	John H. Kimball,	" 18th Dist.	220.05
"	A. W. Mendum,	" 19th Dist.	282.20
5,	Isaac G. Curtis, disp'n fee, Mystic Tie Lo.		25.00
"	W'm Chute, ch. fee, Crooked River Lo.		30.00
"	D. A. Campbell, disp'n fee, Anchor Lo.		25.00
"	D. A. Campbell, two disp'n fee granted.		6.00
"	W. H. Abbott, disp'n fee Cambridge Lo.		25.00
10,	Stephen J. Young, dispensation fee.....		3.00
31,	Ira Berry, dues of Presumpscot Lodge..		19.84
"	David P. Byther, charter fee, Delta Lo.		30.00
July 20,	Geo. N. Coburn, ch. fee, Mystic Tie Lo.		30.00
Aug. 19,	Stephen Berry, ch. fee, Ancient York Lo.		30.00
" 25,	J. D. Storer, charter fee, Wilton Lodge..		30.00
Sept. 14,	Ira Berry, dispensation fee, Esoteric Lo..		25.00
1871.			
Mar. 10,	Geo. W. Johnson, disp'n fee Carrabassett,		25.00
" 28,	R. W. Bradeen, disp'n fee, Arion Lo...		25.00
April 28,	A. M. Burton, rent &c., Grand Chapter,		66.83
" 29,	Ira Berry, dispensation fee, Fisher Lo...		25.00
"	Ira Berry, G. Sec'y, diplomas sold.....		51.75
			<hr/> \$6,426.79

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
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\$15,600.00	

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The G. Secretary submitted his annual Report, to wit:

PORTLAND, May 2, 1871.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The ordinary business of the Secretary's office has been regularly attended to. The Proceedings have been recorded, printed and distributed; notices, blanks and diplomas furnished to the lodges; and letters of correspondents replied to.

Good progress has been made in examining and arranging the papers of former years; when this work is finished, the files will be very much more convenient for reference.

In examining the old papers, many documents relating to the early history of the Grand Lodge were found, both curious and interesting, which have never been published, some of which have been inserted in the reprint of the Proceedings; and the reprint will thus be rendered more valuable than a collection of the published Proceedings would be. The reprint has reached nearly 300 pages, which brings the history to the year 1837, and it will I have no doubt be finished this year.

The supply of Constitutions of the Grand Lodge is exhausted, also the edition of Decisions and Standing regulations.

The Registration of our members, through the system of Grand Lodge Certificates, is fairly begun; about 470 names are now on the Register.

The Records of the Grand Lodge are herewith

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

Credentials were presented, by M. W. Timothy J. Murray, as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, and by M. W. Josiah H. Drummond as representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; and they were received and welcomed as such by the Grand Master.

The Grand Master submitted the Report on Correspondence, which, in accordance with a General Regulation, had been made to him in advance and printed: on motion it was accepted and ordered to be published with the Proceedings.

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

TO M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submit their annual report. The receipt of so many of the Proceedings at a late day compelled your Committee to abandon the alphabetical arrangement, or to crowd the preparation of the Report into a comparatively very short time. Your Committee chose the latter alternative, at the cost as it turns out, of failing to give to its preparation that amount of study and care which *should* be given to such a document.

With the assistance of our printer, we have matured and tested a plan which will enable us, if deemed best, to avoid this evil hereafter. During the time required to print the Report a large number of Proceedings usually come to hand. Our plan is to leave the first eight pages of our Report to be printed last, (as we have done this year), estimating the amount of copy required to fill them: this enables us to give, in the list of Proceedings, the page on which the review of every Grand Lodge commences: doing this the alphabetical arrangement becomes immaterial, and we can review the Proceedings nearly in the order of time (which is clearly the most natural order), and can have time for the proper examination and review of the Proceedings which come to hand while the report is going through the press.

The following table shows the Proceedings received, the date and continuance of the Annual Communication, and the page of this Report in which the review may be found.

Grand Lodges.	Date of Annual Communication.	Page of Review.
Alabama,	December 5 to 8, 1870.	235
Arkansas,	November 21 to 23, 1870.	237
California,	October 11 to 15, 1870.	242
Canada,	July 13 to 15, 1870.	245
Colorado,	September 27 and 28, 1870.	247
Connecticut,	May 11 and 12, 1870.	249
Delaware,	June 27, 1870.	252
District of Columbia,	November 9, 1870.	252
Florida,	January 12 to 14, 1870.	256
Georgia,	October 25 to 27, 1870.	257
Idaho,	October 3 to 6, 1870.	260
Illinois,	October 4 to 6, 1870.	261
Indiana,	May 24 to 26, 1870.	261
Iowa,	June 7 to 9, 1870.	263
Kansas,	October 20 and 21, 1869.	231

Grand Lodges.	Date of Annual Communicatio .	Page of Review.
Kansas,	October 19 and 20, 1870.	266
Kentucky,	October 17 to 20, 1870.	268
Louisiana,	February 14 to 18, 1870.	270
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Minnesota,	January 10 to 12, 1871.	278
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Missouri,	October 10 to 13, 1870.	282
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Nebraska,	June 21 to 23, 1870.	289
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New Brunswick,	September 28 to 30, 1870.	291
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New Jersey,	January 19 and 20, 1870.	294
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North Carolina,	December 5 to 8, 1870.	301
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Ohio,	October 18 and 19, 1870.	307
Oregon,	June 20 to 22, 1870.	308
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1869.	232
Pennsylvania,	Not received, 1870.	
Rhode Island,	May 16, 1870.	309
South Carolina,	November 16 and 17, 1869.	233
South Carolina,	November 15 and 16, 1870.	310
Tennessee,	October 4 to 8, 1869.	234
Tennessee,	Not received, 1870.	
Texas,	June 13 to 17, 1870.	311
Vermont,	June 10 and 11, 1869.	234
Vermont,	Not received, 1870.	
Virginia,	December 12 to 14, 1870.	314
Washington,	Not received, 1870.	
West Virginia,	Not received, 1870.	
Wisconsin,	June 14 and 15, 1870.	319
Quebec,	October 19 and 20, 1870.	320

We include Michigan and Minnesota for 1871, because their meetings are held early enough in the year to give them time, with the energy that is habitual with them, to publish their Proceedings in season for our review yearly.

Preferring to dispose of the 1869 Proceedings before entering upon those of 1870, we commence with

KANSAS (1869).

Fifty-two lodges represented : a revised constitution adopted : intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended : eight charters granted and four dispensations continued.

Difficulties having arisen among the members of a lodge, the matter was referred to a Committee who reported in favor of suspending the charter ; but the Grand Lodge went further and revoked the charter. This seems to have been done without notice to the lodge ; if so, it should have been a very extreme case to justify such action. The Grand Lodge has the *power* to do so, because there is no appeal from its action ; but the power should be exercised only in extreme cases.

Upon examining more carefully the address of the Grand Master, JOHN H. BROWN, we are inclined to think the lodge was sufficiently notified. He suspended the charter after a personal investigation, and directed the Master and Wardens to report to the Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication, bringing up with the charter, records and all their papers. Though not a technical order to appear and show cause why the suspension of the charter should not be made perpetual, it is substantially such an order.

BRO. E. T. CARR presented the Report on Correspondence (42 pages), in which he gives a brief summary of the Proceedings reviewed. In his review of Maine he says :

"As to Mt. Moriah Lodge, Bro. Drummond, we will say, that, with two or three exceptions, the parties are the same as those that applied to Nevada. Perhaps the rebellious element as reported of them was in the exception ; most certainly it has disappeared. And of the eighty chartered lodges in the jurisdiction, we have none more ready to comply with our regulations than Mt. Moriah. If correctly reported, and no complaints come to us, we believe the lodge is doing good ; and if doing good, why 'regret this action of Kansas.' We will grant that in strict courtesy to Nevada, we should have hesitated in granting the dispensation, and think the subject was not then fully understood by the Grand Master ; but the act is done, and if we erred, we humbly apologize to the Masonic world for our short sightedness."

Whether right or wrong, we do not see that any more can be said : we have no doubt our Kansas Brethren acted in entire good faith.

In his review of Pennsylvania, he says :

"He suggests to Grand Masters elsewhere, 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.' Upon this subject we are reminded of having heard not long since, of a brother who made application to visit a lodge in the Quaker City, and was refused upon a single test, to him (or us) unheard of ; and he had visited in many States, and was thoroughly conversant with our ritual. We are decidedly in favor of uniformity, and to this end, would ask Brother Vaux to make some concessions toward attaining that object, and not ask the great family to concede all to a single member thereof."

And in that of Nevada :

"We are glad to notice that the subject of abolishing the fee for affiliation is meeting with favor; they have tried it, and he reports that it 'has worked beneficially, and beyond our most sanguine expectations.' We have for several years been having our say on this subject, and trust we shall yet see it generally adopted."

NEBRASKA (1869).

Nineteen lodges represented: five charters granted: the representative system adopted.

The officers were installed in public with a capital oration by Bro. O. B. HEWETT, Grand Orator.

The Report on Correspondence (52 pp.) was prepared by Bro. J. N. WISE, in which our proceedings for 1868 and 1869 are reviewed.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense and utterance of this Grand Lodge that the vices of intemperance and gambling are unmasonic in the highest sense, and derogatory of the best interests of the fraternity; hence, it is hereby made the imperative duty of the Masters and Wardens of the subordinate lodges, to prefer charges against any brother who persistently indulges in either of said vices and try him in the regular form for such offence."

PENNSYLVANIA (1869).

Lodges represented, 176: twenty-three new lodges constituted: \$3,235 disbursed from Grand Lodge Charity Fund to 169 applicants: \$2800 disbursed from the Grand Charity Fund to 96 applicants.

The volume purports to be, and is an "Abstract of the proceedings," embracing the elections, finance reports, the Valedictory Address of Grand Master VAUX, the resolutions adopted upon his retiring, the address of Grand Master LAMBERTON, the list of officers and committees, and the Report on Correspondence (146 pp.).

Grand Master VAUX says:

"The Pennsylvania work is sublime from its simplicity. That it is the ancient work, is best shown conclusively, however, from this single fact, it is so simple, so free from those displays of modern inventions to attract the attention without enlightening, improving or cultivating the mind. In this work every word has its significance. Its types and symbols are but the language in which truth is conveyed. These are to be studied to be understood. In the spoken language no synonyms are permitted. In the ceremonial, no innovations are tolerated. In the ritual, no modern verbiage is allowed. The head and mind are both under the influence of the solemnizing power of these objective teachings, and the true interpretation of the sublime principles and majestic truths so taught."

Both of the addresses referred to, though containing some of the peculiar characteristics of Pennsylvania Masonry, are very able and interesting.

The Report on Correspondence was prepared by Bro. ROBERT J. FISHER. He says, in reply to some remarks of ours:

"The Committee differ with us as to the proper subjects to be noticed by corresponding Committees, and think we err in giving decisions of other

Grand Lodges in very few instances. The brethren misunderstand us and the position we take. When the decision infringes a general and well-known Masonic law or the established landmarks of the Order, we will cry aloud against the decision and spare not. But we will never burthen our pages, by giving the decision of questions of no vital importance to the well-being of the Order, or which are only matters of local regulation, much less will we discuss them. Masonic unity is too valuable a possession to be endangered by fruitless discussions. We respectfully decline to follow their recommendation, preferring our own way of doing things."

We are happy to find that our brother agrees with us in theory; for it is in reference to these very points that we spoke. It seems to us, too, that in this report he has conformed his practice more closely to the theory than ever before. But in one thing he does us injustice: we did not presume to *recommend* to him any course; we merely expressed a wish.

The following may be considered as bearing upon the question of affiliation:

"We endorse the ruling of the Worshipful Brother, that it is out of the power of a lodge to dissolve a Mason from all connection with the institution of Masonry. A brother may voluntarily withdraw from all active co-operation with Masonry, but the obligations voluntarily assumed, and which rest on him, cannot be dissolved save by death, or expulsion from all the rights and privileges of Masonry by the Grand Lodge. Even this last does not release him from every part of his obligation, and cannot, as one part is between his own conscience and his God."

We have never witnessed the work in that jurisdiction, but we confess to having our interest to do so aroused by the following:

"In reply to these remarks of Brother CUNNINGHAM, we freely admit there exists a marked difference between the Pennsylvania 'work,' and that of some other jurisdictions in the United States. It not unfrequently happens that visitors from them to our lodges comment on it, and make criticisms which might tend to depreciate the value we, as Pennsylvania Masons, attach to the ancient ceremonial. This jurisdiction authorizes the work as it is given, because it is the most ancient on this continent. There is hardly to be found an educated Masonic scholar who does not admit we are nearer the true standard in our esoteric teachings than other Grand Lodges. We claim it is the ancient work of the craft. It is sublime in its simplicity. It avoids the dramatic and modern attractions which have become, it would seem, in some places, necessary to arrest the attention; or are used in the vain hope of impressing the intellect. It would be an anachronism, too glaring for justification, to assert that scenes and surroundings which were formerly unknown, could have then been part of the Masonic ceremony. It may please those who delight in modern novelties, to cavil at our severe simplicity, but in order to show error in us, let the testimony be produced which interpolates into Masonry show for substance, and covers the significance of the symbol with the drapery of display. When we look back to the constitution of the craft, as it was organized at the completion of the Temple, it will be most difficult to believe that the stern necessity which created the order, diluted its ceremonials by any recitation of unnecessary or unmeaning fables."

SOUTH CAROLINA (1869).

Lodges represented, 118: fourteen charters granted: intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended: measures taken for the erection of a Masonic Temple: the Grand Lodge of West Virginia recognized.

The Grand Master says:

"I congratulate you that the Masonic history of this jurisdiction for the past year has been characterized by continued harmony and increased progress. With all of our sister Grand Lodges our relations are most cordial and friendly. No points of difference have arisen; no infringement of the rights has been complained of, and all the Masonic authority which we could rightfully claim or exercise has been accorded by them. The respect, confidence and fraternal regard which now exists will, I trust, continue to characterize our intercourse."

The argument of the Grand Master and of the Committee in relation to the invasion of Louisiana by the Grand Orient of France, are exceedingly able: but the matter having been settled by almost every Grand Lodge in the country, we need not quote.

The Report on Correspondence (128 pp.) was prepared by Bro. R. S. BRUNS, who we are sorry to say, by declining a re-election as Grand Secretary, has left this field of labor.

We would quote largely from this report, but the questions discussed have in a great measure become settled and therefore the discussion of less interest.

Of reports on Correspondence, he says:

"All these reports embody tidings of good cheer from lodge to lodge, bring them nearer to one another, and make the work of fraternization as easy as it is delightful. Let us hope that this practice will grow into universal use, and that the brethren of no Grand Lodge will be so unkind as to hide their local lights under a bushel. Let us know what they are severally doing and how doing; with what light vouchsafed by the Grand Architect of the Universe, and what developments they annually make of a growth in Masonic wisdom, and the numerous virtues which we assume to be the result of it. So shall we be able to cry in answer, when the question is made by one of the anxious seekers, 'brethren, what of the night?' to reply: 'It is even now at the dawn. Lo! the sun rises in the Orient, and the stars sing together of the grand harmonies of creation. Beauty and strength are embracing—Charity goes forth in white and with bare feet on her mission, and the voice of Love proclaims, "peace on earth and good will" everywhere among men.'"

TENNESSEE (1869).

Last year we noticed the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge as found in the Masonic Record, and also the Report on Correspondence, and examined all matters of general interest which we find in the Proceedings themselves. We regret that we have not received those for 1870.

VERMONT (1869).

Eighty-one lodges represented: the reading of the Reports of the District Deputies dispensed with, and the Grand Secretary directed to compile them for publication in the Proceedings: the resolution against the publication of the returns in the Proceedings repealed; six charters granted.

"Bro. S. G. Heaton moved that the representatives from the newly chartered lodges be received as delegates. The Grand Master decided the motion out of order. Bro. G. G. Hunt appealed from the decision of the Grand Master. The Grand Master decided that an appeal from the decision of the chair could not be entertained; therefore the motion was declared out of order."

Right both times!

A Past Grand Master's Jewel was presented to P. G. M. LEVERETT B. ENGBESBY, by the Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary making a neat presentation speech, and Bro. E. an appropriate reply.

The following resolution was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the practice of renting or allowing those rooms to be used for other than Masonic purposes, which have been erected and consecrated to Masonic use, be discontinued."

Bro. HENRY CLARK presented the Report on Correspondence (82 pages). It is a thorough review of the Proceedings, but of so old a date that much of the interest is lost. But the following is worth printing every year :

"Another feature is apparent which we hail as a good omen, and it is the disposition to condemn in severe terms, and even to legislate against the prostitution of Masonry to purposes of private gain, and the display of Masonic emblems upon signs, or advertisements of any character. Some Grand Lodges have even gone so far as to prohibit the wearing, as an article of jewelry, of any of the emblems of the craft. This is, perhaps, severe, and in our judgment is not called for only in extreme cases. There can be nothing, however, more distasteful to a sensible Mason, or ought to put the craft more on the guard against imposition, than to ascertain that Masonry is used as a stepping-stone to influence trade or conserve schemes of purely private and personal ends. There is none who should be more positively shunned than he who would make merchandise of Masonry."

There is a notice in these Proceedings that a session of the Grand Lodge of Vermont would be held June 15, 1870. We have heard nothing from it: the Proceedings are not yet published: whether the business transacted was of so little consequence that it is immaterial whether the subordinate lodges and the craft in general should know it or not; or whether printing is so slow a process in Vermont that there has not yet been time to print the Proceedings we cannot tell; but we *do* think that when published they will not be of half the value they would have had if issued promptly.

Having now brought up the arrears of 1869, we proceed with 1870.

ALABAMA.

Lodges represented 233: ten charters granted and six dispensations granted or continued: the proposed amendment to the constitution, to increase the dues, rejected by the subordinate lodges: the work exemplified.

The Grand Master, WILLIAM P. CHILTON, says:

"In times like these, of such wide-spread demoralization, the world has a right to look to the Masonic Institution as among the most efficient means for the exercise of that moral power and influence that shall restore it to a healthy normal condition. The Mason who, instead of setting his face sternly against these evil tendencies, falls into them, and 'goes with the multitude to do evil,' forgets his high mission, is false to his profession, and brings reproach upon the Institution from which he derives his distinction. If there ever was a time when every true Mason should endeavor, both by precept and example,

to impress the moral precepts of our order upon those around him, the present is that time."

He pays a beautiful tribute to the memory of Bro. EDMUND M. HASTINGS, who had died within the year: and, alas, at the next session, his Brethren must perform the same kind offices for him; for soon after the close of the Grand Communication, he was called to join Bro. Hastings in

"The Home of fadeless splendor,
Of flowers that know no thorn,
Where they shall dwell as children,
Who here as exiles mourn."

We quote the following decision as stating clearly the duty &c. of a Master:

"The master of a lodge must not preside in a haughty, arbitrary, dictatorial or imperious manner. He is required to put every motion made at a proper time and couched in respectful language, and which does not contravene the constitution, rules and edicts of the Grand Lodge, the By-Laws of his own lodge, nor the ancient landmarks and usages of the Order, to the vote of his lodge, and properly to announce the result of such vote. Circumscribed by the foregoing restrictions, also, the Master's authority in his lodge is supreme. No appeal lies from his decision to the lodge, and he is amenable only to the Grand Lodge, but subject to suspension by the Grand Master under certain restrictions. It is his privilege to decide all points of order and of ceremonial masonic law, and the members of his lodge are bound to obey the masonic gavel."

The Constitution, which can be changed only by a two-thirds vote of the subordinate lodges, provided that each lodge shall pay to the Grand Lodge *not more* than fifty cents for each member: it was, therefore, decided that a resolution of the last Communication, assessing a tax for a Grand Lodge Hall fund was unconstitutional and was repealed, and the following resolution adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge, being satisfied that by adherence to its action of last Grand Communication in regard to the assessment of a Grand Lodge Hall fund, dissatisfaction has arisen, or may arise, among the subordinate lodges, the question of said assessment not having been submitted for their ratification, hereby directs the Grand Treasurer to return to the different lodges which have paid the same the amount of such assessment."

Upon the general question, without reference to the constitutional limitation, the Committee say:

"Your committee admit the inherent right and power of the Grand Lodge, in the absence of any constitutional provisions and limitations, to tax the subordinate lodges to such amount as may be necessary to carry on the legitimate business of the Grand Lodge, and that the erection of a hall in which to hold its communications and transact its business is a legitimate object of taxation."

The Committee on Correspondence, to which was referred the question of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, reported favorably, but after discussion the further consideration of the report was postponed until the next Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. R. F. KNORR submitted the Report on Correspondence (82 pages). It is his first attempt, but he well sustains the reputation Bro. PENICK had won for his Grand Lodge.

ARKANSAS.

Lodges represented, 134; eighteen charters granted and eleven dispensations granted or continued; receipts during the year \$6,157.75, of which \$3,624.90 was paid to St. John's College.

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. WILLIAM D. BLOCHER, shows that he had been a laborious and faithful officer, and that the craft are in a high degree prosperous.

It gives us much pleasure to read the following from his address, in relation to St. John's College :

"It affords me great pleasure to announce that this protégé of the Grand Lodge has a brighter prospect now than at any time since the close of our late civil war. A great many grand bodies having previously made the attempt to establish a similar seat of learning in their respective jurisdictions and failed, they have been almost unanimous in predicting a similar result for our College. Without stopping to inquire the causes for these failures, I think I express the unanimous verdict of this Grand body when I assert that St. John's College is on a firm foundation."

He had answered the questions in relation to the rights of visitation, proposed by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, (which we shall notice in our review of that Grand Lodge).

He holds that it is a landmark, that an affiliated Master Mason, in good standing, has the right to visit any lodge on the globe: and that, while any member may object to the admission of a visitor, he is bound to make known the grounds of his objection, of the sufficiency of which the Master is judge, subject to an appeal to the Grand Lodge. We do not agree for reasons to be hereafter given.

He had made a large number of decisions, some of which we quote :

"No entry on the lodge record of a fact transpiring in it should be expunged at a subsequent meeting. If the entry was made through mistake, and an injustice done, the correction may be made by a full statement of all the facts."

"A member of a lodge cannot be absolutely required to pay other than general legal assessments. He cannot be forced to contribute to special objects, such as building a hall, etc."

This decision had reference to the power of a subordinate lodge—and it does not appear whether it is held to be applicable to a Grand Lodge.

"Though a mason be convicted of a crime by a court of the country, he cannot be expelled without trial and judgment in the lodge."

"To the question, whether a citizen of another State could affiliate in a lodge of our jurisdiction, I have replied in the negative, with, I must confess, but little of masonic light to direct me to this conclusion."

The Grand Lodge modified this as follows :

"A citizen of another State, residing in the State where his citizenship is, should not be permitted to affiliate with a lodge in this State, but where a Mason who has his citizenship in another State is domiciled in this State, he may well be permitted to affiliate here, to enjoy the benefit of lodge fellowship while domiciled among us."

This is not in accordance with practice elsewhere, and we do not perceive upon what principle it is based.

"To the question whether a negro's testimony was admissible on a trial between two brethren, I replied: that the colored population of the country are competent witnesses, by law, before the civil courts of the country, and I know no reason why they should not be equally competent as other profanes in masonic trials—their credibility, however, is always a question for the tribunal before whom their testimony is to be used."

This decision was approved by the Committee (at the head of which was P. G. Master, Judge ENGLISH), but was reversed by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master and the Committee are so clearly right, that we pass it without further notice, than to express our regret that this Grand Lodge should have opened the door to a discussion which a correct decision would have avoided.

A claim was made upon the Grand Lodge by a subordinate for the arrears of the dues of one of its members, whose membership was terminated by being made a charter member of a new lodge. The Grand Lodge properly rejected the claim, and held that if the brother refused to pay the dues, complaint should be made to the new lodge, and he be disciplined.

One case of much interest was before the Committee on Grievances and Appeals. A member was charged with gross unmasonic conduct, tried by his lodge, and acquitted. On appeal to the Grand Lodge, it was held that upon the evidence submitted the decision was clearly wrong, and it was set aside. The case was then remanded to the lodge for a new trial, and "in order that a fair trial may be had," the District Deputy Grand Master was ordered to preside at the trial.

We have, heretofore, had occasion to deprecate this mode of proceeding. The Grand Lodge has the power, and we hold it to be its duty in such cases, to render final judgment. In Illinois, in one case, the lodge on the second trial rendered the same judgment as before, and the Grand Lodge revoked its charter, and sent the case to another lodge, which rendered the same judgment; and thereupon the Grand Lodge reversed the judgment and rendered one for itself, as it should have done in the first instance. In Texas, a case was sent in 1869 for the third time to a new lodge for trial. In this matter we concur with Bro. SCOT, of Louisiana, who says:

"By the adoption of the report, the Grand Lodge for the second time found the accused guilty, and in our opinion it ought to have assessed the punishment. Instead of this however, a new trial is ordered after the case has been prejudged, and the lodge to which it is remitted is thereby placed under duress, for it is required to find the brother guilty and inflict adequate punishment, or have its charter arrested. This is not a pleasant position for a lodge to occupy, and it is not improved when we remember that the W. M. is deposed in order that a D. D. Grand Master may preside at the trial. This seems to us a stretch of power entirely unwarranted: on his installation the W. M. receives the charter and is invested with the gavel as an emblem of his authority to rule and govern his lodge, and we question the right of the Grand Lodge to supersede him in the discharge of his duties without cause."

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized by the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Quebec is a legally constituted Grand Lodge of F. & A. Masons for the province of Quebec; wherefore we recognize her as

entitled to, and endowed with all the powers, rights and privileges of a Grand Lodge of Masons, and extend to her the right hand of fellowship."

The Grand Orator, M. L. BELL, delivered an address of much interest.

The Report on Correspondence (184 pp.) was presented by Bro. O. C. GRAY, having been prepared by himself and Bro. J. N. SMITHEE. It is an able and very valuable document. He dissents from the position of California in relation to the burial of suicides, and endorses our remarks of last year.

He remarks upon the oration of Bro. PIXLEY to the Grand Lodge of California, as follows:

"We are sorry that Bro. P. saw fit to make such an unprovoked attack upon the A. and A. S. Rite, for it simply exposes his ignorance in a certain direction, and as his address would, *to us*, seem absolutely perfect without it.

"The declaring the American system 'complete,' 'pure and perfect,' and 'venerable for its antiquity,' and condemning all other systems as 'new and ornamental only,' convinces us that Bro. P., not knowing whereof he was talking, unfortunately went to '4th of Julying,' romancing or speaking for 'bumcombe.'

"Bro. P., (if he had made the investigation such a subject demands,) would have come to the conclusion that 'American Masonry,' or rather the 'American system,' is absolutely the 'new system,' and that whatever is not ornamental about it, was, *without doubt*, borrowed from the 'Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.' And if we are not greatly mistaken, our good brother *might* discover that the American system is *not* 'complete in all its parts,' and furthermore that (in all its degrees) it is not even consistent with itself. He tells us that 'derision and contempt' are excited with a 'sensible Mason or man of the world,' by the high-sounding titles used in the 'Scottish Rite,' which we beg to inform him is simply the result of ignorance on the part of the one expressing such contempt.

"If Bro. P. be a Royal Arch Mason, he has 'played smash' by throwing stones from within his own glass house; for no person rejoicing in the *very appropriate* titles of 'Worshipful Master,' 'Most Worshipful Master,' 'Excellent King,' and 'Most Excellent High Priest,' had better say much against those, who, having been taught to regard *all these Masonic titles as mere symbolisms*, are equally pleased to wear the titles of 'Most Skillful Adoniram,' and what is a little better, that of 'Sovereign Grand Commander.'

"We again declare ourselves one of the advocates and defenders of the American system, *as such*, but at the same time we affirm, without the fear of successful contradiction, that the 'Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite,' is, of the two systems, by far the older, more perfect and extensively disseminated among the nations of the earth. If Bro. P. speaks from personal knowledge of the degrees and systems he denounces, we are only sorry for him, that having such a noble chance to learn, he still accomplishes so little.

"We have been led to say thus much, from being exceedingly annoyed by finding in these reports so many unkind and unbrother-like innuendoes against those of our truly worthy brethren, who are in possession of degrees not found in the American system. This spirit of envy lives nowhere save in these United States. We would now ask Grand Masters, *Grand Orators*, and all other Masonic writers everywhere, to stop this backbiting, and if they are unwilling to pay for these 'Scottish Rite Degrees,' (for they *do* cost something), to let those of their brethren alone who *have paid* for them, and not dub that which *they* love, as 'ornamental Masonry,' 'Ku-Klux Masonry,' and 'Masonry run mad.'

In commenting on a decision that the trial of a suspended mason for subsequent unmasonic conduct must not be in open lodge, he says, among other things:

"And we can see no reason *why* the suspended Mason may not be present during his trial in a Master Mason's Lodge 'duly at labor.' Surely he is *not present* as a brother in good and regular standing, but simply as a criminal on trial. The idea that calling a lodge to 'temporary refreshment' is equivalent to going into a committee of the whole (as expressed in our Proceedings of 1865, page 59), is also an absurdity—the decision of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas to the contrary notwithstanding. Now we suppose our truly worthy Bro. English, in this decision, was lead into error by forgetting (for he certainly knows) for a time, the true meaning or significance of the term 'work,' or 'Masonic work.' We would like for somebody to tell us *of something* that a lodge, at refreshment, *may or can do*; for we fail to see that it can do any 'work' whatever."

* * * * *

"We agree, *entirely*, with Bro. Drummond, of Maine, in saying, 'there need be no more danger in introducing profanes to give evidence in a Master Mason's Lodge, than in introducing them to witness an installation.'"

He wants Bro. McCORKLE to oblige him

"By 'cyphering out' the amount of good done Masonry by printing (as his Grand Lodge has done) two hundred and sixty pages of *names*. The Grand Lodge of Arkansas was once guilty of a like extravagant foolishness, and we trust it will prove the last."

We'll have an eye out for the result. In his review of Maine, he says:

"The address of Grand Master John H. Lynde, is a straightforward, business-like and manly paper, with no attempt at show or the grasping after big words."

* * * * *

"We have received quite a number of these 'side degrees,' and while we do not claim for them, in any sense, the dignity of Masonry, still we must confess that *thus far* we have failed to discover any positive evil that their possession has done, or is capable of doing. The degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, comprise *all* of the degrees in Masonry, that *American* Grand Lodges claim to control, and about which they are *supposed* to know anything, or in regard to which they are *capable* of expressing an opinion. We are of the opinion that the true mission of the Grand Lodge of Maine may best be obtained by attending *strictly* to the interests of Ancient Craft or symbolic Masonry, in that State, and let all other systems and degrees alone.

"The fact is, we of these later days, are cursed with altogether too much legislation, both in our national and private councils; and, unfortunately, the very best of our legislation is often induced by a desire to detract from something else, or somebody else, rather than to advance the true interests of the Fraternity. Thus it is, that we fear so much from those who, having attained to the dignity of Master Masons, arrogate to themselves the possession of the entire knowledge and learning of the Craft, and ridicule their brethren because, forsooth, those brethren are in possession of something beyond *their individual* reach; for it is a fact beyond question, that in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of every thousand, that those loud-mouthed defenders of Blue Masonry have been black-balled when applying for other degrees, or, having obtained *those degrees*, signally failed to gain the position in the Craft that, on account of their *wonderful* dignity of character and profound Masonic learning, they so *richly* (?) deserved. If anybody feels like 'putting that in his pipe,' he can do so.

"Grand Master Lynde urges his Grand Lodge to run a *tilt* against Intemperance and Profanity, which we think may best be done by guarding *well* the outer doors of our Lodges; for comparatively few persons contract habits of intemperance, or learn to curse and swear *after* they are twenty-one years old. If we are *compelled* to discipline an erring Brother, we are very willing to follow Bro. L.'s *good* advice."

We take issue with Bro. GRAY upon at least two points involved herein. We don't believe that in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand such defenders of Blue Masonry are influenced by improper motives. If it is true, the converse is equally liable to be true, that those on the other side are influenced by similar motives. We don't believe it in either case.

Why we object to these female side degrees is this: that the recipients erroneously understand that they have acquired the means of making themselves known to the great body of masons.

He *seems* to disagree with us in our views of the duty of a lodge to repay to another lodge money expended by it to relieve a member of the former lodge, and says:

"We truly believe that our good Bro. Drummond does not speak from the heart—but since his Grand Lodge has got her 'foot in it' he considers it his *duty* to swear that she hasn't. Now Bro. Drummond, the bone we have to pick with you is this: that you are endeavoring to establish it as a *rule* that under *no circumstances*, a lodge should feel in duty bound to repay aid furnished to one of its members by another lodge. The converse of this rule—that all lodges in the land should repay aid thus furnished—we readily grant, would be a *bad* rule, but 'tis the 'golden medium' we ask for, and only that."

He does not understand us: we do not hold that *under no circumstances* a lodge should feel bound to reimburse another for aid furnished to one of its members. It was attempted to establish the rule that a lodge is bound to repay *in all such cases*, just as if one lodge had loaned to another a sum of money at its request. We denied the correctness of this rule; and we understand Bro. GRAY to agree to that. And when he says cases may arise in which a lodge should feel bound to reimburse, we are with him. But the difference is essential: if the former rule prevails, a lodge would be liable to discipline for refusing: in the latter case, it would not be, but the matter would be decided by itself under its own views of its duty in the premises.

Bro. GRAY puts the case of an expenditure by two lodges in Arkansas of \$2,000 to relieve a brother from Maine, and inquires if we claim that those two lodges should bear the *whola* burden. We say, No, and with emphasis. But that is not the question. Does Bro. Gray claim that the lodge in Maine is bound to pay the whole \$2,000, whatever may be its circumstances, as it would be to pay a debt legally incurred? The last is what California claimed: and what Maine denied. There is all the difference between the two cases that there is between money *given* in charity, and money *paid* to liquidate a tax assessed by law for the support of the poor. And in Bro. GRAY's words, if the latter doctrine is correct—and if *such* be Masonry—"we are in the wrong box," &c.

We have had our say in spite of the *intimation* in the following:

"If we seem to Bro. Drummond, *too* anxious, he will please excuse us. We always read his reports *entire*, and never before have felt like picking even a very *small bone* with him; and so far as we individually are concerned, it had been better, no doubt, to let *this one* alone. If he concludes that *we need* a drubbing, he will please remember us as a pale-faced sub-Freshman studying 'Champ's' Latin Grammar under 'Uncle Jim Hanson,' at the old academy in

Waterville, and not a bewhiskered Hoosier—weighing not an ounce less than 185 pounds avoirdupois, and not *much* thrown in for clothing.”

His review of Quebec is an unanswerable statement of the masonic law and precedents applicable to the case.

We are only about half through this Report, but we must stop. In one part of his report Bro. GRAY says his connection with St. John's College had ceased: but in his “Conclusion,” he says that unexpectedly to himself, that connection continued, and that in consequence he should not be able to write any more reports. We trust he will find himself in error in this also: as from our knowledge of similar duties, we think he can find time better than the most of us.

CALIFORNIA.

Representatives from 156 chartered lodges and delegates from four lodges *v. d.* present: no lodge in arrears for dues; returns from nearly all received within the prescribed time; receipts for the year over \$18,000; expended on account of library \$106.42; cost of printing *Proceedings* \$1,713.20 (over one half of which must have been incurred in publishing the names of members); the Board of Relief received by assessments during the year \$3,865.60, and from donations and other sources sufficient to make the amount \$6,639.84, and disbursed \$7,830.75, including \$191.20 to six applicants hailing from Maine; the work exemplified; the application of the Grand Lodge of Quebec for recognition referred to a Committee which is to report next year; five charters granted and two dispensations continued, and one charter revoked and one surrendered; \$250 appropriated to the funds of the Mount Vernon Association; \$1,200 appropriated for the purchase of new clothing &c. for the Grand Lodge; \$1,200 appropriated to the Board of Relief of San Francisco, \$500 to that of Sacramento, and \$200 to that of Marysville; and a large amount of local business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master Bro. L. E. PRATT is strongly written; and in the following we cannot help believing that he has used an undue proportion of shading—has exaggerated the evils of which he complains:

“A rapid accession of indifferent members, a too cautious use of the negative ballot, and a cowardly indisposition to apply Masonic discipline to those already within the fold—these are the quicksands and bars on which Freemasonry may yet founder. Through these faults you are filling your ranks with unworthy members, inspired with no loftier ambition than to live in indolence upon the toil of their brethren; and following this, you have been compelled by the very principles of self-preservation to shift your personal obligations to your brethren, from yourselves individually, to the lodge in its collective capacity; and then permit the lodge in turn to set up an arbitrary and offensive rule to shut off these drones whom your own folly and neglect have brought into your household. Thus the Masonic conscience is compelled to shield itself from the Masonic obligation by the specious but shallow pretext that he who appeals for aid has not performed his duties to the lodge of which he is a member.”

* * * * *

"A distressed brother asks for assistance, and he is in turn asked, as coldly as the banker asks for his securities, if he has paid his dues; and if his misfortunes compel him to answer in the negative, no matter what the cause, or how worthy he may be in other respects, his claims are ignored, and he is sent empty away. At last he dies, and the penalties of his poverty follow him still. The last rites, so prized by the appreciative Mason, are denied him, because the Secretary has balanced his account and found him indebted to the lodge for six months' dues. A few months later, and the widow of the deceased brother comes in her sable robes, with famishing childhood at her side, spirit-broken and sick at heart at being compelled to appeal to us, yet appealing with perfect confidence, because she knows her dead idol was a Mason; and she is gravely told that her husband died under the ban of suspension. Suspended—and for what! she asks. What wrong had he committed which deserved this? No moral wrong; he was a good man and true; but he was poor and had not paid his dues for the last six months."

In this connection, we refer to the amount expended by the Board of Relief. It is stated in a Report of a Committee that the *assessment* in San Francisco was \$1.50 a year for each member; the Grand Secretary in a note says this is an error, that the amount *disbursed* is \$3.60 for each member.

Upon referring to the report we find that the amount raised by *assessment* was about \$1.75 for each member, and the amount disbursed was \$3.60 for each member: a large part of the difference was given directly or indirectly by the masons of that city.

The Grand Master is of opinion that an unfavorable report of the Committee of Investigation is equivalent to a rejection, and a ballot is not necessary or proper. The opposite doctrine is held in Maine: and we think, with reason, for the record should not show whether the report is favorable, or unfavorable: but the report is received as information, and upon that, the lodge proceed to accept or reject *by ballot*.

He holds, properly, that when the Committee find that the lodge has no jurisdiction, they should so report and the application be dismissed without a ballot.

He argues against the recognition of Quebec on the ground of a distinction between the relation of our States to each other and the relation of the Provinces of Canada to each other, which is so slight as to be invisible to us.

The Grand Lodge decided that subordinate lodges cannot impose fines, that not being a punishment recognized by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. In olden times lodges exercised this prerogative, however; and it was the ordinary method of punishing minor breaches of duty, such as coming to lodge late, &c.

We are happy to say that the "suicide" resolution was repealed, and the following adopted in its stead:

"*Resolved*, That in the case of a suicide by a Master Mason in this jurisdiction, the Master and Wardens of the lodge to which he belonged shall determine as to his insanity, and as to the propriety of interring him with Masonic honors."

The following report was concurred in:

"Your committee, to whom was referred the interrogatory propounded by

BRO. ARTHUR E. HILL, to wit: "If a lodge receives and rejects the petition of a man who is a resident of another lodge jurisdiction, may the lodge, within whose jurisdiction he does reside, immediately thereafter receive his petition, regardless of the action of the lodge which, contrary to the law, received his petition and rejected it?" report thereon that the second petition would bear evidence upon its face of fraud, inasmuch as it would contain the declaration of such person that he had not been rejected by any lodge of Masons within twelve months next preceding, as well as a contradictory statement as regards residence; and a lodge, knowingly receiving such an application, would imperil its charter."

This is in accordance with views heretofore expressed by us, but against the decision of New York, endorsed by the Arkansas Committee.

The State was divided into fourteen Districts, and an "Inspector and Deputy Grand Lecturer" appointed for each District.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, A custom has prevailed in this Grand Lodge to expend no inconsiderable amounts of money in the purchase of testimonials for Past Grand Masters; and whereas, the use of the funds of the Grand Lodge for such purposes is contrary to the aims and objects of Masonry; therefore

"Resolved, That no appropriation of the funds of this Grand Lodge shall be made for similar purposes hereafter."

We have heretofore referred to this subject, but finding the practice so universal and of such long standing, we gave up writing against it.

BRO. WILLIAM H. HILL prepared another of his excellent Reports on Correspondence, (80 pp. equal to about 100 pages of our type).

In his review of Canada, he comes to the conclusion that the Grand Lodge of Quebec is legally formed, but hesitates to recommend recognition just at present, hoping the matter may be amicably arranged.

He replies to Bro. Scov on the suicide question, but as the Grand Lodge repealed the resolution, we omit his reply.

Of Maine he says:

"The proceedings at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine, held in Portland, May 3, 1870, reached us before the first of July. Comprising, as they do, some two hundred pages of printed matter, this is a marked evidence of the expeditious labor of the Grand Secretary and printer of that jurisdiction, and also of the fact that Maine and California are almost next door neighbors—in time, at least, if not in distance—for one week will now take a Maine boy from California to see the 'old folks at home.' May these iron bars of union cement us in brotherly love, as well as in business relations.

"The Grand Master delivered an excellent, but somewhat lengthy Address. Fifty years had elapsed since the formation of this Grand Lodge, and the brethren contemplated celebrating their Jubilee in some appropriate manner. The Grand Master gives the judicious, but we fear rather unpopular advice, that no very large expense be involved in such celebration.

"Side degrees are also honored with a first-rate notice. Their absurdity, shallowness and deception are well portrayed, and we feel like helping Grand Master Lynde to give them all a kick that will send them not only outside the lodge rooms, but of the good opinions of the entire Fraternity.

"We are glad to see the Grand Master taking strong and high grounds against the too prevalent intemperance and profanity prevailing among the Fraternity. We hope to see the day when both will be considered a good cause for a black ball originally, and for discipline when the delinquent is within the fold. The prevalence of these two vices does more to injure

Masonry than a crusade of a century by the fanatics of Rome and ultra Protestantism."

And in noticing our report of last year says :

"He thinks our comments upon the action of the Grand Lodge of Maine, in relation to the claim of our *Forbestown* Lodge for charities bestowed upon a poor brother from Maine, harsh and unjust. We have read carefully what Bro. D. says, and while agreeing with him substantially in his abstract positions must still say, that as the facts of the case appeared to us, we do not yet think our Maine brethren in this particular matter acted 'on the square.' If mistaken as to the facts, we are ready to qualify our opinion."

The claim was made upon us as for a *debt due* : to recognize that doctrine would have been in contravention of masonic law : but now Bro. HILL abandons that ground, and puts the case upon a different principle, which we fully recognize.

CANADA.

The proceedings of the Emergent Communication in Dec. 1869, are republished with these : having noticed them last year, we pass them now.

At the Annual Communication, 181 chartered lodges and 15 v. d. were represented : and there were present a very large number of Past Masters and Past Grand Officers, as members of the Grand Lodge.

The address of the Grand Master is briefer than usual, but full of interest. We learn from it that a lodge in Ontario, upon the English Registry, had given in its adhesion to the Grand Lodge of Canada, an announcement in the highest degree gratifying.

He gives a list of 18 lodges in Quebec, working under the jurisdiction of his Grand Lodge : of these two were new lodges under dispensation granted during the year by him, and five or six others were working under dispensations granted by him to such of the members of each as declined to give their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, being in several instances much less than a majority of the old Lodge.

The following resolutions were adopted in reference to Quebec :

"1. That in the opinion of Grand Lodge, nothing has occurred to justify a departure from the principles unanimously adopted by it at its special communication, held at Montreal on the 1st December last, affirming the full Masonic occupation of the territory over which it has exercised jurisdiction since its formation.

"2. That, instead of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec attracting to itself the lodges working in that Province, the number of lodges remaining loyal to the Grand Lodge of Canada is the same as in December.

"3. That, in justice to these loyal lodges, the Grand Lodge of Canada ought not to withdraw that protection over them which was guaranteed when their formation was warranted, and which protection can only be made permanent and assured by a continued assertion by the Grand Lodge of Canada of its jurisdiction over every part of its territory.

"4. That in view of the large number of lodges in that part of the territory of Grand Lodge, in which exclusive jurisdiction is claimed by the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, who still desire to maintain their allegiance to Grand Lodge, it is not desirable on grounds of expediency to withdraw from the exercise of jurisdiction in the usurped Province.

"5. That Grand Lodge trusts that more full discussion and consideration will remove the difficulties which now unhappily prevail, and restore the full authority of the Grand Lodge of Canada over all Masonic Lodges within its jurisdiction.

"6. That Grand Lodge regrets that certain Grand Lodges, upon imperfect knowledge as it assumes, have extended a recognition to the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"7. That in abstaining for the present, from the exercise of its right of expulsion of Brethren who have been summoned to show cause at this Annual Communication why they should not be expelled, Grand Lodge is influenced only by a desire to avoid any step which might possibly retard the restoration of Masonic harmony within its jurisdiction.

"And with reference to that part of the Grand Master's address referring to the issue of duplicate warrants to certain lodges, the Board is of opinion that the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master be concurred in, and that duplicate warrants be issued accordingly.

Pending the second resolution, the following amendment was moved by P. G. Master WILSON and seconded by P. G. Master HARRINGTON:

"That the Grand Lodge of Canada, although still adhering to the conclusions contained in the first and second clauses of the report adopted at the special Emergent Meeting held at the city of Montreal, on the 1st of December last, but having no desire to assert sovereignty over a province in which the majority of the lodges, and so large a majority of the Brethren have already declared their desire for separation, and actuated by the true spirit of Masonry, hereby recognizes the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a sister Grand Lodge, and cordially extends to her the right hand of fellowship; reserving, however, full control and authority over those lodges in the Province of Quebec which still desire to continue their connection with the Grand Lodge, and requiring also on their behalf a full recognition of all their rights and Masonic privileges."

Several members spoke in favor of this amendment, and others against it, and it was lost by a large majority.

Considering the authors of it, we presume we are safe in assuming that we shall not hear it again denied that "*a majority of the lodges and a large majority of the Brethren*" of Quebec have declared their desire for a separation.

At the time of writing this, the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec have not been received: and we postpone further discussion of this subject to our review of Quebec.

Nineteen new charters were granted.

The Report on Correspondence (83 pp.) was presented by Bro. EDWARD MITCHELL, in which he reviews our Proceedings for 1869 and 1870.

He alludes to the difficulty between the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, but "declines to make any remarks upon the merits of the case."

Elsewhere he says:

"We have elsewhere said that we offer no opinion on the merits of the case, as to who is right or who is wrong, we leave that matter for Grand Lodge to decide. If any Grand Lodge finds that in their political or corporate capacity, they cannot associate with some other Grand Lodge, we have no objection, but we hold that it is *ultra vires* of any lodge, Grand or Subordinate, to interfere with our Masonic jurisdiction, which extends from the centre to the circumference

of the Globe, or to tell us who we are to love and hate, as their caprice may dictate. There may have been—and we know there were—good reasons why the Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans in their political or corporate capacity, but *that* is quite different from shutting up the bowels of compassion, tying the hands and tightening the pocket-strings of the good Samaritan. If we get the *true sign*, there is a bond registered far away above the cloudy canopy, binding us to answer without waiting to enquire if it hails from France or Louisiana or California or from some region unknown. We repeat—instruct and prohibit lodges as you please, but keep out the words 'AND MASONS.'"

If he belonged in almost any Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and should hold Masonic intercourse with persons declared by such Grand Lodge to be clandestine Masons, he would soon find himself without the pale of the fraternity.

In his review of Maine, he says of the address of our Grand Master :

"He urges the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, and an anathema on the Grand Orient of France, both of which Grand Lodge sustained. How about the *consistency* in this matter? Finding fault with France for doing to Louisiana exactly that which you are doing to Canada."

If our brother can see no difference between these two cases, we shall have less wonder at the course his Grand Lodge has pursued. But as it is, he presents himself in a comical aspect; although he says he will express no opinion on the Louisiana controversy, he unmistakably betrays his opinion that the Grand Orient is *right*, and then, while asserting that the two cases are alike, he holds that Quebec is *wrong*! We hope that by this time reason has resumed its sway and he has discovered that he himself is in error in *both* opinions. Of our report last year, he says :

"The work is carefully done, showing good taste in his selections, and great zeal in imparting useful information, and is all right until he comes to the Grand Orient of France, and then 'He tynes his reason a' thegither,' he is no longer a reviewer, but assumes to be the Grand Lodge of Maine. He works out a case showing that the body in the state of Louisiana recognized by the G. O. of France, is *irregular and clandestine*, that by such recognition the G. O. of France is *irregular and clandestine*, and as a logical conclusion that all masons, collectively and individually, who recognize the G. O. of France, will be *irregular and clandestine* also. We do not say whether we believe him or not, but we consider it equivalent to saying that the recognition of a lodge of colored masons would make us all *niggers*. But setting that aside, and allowing Bro. Drummond to have his hobby like other folks, he is a good worthy brother, as his review clearly shows."

We have always been taught that where we mix *clean* water with *foul*, the *whole becomes foul*; but perhaps things are otherwise in Canada.

COLORADO.

Ten lodges represented: receipts \$1,703.15 of which \$50.00 was for the Library Fund, now amounting to \$483.27: two charters granted: and the following report in reference to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, adopted :

"Your special committee appointed to consider the subject of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, respectfully beg leave to report, that during

the short time allowed for the investigation, they have not been able to gain sufficient information, in their judgment, to recommend its recognition, and would respectfully suggest that this committee be discharged and a new one appointed, with instructions to report at the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge."

The Grand Master, HENRY M. TELLER, had been called upon to lay the corner-stone of the "Denver Pacific Railway Company's depot, at Denver, on the 24th of June." He at first declined: but being strongly pressed by brethren, who "believed more harm would be done by refusing permission than by granting it," "very reluctantly consented" and appointed Bro. GEO. M. RANDALL, P. G. Master of Massachusetts, to take charge of the ceremonies. In reference to it, the Grand Master says:

"I trust the attention of the brethren having been called to this subject, that no Grand Master of this jurisdiction will be again called upon to lay the corner-stone of a private building. I cannot neglect this opportunity to call your attention to what I consider an increasing evil in this jurisdiction. I refer to the anxiety shown by the brethren to appear in public as Masons—to seize every opportunity to make a masonic display, to have masonic celebrations, masonic festivals, public installations, upon every possible occasion. Members who for months have not darkened the door of the lodge room come promptly to the call for a public display, anxious for an opportunity to proclaim their connection with the fraternity. These members return to the lodge room, take off their masonic clothing, and are seen no more in the lodge until they are again wanted to swell the ranks of a masonic procession. In the work of the lodge they have no part; its benefits they claim, its burdens they do not bear. While Masonry is popular, they will appear in public as often as the opportunity is presented; but let the spirit of persecution prevail, as it has in the past,—let it be unpopular to be a Mason, and these brethren will no longer seek opportunities to proclaim that they are Masons. It is said that these public displays bring us before the public, induce a spirit of inquiry among profanes, and thus induce good men to offer themselves for admission to our lodges. Masonry is not aggressive, and does not seek to proselyte. We want men who are attracted not by idle curiosity, not because Masonry is honorable, not because it is a passport to place or power, but men in search of light—*anxious inquirers after truth, with mental and moral perceptions to understand our symbols and sacred mysteries—such men will come to us, not because we indulge in imposing ceremonies in public, not because it is popular to be a Mason, but because they are actuated by the love of truth and virtue.*"

We fully endorse these views and commend them to the thoughtful consideration of the craft in Maine.

In regard to the right of visitation, the Grand Lodge affirmed the rule heretofore adopted by it, that no visitor can be admitted against the objection of a member.

The Grand Secretary, in behalf of Bro. L. N. GREENLEAF, submitted the Report on Correspondence (71 pp.), which was referred to another Committee which was to report to the Grand Master within thirty days. The second Committee made no Report that is published, but we infer from internal evidence that what was written in reference to the Grand Lodge of Quebec was struck out of the Report, which is a careful synopsis of the Proceedings with fewer comments than we wish there were, from the specimen we have.

CONNECTICUT.

Lodges represented, 94 chartered, and 6 *m. d.* Every lodge in the State being represented: six charters granted and one revived, and one dispensation granted: the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia recognized: intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended: and the usual business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master, AMOS E. COBB, is chiefly confined to a statement of his official action.

The Grand Lecturer says:

"Trials for Masonic crimes have been more numerous, and, under the code established by the Grand Lodge, more easily conducted, than formerly. It is a hopeful sign, but always a sad duty, to proceed in such cases: hopeful, for it shows a lodge determined to maintain its honor and reputation unsullied; and sad, for it announces the fall of a brother, when all are ready and willing to stretch forth their hands to assist and save him, if there be hope of reformation. This applies, of course, to the openly vicious and bad man, and affects us mainly in the outside world."

The Grand Secretary announces the receipt of a very large and valuable contribution to the Grand Lodge Library from Bro. E. G. STORER. The thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to the donor, and, as a slight mark of their appreciation of the gift, one hundred dollars was presented to him. This is the last token of affection the Grand Lodge can ever render to him, for since then our venerable Brother has been called to the Grand Lodge above. He did much for the craft in his life-time, and his memory should be cherished, and his example followed:

"The dead govern, the living obey."

M. W. Bro. WILLIAM STORER presented his credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska in a most eloquent speech.

A communication was received from the Representative of the Grand Lodge (a member of a Connecticut lodge), near the Grand Lodge of Saxony, from which we extract the following:

"Soon after receiving my credentials in the city of Dresden, I waited upon M. W. Dr. Gustav Heinrich Warnatz, Grand Master of Saxony, and presented them to him. He expressed the almost pleasure at being thus enabled to enter into fraternal relations with a Grand Lodge in the western world, where so many of his countrymen had sought and found a new home."

* * * * *

"The Grand Lodge of Saxony has under its jurisdiction now about twenty (20) subordinate lodges, three (3) of which are located in its capital city of Dresden. Of these, the *Drei Schwertern* (Three Swords), numbers 338 members, the *Goldner Apfel* (Golden Apple), 393 members, the *Eherne Saulen* (Brazen Pillars), 99 members,—making in all 830 affiliated Masons in the city of Dresden. It was my privilege, during a sojourn of nearly a year in that city, to visit each of the above named lodges, and to assist in the work of each of the three degrees. At a subsequent interview with Dr. Warnatz, he inquired particularly with regard to the condition and prospects of Masonry in our own land, and expressed much gratification at learning how deep a hold our sacred art was taking on the affections of the American people. He expressed, also, his regret at the attitude taken by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg toward that of New York, and his satisfaction that his Saxon Lodge was in no way involved in the difficulty. Another point of Masonic interest

I would not leave unmentioned. Dr. Warnatz informed me that he had recently attended an informal convention of the Grand Masters of all the jurisdictions in Germany, the chief object of which was to insure a greater uniformity of Masonic work and discipline. The meeting, he assured me, was quite harmonious; and it was in contemplation to summon, at no distant day, a gathering of all the Grand Masters in Europe. The decisions of such a body, though possessing no legal value, would carry great weight in influencing the course of the Grand Lodges."

The following translation of the National Masonic Hymn of Saxony, invariably sung at the close of every lodge supper with Masonic ceremonies, was appended, which we copy for its rare excellence and beauty :

THE LAST LODGE.

-
- "When the last of the stars, dimly flashing
 See old Time to its end hasten on,
 When planets to ruin are dashing,
 And the sun's light is pallid and wan;
 Through the halls where the Masons are founding
 Their Temple, majestic and grand,
 Shall be heard that last cry, loudly sounding:
 Hasten, brothers! the morn is at hand!
- "East and West, North and South, through all nations,
 The work at that call will have ceased,
 And the brethren, observing their stations,
 Shall look in calm faith to the East;
 Joining hands over valleys and highlands,
 Where each stands, in the land of his birth,
 Shall be seen, o'er all continents and islands,
 But ONE LODGE on the face of the earth.
- "To the Master's stern voice loudly crying:
 Have the Masons obeyed My commands?
 Comes the voice of the craftsmen, replying:
 Look with grace on the work of our hands!
 In our feeble and poor earthly fashion,
 We have sought to hew out the rough stone;
 Let the depth of eternal compassion
 For the faults of our labor atone!
- "What's the hour? cries the voice of the Master,
 They answer: Low Twelve, but behold,
 The rays of Thy morning come faster,
 To our eyes all its glories unfold!
 At His nod, see all the veils rent asunder,
 And, while earth sinks to chaos and night,
 'Mid loud peals of the echoing thunder,
 Shall the brethren be brought to pure light!"

The following resolution anent Quebec was adopted :

"Resolved, That the request of the Grand Lodge of Canada, now made through its duly accredited Grand Representative, that definite action upon the matter of the body claiming to be the Grand Lodge of Quebec, be deferred until the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge; and this Grand Lodge expresses its earnest hope, that, before that time, the unhappy differences in the Fraternity of Canada may be satisfactorily and amicably adjusted."

We are glad to notice the following, for it has been very difficult to pro-

cure the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge: and we trust the example will be followed, so that all who desire to buy Proceedings of any of our Grand Lodges may be able to obtain them:

"Resolved, That an additional number of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge be printed, and that the Grand Secretary be allowed to furnish extra copies to those who desire, upon receipt of the cost of publication, the avails to go to the credit of the Grand Lodge."

The Grand Secretary, Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER, presented another of his able Reports on Correspondence (96 pp.).

In his review of Arkansas he says:

"There is one thing however, to which he objects, and that is, our custom of admitting as members of the Grand Lodge, delegates of lodges to which charters have been granted during the session. He says he intended to open his 'little gun' on us, in regard to this subject, but, as Brother Simons of New York, has got his *big* gun in position first, and done some good shooting, he will leave the field for him, well satisfied that he has 'plugged the center.' Good, Brother Gray! you may retire, and reserve your charge for the next, and in the interval, we will endeavor to repair our demolished battery."

Upon turning to New York we find he quotes what Bro. SIMONS says, but the only remark he makes about it is, that he considers it especially worthy of notice. But we find the Grand Lodge did not admit the delegates of the newly chartered lodges.

Of California he says:

"We notice, from the report of the Grand Secretary, that seventeen special dispensations have been granted by the Grand Master, ten of which were to authorize re-ballots upon the petitions of rejected applicants. This seems to us unnecessary, and we think the practice will tend to make members careless in the discharge of their duties."

The Grand Master of Connecticut had received ten similar applications, and had denied them all on the ground of want of power to grant them. The original meaning of "dispensation," was the dispensing in a particular case with a general law. The old idea was, that the Grand Master had the power to dispense with any law in a particular case, save when restrained by the landmarks, or special provision in some regulation. Thus in the sixth "General Regulation" it is said, "Nor is this inherent privilege subject to a dispensation." But we believe that dispensations (in the original meaning of the term), are *now* never granted: that Grand Masters give permission for a departure from the general law only when such power is expressly given to him in the constitution; and the use of the word "dispensation," therefore, is scarcely accurate. The Grand Master is now generally regarded as a constitutional officer, with such powers as are given in the constitution, or are recognized in it as pertaining to his office; but we have seen no constitution which recognizes the old power of dispensation. We agree, therefore, with Bro. Conn, that the G. Master has no power in such cases, unless it is expressly conferred by the constitution, as is the case in California.

Bro. WHEELER dissents *in toto* from the Missouri resolution that a member

under charges is not in good masonic standing : we refer to the views expressed by us last year.

He comes to the conclusion that by the established precedents, the Grand Lodge of Quebec was legally formed and recommends its recognition.

These proceedings complete volume *seven* of the series, and they contain an index to the whole volume—a plan we hope to see generally adopted.

DELAWARE.

Seventeen lodges represented : receipts \$854.62 ; disbursements \$581.12 (including \$62.50 paid for " Hall Stock ") ; two charters granted ; a new constitution reported, and ordered to be printed, and it was resolved that the Grand Lodge meet in special session on the first Thursday in December to consider and act upon it.

The Committee on Correspondence not having completed their report, asked leave to have it printed when ready, and their request was granted ; but their report does not appear in these proceedings.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

We have, in these Proceedings, one of the most interesting and valuable documents ever issued by this or any other Grand Lodge.

As usual a large number of Communications were held during the year 1870, the proceedings during which are embraced in this volume.

Jan'y 8, 1870, the Grand Lodge adopted an able Report made by P. G. Master FRENCH, recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec, being the first Grand Lodge which did so. At the same time, a report suspending intercourse with the Grand Orient of France was adopted.

A resident of the District had gone on a visit to New York and while there was made a Mason. He was refused recognition at home, although that Grand Lodge had allowed a similar practice. While the matter was in discussion between the Grand Masters of the two jurisdictions, the Brother died : the Masons of the District at once waived all questions of regularity and buried him with masonic honors—an act honorable to their Grand Master and to themselves.

It was decided that at a special election to fill a vacancy in the office of Senior Warden, the Junior Warden having been installed was not eligible. We agree to this, but for a similar reason we hold that the lodge had no right to fill the vacancy.

As has before been indicated, the question as to the right of visitation arose : the majority of the Committee held that a member of a lodge, objecting to the admission of a visitor, is bound to make known the reasons for his objections to the Master and the lodge, and the Master is to judge of their sufficiency ; and that the lodge, if it deems the reasons of sufficient weight to

sustain charges, is bound to direct the Junior Warden to prefer them to the lodge, that the visiting brother may be dealt with. The minority of the Committee hold that upon a member's objecting to the admission of a visitor, the Master is bound to exclude him without any question as to the sufficiency of the objector's reasons.

The subject was discussed several months, when finally the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 36 to 20:

"*Resolved*, That it is the right of a brother in good standing to visit all regular lodges; but if objections are made, it is the right of the Master to determine the validity of such objections, he alone being responsible to the Grand Lodge."

While the discussion was going on, the Grand Master addressed to the other Grand Masters, and to other brethren, a circular containing the argument of the majority of the committee and propounding the following questions:

"1. Does a master mason, in good standing in his lodge, possess the inherent right of visiting any masonic lodge wherever he may go?"

"2. It has been claimed that a Master Mason may object to a visiting brother, the reasons to be determined solely in his own conscience. Does a Master Mason possess the unqualified right of objecting to the presence of a visiting brother in his lodge?"

"3. If a Master Mason objects to a visiting brother sitting in the lodge, is he accountable to the lodge, and is it his duty to give reasons for such objection?"

"4. If a Master Mason has sufficient reason for objecting to a brother visiting his lodge, is it not his duty to prefer charges, so as to bring the objectionable brother under discipline, and give him an opportunity to vindicate his character?"

"5. If a Master Mason shall hear the statement of his friend, affecting the character of a brother Master Mason, would he be justified in objecting to the presence of such brother in his lodge, upon an *ex parte* statement?"

The replies received are given: we should be glad to give extracts from them, but must content ourselves with results.

The Grand Masters of Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania reply that upon objection by a member to the admission of a visitor, the Master is bound to exclude him without inquiry respecting the reasons.

The Grand Masters of S. Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Nevada and Massachusetts, and Bro. MACKAY reply that the objector must make known his reasons, and the Master must judge of their sufficiency, subject to appeal to the Grand Lodge. The G. Master of Massachusetts holds that a mason in good standing has the *right* to visit; but that the W. Master may exclude, but if he does "he must do it upon such grounds as will justify his conduct before the Grand Lodge."

The Grand Masters of Florida and Tennessee (though the latter said he was unable to consult the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge), and Bros. DAWSON, of Florida, and BROMWELL, of Illinois, P. G. Masters, hold that the objector must make his reasons known to the lodge, and it must judge of their sufficiency, and admit or exclude the visitor.

Of these, Bros. MACKAY and DAWSON hold that the objector is responsible

to the lodge, while the Grand Masters of S. Carolina and Mississippi hold that he is not.

At the same time the Grand Secretary issued a circular to other Grand Secretaries, and others, containing the following inquiries :

"Has the W. M. of a lodge in your jurisdiction the right to admit a visiting brother to his lodge, over the objection of a brother, who is a member of the lodge, in good and regular standing? (1.) Has he the right to ask him his reasons for making the objection? (2.)"

Bros. SIMONS, of New York, GRAY, of Mississippi, and DRUMMOND of Maine answer both questions in the negative.

So do the Grand Secretaries of Iowa, Tennessee, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Illinois, Georgia, Louisiana (by decision of Grand Lodge), Indiana (by G. Lodge regulations), Idaho, Montana (by Grand Lodge regulations), Colorado (by G. Lodge decision), Ohio (by G. Lodge Code), Washington (by Grand Lodge regulation), New Hampshire (*per* Bro. HORACE CHASE), Mississippi, Maine (by G. Lodge decision), Texas (by G. Lodge resolution), New Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky and Minnesota (by Grand Lodge decision)—twenty-two Grand Lodges.

The Grand Secretary of Michigan replies that they never had such a case in that jurisdiction, but thinks the Master would not be sustained in such a course.

The Grand Secretary of Maryland replies that there is no decision of the Grand Lodge upon the question, the nearest to it being a decision that it is a privilege, and not a right, to visit.

The Grand Secretary of Arkansas replies, that the question never has arisen, but he thinks the right of visitation has never been denied to an affiliated mason in good standing.

It is held in Alabama and Florida, by Grand Lodge decision, that a visitor can be excluded only *for good cause shown to the lodge*.

The questions are answered in the affirmative by the Grand Secretaries of California (by constitutional provision), Rhode Island, Nebraska (that the Master has the *right*, but he thinks they have no officer who would exercise it under such circumstances), Oregon (by regulation, which he says is not generally approved and is contrary to his own opinion), Connecticut, and Massachusetts (who says the prevailing practice has been the other way, but he does not believe it to be correct),—six Grand Lodges.

There are forty-two Grand Lodges in the United States: of those heard from, *twenty-six* hold that the objection is final, while twelve may be reckoned the other way.

We have no response from Vermont, Kansas, West Virginia or Wisconsin.

We cannot express our own views in any better terms than we find employed by Bro. SCOT, as follows :

"In opposition to these views, we hold that no visitor can be admitted to a lodge against the objection of a single member, on the general principle that a visitor cannot unseat a member; and further, that neither the lodge nor the

Master have a right to demand the brother objecting to state his reasons, if he declares on his honor as a mason, that he cannot conscientiously hold fellowship with the visitor. Nor is it necessary that the brother objecting should prefer charges against the visitor: he may, or may not, as the circumstances of the case require and as may seem best to himself. If the visitor feels aggrieved and applies to the Grand Lodge for redress, the fact that his admission would have caused one or more members to retire and thereby disturb the harmony of the lodge, is a sufficient justification of his exclusion. At the same time, the right of objecting to a visiting brother should not be lightly exercised, nor without sufficient cause, but of this the brother objecting is the proper judge."

The subject is one of great importance, and we trust a uniform rule will be adopted.

Returning to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, we are glad to find the following amendment to their constitution adopted:

"SECTION 22. Every lodge is prohibited from initiating any one not a resident of this District for a period of twelve months, without first having received the consent of the lodge nearest his place of residence, *under seal*."

A Special Communication was held May 20th, to dedicate the new Masonic Temple, on which occasion an interesting and able address was delivered by BRO. BEN. PERLEY POORE.

The Grand Lodge was called together on the fourteenth of August upon the mournful occasion of the funeral of BENJAMIN BROWN FRENCH, Past Grand Master. In his death the craft throughout the world has met an irreparable loss. This is not the place for his eulogy: but we assure our Brethren with whom he was more intimately connected, that the craft in Maine deeply sympathize with them.

We heartily endorse the following from the Grand Master's address:

"Brethren, we all must feel that in the death of Past Grand Master French, our Grand Lodge has lost one whose place can never be filled.

"Truly, 'a pillar of strength has fallen!' A bright light has been removed, and the darkness of a profound sorrow has fallen upon the hearts of his brethren of this Grand Lodge—upon the hearts of all his brethren throughout this Masonic jurisdiction! The many years of steadfast devotion given by our departed brother to the interests of the Fraternity, his cultivated intellect, his warm heart, his genial and kindly manners, made him truly an ornament to our profession.

"Probably no Mason who has ever lived was, during a long life, more universally honored and loved by his brethren than Past Grand Master French. None ever passed away from earth more truly regretted. The records of this Grand Lodge for the past twenty-five years bear throughout the impress of his great Masonic learning, and his ceaseless labor for the interests of the craft here and elsewhere. His name stands enrolled upon the general Masonic history of the past quarter of a century among the highest of those whose pure lives, great erudition, earnest research, and untiring industry have served to make that history mark an ever increasing light and progress in our beloved institution."

And the following from the Report of a Committee:

"The death of Past Grand Master B. B. French is the occasion of no ordinary grief. His eminent standing as a Mason; the numerous and exalted positions which he held in the various Masonic bodies of which he was a member; his various and valuable contributions to the poetical and prose literature of Masonry, as well as to its jurisprudence; the zeal and fidelity with which, through a long career, he devoted himself to the best interests of the entire

Order;—place his death out of the category of common bereavements. This Grand Lodge is sensible that the usual forms of mourning and condolence can but feebly reflect the universal sentiment of grief and sympathy which has been excited throughout the Fraternity by this great loss. We claim no exclusive possession in a Masonic fame which extends wherever our language is known and our institution is revered. The brotherhood throughout the country and the world share our loss and join in our expressions of respect and regret. Inadequate as must be all that we can say to express his worth and services, and our sorrow for his loss and honor for his memory, we yet feel that it is becoming to place upon our records a permanent memento of both."

P. G. Master CHARLES F. STANBURY presented the Report on Correspondence (153 pp.). He devotes 18 pages to Foreign Grand Lodges, and 21 pages to a collection of the decisions of the various Grand Lodges.

He quotes largely from our last year's Proceedings, concurring in our views in relation to Masonic Charity, and commending highly the action of this Grand Lodge in respect to the Library.

As Bro. FRENCH bequeathed all his Masonic Library to that Grand Lodge, we trust it will be made the nucleus about which will be gathered a Library worthy of its location at the Capital of our country.

We find only one fault with Bro. STANBURY'S Report: there is nothing in the size or arrangement of the type to distinguish his comments from the extracts. We "correspondence fellows" are obliged to work at night, and the report in question loses a portion of its value from the fatigue it causes to our optics. It is worthy of publication in the clearest type—and we hope that Committees on Printing—there and elsewhere—will make a note of this.

FLORIDA.

Twenty-nine lodges represented: the Grand Master prevented from attending on account of a recent death in his family: a code of regulations prepared by a committee adopted, and published with the proceedings: the work exemplified: intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended: two charters granted and the representative system adopted.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. D. C. DAWKINS, presented the Report on Correspondence (86 pp.), in which he ably reviews the Proceedings of nearly all the other Grand Lodges in this country.

He had received but limited information in regard to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but upon the information received, he was inclined to argue against its recognition, and offered the following resolution—

"Whereas, This Grand Lodge is informed of an attempted formation of a new Grand Lodge in the province of Quebec, in British America, of lodges heretofore chiefly under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge Canada: and a consequent dissolution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and a division of its jurisdiction against its consent; and whereas, the said organization seems to have been gotten up in a manner adverse to masonic harmony and propriety; Therefore,

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Florida fraternally sympathizes with her long since acknowledged sister of Canada, in this her day of trouble and

confusion, and deem it inexpedient to hastily recognize the new organization in the Province of Quebec."

which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported the following which the Grand Lodge adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will take no action with reference to that matter at the present Grand Communication."

In the very able report by P. G. M THOMAS BROWN, accompanying the resolutions by which Florida in 1857 recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada, it is said, "We have proven by authority and usage from the formation of the Grand Lodges of England in 1717, to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, that in no instance has the consent of the 'parent body' been obtained," and the Grand Lodge of Florida *then* endorsed it.

GEORGIA

Gives us a pamphlet of 376 pages, just about one-half of which are taken up with the names of the members of the subordinate lodges.

Two hundred lodges represented by their Masters or Proxies, Wardens as we understand it not being members: six charters granted and four refused: and the following resolution adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the address of the M. W. Grand Master, the reports of the Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Secretary, and the reports on Foreign Correspondence, Finance, Returns and Jurisprudence, be furnished the Grand Secretary in time for him to have them in print and ready for distribution among the members of the Grand Lodge at the opening of each Annual Grand Communication."

We have no doubt that this course will secure the prompt and intelligent dispatch of business.

In relation to the action proposed by the Grand Master of Kentucky in relation to the alleged murder of Masons in Cuba, Grand Master LAWRENCE well says:

"As I could not see what could be done by such a convention, which would be powerless except as an advisory or protesting body, I declined to attend. I am not advised if it was ever held. But as our sympathies are ever alive to the sufferings of humanity, and more especially of our brethren everywhere, and a calm, but unequivocal condemnation and out-spoken horror at such barbarous outrages, coming up from the various Grand Lodges, may move the shame, if not the fears and sensibilities of the perpetrators, and so tend to their suppression, I recommend to the Grand Lodge some expression of their feeling on this subject."

On the occasion of the laying of a corner stone, he says:

"The brethren brought with them, to grace and sanctify the occasion, 'the oak chair made from the tree under which General Oglethorpe held the first Masonic Lodge, at Sunbury, Georgia; also the Bible which was used on that occasion in the year 1733—both the property of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, of Savannah, Georgia.'"

We greatly regret to learn that he was confined at home during the summer by the extreme illness of his wife and himself; we trust both have fully recovered.

The Grand Lodge, as well as the craft throughout the country, had sustained a great loss in the death of P. G. Master WILLIAM S. ROCKWELL, of whom the Grand Master says:

"Bro. Rockwell was for many years prominent among the Masons of Georgia and before the Masonic Fraternity generally. He was at the time of his decease, Sov. Grand Inspector General of the 33d degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and Lieut. Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, Past Grand Commander of the Knights Templar, Past Grand King of the Grand Chapter, and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"Endowed by nature with an active and inquisitive mind, he enjoyed with it rare powers of application, which he delighted to bring to bear on the occult fields of Masonic Science. A good Hebraist, he had also acquired considerable acquaintance with the Syriac and cognate languages, and with the hieroglyphic characters and inscriptions of Ancient Egypt. Without sufficient acquaintance with these to pass on his acquirements myself, I have seen, at different intervals during our earth-amity, portions of his correspondence with Gliddon, the Oriental Scholar, which satisfied me of the genuineness of his attainments. Our own Ahiman Rezon, compiled by him, bears evidence of his research in these fields, and of the ingenuity, if not conviction, with which he brought them to bear on his favorite study. This Grand Lodge is indebted to him for much of its credit for learning and research in Masonic lore.

"Of the private character of Bro. Rockwell, having known him for twenty years or more, without ever being long together at a time, I can truthfully say, that I esteemed him a most amiable Brother. If he was chary of his praise, as some deemed, he was equally so of his condemnation. I never knew him to speak ill of any one. And now, if any brother there be who had aught against him while living, I would exhort him, in the touching language of the A. & A. Rite, to remember that 'all animosities, and grudges, and unreconciled differences among Masons cease at the dark river of Death, over which our brother has gone,' and 'entreat him to forgive the wrong, and cast away the animosity forever; that our Father, who is in Heaven, may forgive him his debts and trespasses, as he forgives those of his dead brother.'"

The office in the Supreme Council which Bro. ROCKWELL held at the time of his death was filled by the election of Bro. B. B. FRENCH, who also has vacated it by death.

We commend the following from the Report of D. G. Master AUSTIN, to the careful attention of the craft:

"There seems to be a disposition manifested by some of our Brethren, to urge new language and new modes of work, to keep pace, as they say, with the progress of the times. Now, so far as the system, language, work and teachings of Freemasonry are concerned, I am no progressionist, and it seems to me that any one who will, cannot help realizing the fatal effects of progression, and using our sacred institution as merchandise, and whenever we depart from the landmarks our ancient fathers set, and adopt new rituals, new modes of Lectures, and depart from the established principles and manner of teaching them, then we as members of our ancient order will fail in the objects contemplated, and soon anarchy and confusion will take the place of that peace and harmony that should ever characterize the workings of our beloved order."

The following resolution was adopted by a vote of 92 to 88:

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master appoint a committee of five, who shall be known and styled as the Building Committee of the Grand Lodge, who shall be empowered to proceed to purchase a site in the city of Macon, and erect thereon a suitable building for the use of this Grand Lodge; and they shall have the authority to sell the investments for the purposes aforesaid,

and to borrow such an amount as may be requisite to finish said building, at a reasonable rate of interest; said Building Committee to have the same completed for the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge in October next."

We trust our Brethren in Georgia have well estimated the cost, and that they may not find they have introduced among themselves a source of discord, as has happened in several jurisdictions in consequence of entering upon a similar undertaking. The Grand Lodge has a fund of nearly \$30,000, including nearly \$5000 added to it the year previous. If it has a similar surplus every year, it can build the Hall without increasing the burdens of the members of the craft.

The Southern Masonic Female College seems to be in a prosperous condition, as no appropriation was asked for it: but \$375.00 was appropriated to pay the teachers "for labors bestowed by them in charity."

BRO. J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR offered a series of resolutions in relation to the evil of non-affiliation, and the rapid increase of this evil caused by the injudicious practice of dropping members of subordinate lodges from the roll for non-payment of dues, which were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, to be reported upon at the next Annual Grand Communication. We shall look for this report with much interest.

The same brother presented the Report on Correspondence (pp. 80 in large type), saying in his introduction:

"We have determined to make this report as brief as practicable, feeling assured at the same time that it will involve an increased amount of labor, for it is much easier to make copious extracts of interesting matter, than to present the substance of such extracts in a condensed form. In other words, *scissoring* is easier than *penning*. This allusion to the *scissors*, however, must be taken *symbolically*; we never mar the Proceedings reviewed by the *actual* use of the instrument."

We miss his comments, and we have no doubt the craft in Georgia will hereafter prefer that he write a longer report, and give them, not only extracts, but his views thereon.

We commend the following concerning Quebec, to those Grand Lodges who delay action, hoping the controversy will be settled by the parties themselves:

"To decide upon the question at issue between our Canadian Brethren, is a very delicate matter; yet it is a duty from the performance of which we should not shrink, for a speedy adjustment of the difficulty will depend upon the prompt and decisive action of other Grand Lodges than those involved in the controversy."

* * * * *

"After a careful examination of all the papers that have been before us, with all due respect and fraternal kindness for our Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada, we are compelled to decide that the Grand Lodge of Quebec has been regularly formed, and is entitled to recognition."

The Grand Lodge adopted the same views and recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The following resolution reported by him was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That all fraternal relations and Masonic intercourse, between the Grand Lodge of Georgia and the Grand Orient of France, cease and be discontinued until such time as the said Grand Orient shall rescind her action,

recognizing the spurious and clandestine body styling itself 'The Supreme Council of the A. and Accepted Rite, for the State of Louisiana,' and duly acknowledges the dignity and all the rights of our sister Grand Lodge of Louisiana."

IDAHO.

Our young sister seems to have had a little breeze of discord, but it appears to have subsided without injury.

At the time fixed for the Annual Communication, representatives from all the lodges (eight) and all the Grand Officers, except the *Grand Master* and *Grand Secretary* met, and the Grand Lodge was opened by the D. G. Master.

After the Committee on Credentials reported, the following resolution was offered:

"Whereas, The M. W. Grand Master, Jonas W. Brown did, with the consent of seven of the eight lodges within this jurisdiction, postpone the meeting of the Grand Lodge until the 12th day of December next.

"Resolved, That when this Grand Lodge shall be called to refreshment it shall be called to labor again on the 12th day of December, 1870."

A motion to lay it on the table failed by a vote of 13 yeas to 17 nays, when the further consideration of it was postponed until the next day, and the Grand Lodge called off.

The next day the resolution was lost by a vote of 11 yeas to 18 nays, and the business of the Grand Lodge proceeded.

We have detailed this action for the purpose of suggesting that the Annual Communication cannot be postponed by the Grand Master, even with the consent of all the lodges. The Grand Lodge only can do that by vote, after the opening of the Annual Communication. The Grand Lodge of Idaho was clearly right in assembling at the constitutional time, in spite of the action of the Grand Master, and it was perfectly competent to postpone further business to the day named, or to decline to do so in its own good pleasure.

A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to P. G. M. GEO. H. COE. It seems the former Grand Secretary had gone away, and a Grand Secretary *pro tem.* appointed, who, however, was not present. It was feared that the accounts of the Grand Secretary were not correct, but a Committee reported that they were.

The Grand Secretary *pro tem.* reported that he had notified the lodges to appear in Annual Communication by direction of the *Deputy Grand Master*. Three members of the Grand Lodge requested the Deputy Grand Master to make a statement of the official acts of the Grand Master, so far as he had a knowledge of them, but the Grand Lodge refused to allow it, and it also refused to adopt a resolution for a testimonial to the Grand Master. We are left in the dark as to the cause of his absence, or the occasions for the "rippets" growing out of his action. But while the brethren were apparently divided in opinion, the proceedings seem to have been conducted in a fraternal

spirit, and no evidence appears of any undue excitement among those present. We trust that there has been only a ripple on the surface, which has disappeared, leaving no trace of having ever existed.

ILLINOIS.

We have no language to express our grief at the calamity which has happened to this Grand Lodge. On the twenty-third of February the Grand Secretary's office was burned, and with it the records, the library of the Grand Lodge (1659 volumes), the Masonic library of H. G. REYNOLDS and JOHN C. REYNOLDS (the latter's consisting of 235 volumes), and in fact everything in shape of books and papers belonging to the Grand Lodge and Grand Council, not leaving a scrap of paper large enough to impress the seal upon.

The Trowel Office, with all its contents, went in the general wreck, and Bro. REYNOLDS must have lost heavily: we have no information as to amount of insurance.

We cannot ascertain whether the Proceedings for 1870 had been distributed or not: they had been printed in part at least, and if in the Grand Secretary's office were destroyed with the rest.

Twenty-one years ago a similar accident happened, and as the records of the session of 1849 were burned before being printed, a special session was called in April, 1850, to do the work over again.

The loss of the Libraries, whatever may have been the amount of insurance, is irreparable, for many volumes cannot be replaced.

We avail ourselves of the report in the Trowel of the proceedings at the Annual Communication.

Lodges represented 526: twenty charters granted and two dispensations continued: receipts \$27,195.35: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: the standing resolutions forbidding the reception of petitions from negroes &c., were repealed by a vote of 599 to 455: and a large amount of routine business transacted.

The session was harmonious: and the craft were enjoying a high degree of prosperity. The pecuniary loss by the fire to a Grand Lodge of such immense resources is as nothing: but the loss of records and the library is, as before stated, irreparable.

INDIANA.

Three hundred and ninety-two chartered lodges and twenty u. d. represented: nineteen charters granted and four dispensations continued.

The Grand Master reports the continuance of harmony and prosperity: announces the death of F. M. BLAIR, P. G. M. of Illinois, resident in Indiana; urges in strong terms the appointment of a Committee on Correspondence; and in terse language gives a summary of his official action.

R. W. JAMES SEYMOUR, D. G. Master of Grand Lodge of Canada, visited the Grand Lodge and was received with the customary honors.

The principal Committees met in advance of the Grand Lodge, and, as a consequence, the business was ready for the action of the Grand Lodge, and was promptly dispatched.

Bro. JOHN CAVEN, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted a very able report in relation to the invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana by the Grand Orient of France, in which he narrates the history of the spurious Council, showing that for many years it has been held to be spurious by the Grand Orient itself; and submitting a series of resolutions, which were adopted by the Grand Lodge, the last of which is the following:

"Resolved, That we recognize the cause of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana as our cause and the cause of the Masonic world, and that the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana must be imperatively upheld, and that all Masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France is hereby dissolved, and all lodges and Masons under this obedience are hereby forbidden to receive as visitors or hold Masonic intercourse with any Mason owing allegiance to said Grand Orient of France, or any Masonic body under its jurisdiction."

The same brother submitted a report in relation to Quebec, in which he concisely states the action of the Quebec Masons and the recognized law applicable to the subject, but concludes that as the Grand Lodge of Quebec then claimed an existence of only seven months, recognition "would be hasty and might be ill advised," and closes the report as follows:

"And we also add, that since the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the Grand Lodge of Canada has held no regular Communication, and that the emergent Communication of December, was not largely attended, and opinions perhaps not mature, and perhaps some feeling that time will mollify, and that a Regular Communication will be held in July, at which we have no doubt the question will be dealt with in a spirit of concord, and with an eye single to the good of the Fraternity, and that an amicable adjustment will be perfected.

"Your Committee therefore recommend for adoption, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the consideration of the prayer of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, for recognition, be postponed until the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge."

The resolution was adopted.

Resolutions in regard to the murder of Masons in Cuba, were adopted with a memorial page with the following inscription arranged in the form of a coffin:

"Sacred to the memory of those Masons who were most cruelly murdered by order of the Spanish government in Santiago de Cuba, on the Island of Cuba, in the past winter, without the benefit of trial, simply for being Masons. We cherish their memory, and deplore their fate as the result of the most stupid bigotry and ignorance. Martyrs to Masonic fidelity, rest in peace."

In accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Master, a Committee on Correspondence was appointed for next year. We believe this makes the practice uniform in every jurisdiction, except Massachusetts.

*A new Code of Regulations was adopted and published with the proceedings.

IOWA.

The Proceedings of this Grand Lodge have upon the cover "*Annals of Iowa Masonry*, T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary, Editor, Iowa City," and for a frontispiece the portrait of Grand Master Joux Scott. The amount of matter contained in them is immense, and we scarcely know where to attack them.

Lodges represented, 139: twenty charters granted, and eight dispensations granted or continued: reports of Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, Librarian and Committee on Correspondence presented in printed form: receipts about \$7,500: expenses about \$5,600: a system for the payment of mileage of members adopted: and the usual local business transacted.

The Grand Master reports that prosperity abounds; that he had granted twenty-six dispensations for new lodges: that new interest for procuring proper halls had been aroused: that he had had few cases of discipline, one of which was to suspend a Master for intoxication; and, after detailing his official action in local matters, recommends the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the repeal of an old regulation forbidding the initiation of negroes—the latter on the ground that the selection of candidates is the inalienable prerogative of subordinate lodges.

He submits a list of forty-five decisions, a few of which we copy:

"It is not in the power of members to prevent the installation of a Master-elect, by objecting to it. The acting Master, for good reasons, might postpone the installation until the case could be submitted to the Grand Master."

We hold that when objections are made to the installation of an officer, proceedings should be suspended and the nature of the objections ascertained by the installing officer: and he must decide, being accountable to the Grand Lodge, whether he will proceed or sustain the objections for a more formal investigation.

"A rejected profane cannot apply to the same or any other lodge, until six months have elapsed. After that time he may apply to any lodge, if within its jurisdiction; and if not within the jurisdiction of the lodge which rejected him, that lodge has no claims upon him, and its consent need not be asked. If within the 'co-ordinate jurisdiction' of two or more lodges, one of which rejected him, the unanimous consent of that lodge must be obtained before either of the others can ballot upon his petition."

The second sentence is not law in Maine under the express provisions of our Constitution, but we deem it correct in principle.

"Subordinate lodges are authorized to levy contributions by a majority vote; but the power should be exercised with great caution, and only for strictly masonic purposes. The purchase or improvement of real estate would not justify it. The necessary expenses of the lodge, including charities, should be the limit of such levies. All matters of real estate, if the lodge has not available means sufficient, should be arranged by voluntary contributions."

This is important, and is becoming more so: the Grand Lodge sustained the decision, having twice before affirmed the same doctrine. We believe the decision is correct: now if subordinate lodges have no right or power to compel the payment of such a tax, has the Grand Lodge, although it has the power, the right to compel the payment of a tax for similar purposes?

"A ballot is secret and sacred, and may not be questioned. Hardships do sometimes occur under this law, but they only prove that the use of the black ballot began *too late*. Black ballots are worth more than white ones, and are much less dangerous. No discussion of either class should be permitted; it is useless, dangerous, unmasonic."

We insert this, not so much for the decision, which is familiar, as for the manner in which it is stated.

The Grand Secretary's report, as usual, is full of interest. He recommends that the "unnecessary expenditure" of \$500, for printing the returns of lodges be saved, and the Grand Lodge so voted: he had had the Proceedings of each year stereotyped, at a comparatively trifling expense: he explains why "THAT REPORT" of Bro. GUILBERT'S has not yet appeared: among his suggestions to Secretaries and other officers, the following fit this latitude:

"Secretaries writing letters which should be filed—as notices of suspensions, and of action on By-Laws—should have distinct topics on separate sheets, else much confusion ensues.

"Lodges located at places where the name of the post office is distinct from that of the village, should furnish both—for want of this I have been much troubled."

We have seen similar results follow the same cause as set out in the following:

"Bros. O. E. Aldrich and W. Southwick were excused from further attendance on the sessions of Grand Lodge. This was followed by such a stampede that the names of all excused appear in minutes of the morning session of the third day."

And in the minutes of the third day he gives their names, with the following introduction:

"Grand Secretary called the roll of workmen, when the following were found absent, a large majority of whom had been excused by either the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following:

"Whereas, This Grand Lodge believe that, by the provisions of the Ancient Constitutions, the selection of members of subordinate lodges belongs to them only, and is not a subject for legislation; therefore

"Resolved, That all action of this Grand Lodge, on the subject of Indians and Negroes (as found on pages 147, 148 and 149, of the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge, edition of 1866, and bearing date in 1852), be and is hereby repealed."

Bro. J. P. SANFORD delivered an address well worthy of the commendation contained in the vote of the Grand Lodge:

"Voted, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be cordially returned to Bro. Sanford for his eloquent, appropriate and interesting oration, and that the same be published with the proceedings."

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 101), was presented by Bro. WILLIAM B. LANGRIDGE, and in spite of the space already devoted to Iowa we must go on.

In his review of Colorado, he says, (and after full investigation we thoroughly agree with him):

"Bro. Hall speaks approvingly of the idea of forming masonic life insurance companies. Our impression, the result of considerable study, is decidedly

against them. Insurance companies are purely commercial institutions; they are gotten up and managed (and properly so), for purely pecuniary advantage; they are not designed to be regarded as charitable institutions at all, and any attempt to run an institution of that kind on any other than a financial basis would be a failure entailing disgrace on Masonry first, and then on every one connected with its management; and conducted on that basis there are enough good, sound life companies now, who are in the business as business. The great advantage of our national system of government is, that it busies itself only with its own business of governing, and does not attempt to carry on stores and build railroads, and run lines of steamships, and print newspapers, and so use its large means to interfere with and cripple private enterprise. So let it be with Masonry; what money it needs for its temporary uses its members will cheerfully contribute; whenever it goes to keeping co-operative stores, or co-operative insurance companies, or dabbling in financial matters as a business, it will, as all governments have done in such attempts, burn its fingers, and find its temple become 'a den of thieves.' "

There is sound common sense in the following, and we could never understand how the rule that an installed officer cannot resign became established.

"In the affairs of everyday life, when people assume offices, it is with the understanding that they perform them while they retain the office, or, in event of circumstances preventing them from fulfilling them, they shall resign, or allow the place to be filled by some one else who can do the duties required, thus allowing the honors and labors of office to go together; but when we come to Masonry, all that is changed, and an officer who goes to California, or the penitentiary, (we mean no disrespect by naming the two extremes!) must still fill the office in the lodge into which he was unfortunately installed."

He agrees that the decision of his Grand Lodge (to which we excepted in a former report), that a member of an Iowa lodge, residing in another jurisdiction, can be tried only by his own lodge is incorrect.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"In considering the question as to whether suicides are entitled to masonic burial, he says, commenting on the California (and general) rule forbidding it: 'As cases of insanity are made no exception, we cannot agree to this.' Is not suicide evidence of insanity? We know that it is cowardly and wicked, and that good men think it should be so treated as to render its very thought horrible and repulsive. Very true, Oh, excellent brother! but the time may come, when ill digestion, aided by an east wind, or unrequited love, or some other fardel, may drive even you beyond the verge where you now stand so securely, and you may forget the wisdom of the present, the fear of the future, the displeasure of God and the scorn of men, or, remembering, may choose to dare them all, to fly from the mere gad-fly that is stinging you. But who supposes that because men were once hung for stealing five shillings worth, that stealing was less frequent than now, when, to steal hugely, makes a man a hero.

"If the language of our funeral ceremony is improper in cases of suicide, let us have a rite of burial for suicides—not to yield to outside clamor, but to quiet the objections of conscientious brethren."

He closes his review of Quebec as follows:

"We consider that the history of this affair is but a repetition of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1855. If it was legally formed then, this is legal now, and we are exceedingly surprised to see Past Grand Master Mercer Wilson, who was the prime mover and first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and who has had a taste of martyrdom in being declared expelled and clandestine &c., by the Grand Lodge of England for precisely the same thing the Quebec masons are doing, joining Grand Master Stevenson, in hurling anathemas at them.

"Still, as this Grand Lodge is in fraternal communication with the Grand Lodge of Canada, we would recommend that we go no farther *at this time* than to fraternally advise that Grand Body to recognize the new Grand Lodge. The movement is sure to win in the long run, and the sooner it is fraternally settled the better for all parties. If continued in its present shape, it will lead to disgrace and evil."

He accordingly offered the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That while this Grand Lodge considers the Grand Lodge of Quebec to have been regularly formed, it deems it but courtesy to the Grand Lodge of Canada, with which it is in fraternal intercourse, to await its recognition of that new Grand Lodge, which it does with the sincere hope that it will so recognize it at its next annual meeting."

But the following was substituted for it and adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Iowa recognizes, in the fullest sense, as regularly formed, the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and fraternally welcomes it to the circle of Grand Lodges."

We have marked other parts of this report for quotation or comment, but must pass to his concluding paragraph :

"Twelve years ago, we prepared our first report. In looking over the list of Grand Masters, Grand Secretaries and reporters then in service, how few are left! Here and there one remains, but the larger number have 'gone over to the majority'—with 'Tucker, and Pearl, and King, and Mellen, and Risk, and Whiting, and hosts of others who 'having served their generation, by the will of God, have fallen asleep.' May we, who remain and fill their places, cherish their memories, and emulate their virtues, that we, at last, may share their rewards."

Amen and amen! "The dead govern, the living obey."

KANSAS.

Sixty-two lodges represented : seventeen charters granted and one dispensation continued : the surrender of four charters and one dispensation accepted : the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized : an amended constitution &c. adopted and ordered to be re-printed.

From the address of the Grand Master, JOHN H. BROWN, we extract the following excellent rules to be followed by lodges in acting upon a request to recommend the formation of a new lodge, and we earnestly recommend them to the attention of our own lodges.

"*First*, That the petitioners are Master Masons in good standing, and members of lodges in this jurisdiction ; or, if from another jurisdiction, that they have proper dismit from the lodges of which they were formerly members.

"*Second*, That the three first named officers in the petition are competent to discharge the functions of their places, if inducted therein ; and this is to be determined by their appearing in open lodge, and there giving a full exemplification of the work and lectures of the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. In addition to their skill in the work and lectures, they should have a general knowledge of our laws, rules, regulations and usages.

"*Third*, That the petitioners have a good and secure place in which they may safely meet, which must be above the first floor of the building to be occupied, and contain the rooms necessary for doing masonic work—of this the recommending lodge must be satisfied beyond a doubt.

"*Fourth*, That there is suitable material for building up a sound lodge, and

that the new organization will not interfere with the *material* of an old, well established lodge."

He also in eloquent language cautions the craft against intemperance and profanity, and is justly severe upon "Trading on masonic reputation."

He made the following decisions, among others :

1. "When a lodge which has rejected a candidate ceases to exist, he may apply to any lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides.

2. "I am of the opinion, that neither a lodge nor its Worshipful Master is in the least affected by any irregularity in the proceedings of the Convention of Past Masters which conferred the degree. The Worshipful Master who receives the degree is not presumed to know the law and usage of our order in this degree.

3. "A candidate for the degrees of masonry must be able to read and write, and sign the application in his own handwriting.

4. "Visitation is said to be an undoubted right, yet the visitor's right *must* be subordinate to the right of the member; and if the Worshipful Master is satisfied that the presence of the visitor in the lodge would mar the peace and harmony of the members present, it is not only his right, but his duty, to exclude the visitor. If objections are made by one member, who refuses to sit in the lodge with the visiting brother, the visitor should be excluded.

5. "It would not be proper for the Worshipful Master to permit a ballot on the application of candidates for the degrees of Masonry in groups. There must be a separate ballot on each application.

6. "A subordinate lodge has the undoubted right to refuse to entertain the application of any person for the degrees of masonry; and such refusal does not operate as a rejection of the candidate. Applications for the degrees of masonry can only be received by the unanimous consent of all the members of such lodge, who are present. But should his application be received and referred to a committee, it then becomes the property of the lodge, and must pass through the ordeal of a secret ballot."

This last decision is new: we were at first inclined to doubt whether the refusal to receive a petition was not equivalent to a rejection, but upon reflection we are satisfied that the decision is correct.

Among the resolutions in regard to the Grand Lodge of Quebec are the following:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge do hereby recognize that lodges existing in a State or Province having an independent government, have the inherent right to form a Grand Lodge for their own government, although a Grand Lodge in another State, Province or Country, may have exclusive jurisdiction over them, until such new Grand Lodge is formed.

"*Resolved*, That it is our duty to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec, as having exclusive jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec; and that we do hereby recognize it, and extend to it a hearty welcome into the family of American Grand Lodges.

"*Resolved*, That in the passage of the foregoing resolutions, we are not influenced by feelings unfriendly, even in the slightest degree, to the Grand Lodge of Canada, in whose welfare we are warmly interested; and we hope soon to see a warm and friendly feeling prevailing between said Grand Lodge of Canada and her offspring the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

A lodge was reprimanded through its representative, for laying a corner stone without the presence of the Grand Master or his Deputy. Probably severer punishment would have been inflicted, but for the fact that the Grand Master or his representative was expected to be present until the last moment,

when, not being able to find anything in the Grand Lodge constitution interdicting it, the lodge took charge of the ceremonies.

It would seem that the lodge should have ascertained whether the Grand Master could be present before it fixed the day, and invited the craft and the public to be present. However, similar mistakes have been made this side of Kansas.

As we have seen, in 1869 the Grand Lodge revoked a charter without notice to the lodge. A report was made that this action was void, and the Grand Lodge refused to amend by striking out this portion of the report. While a Grand Lodge should proceed in such a manner only in an extreme case, yet we hold it has the *power* to do so, and its action is not *void*, as in our review of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1869 we have stated.

BRO. E. T. CARR presented the Report on Correspondence (42 pp.), being chiefly a condensed summary of the more important items in the Proceedings, with not much of comment. He, however, gives a strong statement of the "Quebec case," sustaining the right of that Grand Lodge to recognition.

In his review of Maine he says:

"The Grand Master's address is a good one, and shows that he is the 'right man in the right place.' He opposes, in strong terms, the practice of conferring the degrees out of time, and devotes a page to giving his reasons. They are sensible, to say the least. He suggests that hereafter that power be left to the Grand Master. The D. D. Grand Masters have been in the habit of exercising this power heretofore, and upon which subject we have had our say in former reports."

Heretofore, various adjectives and common nouns, such as "venerable," "Judge," &c. &c., have been appended to the name of the chairman of your committee, making a description that would scarcely be recognized at home: but BRO. CARR has now capped the climax by dubbing him "our highly statistical Brother"! Let him look to himself that next year he is not obliged to call us *Carr-nivorous*!

KENTUCKY.

Lodges represented, 367 chartered, and 16 U. D.: Proceedings make 496 pages, of which 233 are devoted to publishing the names of members: receipts from dues &c., \$19,609.00, and from interest and dividends \$6,903.00: disbursements \$25,188.36, which includes over \$12,000 for the pay-roll of the Grand Lodge for 1869 and some \$8000 invested: it has invested in the Masonic Temple in Louisville \$74,650, and in other bonds and stocks \$17,600: the north wing of the "Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary," the Grand Officers being escorted by a large number of Knights Templar and Knights of Kadosh of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, was dedicated in ample form with eloquent addresses by G. Master EGINTON, P. G. Masters FITCH and TILDEN, and Bros. PRESTON and HENDERSON: twenty charters and five dispensations granted: the Grand Secretary authorized to bind the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge in his office and sell them to lodges; the plan of

having Committees meet in advance of the Grand Lodge adopted: a tribute of affection paid to the memory of P. G. Master ISAAC T. MARTIN.

The Grand Master thus explains his action in reference to the alleged outrages upon Masons in Cuba:

"In February and March last several subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction called my attention very pointedly to certain alleged outrages committed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba upon members of the Masonic Fraternity. Some urged a called session of this Grand Lodge, and others that relief should be sought through the President of the United States. After full consultation with many of the members, it was evident a called meeting would incur too much inconvenience and expense, and it seemed to be a debatable proposition whether the Fraternity in the United States could, with propriety, move in the matter. In consideration, therefore, of the difficulties in the way, I could not but regret the occurrence that induced the agitation, and yet the enormity thereof, together with other like precedent causes of complaint, and persistent demands upon me, required some definite action, and which resulted in my mailing the following circular letter to the different Grand Masters in the United States and British Provinces."

[We omit the circular.]

"In response to which answers were received from most of them, wherein the question of interfering was variously regarded, some being apprehensive of its only being productive of injury to ourselves. The majority, however, favored a full consideration of the important question, and preferred a later day than the 16th of May for a general meeting."

[He therefore issued a circular fixing the thirtieth day of June for the meeting.]

"Between the date of this letter and time named, the decisive action of the President and Congress upon Cuban matters generally, indicated very clearly that nothing more could be effected as to the troubles on that island.

"I felt it my duty, however, under the circumstances, to attend at the time and place named, but only to find that those in attendance deemed it advisable at present to make no further effort, in which I acquiesced with the conviction that the period was not far distant when the Masonic authorities of America and England would, as a matter of humanity, if nothing else, endeavor to correct in some proper manner the indignities of certain illiberal, despotic governments upon an institution, the members of which labor exclusively for the purity and moral elevation of mankind. The unprovoked enormities of the last fifteen years, to go no further back, furnish more than enough to imperatively require they shall not be repeated.

"Reference now has been made by me to this important question merely for your information as to what was my action in the premises."

The papers in relation to the Grand Lodge of Quebec were referred to a committee, but no report was made thereon.

We rarely notice action in regard to masonic periodicals; but having personal knowledge in this case, we are happy to endorse fully the following:

"On that part of the Grand Master's address, which was referred to this committee, in relation to the Kentucky Freemason, your committee report, that the Kentucky Freemason has nearly completed its third annual volume. It has been edited with ability. The matter has been uniformly chaste. The paper has been a favorite with those families in which it has been taken. The Mason who desires current information with regard to the doings of the craft, and a practical defence from popular objections against our fraternity, and at the same time to have a periodical which he can confidently place in the hands of his wife and daughters, should take the Kentucky Freemason. Your

committee recommend, that in order that its publication may be secured for another year, we offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That each lodge be requested to take two copies of the Kentucky Freemason, to be preserved among its archives; and that the Grand Master be requested to issue a circular to be addressed to each of the lodges, urging the patronage of this organ of the Grand Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence (56 pp.) was presented by Bro. J. M. S. McCORKLE, G. Secretary.

We heartily endorse the following :

"We have no doubt on the subject at all. No mason ought to permit himself to be led into a public discussion of the principles of masonry. We are not candidates for any worldly position or dignity; nor do we invite any one to knock at our entrance doors. The best arguments in our favor we can produce, is, as Grand Master Mathews truly says, 'in cultivating every moral and social virtue, and shunning every irregularity having a tendency to impair our faculties and debase the dignity of our profession.' We think the Grand Master would have been right in forbidding any such public discussion."

In his review of Texas, he says :

"A report from a Special Committee on the Grand Lodge of Quebec was adopted, recognizing it as a legally formed body. They seem to have adopted the doctrine laid down by Bro. Mackey, of South Carolina, which we hold to be erroneous, that where a change is made in the political boundary there must be a corresponding change in the masonic boundary. We cannot subscribe to this doctrine, as it makes the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge entirely dependent on and subservient to the will of the political government. There is no connection between them; each exists independent of the other."

History shows that this concluding sentence is incorrect: and we hope to find space before concluding this report to point out the fallacy in his reasoning.

LOUISIANA.

The session of this Grand Lodge, the Proceedings of which are before us for review, was held three months before our session of last year, and since then it has had another session, the Proceedings of which will soon be published, but not quite in season for this report. These Proceedings (of 400 pages, of which, however, about 100 are devoted to returns), contain many things which have lost much of their interest by lapse of time.

About 135 chartered lodges and five u. d. were represented: five charters granted: and a large amount of local business transacted.

We have entertained fears that the chartering of lodges to work in foreign languages might lead to discord, and we are happy to find in the address of Grand Master SAMUEL M. TODD, the following :

"Having attended many of the meetings of lodges working in the French, Spanish and Italian languages, and witnessed, in company with officers and members of the Grand Lodge, their manner of working, I am happy in being able to state that in all of them I have met with the most cheerful acquiescence in my rulings and decisions in respect to their work; and I feel well assured that if the system of frequent visitations on the part of Grand Officers be continued, and necessary advice and instruction given when needed, that there will be hereafter but little complaint heard of violations of laws and edicts on the part of those lodges. To insure obedience, it is only necessary that they should be properly instructed; and in no instance have I found any disposition

on the part of any of those lodges to evade any regulation or edict of the Grand Lodge."

Matters with the Grand Orient of France remain *in statu quo*, though the Grand Master says:

"Several prominent Masons in Paris have admitted the fact that the act of recognition of the Chassaing body 'was a mistake;' some asserted that the decree promulgated in November, 1868, was 'an individual matter of Grand Master Mellinet, and not an official decree of the Grand Orient.' And they have even added, 'that it was the misfortune of that Grand Body that it was governed by arbitrary power, otherwise the decree would long ago have been revoked.'"

A question of much interest in that jurisdiction is discussed by him, viz: "Whether a lodge has the right to dispose of, or mortgage its real estate, without the sanction of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master." That Grand Lodge is an incorporated body and its civil charter is entirely different from that of our Grand Lodge, and the relations between it and its legal subordinates entirely different from between the Grand Lodge of Maine and its subordinates.

The finances of this Grand Lodge seem to the reviewer, as he runs his eye over the pages devoted to them in these Proceedings, somewhat complicated: but he is relieved when he finds at the end that the assets are about \$260,000 and the liabilities less than \$80,000.

The following from the Report of the Deputy Grand Master, is of universal application:

"The operations of the present bankrupt law have brought up some questions among the brethren as to the proper course to be pursued by an indulgent creditor to a defaulting debtor, and my opinion officially, not unfrequently solicited. Believing the question of *debt* more proper for other tribunals, I have discouraged the bringing of such matters before the lodge as prolific of discord. The Mason 'who acts by the Plumb and works by the Square' will pay his debts when he can, and he will also bear with an unfortunate brother, and not seek his suspension or expulsion because he is unfortunate, and perhaps is by a *vis major* left without the ability to discharge his pecuniary obligations."

With commendable zeal, the Grand Secretary had added largely to the Grand Lodge Library, and by an exchange of duplicates had been able to do a double good.

Louisiana Relief Lodge had received and disbursed in charity over \$3000: no applicants from Maine.

The Committee on History was continued, with authority to procure the translation of the early records of the Grand Lodge (which are in French), for which \$250 was appropriated, and to have the translation printed, for which \$500 was appropriated. We trust this will be done, as there are in fact no published Proceedings of this Grand Lodge of any amount prior to 1850: and its records contain very much of great interest to the craft.

The Report on Correspondence (144 pp.), was again presented by Bro. JAMES B. SCOT. It is the most thorough review and analysis of the Proceedings that we have seen: and he not only analyzes and gives a summary

of them, but he comments upon whatever seems to demand comment with great ability, and without fear or favor.

He opposes the old resolution of California in relation to the burial of suicides :

"We are no apologists for suicide: but, in all such cases there is much that can only be known to God. 'Judge not, that ye be not judged.' Man, whose faculty of judging must be like himself, erring and imperfect, should not arrogate to himself the attribute of Deity. We think therefore that such cases should be left to the discretion of the lodge, and that a brother who commits suicide in a fit of insanity may properly be buried with Masonic honors—unless the insanity has been produced by licentious and vicious habits."

In alluding to voting by lodges, he favors allowing each representative to vote as he thinks proper, and is opposed to the system in Maine of requiring the three votes of a lodge to be cast as a unit.

"The rule in Louisiana is the same as in Illinois. It not only works well, but allows a freer expression of opinion in the decision of all questions before the Grand Lodge than can be obtained by the unit system."

In his review of Maine, he says :

"That the District Deputy system has failed to accomplish all the results anticipated is generally conceded, but this, in part, arises from defects inherent in the system. Whether the craft would be benefited by dispensing with it and making the office of Grand Master a salaried one, admits of doubt. There is something repugnant to our ideas of masonic propriety in associating the office of Grand Master with a salary. In some instances it might work well; but, as a rule, we are afraid that it would detract from the honor and dignity of the office, reduce the standard of its influence, and throw it as a prey to be scrambled for by broken down professional charlatans and masonic politicians—from both of which, good Lord deliver us!

"We have heretofore noticed the remarks of the California committee, in reference to the correctness of the returns of the subordinates of that jurisdiction, but now it looks as if the palm belonged to Maine. At the last annual communication, the Committee on Returns was made a standing committee, and they report that returns had been received from all the lodges in the jurisdiction—all but two having been received before the session of the Grand Lodge. Most of the returns were correct, in others the errors were such as could easily be corrected, while many were models of elegance and neatness. The committee was thus enabled to present, on the morning of the first day of the session, an elaborate report giving in detail the work of each lodge in the jurisdiction."

He favors the plan of membership proposed by us in our report of 1869. It is so radically different from the system now in vogue, that we did not anticipate it would receive the support among masonic writers that it has received. The question is a very difficult one and its difficulties are increasing; but Grand Lodges are endeavoring to remedy the evils by patching the present system. When they get tired of patchwork, they will seek a new one: the system proposed can be successful only by being generally adopted.

He examines the proceedings of the Quebec lodges in forming a Grand Lodge, and of the Grand Lodge of Canada in reference thereto in a masterly manner, coming to the conclusion that the new Grand Lodge was entitled to recognition. The committee submitted a resolution to that effect, but upon motion of Bro. J. C. BATCHELLOR, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada, action upon it was postponed to the next annual communication.

We had marked other matters in this Report, but omit all the rest to give place to the following incident of the war, which will a thousand times offset all the diatribes that President Blanchard and "his following" can fulminate against masonry for the next twelve months :

"Just as our report is going into the hands of the printer, M. W. Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows gives us the following information, and as it adds another instance to the many already recorded, of the fidelity with which the members of our fraternity in both armies, during the late unhappy war, performed their obligations, we insert it here :

"The battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone river, was one of the most hotly contested during the war; commencing December 31, 1862, and lasting for two days with varied and doubtful result. Toward the close of the first day of the battle, Bro. James Strawbridge, of this city, then Colonel of the 1st La. infantry, in taking the hand of a wounded Federal officer, to assist in removing him from the field, received the grip of a M. M. The officer was mortally wounded, having been struck in the forehead with a grape-shot. His sight was destroyed, but feeling the grip returned, he requested Bro. Strawbridge to send his Masonic token and last remembrances to his wife, adding that letters on his person contained her address; and he soon afterward expired. Bro. Strawbridge carried the relic with him for two years before he had an opportunity to fulfill the promise given to the dying man. At last, Bro. Strawbridge was taken prisoner near Augusta, Georgia, by the Federal forces under Gen. Sherman, when on his 'march to the sea.' About Dec. 1, 1864, a group of prisoners halted for dinner near headquarters, and Bro. Dr. Wilson Hobbs, now of Carlisle, Ind., but then Surgeon-in-Chief 2d Brig., 3d Div., 20th A. C., taking compassion upon Bro. Strawbridge, whom he had observed day after day marching with the other prisoners, weary and foot-sore, invited him to dinner. During the meal they found each other to be brother masons, and Bro. Strawbridge delivered to Bro. Hobbs the trust which had been confided to him, and in a few days they saw no more of each other. Eight years elapse from the time when the dying request was made, and then M. W. Bro. Fellows receives a letter from Bro. Hobbs, dated January 2, 1870, in which he states 'that trust after much labor and search has at last been satisfactorily discharged, and as Col. Strawbridge was so faithful on his part, I desire to find him and inform him I have not been less so.' This has been done; and this act of masonic fidelity, from its inception to its close, affords another illustration of the brotherhood of man, and that, 'by our own spirits we are deified.'"

MARYLAND.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland has for the past few years been seriously embarrassed in consequence of erecting a new Masonic Temple. Its proceedings are mostly occupied with reports, &c., pertaining to this subject. We think, however, it has seen its darkest days and is beginning to improve its condition. From remarks of the Grand Master, we infer that members of subordinate lodges dimitted to avoid burdensome taxation.

At the Semi-Annual Communication, in May last, 71 lodges were represented.

The Grand Master says :

"I approach a question of the deepest interest to the Fraternity, and one which will require your most careful consideration and calm deliberation. I allude to the financial condition of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. We are in debt, my brethren, and how to rid ourselves of this load of pecuniary embarrassment is the question which we are to meet.

"I shall appoint a committee, before whom this question will be laid, whose wisdom will, I trust, enable us to bring the matter to a successful conclusion."

The Committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted :

"They find the total amount of indebtedness \$82,491.18 to be provided for, of which \$45,684.18 is covered by Liens upon the building, and \$36,807.00 of unpaid claims.

"Several propositions were presented in the committee, and after mature consideration, they unite in offering the following resolutions, so as to pay the unsettled claims, \$36,807.00, and \$5,000.00 to place the building in perfect order, by improving the acoustic arrangements of the Grand Hall, and properly seating the same :

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maryland issue stock in shares of five dollars each, to the extent of fifty thousand dollars, if required, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, to be known as the Grand Lodge Stock.

"*Resolved*, That to meet the interest on said Stock, the city lodges be assessed, and pay one dollar, and the county lodges fifty cents per annum for each member.

"*Resolved*, That the necessary improvements be made at once in the Main Hall, thereby securing the means to pay the interest on the entire new stock of the Temple."

The following resolutions were also adopted :

"*Resolved*, That a subscription list be opened, and contributions solicited from the members of the Fraternity.

"*Resolved*, That each contributor shall be furnished with a certificate, stating the amount donated.

"*Resolved*, That it will be the duty of the Grand Lodge, so soon as its financial condition will admit, to commence the payment of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon said certificates."

At the Annual Communication 68 lodges were represented: one charter granted: intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended: receipts for the year \$8,500 in excess of the expenses.

The Grand Master announced that the debt of nearly \$46,000, for which the mechanics had liens upon the Temple had been paid, one-half the amount having been loaned by D. G. Master FRANCIS BURNS, and the other half by JOHN W. GARRETT (not a Mason, but who volunteered to do it), at six per cent. interest.

The Grand Master says further :

"Our Temple is so centrally located and so eligible, and in a neighborhood whose surroundings accord so well with its high respectability, that the single objection raised by some, does not detract from its popularity, although it does affect its rental; and if the contemplated alterations in the Grand Hall should prove a success in its acoustic properties, I feel that I hazard nothing in saying, the revenue which will accrue therefrom, will in a short period of time, so change the order of things, that we shall stand before the world free from the entanglements of pecuniary obligations by which we are now seriously oppressed.

* * * * *

"I would impress upon my brethren throughout this jurisdiction, that this Temple in which we are now assembled, is *theirs*; we must divest ourselves of the idea that it belongs to the lodges of Baltimore city; we must fully appreciate the fact, that *we* are *brethren*; that we are to aid each other and assist in relieving each other's necessities: we must comprehend the duties of the hour, and by a willing and determined effort relieve ourselves as Masons from the dangers which threaten us. Let not a few, nor yet some, but every

brother in this jurisdiction do his duty, and before this year shall have closed, we will relieve our Order from the reflections, which profanes are casting upon us."

The Committee on Correspondence presented a brief Report upon the invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana by the Grand Orient of France: and the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Upon the latter subject, the Committee say, among other things:

"We would also call attention to the division existing among the Fraternity in the British Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with the hope that a few words of good counsel from this Body may tend to restore harmony, where it does not now prevail. This division appears to have originated in the new political constitution of British America, whereby Canada has been divided into the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which, with two others, constitute *now* the *Dominion* of Canada. The name of the Grand Lodge of Canada has therefore become a misnomer since the Dominion of Canada is not within its jurisdiction, and the Province of Canada no longer exists.

"The principle that Grand Lodge jurisdiction and State boundaries should be coterminous, is the recognized Masonic Law in the United States, although not universally so held in all countries. Many examples might be cited, but we will only mention the latest, viz: the organization of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia."

And reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the principle that Grand Lodge Jurisdiction should be coterminous with the boundaries of a State or Province, has been proved by experience eminently conducive to peace and harmony. That actuated by sentiments of fraternal regard, we earnestly recommend to the Grand Lodge of Canada the recognition of this principle, which all other Grand Lodges upon this Continent have practically recognized.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Grand Lodge of Canada."

MICHIGAN.

Lodges represented 257: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized; fifteen charters granted and one dispensation continued.

The address of the Grand Master, A. T. METCALF, is of rare ability and is marked for sound common sense. We should be glad to quote pages from it. But we have room only for the following:

"I am firmly convinced that it is our highest wisdom, whether as individual Masons, officers of the lodge or Grand Lodge, or conductors of a masonic press, to preserve, in regard to all assaults upon us, *an unbroken silence*—I repeat it—*an unbroken silence*."

"We may rest in the calm assurance that if we be true to our principles, true to our mission, and true also to *our policy of silence*, we need have no fears of bigotry in any of its forms; for bigotry is ever the same—whether she dons the hypocritical sack-cloth of *fallibility*, or assumes the arrogant robes of *infallibility*; the drapery in neither case hides the cloven foot of a devilish intolerance which the world has learned to despise. No, my brethren, we cannot by argument or controversy with them, afford to make men, actuated by such a spirit, our equals—dignity and a proper self respect demand that we receive their assaults with a silent contempt.

"The danger to Masonry, which the recent attacks upon it have brought, lies not in their being unanswered—far from it. The danger lies in quite a different direction. The notoriety which these attacks have given our institution in certain quarters, instead of frightening any into a belief that we are dangerous to Church or State, has so advertised it that new applicants for admission to our mysteries are multiplying with great rapidity; and the danger is that the unhealthy fondness for *mere growth* which seems to be manifest in so many quarters will admit improper material into the structure of our Masonic Temple. This is a danger. But it is one to be met, not by argument (which would only throw our portals with a greater number), but in the privacy of our lodges, and by the secret ballot.

"This leads me, naturally, to suggest the remedies, which in my opinion, must be used to cure the evils which I have particularized.

"1st. All Masons should study, more profoundly than they do, the principles, spirit and policy of the craft.

"2d. They should rigidly rule themselves by its teachings.

"3d. The ballot should be used relentlessly towards all improper material; never, however, forgetting the other Masonic rules about its use.

"4th. The discipline of offenders, non-affiliants and drones, provided by our laws must be enforced.

"5th. There must be a return to our policy toward the world, of reticence, circumspection, and absolute silence in regard to Masonic affairs.

"And under this head, allow me to repeat some suggestions already made. Of course it is not unlawful for Masons to wear Masonic emblems as jewelry; but if Masons would universally abandon the fashion, very many, who now pass as Masons because of their jewelry, would cease to do us harm.

"Masonic processions, except for occasions strictly Masonic, should be utterly forbidden and discarded. Finally, silence, silence, silence, should be the first, second and third degrees of every man's Masonry."

One unusual case was before the Grand Lodge: the member of a lodge was found guilty of a willful violation of a law of the Grand Lodge, which prescribed expulsion as a punishment: upon fixing the punishment, there stood for expulsion 25, against it 31: the Master then suspended further proceedings, but at a subsequent meeting the lodge voted to punish the offender by reprimand: the matter was brought before the Grand Lodge, which expelled the guilty party and revoked the charter of the lodge.

The following report was adopted:

"Upon the subject of the use of Masonic emblems, the committee are of the opinion that such use is a mere matter of taste, and that though the committee does not approve, they feel that it is one of the high prerogatives of Masonry, that every member may exercise his own peculiar fancy upon the subject."

If this means what it says, we don't believe in it!

It was proposed to fix a salary for the office of Grand Master. The Committee reported against it in a most convincing report and the project was abandoned: but we perceive that the Grand Lodge, just before its close, by a vote of 16 to 10, appropriated \$1000 to pay the expenses of the Grand Master for the previous year: what is it about "the devil round a stump?"

A few days before the session of the Grand Lodge, as an installing officer was about to install the Master elect of a lodge, written objections were made by a member: the installing officer thereupon declined to install the Master, but, after installing the other officers, referred the matter to the Grand Master,

who referred it to the Grand Lodge, which sustained the installing officer and authorized the lodge to hold a new election.

Presuming that the accused was heard in the matter, we deem the manner of proceeding correct and a precedent for similar cases.

BRO. JAMES FENTON, Grand Secretary, presented the Report on Correspondence (pp. 39). Though brief, it contains much of interest.

MINNESOTA.

In 1870, sixty-six lodges represented; intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended; the representative system adopted; the work exemplified; the District Deputy system (after a trial of three years) abolished, and the office of "Grand Visitor and Lecturer" created; five charters and one dispensation granted, and one charter revoked.

On appeal from a subordinate lodge it was held that the lodge had a right to impose a *per capita* tax of \$5 as dues for building purposes, and that a member might be debarred from voting in his lodge until the dues were paid. This is in conflict with decisions of other Grand Lodges, and we are inclined to think erroneous.

The Report on Correspondence (86 pp.) was presented by Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON, who in his introduction says:

"In this report we have as a rule refrained from comments, or in expressing our individual opinions, contenting ourselves with quoting extracts from the addresses of Grand Masters and Grand Orators; such decisions on questions submitted, found in the various proceedings, as we considered of interest in this jurisdiction; resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodges; and presenting occasionally an extract from the reports of other reviewers."

He followed this rule tenaciously—too much so to suit us—and while his extracts are of interest, we believe they would have been more valuable, if he had accompanied them with comments.

In one of the instances in which he departs from this rule, however, we are to take issue with him. In noticing a Report which maintains that no member can legally be deprived of membership without trial upon due notice, he says:

"We do not endorse the idea. We do not regard striking from the roll in the light of inflicting punishment; it simply deprives him of lodge membership; no principle of justice is violated when a name is stricken from the roll, provided it is done in accordance with the By-Laws of the lodge, to which the brother subscribed when he became a member.

"It is contrary to the spirit of Masonry to inflict masonic punishment, or to discipline a brother because he happens to be poor. The lodge itself may be poor, and the small sum required by the Grand Lodge, as annual dues for each member, may be a burden to the lodge if not paid by the individual members. The brother may have removed from the jurisdiction—no knowing where he is, and yet as long as the name is carried on the rolls, dues to the Grand Lodge must be paid for him. The remedy is to strike the name from the rolls."

Let us see. Is not membership a valuable privilege? Is it not a loss to be deprived of it? If a member's name is stricken from the rolls without notice,

is he not deprived of a valuable right without being heard? Secretaries are not infallible, and the books may show that a member ~~is~~ in arrears for dues when he is not. We have known of more than one such instance. The member has a right to be heard and to have an opportunity to show *that he is not in arrears*. Therefore, he should be notified (*actually*, if within the jurisdiction, *as well as may be*, if he is not) that the books show him to be in arrears for dues, and for him to appear and show cause why his name should not be stricken from the rolls. The principle of the first paragraph cited would be the same if it read as follows: "We do not regard expulsion in the light of inflicting punishment; it simply deprives him of masonic rights: no principle of justice is violated when a mason is expelled, provided it is done in accordance with the By-Laws of the lodge which the brother subscribed when he became a member."

Yes, Bro. Pierson, justice *is* violated when a man is deprived of *any* right, without his consent, unless he is allowed to be heard in his defence.

In 1871, seventy-four lodges represented: four charters granted.

The Grand Master, C. W. NASH, in his address argues against the legality of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. He states the first question to be "Can the territory over which a Grand Lodge has had undisputed jurisdiction, and over which its authority has been recognized by the Masonic world, be curtailed or divided without its consent." We are much surprised to find him saying "I need not inform you that this is the first case of the kind which has ever been brought before the Masonic world for consideration." Starting with a proposition so directly in conflict with Masonic history, it is no wonder that our M. W. Brother came to an erroneous conclusion.

He cites the case of West Virginia as not parallel, because the mother Grand Lodge recognized it. It is true that Virginia did recognize it: but before that, West Virginia had been recognized by nearly forty American Grand Lodges, *including Minnesota and Canada*.

The matter was referred to a Committee, which, without examining the question, and founding their opinion upon the Grand Master's address, reported against recognition, and their report was adopted.

Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON submitted the Report on Correspondence (121 pp.), in print, in which he ably reviews the proceedings of the American Grand Lodges, and devotes considerable space to foreign Bodies.

In his review of Indiana, he says:

"Bro. Caven, from the same committee, made the most elaborate report we have yet seen on the question of the legality of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and we shall use his report when we reach the Proceedings of that body."

But as he did *not* "reach the Proceedings of that body" in his report, we have no knowledge what use he made of Bro. CAVEN's report. *

In his review of Maine, he gives his views in relation to non-affiliation:

"The voluntary non-affiliate should not be allowed to visit a lodge, participate

in any of the public ceremonies of the craft, should not be considered as having any claim upon a lodge for charity, or entitled to Masonic burial.

"Such constitutional provisions should not be permitted to remain a dead letter upon the statute book, but should be rigidly enforced. So long as voluntary non-affiliates are allowed all the privileges of the lodge except participation in business matters, they will not be apt to apply for membership, but let it be known that they can have *none* of the privileges or advantages of the Institution, and all those who are worthy will no longer remain voluntary non-affiliates."

By italics, he manifests surprise that the Grand Secretary of Massachusetts "was sworn into office:" but that Grand Lodge is a corporation and the law requires clerks of corporations to be sworn. Our Grand Lodge is a corporation, but it has not been our practice to have the Grand Secretary sworn.

In his review of New Hampshire, he says:

"Bro. Bell presents a lengthy argument in favor of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec—which the Grand Lodge did. He cites as parallel instances, the formation of the Grand Lodges of the District of Columbia, Maine and Iowa. If Quebec was within the United States, his arguments would be unanswerable, but Quebec is within the British Possessions, and we think the question should be subject to the customs and usages that obtain in European countries."

If Quebec was in the United States, then, the Grand Lodge would be legal. Very well, in the Dominion of Canada the very principles Bro. BELL advocates have been applied every time the question has arisen. Canada claimed to have them applied in 1855 to herself, and they *were applied*. In the cases of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the same principles were applied, and Canada and Minnesota were among the first to do it.

Now, then, Bro. PIERSON, has Canada any right to complain, if the Masonic world apply to Quebec as against her, the very same principles which she insisted upon applying against her parent Grand Lodge *in her own case*, and was the first to apply against the parent Grand Lodges in the cases of her sister Provinces? In every case which has arisen in the British Possessions has the American Rule (as it is called) been applied, and the Grand Lodge of Canada was the first or among the first to recognize and enforce that rule.

Bro. P. erroneously says that the Grand Lodge of New York "declined to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec." We refer to our review of New York.

There are many other things in this report of sufficient interest and importance for quotation and comment—but we must come to an end.

MISSISSIPPI.

Proceedings make 330 pages, of which one-half are devoted to publication of names of members: 204 lodges represented: receipts over \$10,000: eight charters and one dispensation granted and four refused.

The address of the Grand Master, THOS. S. GATHRIGHT, is, in most of its parts, a model business paper. He says:

"I have decided that no subordinate lodge can legally transact any business unless there be present seven Master Masons, who are members of the lodge.

I was forced to promulgate this decision, because the Grand Lodge has failed to do so, though I called special attention to the matter in my last address. As I declared in that address, there is a great difference between a legal lodge and a ceremonial lodge. A lodge considered as a legal body, must be composed of the material, quantity and quality, named in the Charter. The Grand Lodge would grant a Charter to no less number than seven persons, all of them Master Masons in good standing. It would be gratifying to me if the Grand Lodge would decide this point."

The Grand Lodge did not act upon this, but we believe it to be sound.

Again :

"Another creeping evil is the trading on Masonry. Men will pledge their Masonic word, in order to obtain credit, and after having accomplished their purpose, defy their deluded brother, and mock him in his mortification and injury. The Grand Lodge should make this offence a specialty, and crush out of existence so heinous a crime. My correspondence for the past two years, and my own sufferings, admonish me that there are numbers of persons who have gotten into Masonry solely to give themselves enlarged opportunities for swindling."

The Grand Secretary makes a very full Report, which shows that he has aided very much in bringing about the improved condition of this Grand Lodge. He very strongly urges a reprint of the Proceedings, as there is but one full set known to exist, and we infer that some of the *written* records have also been lost. The Grand Lodge voted to reprint, but under such a mistaken view of the cost, that it was left doubtful whether the reprint will be proceeded with.

The Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence (of which the veteran Masonic jurists, GEO. H. GRAY and GILES M. HILLYER, are members), is of much interest. We select the following decisions, &c. :

"The General Regulations contained in Anderson's Constitutions, are not so classed [as Landmarks], although some of the Landmarks are embraced in them. They are liable to be altered, 'provided always, that the old Landmarks be carefully preserved;' see XXXIX General Regulations, Anderson's Constitutions. They may be regarded as the common law of Masonry, for the government of such cases as have not otherwise been provided for. Each Grand Lodge has the right to alter them, subject to the above restriction.

* * * * *

"The Natchez Humboldt Association is about to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Alexander Von Humboldt, and ask Harmony and Andrew Jackson Lodges to participate with the Odd Fellows, Fire Companies, and others, in a public procession, &c. Can Masonic lodges take part therein without a special dispensation from the Grand Master? What is the regulation of the Grand Lodge on the subject?

"In 1745, mock processions were gotten up in London, with a view to throw the Fraternity into ridicule. The Grand Lodge discontinued public processions for a time, and issued an edict prohibiting lodges from moving in them, clothed in regalia, without a dispensation. In a note on the subject, appended to 'Funeral Ceremonies,' in Preston's Illustrations, we find the following :

"The above law was planned to put a stop to *mixed and irregular Conventions* of Masons, and to prevent them from exposing to derision the insignia of the Order, by parading through the streets on unimportant occasions. It was not, however, intended to restrict the privileges of any *regular lodge*, or encroach upon the legal prerogative of any installed Master. By the universal practice of Masons, every *regular lodge* is authorized by the Constitution to act on such occasions when limited to its own members, if the Society at large be not dishonored. Every installed Master is sufficiently empowered by the

Constitution, without any other authority, to convene and govern his own lodge on any emergency, at the funeral of its own members, or on any occasion in which the honor of the Society is concerned. But when Brethren from other lodges are convened, who are not subject to his control, in that case a particular dispensation is required from the Grand Master.'

"There is no restriction on the subject in this jurisdiction. The privilege of processions on funeral and festive occasions, or for uniting in a public demonstration of respect for the memory of a distinguished member of the Fraternity, is under the control of subordinate lodges, at their discretion. Processions for laying corner-stones, or dedicating lodges, require a dispensation, because the ceremonies have to be performed by an officer of the Grand Lodge, or his proxy. If Baron Von Humboldt was a Mason, there is no impropriety in the lodges joining in the procession. If he was not, the impropriety is manifest."

This goes further than is allowed in this jurisdiction.

"Every means should be used to give a Mason a fair and impartial trial. Evidence is not confined to Masons. That of profanes is taken, but before a Committee—the accused being allowed to be present. The weight of testimony is determined by the lodge. Foreign members and non-affiliated Masons are admitted into the lodge to give their testimony, provided they can swear that they are not, to their knowledge and belief, under sentence of suspension or expulsion. If they cannot do that, (and no visitor should be admitted without it), their evidence must be taken before a Committee, as in case of a profane. The evidence of an expelled Mason cannot be taken in any manner. Refusal to take the test oath, and further refusal to answer whether to his knowledge or belief he is an expelled Mason or not, is certainly strong presumptive evidence of expulsion—sufficient, at least, to throw grave suspicion on the testimony, if not to reject it altogether. If evidence were confined to members of lodges, many flagrant offences might go unpunished. Masonic tribunals are not tribunals of civil law, nor confined by legal technicalities—their chief aim being to administer justice tempered with mercy."

It was also decided that a lodge in one State may confer the remaining degrees upon an E. A. of a lodge in another State, sojourning near the latter, at the request of and for the former, of which he becomes a member on receiving the third degree.

A very able Report on Correspondence (69 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHAS. T. MURPHY.

We extract the following :

"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."

"This is our view exactly. We would hold every member of the Fraternity a member of the lodge that made him, or last dimitted him, until, as Arkansas says, notified of his reception by another, and always liable for dues somewhere.

"Brother Bell objects to the action of Virginia in resolving to retain under her jurisdiction such lodges in West Virginia as might choose to so remain. He thinks, and I fully concur in the opinion, 'that upon the formation of a Grand Lodge in any Territory, all lodges must hold under its authority, and no other authority can be admitted.' It seems to us any other ruling would involve territorial jurisdictions in inextricable confusion and endless conflicts and strife.

"Upon opening the proceedings of the first Annual Communication of this [New Brunswick] Grand Lodge, we acknowledge ourselves puzzled a bit, to make out what V. stands for prefixed to the names of the Grand Chaplain, Treasurer and Secretary. As they have not yet appointed a Foreign Correspondent, I will thank *anybody* who may know, for the desired information. The first business done was to read the minutes of the *last Annual Communication*. (Sold again!) I remember something about an old saying, 'the last shall be first, and the first shall be last,' and I remember something about having said I had never heard of the proceedings of one Annual Communication being *read* at another; and now if I am expected to explain how the proceedings had at the *last Annual* can be got up and read at this, the *first Annual Communication*, I must beg the Grand Lodge to allow me to take the case under advisement. It may be all right, but I haven't cyphered that far."

We think this a good illustration of the impropriety of calling the *second* Communication of a Grand Lodge its *first ANNUAL* Communication.

We have always read Bro. MURPHY's Reports with much interest and profit, and we regret that he feels compelled, by the pressure of other duties, to decline further service in this department.

MISSOURI.

Lodges represented, 240: dispensations for new lodges issued during the preceding year, 53: 40 charters granted and 23 dispensations granted or continued: the resolution of 1869 in regard to the "*status of a Mason under charges*" repealed: action in reference to reprinting the Proceedings postponed till the next Communication in order to ascertain how many copies would be subscribed for: and the usual routine business transacted.

In 1869, this Grand Lodge voted *by one majority* to take \$200,000 of stock in a new Masonic Hall, and assessed a tax of \$1.00 a year upon every member of the subordinate lodges, to raise the means to pay for it. This was resisted by many as being in excess of the power of the Grand Lodge. But it was found that the Grand Lodge by its charter from the State had no power to hold more than \$50,000 of property: and the vote of the Grand Lodge above referred to was pronounced void, and the money already paid thereunder into the Treasury ordered to be refunded.

In connection with this tax, a question of vital importance arose. A convention was called of those opposed to the measure to discuss it and take action to procure its repeal. The Grand Master held that such a convention was unmasonic: and the matter was submitted to the Grand Lodge, and referred to a Committee, whose report was unanimously adopted, from which we take the following:

"Your Committee are of the opinion that any convention or assemblage of Masons as such, outside of a chartered lodge or Grand Lodge, for the purpose of discussing the action of the Grand Lodge, is unmasonic, illegal, and in utter defiance of the prerogatives of the Grand Lodge, and subversive of the Ancient Landmarks. To place the Grand Lodge fairly upon this question, and in order that no one may hereafter plead ignorance in regard to the position of the Grand Lodge concerning Masonic conventions, we suggest the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge recognizes within its jurisdiction but two bodies legally qualified to legislate on Masonry, that is, Grand and subordinate lodges; and that all so-called Masonic conventions or assemblages of Masons, other than regularly constituted bodies, are illegal, clandestine, and in contravention of the established usages of Masonry."

A similar decision was made by the Grand Lodge of New York a few years ago. As we stated then we are not prepared to admit its correctness, but have not sufficiently considered the subject to state our objections.

The following decision was made, and as it accords precisely with a decision of our own Grand Lodge which has been misunderstood, we quote it entire:

"Your Committee are of the opinion that a Mason cannot be tried for offences committed *before* he applied for the mysteries of Masonry. If, however, he fraudulently withheld from the lodge or the Committee of Inquiry matters that would if known have resulted in his rejection at the time, he has received his degrees through fraud and imposition, and for *this offence* he may be subjected to Masonic discipline; because *from the date of his filing his petition* the lodge has jurisdiction of him, and, if he receives the degrees, the lodge can go back to the date of his application and punish him for acts of omission as well as commission, and if he omitted to put the lodge in possession of a fact that showed him to be a man who did not 'bear the tongue of good report,' he may be dealt with for the same. Further than this, we do not think we are warranted in going. The Committee of Inquiry *should put a petitioner on trial for his whole previous life*, and their report and the action of the lodge thereon should be *final for past acts*, except in the cases above mentioned. And we would here say that if committees in the first place would do their whole duty there would be no occasions for decisions on this point."

Some of the decisions in the Report of the Committee on Grievances challenge criticism, but want of space compels us to pass them. The Reports on Correspondence (there being two special ones, in all 130 pages), were presented by Bro. GEO. F. GOULEY, and are marked for the ability which has heretofore characterized his Reports.

We concur fully with him in opinion and experience in his introduction:

"In presenting this report we have to say, that we have endeavored to be brief, but brevity is absolutely out of the question when reviewing the thousands upon thousands of pages from the rapidly increasing jurisdictions with which we are in fraternal correspondence, unless we should confine ourselves to a mere announcement of the fact that such proceedings had been received; that Bro. So and So was elected Grand Master, and give a few statistics. Such a report would not be worth a row of pins, and as our understanding of your intention is under the law to be a faithful review of proceedings, jurisprudence, history and statistics, we have therefore devoted an immense amount of labor and extra time to this report, and we can but humbly hope that it will receive your careful attention, and in the end will have afforded you a broader and fuller view of the vast masonic world around us. We can only gather wisdom by experience, and here is the experience of the masonic universe for the past twelve months."

He denies the right of Grand Lodges to confer degrees—even upon candidates elected by subordinate lodges—this right or power (he says) not having been delegated to the Grand Lodge by its subordinates. In the case of his own Grand Lodge, and that of Iowa, and perhaps one or two others, the powers of the Grand Lodge may be delegated to it by the subordinates, as its constitution cannot be changed save by their consent: but in almost all the other jurisdictions, the Grand Lodge is the source of all power, and subordinates

have only what is delegated to them by their charters. This was the original plan of masonry; and the plan adopted by Missouri and some others, is an innovation patterned after the form of government of the United States.

In regard to our Grand Master's address last year, he says:

"We regret that he has been led astray by the heresy that a Grand Lodge loses its supreme control over its entire jurisdiction, because a part of the territory has been segregated by political action, and having been thus led astray, he recommended the recognition of the newly formed Grand Lodge of Quebec, without even extending, what we think, a proper opportunity to the Grand Lodge of Canada of being heard from in her stated communication."

He conveys, undoubtedly without any such intention, an erroneous impression by the use of such language. Canada was heard from by her proceedings at an Emergent Communication to consider this very matter, and again by documents and a written argument from her Grand Master submitted expressly to the Grand Lodge of Maine, which was convinced that the object of delay on the part of some who asked it was not so much to bring about a fraternal settlement, as to crush out the young Grand Lodge. Maine had all the facts before her, and could decide as intelligently then as ever, and moreover had abundant cause to believe that delay in recognition would complicate matters still more.

From one of his special reports, we find that precisely the same question has arisen between the Grand Lodges of Missouri and Scotland, as formerly arose between the Grand Lodges of Maine and England. Missouri may be assured that she will have the hearty support of the Grand Lodge of Maine in her position, that no resident of Missouri should be made a Mason in any other jurisdiction without her consent: and we refer to our Proceedings for 1861, for the course Maine then adopted.

His other special report is devoted to Quebec, and as Bro. GOULEY is the author of the new doctrine lately attempted to be set up, viz: that the lodges in an independent State, which was formerly a part of another State, in which a Grand Lodge existed, have no right to form a Grand Lodge for themselves, we propose to examine his argument.

We desire, in the first place to notice two facts, which, while they have a bearing upon the force of his argument, are not a part of it.

Bro. GOULEY, according to his own statement, "belongs to the strictest sect of 'States' Rights,'" and he naturally looks at this question from that stand point.

Again, while Masonic law is to a great extent usage ripened into custom, and while he had before him several Reports in which a long list of precedents in the application of the same principles, which are applied in the case of Quebec by those who recognize the legality of that Grand Lodge, he notices none of them save that of West Virginia.

He should remember that the law in relation to questions of this kind is established, like the laws of nations, *by usage*: that Grand Lodges are Masonic nations, and have an international law established by usage. The usage of

the Grand Lodges, as found in the history of the past, has, as has been abundantly shown heretofore, been in accordance with the course adopted in Quebec.

His proposition is :

"That when a Grand Lodge is once established and its jurisdictional limits once confirmed over the territory assigned it, that it cannot be curtailed by any civil power, nor can its supremacy be infringed upon by other Grand Lodges, and its territory and power can only be altered by its own action in Grand Lodge assembled."

That portion of this proposition which asserts that the territorial jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge can only be altered by its own action in Grand Lodge assembled is not sustained by the Masonic usage of the past ninety years.

His argument is :

"We hold that there is no legislative power in this or any other commonwealth, or even in the United States itself, which can legally pass any ordinance saying to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, that her boundaries and power over her lodges shall be changed. We say this because we dare to presume that the members of every lodge in her jurisdiction are obedient to their solemn covenants, and will obey the conditions of their charters.

"If a legislature may not do this directly, how much less can it do it indirectly? When the Dominion of Canada divided the provinces, it certainly did not think or care anything of Grand Lodge jurisdictions. Therefore, the legislature, not wishing to interfere with the limits of the Grand Lodge, and not being able to do so, if it did wish, it follows as a first consequence, that any division must be effected by the Grand Lodge itself."

The first paragraph is sound: *the second is not.* He fails to perceive the relation between cause and effect. We admit that neither the Congress of the United States, nor the Legislature of Missouri, can divide the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge or even of the humblest of its subordinates. It can do it neither directly nor indirectly. And herein is the fallacy in his argument. He assumes that the division of the jurisdiction and the establishment of the independent Grand Lodge are the effect of the division of territory alone.

He will not deny that a mason is to be a peaceable citizen, and must cheerfully conform to the laws of the country in which he resides. He will not deny that by the usage of Grand Lodges, voluntarily adopted, their territorial jurisdiction is coterminous with the boundaries of the State, Province or Country in which one is established, although it occupies but a fraction of such territory.

Whether he will admit it or not, it is a fact that it had become the established usage more than seventy years ago, that the lodges in every independent State had the right, in order to avoid a collision between the duties of their members as masons and as citizens, to form an independent Grand Lodge, when it was deemed expedient.

Now, then, when the civil government divides one State into two, and creates two independent States, where one existed, *by the operation of the Masonic law above cited* the lodges in each acquire the right to have a Grand Lodge of their own. This result comes not from the civil law alone, but from the *joint operation of the civil and masonic law*, precisely in the same manner as the bounds

of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri were originally fixed by the joint operation of the civil and masonic law.

Let us illustrate further: by the laws of the United States, the competency of witnesses in courts of the United States in civil cases is determined by the law of the State in which the particular court is held; the Legislature of such State changes its laws upon that subject at its pleasure; what would be thought of a Judge who should exclude a witness competent under the State law, on the ground (admitted to be true) that the State cannot prescribe to the United States what witnesses shall be admissible in its courts? The witness is admissible by the *joint operation* of the laws of the United States and of the State.

But it is said that awful consequences will flow from this doctrine, which after all, however, is only obedience to the laws of the country, and we might say, very well, then they *must* follow, because obedience to law is the paramount duty of every Mason.

But let us see: one consequence, it is said, is, if two States should be united it would destroy both Grand Lodges. Not so: we have no usage that two Grand Lodges may not exist in distinct portions of the same State with exclusive jurisdiction in such portions: in such case there could be no collision between duties as Masons and as citizens.

Again, "it destroys the old Grand Lodge." Not so: this comes from the idea that the division of territory *of itself* divides the Grand Lodge. The lodges in the one of the new States which first organize compose one Grand Lodge, leaving the remaining lodges to compose the other, and they may continue the old one or change its name, or destroy it if they will: but the destruction is *their* act and not that of the law. When a Grand Lodge has its Grand East located, it becomes by the same usage the Grand Lodge of that new State in which it is located, upon the formation of a Grand Lodge in the other new State. Bro. GOULEY says no Grand Lodge would have established a subordinate in West Virginia: of course, because in such case the law is that the old jurisdiction remains *until the lodges organize a Grand Lodge* for themselves. The right of independence pertains *to the lodges, not to strangers*. This does not touch the argument.

The rule involves no injustice, or want of Masonic courtesy to the Grand Lodge of Canada, because it was one of the rules imposed upon her by the Masonic world when she entered the family of Grand Lodges. It involves no infraction of the golden rule, because it is precisely what we should expect to happen and what ought to happen to us under similar circumstances. Nay, Bro. GOULEY's citing the golden rule is a stinging rebuke to himself: for Quebec has a right to be free, but he would hold her in bondage against her will, merely to gratify the *whim* or *caprice* of Canada. He seems to forget that in this case there is another "others" besides Canada.

We smiled when we read the conclusion of Bro. GOULEY's report:

"It is a proud monument to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, that, for fifty years of her existence she has never extended her recognition of a new body, until first recognized by the mother power having original control. We say it is a pride, because it shows a conservative adherence to the golden rule: 'Do ye unto others as ye would they should do unto you.'"

for we remembered the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada by the Grand Lodge of Missouri. The former had been first recognized by the parent Grand Lodge, it is true, and Missouri had refused to recognize it because at that time the parent Grand Lodge had *not* recognized it. But the Committee reporting the resolution of recognition, at the head of which was ANTHONY O'SULLIVAN—*clarum et venerabile nomen*—reported also that the ground before taken by the Grand Lodge of Missouri was not tenable, and that they had agreed to recommend the free, unequivocal and immediate recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada," before they were informed of its recognition by England!

When they learned this fact "*they conceived that their work was done, and that to enter into a review of errors, which had been publicly recanted, would be unkind in the extreme and rather unmasonic.*"

It seems rather hard that Bro. GOULEY should find that the action of his own Grand Lodge is so strong an authority against him—but "*such is life.*"

MONTANA.

The proceedings come to us printed on thick glazed paper, of a straw color, in clear, beautiful type, and got up generally in a manner that reminds one of gilt edges and "turkey-morocco" binding, besides having an engraving of G. Master N. P. LANGFORD, for a frontispiece.

Thirteen (of the fourteen) lodges represented; one charter granted, and one, which had been suspended, restored.

The address of the Grand Master is worthy of being read by every mason in the land; he enforces the practical duties of masons to themselves, to the craft and to candidates in a most effective manner. It is one of those addresses from which a part cannot be taken without marring the whole, and yet we must copy his conclusion:

"But it is time to bring these considerations to a close. Brethren, we have great cause to rejoice at the singular prosperity of masonry in Montana. Nowhere else has its growth been more healthy, steady and progressive. Eight years ago it was my rare good fortune, with the assistance of a few brethren, to open and close the first lodge of masons ever assembled in this beautiful Territory, on the summit of one of its rocky eminences. I remember with unalloyed pleasure the solemnities of that moment; but when I recall what Montana then was, and what she now is, I cannot express to you the delight it affords me, to meet on the ground floor of this elegant temple, erected to God and dedicated to masonry, so many of the representatives of an organized fraternity, at this our Sixth Annual Communication. Then our Territory was a wilderness, the abode of savage men and beasts. Places where cities now exist were then unexplored. Valleys, now teeming with fruition, had then never cheered the vision of civilized man. Large rivers, which now afford the means of improvement to thousands, then rolled in solitary grandeur to their union with the Missouri and Columbia. All around was bare creation. Men

traversed these distant haunts with fear, and viewed the vastness and variety of mountain, valley, river and cañon with wonder and awe. Every stranger was regarded as an enemy. Now, how changed! An empire has sprung up as if by enchantment. Civilization, with all its attendant blessings, has softened the rugged features of the scene, and man, educated, intellectual man, is planting here, on foundations not less permanent than our mountains, all the institutions of a free, united and happy people. Among these, masonry stands pre-eminent. Around its sacred shrine, hundreds are congregating to do it reverence. Upon its solid foundations men are forming character, molding example and establishing custom. Its power with us is omnipresent. Its pure influence wooes us on in the pursuit of duty, and protects us in our march against surrounding evils. Let us cherish it, and bestow upon it that affection which alone can make it a constant source of blessing to ourselves and to our fellow-men."

BRO. CORNELIUS HEDGES, now Grand Master, presented the Report on Correspondence (57 pp.), which we have read with much pleasure. The following are samples:

"From the borders of that mighty river [Mississippi], whose sources are in our mountains, and whose tributaries wash our auriferous gravel, turn our mills and fertilize our valleys, comes the sad and melancholy story of brothers in distress; not in actual physical suffering, but staggering under burdens too heavy to bear; broken in fortunes; heart-sick with hopes disappointed, defeated, defeated; the social and financial wreck around them affording a dismal out-look for the future. Well does their noble leader and worthy Grand Master, Bro Thomas S. Gathright, at the opening of the session of Grand Lodge in 1869, exclaim: 'Brothers! it is time to trust in God.' It is a prayer *de profundis*. It is the wrestling prayer of faith that wins an answer. All the sympathies of our souls go sorrowing for our Mississippi brethren. Could we coin sympathies we would make them rich. But our hope sees, through the thick clouds that cover them, a glorious future. Of the natural wealth of their State no person can rob them. In the straitened school of adversity are trained those virtues that constitute the wealth of true manhood; no civil process of the courts attaches or levies upon this wealth. God has granted it eternal exemption; nothing but the voluntary act of the individual can reduce their store. Generous nature in alliance with a faith that works, will surely soon restore the reign of prosperity. But, brothers, the day will never come when the advice of your Grand Master will cease to be appropriate.

* * * * *

"French Masonry has always been erratic; it chooses to play the part of a comet in the planetary system. Masonry is too conservative and stable an institution for the mercurial nature of a Frenchman, and in our opinion the less we expect from that quarter, the less we will be disappointed. Her estrangement is of her own act and choice, and if she desires good-fellowship her own actions must show it, and they alone can effect it.

* * * * *

"Masonry is but in the infancy of its achievements, unless it cravenly deserts the logic of its principles. Our principles are everything. Our forms and ceremonies are venerable and valuable only as the vessel that has borne the precious truths and principles of our Order over the boisterous seas of the ages. These principles lead to the very source of light. They are good to preach, they are infinitely better to practice; they are good for others, they are best for ourselves. Altogether, the best sign of the times, the richest reward of our labors, is found in the evidence that masonic principles are better understood and practiced everywhere; otherwise, growth in numbers would be a misfortune."

NEBRASKA.

Twenty-one lodges represented: resolutions adopted "fraternally, yet earnestly requesting" the Grand Orient of France to withdraw her recognition of the spurious Supreme Council in Louisiana: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: seven charters granted and a large amount of business of local interest transacted.

An amendment to the constitution was submitted to the lodges, by which the Grand Lodge is empowered to amend the constitution without such submission, in consequence of the difficulty of getting the lodges to act upon propositions when submitted.

The following concise statement of the law in relation to Quebec we extract from the report on that subject:

"We believe it is a well settled principle in masonic jurisprudence, at least in America, that 'Masonic boundaries are coterminous with political boundaries,' and that a Grand Lodge cannot exercise jurisdiction and control over subordinate lodges outside of the boundaries of the political jurisdiction in which such Grand Lodge is located, without the consent of those lodges; and, believing thus, we deem it our duty to recognize the right in this case, and, without delay, to cordially extend the right hand of fellowship to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and hail her as one of the sisterhood of Grand Lodges."

The following is well settled law, but as we have seen that the question has been raised we quote it:

"It is the opinion of your committee, that the favorable vote of a lodge upon a brother's application for a dimit, is the dimit itself, and that, as soon as the result of that vote is announced, the brother's connection with his lodge is severed. The certificate given by the Secretary to the brother is but the evidence to other lodges, and to Masons in general, of his having dimitted, and of his good masonic standing at the date of his dimitting.

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"The general principles of Masonry recognize a brother who has been regularly initiated, passed, and raised as an inchoate member of the lodge that conferred the degrees on him. Local law may, in a great measure, determine his full membership. If the By-Laws of a lodge require that a brother shall sign the By-Laws before he becomes a member, that should be done; but we cannot conceive that where this is not done, a brother loses any of the rights to which he would undoubtedly be entitled had he signed the By-Laws. The fault is not his, but that of the lodge, which should see that he does sign them. His removing from the jurisdiction does not affect his status in the least."

In some lodges in some jurisdictions, Masons, whether raised in the lodge or not, become members only by election.

The Report on Correspondence (71 pp.) was presented by Bro. R. W. FURNAS.

In his review of Maine he says that in the sixth decision of our Grand Master last year, he thinks too much stress is given to the word "*declared*." The decision is that an unfavorable ballot cannot be reconsidered, either technically, or in the more general meaning of the term. But the question arose as to *when* this rule is to be applied. The decision was that when the result of the ballot has been officially declared or announced by the Master,

the proceedings are consummated, and the rule at once applies. There is no particular significance in the word "declared" save in fixing the time when the proceedings are ended.

He does not concur in the eleventh decision, but it is in accordance with the express provisions of our constitution, which allows but a single ballot for all the degrees.

NEVADA.

Eleven lodges represented: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended: the Masonic Mirror (San Francisco) recommended to the support of the craft: one charter granted.

The Grand Master, GEO. W. HOPKINS, says peace and good order prevail: recommends the recognition of Quebec, and action in relation to the Grand Orient: denies that the Grand Master can make Masons at sight: objects to special dispensations, "side degrees," and cautions his Grand Lodge against too hastily chartering new lodges. In reference to Quebec he says:

"The American doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, long since acknowledged, acted upon, and generally acquiesced in, is that the exclusive jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge is confined to the boundaries of the State or organized Territory in which it exists; and that when a new State or Territory is organized, three or more lodges therein, no matter from what (regular) authority they may have obtained their charters, may unite in forming a Grand Lodge."

BRO. ROBERT H. TAYLOR presented another of his very able reports on Correspondence (pp. 144). We quote the following:

"The Grand Master had granted dispensations to three lodges to hold a new election for officers, the regular one in each case being informal, having elected to the office of Master a brother who had never served as Warden. We presume a Senior Warden was elected. If so, how could his election be affected by the ineligibility of the Master elect? And would not the Senior Warden thus elected be entitled to preside over the lodge for the residue of the Masonic year?"

"In his notice of New Hampshire, he criticizes the decisions of that jurisdiction that it is improper for Masonic bodies to occupy halls in common with other societies, or to permit parties not Masons to occupy their halls. He thinks each lodge ought to be its own judge in the premises. We remember an old saying, which we have sometimes seen verified, that 'no house is large enough for two families.'

"While we admit that neither legal nor any other quibbles should be resorted to in Masonic trials, yet there are certain technicalities of the law as applied in civil courts, which are based upon reason, and conduce to the promotion of justice, and these not only may, but ought to be regarded and applied in Masonic trials. For instance, the rules of law relating to the introduction of evidence, and the certainty and particularity of charges.

"We do not believe that it is good policy to allow ourselves to grow warm or become excited because of the opposition of fanatics, be they few or many, who choose to make a war of words on our Fraternity; but rather that we should oppose such puny efforts by discreet and honorable action, that we may thereby 'put to silence the ignorance of foolish men.'

* * * * *

"We think any brother so forgetful of his duties to Masonry as to be a party to a public discussion or debate upon its character or merits, should become at once subject to Masonic discipline.

* * * * *

"We concur in the remarks in his notice of Maine, on the Charity question: 'A lodge in California, having made application to the Grand Lodge of Maine to be reimbursed money expended for a sick brother of a Maine Lodge, the committee to whom the matter was referred, take, we think very properly, the same ground taken by Webb Lodge, Indiana, in a similar case, when called upon to refund by a lodge in New York. It will not do to allow the finances of the lodge to be jeopardized by extravagant and reckless expenses of traveling brethren or distant lodges.'

* * * * *

"As far back as 1866, Bro. HENRY H. RHEES, Chairman of the California Committee on Correspondence, alluding to the decision of Bro. PREBLE, Grand Master of Maine, that if a candidate has conscientious scruples, etc., he may be admitted to the benefits of Masonry by solemn affirmation, said: 'We should not change our form of obligation to accommodate anybody.' Commenting upon which, in the report which we had the honor to submit to this Grand Lodge in 1867, we said: 'That is the true doctrine; only we wish that instead of "we should not," some one had the power and the firmness to say, everywhere, "you shall not,"'

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"We consider the obligations as landmarks; that at all events they belong to the 'body of Masonry,' in which we are taught that we have no right to make innovation. The argument as to the construction of statutes, we think unsound. Affirmation in courts and in legal proceedings, is of modern origin. Besides, we believe it will be found that in those States where an affirmation may be used instead of an oath, the statutes of the particular States so provide."

We have been quietly making some investigation into the matter referred to in the last two paragraphs, and may hereafter give the result. Suffice it to say here that in some of the jurisdictions affirmations were in use fifty years ago, and had been for a long time (indefinite) before that. *Of how recent origin are they in courts, &c.?*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Nineteen lodges represented: receipts \$2,402.41, and disbursements \$1,363.06; the recognition of Quebec referred to a Committee to report next year.

The Grand Master's address is devoted mainly to an argument against the legality of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. He makes two points in addition to those which we have already noticed.

He says that before the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed, Quebec and Ontario were two distinct provinces, that in 1840 a union was effected with one legislature for both, but which passed laws at times affecting each separate division, &c.: that while this state of things existed the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed, and he holds that when two Provinces &c. unite in forming a Grand Lodge, one of them cannot afterwards rightly claim to have a Grand Lodge of its own without the consent of the other. There are two answers to this, either conclusive. After 1840, the two Provinces had no

separate government; they were called Canada East and Canada West as *territorial*, not *governmental*, designations. The masonic law, when it speaks of an "*independent*" Province, has reference to government, not territory. The facts, therefore, not only fail to sustain, but also negative the theory of our M.: W.: Brother. The other answer is that the masonic *usage*, and therefore, masonic *law* is the other way in similar cases.

Before 1820, Maine and Massachusetts were under the same government, but their territories were distinct, and separated from each other by intervening territory (New Hampshire): laws were frequently passed affecting each part separately: Maine was known and recognized in the laws, and in fact as the "District of Maine": lodges from the two united in forming the present Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and while they were under the same government, the lodges in Maine, some thirty in number, recognized the exclusive jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge. In 1820, however, Maine became an independent State. At once the lodges claimed the right to form a Grand Lodge without the consent of Massachusetts, but in order to secure harmony *did* ask that consent, which was granted by Massachusetts on the ground distinctly stated that by masonic law the Maine lodges *had the right* to form a Grand Lodge. The two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario were not so distinct in 1855 as Maine and Massachusetts were before 1820: and if a Grand Lodge for each of the former, or for one of the former, had been attempted to be formed in 1857 it would have failed to secure the recognition of a single Grand Lodge.

The second point is substantially that no new Grand Lodge can be formed without the consent of the parent Grand Lodge, except in territory which is common ground for all Grand Lodges, that is, in which any Grand Lodge may establish lodges, and as Canada had *exclusive* jurisdiction over Quebec, that Province was not in the Masonic sense "*unoccupied territory*."

If this is true, the Grand Lodges of Canada, Nova Scotia and New BRUNSWICK were irregular and clandestine! They were severally formed *without* the consent of the parent Grand Lodges, and in territory in which those Grand Lodges had exclusive jurisdiction. It is true, that because instead of there being but one Grand Lodge for the British Empire, there were *three*, these *three* had *concurrent* jurisdiction, but their jurisdiction was *exclusive*, and no other Grand Lodge had the *right* to establish lodges there. While arguments in relation to the *expediency* of forming new Grand Lodges were based upon this fact, it was not referred to in discussing the *right* to form them.

We in Maine must be excused from assenting to propositions, which stamp the preliminary proceedings in forming our own Grand Lodge as unmasonic, and the M.: W.: Brother's own Grand Lodge (which we were among the first to recognize) as clandestine!

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Sixty-four lodges represented: one dispensation granted: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended

Our veteran Bro. HORACE CHASE declined a re-election as Grand Secretary, and in his report makes many valuable suggestions, some of which we copy :

"Having been connected with this Grand Lodge as a life member for the last half century, and, to a great degree, shared its confidence, and been honored by appointments and election to various high and responsible offices in its gift, and having been annually elected and served as Grand Secretary for the last sixteen years, and now about to withdraw, decline all official station, and become a private member during the brief remnant of a long life, I should do violence to my own feelings, and injustice to this Grand body, were I to suffer this opportunity to pass without giving utterance to the feelings of my heart which the occasion awakens.

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"I have the consolation in knowing that I have never directly or indirectly, sought Masonic office, and that all with which I have been honored in this, or any other grand or subordinate body, have been the voluntary free-will offerings of my brethren ; nor have I alluded to my official relations in a vain-glorious spirit, but simply to show the extent of my obligations for the same.

"I early imbibed the idea that *Masonic office* should never be sought, or seldom declined when voluntarily offered. If a member of any Masonic body have merits, it is better that his brethren be the first to discover and reward them ; and if he have faults, he himself should be the first to see and correct them.

* * * * *

"I would suggest as a matter of economy, that hereafter, in addition to the number of copies usually printed annually for distribution, the Grand Lodge order an extra number of copies printed sufficient to supply other Grand Lodges and subordinate lodges each with one copy, and laid by in sheets until a sufficient number shall have accumulated for a volume, then to be bound and distributed as the other volumes have been. The extra expense would be only for the press work and cost of paper. By thus economizing, a bound volume may be furnished once in every few years without any expense for reprinting.

* * * * *

"I hope to be excused for taking this occasion of stating my conviction that no notice of rejections should be given or communicated except between two or more lodges having concurrent jurisdictions. This system of giving notice of rejections throughout the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge might injuriously affect the character of the applicant rejected ; it is wholly unnecessary as a protection of lodges against imposition ; is attended with a useless expense, and imposes additional labor upon the Grand Secretary without adequate compensation. These are my views, conscientiously entertained and frankly expressed, and I hope I may be spared to see the whole matter expunged from our Grand Constitution."

The Grand Treasurer also retired, after a long term of service, and fitting resolutions acknowledging the obligations of the Grand Lodge to Bros. KNOWLTON and CHASE were adopted.

One case of an unusual nature was before the Grand Lodge. A member of a lodge, supposing he had dimitted, petitioned another lodge for membership, was accepted, signed the by-laws and held office therein for some two years, when it was discovered that he never had dimitted from the first lodge : thereupon, the second lodge (under the provision of the constitution of the Grand Lodge, prohibiting double membership in that State) decided that he was not a member of that lodge, and struck his name from their roll, and upon appeal, the Grand Lodge confirmed the action, as we think, correctly.

Bro. JOHN J. BELL presented the Report on Correspondence (98 pp.)—

a report of the first class in point of ability and interest. In reading this we are taken back a few years to the time when he read reports of similar tone and character in our own Grand Lodge.

We thought in one part of his report that he was getting befogged upon the question of the standing of a mason under charges, but the following shows he is all right:

"A brother under charges certainly cannot be said to have a perfectly clear character, and would not be entitled to dimit; but, on the other hand, it seems to us that he cannot be deprived of his rights as a mason till he is convicted, otherwise, a *coup d'état* would be possible in every lodge. It is known that a brother will black-ball a candidate; the candidate's friend makes a charge against the objecting brother, and the candidate swims in. A contested election approaches; one side, the worst and most unscrupulous, of course, file charges against enough of their opponents to leave a clear field. The evils are numerous, beside the evident injustice of the doctrine. He also scouts the idea of an appeal by the accuser, but we do not see any reason against it."

In regard to physical qualifications he says:

"As we understand it, it is not now required that the candidate should be perfect, but that without substitution he shall be able to perform all that our work requires of a mason. If he can do that, no matter what other physical defects he may have, he is eligible, if the brethren choose to make him; but if he requires artificial legs, arms, palate, or anything else to enable him to conform strictly to our laws and teachings, he is not eligible."

He sustains the legality of the Grand Lodge of Quebec upon substantially the same grounds taken by us last year.

NEW JERSEY.

Eighty-seven lodges represented: the Grand Master, after giving a concise statement of his official acts, eloquently discourses upon the teachings of masonry: reports from the Deputy G. Master and Grand Wardens show them to have been active and faithful officers: a digest of decisions arranged alphabetically, presented and adopted, and eleven charters granted.

The Grand Lodge decided (reversing the decision of the Grand Master):

"That any affiliated mason may prefer charges of unmasonic conduct in a lodge of which the brother presenting the charges is not a member."

And:

"That the relation between a lodge and a member is severed, when an affirmative vote is given and recorded upon the application for a dimit. The certificate of dismission, ordinarily called a dimit, is only the evidence of the action which the lodge has taken."

The following report, which was adopted, explains itself:

"The petition of colored persons, claiming to be masons, praying recognition by this Grand Lodge, and inquiring as to the proper steps to be taken by them to bring themselves within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, is couched in respectful language, and is entitled to courteous consideration. The questions which arise in connection with this petition are of great and increasing importance, and require a more careful and studious investigation than your committee can give to them at the present communication. It is therefore recommended that a Special Committee be appointed, to have an

interview with the parties in charge of this petition, to consider the questions presented therein, and to report at the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge."

The action in regard to Quebec was in accordance with the following Report :

"Your committee have examined, as far as the limited time allowed them would permit, the communication addressed to this Grand Lodge by a body claiming to be the Grand Lodge of Quebec, asking recognition from this body, and also the very able and elaborate address read by M. W. Bro. Stevenson, Grand Master of Canada, at a special communication of said last named Grand Lodge, in opposition to the regularity of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec. This case also presents questions which require more careful investigation than can be given to them during the session of the Grand Lodge. Your committee are, however, clearly of the opinion that the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec ought not to be recognized at this communication of the Grand Lodge, or until further inquiry be made into the law and facts of the case."

We commend the following to Bro. GOULEY and his no-change-of-jurisdiction-by-the-civil-law associates, merely premising that under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, lodges have exclusive jurisdiction in the towns in which they are located :

"W. M. Theo. F. Hay, No. 47, presented the following inquiry, which was read, and on motion, referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence and Charity, to report on the same at this communication.

"The cities of Jersey City, Hudson City, and Bergen having been by act of the Legislature consolidated into one city, under the name of the city of Jersey City, have the warranted lodges within the limits of the consolidated city concurrent jurisdiction from the time the said act becoming a law ?

"The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence and Charity, to whom was referred the question propounded by W. M. Bro. Hay, of Bergen Lodge, No. 47, beg leave to report that, in their opinion, all the lodges located within the territorial limits of the present consolidated city of Jersey City have concurrent jurisdiction."

This is a capital illustration of our position in regard to Quebec, as given in our review of Missouri; and we would be glad to know whether the jurisdiction in this case was changed by the *civil* law, or the *masonic* law.

Bro. JOSEPH H. HOUGH, Grand Secretary, presented the Report on Correspondence (83 pp.),—a careful and well prepared compilation of the Proceedings with but few comments.

Our experience accords with the following :

"As time progresses, the duties of a careful reviewer of the journals of the transactions of the several Grand Lodges in fraternal correspondence with each other increase; we find the task becoming more and more laborious, and the interest taken in such duties must become a pleasure, should our efforts meet the general approval of the craft."

In referring to the action of our Grand Lodge upon the claim of the Forbestown Lodge, he says :

"We cannot see that the brethren of California, in the aforesaid case, are justified in calling on the Grand Lodge for the expenses incurred, but if it had been on the lodge of which the deceased was a member, the case would be somewhat different, and then we think it questionable.

"Should the Relief Lodges of New Orleans or San Francisco call on the Grand Lodges to be reimbursed for relief granted their several members, it would be a new feature in the history of the fraternity. Such a course has

never occurred—of any demand by them—but we think instances have occurred when sums have been voluntarily sent for moneys paid by such Relief Lodges. Our opinion is, that the course pursued by the Grand Lodge of Maine is correct."

We are also in receipt of the Reprint of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, undertaken by Bro. Hough, on his own account, from its organization to 1838; it is an exceedingly valuable contribution to masonic history and literature, and we commend it to all masonic students.

NEW YORK.

Lodges represented, 628: receipts \$65,598.34; disbursements \$62,594.69: receipts of "Hall and Asylum Fund," including avails of sale of old lot, \$148,341.01; disbursements of same \$103,453.43; assets of same, unincumbered real estate costing \$340,000, and about \$45,000 in cash, to which \$15,000 was added during the session of the Grand Lodge: receipts of Board of Relief \$6,603.24, and disbursements \$5,804.93: the project for District Grand Lodges abandoned; proposition for a National Grand Lodge, "from which shall emanate the standard work," rejected: ten charters granted: lodges interdicted from establishing systems of "benefits and dues," other than voluntary: by-laws of lodges, providing that fixed sums shall be paid to widows of members without regard to their circumstances, declared void: \$6,400 appropriated to various Boards of Relief: and the usual routine business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (with his decisions) fills thirty-one pages in fine print, though his style is concise, and no words are wasted. He had had many complaints of invasion of jurisdiction: and six pages of his address are devoted to them. He says:

"If it is not already understood, it should be, that this offence can not longer be committed in this jurisdiction with impunity to the offender. There is in such cases of wrongful act somebody guilty, actively or collusively; either by connivance, carelessness, or lack of due scrutiny. In such cases, the effort should be to ascertain, and never fail to punish the one found guilty, according to the degree of guilt. The mills of Masonic justice in this jurisdiction may have ground slowly during the year passed, but they have ground surely, and it is hoped will continue to work till this great evil is repressed."

We trust his vigorous action will leave less ground of complaint hereafter.

While we are amazed that a commission should make or any lodge adopt such a report as is given in the following, yet we are glad they did so, inasmuch as they have brought out so able a statement of the law and masonic duty from Grand Master Gibson, whose decision we copy in spite of its length:

"On the return being examined, it appeared that the appellant, being a member of the lodge in good standing, was charged, in substance, with having testified 'before one of the justices of the Supreme Court, in Elmira, in 1869, that the reputation of two brothers named, and of the wife of another brother, was bad, and that judging from the speech of people about them, he would not believe either of them under oath.'

"The lodge accepted the charges, and a commission was appointed, before which he appeared and answered, admitting 'that at the time and place and on the occasion referred to, he did so testify, and stating that he could not

have done otherwise, judging from the speech of people, without perjuring himself. That said evidence was given by him as a witness on a judicial proceeding, on *habeas corpus*, before a Justice of the Supreme Court, to attend which he was duly subpoenaed, and so attending was duly sworn as such witness, and thereupon, in answer to questions put to him he gave the evidence charged as an offence.

"No other evidence was given, and the commission reported to the lodge, that the facts set forth by the charges being admitted by the accused, no further evidence was necessary, and reported a resolution recommending his suspension indefinitely. This report was agreed with and the resolution adopted, the accused suspended, and he appealed.

"The question thus raised for decision was conceded by both sides to be of great importance. It was substantially, whether a Mason, being duly summoned to appear as a witness before the courts of law of a State, can appear and testify to the truth, when such testimony will disgrace or implicate a brother Mason or a brother Mason's wife. This was the sole question raised by the appeal, as there was no evidence given or offered, nor was it charged that the testimony given by the appellant before the judge was false.

"In determining the appeal, it seemed to me that Bro. WESTLAKE'S position was one of great difficulty as to what he should do in order to avoid punishment by the lodge. He testified to the truth, and they suspended him. What would the lodge have done if he had testified falsely? Certainly, the penalty imposed would not have been less for a higher offence. He would then have been suspended at least. He was therefore certain of suspension by the lodge, whichever way he testified, whether falsely or truly. Had he testified falsely, would not the court have punished him by indictment for perjury, and sent him to State prison as a felon? Should he have refused to answer? The only reason he could have given for such refusal would be, that his answer would implicate or disgrace a brother Mason, or a brother Mason's wife, no such excuse would have been allowed by the court, and he would have been compelled to answer. Had he still refused, his imprisonment for contempt would have followed, and he would have been an inmate of the county jail till he did answer, and made suitable atonement for his misconduct.

"Masonry inculcates, as a duty on its members, obedience to the civil authority and the laws of the State, and indeed will, in its own tribunals, punish crimes against those laws by suitable Masonic penalties.

"The appellant, therefore, when giving his evidence, was 'obedient unto the law,' and did his duty by civil, as well as by Masonic jurisprudence.

"He could not do otherwise with either safety or security. He thus conformed to the Holy Law, as well as to that of man's devising, and it was a gratification to be able to decide that, in so doing, he did also his Masonic duty.

"He had taken an oath in the presence of the Great Master of the Universe, with his hand on the book of the Holy Law, that he would 'testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.' Is there anything in the obligations of a Mason or his duty toward a brother Mason, that forbids, nullifies, or absolves him from the full force of the oath taken?

"The Grand Master was not and is not aware of anything in those obligations or duties that gives, or professes to give, any such absolution. On the contrary, we are taught distinctly that there is nothing in our obligations that in any wise conflicts with our duty to God, our fellow-men, or the State.

"The appellant was therefore bound by his solemn oath to tell the truth on the examination in question. This duty he faithfully observed, and he could not be punished by any Masonic tribunal for so answering.

"The idea that seems to prevail to a considerable extent, that a Mason, or a Mason's wife, is above or beyond the law of the State, or not subject to have his or her moral character, or standing, or truthfulness investigated, when called as witnesses in the courts of the State, and that other Masons must not, under penalty of suspension, testify to what they know and believe on the subject, is a gross error, and one that can not be too thoroughly eradicated.

"If such an error should become general, it would soon be applied to Masons

acting as jurors on the trial of another Mason charged with crime; and finding a verdict of guilty, they would, under such a rule, be liable to suspension, as it would be urged then, as it was in support of the conviction of the appellant, that by such verdict they had brought disgrace on the lodge. Not at all. Those who argue thus should call to mind the noble answer given by a French king to a similar argument urged by certain noblemen petitioning for the pardon of one of their class who had been sentenced to execution for the robbery and assassination of a jeweler; and the pardon being sought because his execution would bring disgrace upon their order. The king sternly refused, saying: 'The disgrace is in the crime, and not in the punishment.'

"The action of the lodge was reversed, and the appellant restored to membership therein, and to all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

The following decision carries a lesson of terrible import to Masons; we have not considered it sufficiently to give to it our assent or dissent:

"The question was presented whether a Mason, a member of a lodge in good standing, dying of the disease commonly called *delirium tremens*, was entitled to Masonic burial.

"The decision was in the affirmative. The disease alluded to arises from long continued violation of God's law, and of the teachings of Masonry. It is hardly possible that a Mason should die from that cause, without his brethren, and especially the Master and Wardens, if they did their duty, having occasion to admonish him, as required by our laws; and if he still continued the abuse, after the third admonition, the Junior Warden should promptly have preferred charges before the lodge, and the offender have been tried and suspended till he reformed.

"In case these duties are neglected, and a brother is left by the lodge to gradually kill himself, the brethren and the lodge are participators in his great crime, and ought to 'bury their own dead.' If there is disgrace in so doing, the lodge ought to bear it, and will, till it reforms and stops this evil, at least, so far as its own brethren are concerned.

"We are taught that, 'as the tree falleth, so it shall lie.' How important it is, therefore, for us, as true brethren and Masons, to deal faithfully in such cases by an erring brother, and turn him from his evil courses before death shall cut him off from our fraternal efforts.

"If he shall die from the result of this sin, which we winked at in the time of its commission, we ought not to refuse to carry his remains to the grave Masonically. He sinned, and so did we. Perhaps had we, as his brethren, done our duty, his life, mayhap a valuable one, might have been saved. He fills a drunkard's grave, and who will say truthfully we are not sharers in the sin that produced that result."

He made many other decisions, all sustained by the Grand Lodge, but of which we can copy only a few:

"When the Master has thus received the confessions of a brother, he should not be allowed to testify to the facts thus obtained before any Masonic tribunal.

"One accused of an offence and tried before a Commission may testify in his own behalf. In such case he must be obligated, and is examined and cross-examined the same as any other witness.

"He can not be called as a witness *against* himself; but if he takes the stand in his own behalf, he waives all privilege that his answer will criminate him. If he refuse to answer any question decided to be competent, the Commission should report him to the officer, or lodge, ordering his trial, as guilty of a contempt, and he may be disciplined for that offence.

"The building of a new hall for the lodge is not such an object as will justify a compulsory assessment on the members.

"A mistake by a voter in casting a blackball, as to the identity of the candidate, can not be corrected after the balloting has been closed, and the candidate declared duly rejected. Nor can the candidate, on that account,

present his petition again any sooner than the period required by law on rejection. He is duly rejected, and the usual consequences must follow.

"Corporations, or joint-stock associations, or partnerships of Masons, will be interdicted from using any Masonic emblem as a trade-mark. The Craft will be warned against the fraudulent conduct of those using such emblems for business purposes who are not Masons, and those who are Masons must not use them."

The decision that the accused may testify is in conflict with a former decision of our Grand Lodge: but as the civil law has since been changed, we presume the masonic law follows, as it usually follows the civil law in the rules relating to competency of evidence and witnesses.

In this connection we copy the following from the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, as we have seen that a Grand Lodge declined to accept a report reversing the decision of a Grand Master, on the ground, *that it was a reflection on him*:

"Exceptions have heretofore been made to the fact that the Committee on Jurisprudence should doubt or criticise the decisions of the Grand Master. This is founded upon the principle that the acts of a Grand Master are not subject to a review by his Grand Lodge. This position can not be maintained. That the edicts and decisions of a Grand Master during the recess are the law of the craft until modified or altered by the Grand Lodge, and should as such command implicit obedience, is true. And his executive acts, as a general rule, should never be disturbed. But in matters of a judicial character, he gives expression to his individual opinion, entitled, certainly, to the highest respect, but the Committee may entertain a different opinion, and the common arbiter must therefore be found in the collective wisdom or judgment of the Grand Lodge."

On the second day of the session the corner stone of the Masonic Hall and Asylum was laid by the Grand Lodge with imposing ceremonies, a full account of which is given in the Proceedings.

The procession numbered 12,616, each Brother dressed according to the following order of the Grand Master:

"The procession will be composed of Master Masons only, who will wear dark clothing, high black hats, white linen aprons, and white gloves. Officers of lodges will wear their jewels attached to the coat lappel. No scarfs, collars, or banners will be allowed in the procession."

Why "*linen aprons*" we cannot tell, for as has before been stated, a *linen* apron is neither the emblem of innocence, or the badge of a Mason."

Grand Masters RUSLING of New Jersey, STEVENSON of Canada, PETERS of New Brunswick, and other Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers of other Grand Lodges, were present at some time during the session of the Grand Lodge and received with the customary honors.

We are glad to notice the following:

"The following preamble and resolution, offered by W. JOHN G. BARKER, was, on motion, received and the resolution adopted:

"Whereas, The Grand Lodge is in possession of a library containing many rare and valuable Masonic works and documents, but in such disarranged condition rendered comparatively worthless to the Fraternity, therefore

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master appoint a competent brother to properly classify and arrange the same, and prepare a catalogue for the

purpose of printing, and furnishing the lodges of this Grand Lodge a copy thereof."

From a circular we have received we understand that this duty has been entered upon, and much progress made, by the efficient Grand Secretary, aided by Bro. Barker.

An amendment to the constitution was proposed, requiring the *unanimous* consent (instead of that of a majority) of a rejecting lodge for another lodge to receive the petition of a rejected candidate. The Committee reported against it, recommending its rejection, and the record says the report was received and the proposed amendment adopted and made a general regulation.

No action was taken in regard to the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The Grand Master alluded to it in his address and submitted the papers for the action of the Grand Lodge. The Committee to which his address was referred did not allude to it, but reported the reference of the "balance" (which would include this subject) to the Committee on Jurisprudence; but that Committee do not mention the subject.

It was supposed that the Committee on Correspondence would report in relation to it, and much interest was manifested in regard to it; that Committee presented their Report *in print* Thursday morning, and it was received and ordered to be printed with the Transactions: but it was not distributed to the Grand Lodge, nor did a single copy appear until *after the close of the Grand Lodge* Friday afternoon: the writer hereof was present in the Grand Lodge Thursday forenoon and made repeated inquiries for copies, but did not find any, or anybody who had seen one: there were many brethren present anxious to sustain by their voice and vote the legality of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, which it was understood the report denied. Under these circumstances, if the name of the Chairman of that Committee had been "Ah Sin" the "way" the Report disappeared might be supposed to be "dark:" but as it is, it can only be said to be one of those "ways" that "are past finding out."

BRO. JOHN W. SIMONS presented the Report on Correspondence (119 pages of fine type), prepared in part by him, and in part by Bro. PINNER. It is an elaborate and able review of the Proceedings of the American and European Grand Lodges—equal to the best.

He devotes a page and a half to the Quebec matter, and for our life we cannot understand it. It is unworthy of a tyro: and that a Masonic jurist of the ability and knowledge of Bro. SIMONS should write it, amazes us. He decided against recognition on the ground that less than a majority of the lodges took part in the organization. He arrived at his conclusion as follows: there are 39 lodges in the Province, of which 21 took part in the proceedings; but two of these were suspended, and two more afterward repudiated their former action. The two suspended lodges (*we* say their suspension was void) are to be counted or not to be counted throughout: we cannot count them to make up the thirty-nine, or else can count them to make up the twenty-one.

If counted, 21 is a majority of 39; if not counted, still 19 is a majority of 37. Again, if the two lodges which repudiated *afterwards* are to be deducted, those not represented which afterwards gave in their adhesion should be added: and when Bro. SIMONS was preparing his report he had the evidence before him that 28 of the 39 lodges adhered to Quebec. He recommended that further action in regard to recognition be postponed: but as above stated the question did not come before the Grand Lodge.

In his review of Maine he denies the right of the Grand Master to suspend a Mason from his Masonic privileges: but as the power is expressly given in our Constitution and has been exercised from time immemorial, we conclude the power carries with it the right.

He says further in reply to us:

"It is only necessary for us to say, that we understand the vote of a lodge recommending a petition to be a finality, and that the jurisdiction thus relinquished can not again be resumed: just as when a lodge, by vote, grants a dimit, it can not by a reconsideration reinstate the dimitted member in his former membership. Indorsing the recommendation is like giving a certificate of dimit, merely the record of the act made complete by the lodge vote."

In Maine the consent is to be endorsed upon the petition: until that is done it is not a finality: and therefore may be reconsidered at any time before the vote is executed.

He holds that the exercise of jurisdiction is in conferring the degrees, while our Grand Lodge holds that receiving a petition and balloting upon it is an "exercise of jurisdiction;" and how a lodge can do this without "exercise of jurisdiction," we are too dull to see, if it *can be seen*.

He replies to our remarks about jurisdiction over rejected candidates, giving the *equity* of the matter: but if he is right in his views of the *equity*, it does not follow that the *law* and the *equity* of the case are both alike, especially when applied to a *particular* case, instead of making it of general application. But we must stop.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lodges represented, 170: five charters granted: address of Gr. Master brief and chiefly confined to matters of local interest: resolution of 1866, revoking the charter of a lodge without trial or notice, rescinded: work exemplified: receipts about \$2,900, and expenses about \$2,200: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: St. John's College ordered to be sold: and a committee appointed to confer with the brethren at Raleigh in reference to building a Masonic Temple.

The Grand Master, in deciding that the prosecutor may appeal, says:

"The ancient charges say: 'And if any of them (brethren) 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.'"

The Grand Secretary says:

"The records are embraced in eight volumes from the re-organization of the Grand Lodge in 1787 to 1869 inclusive. They are of great value to the Grand Lodge, especially those of the first half century, the loss of which could not be repaired, as for many years during that period no printed copies can be obtained. These records contain the only complete history now existing of the Grand Lodge. There is no provision for their safety in the event of fire. Being required to keep them in the room provided for them, I felt that I would incur personal responsibility by removing them to any other place, however secure. My high appreciation of the value of these old relics of the past prompted the suggestions, hoping that some provision may be made for their safety and preservation."

And he was authorized to deposit them in some safe place.

He reports that the result of his efforts to increase the Grand Lodge Library had been gratifying.

The Grand Master proposed, and the Grand Lodge voted to celebrate their centennial anniversary, the fourteenth of January 1871.

A Committee reported in favor of a reprint of the Proceedings; but the Grand Lodge postponed for a year the consideration of it, for the purpose of ascertaining what support the lodges would give to it. We find that 122 pages of the Proceedings are devoted to the publication of returns of lodges. By omitting these and expending the cost in reprinting, the work would soon be done.

Bro. D. W. BAIN presented an excellent Report on Correspondence (75 pages).

NOVA SCOTIA.

This Grand Lodge holds quarterly communications: at the annual, 34 lodges were represented: during the year three charters and one dispensation were granted: the constitution revised: the lodges numbered: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: measures taken looking to the erection of a Masonic Temple: a fund of Benevolence established: the work styled "Ancient York Rite" adopted, with permission to lodges to work the Ritual of the Grand Lodges of England and Canada: and representatives of various Grand Lodges received with the customary honors.

The Grand Master says:

"The events of the past masonic year have tended to strengthen and consolidate our Grand Lodge, and to place it, financially and otherwise, upon a firm basis. Not the least important of these was the cordial, prompt and fraternal recognition of our united body by the M. W. Grand Lodge of England, who, by an unanimous vote at their first communication in September, extended to us an expression of fraternal sympathy and regard. We have also been recognized by the Grand Lodge of Scotland."

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. CHAS. J. McDONALD.

The question of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec had been referred to them, and in their report they say:

"In reviewing the whole subject, your Committee have come to the conclusion to recommend a full and unqualified recognition of the 'Grand Lodge of Quebec,' as the supreme governing masonic body in that Province.

Were any other recommendation presented, they feel that this Grand Lodge would be placed in a false position, especially as regards jurisdiction, and recognizing as they do the unalterable principle of the right of each of the four Provinces, composing (under the British American Act) the Dominion of Canada, to govern, masonically, within their own territorial limits; they hold therefore, the position assumed and claimed by our brethren in the Province of Ontario, viz: that of exercising jurisdiction over the Province of Quebec, to be utterly untenable and contrary to every principle of masonic jurisprudence within the knowledge of your committee.

* * * * *

"In the expression of this belief, they appear to be in accordance with the present M. W. Grand Master of Canada, Bro. A. A. Stevenson, and the present M. W. Grand Master of Quebec, Brother J. H. Graham, as they find that these distinguished brethren united as mover and seconder in a resolution submitted at Kingston Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, 1867, (see proceedings,) in which they enunciate the principle, and arrive at the conclusion, 'That the best interests of Masonry require the organization of a Grand Lodge in each of the *four Provinces now constituting the Dominion of Canada*, being satisfied that this course would be strictly in accordance with the laws and regulations of Freemasonry respecting the establishing of Grand Lodges, and believing that a more substantial union would thereby be secured, &c.'"

In their review of Maine (1869), they say:

"We are sure that no one of our sister Grand Lodges will hail with greater pleasure the announcement of the consummation of that hope, upon the 24th of June, 1869, than our near neighbors of Maine, who so readily, from the first inception of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, extended to us a fraternal recognition, and by kind words and offices supported our feeble steps towards independence."

By referring to our Proceedings for 1870, they will find they are correct in their belief of the pleasure the event referred to gave their brethren in Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS *

Sends us a volume (including the constitution) of nearly 600 pages, containing very much of the highest importance and interest.

At the quarterly meeting, March ninth, the Grand Master, WILLIAM S. GARDNER, delivered an address upon the history of his Grand Lodge. As it is also *our* history and is amply verified, we condense a statement of a portion of it.

In 1793, a warrant was granted by one of the Grand Lodges in England for a Provincial Grand Lodge at Boston. It was organized, and continued an active existence under the name of St. John's Grand Lodge till 1775, after which it did not meet in consequence of the war, till 1787, when it was called together to attend the funeral of its Grand Master. In 1790 it reorganized, and in 1792 united with "the Massachusetts Grand Lodge."

In 1756, the schism which had existed in England had reached America, and in November of that year the Grand Lodge of Scotland chartered St. Andrew's Lodge in Boston, but it was not recognized by the St. John's Grand

* Proceedings not received in season to have their proper place in this Report.

Lodge or its subordinates, although in 1767 it was admitted into the procession at the funeral of Grand Master GRIDLEY, but afterwards it was refused recognition. In the latter part of 1768, several British regiments, in which lodges existed, were quartered in Boston: and St. Andrew's Lodge united with these in petitioning for a Provincial Grand Lodge: their petition was granted and one was established in 1769, with Gen. JOSEPH WARREN as Prov. Grand Master. It flourished till 1775, when, by the death of Grand Master WARREN at the battle of Bunker Hill, its powers expired. Nevertheless the Deputy Grand Master called it together in April 1776, on the occasion of the re-interment of the remains of their beloved Grand Master.

On the fourth of July following, the Declaration of Independence made the Colonies, in their own eyes at least, Free and Independent nationalities. It was natural that the men and their associates who made this declaration should also conceive the idea of *masonic* independence. They did so, and soon after established the doctrine that the lodges in every independent State are entitled of right to form a Grand Lodge for themselves. On March eighth 1777, they met and organized a Grand Lodge—an Independent Grand Lodge, with all its "powers and prerogatives to be exercised on principles consistent with and subordinate to the regulations pointed out in the *constitutions of Ancient Masonry*."

On the sixth of December 1782, this Grand Lodge made a formal declaration in regard to the principles upon which it was formed and its jurisdiction. We have not space for it all, but quote the following:

"That the Political Head of this country, having destroyed all connection and correspondence between the subjects of these States and the country from which the Grand Lodge originally derived its commissioned authority; and the principles of the Craft inculcating on its professors submission to the commands of the civil authority of the country they reside in; the brethren did assume an elective supremacy, and under it chose a Grand Master and Grand Officers, and erected a Grand Lodge with independent powers and prerogatives, to be exercised, however, on principles consistent with and subordinate to the regulations pointed out in the *Constitutions of ancient Masonry*."

And the resolutions adopted, as follows:

"I. That the brethren of the Grand Lodge, in assuming the powers and prerogatives of an independent Grand Lodge, acted from the most laudable motives, and consistently with the principles which ought forever to govern Masons, viz.: the benefit of the craft and the good of mankind, and are warranted in their proceedings by the practice of Ancient Masons in all parts of the world.

"II. That this Grand Lodge be hereafter known and called by the name of "The Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Ancient Masons;" and that it is free and independent in its government and official authority of any other Grand Lodge or Grand Master in the universe.

"III. That the power and authority of the said Grand Lodge be construed to extend throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to any of the United States, where none other is erected, over such lodges only as this Grand Lodge has constituted, or shall constitute.

"IV. That the Grand Master for the time being be desired to call in all charters which were held under the jurisdiction of the late Grand Master,

Joseph Warren, Esquire, and return the same with an indorsement thereon, expressive of their recognition of the power and authority of this Grand Lodge.

"V. That no person or persons ought or can, consistently with the rules of ancient Masonry, use or exercise the powers or prerogatives of an ancient Grand Master or Grand Lodge, to wit: to give power to erect lodges of ancient Masonry, make Masons, appoint superior or Grand Officers, receive dues, or do anything which belongs to the powers or prerogatives of an ancient Grand Lodge, within any part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the rightful and appropriated limits to which the authority of this Grand Lodge forever hereafter extends."

We trust Bros. GOULEY and his associates will not decline intercourse with the Masons of Massachusetts, although they do with the Masons of Quebec, who have done only what their older Brethren in Massachusetts did.

In 1792 the two Grand Lodges united into the present Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Grand Master GARDNER also discussed the origin &c. of the African Lodge in Boston. We shall not at present enter upon this subject, save for a single explanation. In our report in 1868 (see Proceedings p. 301) we stated that Prince Hall and his associates went to England and were there made Masons. We so stated on the authority of a pamphlet published in 1855 by Rev. JOSHUA WOODLIN of New Jersey, then the Grand Secretary of the colored Grand Lodge in that State, and Senior Grand Warden of their National Grand Lodge, and also on that of a pamphlet published in 1866 by JOHN JONES, then Grand Master of their Grand Lodge in Ohio. We have since seen that LEWIS HAYDEN of Boston says that Hall and his associates received the degrees in an English military lodge in Boston: and a full investigation by Grand Master GARDNER, shows beyond a doubt that the latter statement is correct.

The following is from the Report of the Committee in relation to Quebec, which was adopted. It will be seen that it fully recognizes and sustains the *right* of the Quebec lodges to form a Grand Lodge:

"The situation seems analogous to the first effort to establish a Grand Lodge in Nova Scotia by a part of the lodges there, while the greater part of the lodges still adhered to the mother Grand Lodge in Great Britain. Massachusetts then said that she regarded the situation of Nova Scotia politically to be such as would justify the Masons there in setting up an independent Grand Lodge whenever they could with substantial unanimity agree to such a step, but that she would not countenance a premature step towards this end by a part only of lodges in the Provinces, thereby producing the internal separation and discord consequent on a divided allegiance and a divided authority; she therefore advised the separationists to abide in their old allegiance until the substantial masonic unity of the Province could be secured in behalf of independence, and declined to give a premature recognition whose effect would evidently rather increase strife and discord among the Masons of the Province than tend to unity and peace. The decision of this Grand Lodge had a happy effect: and the Fraternity, following the wisdom of the advice, in a spirit of unity, in a short time afterwards were enabled, both there and in New Brunswick, to organize independent Grand Lodges which included their entire Fraternities, establish masonic unity at home, and win the free consent of the mother Grand Lodges, from whose loins they had sprung into existence. In a similar spirit we had

previously treated the efforts of the Canadian Freemasons to establish the independent organization known as the Grand Lodge of Canada.

"The circumstances of the present case cannot be distinguished from those we have referred to: our conduct should therefore be governed by the same rule we then adopted, and we ought to withhold our recognition of an independent Grand Lodge in Quebec until it shall appear that the unity of the craft in that Province will be preserved and promoted by such a recognition of the principle of self-government applied to an independent political territory, which we assume Quebec to have the right to become, on the like grounds that influenced us to acknowledge heretofore the Grand Lodges of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

We can only refer Brethren to the report of the Committee on Deputies' reports, the constitution of Rabboni Lodge, the dedication of a hall (the full ceremonies in both cases being given), the reply of the Grand Master to the Grand Master of Kentucky (in which he declines to participate in the proposed movement for Cuba), and very many other matters of interest.

In regard to the right of visitation the Grand Master decides that the right of visitation is inherent, and if a Master excludes a visitor without sufficient cause he would be subject to discipline; but the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is the privilege of every affiliated Mason, in good and regular standing, to visit any lodge, when not engaged in the transaction of private business; but that it is also the right of a sitting member of the lodge, to object to the admission of a visitor, giving his reasons therefor, if required by a majority vote of the members to do so; or, as the alternative, declaring, upon his honor as a Mason, that his reasons are such that he cannot with propriety disclose them to the lodge."

This does not quite cover the whole ground: if the reasons are given who is to decide concerning their sufficiency? We wish it was more explicit.

During the year eight charters were granted; the work exemplified; the name of Corinthian Hall changed to SUTTON HALL (a well deserved compliment to that big-hearted man and true Mason, WILLIAM SUTTON), the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick recognized, the death of Bro. ANSON BURLINGAME appropriately noticed, and a large amount of business, much of it of general interest, transacted.

For many years there has been a question in Massachusetts whether the Grand Master who granted the commission to Henry Price was Montacute or Montague: the Brethren divided and a feud, rivaling that between the Capulets and Montagues, was imminent, when the matter was referred to a Committee, who have pursued the matter with consummate ability and energy, and their report makes nearly one hundred pages of these Proceedings. The Committee find that, while the original name probably was Montacute, the title became dormant, and was renewed by a new patent in which the name is Montague. So the Montagues win!

We have several other addresses in these Proceedings from the Grand Master, and one of great learning and evincing deep research by the Deputy Grand Master CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY.

"Star in the East" Lodge, having with premeditation disobeyed and defied the Grand Lodge, its charter was revoked and cancelled.

It was decided that under the Constitution no procession could be formed without a dispensation, and the constitution was amended so as to except funeral processions.

It is stated that a limited number of these Proceedings will be published for sale, and we advise every masonic student to obtain a copy, as there are many matters in them of practical importance and advantage, to which we have not space even to refer.

OHIO.

Nearly four hundred lodges represented: fifteen charters and three dispensations granted: measures for the establishment of a "Widows' and Orphans' Home" initiated: a revised "Code of Masonic Jurisprudence" adopted.

The Grand Master gives a concise statement of his official acts and decisions: discusses the scheme of a Widows' and Orphans' Home, suggesting that relief might be furnished directly, according to the necessities of those needing it: in most forcible language points out the evils of profanity and intemperance; recommends the recognition of Quebec: and calls the attention of the Grand Lodge to the petition of certain parties claiming to be Masons, and seeking recognition.

The D. Grand Master in his report pleads most earnestly for the establishment of the Home.

Upon the petition of the "colored Masons" the following report was made and adopted:

"The Select Committee to which, at your last session, was referred the petition and memorial of the 'Grand Lodge of colored Masons of Ohio and its jurisdiction,' and which was continued with instructions to report further at this Grand Communication, now respectfully report, that by the repeal of the resolution adopted in 1847, the Grand Lodge has left its subordinates at perfect liberty to confer the degrees of Masonry on any man, and to admit to membership any lawful brother who has the necessary Masonic qualifications. The regulations make no distinction on account of the color of persons who desire the benefits of Free Masonry. There is no rule whereby the persons who compose the 'Grand Lodge of Ohio and its jurisdiction,' if 'worthy and well qualified,' are excluded from our Fraternity, if they seek admission through duly organized lodges.

"Your Committee are of the opinion that all has been done that justice demands, or the interest of the craft will permit.

"Your Committee therefore recommend that the petitioners have permission to withdraw their petition, and that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

The following is from a report adopted in regard to the Cuba matter:

"But these feelings, so natural to the human heart, we tempered and restrained by the principles of Masonry, which forbid us, *as Masons*, from participating in political or religious affairs. While we can not, then, *as Masons*, recommend any political action, we have the right, and it is our duty, to protest against the inhumanity of the Spanish authorities, stimulated and

urged on to their atrocities by a blind zeal for the accomplishment of the Decrees or Bulls of a Pope."

In relation to intemperance and profanity, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be, and he is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to issue a circular to be addressed to the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction, enjoining the Masters of the several lodges to action in these premises by all the powers of moral suasion and brotherly kindness, to arrest the evil, and in the last resort, to cut off the persistently offending members, as cancerous excrescences on the body of Masonry."

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. THOMAS SPARROW, who ably reviews the Proceedings under the heads of subjects.

In relation to Quebec, he says:

"There is some difference of opinion in regard to the regularity of this body; but your Committee are unable to discover any just or valid reason for it. It is a settled principle of Masonic Jurisprudence, that the brethren of every separate independent political organization have the right to form a Grand Lodge, whenever the requisite number of private lodges are working within such State, territory or province. Your Committee understand—

"1. That the Province of Quebec is an independent State.

"2. That more than three lodges united in forming the Grand Lodge.

"3. That a majority of the lodges of the Province were represented at the meeting for the organization of, or have acknowledged their allegiance to the newly created Grand Lodge.

"4. That the proceedings in establishing it were regular.

"Under this state of facts, your Committee are of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of Quebec is entitled to recognition; and a refusal to do so, is unjust, and a clear violation of a well settled principle of Masonic law."

And the following resolution reported by him, was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge of Quebec has been lawfully established, and the hand of fraternal recognition is hereby extended to it."

The resolutions adopted by our Grand Lodge in relation to the Grand Orient of France, are copied with the following introduction:

"The Grand Lodge of Maine, at its session in May last, adopted some admirable resolutions on the subject, which we copy, because they contain a clear and concise statement, not only on the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction, but on the religious qualification of candidates for Masonic mysteries, and the rights of lodges."

OREGON.

Thirty-two lodges represented: four charters granted: intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended: the representative system adopted: the committee not prepared to report in case of Quebec: a committee appointed to "devise some means, by which the impositions now practiced in this State upon our brethren by impostors may be checked," which reported the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That it shall be incumbent on every traveling brother asking assistance from the brethren in this State, to produce, with his application for pecuniary aid, a certificate from the lodge of which he is a member, of his being a mason in good standing. This certificate shall be good for one year

from its date, and shall bear the seal of the lodge from which the brother holding it hails.

"*Resolved*, That we suggest to sister Grand Lodges the propriety of taking similar action with regard to the members under their several jurisdictions."

The following report and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Your Committee have to express their sorrow that any question has arisen to mar or disturb the fraternal relations heretofore existing between said Grand bodies, and regret the unhappy difference that seems to divide these sister jurisdictions, and to the end that nothing upon our part shall be wanting that said Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, might, could or ought to ask of a sister Grand Lodge to restore fraternal relations which we have never desired should be suspended, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, By this Grand Lodge, that we disclaim any intention upon our part at any time, to treat Most Worshipful Grand Master Reed, of Washington Territory, discourteously, or to treat said Grand Lodge with disrespect.

"*Resolved*, That we hereby extend to the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, the right hand of fellowship—that we now are, as we have ever been, ready to hold communion with them, and hereby express our desire that fraternal relations may be restored between said Grand bodies.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be and he is hereby directed to forward an attested copy of this report, together with the accompanying resolutions, to the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Washington Territory, and request of him to submit the same to his said Grand Lodge."

We shall rejoice most heartily to have this difference healed and fraternal relations restored.

Bro. S. F. CHADWICK presented a very excellent Report on Correspondence (58 pages), which he mainly devotes to a *resumé* of the Proceedings.

We heartily endorse the following:

"Brethren should look first to their Master for instruction, and when it cannot be obtained from that source, they can call on the Grand Master. Masters must also look to the Grand Master for information.

* * * * *

"On reading the foregoing remarks of Bro. Hopkins, the importance of having a masonic library in every subordinate lodge, impresses itself more deeply upon our mind. Masons must not only work, but they must study. These complaints are never lodged against proficients in the science of Masonry. Still this evil is pointed out to us in almost every jurisdiction. There can be no such thing as *unity* in masonry, without first obtaining a knowledge of its tenets, and acting in accordance with them.

* * * * *

"We are pleased to find that our Washington brethren are considering this matter. They no doubt feel just as they have expressed themselves on this subject, and it now becomes the brethren of this Grand Lodge to act as Masons should toward them. Let us not delay for a moment, but extend our good right arm over the waters which form the dividing line between the two jurisdictions; and offer this token of friendship once more to our Washington brethren. Do not let us stand upon the order of doing this so much, but go and do it; and our brethren will rejoice with us in restoring harmony between these two Grand Lodges."

RHODE ISLAND.

This Grand Lodge met several times during the year, although the "Festival Communication" was omitted by order of the Grand Master, on account of the state of the finances of the Grand Lodge.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted, giving to the Master the decision upon qualification of candidates for advancement.

The Grand Lodge met Dec. 31, 1869, to bury P. G. M. WILLIAM FIELD, upon whom the Grand Master pronounced a fitting eulogy, which we are sorry was not published.

The Grand Secretary says:

"We have in the library of the Grand Lodge two hundred and thirty-three bound volumes of Proceedings of Grand Lodges with whom we are in correspondence, including several Masonic periodicals and as many unbound pamphlets and periodicals, embracing a rich fund of instruction, to which the craft would do well to 'give heed as to lights shining in dark places.'"

The committee to which the Quebec matter was referred made a partial verbal report, and they were continued to report at the next communication.

We are glad to perceive, from the following extract from the Grand Master's address, that attention is aroused to the importance of preserving Proceedings, though sorry that it has been neglected heretofore:

"Large numbers of reports of proceedings of other Grand Lodges having been collecting for many years, I directed the Grand Secretary to assort them into proper form for binding, and in order that sets might be completed, I gave to him a large number of such documents from my own library, thereby enabling him to complete our files, and also to exchange with sister jurisdictions for missing documents. The Grand Secretary also sent to many Grand Secretaries for copies of their reports needed to complete sets, and in that manner many missing years were obtained. I regret to say that some of our brethren paid no attention to our request, not even condescending to tell us that they had no documents to send. After arranging these documents in proper form, I directed them to be bound, and thus a fine collection adorns the shelves of the Grand Lodge library.

"Of some half dozen jurisdictions we were unable to make up their proceedings for a few years back, and these we have left unbound, hoping that in time the missing numbers may be obtained.

"It is very much to be regretted that until within a few years, little attention was paid to the preservation of these important documents. Ours being one of the older Grand Lodges, might, had proper care been used, have now been in possession of one of the best historical libraries of the doings of sister Grand Lodges in the country, but as it is, we have but few volumes to refer to."

We wish our Rhode Island Brethren would reprint, as their Proceedings prior to 1856 cannot be obtained, save for a few of the years.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

One hundred and twenty-four lodges represented: ten charters granted and two revived: and the usual routine business transacted.

Among the decisions of the Grand Master (confirmed by the Grand Lodge), are the following:

"The rule that the prosecutor should retire when the vote is taken, or charges preferred, applies to the Junior Warden who prefers charges by direction of the lodge. Although only prosecutor officially, still partisan feelings may be excited in the progress of the trial and prevent an impartial decision.

"That every member of a lodge has the right of *objecting* to the admission of any visitor to his lodge, but that the validity of his objections are to be

determined by the Master of the lodge. If the objecting member is to decide on the validity of his objection, the right is the right of exclusion, not of objection. The inherent right to visit and the unqualified right to exclude cannot co-exist. To exclude a visitor without just cause is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Order, and the right to do so should not depend upon the caprice or passions of a single member. By recognizing in the Master alone the right to exclude, an impartial judgment is secured, and the rights of the visitor and of the lodge equally protected."

In 1869 it was determined to build a new Masonic Temple in a new location: but the Committee report that the expense is so large that the necessary funds could not be raised: that they had raised by loan and otherwise enough to make an addition to the present Hall, and it was finally determined to adopt that plan.

The District Deputy system was proposed, and amendments to the constitution providing for it were reported and laid over under the rule.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to address a Circular to the different Grand Lodges of the United States, to ascertain whether any and what modifications of the ancient rule concerning the physical qualifications of candidates have been made in their respective jurisdictions."

The Grand Secretary, Bro. B. RUSH CAMPBELL, submitted the Report on Correspondence (88 pages), in which we regret to find no notice of Maine.

He makes no report in reference to Quebec, but suggests that the documents should be referred to a special Committee. He, however, includes Quebec in his list of Grand Lodges. He says:

"I am pleased to see that so intelligent and well read a Mason as Brother Lawrence, has not fallen into the fashionable absurdity of spelling *demit* with an *i*. A *demit* is a resignation, a *dimit* is a dismissal, or masonically an expulsion. A member *demits* or resigns; he cannot, if he respects good English, *dimit* or dismiss."

We used to speak *à la* Lawrence, but got a sound thrashing (over another's shoulders), and since then have been content to "mind our *i*'s," with a misgiving as to the correctness of our course. That *dimit* means "to dismiss" is sure: but *demit* means "to let down," and we are not sure that a "letting down" is a resignation, or is usually accompanied by resignation. Does not the Brother ask to be dismissed, honorably dismissed, and hence *dimit*ted? While admitting the phrase "a member *dimit*ted" to be erroneous, must we not also admit the phrase "a member was *dimit*ted" to be correct?

TEXAS.

Lodges represented 155: eleven charters and one dispensation granted: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: work upon the new Temple had progressed during the year, there having been expended about \$24,000 in coin, making in all since the commencement some \$45,000: the corner stone of the Hebrew Temple in Houston laid by the Grand Lodge during its session: a digest of resolutions &c. adopted: regulation adopted requiring a calendar month to intervene between the conferring of degrees.

Our own experience leads us to endorse in the strongest manner the following from the address of Grand Master TUCKER :

"In discharging the duties before us, permit me to enjoin it upon you to proceed with patience, and not in haste. Hasty legislation is unwise. Let us not attempt to force business unseasonably, but to give every subject its proper degree of attention and care, avoid all hasty action, and seek considerately and intelligently to dispose of the various matters coming before us. Hasty or inconsiderate action always comes back to annoy us afterwards; and in this I include a practice somewhat prevalent in this Grand Body, of receiving and acting upon reports of committees founded upon *ex parte* statements. It is fruitful of evil, and should be discontinued. Action should not be taken upon any subject by any committee, or by this Grand Body, that has not been thoroughly examined. The saving of time is not as important as the attainment of justice. Better continue a committee during the year than commit an error."

Much of his address is devoted to cases of discipline, and we are inclined to think that Texas leads us all in this respect. He had suspended several charters because the lodges failed to provide safe and suitable places for meeting.

A member of a lodge had carried a challenge from a profane to a brother member: he was tried for unmasonic conduct in so doing, and his lodge found him guilty of the specification, *but not guilty of the charge*: the Grand Lodge reversed the decision and expelled him. The Committee censured the lodge in severe terms, but stated they were at a loss how to understand its action: it is clear to us that the lodge decided that carrying the challenge under such circumstances was not unmasonic conduct: and we concur with Grand Master TUCKER that its charter should have been revoked.

In their report in another case the Committee say, in accordance with Masonic law :

"This appears to us to be a matter of a strict pecuniary character. Charges of this kind are not encouraged by this Grand Lodge, unless there is some breach of Masonic obligation. It is not shown satisfactorily that the brother did so, or committed any criminal act in the transaction.

"Masons, like other men, are so liable to disappointment in their pecuniary anticipations, and to fail in meeting their promises, when their intentions are entirely honest, and in the varied forms in which men regard matters pertaining to pecuniary matters, as they may be colored by the interest involved, that lodges cannot undertake to adjudicate all mere matters of debt between members."

A former D. D. Grand Master made charges in 1869 against certain Brethren, which they alleged to be malicious: the Grand Lodge that year ordered the charges and the counter allegations to be investigated: the report was made this year exonerating the Brethren and sustaining their allegations of malice, and the offender was expelled by the Grand Lodge.

The following is an important decision, but undeniably correct :

"We think the true rule in this case is, that after the argument is closed and the accused has retired, the Brethren have the right to express their views on the business in hand, and in a quiet and respectful manner, not in the way of a speech for or against the accused, but to give their reasons for the vote they are about to cast, just as one juror would explain to another in making up his verdict in a cause."

We have been of the opinion that it was not best to publish the particulars in cases of discipline, but there is great weight in the reasons adduced for so doing by our Texas Brethren :

"It is humiliating to read the record of many matters brought to our attention by the Grand Master, and it has been suggested that they should not be published ; but your committee are of opinion that the suppression of the truth would be evidence of weakness and indecision, calculated to impair the respect due to the Grand Lodge, and encourage further the wrong-doers, while the honest exposure of it will tend to suppress the evil, and will certainly demonstrate the determination of the Grand Lodge to support its officers, and maintain its own dignity and supremacy."

In relation to Quebec, the Grand Master had issued an edict before the session of the Grand Lodge, interdicting Masonic intercourse : he explained that he did this merely provisionally, until the matter should be determined by the Grand Lodge. The Committee on Correspondence discussed the matter, and recommended recognition : it was, however, referred to a Committee, which reported also in favor of recognition, and upon the motion of Grand Master TUCKER their report was adopted.

The Committee say :

"The universally admitted rule, as we understand the law and usage of the Fraternity, has been, that in every political organization (known as a Kingdom, State, Territory, or Province), having separate territorial jurisdiction, in which there are three or more regular lodges, they are entitled to organize a Grand Lodge. If otherwise possessed of proper material for its government, and they proceed decently and orderly, after due notice, to effect the organization, other Grand Lodges will recognize it. These principles have been uniformly acted upon, and are illustrated by the instances of the Grand Lodges of Maine, formerly part of Massachusetts ; West Virginia, formerly part of 'Old Virginia ;' Idaho Territory, formerly part of Washington Territory (now State) ; and the District of Columbia, formerly part of Maryland. We may add, also, that the original lodges of Texas were under the jurisdiction of Louisiana ; yet our Grand Lodge, when Texas became a separate nation, was organized by those three lodges and other brethren, congregated without previous consent or sanction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana being either asked or obtained, which we think involves the same principle. This is the principle governing the case."

These Proceedings furnish another illustration of the adoption of the civil law as a part of the Masonic law. The Constitution of this Grand Lodge provided that a D_e Deputy Grand Master shall be appointed for each Judicial District, of which there were fifteen. The law was changed increasing the number of Districts to *thirty-five* ; and Grand Master TUCKER held that thereupon *by virtue of the Grand Lodge Constitution* the number of Deputies must be increased to thirty-five, and accordingly that number was appointed. Bro. GOULEY must "go for" the Texas Legislature.

A great many lodges hold their meetings on a given day on or before every full moon : now it is no more preposterous to say that the *moon* regulates and fixes their times of meeting, than it is to say that in the above case, and others similar, it is the civil law which regulates the Masonic law.

Bro. A. L. RICHARDSON presented a well prepared Report on Correspondence (33 pp.). He sustains our action in the Forbestown Lodge matter.

VIRGINIA.

One hundred and twenty lodges represented: five charters granted, two renewed and one dispensation continued; the resolution offered last year to abolish the District Deputy Grand Master system, rejected.

The Grand Master, finding it necessary to arrest a charter, sent notice to the lodge directly, *instead of through the District Deputy*, in consequence of which that official refused to obey an order of the Grand Master to investigate the case, and resigned, and the Master of the lodge notified the Grand Master that he intended to hold his order as not official! The Grand Master thereupon made the investigation and suspended the charter. The Grand Lodge confirmed his action, continued the suspension of the charter, and rebuked the Deputy whose dignity was so easily ruffled.

"In this connection your committee would remark that the action of the District Deputy Grand Master, in resigning his office, was, under the circumstances, hasty and inconsiderate, evidently influenced by a mistaken conception, on the part of that estimable Brother, of the powers and prerogatives of his position. The powers of a Most Worshipful Grand Master are supreme, and their exercise does not necessarily require the intervention of any other authority."

This Grand Lodge was called to mourn the death of three Past Grand Masters, the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Pursuivant; affectionate tributes were paid to their memory.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is desirable and expedient that the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Temple Association should take such steps as may, in their opinion, be most advisable to secure the speedy commencement and prompt completion of a Masonic Temple.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of Finance and Investment, with the advice and consent of the Grand Secretary, be instructed to provide more suitable rooms for the office of the Grand Secretary."

The chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, B. R. WELLFORD, Jr., asked that he be allowed to prepare and publish a report with the proceedings, which was granted, and we have the Report (79 pp.) as "Addenda." In his review of Canada he makes a labored and lengthy argument against the legality of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in an attempted reply to our Report of last year.

We regret that the lateness of the receipt of these Proceedings (when most of our Report had been printed) gives us so little time to consider his arguments.

He says:

"With one consent, they ignore the matter of principle, and plant themselves upon an assumed concession of precedent; and the most prominent among them, whose industry and research seems to have supplied the material upon which the whole argument is rested, very gravely and dogmatically asserts that 'all Masonic Laws are precedents, ripened into customs.' We think differently. Upon our conscience there rest obligations which underlie all our ideas of Masonic Law, and from which no 'precedents ripened into customs', can relieve us."

We beg his pardon: but we *did* and *do* base it upon principle as well as

precedent—the principle declared in the precedents cited. The principle is that obedience to the civil law is the paramount duty of every mason; and that no obligations in masonry can relieve us, nor do they profess to relieve us from this duty. The action of the American lodges after the Declaration of Independence was based on this principle. They said expressly, it is the duty of a mason to obey the laws of the country in which he resides; our country has become independent of yours: if we remain under your masonic authority, our duties as masons and citizens will come in conflict; it is our right, as well as duty, to avoid this: we can do so only by establishing a Grand Lodge of our own: and it was soon asserted in this country and admitted in England, that the lodges in any independent State &c. have the right to form an independent Grand Lodge. This doctrine was never denied from that time to 1867, so far as we have read: and although Bro. WELLFORD quotes our similar assertion last year, as if denying it, *he fails to cite a single instance to the contrary.*

He maintains that the duty of a subordinate lodge to its Grand Lodge is *Obedience*, and that their relations cannot be severed without the consent of the Grand Lodge. But when he comes to the precedents cited by us, of the formation of the American Grand Lodges, he says that they are no precedents, because no one of the States was embraced within the exclusive jurisdiction of any other Grand Lodge. But what better right, we pray, had a lodge not in such an exclusive jurisdiction, to release itself from its fealty to the Grand Lodge creating it, than any other lodge? Was the duty of obedience determined by the *locality* of the lodge? He perceives the difficulty, and he *thinks*, if any lodge had been masonically informed of the dissent of the Grand Lodge under which it held its charter, it would have surrendered it and obtained a charter from some other source before advancing one step towards consummating the new organization.

Unfortunately for him, what he *thinks* is not in accordance with what was really done.

Look at the action of Massachusetts as given in our review of that Grand Lodge, and see if there is to be found the slightest ground for *thinking* that the action would have been stayed, if England had objected.

In 1786, there were thirteen lodges in Pennsylvania, all under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England: they met in Provincial Grand Lodge, and after declaring "That it is improper that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should remain any longer under the authority of any foreign Grand Lodge," closed the Provincial Grand Lodge *sine die*. The delegates met the next day and "did form themselves into a Grand Lodge:" no consent was asked, or deemed necessary: they notified the Grand Lodge of England of their action, and invited fraternal correspondence: they received a reply in which their *right* to form an independent Grand Lodge was expressly admitted. New York, North Carolina, and VIRGINIA herself took similar action: it is true, Virginia made an attempt to obtain the consent of the parent Grand Lodges,

but *failing to do so*, the lodges proceeded to form a Grand Lodge. And without citing further instances, we may say generally that every one of the original American Grand Lodges was formed upon the claim that *in consequence of the independence of the country*, the lodges *had the right* to form independent Grand Lodges: and neither Bro. WELLFORD, nor any other, can find in their proceedings any suggestion that the consent of the parent Grand Lodge was deemed necessary.

He says New Hampshire is not a precedent, because Massachusetts did not claim *exclusive* jurisdiction there: but if it did not, how did that authorize the lodges which it did charter to form a Grand Lodge, as matter of right without consent, as was done?

But we have another precedent: in 1800, there were five lodges in Kentucky chartered by the Grand Lodge of Virginia: without asking consent, they assembled by their delegates and formed the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. After it was formed, the event was announced to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and they say, "*they conceive that their procedure is sanctioned by precedent, and enforced upon them by masonic principle.*" "Among the multitude of precedents to which they might refer," they name the ones we have cited, saying, "Prior to the American Revolution, the Grand Lodges of the three provinces were governed by provincial Grand Masters, appointed by the Grand Master of England. After that revolution, they separated themselves into different and independent Grand Lodges, justly conceiving that as members of an independent commonwealth, and as FREE MASONS, they had a right so to do, the better to promote the welfare and prosperity of the craft. This is believed to have happened in almost every State of the Union." Again they say, "Though the right of the lodges in this State to form a Grand Lodge, is undoubted" &c. In the letter of transmission, the committee say, "Part of an independent commonwealth, we need not refer to precedents to authorize this measure: these precedents must be familiar to the Grand Lodge of Virginia." They were *then* familiar to her, and she acquiesced.

In Bro. WELLFORD's endeavor to break the force of the precedent of the formation of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, we have just ground of complaint against him for unfairness. He says "It is very true that the preliminary steps were taken and organization partly effected before consent was had." We stated last year that the Grand Lodge was "established and organized without the consent or knowledge of the parent Grand Lodges." He would give us to understand that *only* "the preliminary steps were taken" and the organization *only* partly effected before consent was had. The printed record does not show any assent from Virginia at any time. The Convention met Dec. 10th, they adopted rules and elected Grand Officers Jan. 8th, and then ordered the Secretary to send a copy of their proceedings to the Grand Lodges of Virginia and Maryland. Without waiting for an answer, they met Feb. 19th, and installed their officers: on April 9th, they chose a Committee to inform the Grand Lodges of Maryland and Virginia, giving their reasons

therefor (quoted by us last year); they met again May 21st, and it was not till the ninth of July that an answer from Maryland was received. We can come to no other conclusion from the silence and acquiescence of Virginia, than that she admitted the *right* claimed and exercised by the District lodges.

But Bro. WELLFORD says further:

"Now, as to our jurisdiction over Alexandria since its retrocession to Virginia, Bro. Drummond says:

"In 1846, Congress re-ceded to Virginia that portion of the District of Columbia which formerly belonged to Virginia. At once and as a *matter of course*, the Grand Lodge of Virginia assumed jurisdiction over it, and the Grand Lodge of the District in the same manner relinquished its jurisdiction over it.

"As to this matter, Bro. Drummond is misinformed. The Grand Lodge of Virginia never did relinquish her jurisdiction, nor did the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, we believe, ever assume any jurisdiction over the city of Alexandria. During all the time of the political association of Alexandria with the District of Columbia, Washington Lodge, No. 22, working under her Virginia Charter, granted before the formation of the District of Columbia, continued to be represented in this Grand Lodge, and other lodges were chartered by this Grand Lodge for work in Alexandria, while, so far as we are informed, no Alexandria Lodge was ever chartered by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia."

Bro. Drummond is *not* misinformed. Bro. WELLFORD is *grossly* misinformed, and that too in a matter in which he *might have been informed* by consulting the records of his own Grand Lodge, which we suggest it would have been better for him to have done before asserting so "dogmatically," that another is in error, especially in a matter of so grave importance, that *his* error will be trumpeted over the country as fact before truth can "put on her boots." The facts as *shown by the record* are these. Brooke Lodge, No. 47, under Virginia, at Alexandria, was one of the lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and thereafter was described on the roll of the Virginia lodges, as "under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia." It is true the Alexandria Washington Lodge, when the latter Grand Lodge was formed, voted to remain under Virginia, and so notified the District Grand Lodge, which allowed it to do so, as did Virginia, and as she now does with some lodges in West Virginia—a thing scarcely in accordance with the comity she owes to a Grand Lodge she herself recognizes, and having but one other parallel in the country. The Grand Lodge of the District *did* assume jurisdiction over Alexandria, save over that one lodge there: it *did* charter a lodge in Alexandria, and for years had two lodges there: no lodges were chartered by Virginia in Alexandria *till after the retrocession*, when there were, and the Grand Lodge of the District has exercised no jurisdiction there since. The statement of Bro. WELLFORD that "other Lodges were chartered by this Grand Lodge for work in Alexandria," and his information that no Alexandria Lodge was ever chartered by the Grand Lodge of the District, are both unfounded in fact, as he might have ascertained by consulting the published proceedings of the two Grand Lodges.

To avoid the effect of this precedent, as well as that of the formation of our own Grand Lodge, he quibbles on the meaning of the word "right." He

gravely tells us that that word "in its popular and its legal signification, has two very different meanings." He endeavors to illustrate it, and the fallacy is that in his illustration he makes the word refer to the parent Grand Lodge, while in the actual case the right was conceded to exist in the subordinate lodges. We admit that it makes all the difference in the world whether the right to create a new Grand Lodge exists in the old Grand Lodge, or in the lodges which are to form the new Grand Lodge. He says "a father may think it right and expedient, as each son arrives at maturity, to give him his portion of the paternal estate," but may rightfully withhold it from one who may be profligate &c. But if the father holds the property under an instrument which provides that each son, as he arrives at that age, has the right to his portion, can he withhold it? The Grand Lodge of the District did not say "*it is right* for us to form a Grand Lodge," but, "*we have the right*" to form a Grand Lodge. The word has two meanings, but unfortunately for Bro. WELFORD's argument, the legal term was used by the District, Maryland, Maine and Massachusetts: one party was declaring its rights under the Masonic law, and the other was admitting them.

In our report last year, in illustrating the principle that when the civil law is adopted as a part of the Masonic law, changes in the civil law operate *per se* as changes of the Masonic law, we referred to the law of lodge jurisdiction in Maine, Massachusetts and other States, and the practice in relation to it: our Brother chooses to understand this to be cited as a precedent to control the rights of other Grand Lodges. As we cannot believe many others are so dull or so unwilling, we pass it without further comment.

So too he cannot "comprehend the appositeness" of our reference to Iowa. When the Grand Lodge of Iowa was formed, it had exclusive jurisdiction over the present State of Iowa, and the larger part of Minnesota and Dacotah, which were then part of Iowa Territory. When Iowa was admitted as a State, its territory was reduced, and the Grand Lodge abandoned *in consequence* jurisdiction over all that part of the Territory of Iowa, not embraced in the State of Iowa. Is the "appositeness" apparent now?

When he comes to the Oregon and Washington case, he says: "This claim" (that, by the division of Washington, under the Masonic law, that Grand Lodge lost exclusive jurisdiction over the portion set off) might have been very well conceded without establishing any precedent for Quebec. This concedes the whole question: if he concedes the *principle*, the result follows as a matter of course.

In regard to West Virginia, he says:

"So likewise with West Virginia. It is an imputation upon the Brethren of our daughter lodge to place them in the same category with Quebec. They did not defy the known will and expressed mandate of the Grand Lodge, by whose authority alone they held their chartered rights. We feel that for them, and all of them, we may safely vouch; that in the face of such an interdict they would have moved not one inch, until the surrender of their

charters had released them from an obligation to obey they could not disregard without sacrificing their plighted faith."

Our Brother seems to have failed to read the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, as well as those of his own Grand Lodge. The fact is there shown that the lodges in West Virginia proceeded under a claim of *right* to form a Grand Lodge, without reference to the wishes of Virginia. If she should assent, they would be pleased: if she should dissent, they would be sorry, *but the Grand Lodge of West Virginia would still be formed.*

He confesses that he is not entirely posted in regard to the original organization of the Grand Lodges of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—and we concede *so much!* We have already answered his suggestion in our review of New Brunswick. We will only add that the jurisdiction is no less exclusive when three lodges exist in the same place, than when only one exists.

He then goes on to argue "upon principle;" this portion of his argument would make the Grand Lodges of Virginia, Massachusetts, and in fact every existing American Grand Lodge illegal, directly or indirectly, because formed by lodges without the consent of the parent Grand Lodge, or sprung from Grand Lodges so organized.

That he needs some information the general body of the craft will join in admitting when they read the following:

"We know of no principle which constrains the sovereign discretion of our Grand Lodges in conforming their jurisdictional boundaries to State lines, and if there be in our ritual or ceremonies, in our written or our unwritten law, anything which subordinates the obedience of the craft to their masonic superiors, in their masonic working, within political boundary lines, we have yet to be informed of it."

We have gone over the main points in the fifteen pages he devotes to this subject, and in the haste of the preparation of this portion of our report, we may have already imitated too much the *tone* of the argument to which we are replying, but we cannot dismiss the subject without expressing our indignation at the manner in which he speaks of our Quebec Brethren, in the closing paragraph of that portion of his report: and we are sure he will regret having written it, unless he is as dull of comprehension of the courtesy due to his brethren as he *seems* to be of masonic law and usages.

WISCONSIN.

Lodges represented, 148: four charters and one dispensation granted: and the usual business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master is brief, giving a statement of his official acts and decisions in the fewest possible words.

BRO. S. CADWALLADER presented the Report of the Committee on Correspondence (91 pp.).

In his review of Canada, he discusses the Quebec question, concluding as follows:

"The Grand Lodges of the United States have a well-settled policy and line of procedure in such cases—founded on the almost universal policy of Masonry—which confines and conforms the boundaries of Grand Jurisdictions to the political boundaries of States. Whenever a Territory or District has attained the dignity and political recognition of a State, its lodges have been released from Masonic allegiance to another Grand Jurisdiction, and permitted and encouraged to form a new Grand Lodge with absolute supreme authority for the creation and government of lodges and the maintenance of Masonry within its borders. To this it must come at last in Canada, and it is a matter of deep regret that the Grand Lodge of Canada failed in the outset to recognize this unpalatable truth, so far at least, as to have somewhat modified the spirit of its resistance to this inevitable separation.

"In obedience to what your Committee believes to be the settled policy of Masonry in such cases, it has submitted the accompanying resolutions for the adoption of this Grand Lodge:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin hereby welcomes into the family of American Grand Lodges, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Quebec, and most cordially extends to it the right hand of fellowship.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions, under the seal of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Quebec."

The resolutions were adopted. We regret to find no notice of Maine. If our Proceedings are not received, a line to our Grand Secretary will cause another set to be forwarded.

QUEBEC.

We intentionally deferred the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge till we closed the review of the rest, that we might give a clearer statement of the position of affairs. We have already devoted so much space to this Grand Lodge that we are compelled to be brief.

Twenty-eight lodges represented, seven of which had given in their adhesion since the organization of the Grand Lodge, leaving but ten or eleven which adhere to Canada: the official recognitions from several Grand Lodges (including Maine) received and read: five charters were granted, making the whole number of lodges thirty or thirty-one.

The address of Grand Master GRAHAM is high toned, and of unusual ability. When the course of the officials of the Grand Lodge of Canada is remembered, the following from his address has a peculiar significance:

"And moreover, it seems desirable that every Brother should know, that in the advocacy or furtherance of the rights and interests of this Grand Lodge abroad, since the formation of this Grand Body, not a single autograph letter has been sent by me to the Grand Master of any Grand Lodge throughout the world, until he, or his Grand Lodge had taken action anent this Grand Body; neither did I consider it to be in accordance with my own sense of honor, or with the dignity of this Grand Lodge, either by myself or by proxy, to be going here and there throughout the world in attendance at Grand Lodges, or other Masonic assemblies, or elsewhere, advocating the rightful claims of this Grand Lodge, or disparaging others."

Some acts of Grand Master STEVENSON, of Canada, are set out in these Proceedings, upon which we had proposed to comment; but upon reflection we deem it best to pass them with no further notice.

The admission having been made in the Grand Lodge of Canada that "a majority of the lodges and a large majority of the Brethren of Quebec have expressed their desire for a *séparation*," no more need be said to show the truth of the admission.

Not quite a year and a half has elapsed since the organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec: it has within that time been recognized expressly by the Grand Lodges of Arkansas, Dist. of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Nova Scotia, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin—seventeen in all.

Maryland and Vermont substantially recognize it, the former by earnestly recommending its recognition by Canada, and declaring it legally formed, and the latter by allowing fraternal intercourse with it.

The Committees on Correspondence of Alabama, Connecticut and Louisiana declare it entitled to recognition, but the Grand Lodges postponed action in reference to it.

Massachusetts admits the right of the Quebec lodges to form a Grand Lodge, but was not satisfied a majority of the lodges then adhered to it.

From several of the Grand Lodges we have not heard: thus far only two (Minnesota and Missouri), so far as we have seen the Proceedings, have by vote denied its legality. The issue is not doubtful, nor to be long delayed.

GRAND LODGES NOT HEARD FROM.

While we have reviewed the Proceedings of all but two of the American Grand Lodges, we have not received, as we expected, those of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington or West Virginia for 1870, all of which, save possibly Pennsylvania, should have been received. Those of Tennessee are delayed for a special reason: Vermont has had ten months, and her Proceedings will soon be, even to her own lodges, like a last year's almanac: we can account for the absence of Washington only by laying the blame to Uncle Sam: West Virginia, always prompt before, is absent now. The value of these Proceedings to the craft, at home and abroad, is much diminished by delay in publication.

STATISTICS.

We append our usual table of statistics, prepared with less labor than heretofore, but yet requiring considerable addition and not a little counting of names.

The statistics for Illinois (in consequence of the fire), Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia are for 1869, though we had hoped to give all for 1870.

The suspensions given for Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin include those for unmasonic conduct as well as those for non-payment of dues.

TABLE.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Initiated.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
A'abama,	10,985	989	852	895	28	47	599	202	383
Arkansas,	9,324	1,127	561	464	18	23	87	145	.....
California,	9,528	877	643	671	11	3	229	119	305
Canada,	9,991	1,248	379	519	3	16	117	69	.....
Colorado,	854	118	28	56	3	0	0	7	95
Connecticut,	13,072	872	123	262	9	7	48	139	385
Delaware,	967	83	17	16	3	.....	50	8	18
Dist. of Columbia,	2,420	161	113	101	4	1	116	30	29
Florida,	1,710	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia,	13,921	906	640	792	42	82	865	206	301
Idaho,	288	39	33	55	3	0	2	4	26
Illinois,*	33,996	4,042	1,108	1,755	73	.....	284	278	1,364
Indiana,	22,333	2,241	913	1,431	85	348	.....	223	.....
Iowa,	12,548	1,382	638	808	25	10	142	70	.....
Kansas,	3,761	525	294	239	7	2	60	22	226
Kentucky,	20,328	1,841	.....	56	34	480	236	.....	.....
Louisiana,	7,131	757	340	448	7	11	229	109	.....
Maine,	14,926	1,130	1,309	327	8	6	48	139	534
Maryland,	5,161	169	9	53	0	5	34	40	.....
Massachusetts,	20,253	1,813	1,967	571	2	358	267	171	890
Michigan,	22,172	1,991	.....	656	50	148	.....	189	1,321
Minnesota,	4,588	440	186	175	2	67	.....	35	.....
Mississippi,	11,004	1,126	1,092	971	27	33	626	171	.....
Missouri,	18,493	1,963	1,202	1,207	75	140	.....	210	1,068
Montana,	541	42	41	72	2	1	.....	7	25
Nebraska,	1,056	116	53	34	2	4	.....	5	6
Nevada,	977	75	112	155	6	1	36	8	65
New Brunswick,	1,533	259	48	103	17	19	.....	12	.....
New Hampshire,	6,473	454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey,	8,343	.....	.....	282	5	8	172	94	.....
New York,	75,232	6,778	1,439	1,844	47	33	2,037	702	2,787
North Carolina,	11,109	532	220	330	16	20	285	117	225
Nova Scotia,	2,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Ohio,	24,037	2,272	786	1,201	96	46	727	219	.....
Oregon,	1,437	154	115	67	1	2	18	13	471
Pennsylvania,*	31,308	3,005	432	1,111	.....	542	.....	715	.....
Quebec,	1,379	107	23	60	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Rhode Island,	3,215	219	12	6	1	.....	45	142	.....
South Carolina,	6,209	621	111	259	12	7	153	85	64
Tennessee,*	18,601	1,849	579	1,036	70	361	.....	190	.....
Texas,	11,502	1,268	974	810	32	.....	494	213	709
Vermont,*	7,316	.....	4	236	7	10	35	57	.....
Virginia,	8,380	.....	36	.....	15	229	.....	107	.....
Washington,*	359	48	27	39	1	7	.....	3	25
West Virginia,*	1,845	317	91	84	.....	5	42	13	114
Wisconsin,	8,944	686	293	530	1	.....	481	73	394
Total,	501,702	44,730	17,837	20,707	877	2,637	8,436	4,799	12,287

* For 1869.

Four Grand Secretaries fail to give us the number of initiates. We notice that Ohio expels, as well as suspends, for non-payment of dues, the majority of the expulsions being for that cause.

The withdrawals in Pennsylvania include the deaths; and the suspensions include the expulsions. We wish Grand Secretaries would give us the number suspended for non-payment of dues, as this information would be of great use in considering the remedy for non-affiliation.

We append the following comparison of the Statistics in our Reports of 1871, 1870, and 1869.

	1871	1871	1870	1870	1869	1869
	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.
Members,	46.....	501,702.....	46.....	483,535.....	43.....	435,068
Initiations,	42.....	44,730.....	40.....	46,847.....	40.....	50,442
Admissions, &c.,	39.....	17,837.....	37.....	16,145.....	34.....	15,747
Dimissions,	41.....	20,707.....	38.....	20,555.....	38.....	18,493
Expulsions,	40.....	877.....	29.....	812.....	39.....	721
Suspensions,	38.....	2,637.....	33.....	1,298.....	36.....	2,772
“ npt. dues,	31.....	8,436.....	30.....	10,499.....	23.....	7,155
Deaths,	43.....	4,799.....	41.....	4,567.....	39.....	4,521
Rejections,	27.....	12,287.....	25.....	10,715.....	26.....	11,654

The Grand Secretary of Missouri, in a note to his tables, says:

“It will be observed that over one-third of all the petitions for degrees and membership have been *rejected*, which is believed to be the largest percentage of any Grand Lodge in the world. This is accounted for, somewhat in the fact that the immigration into the State during the past two years has been beyond all precedent, and petitions naturally came in from large numbers who had not become fully and personally acquainted with the resident members. The figures above show that the latter have stood as faithful guardians at the ballot box, and gave the benefit of all doubts to the fraternity. The percentage of increase is exceedingly encouraging in this age of non-affiliation, as it shows that more affiliated than dimitted. In the above tables the dimitted includes those who left one lodge to form another, and are not included under the head of admitted. Of the 1,207 who dimitted, 868 did so to assist in forming new lodges, or in joining another in the jurisdiction, leaving only 339 who dimitted to affiliate out of the jurisdiction, which number placed beside the 1,147 who actually affiliated, shows an excess of 768 affiliations over actual dismissions.”

A reference to our table will show that he is in error as to the comparative number of rejections in other jurisdictions.

Undoubtedly the returns of 1870 of those Grand Lodges whose returns for 1869 are given would carry the membership up to 510,000, not so large an increase as in former years. The returns of many of the Grand Lodges are exceedingly defective, but supplying the defect would increase all the “totals” of our table. The number of non-affiliated Masons is usually very much under estimated: there are at least 30,000 who have lost their membership within the three past years. The wisest and ablest among us have failed to point out any remedy for the evil of non-affiliation. And under our present system we do not believe there is a remedy. One of two things must exist: we must either deprive non-affiliates of all Masonic rights and make membership an indispensable requisite in order to be a Mason, or we must have a

large number of Masons in name, who are of us, but not with us. The plan we developed a few years since would, so far as the future is concerned, be sufficient if the first basis is adopted. All other plans which we have seen discussed are merely a greater or less approach to that basis from the opposite extreme of allowing all non-affiliates the same rights and privileges as members, save that of conducting the affairs of the Institution.

But in our judgment there is no middle ground: membership must either be purely voluntary, or inseparable from Masonic rights. The deprivation of a part of such rights, the imposition of dues, and all similar penal provisions are only a partial adoption of the plan suggested: it is impossible to *persuade* all Masons to remain members of lodges, and equally as impossible to *drive* them to do so, unless there is no alternative. The result would be that those who prefer to abandon Masonry rather than assist in bearing its burdens would leave us for good, and we have no doubt at all that the institution would be all the stronger for their leaving it. But this plan would not avail unless it is generally adopted: we are not sure that we are ready to start it in Maine, although wherever it has been noticed, it has been received with much favor. We hope to see it more generally discussed, and perhaps the best way to secure that, would be to take measures to establish it.

CONCLUSION.

We have extended this Report to such length that we must omit all reference to foreign Grand Lodges and the subjects we have usually discussed.

In view of the whole field, we are filled with gratitude to see that real progress is making in the work of Freemasonry, though we must still sound the alarm against the prevalence of Profanity and Intemperance: but we are relieved to find that Grand Masters have taken up the strain in earnest, and that lodges are moving against these evils by admonition and discipline. Let the good work go on: let our sacred places be freed from the pollution of these vices: let us bring ourselves within the bounds prescribed by the principles of the Institution, and the clamor and rage of our enemies will pass by us like the idle wind which continueth not.

To our co-workers in this field of Masonic labor, we again make our hearty acknowledgments for their kindly expressions; and if, in the earnestness of discussion, we have gone beyond the line of the highest degree of Masonic courtesy, or said aught that may wound, we assure them that the error has been unintentional, or that we deemed it our duty to rebuke—and that rebuke was kindness. *Au revoir.*

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, } *Committee.*
FREEMAN BRADFORD, }

April 21, 1871.

ADDENDA.

Since the publication of our Report we have received certain information and Proceedings, which we deem it proper to make the subject of an addition to our Report.

QUEBEC.

We are indebted to the Grand Secretary, Bro ISAACSON, for some important facts.

At the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, there were in the Province:

1. *Five* English lodges: of these, two still adhere to England, and three have joined Quebec. To a few members of one of the latter a Past Prov. G. Master granted a dispensation to continue work as *the lodge*, and we hear that this *OUTRAGE* has been sanctioned in England. Whatever may be the *status* of other lodges, this is so clearly *clandestine*, that none hailing from it should be admitted as visitors in this State.

2. *Two* Scotch lodges, one of which adheres to Scotland, and one goes with Quebec.

3. *Thirty-two* Canadian lodges: of these, *eight* (including one situated in Ontario District, and so near the line of the Province that it has usually been considered an Ontario lodge) have never taken any part in the Quebec movement, though there are many among their numbers who favor the new Grand Lodge.

Three lodges which took part in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec have returned to their former allegiance; one of them was guilty, through its Master, of irregularities which would have caused the loss of its charter, or at least the loss of his office by the Master, and to save himself, he and his friends made haste to get under the shelter of Canada. Some thirty-five of the members, including five Past Masters, petitioned the Grand Lodge of Quebec for, and received, a dispensation for a new lodge by a new name, the old lodge barely surviving.

Seventeen lodges are unquestioned in their allegiance to Quebec, one of them having joined since the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, at which it was then represented.

In addition to these *seventeen*, there are *four* others which really adhere to Quebec, but which are claimed by Canada, as well as one other.

In one case, a few brethren (said to be disappointed in not electing one of their number as Master) took their dimits from their lodge, and, being then unaffiliated, petitioned the Grand Master of Canada for a dispensation to re-organize their lodge: their request was granted, and the new lodge thus formed is one that is claimed to have "returned to the fold" of Canada. The *real* lodge, holding the charter and having got rid of all disturbing elements, is pursuing a career of prosperity never before enjoyed.

In a second case, a duplicate warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge of Canada to a constitutional number, of whom some were not residing in the Province, and when it was organized members had to be improvised to get enough to make up the requisite constitutional number.

In a third case, the facts are very similar to those in the second instance, Canada duplicating the charter of a lodge, and re-organizing it.

In a fourth case, Grand Master STEVENSON was Trustee of the Hall in which the lodge met, and *he refused to allow it to meet there*, so that while those holding the charter adhere to Quebec, he was able by his personal influence and exertions to induce some three-fourths of the members to accept a duplicate charter from the Grand Lodge of Canada. We refrain from giving a full statement of the alleged acts of the Grand Master of Canada in respect to this lodge, and another to members of which duplicate charters have been granted, as enough has been already stated to show the manner in which he sees fit to act towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

In addition to the lodges named above, the Grand Lodge of Canada has created *two* new lodges, and the Grand Lodge of Quebec *seven* new lodges, in the Province of Quebec: one of those created by Canada is in Montreal, and the circumstances attending its organization were so extraordinary that we must believe that the Grand Master was so carried away by the excitement of his contest with Quebec, that his prudence was forgotten.

Now that the Grand Lodge of Quebec has been recognized by *seventeen** American Grand Lodges, we trust the final adjustment of the controversy will not be complicated by the creation under Canadian authority of any more lodges in Quebec.

ILLINOIS.

We have received the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, and learn that out of three thousand copies printed, one thousand were destroyed.

WEST VIRGINIA.

We desire to refer to one matter in connection with the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, leaving the review of them to our next Report.

In our review of Virginia, we alluded to the fact that she still holds jurisdiction over lodges in West Virginia. Finding that Bro. LONG of West Virginia says:

"For the information of brethren in other jurisdictions who may be at a loss to understand the *status* of such a lodge, we may be permitted to say that in the formation of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia no constrained interference with the rights vested under old charters was intended, nor has it ever

* To these must be added Connecticut, which since our Annual Communication has also recognized Quebec.—Grand Secretary.

been attempted. We do not wish to bear sway over any unwilling subjects; we do not desire to bear upon our roll the name of a lodge which has not voluntarily asked to be so recorded. As a consequence there are two or three lodges—and only two or three—within the territorial limits of West Virginia who continue to report to the Grand Lodge of Virginia. Between them and us there is no strife, no controversy, no lack of that fraternal cordiality which should always exist among Masons. Should they at any time desire to become constituents of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, they will receive a hearty welcome; but if they still prefer to retain their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, they have our no less hearty consent. In the formation of new lodges, West Virginia will strictly maintain her legal rights, and the Grand Lodge of Virginia will doubtless be the last to countenance any infringement upon our domain; but in the case of lodges chartered prior to the formation and recognition of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, the fullest and most absolute liberty of choice is freely accorded."

we concluded we had unintentionally magnified this matter.

But this statement of Bro. Loxe confuses us more than ever, for on referring to the Virginia Proceedings we find a list of "lodges in West Virginia that make their returns to this Grand Lodge," and a list of "lodges in West Virginia that make their returns to the Grand Lodge of West Virginia:" the former contains *thirteen* lodges, the latter, *eleven*: but one of the former is extinct, and one made its returns *this* year to West Virginia; of the remaining *eleven*, *ten* made their returns actually to Virginia, and the other (with *four* more) was represented in that Grand Lodge at its communication in December, 1870: will Bro. Loxe "rise to explain?"

STATISTICS.

In the Proceedings received since the close of our Report, the Statistics are as follows:

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Initiated.	Admitted and Restored.	Dimitted.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Illinois,	36,250...	3,498...	1,176...	2,044...	68.....	465...	361...	1,423	
Vermont,	7,747...	662...	122....	214...	3....	4....	32....	85.....	
West Virginia,	2,126...	319....	79.....	93...	3....	6....	82....	28....	96

Substituting these in our table for the older returns, we have for the totals,

504,668 44,850 18,011 20,983 871 2,632 8,694 4,925 2,328

It has been observed that the increase of members the past year has been much smaller than heretofore: but it has not been so much smaller as our table indicates; last year the number in South Carolina was *estimated* at 14,000, while the *actual* number was not exceeding 6,000; and the Grand Secretary of Georgia made an error of some 3,000: we think there must be an error also in New York of 3,000 or more, the increase shown by the totals being less than 1,200, while the returns indicate an increase of nearly 5,000: correcting the *known* errors, the increase is 30,000.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for Committee.

Papers were presented and referred as follows :

To the Committee on Dispensations and Charters—

Dispensation, Records &c., with petitions for charter, of Esoteric Lodge at Ellsworth ; Cambridge Lodge, at Cambridge ; Anchor Lodge, at South Bristol ; and Fisher Lodge at Corinna.

Dispensations etc., with request for continuance, of Arion Lodge, at Goodwin's Mills, Lyman ; Carrabassett Lodge, at Canaan.

Petition for removal of Blazing Star Lodge from Mexico to Rumford Centre, and for its permanent establishment at that place.

Petition for the restoration of the charter of King Hiram Lodge, or for a new Lodge at Dixfield, to take that name.

Petition for a new lodge at Andover, to be called Andover Lodge.

Charter of Pownal Lodge, at Stockton, with Records and other property, and a request that the Grand Lodge will accept the surrender of the charter, and take charge of the same.

To the Committee on Grievances and Appeals—

Complaint of Crescent Lodge against Eastern Lodge, for invasion of jurisdiction.

Proceedings of Rockland Lodge in expulsion of Alden Litchfield and John Graves, Jr.

Papers relative to expulsion of John L. Mullen, by Moses Webster Lodge.

Papers in the case of S. H. Willard, expelled by Messalonskee Lodge.

Papers relative to expulsion of Gilbert Rowe, by Pioneer Lodge.

Papers in case of S. H. Hutchinson, suspended by Tyrian Lodge.

Papers relating to appeal of Cyrus Wormell, from decision of Bethel Lodge, in case of Joseph C. McKeen.

Papers relative to expulsion of John E. Simons, by Meridian Lodge.

Petition of a Committee of Bethel Lodge, for restoration of Moses Pattee, suspended during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Timothy J. Murray, for the committee on the subject of non-affiliation, submitted the following Report :

Your committee on non-affiliation would report: That the subject has not yet been sufficiently discussed by the Grand Lodges of the country to warrant an attempt to settle the matter definitely at present, but we are prepared to recommend the amendment of our constitution so as to provide :—

I. That every candidate raised to the third degree in any lodge, shall thereby become a member of the lodge, without further fee or signing of by-laws, and that the Secretary shall inscribe his name upon the roll of membership.

II. That every unaffiliated Master Mason residing in this jurisdiction, shall be required, within one year from the adoption of this amendment, to affiliate with some lodge, in this State or elsewhere, or in case of rejection from membership, to enroll himself upon the Registry of the Grand Lodge, paying the Grand Lodge dues of one dollar yearly therefor, under the penalty of forfeiting, so long as he shall remain unaffiliated and not enrolled, all claim upon the Fraternity for relief for himself or family, for masonic burial, for right of visiting, or of uniting in any masonic ceremony or labor, except such privileges as may be voluntarily accorded him by the lodges or brethren.

III. That no fee for affiliation shall be required in any lodge.

IV. That a certificate of affiliation shall relieve the enrolled mason from further yearly dues to Grand Lodge.

We believe that the regulations of the Grand Lodge, requiring ample notice and due trial before depriving a brother of membership, are sufficiently stringent to prevent any injustice being done by hasty action, and that the privilege of enrollment will provide for all cases of rejection of applications for membership.

We also hold that a brother voluntarily remaining unaffiliated should lose the right of claiming any of the privileges of the order, because by so doing he not only ceases to contribute to the support of the "fraternity, but also relieves himself from discharging the ordinary duties of the craft.

T. J. MURRAY,	} Committee.
STEPHEN BERRY,	
GEO. A. WRIGHT,	

It is proposed to amend the constitution by inserting in Part Fifth the following sections, after section 98 :—

Sec. 99. Every candidate who shall receive the third degree in any lodge in this jurisdiction, shall thereby become a member of said lodge, and the Secretary shall record his name upon the roll of membership.

Sec. 100. Every unaffiliated Master Mason residing in this jurisdiction, shall

be required, within one year from the adoption of this amendment, to affiliate with some lodge in this State or elsewhere; or, if rejected from membership, to cause himself to be enrolled upon a special Register (which the Recording Grand Secretary shall provide), by furnishing the proper evidence of his legal raising, and to pay yearly dues of one dollar to the Grand Lodge therefor, so long as he shall remain unaffiliated.

Any unaffiliated mason registered as above provided, shall be entitled to masonic relief for himself and family, to masonic burial, to the right of visiting, and uniting in all masonic ceremonies and labors, as if affiliated: but no Master Mason remaining unaffiliated after the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1873, unless registered as above provided, shall be entitled to such rights, except such of them as may be voluntarily accorded to him by the lodges or brethren.

SEC. 101. No fee for affiliation shall be required in any lodge.

SEC. 102. A certificate of affiliation shall relieve the enrolled Mason from further yearly dues to Grand Lodge.

Sections 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104 and 105, to be changed to 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109, respectively.

Report accepted; amendments entertained, and referred to the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution.

Bro. J. H. Drummond offered an amendment to the constitution, as an alternative, in place of the proposed Sec. 100, as follows:

SEC. 100. Every unaffiliated Master Mason residing in this jurisdiction shall be required within one year from the adoption of this amendment to affiliate with some lodge in this State or elsewhere, or to cause himself to be enrolled upon a special register (which the Recording Grand Secretary shall provide), by furnishing the proper evidence of his legal raising, and to pay yearly dues of one dollar to the Grand Lodge therefor so long as he shall remain unaffiliated, provided that no mason suspended, or deprived of membership for non-payment of dues, shall be entitled to such registration until he has complied with the provisions of section eighty-seven.

Any unaffiliated Mason registered as above provided, shall be entitled to masonic relief for himself and family, to masonic burial, to the right of visiting, and uniting in all masonic ceremonies and labors, as if affiliated: but no Master Mason remaining unaffiliated after the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1873, unless registered as above provided, shall be entitled to such rights, except such of them as may be voluntarily accorded to him by the lodges or brethren.

Bro. Joseph A. Locke, for the Committee on Returns, submitted the following Report, which was accepted, viz :

The Committee on Returns ask leave to make the following report :

Number of chartered lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, one hundred and fifty-four (154). Returns have been received from all but two, giving the following exhibit :

For the convenience of comparison, we give the footings of last year's returns.

	1871.	1870.
Initiated,.....	1160*	1130
Admitted,.....	1290	1290
Reinstated,.....	31	19
Dimitted,.....	333	327
Died,.....	102	139
Suspended,.....	4	6
Expelled,.....	3	8
Deprived of membership,.....	69	48
Number of members,.....	15,818	14,926
Non-affiliated masons,.....	393	368
Rejected,.....	562	534

The returns from the lodges have been, for the most part, quite accurate, and the Secretaries prompt in making their returns. The Committee trust the Secretaries will, in future, make their returns at as early a date as possible, and thereby save the Grand Secretary and the Committee on Returns a great amount of extra labor.

There are six lodges under dispensation, of which we are able to report as follows :

	Initiated.	Raised.	Petitioners.	Master Masons.	Rej.
Cambridge,	10	7	22	29	2
Anchor,	10	10	21	31	
Esoteric,	14	14	12	26	3
Fisher,	5	5	18	23	4
Carrabasset,			17	17	
Arion,			12	12	
	39	36	102	138	9

IRA BERRY,
JOS. A. LOCKE,
C. E. HUMPHREY, } Committee.

*The figures have been changed so as to show the footings of the entire returns received at the date of publication—counting all master masons in the lodges U. D. as members.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF LODGES.

Nos. Lodges.	Initiated.	Admitted.	Reinstated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Deprived of Membership.	Members.	Non-aff'd.	Rejected.
1 Portland,	12	18		6	9				372		6
2 Warren,	2	2		1	2				99	1	2
3 Lincoln,	6	9		4	4				127	8	1
4 Hancock,	10	10		1	2				94	5	5
5 Kennebec,	5	9		1					152	4	7
6 Amity,	5	9		1					88		1
7 Eastern,	8	8		1					176		2
8 United,	7	4		4	3			2	118	5	5
9 Saco,	11	11			1				162		6
10 Rising Virtue,	12	15		4	6			6	211		7
11 Pythagorean,	6	8		11	2				60		1
12 Cumberland,	3	1		1					76		
13 Oriental,	10	10		2	2				164	4	5
14 Solar,	15	16		3					191		8
15 Orient,	5	2		1					132		1
16 St. George,	10	11		2	2				75		
17 Ancient Land-Mark,	10	15		2	3				309		7
18 Oxford,	5	9		2				1	101	3	4
19 Felicity,	12	13		1					167		3
20 Maine,	13	7		23					119		2
21 Oriental Star,	3	5		9	4				156	2	2
22 York,	6	2			1				64	7	
23 Freeport,		2			1				45	7	
24 Phoenix,	1	2			2				181		3
25 Temple,	5	9		1	2				91		6
26 Village,	6	9		1					102	5	6
27 Adoniram,	4	6			1				71		2
28 Northern Star,	8	7		2	3				96		2
29 Tranquil,	13	20	1	1	3				164	6	7
30 Blazing Star,	3	4							73	5	7
31 Union,	4	4		1					89	10	
32 Hermon,	11	7		2	2				124		1
33 Waterville,	8	10	2	2					134		2
34 Somerset,	8	12		3	2				178	10	7
35 Bethlehem,	10	10			2				162		11
36 Casco,	7	14		2	2			4	157		1
37 Washington,	1	2		3	2				96	5	2
38 Harmony,	4	4			1				111		

Nos. Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	Dim.	D.	Sus.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N.	Ref.
39 Penobscot,	8...	12...	1...	17...	1...				106...	3...	8
40 Lygonia,	13...	11...	4...	2...	1...			1...	194...	21...	20
41 Morning Star,	6...	6...		1...					55...		1
42 Freedom,	6...	9...	3...	3...	1...				94...		5
43 Alna,	9...	6...		2...	1...				119...		1
44 Piscataquis,	5...	8...		2...					82...		4
45 Central,	11...	10...	2...						122...		4
46 St. Croix,	4...	4...		3...	2...				169...		1
47 Dunlap,	9...	8...	2...	2...	2...				164...		6
48 Lafayette,	5...	5...		4...	1...				67...	12...	
49 Meridian Splendor,	8...	5...	1...	3...	2...			4...	102...	9...	
50 Aurora,	12...	11...		1...	11...				363...	19...	9
51 St. John's,	15...	24...		1...	1...				133...		1
52 Mosaic,	16...	16...		6...	2...			7...	153...	1...	5
53 Rural,	2...	6...			2...			1...	51...	5...	1
54 Vassalboro',	3...	1...		6...	1...				109...	3...	4
55 Fraternal,	9...	8...						2...	66...		3
56 Mount Moriah,	7...	7...		1...	1...				51...		
58 Unity,	2...	1...			1...				51...		1
59 Mount Hope,	2...	2...							34...		
60 Star in the East,	11...	11...	1...	1...	4...				184...		11
61 King Solomon's,	7...	7...		2...	1...				96...		6
62 King David's,	10...	9...							80...		
63 Richmond,	5...	5...	1...	2...	5...				114...	2...	1
64 Pacific,	4...	4...	2...	2...	3...				80...	1...	1
65 Mystic,	5...	4...							133...	2...	1
66 Mechanics',	9...	8...		2...	2...				112...		4
67 Blue Mountain,	5...	5...	3...	9...					32...	14...	1
68 Mariners',	10...	5...		1...	1...				140...	8...	
69 Howard,	4...	2...		1...					102...	4...	4
70 Standish,	9...	9...							62...		3
71 Rising Sun,	11...	8...		3...	3...				111...	4...	2
72 Pioneer,	2...	8...		2...	1...				55...	6...	2
73 Tyrian,	9...	10...		4...	1...	1...			130...	4...	3
74 Bristol,	10...	10...		19...	1...				130...		3
75 Plymouth,	5...	5...	1...	5...	1...			23...	91...		2
76 Arundel,	1...	2...		4...	2...			2...	69...	2...	1
77 Tremont,	9...	6...			1...				114...		3
78 Crescent,	8...	8...		1...	1...				145...		8
79 Rockland,	8...	11...		3...	4...				246...		3
80 Keystone,	4...	6...		2...					90...	4...	4
81 Atlantic,	14...	18...		6...	3...				274...	8...	9

Nos. Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	Dim.	D.	Sus.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N.	Rej.
82 St. Paul's,	11...	8...	1...	3...					87..	22...	
83 St. Andrew's,	22...	20...	7...	3...				2..	247...		16
84 Eureka,	1...	3...	1...						90...	1..	1
85 Star in the West,	3...	4...							90...		4
86 Temple,	8...	9...	1...	6...	3...				176...	6..	1
87 Benevolent,	2...	1...		2...					69...	4..	2
88 Narraguagus,	33...	10...		2...					124...	17..	7
89 Island,	3...	5...	1...	1...					75...	4..	2
91 Harwood,	4...	7...	1...	1...					126...	9..	3
92 Siloam,	14...	13...	1...	1...	3...		1..		107...		7
93 Horeb,	8...	10...	1...				1..		94...	4..	9
94 Paris,	6...	7...		9...	2...				104...	2..	4
95 Corinthian,		1...		2...					69...		7
96 Monument,	4...	9...		3...	2...				107...	10..	1
97 Bethel,	8...	10...		2...		2...			96...	1..	8
98 Katahdin,	5...	2...			1...				59...	14...	
99 Vernon Valley,	7...	9...			1...				109...		4
100 Jefferson,	1...	2...		1...					66...		2
101 Nezinscot,	5...	7...		3...	2...				75...		7
102 Marsh River,	6...	6...		6...	2...				80...		4
103 Dresden,	1...	1...							32...		
104 Dirigo,	4...	4...		3...					77...		6
105 Ashlar,	5...	8...		3...					135...		9
106 Tuscan,	10...	10...		3...	4...				184...		3
107 Day Spring,	5...	8...		2...	1...				61...		2
108 Relief,	5...	3...							63..	11...	
109 Mount Kineo,	7...	7...		2...		1...	2...		86...		11
110 Monmouth,	4...	6...		1...	1...				75...		1
111 Liberty,	4...	4...		2...	1...				127...		4
112 Eastern Frontier,	13...	17...	3...	2...	1...				60...		
113 Messalonskee,	5...	6...		1...	1...				67...		3
114 Polar Star,	10...	11...			1...				131..	12..	2
115 Moderation,	12...	12...		3...	2...				79...		4
116 Lebanon,	5...	4...			1...				78...		7
117 Greenleaf,	11...	12...	1...	1...					89...		1
118 Drummond,	5...	6...		1...	1...				60...	3...	
119 Pownal,	2...	2...			1...				85...		1
120 Meduncook,	3...	2...		1...	1...				43...		
121 Acacia,	9...	9...		17...	3...				78...	3..	7
122 Marine,	14...	9...		1...	5...				154..	10..	4
123 Franklin,	7...	6...		2...				5..	71...		5
124 Olive Branch,	8...	8...		2...					92...		3

Nos. Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	Dim.	D.	Sus.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N.	Rej.
125 Meridian,	8	12		1	3				73		5
126 Timothy Chase,	9	13		1	3				100		5
127 Presumpscot,	3	3		1					94		2
129 Quantabacook,	6	4							54		
130 Trinity,	5	2							51	13	1
131 Lookout,	2	2			1				38		3
132 Mount Tire'm,	5	3							66		2
133 Asylum,	4	2		1	1				46		4
134 Trojan,	5	5		1					39		1
135 Riverside,	8	14			2				71		7
136 Ionic,	3	3							55		1
137 Kenduskeag,	9	11		1	1				81		5
138 Lewy's Island,	6	6		1					61	4	12
139 Archon,	10	9		3	2				73		12
140 Mount Desert,	6	6		2					81		6
141 Augusta,	9	9		1					54		4
142 Ocean,	6	12							49	6	5
143 Preble,	16	14		1	1			3	51		2
144 Seaside,	17	17							41		
145 Moses Webster,	14	14		1	1	1		1	78		18
146 Seabastcook,	3	4		1					33	1	3
147 Evening Star,	8	13			1				41	1	5
148 Forest,	4	8		2					42	2	2
149 Doric,	10	10							32		2
150 Rabboni,	16	26		1					52	1	2
151 Excelsior,	8	8		1				3	30		2
152 Crooked River,	5	40		1					39	6	
153 Delta,	15	14							30		4
154 Mystic Tie,	8	4							27	4	
156 Wilton,	16	6							36		1
Add:											
128 Eggemoggin,	7	7			3				90	3	2
155 Ancient York,	9	8							33		6
Lodges, v. D.	39	36							138		9
	1160	1290	31	333	192	4	3	69	15,818	393	562

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

MASONIC HALL, Tuesday, May 2, 1871.

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

Bro. William P. Preble, for the Committee of Finance, submitted 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. Grand Lodge of Maine amount to fifteen thousand six hundred dollars.

OLIVER GERRISH, }
WM. P. PREBLE, } Committee.

Which report was accepted.

Bro. R. E. Paine, for the Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, reported as follows:

TO THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Your Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine ask leave to submit their report.

They have received the following named histories, all of which are completed to the year 1870, viz:

Of Corinthian Lodge,	No. 95,	ms.
" Island Lodge,	" 89,	"
" Katahdin Lodge,	" 98,	"
" Meridian Splendor Lodge,	" 49,	"
" Mount Hope Lodge,	" 59,	"
" Oriental Star Lodge,	" 21,	"
" St. George Lodge,	" 16,	"
" Timothy Chase Lodge,	" 126,	"
" Unity Lodge,	" 38,	"
" Vernon Valley Lodge,	" 99,	"
" Pioneer Lodge,	" 72,	"
" Amity Lodge,	" 6,	"
" St. Andrew's Lodge,	" 83,	"
" Somerset Lodge,	" 34,	"
" Monmouth Lodge,	" 110,	"
" Messalonskee Lodge,	" 113,	"

Of Rockland Lodge,	No. 79,	ms.
" Union Lodge,	" 31,	"
" Paris Lodge,	" 94,	"
" Tyrian Lodge,	" 73,	"
" Phoenix Lodge,	" 24,	"
" Bethlehem Lodge,	" 35,	"
" Ancient Land-Mark Lodge,	" 17,	"
" Central Lodge,	" 45,	"
" Mount Desert Lodge,	" 140,	"
" Preble Lodge,	" 143,	"
" Horeb Lodge,	" 93,	"
" Liberty Lodge,	" 111,	"
" Evening Star Lodge,	" 147,	"
" Rising Virtue Lodge,	" 10,	"
" Casco Lodge,	" 36,	in print.
" York Lodge,	" 22,	"
" Quantabacook Lodge,	" 129,	"
" Portland Lodge,	" 1,	ms.
" St. Paul's Lodge,	" 82,	"
" Eastern Frontier Lodge,	" 112,	in print.
" Eureka Lodge,	" 84,	ms.

The following lodges have completed their histories, but they have not been received by the Committee:

Crescent, No. 78,	completed.	Lincoln, No. 3,	completed.
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The following lodges have reported their histories in progress, and nearly completed:

Atlantic,	No. 81,	Kennebec,	No. 5,
Oxford,	" 18,	Moses Webster,	" 145.

The following lodges are still delinquent:

United,	No. 8,	Alna,	No. 43,
Solar,	" 14,	Keystone,	" 80.
Maine,	" 20,		

We have received from Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, No. 17, two carefully prepared memoirs of Past Master William Allen and Bro. Jabez M. Knight, who have died during the year. We have also received from Corinthian Lodge, 95, ten or twelve biographical sketches of their prominent members. This course is to be commended.

The Committee desire to call the attention of every Master to the importance of causing his own Lodge History to be completed to the year 1870, so that hereafter these histories may be furnished every ten years.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. E. PAINE,	} Committee.
L. A. GRAY,	

The hour for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bros. Joseph W. Clapp, Charles I. Collamore and H. D. Smith, a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and Bros. George Roberts, J. W. Toward and Joseph Gooch a second committee for the same purpose.

M. W. Hiram Chase, Past Grand Master, by request, took the Oriental chair.

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;
" ALBERT MOORE,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	North Anson;
" HENRY H. DICKEY,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Lewiston;
" MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Recording G. Secretary,</i>	"

Which report was accepted.

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

OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland;
FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Auburn; and
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland.

Bros. Albert I. Mather, and Joseph M. Hayes were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years.

Bro. William P. Preble submitted the following Report:

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution would respectfully recommend that the proposed amendments be adopted and the Constitution amended, as suggested on page 122 of the proceedings of last year.

WM. P. PREBLE,	} Committee.
T. J. MURRAY,	
DAVID CARGILL,	

Which report was accepted, and the amendments adopted.

The Grand Secretary presented papers in the case of S. W. Lane, of Bethlehem Lodge, which was continued from the last to this Annual Communication, and they were referred to a special committee, consisting of Brothers Albert Moore, William O. Poor and Isaac G. Curtis.

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

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 3, 1871.

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

The case of Augustus Colby, expelled by Marine Lodge, which last year was referred to this session of the Grand Lodge, was taken up, and with the papers referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That any candidate who has been rejected or may hereafter be rejected, and subsequently resides in the jurisdiction of another lodge, can apply to either with the unanimous consent of the other, given by the secret ballot.

Which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

A communication from the Grand Orient of Mexico was received, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. Edward P. Burnham, for the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, presented reports as follows:

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend that the decisions of the Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

They recommend the continuance of the Committee on Digest of Decisions, said committee having the authority to report a code of laws, including said Decisions and the Standing Regulations; also a revised code of model by-laws for lodges.

They have considered the report of the Grand Secretary, and recommend that the printing of another edition of the Constitution, Decisions and Standing Regulations, be deferred until the reception of the report of the Committee on Digest of Decisions: *provided* that the Grand Master may authorize the publication of the Constitution with the Proceedings of this year.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
D. M. GARDNER,
HUGH CURTIS, } Committee.

Which report was accepted, and recommendations were adopted.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend that so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to a Masonic Periodical to be published monthly in the State, be referred to a Committee of three, who shall report at the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
D. M. GARDNER,
HUGH CURTIS, } Committee.

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

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

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 3, 1871.

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

A special report submitted by the Grand Treasurer, was referred to the Committee of Finance.

Bro. Edward P. Burnham presented the following report, which was accepted, viz :

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers have examined the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, which show that these officers have faithfully endeavored to attend to the duties of the important position assigned them.

We recommend, in accordance with their suggestions, that more time be spent in many of the lodges in disseminating masonic information, by reading the Constitution, General Regulations, and Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and by Lecturing. Our Grand Secretary presents again his records, kept in his neat and accurate manner.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } Committee.
HUGH CURTIS, }

Bro. Burnham also, for the same committee, submitted reports, recommending that so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence; and that so much of the same as relates to the death of M. W. BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, be referred to a select committee.

The reports were accepted, the recommendations adopted, and the Grand Master appointed Bros. Josiah H. Drummond, Moses Dodge and Edward P. Burnham a special committee in accordance therewith.

On motion of Bro. T. R. Simonton,

Voted, That a committee of three be appointed on leave of absence, with power to excuse members from further attendance, for reason shown.

Bros. S. J. Chadbourne, J. W. Toward and William F. Washburn, were appointed said committee.

A memorial of Bro. Noah Sanborn, requesting the Grand Lodge to define his *status*, was received, and referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

The report of the Committee on the Pay Roll was submitted; accepted, and the Grand Treasurer directed to make payments in accordance therewith.

The Lecture of the E. A. degree was passed by Bros. Frank E. Chase and A. K. Paul.

The Lecture of the F. C. degree was passed by Bros. Frank H. Swett and Henry H. Lowell.

The Lecture of the M. M. degree was passed by Bros. Wm. N. Prince and George R. Shaw.

Some questions arising about certain portions of the Work, it was

Voted, That a committee of three be appointed to examine and report thereon; also to report as to changing the Lectures so as to make them agree more exactly with the established Work.

Bros. Timothy J. Murray, Stephen J. Young and Stephen Berry were appointed said committee.

Bro. Joseph M. Hayes, for the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, reported as follows:

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals have carefully considered the several matters referred to them, and submit the following

REPORT.

In relation to the complaint of Crescent Lodge, No. 78, of Pembroke, against Eastern Lodge, No. 7, of Eastport, for infringement of jurisdiction, they are of the opinion that the allegation in the complaint of invasion of jurisdiction is clearly proven, and recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That Eastern Lodge return to Crescent Lodge forty-six dollars, the amount received for conferring the degrees upon two candidates, less the amount paid to the Grand Lodge. Also, that five dollars (a deposit fee) be returned to an applicant to said Eastern Lodge who belongs within the jurisdiction of Crescent Lodge.

In the case of Rockland Lodge, No. 79, of Rockland, against Alden Litchfield, they recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from all the rights and benefits of Free Masonry of Alden Litchfield, of Rockland Lodge, No. 79, of Rockland, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Rockland Lodge, No. 79, of Rockland, against Bro. John Graves, Jr., they recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension of John Graves, Jr., by Rockland Lodge, No. 79, of Rockland, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, of Vinalhaven, against John L. Mullen, they recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from all the rights and benefits of Free Masonry of John L. Mullen, by Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, of Vinalhaven, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, of West Waterville, against S. H. Willard, they recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the expulsion from all the rights and benefits of Free Masonry of S. H. Willard, by Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, of West Waterville, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, of Dalton, against Gilbert Rowe, they recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from all the rights and benefits of Free Masonry of Gilbert Rowe, by Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, of Dalton, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, of Mechanic Falls, against S. H. Hutchinson, they recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension of S. H. Hutchinson, by Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, of Mechanic Falls, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of an appeal of Cyrus Wormell, of Bethel Lodge, No. 97, against the decision of said lodge, in regard to charges brought by said Wormell against Joseph C. McKeen, your committee are of the opinion that said decision is against the testimony in the case, and recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the decision of Bethel Lodge, No. 97, of "not guilty" in the case of charges for unmasonic conduct against Joseph C. McKeen made by Cyrus Wormell, be set aside, and that the said Joseph C. McKeen be expelled from all the rights and benefits of Free Masonry.

In the case of Meridian Lodge, No. 125, of Pittsfield, against John E. Simons, they recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from all the rights and benefits of Free Masonry of John E. Simons, by Meridian Lodge, No. 125, of Pittsfield, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Marine Lodge, No. 122, of Deer Isle, against Augustus Colby, they recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from all the rights and benefits of Free Masonry of Augustus Colby, by Marine Lodge, No. 122, of Deer Isle, be approved and confirmed.

Upon the petition of Frank B. Ferguson, S. W. of Marine Lodge, No. 122, of Deer Isle, for and in behalf of said lodge, it appearing to your committee that the said Augustus Colby has been suspended for more than one year, while the matter has been pending before this Grand Lodge, and that the members of said lodge are of the opinion that his said suspension has had the desired effect of causing his reformation in the particular vice to which he had become addicted, your Committee recommend that Bro. Augustus Colby be now restored to all the rights and benefits of Free Masonry.

Upon the petition of a committee of Bethel Lodge, No. 97, praying "that Moses Pattee, who was suspended during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge, at its last Annual Communication, be now restored to the rights and benefits of Free Masonry," your Committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That Moses Pattee be restored to all the rights and benefits of Free Masonry.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JOS. M. HAYES,	} Committee.
A. M. WETHERBEE,	
A. B. MARSTON,	

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

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

MASONIC HALL, Thursday, May 4, 1871.

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

Bro. William P. Preble submitted reports, as follows :

The Committee of Finance recommend the payment to M. W. Bro. Drummond of the sum of ninety-six dollars, for expenses incurred by him in the service of this Grand Lodge.

OLIVER GERRISH, } Committee.
WM. P. PREBLE, }

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

The Committee of Finance, to whom was committed the supplementary report of the Grand Treasurer, having carefully considered the suggestions therein contained, would recommend :—

1. The abolishing of the mileage now paid to the Grand Officers.
2. That no lodge or its representatives shall receive a larger sum for mileage, than is paid as a per capita tax by the lodge.
3. That each lodge pay to the Grand Lodge an annual tax of five dollars.
4. That an additional fifty cents be paid to the Grand Lodge for each initiate by the subordinate lodges.

OLIVER GERRISH, } Committee.
WM. P. PREBLE, }

The report was accepted.

The first and second recommendations, relative to mileage, were adopted ; the third and fourth, proposing an annual tax on lodges and increase of fees for initiates were entertained as amendments of the Constitution, and referred to the committee on that subject, to be reported upon at the next annual communication.

Bro. Albert Moore presented the following report :

The Special Committee to whom was referred the case of W. Samuel W. Lane, continued from the last to the present session of this Grand Lodge, have considered the same, and are of opinion that the acts complained of are in

direct conflict with the rules of the Grand Lodge, and in violation of the rights of the members of Bethlehem Lodge, and recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, that the action of the Grand Master in the suspension of W. Samuel W. Lane from the office of Master be approved, and the disabilities consequent on such suspension be continued during the pleasure of this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT MOORE,	} <i>Committee.</i>
WM. O. POOR,	
ISAAC G. CURTIS,	

Which report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond submitted the following report :

The Committee on Grand Lodge Library ask leave to report that they have collected many of the pamphlet Proceedings of other Grand Lodges which were necessary to fill our files : that they have a number of additional volumes ready for binding ; but have not had them bound, as they were awaiting an opportunity to purchase a lot that was needed, and which they had information was about to be sold, and which within a few days they have purchased.

They have not drawn the appropriation of last year, although in their purchase they have expended the full amount of it.

They recommend an appropriation of an equal amount (\$25.00) for the current year.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

The report was accepted, and the recommendation referred to the Committee of Finance.

The following Standing Regulation, submitted by Bro. Timothy J. Murray, was adopted :

No action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by *mail*.

The following resolution was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be authorized to appoint a Grand Organist for this Grand Lodge.

Bro. Drummond, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the resolution relative to candidates rejected, (see page 339), reported the same back, recommending its adoption, and it was adopted accordingly.

Bro. Austin Harris, for the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, presented reports as follows :

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of Esoteric Lodge, now working at Ellsworth under dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report that the prayer of the petitioners for charter ought to be granted.

The report was accepted, and a charter granted accordingly.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of Anchor Lodge, now working at Bristol under dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report that the prayer of petitioners for charter ought to be granted.

Report accepted, and charter granted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of Cambridge Lodge, now working at Cambridge under dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report that the prayer of petitioners for charter ought to be granted.

Report accepted, and charter granted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of Carrabassett Lodge, now working at Canaan under dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report, that the prayer of petitioners for continuance of dispensation ought to be granted.

Report accepted, and dispensation continued.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition for a dispensation for a lodge at Andover, to be called Andover Lodge,

have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report that the prayer of the petitioners be rejected.

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred petitions for the removal of Blazing Star Lodge to Rumford Centre, and for the establishment of the same at that place, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report, that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.

Report accepted, and removal authorized.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition for a dispensation for a lodge at Dixfield, to be called King Hiram Lodge, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report, that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.

Report accepted, and dispensation granted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of Arion Lodge, now working at Lyman under dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report, that the prayer of petitioners for continuance of dispensation ought to be granted.

Report accepted, and dispensation continued.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of Fisher Lodge, now working at Corinna under dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report, that the prayer of petitioners for charter ought *not* to be granted. The committee recommend the continuance of their dispensation.

Report accepted, and dispensation continued.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the situation of affairs in Pownal Lodge, Stockton, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report, that the Grand Lodge do accept the surrender of its charter and property, and that Pownal Lodge be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

AUSTIN HARRIS,	} Committee.
S. J. CHADBOURNE,	
JAMES ADAMS,	

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

On motion,

Voted, That the dispensations of the several lodges chartered at this communication be continued in force until said lodges shall be constituted under their respective charters.

Bro. David Cargill submitted the following proposition :

I propose to amend the Constitution, Article 2, Section 2, by insertion between the words "Worshipful Grand Pursuivants," and "Bro. Grand Tyler," the words "Worshipful Grand Organist."

Voted, That the proposition be entertained, and referred to the Committee on Amendments.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, for the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following report.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which were referred the decisions of the M. W. Grand Master at the last Annual Communication, have attended to the duty required of them and ask leave to report, that the decisions are correct, and recommend their approval by the Grand Lodge.

But few of them call for particular remarks.

The *sixth* has been questioned, but it was misunderstood. When the proceedings have been closed, the ballot cannot be re-considered. When the Master declares the result, the proceedings are closed.

The *eighth* may require some explanation. When objections are raised to the installation of a legally elected officer, the installing officer must of course be the judge, *in the first instance*, whether the reasons for objecting are *sufficient*. He is bound to consider the objections, and if his decision is acquiesced in, it is final. But either party may appeal from his decision to the Grand Master, and his decision is final. Of course in case of an appeal to him the proceedings are stayed till his decision is rendered.

The *tenth* decision we understand to be based partly upon the masonic law, and partly upon the civil law. If a hall is leased for "*masonic purposes only*," it should not be used for other purposes. "*Side degrees*" are unknown to *masonry*; and using a hall to confer them in is not using it for a *masonic purpose*.

The *eleventh* decision is correct under our constitution. In most jurisdictions, time is required to elapse between the degrees; but in this, two (only) may be conferred at the same meeting. One of our standing regulations provides that a candidate should not receive the second or third degree till he is proficient in the preceding degree, except in case of absolute emergency. Of the emergency the Master is the sole judge, as well as of the propriety of advancing the candidate. The decision has reference to the *power* of the Master, and we trust the brethren will not infer from it that our M. W. Grand Master favors the idea of conferring more than one degree upon the same candidate at one meeting, or decides that it is expedient to do so.

F. BRADFORD,	}	<i>Committee,</i>
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,		
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,		

Which report was accepted.

Bro. Drummond also reported, verbally, that nothing was found in the papers referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in regard to the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, calling for further or different action on the part of this Grand Lodge. Which report was accepted.

Bro. Charles W. Haney submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz.:

Your Committee on By-Laws have attended to the duties assigned them, and now ask leave to report, that they have examined the By-Laws of Cambridge Lodge, which were submitted to them, and would recommend their approval by the Grand Lodge.

CHAS. W. HANEY,	}	<i>Committee,</i>
A. G. EMERY,		

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond submitted the following report:

The Committee to which was referred so much of the address of the Grand Master as relates to the death of Bro. BENJAMIN BROWN FRENCH, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and Representative of our own Grand Lodge near that, ask leave to report:

BRO. FRENCH was born in New Hampshire, Sept. 4, 1800, and died Aug. 12, 1870, a few days before he had completed his three-score and tenth year. He completed his academic education at North Yarmouth Academy in about 1818, commenced the study of law in 1819, was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire in 1824, and soon after commenced practice: he held various positions of trust and honor in his native State until 1833, when he removed to Washington, where he also was called upon to perform many important public trusts. In 1847 he was elected President of the first telegraph company ever formed: and his energy and ability did very much, in the infancy of telegraphing, to raise this wonderful art to its present position.

In every trust committed to him, he was honest, energetic and intelligent, to a degree that commanded the respect and confidence of all.

He became a Mason in the winter of 1825-6, was Senior Warden in 1828, W. Master and Dist. Dep. Grand Master, in 1830, and Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire in 1832.

Upon his arrival in Washington Masonry was nearly dormant, and he did not affiliate there till 1846. He was elected Grand Master in 1847, and held the position till 1853, when he declined a re-election. He was again elected in 1868.

In the other departments of Masonry, he was called to the highest and most responsible positions within the gift of his brethren.

On June 26, 1849, he delivered an address before this Grand Lodge and a large collection of the fraternity, and it did very much to give the impulse to the masonic prosperity which we have since enjoyed. His address was published by the Grand Lodge with its Proceedings. An appropriation was also made by it to defray his expenses, and his reply in relation to it shows the character of the man, and his zeal for the institution. He says:

"In reply to the resolution making a generous appropriation to defray my expenses, permit me, while I respectfully decline receiving it, to say that this mark of the generosity of the Grand Lodge of Maine will not soon be forgotten by me, and if they will permit it, I will respectfully suggest that they dispose of it in some particular charity where it will be in their opinion of the most service."

It was as a masonic writer and jurist, that he acquired his most enduring fame. A close student, a clear thinker, a sound reasoner, he rarely committed an error—and whenever he did, he was prompt to admit and retract it. To arrive at truth, was his single aim.

His death is an irreparable loss to the Craft. Yet he lives in the example he has left us of a large-hearted, zealous and faithful man and mason: and he lives, too, in his writings, in which are embodied the precepts which made his life an example so worthy of imitation.

In consideration of the position he held as our Representative, and of the able services he performed for us "without fee or reward," save the consciousness

of doing good, we recommend that a page in our record and proceedings, suitably inscribed, be devoted to perpetuate his memory among the Craft.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
MOSES DODGE, }
E. P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

The Grand Secretary presented a report of the doings of the Trustees of the Charity Fund, which was accepted, as follows :

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge have voted to appropriate for Relief the sum of Thirteen Hundred and Sixty Dollars, to be distributed among eighty-nine applicants, according to a schedule which has been prepared and placed in the hands of the Grand Treasurer.

They have approved the Bond presented by the Grand Treasurer, and passed the customary vote for investment of funds.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary.*

Brothers Josiah H. Drummond and Ira Berry were continued with the Grand Master as Committee on the Library.

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Lodge now proceed to the installation of officers.

M. W. Timothy J. Murray, by request, took the Oriental Chair.

M. W. John H. Lynde was presented and installed in ample form by M. W. Past Grand Master Murray into the office of Grand Master.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the following appointments :

R. W.	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Saco.
"	HENRY R. DOWNES,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Presque Isle.
"	JOHN C. WALKER,	" 2d	Pembroke.
"	AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" 3d	East Machias.
"	J. M. NEVENS,	" 4th	Bucksport.
"	ELBRIDGE A. THOMPSON,	" 5th	Dover.
"	GEORGE W. WHITNEY,	" 6th	Bangor.
"	EDWARD E. WIGGIN,	" 7th	China.
"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	" 8th	Belfast.
"	THOMAS S. ANDREWS,	" 9th	Thomaston.
"	HENRY FARRINGTON,	" 10th	Waldoboro.
"	D. C. PALMER,	" 11th	Gardiner.
"	MOSES S. MAYHEW,	" 12th	Mount Vernon.
"	W. R. G. ESTES,	" 13th	Skowhegan.
"	IRA P. BOOKER,	" 14th	Brunswick.
"	DURA BRADFORD,	" 15th	Canton.
"	JOHN M. EVELETH,	" 16th	Mechanic Falls.
"	GEORGE E. TAYLOR,	" 17th	Portland.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	" 18th	Limerick.
"	SILVANUS HAYWARD,	" 19th	South Berwick.
W. & Rev.	CHARLES G. PORTER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Houlton.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	C. C. MASON,	" "	Cape Elizabeth.
"	WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "	Portland.
"	EDWIN W. MURRAY.	" "	Calais.
"	D. P. THOMPSON,	" "	China.
"	URIAH BALKAM,	" "	Lewiston.
"	H. P. HITCHINGS,	" "	Bangor.
W.	CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Bangor.
"	AUSTIN HARRIS,	<i>Senior G. Deacon,</i>	East Machias.
"	STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	<i>Junior G. Deacon,</i>	Brunswick.
"	JOSEPH W. CLAPP,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Augusta.
"	GEORGE C. YEATON,	" "	South Berwick.
"	M. D. L. LANE,	" "	Portland.
"	ISAAC G. CURTIS,	" "	Lewiston.
"	WILLIAM H. GRAY,	<i>G. Sword Bearer,</i>	Houlton.
"	A. C. T. KING,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	South Paris.
"	JOHN BIRD,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Rockland.
"	FREEMAN H. CHASE,	" "	Orland.
"	WILLIAM ROSS, JR.,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland.
"	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 Past Grand Master Murray.

On motion,

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

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

On motion,

Voted, That the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence be allowed further time to report on the subjects before them.

The Grand Master appointed the following committees :

On Foreign Correspondence.

Josiah H. Drummond, Timothy J. Murray, F. Bradford.

On Publication.

Moses Dodge, Ira Berry, David Cargill.

On the History of Masonry in Maine.

R. E. Paine, Jeremiah Fenno, H. D. Smith.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

F. Bradford, Josiah H. Drummond, William P. Preble.

On Returns.

Ira Berry, J. A. Locke, Leander W. Fobes.

On Credentials.

B. F. Andrews, Levi A. Gray, Nathan Cleaves.

On Amendments to Constitution.

William P. Preble, Josiah H. Drummond, F. Bradford.

On Digest of Decisions.

T. J. Murray, Josiah H. Drummond, H. H. Dickey.

On Periodical.

Albert Moore, Ira Berry, Joseph M. Hayes.

On motion of Bro. Silvanus Hayward,

Voted, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to the Brethren who so ably passed the Lectures of the several degrees yesterday before the Grand Lodge.

The following resolution, offered by Bro. David Cargill, was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Grand Master appoint a Grand Lecturer for this Grand Lodge.

R. W. Timothy J. Murray was appointed Grand Lecturer accordingly.

R. W. Oliver Gerrish, for the Committee of Finance, reported, recommending that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay for services rendered the Grand Lodge, as follows:

The Assistant Grand Secretary, twenty dollars.

The Grand Tyler, thirty dollars.

The Assistant Grand Tyler, fifteen dollars.

The Grand Treasurer, forty dollars.

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, eighty dollars.

And also that twenty-five dollars be appropriated for the increase of the Grand Lodge Library, to be expended for that purpose, at the discretion of the Committee on the Library.

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

Bro. William Wadsworth, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that there was nothing 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 approved by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Maine was then closed in ample form.

Attest :

Ira Berry,

Grand Secretary.

REPORTS

OF

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the First Masonic District.

There are five chartered lodges within this District, all of which I have visited at least once, and some of them several times during the year, and found them generally prosperous and harmonious. I have installed the officers in some but not all of the lodges, my private business making it impossible for me to be present on all of these occasions.

I have witnessed work on one of the degrees in every lodge; and with the exception of certain trifling defects in some of the lodges, it has been done in a manner very creditable, and generally conforming to the work authorized by the Grand Lodge. I have endeavored to make such suggestions and corrections as would cause greater uniformity in the work, all of which have been received in a kind and friendly manner. The records of the several lodges have been quite neatly and correctly kept, and reflect credit on the Secretaries.

The published proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been read in the several lodges, but I fear not to that extent which their importance demands. It is to be hoped in future that Masters will give more attention to this subject, for in no way can information more valuable or useful be communicated to the fraternity.

No dispensations for conferring the degrees have been granted during the past year, nor have any matters of importance been referred to me, the pub-

lished decisions of the Grand Lodge generally enabling officers to decide for themselves.

Whole number of members,	332
“ “ initiates,	29
Amount of initiation fees,	\$58.00
Amount of annual fees,	49.80
Amount of dues to the Grand Lodge,	—\$107.80
All of which is respectfully submitted,	

HENRY R. DOWNES, D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.

Presque Isle, April 1, 1871.

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. M. of the Second District, respectfully submits the following report:

This District is composed of five lodges, three of which have been visited, viz: Crescent, St. Croix and Lewy's Island. For want of time I was unable to visit Eastern and Washington Lodges, although I had notified them of my intention to do so, and in one case made an appointment.

Feb. 20th, I visited St. Croix Lodge, at Calais, and installed the officers. This lodge lost their hall in the great fire in August, but have already fitted up another, which they will probably ask to have dedicated soon.

Feb. 21st, I visited Lewy's Island Lodge, at Princeton, where I witnessed the work on the first and third degrees, which was very well and correctly done.

The lodges in this District seem to be in good hands, and doing good work. In all my visits I have been received and treated in the kindest and most fraternal manner. I trust that in my successor they may find one who has more time and ability to devote to the cause.

5 lodges, 647 members, 27 initiates. Grand Lodge dues \$151.05.

JOHN C. WALKER, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I submit herewith my report as D. D. G. M. for the Third Masonic District.

I am gratified in being able to report the order in this District in a most prosperous condition; that a good degree of harmony prevails, and that the lodges have, during the year, shown a commendable disposition to conform to all the requirements of the Grand Lodge.

January 21st, visited Lookout Lodge at Cutler, witnessed work on the third degree, and installed their officers. This lodge is now very comfortably situated, having a new and convenient hall, and much interest is manifested by the members. The work is well rendered, and the records are correctly kept.

January 25th, visited Harwood Lodge at Machias, and installed their officers publicly. This lodge is in good condition. Its communications are well attended, and a good degree of interest is manifested.

March 1st, visited Tuscan Lodge at Addison. By virtue of special authority I opened a D. G. Lodge, and publicly dedicated their new hall, and installed their officers. Rev. Bro. McKellar, of Columbia Falls, delivered an interesting address to a large and attentive audience. The brethren of this lodge are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts to erect for themselves a new Masonic home. Their new hall is in all respects a good one,—large, well arranged and convenient, in strong contrast with the unsuitable place heretofore occupied by them.

Circumstances over which I had no control prevented me from visiting Narraguagus Lodge; but from very reliable sources I am informed that this lodge is in a very flourishing condition.

I have been present at nearly all the stated communications of Warren Lodge. But little work has been done here during the past year, and most of the time has been devoted to instruction in the work and lectures. This lodge maintains its former rank and is in good condition.

There have been fewer initiations in this District during the past year than formerly, and the records of all the lodges show that the outer door has been faithfully guarded. I think there has been an improvement in the work throughout the District, and that it is now in conformity to the standard of the Grand Lodge. It is with the greatest satisfaction that I can report that no dispensations have been granted during the year for conferring degrees out of the usual course.

I wish to return my most sincere thanks to the officers and members of the several lodges for the courteous and fraternal kindness shown me during my official visits, and the respect evinced for such advice and recommendations as I may have thought proper to give.

From the returns of lodges in this District, I have condensed the following :

Whole number of members,	571
“ “ initiates,	31
Amount of initiation fees,	\$62.00
“ annual fees,	85.65
	<hr/> \$147.65

Which amount has been forwarded to the Grand Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY, D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.

East Machias, April 25, 1871.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourth Masonic District.

I have visited most of the lodges in the district within the masonic year, and find the affairs of the order in very good condition. The records are well kept, and the proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been read in open lodge, throughout the District.

I have granted but one dispensation for conferring the degrees in a less time than is required by the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

In regard to Esoteric Lodge, under dispensation, I would say that I visited the lodge several times; they are doing their work well, and are using all proper caution in regard to the petitions presented to them for the degrees. I think a charter should be granted to them, and that it will be in very good hands.

The eight lodges return 1,005 members, 82 initiates; an increase within the year of 48 members.

All of which is very respectfully submitted,

H. C. BARTLETT, D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.

Ellsworth, April 27, 1871.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith transmit to you my report as D. D. G. M. of the Fifth Masonic District:

During the year I have visited all the lodges in this District, except Penobscot, at Dexter.

I installed the officers of Forest, Mt. Kineo and Doric Lodges.

I have witnessed work in all the lodges visited, except Horeb and Forest, and found them working very correctly. The utmost harmony exists in all the lodges, and a commendable degree of interest is manifested.

The lodge room at Foxcroft has been completed, affording fine accommodations for the Chapter and Lodge.

I found the lodge at Cambridge, v. D., occupying a new and commodious hall, and performing work every way equal to that of older lodges. I would recommend that a charter be granted.

The brethren at Brownville, having obtained the consent of Piscataquis

Lodge, will petition the Grand Lodge for a charter for a lodge at Brownville. My views will accompany the petition.

The following is an abstract of the returns :

Number of lodges,	9
“ “ members,	687
“ “ initiates,	73
Initiation fees,	\$146.00
Annual dues,	\$103.05
	—————\$249.05

All which is respectfully submitted,

E. A. THOMPSON, D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.

Dover, April 19, 1871.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Sixth Masonic District.

There are in this District nine chartered lodges, each of which I have visited once, and a part of them several times. They are all, as far as I have been able to judge, in a prosperous condition. I have by request, installed the officers in six of them, and have witnessed the exemplification of the work in one or more of the degrees in most of them. I find the lodges generally governed by able and efficient officers, who manifest a disposition to cheerfully comply with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, and to adhere in their masonic work to the ritual as authorized by it. The records in most of them are neatly and accurately kept, justly entitling the recording officers to much credit.

Fisher Lodge at Corinna, under dispensation, I was not able to visit before learning that they had decided to hold no more meetings for the time being, in consequence of having no suitable place. They have in process of construction a new hall, and at the next session of the Grand Lodge will apply for a charter, which I trust will be granted.

The following is an abstract of my returns to Grand Lodge :

Whole number of members,	1219
“ “ initiates,	87
Initiation fees,	\$174.00
Annual dues,	182.85
	—————\$356.85

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. WHITNEY, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.

Bangor, April 3, 1871.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District, respectfully presents the following report :

There are ten lodges in this District, *all* of which I have visited, and have witnessed the "work" on one or more of the degrees in all, with the exception of Liberty Lodge at Montville, and Plymouth Lodge at Plymouth.

My first official visit was made to Liberty Lodge at Montville, Oct. 8th. This being their annual meeting, I did not have an opportunity to witness the "work." Examined their records, which are a model of neatness. Bro. Hunt, who has been Secretary of this lodge for a number of years (which station he has filled with *much credit* to himself), declined re-election, much to the regret of the lodge; but I am happy to inform you that his mantle has fallen upon Bro. Colby Knowlton, who is well qualified to fill the south-east.

By invitation I again visited this lodge, Oct. 22d, and publicly installed their officers. This is the largest lodge in the District; and under the direction of the present board of officers, I learn they are enjoying a fair degree of prosperity.

Jan. 3d, 1871, by invitation, I visited "Star in the West" Lodge at Unity. After examining their records and witnessing the work on the E. A. degree, I installed the officers in the presence of the ladies and invited friends of the brethren, who seemed to be deeply interested in the ceremonies of the occasion. The tables were then spread with a bountiful collation prepared by the ladies, of which all were invited to partake. The remainder of the evening was spent in social intercourse.

This lodge is fortunate in their choice of officers, having elected Past D. D. G. Master, S. S. Collier, W. Master. W. Bro. Collier is too well known to the Fraternity of this State to warrant any distrust that he will be found wanting in the discharge of his duty as Master of this lodge.

The records of the lodge are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. L. B. Fogg. Since the installation of officers I have twice visited this lodge (unofficially), Feb. 28th and March 7th, and witnessed the work on *all* the degrees, which I need not say was done in a workmanlike manner. The lodge is doing a fair amount of work, and a general increase of interest is manifest.

January 12, 1871, by invitation, I visited Seabasticook Lodge, No. 146, at Clinton. Witnessed the work on E. A. degree, which was well done. Bro. Billings, the W. Master of this lodge, is a good workman in the lodge as well as with "Iron Tools," and the lodge is enjoying a fair degree of prosperity under his direction. Their records are correctly kept. The officers having been previously elected, I then proceeded to install them in the presence of the ladies and invited friends of the brethren, who listened very attentively

to the ceremonies of installation. The exercises were followed by a bountiful collation, after which we returned to the Hall, where the remainder of the evening was spent in social intercourse.

Feb. 28, 1871, visited Plymouth Lodge at Plymouth, W. S. P. Gifford, Master. Examined their records, which have been rather imperfectly kept by their former Secretary. Bro. Butman, the present Secretary, seemed to take much interest in having the records neatly and correctly kept. There being no work on hand, several sections of the lectures were passed, and I witnessed the exemplifications of opening and closing the lodge; made some inquiries, and suggested such changes as more fully conform to the requirements of the Grand Lodge. There is not that interest manifested by many of the members that would be desirable. I learned that many of the members are in arrears for dues, and habitually absent themselves from the lodge. The officers seem to be of the right stamp, and are very anxious to create an interest.

March 1st, 1871, visited Marsh River Lodge at Brooks, W. Charles H. Neally, Master. Witnessed the work on the first degree, which was very well performed considering it was the first work done by the new board of officers. Examined their records, and found them correctly kept and arranged. The lodge is doing a fair amount of work, and seems to be getting along harmoniously, brotherly love prevailing. My visit to this lodge was very interesting, the brethren manifesting much kindness and fraternal regard toward me as the Representative of the Grand Lodge.

March 2, 1871, visited Archon Lodge at East Dixmont. This lodge ranks among the best in the District. Found a large number of brethren in attendance. Witnessed the work on the third degree, which was done in a workmanlike manner, and in keeping with the "work" adopted by the Grand Lodge. W. Bro. Bigby, Master of this lodge, is a thorough Mason and a smooth worker. Bro. Amos Whitney still occupies the "*south-east*," whose records are kept in his usual neat and perfect manner. The lodge is doing quite a large amount of "work."

March 4, 1871, visited Quantabacook Lodge at Searsmont, W. Alexander Cooper, Master. Witnessed the "work" on first degree, which would have been *very well done* had it not been for embarrassment on the part of some of the officers. I then assumed the east and conferred the F. C. degree. Much praise is due the S. D., Bro. Marriner, for the perfect manner in which he gave the second section of the F. C. degree. Examined the records, and pointed out some errors, which the new Secretary, Bro. Cunningham, promised to correct in future. Gave the lodge such instruction as I thought necessary, which was kindly received, and the lodge closed, harmony and brotherly love prevailing.

March 6, 1871, visited Trojan Lodge at Troy, W. C. O. Gerrish, Master. This being a special meeting, they did not have any work on hand, but by my

request Lectures were passed on first and second degrees, and the work on the M. M. degree was exemplified in a very satisfactory manner, reflecting much credit upon the lodge. Examined their records, and found them neatly and correctly kept. Much harmony seems to prevail in this lodge.

March 30, 1871, visited Unity Lodge at Freedom. Found this lodge in much better condition than I anticipated. Examined their records, which are correctly kept and arranged. Witnessed the exemplification of the "work" on second degree, which was performed in a satisfactory manner. Bro. Benjamin Williams, 2d, W. Master of this lodge, is every way qualified to preside in the east. The lodge have recently purchased a beautiful Secretary's desk, and made some valuable additions to their Library. Although the burdens of this lodge (like too many others) seem to be borne by a few, I think I may safely predict a general increase of interest.

Central Lodge at China, being my masonic home, I have attended nearly all the meetings for the year. This lodge ranks among the first in the District. We are enjoying a good degree of prosperity, and are making monthly accessions to our numbers from the best young men in our jurisdiction.

In closing this report, I desire to tender my thanks to the officers and brethren of the several lodges in this District for the uniform kindness and courtesy received at their hands during my visits among them. I have granted two dispensations to confer the degrees in less than the usual time, having received satisfactory evidence of the integrity and moral character of the candidates, viz: one to Trojan Lodge at Troy, and one to Archon Lodge at East Dixmont.

The following is the summary of the doings in this District the past year. Number initiated 55, admitted 54, reinstated 3, dimitted 18, died 9, deprived of membership 23, members 760, non-affiliated 1, rejected 35.

Amount of annual fees,	\$114.00
“ initiation fees,	110.00
Received for two dispensations,	6.00
	—————\$230.00

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. WIGGIN, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

China, April 3, 1871.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with my duty and obligations, I would most respectfully present my annual report of the Eighth Masonic District.

There are eight lodges in my District, working in harmony with the Grand Lodge of Maine, and, with a single exception, peace and prosperity among themselves. Four of them have done "good work," having added thirty-seven to their number; and so far as I have watched them, have guarded well their

outer door, and examined thoroughly the internal qualifications which go so far to make our order a power among our fellow men.

I think there is growing up among the lodges in my District a fraternal and social feeling, which is adding to our peace and happiness, and binding the brethren into a strong body of friends and fellow workers.

I have witnessed the work of most of the lodges, and have been much pleased to see so good a state of proficiency and skill in the "Royal Art;" and in a number of cases have installed their officers in presence of the public, and others in their lodge rooms. In all my visits I have been received with marked "friendship and brotherly love," and my suggestions have been cordially adopted.

The records of the several lodges are well kept, special care being taken to have them orderly and neat.

Masonic jurisprudence hardly keeps pace with their proficiency in our ritual, and we are looking to the forthcoming digest and compilation of the laws and decisions as a desideratum very much needed. The cases which I have been called upon to decide have been mainly owing to the want of such a compilation.

The lodge at Northport, "Excelsior," has shown a good degree of energy in erecting a new lodge room in place of the one destroyed by fire a year ago; and it is now near completion, wanting only plastering and painting. When finished, it will be an honor to the fraternity.

The following is an abstract from the returns:

Whole number of members,	793
" " initiates,	47
Amount of fees for initiates,	\$ 94.00
" " annual fees,	118.95
	—————\$212.95

Fraternally submitted,

WM. O. POOR, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, having attended to the duties of his office, would respectfully submit the following report.

It has been my pleasure during the past year to visit all the lodges in the District, to install the officers of Moses Webster, St. George, Union, Rockland, Orient and Mt. Hope Lodges—all very interesting occasions—to witness the work on the E. A. and F. C. degrees in several, and on the M. M. degree in all except one of the lodges, where by invitation I exemplified it. I found them generally in a healthy and prosperous condition, doing a fair amount of

work, and doing it well. The records are generally very well kept, some of them in the most approved manner.

The brethren of Moses Webster Lodge have, during the past year, enlarged and fitted up their lodge room in a very neat and convenient manner; and while they are doing a fair amount of work, they are setting aside much material as unfit for their use.

Having, through the kindness of Bro. T. J. Murray, Grand Lecturer, refreshed my mind from his fountain of masonic knowledge, and corrected my ritual by that recommended by him, and approved by the Grand Lodge, I have instructed all the lodges in the work, endeavoring as far as possible to establish a uniformity of the Grand Lodge work throughout the District; those instructions have been listened to with attention, and will, I have no doubt, be fully adopted.

The enterprising brethren of Rockland, increasing in wealth and numbers, and feeling the need of larger and more convenient accommodations, are making arrangements to erect a suitable building in which to convene the several masonic bodies of that city. Such an enterprise, you are aware, will be attended with more or less difficulty and anxiety on the part of those immediately engaged; and although they may be fully equal to the task before them, they are deserving of our warmest sympathy and encouragement for having engaged in so noble and glorious an undertaking.

There have been two cases of emergency the past year, for which I have granted dispensations; one to Aurora, and one to Orient Lodge.

The following is an abstract from the returns:

Number of lodges,	10
Whole number of members,	1282
“ “ initiates,	74
Amount of initiation fees,	\$148.00
“ annual dues,	192.30
Two dispensations,	6.00
	—————\$346.30

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. W. JONES, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M.W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I respectfully submit the following as my report.

June 1st, I visited Alna Lodge and witnessed work on the third degree, which was performed in a correct and impressive manner. The brethren of

this lodge seem to have "one aim, to please each other and unite in the grand design of being happy and communicating happiness."

February 8th, I visited Riverside Lodge, and finding that the officers elect had not been installed, some two months having elapsed since their election, I directed the Master to appoint a time for installation.

February 15th, I again visited this lodge and installed the officers; after which work was performed on the third degree. Their work generally admits of considerable improvement; and I have no doubt the brethren will take that interest in the character and standing of their lodge, which will prompt them to labor earnestly to raise the character of their work to a higher standard.

February 11th, I visited Meduncook Lodge, and was much pleased with the appearance of the brethren. Their lodge room is small and unattractive, but the conduct of the brethren is distinguished by "kindness and brotherly affection."

Feb. 14th, I visited Anchor Lodge, *v. d.*, and was very agreeably surprised at the condition in which I found it. They have a large and beautiful lodge room, as good, if not better than any other in the District; its location is well chosen, it being in fact almost on a "high hill." The furniture, ornaments and tools are first-class, and second to none in the District. Many of our older lodges would do well to imitate this lodge in this respect. I am informed that the hall is paid for and owned by the brethren, being purchased and finished by them expressly for a lodge room. I found the brethren working well; anxious to learn, and zealous to perform their duties. If asked for, I think a charter should be granted.

April 3d, I visited Bristol Lodge. It being late in the season and a large portion of the members being sea-faring men, the attendance was small. On account of the sickness of the Master and some of the other officers, I did not have the pleasure of witnessing work done by the present officers, who are nearly all young men. This lodge appears to be in a very prosperous condition.

April 5th, I visited Dresden Lodge, and saw their work. I am glad to say that this lodge seems to have taken a new start, and started right. Its faults in the past have been of omission rather than of commission; and I feel quite confident that in the future they will not omit to do what is required of them.

King Solomon's Lodge sustains its previous good reputation, and bids fair to preserve it.

After having made three different appointments to visit Seaside Lodge, and being prevented each time by a storm, and having made the fourth appointment, and not being able to meet that on account of business engagements, I requested P. D. D. G. Master Campbell, to perform that duty for me, which he did, and reported that he "found this lodge in good working condition, the brethren harmonious, with a good hall, well fitted with working tools, and every thing requisite for a first-class lodge."

Being unable to visit Lincoln Lodge, I requested P. M. E. W. Stetson to do so for me. This is by far the oldest lodge in this District, and continues to be sound, healthy and vigorous.

It is extremely gratifying to me, to be able to say in conclusion, that the past has been a happy and prosperous year to the lodges in this District, and that perfect harmony has prevailed so far as I know.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY FARRINGTON, D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYND, E.

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, and I regret to be obliged to report that circumstances have rendered it impossible for me to visit all the lodges in my district during the past year.

I have witnessed the work in several lodges, and found them working very correctly, so that now very little difference is observed in the text in the various lodges; and I believe in every instance the lodges are in good working condition, and harmony prevails among the brotherhood.

The number of candidates initiated the past year, is but little less than the previous year, showing a continued interest in the order.

No dispensations have been granted to confer degrees in less than the usual time, nor have any matters of importance been referred to me the past year.

Number of members,	845
“ “ initiates,	57
Initiation fees,	\$114.00
Annual dues,	126.75
	—————\$240.75

Respectfully submitted,

D. C. PALMER, D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.

Gardiner, May 1, 1871.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Pursuant to your instructions, I have visited the several lodges in my District (No. 12) at least once, and some of them several times, during the past year.

Our lodges have done but a small business, as the returns will show, and yet I am told their meetings are well attended, and harmony and peace are the rule in all our lodges in this District—that delightful condition which is always attendant on a well organized and well disciplined lodge. The legislation of the Grand Lodge for a few years past, I believe, has had the right effect in bringing about this desirable state of things.

What I stated in my last report in regard to the condition and pleasant appearance of our halls, is more than sustained by additional improvement the present year.

Our lodges have generally written their histories, or have them in advanced process at this time. They are out of debt, and are becoming able soon to do more for charitable purposes, in relieving the poor in their distress.

Several of our lodges have changed officers, and the present ones show more or less inexperience, and do not come up to the ability of working a lodge which I had the pleasure to speak of last year.

I perceive a growing evil in the phraseology of masonic language, which is creeping in, imperceptibly, no doubt, but none the less surely, and unless soon checked will show its proportions in a very uncomely manner. It is to be hoped that this deviation will soon be corrected from the right source.

On the 15th of October, by invitation, I installed the officers elect of Relief Lodge, at Belgrade.

On the 26th of January, 1871, I was present at the dedication of the new hall at North Vassalboro, consequent upon the removal of Vassalboro Lodge to that part of the town. R. W. D. G. M. Cargill officiated, assisted by other members of the Grand Lodge. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and would have been more satisfactory if the furniture and jewels of the Grand Lodge had been at our command. I have visited this lodge since, and as I did not witness their mode of work last year, I will speak of it more particularly now. On the evening of my visit I saw them work in the third degree, which was conferred in a precise and satisfactory manner. I understand that the brethren who have been incommoded are fast becoming reconciled to the will of the majority in removing the lodge to its present location, which I certainly believe is a very great improvement over their former arrangement. And although a large number of brethren will be subjected to several miles more travel, yet they quietly yield with a fraternal spirit. They have a very pretty hall, and must rank among our best working lodges in this District.

On the 18th of March, after giving several days notice to the Master of Rural Lodge, I made good time through miry clay to their lodge hall; but much to my grief, I learned that no notice had been given, and no meeting was had. Through the politeness of Bro. Tanner, I was admitted to the hall, but the Secretary and records being two and a half miles distant, it was not convenient that evening to examine them; so after examining the hall and getting satisfactory answers to my questions, at half-past seven we took wagon and trundled home, over the same rugged path, better satisfied than ever of the unfortunate location of this lodge, with a fervent hope that the brethren will soon see the necessity of pitching their tent on higher ground, and in a more central locality.

These few points are the only ones to which I desire to call your attention. The cordial reception I have had for the past two years by the officers and brethren of the lodges with whom I have had business, has been very pleasant to me; and the many acquaintances I have made, which otherwise I should have never made, will be remembered with a great deal of pleasure.

With the closing of the masonic year, I return to you the jewels of my office, which I so unexpectedly received by your appointment, and for which I hope you will accept my kind regards.

The returns of eight lodges composing my district, are as follows:

Whole number of members,	646
“ “ initiates,	39
Amount of initiation fees,	\$78.00
“ annual fees,	96.90
	————\$174.90

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM MACARTNEY, D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.
West Waterville, April 1, 1871.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

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. of the Thirteenth Masonic District.

In this District there are seven chartered lodges, and one under dispensation, all of which except the latter it has been my good fortune, as well as pleasure, to visit once, and some of them twice, and a few of them three times.

Being forewarned, by former District Deputies, of the liability of encountering snow storms and the luxuries thereto pertaining, I took time by the forelock and began my visitations in the early fall.

With one exception, I am happy to be able to report the prosperous, and so far as I could discover, the healthy condition of the lodges in this District. With the above exception, all have had a reasonable amount of work, and their records show how well the outer door has been guarded.

The following short sketches from my note book will best tell the condition of the several lodges as I found them.

On the 15th of August, by invitation of the S. W. of Lebanon Lodge, the W. Master being absent, I performed our burial service over the remains of our venerable brother, Asa Clark, of Norridgewock. It may not be out of place to state here, as a tribute to a good man and zealous Mason, that Bro. Clark was one of the oldest Masons in Somerset County at the time of his death, having been an active member of the order fifty years. Bro. Clark loved the institution with a fidelity unwavering. Through evil and through good report, he ever sustained the requisite characteristics of a true man and good Mason. In his last years even, with the infirmities of age upon him, his early presence at the lodge room was marked with the punctuality of former years. May others leave behind a record of like devotion to masonry.

December 8th, I installed the officers of Lebanon Lodge, in presence of the brethren and their ladies. I had before visited this lodge, for the discussion of matters of vital interest to the craft. I trust the meeting was profitable, and will have a salutary effect on some of its members who were inclined to tell tales out of school to their too confidential friends. Subsequently I was present and witnessed the work on the M. M. degree. The officers of this lodge are new in their places, but competent with more experience to do good work. A desire to excel prevails in this lodge.

Oct. 5th, I visited Keystone Lodge, and witnessed work on the E. A. and F. C. degrees, with the S. W. in the east. The attendance was not large, but the work was very well done. Jan. 4th, I installed the officers of this lodge. On this occasion there was some confusion among the workmen, the result, I am led to believe, of long neglect of proper discipline. I gave the new Master such advice as seemed to me proper for the occasion, and I have no doubt of his ability and determination to correct all errors of that nature. Subsequently I witnessed his conferring the M. M. degree on a candidate in a satisfactory manner, with good order on the part of the brethren.

Oct. 7th, I visited Meridian Lodge, and saw the F. C. and M. M. degrees conferred in a laudable manner. There are many commendable things I could say of this lodge: many of the brethren are well informed on masonic matters, and work with fervency and zeal. The records are well and neatly kept. Although their masonic home is hardly in keeping with the reputation of the lodge, I can but hope, at no very distant day they will see themselves as others see them, and provide for themselves a home, like their zeal,

beautifully conspicuous. At a subsequent time I installed the officers, assisted by the brethren present.

January 3d, I installed the officers elect of Northern Star Lodge. This is the oldest lodge in this District or county, and one of the best. It being in so good hands—the home of Bro. Moore, the former D. D.—I have not given it so much attention as I should under other circumstances. I have reason to believe that this lodge is in good hands, and the landmarks of masonry adhered to.

Soon after the last session of the Grand Lodge my approval was asked on a petition for a new lodge at North New Portland. After fully examining into the merits of the petition, and finding the nearest lodge had not recommended it, I became firmly convinced it was not for the interest of the order to form a new lodge in that vicinity; and believing that one good lodge is better than two poor ones, I returned the petition unapproved. Will not the Grand Lodge be cautious in multiplying lodges—*small* lodges in particular? It seems to me that the time has passed when another lodge should be formed at a place where a few masons happen to live, where there are four corners, a few stores and a country post office, within a reasonable distance of a lodge whose membership is, at the best, only limited. Too much of a good thing spoiling the whole, is as true in Masonry as in anything else.

Jan. 11th, I installed the officers elect of Corinthian Lodge, in presence of the brethren and invited friends. I have not been able to see much of this lodge. In the early fall it was my intention to go there, but I was advised to defer my visit. Subsequently I sought another opportunity and was again asked to defer it. From information deemed reliable, I am led to believe this lodge is unfortunate in something—in locality, lack of interest on the part of its members, or for some other cause more damaging still, but to me unknown. From the returns a glimpse can be seen of the little fox that ate the vine, presenting, as they do, the unfruitful condition of the lodge. The conclusion is that there is a vast amount of *poor* material in that vicinity or the brethren are determined *none* shall get in, and, by so doing, keep *all* out. Brethren, is that the mission of masonry?

Unfortunately the W. M. of last year was absent almost his entire term. I am hopeful of a better state of things for the year to come. In justice to this lodge let me say that subsequently an invitation was sent me to make them an official visit, but too late for me to comply.

January 12th, found me within the neatly furnished and commodious hall of Siloam Lodge, where it was my pleasure to see conferred the M. M. degree. Though the officers were but recently installed, each and all sustained their respective parts in a manner highly creditable, which forcibly reminded me of the importance of selecting the right men for the right place. I am happy to be able to state that more harmony prevails here than has been heretofore reported; and yet, through the indiscretion of some of its members, the influence of the lodge is made to suffer.

January 31st, I installed the officers of Somerset Lodge, in the presence of the brethren and their ladies. This being my own masonic home, it becomes me to speak of it with modesty. Suffice it for me to say, it is a good working lodge; and it ought to be, with so large a membership, and in so convenient and commodious apartments. Good order and harmony always prevail in this lodge; and liberal donations are frequently made to the distressed brother, widow and fatherless.

A number of well known brethren petitioned for a new lodge at Canaan, and asked Somerset Lodge to recommend, which it did after due investigation. Having full confidence in the officers named in the petition, with no objections arising from neighboring lodges, I gave them my recommendation,—not, however, without some misgivings as to the correctness of such action. But as the lodge most interested voted to recommend, I did not wish to set my judgment up against that of the many members who voted in the affirmative. The brethren of Canaan are now working under a dispensation, and will, I trust, take a front rank in masonry.

There is one subject to which I wish to call your attention, deserving more than a passing notice.

In nearly all the lodges in this District, the brethren do not make themselves so conversant with the Constitution, General Regulations and Grand Lodge Proceedings as they ought. They forget, or seem to, that the Grand Lodge has placed within the reach of every member, the Constitution and other masonic documents, from which correct information can be obtained. That these documents are hastily read, if read at all, and then, in many instances, thrown in among the rubbish of the Temple to be exhumed by future generations, is too true. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge, though not an "*embellished work*," was made for the subordinate lodges as a guide; and it should be, with the General Regulations and Decisions, at the right hand of every Master and Warden. In some cases it is, I fear, deemed either too precious to be seen, or of too little importance to be read. By frequent reference to these authorities many errors and much trouble in the work and business of the lodge would be avoided.

In closing permit me to say that the duties of a District Deputy, if properly performed, are somewhat arduous, and I regret they should have fallen on one so inadequate as myself. What I have said and done was, as I believed, for the best interest of the order. My decisions have been given with caution, based on former decisions and what I regarded as masonic law. My associations with the brethren of the several lodges have been pleasant. On all occasions I have been cordially received and kindly treated, and to them all, through you, I extend my hearty thanks and best wishes for continued prosperity. Respectfully submitted,

W. R. G. ESTES, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

Skowhegan, March 28, 1871.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourteenth District of Maine.

During the past masonic year I have made official visits as follows :

August 8th, Freeport Lodge, at Freeport.

August 9th, Acacia Lodge, at Durham.

August 10th, Village Lodge, at Bowdoinham.

Jan. 3d, United Lodge, at Brunswick.

Jan. 24th, Solar Lodge, at Bath.

Jan. 17th, Ancient York Lodge, at Lisbon Falls.

Circumstances beyond my control prevented me from visiting Richmond Lodge at Richmond, and Polar Star Lodge at Bath.

All the lodges which I have been able to visit, appeared to be in good condition, and their records were unusually correct.

No want of harmony has come to my knowledge, and I have been received everywhere, as representative of the Grand Lodge, with the greatest cordiality.

In conclusion permit me to say, that my manifold duties compel me to decline a re-appointment to this responsible position.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN J. YOUNG, *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

Brunswick, April 24, 1871.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master for the Fifteenth Masonic District, respectfully presents his annual report :

There are now in this District twelve chartered lodges, two of them having been constituted within the year, viz : Mystic Tie at Weld, and Wilton at Wilton. This District extends over a large territory, making it quite a labor to visit them as they have need, with its consequent expense to the Grand Lodge, only three lodges outside of Lewiston and Auburn being accessible by railroad ; and I would respectfully suggest that a change be made in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Districts, by assigning Tyrian Lodge at Mechanic Falls to the Fifteenth, and Blazing Star at Mexico to the Sixteenth. This change would not only be advantageous to both lodges, as both would be near the centres of their respective Districts, but the other masonic associations of the brethren are much more convenient.

I have visited all the lodges once, and a number of them twice; have examined their records and manner of doing business; have witnessed work or an exemplification of it, in one or more of the degrees; have made such suggestions as I deemed expedient; and it gives me pleasure to report them generally in a prosperous condition, and most of them doing excellent work. I have installed the officers elect in six of the lodges, and assisted in one other; in four of them the ladies of the members were present to witness the ceremonies.

I regret to be obliged to report that but few of the Masters of lodges have paid that attention they ought to the requirements of the Grand Lodge relative to reading the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in their respective lodges. Some have ingeniously evaded the law by reading a few, *a very few* garbled extracts, to relieve their consciences in a measure; and others, I fear, have spent but little time *any where* reading them, judging from the questions asked relative to what has been done in the Grand Lodge; but all, when their attention has been called to the importance of this regulation, have promised to cheerfully comply.

By looking over the records of the different lodges, I find that most of them are becoming interested in the matter of a history of their lodge, and have placed it in the hands of an appropriate committee, whom the committee on history, appointed by the Grand Lodge, will hear from in due time.

July 11, 1870, by invitation of the retiring Master, I installed the officers elect of Nezinscot Lodge at Turner. March 28, 1871, I again visited this lodge by appointment, and witnessed the work in M. M. degree, which was performed in a very interesting and highly creditable manner. Bro. Faulkner, the W. Master, is a finished workman, and he has infused into his officers and brethren his energy and interest; and all are determined to sustain the reputation of this lodge for being one of the best working lodges in this District. It is one of our most social lodges, and each brother manifests a lively interest in its welfare. I noticed one old mason of forty-five years' standing, who is always at his post, manifesting the same interest in the lodge and performing his duty with the same zeal he did fifteen years ago, when I first met him in a lodge. The records of this lodge are faithfully kept, and all business promptly executed.

Sept. 14, 1870, I constituted Mystic Tie Lodge at Weld, and installed their officers. The ceremonies of constituting and installing the officers were performed in one of the churches, before a large audience. On this occasion I was very ably assisted by Wor. M. T. Ludden of Lewiston, who gave a very able and highly interesting address.

Sept. 15th, I performed the same ceremonies for Wilton Lodge, in Academy Hall, a large audience being present; where I was assisted by Past D. D. G. M. Willard of Wilton, also by the Rev. Bros. Adams of Wilton and Johnson of Jay, the latter giving a very admirable address. On both these occasions I received the very able assistance of the Grand Tyler, also that of Past D.

D. G. M. Fuller, who acted as Grand Marshal, and to whom I am indebted for favors received at this as well as on my second visit to Franklin county. In the evening of the 15th, work in the M. M. degree was performed in a very creditable manner by the officers of Wilton Lodge.

Dec. 6, 1870, I visited Oriental Star Lodge, at Livermore, at their stated meeting, without giving notice of my intended visit. I found the lodge in a flourishing condition, business correctly done and records exceedingly well kept. I witnessed the conferring of the E. A. and M. M. degrees, which was very well done for newly installed officers. I found our venerable and beloved Past Grand Master Washburn once more at his post, taking the same interest in Oriental Star he has always manifested, though only a few weeks before we had fears that he would never enter a lodge again; but that Being in whom he puts his trust has restored him once more to health, and we hope he may be spared to us many years for counsel and advice.

Dec. 7, 1870, by invitation, I met with Blazing Star Lodge at Mexico, at 10 o'clock A. M., and installed the officers elect, the ladies of the members being present. After the ceremonies, the lodge retired for refreshments. I met with the lodge in the afternoon, and witnessed the conferring of one degree. The manner in which the work was performed by the newly installed officers was sufficient proof that the lodge had made a good selection in its choice. Their records are a pattern of neatness, and Bro. Larrabee's fifteenth election to this important office is good evidence that the brethren appreciate his services.

January 2, 1871, by appointment, I visited Maine Lodge at Farmington, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was performed in a very acceptable manner. The records are kept extremely neat, and from an examination of them, I found the lodge in a very prosperous condition. I learn that this lodge is about moving into a new hall, which will add materially to their comfort, as the old one was insufficient for their purpose, and subjected them to many disadvantages.

Jan. 3, 1871, by appointment I visited Mystic Tie Lodge at Weld, and witnessed the conferring of the E. A. and M. M. degrees, after which I installed the officers. I found a great improvement from last year, not only in the manner of performing the work, but in keeping the records, both being well executed. This lodge has now a very convenient hall.

Jan. 4, 1871, by invitation, I visited Blue Mountain Lodge at Phillips. This lodge had no new work, but they exemplified the work in the E. A. degree in a very satisfactory manner, after which I installed the officers. I found the records had been kept in a very loose manner, so much so, that it was hard to tell who were and who were not members; but Bro. Harry P. Dill, the newly installed Secretary, says he will regulate them, and from his known accuracy, I entertain no doubt he will accomplish the task.

Jan. 5th, by appointment I visited Wilton Lodge, and witnessed the con-

ferring of the E. A. degree in a very interesting and satisfactory manner. The W. M. is an excellent workman, and he is ably assisted by his excellent corps of officers. The Secretary is not behind the other officers in the performance of his duties. After the lodge closed we all partook of an excellent oyster supper furnished by R. W. R. B. Fuller, which all seemed to enjoy, voted it a complete success, and thanked Bro. Fuller for his generosity.

Jan. 6, 1871, by appointment I visited Franklin Lodge at New Sharon, and witnessed the conferring of the E. A. and M. M. degrees with a fair interest. This lodge has always been considered one of our best working lodges, but from some cause the work was not performed with their usual success. I attribute the cause to the Master and officers residing at a distance and separate from each other, and thereby failing to get properly posted. The Master is a very intelligent young man, and in time will make a good worker if he applies himself as a Master should. None of the officers had served but a few months, excepting the Secretary, who is a veteran recorder, and performs his duty in the best style. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, and has a very neat and convenient hall.

Jan. 23, 1871, by invitation of the retiring Master, I installed the officers elect of Ashlar Lodge, being ably assisted by R. W. Wm. Burnham, Past D. D. G. M. The ladies of the members, and a large number of the brethren of other lodges, with their ladies, were present to witness the ceremonies; after which we all partook of a very inviting repast furnished by the brethren of the lodge, this part of the ceremony being highly enjoyed by all present. April 3d I again visited this lodge, and witnessed the work in the E. A. degree—the first work by the new officers—which was exceedingly well done, evincing a determination on their part of fully sustaining the enviable reputation of this lodge of doing the best of work. They have a model Secretary, and his continued election to the office is a proof of the good opinion the brethren entertain of his ability.

I visited Rabboni Lodge at Lewiston, twice in the month of February, and witnessed work at both meetings in the M. M. degree. The work was rendered very acceptably, especially at the last meeting. This lodge is one of the youngest, and bids fair to be one of the best working lodges in this District. The members are all interested, and their social qualities are excellent, a very interesting feature in a lodge, *something too often wanting in our lodges*. The Secretary has a perfect record; everything is in in order.

March 27, 1871, by appointment, in company with Bro. Faulkner, W. M. of Nezinscot Lodge, and to whom I am indebted for many favors, I visited Evening Star Lodge at Buckfield. It being a very stormy night, the candidate, who resided about eight miles from the lodge room, was not present; the lodge however exemplified the work in the M. M. degree in a very creditable manner. This lodge has good material, and in time will make an excellent working lodge; their records are acceptable; they are in a flourishing condition, their

generosity unbounded, as I can testify from personal knowledge, and from favors received.

April 5, 1871, by appointment I visited Tranquil Lodge at their stated meeting. The work in the M. M. degree, for the first time by the new officers, was highly creditable to them and to the lodge. This lodge is in a very flourishing condition. Their records are kept by one who has long held the office of recorder for county, city and lodge, and are a pattern of neatness. There are some points in which this lodge should be highly commended; its social qualities, and especially its readiness to fly to the relief of a sick and distressed worthy brother, never dreaming of its being a burden. It is enough for them to know a brother needs their sympathy and attention, ever bearing in remembrance those truly masonic virtues, relief and charity.

It will be seen by this report, that most of the lodges in the District are doing excellent work; all are in a flourishing condition, and have good and convenient halls, well furnished; and it gives me pleasure to report that so few questions have been submitted for my decision, showing a better acquaintance with the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge. The newly chartered lodges have had some difficulty in fixing the time for the assessment of dues. I have informed them that no dues can be assessed till the lodge is legally constituted.

Last September I received a petition from Bro. Frank Dresser and fifteen others, for a new lodge at Andover: this petition had the unanimous recommendation, given Nov. 25, 1868, of Blazing Star, the nearest lodge, and within this District; but courtesy demanded that I should consult Rt. W. A. C. T. King, D. D. G. M. of the Sixteenth District, under whose jurisdiction the new lodge would properly come; and from him and others I learned that propositions were being made that would affect the whole territory now under the jurisdiction of Blazing Star Lodge, at Mexico, and on my visit to the lodge, other plans were propounded, and as I believed the whole interests of the fraternity in this locality would be carefully considered by the Grand Lodge, knowing the whole matter would come before them for decision, I have thought proper not to make any recommendations. The propositions to come before the Grand Lodge are as follows, viz: *First*, the formation of a new lodge at Andover, and Blazing Star Lodge to remain where it now is. *Second*, the removal of Blazing Star Lodge to Dixfield, and creating a new lodge at Rumford Corner. *Lastly*, and perhaps the most advisable, the restoration of the charter of King Hiram Lodge, formerly held in Dixfield, and the removal of Blazing Star to Rumford Corner, some five or six miles further up the river than where it was formerly held previous to its removal to Mexico. This last proposition, it is claimed, will obviate the necessity of directly forming a new lodge, and that the brethren of Andover will be well convened at Rumford Corner, and those of Mexico at Dixfield.

I cannot close this, my second annual report, without expressing my deep sense

of gratitude to all the brethren of this District for the kind and respectful feelings manifested toward me, both as a brother and as a Representative of the Grand Lodge, also for the many personal favors shown me; and if I should never more meet them in the same capacity, I hope it will be my privilege to meet them many times as a brother mason; and in the future, those pleasant associations formed during the past two years, and the many interesting interviews with them in the lodge room, will be among my most pleasing recollections.

The following is the summary of the doings of the lodges in the District the past year, viz: rejected 50; accepted 105; initiated 102; passed 97; raised 90; members returned last year 879; admitted this year 111; reinstated 4, (also charter members of Mystic Tie Lodge 23, and Wilton lodge 30) not returned last year. Total admitted this year 168; dimitted 50; died 11; deprived of membership 5. Total members 981. Non-affiliated 34. Grand Lodge dues \$351.15.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC G. CURTIS, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Lewiston, April 21, 1871.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. M. for the Sixteenth Masonic District, respectfully submits his annual report:

There are seven chartered lodges in this District, six of which I have visited during the year.

April 11, 1870, received a petition from Paris Lodge to confer the degrees in less than the usual time. The assurance of the moral worth and exemplary character of the candidate, and the circumstances of his having done all that is required of applicants to present his petition regularly and allow the usual time before ballot, were shown so fully, that a dispensation was granted.

June 24th, under a commission from M. W. John H. Lynde, constituted Crooked River Lodge, and installed the officers.

Feb. 2d, by invitation from P. M. William Chute, visited Crooked River Lodge, witnessed their work on F. C. and M. M. degrees. The work was well done, and wherever their present Master does any masonic labor, it will be done with credit to the fraternity. Their records are so arranged that no one could misunderstand any of their proceedings. Some changes were suggested, which will undoubtedly be complied with.

Sept. 13th, visited Jefferson Lodge. Saw them exemplify the work on the M. M. degree.

Dec. 20th, visited Jefferson Lodge; observed their work on E. A. degree. This is the first work that the lodge has done for about three years and a half. In some respects the work was not in accordance with the work of the Grand Lodge, but was improved from the work of last year.

Jan. 31st, by invitation visited Jefferson Lodge and publicly installed their officers, after which a bountiful collation was furnished. If all lodges would make their masonic labor as exemplary as their social intercourse during the hours of refreshment, many would oftener be reminded of the Perfect Ashlar. The records are kept neatly, and as comprehensively as any in the District.

March 7th, visited Oxford Lodge. During the year I have attended many of their communications; observed their work on all degrees, examined their records and known of their charity. The work is with the very best, and all business of the lodge is attended to with ability worthy of imitation. The records are kept with uniformity, and show that with experience, improvements can be made on our best labors. Any brother residing in this jurisdiction has ample assurance of being abundantly provided for when his own resources are failing.

March 30th, visited Tyrian Lodge. The officers of the past year were re-elected and sustain their reputation in their work. Their business affairs were well disposed of, and those who are unfortunate are kindly and generously remembered.

Mt. Tire'm Lodge has not been visited, although an appointment had been made, which was not fulfilled on account of some misunderstanding. The best of reports have been received regarding their prosperity.

Paris Lodge has been constantly attended, and deserves to be favorably mentioned.

In several instances I have refused to grant dispensations for conferring degrees in less than the usual time, and in no instance has any one suffered from the decision. I have often reminded officers of the requirements of the Grand Lodge, and counseled them to make their practice conform to them, or attend the Grand Lodge and make our laws and regulations conform to our practice. Such corrections as have been made have been received with an apparent disposition to make the work in accordance with the work of the Grand Lodge.

March 29th, visited Bethel Lodge, and witnessed their work on F. C. degree. The lodge work very well. The records are kept with uniformity and neatness. The attendance was good, and shows the interest that the members feel in our cause. Harmony prevails with its members, and the lodge is apparently enjoying all the prosperity that they could ask for.

Number of members returned last year, about 561; admitted this year 39; dimitted 17; died 4; suspended 3; deprived of membership 1; initiated 39;

rejected 24; non-affiliated 17; net gain 11; making the present number of members on returns 572.

To the officers and members I extend my thanks for their hospitality and kindness.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

A. C. T. KING, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In submitting my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Seventeenth Masonic District, I have to congratulate you on the general prosperity of the order within this District, as verified by the returns of the several lodges, and by my own observation.

I have visited each of the several lodges in this District at least once during the past year, and have witnessed work on some one of the degrees in each lodge, save one. The work has been *generally* done quite satisfactory to me, the requirements of the Grand Lodge complied with, and the records fairly kept. I regret that I am unable to state this to be without exception. It has been my duty in some instances, to severely censure the manner in which the records have been kept, and in others to call particular attention to the various requirements of the Grand Lodge; and I am satisfied that these deficiencies have arisen in part from inefficiency, and in part from apathy and a desire to avoid labor in properly informing themselves. In such instances, I have endeavored to impress upon the minds of the officers and brethren the necessity of *all* the work being done in a faithful and workmanlike manner.

I have received four applications for dispensations to receive applications and confer the degrees out of the prescribed course; but deeming it incompatible with the interest of the order to do so in each case, I declined granting the requests.

On January 18th, by invitation from the W. M., I installed the several officers of Atlantic Lodge in their respective positions.

I am happy to state that the heavy debt under which Presumpscot Lodge, greatly to its detriment, has been laboring during the past, is being rapidly reduced; and flattering evidence is given that the same will be speedily extinguished, and the interest and harmony of the lodge be thereby greatly promoted.

Measures have been taken by Casco Lodge for erecting a suitable building for their increased wants, and I doubt not but another year will witness them comfortably located in their new home, which is so greatly needed.

Much improvement has been made during the past year in furnishing the lodges, but "still there is room" with some.

I have been called upon to decide various questions, most of which could have been easily solved by reference to the Constitution, Standing Regulations and published Decisions of the several Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge.

The following is an abstract from the returns as made to me :

Number of lodges,	9	
" dimitted,	22	
" deceased,	21	
" suspended,	4	
" of members,	1607	\$241.05
" omitted last year,	9	1.35
" initiates,	70	140.00
Grand Lodge dues,		————\$382.40

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

GEORGE A. WRIGHT, D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, I respectfully submit a report of my doings as D. D. G. M. of the 18th Masonic District.

Aug. 5, A. L. 5870, I visited Greenleaf Lodge at Cornish, and witnessed work on the second degree. Most of the officers did their work well, and the S. D. especially. The records were found kept in the neat and accurate style of an experienced Secretary, as Bro. Smith is. This lodge is in good condition, having a hall sufficiently large for their wants, but poorly ventilated.

Aug. 15th, I visited Pythagorean Lodge, Fryeburg. Work was exemplified in the second degree, and in some instances creditably done. The W. Master, a physician, was unexpectedly absent, as were also some other officers, and vacancies were supplied by workmen not so prompt or well-versed in some instances as is desirable, and leaving an unfavorable comparison with the usual work of this lodge, as I was assured by a visiting P. M. The records were free from errors, and made in good style.

Aug. 16th, I was present at a special communication of Oriental Lodge, Bridgton. At my suggestion, work in the third degree was exemplified, and in an ample manner. It was well done, the officers being enthusiastic and efficient. The Secretary keeps his records in excellent style, and with masonic accuracy. This was my first visit to their new and elegant hall, and my expectations were

fully realized. It is truly a cheerful and inviting retreat. The craft here give evidence of interest and zeal in the noble work, and are gathering in a good class of laborers upon the Temple.

Aug. 17th, I met the brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge at Denmark, and saw an exemplification of work in the second degree, which in the main was well done; some needed suggestions toward improvement were given. The W. M. had been but recently called to his seat, and had need of experience to make an acceptable workman. (Another has since been chosen his successor.) Their veteran Secretary still fills a familiar station, and has his records apparently correct. The brethren have a small hall; but, as their field is comparatively small, it is probably sufficient for all their wants. I was sorry to find some bitterness existing among the craft, but this, I trust, has since been removed by a special visit from P. G. M. Murray, whose report you doubtless have.

Dec. 1st, I visited Drummond Lodge at North Parsonsfield, in stated communication. After dispatch of business, expected candidates not appearing, the W. M., at my suggestion, conducted an exemplification of work in the first degree, and with the assistance of the brethren passed the second section of the corresponding lecture. The work was principally well done. The brethren (as I was informed) had not been in the habit of aiding in the lectures, and while fairly done by some, there was room for much improvement. They determined to divide this work more thereafter, for mutual instruction. Harmony prevails here. The records were correctly kept by our veteran brother, Gilman Lougee, who has since deceased, having been forty-seven years a Mason. January 14th, A. L. 5871, I conducted the funeral services of this brother, whose sudden death saddened the hearts of all who knew him. His was for a long time a familiar face in the Grand Lodge. Jan. 24th I visited this lodge with intent to install its officers; but owing to stormy weather, the W. M. elect and several other officers were absent, and the ceremony was postponed.

Freedom Lodge, Limerick, I have officially and privately visited often during the year, being a member of the same. Its officers are mostly young men and zealous, with whom the brethren are in accord, and their work compares favorably with that of any other lodge in this District. Their hall is not what their wants demand, but the brethren have a fund, which they hope will be large enough at some future day to afford them a better substitute. The records, with some exceptions, which were early in the year corrected, are I believe accurate, although not having the desired standard of neatness and fairness. This lodge has been unfortunate in the too frequent change of the Secretary's jewel, and the consequences are apparent on inspection of its records. Feb. 15th, I publicly installed the new officers of this lodge, on which occasion an interesting address was delivered by Rev. Bro. Albert Cole, of Cornish.

March 24th, I met by special appointment the brethren of Day Spring Lodge, West Newfield, and saw their rendering of the first degree, with a portion of its lecture. The work was acceptably done, but lecturing could be improved, having been too much neglected. The Secretary—who has worn his jewel ever since the lodge was chartered—exhibits the results of his ten years' experience in neat, plain and correct records. His books and returns are equal, if not superior, to any in my District.

March 25th, I visited Adoniram Lodge, Limington, and witnessed work on the third degree. This was generally well done; albeit some departures from the true standard were manifest, concerning which proper suggestions were made. The officers are men of energy and promptness, with whom the brethren are in cordial co-operation, and harmony prevails. Their Secretary, with his varied experience in masonic duties, keeps fair and accurate records.

I have visited eight of the nine lodges in the District, and being unable from various causes to visit Delta Lodge, at Lovell, availed myself of the services of P. M. David R. Hastings, of Fryeburg, who cheerfully officiated for me, and who reports as follows: "I was very much interested in this lodge; they have excellent officers and good material, and are in a very prosperous state. I found their records well kept by Bro. Marshall Walker, Secretary, and the work under Bro. A. H. Walker, W. M., well done. There is no lodge in my knowledge, which has better promise for good than Delta Lodge.

I have granted two dispensations to confer the degrees in less than the required period—one to Freedom, and one to Adoniram Lodge—being satisfied that these were cases of emergency, and the applicants worthy.

I have also granted a dispensation to Oriental Lodge, to appear in public as a masonic body at the installation of the officers of Oriental Chapter.

The "exhibit of work," in the returns of the various lodges, proves that many candidates receive the degrees too hastily, in many instances taking two on the same evening, so that conformity to the regulations of the Grand Lodge would not seem to be universal. I have earnestly recommended and instructed that such a course should be entirely abandoned, unless the emergency be *really* absolute and *pressing*; and have received encouraging assurances for the future. I think one month's time short enough for *fixing* the teachings of one degree.

In my examination of amendments to by-laws of the various lodges not then submitted to your consideration, I have noticed no infraction of Grand Lodge requirements.

In conclusion, I may say, that harmony and brotherly love are well nigh universal among the craft in this field, and the order has quite generally prospered since our last annual pilgrimage was made.

Respectfully yours,

H. H. BURBANK, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.

Limerick, April 17, 1871.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Herewith is submitted my report as D. D. G. M. of the Nineteenth Masonic District of Maine.

Of the nine lodges in this District, I have visited six in person. Owing to severe sickness in the latter part of winter, much to my disappointment, I was obliged to forego the pleasure of visiting the other three. I however caused them to be visited by discreet and experienced brethren, whose report I incorporate with my own.

Saco Lodge, No. 9. Installed the officers. Records all right. Did not witness any work. Have good evidence of their masonic health.

York Lodge, No. 22. Installed the officers, and witnessed work in the first degree by the new officers, which was well done. Books correctly kept.

Dunlap Lodge, No. 47. At a special meeting witnessed a good specimen of work in the third degree. Records correct.

St. John's Lodge, No. 51. Installed the officers. This lodge I have often visited during the year. Its records are well kept, its work creditable, and its dues to Grand Lodge more than any other in the District. This lodge is now taking steps to secure larger and more commodious apartments.

Fraternal Lodge, No. 55. Visited this lodge at a special meeting, and witnessed a superior specimen of work in the third degree. Records well kept. Evidence of efficiency, accuracy and zeal on the part of officers and members.

Ocean Lodge, No. 142. Visited this lodge twice. Installed its officers. Did not see any work, but from the apparent interest of its officers and members have no doubt its affairs will be conducted successfully, and that brotherly love and harmony will give them strength and support, while freedom, fervency and zeal characterize their labors.

Arundel Lodge, No. 76, Moderation Lodge, No. 115, and Preble Lodge, No. 143, are those which I visited by proxy. Of the first I learn there has been but one candidate for the degrees. Notwithstanding the lack of work, there has been good attendance, and the officers have kept up a familiarity with the ritual. The lodge seems to be in a healthy condition, save that it is so situated at present as to have very little work. The second is reported as crafting a candidate and passing the appropriate lecture "very acceptably." "Records accurate and systematic." The last exemplified the work in third degree, manifesting "a very creditable proficiency." "Records in good and correct form."

The new lodge for which a dispensation has been granted at Goodwin's Mills in Lyman, have nearly completed fitting up suitable apartments, have procured working tools, and have been presented with a fine set of jewels. They expect to be able to commence work in good condition, and nearly free from debt.

The officers and brethren manifest commendable zeal in meeting every week for rehearsing work and lectures, to be in readiness for actual labor. The interests of the order seem to be decidedly advanced by this new movement. I have granted two dispensations, and refused several.

Masonry in this District is flourishing. Peace and harmony prevail. More care in the ballot, and a vigorous use of the pruning knife, would doubtless be a benefit. It is gratifying to observe a growing zeal on the part of Masters in this District to give the lectures *in full* to the candidate; yet probably nothing would so advance the real interests of masonry here, as such a love to the excellent instructions therein contained, as would lead the brethren to listen to them every week with fresh delight, and thus establish the practice of never curtailing or omitting any part of the same, and the rigid enforcement of the rule requiring thorough knowledge of one degree before advancing to another. This end can be reached only by doing less work within a given time. "*Not how much, but how well,*" should be the motto of every lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

SILVANUS HAYWARD, D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.

South Berwick, April 25, 1871.

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 second day of May, A. D. 1871, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Present—Bro. JOHN H. LYNDE,

“ DAVID CARGILL,

“ T. R. SIMONTON,

“ EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

“ TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

“ IRA BERRY.

The Grand Treasurer made the following report :

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund :

The balance in the Treasury in May, 1870, was	\$1,412.17
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The balance now in the Treasury is	209.91
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The Charity Fund invested remains as last year,	15,600.00
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The amount available for charitable purposes in May, 1870, was	1,518.15
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Appropriations were made amounting to \$1,420.00; which have been paid as per schedule and receipts, and \$15.00 paid by order of the Grand Master.

There is now available for charity :—

Unexpended balance,	\$83.15
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Dividends from Bank Stock,	757.50
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Interest on \$6,300.00 U. S. 5-20 Bonds,	420.05
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Interest on \$1,600.00 Masonic Trustee Bonds,	128.00
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Interest on \$500.00 loan,	40.00
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	\$1,428.70
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MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

The Secretary presented the applications for relief received by him—72 in number—with a list of the same, prepared for the use of the Trustees; which were referred to Bro. David Cargill.

On motion,

Voted, That the Trustees adjourn till to-morrow, at two o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871.

The board of Trustees met according to adjournment.

Present—Bros. John H. Lynde, David Cargill, T. R. Simonton, Edward P. Burnham, Timothy J. Murray, Stephen J. Young, Ira Berry.

Bro. David Cargill reported a schedule of appropriations, which was examined, amended by adding some names of applicants not received in due time; and having been completed, and the several amounts approved, it was, on motion,

Voted, That the schedule be adopted, and the Grand Treasurer directed to make payments in accordance therewith.

Voted, That the unappropriated balance be left subject to the order of the Grand Master, who may apply it for the relief of such cases of urgent need, coming to his knowledge during the year, as in his judgment merit relief from this fund.

Voted, That the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer be a committee to invest in such manner as they deem most advantageous, any moneys which may remain in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, over the amount required for the payment of the current expenses of the Grand Lodge.

The board adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at 45 minutes past eight o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 4, 1871.

The Board of Trustees met agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bros. John H. Lynde, David Cargill, Timothy J. Murray, Edward P. Burnham, Stephen J. Young, and Ira Berry.

On motion,

Voted, That the Bond presented by the Grand Treasurer be approved, and accepted.

Voted, That hereafter no application for relief be considered by the Trustees, unless made in writing, according to Article III of the Regulations of the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to make a list of such applications, including all that come to his hands up to Monday evening preceding the day of the Annual Communication; and *that all applications presented after that time be referred to the next annual meeting of the Trustees.*

Voted, That the Grand Secretary notify every lodge of this action, at least one month before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

Voted, That the 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, 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.*

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

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|------------------------------|--|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Dalton.</i> | 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton.</i> | 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</i> |
| 98 Katahdin, <i>Patten.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

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|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 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.

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i> | 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i> |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine.</i> | 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i> |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport.</i> | 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgwick.</i> |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth.</i> | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert.</i> |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland.</i> | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth.</i> |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter.</i> | 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston.</i> |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo.</i> | 148 Forest, <i>Springfield.</i> |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft.</i> | 149 Doric, <i>Monson.</i> |
| 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln Centre.</i> | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge.</i> |
| 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Abbot.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

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|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor.</i> | 66 Mechanics', <i>Orono.</i> |
| 49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport.</i> | 83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor.</i> |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown.</i> | 87 Benevolent, <i>Carnel.</i> |
| 64 Pacific, <i>Exeter.</i> | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag.</i> |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden.</i> | U.D. Fisher, <i>Corinna.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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> . | 146 Sebasticook, <i>Clinton</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast</i> . | 89 Island, <i>Islesboro'</i> . |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolnton</i> . | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast</i> . |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport</i> . | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport</i> . |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden</i> . | 59 Mount Hope, <i>Hope</i> . |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston</i> . | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland</i> . |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren</i> . | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport</i> . |
| 31 Union, <i>Union</i> . | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George</i> . |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland</i> . | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinalhaven</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

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| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset</i> . | 120 Meduncook, <i>Friendship</i> . |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta</i> . | 135 Riverside, <i>Jefferson</i> . |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro'</i> . | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay</i> . |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol</i> . | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol</i> . |
| 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 11.

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop</i> . | 110 Monmouth, <i>North Monmouth</i> . |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> . | 136 Ionic, <i>Gardiner</i> . |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> . |
| 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| 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> . | 118 Messalonskee, <i>West Waterville</i> . |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>Vassalboro'</i> . | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

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| 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> . | U.D. Carrabassett, <i>Canaan</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

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|---------------------------------|---|
| 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> . | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

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| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i> | 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i> |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore.</i> | 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> |
| 29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn.</i> | 150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston.</i> |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford.</i> | 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i> |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i> | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i> |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner.</i> | u.d. King Hiram, <i>Dirfield.</i> |
| 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i> | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i> |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls.</i> | 132 Mount Tir'em, <i>Waterford.</i> |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i> | 152 Crooked River, <i>Otisfield.</i> |
| 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

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|--|----------------------------------|
| 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.

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| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 107 Day Spring, <i>Newfield.</i> |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i> | 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i> |
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington.</i> | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfield.</i> |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i> | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i> |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

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| 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> | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells.</i> |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford.</i> |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred.</i> | u.d. Arion, <i>Lyman.</i> |

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
CHARITY FUND OF THE GRAND LODGE.

1871.

JOHN H. LYNDE, G. M.	Ex Officio.
DAVID CARGILL, D. G. M.	"
ALBERT MOORE, S. G. W.	"
HENRY H. DICKEY, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, R. G. S.	"
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	elected May 4, 1869, for three years.
CHARLES COBB,	" " " "
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	" " 3, 1870, for three years.
STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	" " " "
ALBERT I. MATHER,	" " 2, 1871, "
JOSEPH M. HAYES,	" " " "

ADDRESSES:

JOHN H. LYNDE, *Grand Master*, BANGOR, ME.
IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary*, PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Chairman of Committee on*
Foreign Correspondence, PORTLAND, ME.

REPRESENTATIVES
of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Lancaster, Mass.,—Minnesota.
 WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland,—Canada, New York, Oregon.
 EZEKIEL ROBINSON, Readfield,—Iowa.
 ABNER B. THOMPSON, Brunswick,—Illinois, Ohio.
 IRA BERRY, Portland,—Missouri, Maryland.
 JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland,—New Jersey, Nova Scotia, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee, Kansas, and Kentucky.
 DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais,—New Brunswick.
 EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco,—Nebraska.
 TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Portland,—Colorado.
 STEPHEN BERRY, Portland,—District of Columbia.

REPRESENTATIVES
of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

SAMUEL WELCH, Iowa City, near the Grand Lodge of Iowa.
 JOSEPH D. EVANS, New York City, near the Grand Lodge of New York.
 CLIFFORD BELCHER, New Orleans, 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.
 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.
 DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville, near the Grand Lodge of Florida.
 D. R. GRAFTON, Chattanooga, near the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.
 N. S. HARDING, Nebraska City, near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.
 JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal, near the Grand Lodge of Quebec.
 EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Georgetown, near the Grand Lodge of Colorado.
 EZRA B. FRENCH, Washington, near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1871.

M. W.	JOHN H. LYNDE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Bangor.
R. W.	DAVID CARROLL,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Augusta.
"	ALBERT MOORE,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	North Anson.
"	HENRY H. DICKEY,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Lewiston.
"	MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Rec. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Saco.
"	HENRY R. DOWNES,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Presque Isle.
"	JOHN C. WALKER,	" 2d "	Pembroke.
"	AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" 3d "	East Machias.
"	J. M. NEVENS,	" 4th "	Bucksport.
"	ELBRIDGE A. THOMPSON,	" 5th "	Dover.
"	GEORGE W. WHITNEY,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	EDWARD E. WIGGIN,	" 7th "	China.
"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	" 8th "	Belfast.
"	THOMAS S. ANDREWS,	" 9th "	Thomaston.
"	HENRY FARRINGTON,	" 10th "	Waldoboro'.
"	D. C. PALMER,	" 11th "	Gardiner.
"	MOSES S. MAYHEW,	" 12th "	Mount Vernon.
"	W. R. G. ESTES,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
"	IRA P. BOOKER,	" 14th "	Brunswick.
"	DURA BRADFORD,	" 15th "	Canton.
"	JOHN M. EVELETH,	" 16th "	Mechanic Falls.
"	GEORGE E. TAYLOR,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	" 18th "	Limerick.
"	SILVANUS HAYWARD,	" 19th "	South Berwick.
W. & Rev.	CHARLES G. PORTER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Houlton.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	C. C. MASON,	" "	Cape Elizabeth.
"	WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "	Portland.
"	EDWIN W. MURRAY,	" "	Calais.
"	D. P. THOMPSON,	" "	China.
"	URIAH BALKAM,	" "	Lewiston.
"	H. P. HITCHINGS,	" "	Bangor.
W.	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Bangor.
"	AUSTIN HARRIS,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	East Machias.
"	STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Brunswick.
"	JOSEPH W. CLAPP,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Augusta.
"	GEORGE C. YEATON,	" "	South Berwick.
"	M. D. L. LANE,	" "	Portland.
"	ISAAC G. CURTIS,	" "	Lewiston.
"	WILLIAM H. GRAY,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Houlton.
"	A. C. T. KING,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	South Paris.
"	JOHN BIRD,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Rockland.
"	FREEMAN H. CHASE,	" "	Orland.
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	WILLIAM ROSS, JR.,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

List of Subordinate Lodges,

WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1871.

DISTRICT.

- Amity, 6, Camden. Harvey H. Cleveland, m; Rotheus E. Paine, sw; Cornelius T. Hosmer, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered March 10, 1801. 9
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Levi A. Gray, m; Leander W. Fobes, sw; Warren O. Carney, jw; William Ross, Jr., s. Meeting first Wednesday evening of each month; election, December; chartered June 10, 1806. 17
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. A. J. Hurd, m; Ezra Miles, Jr., sw; Joshua W. Small, jw; W. G. Lord, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered Sept. 9, 1818. 18
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. D. A. Campbell, m; Samuel J. Knowlton, sw; Wm. H. Hilton, jw; Gardner Cram, s. Meeting Wednesday preceding full moon; election, December; chartered Jan. 21, 1823. 10
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Samuel Bryant, m; John Fred. Hall, sw; Erastus B. Bragg, jw; Enoch Davies, s. Meeting first Wednesday evening in each month; election, October; chartered July 18, 1826. 9
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. H. H. Chadbourne, m; H. V. Robinson, sw; W. H. Crawford, jw; S. E. Bryant, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered June 26, 1854. 19
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Nathan Cleaves, m; Francis E. Chase, sw; Frank H. Swett, jw; Alpheus G. Rogers, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December; chartered May 3, 1855. 17
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Isaac C. Downs, m; Albert E. Frost, sw; Webster W. Sanborn, jw; John F. Putnam, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered November 5, 1860. 15
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Benj. I. Small, m; Alfred Lunt, sw; Samuel B. Libby, jw; William D. Roak, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 7, 1863. 14
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. L. R. Sturtevant, m; A. Johnson, sw; S. Harrington, jw; H. G. Foss, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 9, 1867. 12
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. J. S. Rigby, m; ————sw; Geo. Sweetser, jw; Amos Whitney, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 8, 1867. 7

- Augusta, 141, Augusta. William H. Woodbury, m; Frank R. Partridge, sw; Zina O. Sprague, jw; Elisha F. Blackman, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, April; chartered March 21, 1867. 11
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Horace C. White, m; Simeon Stone, sw; Oliver R. Small, jw; C. H. Douglass, s. Stated meetings Monday or or before full moon; chartered May 4, 1870. 14
- Anchor, [158], South Bristol. Nelson W. Gamage, m; L. S. Gamage, sw; J. W. French, jw; J. B. Thorp, s. Stated meetings Wednesday on or before full moon; dispensation dated May 4, 1870. 10
- Arion, v. D., Goodwin's Mills, Lyman. R. Wayne Bradeen, m; William M. Staples, sw; Nathan Hanson, jw. Meetings first Friday of each month; date of dispensation, March 18, 1871. 19
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Waldo Pettengill, m; Winfield S. Mitchell, sw; Frank Stanley, jw; John Larrabee, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 11, 1819. 15
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Geo. P. Haskell, m; John W. Rowe, sw; Jos. W. Clapp, jw; Oliver B. Quinby, s. Meeting first Monday of each month; election, November; chartered 1821. 11
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Thomas C. Eaton, m; Joseph C. Holman, sw; Elias Field, jw; Harry P. Dill, s. Meeting Wednesday of the week of the full moon; election, November; chartered July 20, 1850. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Edwin J. Ervin, m; Orlando F. Morton, sw; G. A. Holden, jw; James Varney, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1863. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Ichabod F. Partridge, m; Hiram W. Blake, sw; Camillus K. Johnson, jw; Israel W. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1857. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. W'm L. Grover, m; John A. Morton, sw; Gilman P. Bean, jw; Leander T. Barker, s. Meeting second Thursday each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1860. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. George W. Plummer, m; Moses Plummer, sw; Cyrus Goff, jw; David U. Merrill, s. Meeting 2 o'clock p. m. Monday before full moon; election, November; chartered June 13, 1803. 17
- Casco, 33, Yarmouth. George F. Tabor, m; Albert Gooding, sw; Edward Davis, jw; Joseph R. Curtis, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered October 24, 1821. 17
- Central, 45, China. Charles E. Dutton, m; Willis W. Washburn, sw; Henry C. Rice, jw; Edward E. Wiggin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered April 8, 1824. 7
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. John Mincher, m; Albert S. Farnsworth, sw; Thomas Abrahams, jw; Henry Scurrah, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December, St. John's day; chartered July 10, 1856. 2
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. John S. Page, m; Calvin Blake, sw; Lyman Cook, jw; Lewis Fish, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in Jan.; chartered May 16, 1859. 13
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Moses E. Hall, m; Gilman Nutting, sw; Benjamin S. Skillings, jw; Alpheus B. Lovewell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered April 15, 1869. 16
- Cambridge, [157], Cambridge. W'm A. Herrick, m; John W. Cole, sw; Floramon D. R. Morrill, jw. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; chartered May 5, 1870. 5

- Carrabassett, v. D., Canaan. Ivory Lowe, m; Sewall Brown, sw; Llewellyn Morrill, jw. Meetings Tuesday on or before full moon; dispensation dated March 2, 1871. 13
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Joseph Gooch, m; John H. Burnham, sw; Tristram Hanson, jw; George S. West, s. Meeting first Monday in every month; election, December; chartered January 13, 1826. 19
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. O. McFadden, m; George W. Palmer, sw; D. H. Moody, jw; H. M. Call, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 9, 1861. 10
- Dirigo, 104, South China. Joseph E. Crosman, m; Chester M. Clark, sw; Augustus W. Chadwick, jw; Cyrenius K. Evans, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 12, 1860. 11
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Charles M. Symmes, m; Thomas B. Stone, sw; Frank Chellis, jw; Stephen Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered March 19, 1861. 18
- Drummond, 118, North Parsonsfield. Emery S. Ridlon, m; Winfield S. Young, sw; George I. Bickford, jw; Edwin A. Sadler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1864. 18
- Doric, 149, Monson. Albert F. Jackson, m; Edwin R. Haynes, sw; Albert W. Chapin, jw; Cyrus A. Packard, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1868. 5
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Augustus H. Walker, m; George H. Moore, sw; Barnes Walker, jw; Marshall Walker, s. Meeting Thursday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1869. 18
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. John H. Sanborn, m; E. W. French, sw; W. P. Paine, jw; N. B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, 27th December; chartered June 8, 1801. 2
- Eureka, 84, St. George. Charles G. Crocker, m; Patrick P. Robinson, sw; William S. Codman, jw; Whitney Long, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1855. 9
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. J. S. Hall, m; L. W. Stevens, sw; A. W. Hoyt, jw; J. B. Trafton, s. Meeting Saturday on or next before full moon; election December; chartered May 7, 1863. 1
- Eggenoggin, 127, Sedgwick. G. G. Bartlett, m; J. W. Penny, sw; S. Herrick, jw; D. M. Means, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered March 1, 1865. 4
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Holman W. Waldron, m; Sullivan C. Andrews, sw; George D. Bisbee, jw; Jason Farrar, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 7, 1868. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. William A. Pendleton, m; William A. Hale, sw; Oscar Hills, jw; Alonzo E. Fletcher, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1869. 8
- Esoteric, [159], Ellsworth. Hervey K. Hawes, m; Charles O. Josslyn, sw; Robert F. Campbell, jw; Amory Otis, s. Meeting first Friday of every month; chartered Sept. 3, 1870. 4
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. A. F. Page, m; A. H. Whitmore, sw; O. S. Chaffee, jw; W. H. Pillsbury, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered March 14, 1809. 4
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. A. L. Josselyn, m; W. E. Jordan, sw; James Brewer, jw; James M. Smythe, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1845. 14
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. William B. Bangs, m; Luther B. Roberts, sw; John F. Lord, jw; James Mills, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election February; chartered January 11, 1823. 18

- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. John S. Derby, m; Alonzo Leavitt, sw; John H. Sayward, jw; Luke H. Roberts, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered January, 1828. 19
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. John L. Harding, m; John Fletcher, sw; Henry S. Mayhew, 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; Joseph M. True, jw; John A. Larrabee, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 7, 1868. 5
- Fisher, v. d., Corinna. W. S. Allan, m; Stephen Lincoln, sw; Robert Knowles, jw; F. B. Shaw, s. Meeting first Saturday of every month; date of dispensation, Sept. 9, 1870. 6
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. John Bradley, m; Charles E. Hubbard, sw; Marshal Spring, jw; Roscoe G. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1863. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. George A. Wheeler, m; Charles H. Hooper, sw; Stephen W. Webster, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting Thursday on, before or after full moon; election, December; chartered June 9, 1794—charter renewed Dec. 17, 1861. 4
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. William Grant, m; Martin Horn, sw; George W. Colburn, jw; Washburn Benjamin, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered June 23, 1820. 5
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Geo. W. Butler, m; Eli Morton, sw; Henry H. Hunt, jw; Richmond Edwards, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 22, 1822. 17
- Howard, 69, Winterport. E. H. Small, m; H. T. Sanborn, sw; A. Fernald, jw; L. D. Curtis, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election December; chartered May 6, 1852. 8
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Sanford Burnham, m; Wilson Hadley, sw; James H. Bailey, jw; John U. Chandler, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1858. 3
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln Centre. Wm H. Chesley, m; Alfred Gates, sw; James M. Adams, jw; Joshua F. Bean, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 5, 1858. 5
- Island, 89, Islesboro. Calvin W. Sherman, m, Emory F. Williams, sw; Chas. H. Dodge, jw; Daniel A. Hatch, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered November 5, 1857. 8
- Ionic, 136, Gardiner. Gustavus Moore, m; F. G. Sherman, sw; G. A. Moore, jw; James Andrews, s. Meeting first Monday of each month; election, January; chartered May 2, 1866. 11
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Alden Chase, m; Samuel D. Marshall, sw; James B. Currier, jw; Chas. R. Houghton, s. Meeting second Tuesday of each month; election, January; chartered May 3, 1860. 15
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. James J. Jones, m; John S. Snow, sw; John D. Hodgdon, jw; J. Edwin Nye, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered March 16, 1796. 11
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. John E. White, m; Everett Farrington, sw; Chas E. Hovey, jw; Wm. Eugley, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 5, 1855. 10
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Elisha W. Griffin, m; Geo. S. Ames, sw; Henry A. Peirce, jw; David Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 13, 1850. 8

- Keystone, 80, Solon. Turner Buswell, m; Wm. W. Hamblet, sw; Oliver W. Hilton, jw; Tilson C. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1855. 13
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Daniel Scribner, m; John C. Faulkins, sw; Lonson M. Grant, jw; America T. Coburn, s. Meeting on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered August 24, 1859. 1
- King Hiram, v. d., Dixfield. Silas Barnard, m; Isaac Randall, sw; James S. Wright, jw. Date of dispensation, May 4, 1871.
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Albert Hodsdon, m; David Fletcher, sw; Edwin T. Stevens, jw; Simon G. Jerrard, s. Meeting Wednesday on or after the full moon; election, December; chartered May 2, 1866. 6
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Joseph W. Taggart, m; Dwight F. Tinkham, sw; Isaac Jackson, jw; Charles H. Blagdon, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 19, 1792. 10
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. James T. Cushman, m; Nath. J. Moor, sw; Charles Joy, jw; J. H. Higgins, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; chartered April 11, 1822. 4
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Benj. T. Richards, Jr., m; Jas. O. Butman, sw; John H. Shedd, jw; Geo. A. Russell, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered May 20, 1850. 12
- Liberty, 111, Montville. Moses M. Johnson, m; Galon Keene, sw; Wm. H. Marden, jw; J. Colby Knowlton, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon, and second Monday following; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 7
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. A. G. Emery, m; Henry C. Powers, sw; David E. Parsons, jw; Milton T. Emery, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 13
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Alex. D. Ross, m; Silas E. Turner, sw; Isaac G. Johnson, jw; Ellery D. Perkins, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1866. 3
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Aaron H. Woodcock, m; Naaman Horsman, sw; Amos Pulk, jw; Charles A. Rolf, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, St. John's day in December; chartered May 8 1867. 2
- Maine, 20, Farmington. Henry W. Richardson, m; George B. Cragin, sw; Archie L. Talbot, jw; S. Clifford Belcher, s. Meeting Monday of the week of full moon; election, October; chartered January 13, 1810. 15
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield. Abiezer Purington, m; James E. Chase, sw; Albion Chase, jw; Louis E. Grant, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 11, 1823. 11
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. H. W. Ladd, m; O. W. Ireland, sw; H. J. Rowe, jw; B. F. Grant, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 13, 1826. 6
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Sylvanus R. Jackson, m; Wm. McComb, sw; Wm. F. Sampson, jw; Elihu B. Averill, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered July 16, 1827. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Edmund P. Pingree, m; Samuel D. McKusick, sw; Nathaniel Robinson, jw; Dominicus G. Tarbox, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered Jan. 23, 1828. 18
- Mount Hope, 59, South Hope. Robert A. Martin, m; Minot D. Hewitt, sw; Henry H. Fogler, jw; Thaddeus Hastings, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, February; chartered May 5, 1848. 9

- Mystic, 65, Hampden. George Joss, m; E. F. Harding, sw; A. E. Grant, jw; F. G. Rogers, s. Meeting third Saturday each month; election, December; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. E. N. Mayo, m; Albert White, sw; Wm. H. Colburn, jw; A. J. Durgin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. George L. Merrill, m; Marlboro' Packard, sw; E. R. Sargent, jw; E. Y. Gilmore, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 16, 1853. 8
- Monument, 96, Houlton. W. H. Gray, m; Charles W. Lyons, sw; George A. Lewis, jw; J. H. Bradford, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered May 5, 1859. 1
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Charles H. Nealley, m; Charles W. Pierce, sw; David L. Knowles, jw; John H. Gordon, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 7
- Monmouth, 110, North Monmouth. Samuel B. Bamford, m; Benj. Turner, sw; Jeremiah Gorden, jw; Charles H. Foster, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, September; chartered May 21, 1861. 11
- Messalonskee, 113, West Waterville. Geo. T. Benson, m; M. M. Bartlett, sw; Adoniram J. Parker, jw; J. Wesley Gilman, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 16, 1862. 12
- Moderation, 115, West Buxton. Charles E. Weld, m; Geo. M. Emery, sw; John Meserve, jw; James Meserve, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, January; chartered March 18, 1863. 19
- Meduncook, 120, Friendship. James Murphy, m; Frederick Wincapaw, sw; Sylvester Morse, jw; Frank A. Geyer, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 6, 1864. 10
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. M. H. Lufkin, m; F. B. Ferguson, sw; F. A. Gross, jw; C. A. Spofford, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1864. 4
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Aura L. Gerrish, m; Nelson Vickery, sw; George W. Hunt, jw; Dennison Walker, s. Meeting Friday on or next preceding each full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. A. S. Hapgood, m; D. P. Bisbee, sw; C. R. Meserve, jw; Sylvanus W. Cobb, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 16
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. T. S. Somes, m; Gideon Mayo, sw; R. W. Bartlett, jw; John W. Somes, s. Meeting on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 8, 1867. 4
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. George Roberts, m; W. S. Vinal, sw; Benjamin Richards, jw; Joseph P. Hunt, s. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, September; chartered May 7, 1868. 9
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Frank J. Austin, m; Abel D. Russell, sw; Major A. Phillips, jw; George N. Coburn, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week in which the moon falls; election, December; chartered June 8, 1869. 15
- Mt. Kineo, 109, Abbot. James Foss, m; Jesse Barber, sw; James A. Monroe, jw; Chas. N. Rand, s. Meeting Saturday on or next preceding full moon; election, December; chartered May 8, 1862. 5
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Benj. Mantor, m; Charles C. Getchell, sw; Ozias H. McFadden, jw; James Collins, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election December; chartered December 15, 1818. 13

- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. R. L. Moore, m; C. B. Smith, sw; H. H. Bowles, jw; A. R. Willey, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 28, 1857. 3
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. F. T. Faulkner, m; Charles Blake, sw; Levi B. Perry, jw; S. D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election June; chartered May 3, 1860. 15
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Isaiah S. Webb, m; Albert Gould, sw; James Fagrieve, jw; F. J. Littlefield, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 12, 1804. 18
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. J. H. H. Hewitt, m; W. E. Crawford, sw; J. C. Levensaler, jw; E. L. Dillingham, s. Meeting first Tuesday each month; election, January; chartered September 10, 1805. 9
- Oxford, 18, Norway. H. D. Smith, m; Lewis B. Weeks, sw; A. C. Dean, jw; A. Oscar Noyes, s. Meeting Monday of or next preceding full moon; election, September; chartered September 14, 1807. 16
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. Otis Hayford Jr., m; Wm. H. H. Washburn, sw; George O. Eustis, jw; Hiram A. Ellis, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered June 11, 1811. 15
- Olive Branch, 124, Charlestown. Thomas H. Wentworth, m; Addison M. Bragg, sw; Oscar L. Smith, jw; John Johnson, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1865. 5
- Ocean, 142, Wells. George Getchell, m; Alonzo F. Littlefield, sw; Emlus J. Getchell, jw; Joseph Curtis, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 22, 1867. 19
- Portland, 1, Portland. Benj. F. Andrews, m; Joseph A. Locke, sw; Emmons Chapman, jw; Convers O. Leach, s. Meeting second Wednesday in each month; election, November; chartered March 20, 1762. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Wm. C. Towle, m; Hazen W. Stevens, sw; Samuel O. Wiley, jw; Seth W. Fife, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered June 13, 1803. 18
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Geo. E. Wight, m; C. W. Haney, sw; F. A. Follett, jw; Geo. E. Johnson, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered 1816. 8
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Ephraim Gee, m; William H. Abbott, sw; George Bentley, jw; Newell H. Bates, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered Jan. 24, 1822. 5
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Thaddeus R. Joy, m; Orrin Hamlin, sw; Zachary T. Leonard, jw; Samuel V. Millett, s. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, December; chartered October 23, 1823. 5
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. W'm H. Carr, m; F. C. Hersey, sw; George M. Bond, jw; John Whitney, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Pioneer, 72, Dalton. E. R. McKay, m; Stephen P. Hews, sw; Leroy C. Dorman, jw; James Hayward. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, March; chartered May, 1854. 1
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Sylvanus P. Gifford, m; Willard B. Ferguson, 2d, sw; William H. Conant, jw; C. Butman, s. Meeting Tuesday preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 5, 1854. 7
- Paris, 94, South Paris. William A. Frothingham, m; Sewall H. Webber, sw; David I. Black, jw; Silas P. Maxim, s. Meeting Tuesdays on or preceding full moon; election, March; chartered May 5, 1859. 16
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. Hiram A. Turner, m; Timothy B. Curtis, sw; W'm C. Duncan, jw; C. M. Plummer, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered March 7, 1863. 14

- Pownal, 119, Stockton. W'm McDonald, m; W'm Griffin, sw; J. S. Lafolley, jw; F. W. Fowler, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, May; chartered July 4, 1863. 8
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. J. R. Rollins, m; A. S. Sawyer, sw; George H. Freeman, jw; George H. Harding, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full of moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 17
- Preble, 144, Sanford. C. T. Ferguson, m; T. J. Ham, sw; Jesse Giles, jw; E. J. Reed, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1867. 19
- Quantabcook, 129, Searsmont. Alexander Cooper, m; Levi M. Poor, sw; David B. Cobb, jw; Charles M. Cunningham, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 7
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Wm. H. S. Lawrence, m; Joel D. Beal, sw; George Bowen, jw; Jonathan Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered September 16, 1802. 6
- Rural, 53, Sidney. Wm. A. Shaw, m; Geo. W. Reynolds, sw; John F. Bailey, jw; Adelbert H. Bailey, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 25, 1827. 12
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Robert J. Campbell, m; Abial Libby, sw; Wm. A. Provins, jw; David S. Richards, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 10, 1850. 14
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Freeman H. Chase, m; Benj. A. Keyes, sw; Isaac P. Hamman, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December; chartered October 18, 1852. 4
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Albert I. Mather, m; J. Fred. McKellar, sw; William B. Hix, jw; Edgar A. Burpee, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1855. 9
- Relief, 108, Belgrade. James M. Rockwood, m; Benj. F. Mitchell, sw; Joseph E. Tilson, jw; John W. Greeley, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 12
- Riverside, 135, Jefferson. H. D. Clark, m; E. B. Benner, sw; H. K. Bond, jw; Geo. E. Linscott, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 13, 1866. 10
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. A. K. P. Knowlton, m; F. I. Day, sw; T. M. Varney, jw; Charles A. Coombs, s. Meeting first Wednesday after full moon; election, September; chartered December 28, 1868. 15
- Saco, 9, Saco. Wm. G. Davis, m; Enoch Lowell, sw; Joseph D. Emery, jw; Charles C. Temple, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, June; chartered June 16, 1803. 19
- Solar, 14, Bath. Horatio A. Duncan, m; John R. Knowlton, sw; James B. Wescott, jw; W. D. Hill, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered September 10, 1804. 14
- St. George, 16, Warren. Wm. F. Teague, m; Alden M. Weston, sw; Chas. J. McCallum, jw; Urban H. Hovey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 10, 1806. 9
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. H. F. Kimball, m; L. C. Emery, sw; Charles W. Snow, jw; John Littlefield, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered January 11, 1821. 13
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. D. M. Gardner, m; S. D. Morrill, sw; Wm. Trimble, jw; L. L. Lowell, s. Meeting Monday preceding full moon; election, December, St. John's day; charter renewed March 29, 1845. 2
- St. John's 51, South Berwick. George C. Yeaton, m; John H. Plummer, sw; John W. Morrison, jw; Albert Goodwin, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, May; chartered Feb. 13, 1827. 19

- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. Charles W. Lowell, m; Edward K. Longley, sw; John H. Morrison, jw; Edward A. Pond, s. Meeting Monday at or preceding full moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1848. 6
- Standish, 70, Standish. M. D. L. Lane, m; John D. Higgins, sw; S. Higgins, jw; Charles F. Swasey, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 5, 1858. 17
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. James C. Jordan, m; Robert H. Carey, sw; Henry J. Cole, jw; John S. Fuller, s. Meeting Monday evening on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1856. 9
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. James Adams, m; M. G. Trask, sw; Spencer R. Hills, jw; A. B. Marston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 6, 1856. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. S. S. Collier, m; Richard Whitten, sw; Mial Dodge, jw; L. B. Fogg, s. Meeting Tuesday 2 o'clock p. m., on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 24, 1856. 7
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. S. S. Brown, m; F. E. McFadden, sw; A. H. Duran, jw; Edward T. Tukey, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 8, 1858. 13
- Seaside, 144, Boothbay. W. F. McClintock, m; John P. Hodgdon, sw; Leonard Montgomery, jw; Alden Blossom, s. Meeting Friday before the full moon; election, December; chartered October 7, 1867. 10
- Sebasticook, 146, Clinton. John P. Billings, m; Benjamin T. Foster, sw; Simon W. Baker, jw; Alpheus Rowell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered February 3, 1868. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. A. R. Sylvester, m; M. W. Boyd, sw; P. H. Snell, jw; C. A. Cochran, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered October 6, 1817. 11
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Almon C. Pray, m; George W. Curtis, sw; George McClure, jw; George S. Woodman, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 20, 1847. 15
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Edward F. Ross, m; D. B. Perry, sw; Charles H. Dwinal, jw; F. C. Whitehouse, s. Meeting Thursday on or next preceding each full moon; election, January; chartered May 10, 1853. 16
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Benjamin S. Doliver, m; Levi Larvey, sw; Jacob W. Carroll, jw; John T. R. Freeman, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1856. 4
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Daniel W. Hawkes, m; Wm. E. Brown, sw; Thomas L. Foster, jw; Wm. V. Harmon, s. Meeting fourth Wednesday in each month; election, December; chartered May 6, 1856. 17
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Aaron T. Small, m; William A. Sawyer, sw; Benjamin F. Cleaves, jw; Amasa D. Tracy, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 3
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Henry L. Kilgore, m; Allen D. French, sw; Oscar W. Pitcher, jw; John W. Haraden, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 8
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. John F. Dyer, m; L. S. Judd, sw; G. B. Wellington, jw; F. G. Parker, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 17, 1865. 1
- Trojan, 134, Troy. C. O. Gerrish, m; B. Harding, sw; A. Mitchell, jw; 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, jw; Ira P. Booker, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered December 14, 1801. 14
- Union, 31, Union. Joseph O. Cobb, m; Josiah H. Shepard, sw; Isaac H. Cunningham, jw; Joel A. Walker, s. Meeting on or before full moon each month; election, December; chartered April 8, 1820. 9
- Unity, 58, Freedom. Benjamin Williams, 2d, m; Joseph H. Brown, sw; James C. Whitney, jw; G. A. Dorman, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 6, 1863. 7
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. George L. Whitmore, m; Robert W. Carr, sw; Albert S. Purinton, jw; B. L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 9, 1817. 14
- Vassalboro', 54, Vassalboro'. Peter Williams, m; C. F. Graves, sw; C. W. Taylor, jw; Stephen Frye, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 31, 1827. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mt. Vernon. Silas Burbank, m; Daniel H. Thing, sw; Thomas Robinson, jw; Quintin L. Smith, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or before full moon; election, November; chartered Oct. 18, 1860. 12
- Warren, 2, East Machias. Austin Harris, m; William L. Hughes, sw; Jones M. Robinson, jw; Austin F. Kingsley, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27; chartered Sept. 10, 1778. 3
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Charles H. Alden, m; Llewellyn E. Crommett, sw; Cyrus G. Tozier, jw; Nathan Stiles, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 20, 1820. 12
- Washington, 37, Lubec. Wm. H. Hunter, m; John Thayer, Jr., sw; John O. Baker, jw; James B. Neagle, s. Meeting first Wednesday in month; election, December; chartered June 16, 1822. 2
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Gilbert L. Heald, m; W. Scott Hinckley, sw; John R. Eaton, jw; John D. Storer, s. Meeting Wednesday of the full moon; election, September; chartered May 4, 1870. 15
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Nathan N. Wiggin, m; Edward W. Morton, sw; Mark H. Ford, jw; Francis C. Simonds, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon of each month; election, December; chartered March 13, 1813. 19

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF

Benjamin Brown French,

**Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near
the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.**

Born in New Hampshire, Sept 4, 1800.

DIED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., AUG. 12, 1870.

"THE MEMORY OF THE JUST IS BLESSED."

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W. REUEL WASHBURN,	Livermore,	P. G. M.
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	Brunswick,	"
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	Lancaster, Mass.,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	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,	"	"
" 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,	"
" THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
" 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,	"
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	"

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 THACHER,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" J. 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.

Brethren Died during the Year,

From March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871.

Portland Lodge—Isaac Ingersoll, April 27, honorary member, aged 72; Thos. B. Parsons, Oct. 25, honorary member, aged 82; Robert H. Anderson, Aug. 7; Joshua C. Brown; James G. Craig; Edward Gooding, Oct., in Boston; Horace B. Henley; N. L. Purinton; Clarence C. Buck, Feb. 14, in Boston, aged 34.

Warren—Henry C. Marston, April 21, at Machiasport; Charles L. McKowan, Nov. 18, of consumption.

Lincoln—James L. Tebbetts, lost at sea; William Decker; Nathaniel Nelson, Jr., Sept. 5; Thomas Otis, Dec. 22.

Hancock—Luther Stone, Jan. 2, buried at Machias, Jan. 6, 1871.

United—John Curtis, at St. Thomas; J. W. H. Rogers, drowned; William Boutelle.

Saco—James B. Moulton, Feb. 24.

Rising Virtue—Henry P. Stupel, Feb. 9, (1870)—lost at sea; Samuel H. Cobb, lost at sea, several years since; William H. Lane, May 4, drowned; Joseph Poulin, Jr., July 28, drowned; Charles E. Webster, Aug. 10; John F. Appleton, Sept. 1.

Pythagorean—Willard Barker, March 11; George W. Weston, Jan. 12.

Oriental—Grafton D. Ring; David Sanborn.

St. George—Alexander Crawford, July 6; John Crawford, Sept. 27.

Ancient Landmark—Jabez M. Knight, May 15; Joseph S. Sargent, Sept. 27; Thomas W. Howard, Jan. 9.

Oriental Star—Oakes T. Bosworth, March 15, masonic burial; Cornelius Holland, June 2, masonic burial; Stillman Noyes, Jan. 18, masonic burial; John B. Merrow.

York—Samuel W. Brown, Jan. 27.

Freeport—Charles A. Freeman, Oct. 17—at sea; John Collins, (P. M.), Oct. 24—masonic funeral.

Phoenix—Leander Davis, July; John Pace—out of State, date unknown.

Temple (No. 25)—Samuel Balentine—supposed to have died in the army.

Adoniram—Freeman Dyer, Dec. 1870.

- Northern Star—Oscar F. Allbee, Sept. 18; Warren P. Dyer, Sept. 19; Lemuel R. Welch, Dec. 26.
- Tranquil—Montgomery Allen, March, at Turner; Isaac L. Merrill, Sept. 11, at Auburn; Loring M. Hunton, Feb. 25, at Lewiston.
- Hermon—Samuel Warren, Aug. 9; Isaac Lapham, Jan. 18.
- Somerset—James Frost, April 24; Oscar B. Eaton, Jan. 26.
- Bethlehem—Stephen Barton, (P. M.), May 12; George W. Snow, Jan. 14.
- Casco—Josiah Raynes, Oct. 30; Reuben Prince, July 18.
- Washington—William Rogers, Dec. 3, of congestion of brain, caused by fall from a carriage; James Mitchel, March, 1870—lost, with all his crew, on passage from Nevassa, W. I., to Philadelphia, in sch. Annie Gillise.
- Penobscot—George H. Webster.
- Lygonia—Isaac N. Treworgy.
- Freedom—Calvin Walker, Feb. 7.
- Alna—Samuel Metcalf, May 8, 1871, aged 60.
- St. Croix—L. D. Harris, Oct. 28; J. C. T. Waite, Jan. 27.
- Dunlap—Frederick D. Edgerly, May 24; William S. Smythen, Jan. 9.
- Lafayette—Sylvanus J. Blanchard, May 29.
- Meridian Splendor—James H. Towle, Sept. 1, at sea; John Holbrook, Nov. 9.
- Aurora—Eben T. Smith, March, 1870, lost at sea; Nathan Sleeper, 1870, lost at sea; Stephen Barrows, April 13, not a member, aged 78; James Jones, Sept. 3, aged 29, consumption; John Olden Spear, Sept. 19, aged 50; Adoniram J. Packard, Sept., in Havana, of yellow fever; Fred. M. Smith, Oct. 20, aged 26, consumption; George B. Hall, Nov. 18, aged 48, asthma; Adelbert Edgecomb, 1869; George W. Shephard; George Harris; Peter Bryson.
- St. John's—Oscar K. Grant, Dec. 5.
- Mosaic—William Arnold, July 10; Seth Whittier, Oct. 1; William Smith, June. All buried with masonic ceremonies.
- Rural—Charles E. Bailey, May 1; William E. Brown.
- Vassalborough—J. H. Barrows, June 20.
- Mount Moriah—Leonard K. Ingalls, Sept. 7, aged 60.
- Unity—Marcian W. McManus, Dec. 1870.
- Star in the East—Ira Wallace, Aug. 28; Cyrus Knapp, Jan. 1; Henry C. Snow, and Samuel W. Dudley, several years since.
- King Solomon's—George F. Keen, Nov. 4.
- Richmond—Edward Buker; Joseph Warren Dinslow, June 1, at New Orleans, of yellow fever; DeWitt Clinton Chamberlain (P. M.), Oct. 30, much lamented; George H. Osborn, lost at sea; Peter Trenor, in New York.
- Pacific—N. E. Brown, July 3; J. R. Bicknell, away from home; J. W. Blake, in Texas.
- Mechanics'—Joseph Douglass, Dec. 6; Perez G. Colburn, Feb. 17.
- Mariners'—George A. Darling, lost at sea.
- Rising Sun—Charles G. Cotton, Jan. 7; Robert Carlisle, and George C. Hagerty, lost at sea.
- Pioneer—Harper Allen, June 25.
- Tyrian—C. M. Hackett, Nov. 30.

- Bristol—Thomas Huey, July, in New York.
- Plymouth—Charles J. Manson, July.
- Arundel—Robert T. Nowell, May 14, in Liverpool; James W. Sloan, May 21, at sea.
- Tremont—Edwin Clark, Nov. 26, of typhoid fever.
- Crescent—William Hall, Sept. 4.
- Rockland—E. P. Healey, March 8, in California; Simeon Blood, June 11; A. Pinkham, Nov. 17; A. V. Hanley, at sea, date unknown.
- Atlantic—Daniel L. Cummings, Feb. 18, at Little Rock, Arkansas; Walter Hatch, Feb. 18, at Augusta Me.; Charles Lewis, Feb. 23, at Kendall's Mills, Me.
- St. Paul's—Louis Peterson, 1870, lost at sea; George Sidelinger, Aug. 29 Chaudler C. Smart, 1870, in California.
- St. Andrew's—Hiram F. Robinson, July 7; Albert L. Chick, June 17; Cha's H. Hathaway, Jan. 19.
- Temple, (86)—Nathaniel Murch, April 26; John F. Libby, April 26; Rufus W. Pinkham, November.
- Island—E. G. Babbidge, April 5, shipmaster, a worthy Brother.
- Harwood—Luther Stone, Jan. 2—buried at Machias Jan. 6.
- Siloam—John S. Hall, Oct. 31; Stephen Wing, May 1; J. W. Bodfield, Aug. 1870.
- Paris—James Lumsden, June, reported killed on a railroad near Sturgis, Michigan; Alden A. Tufts, Feb. 15, aged 27, buried with masonic honors.
- Monument—William F. Dilling, June 9; William Hernon, Oct. 30.
- Katahdin—Josiah A. Cole, April—buried with masonic honors.
- Vernon Valley—John A. Hale, Aug. 30, buried with masonic rites.
- Nezinscot—Daniel H. Teague, Oct. 9; H. D. Irish, Jan. 16.
- Marsh River—R. I. Cilley, Aug. 18; S. A. Webb, Dec. 25.
- Tuscan—William R. Gage, March 19; Jones W. Look, summer of 1870; Gleason Leighton, Sept. 8; George W. Lord, February 1871.
- Day Spring—Elijah W. Shaw, March 17.
- Monmouth—Charles E. Hanscome, March 26, buried by the fraternity in Wales, Me.
- Liberty—Charles H. Clough, June 28.
- Eastern Frontier—D. W. Haines, Aug. 15, masonic burial.
- Messalonskee—William H. Hatch, April 9, buried with masonic honors.
- Polar Star—George W. Crawford, Oct. 27, killed on railroad.
- Moderation—two deaths reported, but names not given.
- Lebanon—Asa Clarke, Aug. 13.
- Drummond—Gilman Lougee, Jan. 11.
- Pownal—Robert Lambert, Jan. 2.
- Meduncook—Zebulon D. Simmons, April 10, at sea.
- Acacia—James H. Eacott, Nov. 11; Charles H. Wilbur, Oct. 27; George J. Williams, Dec. 27, killed by a horse taking fright. A worthy and highly respected brother. Buried with masonic rites.
- Marine—Ignatius Haskell, at sea; Dudley Pickering, in Boston; J. Marshall Thurlow, at Gloucester; Mark H. Bray, at Deer Isle; John Johnson, drowned, China sea.

Timothy Chase—George Collins, May 27; Wilkinson Pierce and Josiah Veazie, died at sea.

Lookout—Henry Richardson, Feb. 11, of a cut on the foot, in woods, lumbering.

Asylum—Archibald Clark, Sept. 29, at Augusta—Register of Deeds for Kennebec Co.

Riverside—A. W. Jackson, June 17; W. W. Dunton, April 27.

Kenduskeag—Samuel Robey, Feb. 10.

Archon—Charles J. Mansur, July 14; C. B. Robinson, (S. W.), Oct. 29.

Preble—Martin V. B. Wentworth, Sept. 23.

Moses Webster—William H. Page, July, of cancer.

Evening Star—Lorenzo Cushman, Feb. 15.

Rabboni—C. O. Freeman, January.

Excelsior—William T. Elwell, Feb. 27,—knocked overboard from sch. Sardinian, of Rockland, body recovered, sent home, and buried with masonic rites by Excelsior Lodge.

Crooked River—Charles T. Thomes, June 3, buried with masonic honors.

CONSTITUTIONS AND GENERAL REGULATIONS
OF THE
Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE.

We the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine, in order to form perfect fraternal union, establish order, insure tranquillity, provide for and promote the general welfare of the Craft, and secure to the Fraternity the blessings of masonic privileges, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

PART FIRST.

ARTICLE I.—*Style and Title.*

SEC. 1. The style and title of this GRAND LODGE, shall be, "THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF MAINE."

ARTICLE II.—*Officers and Members—Rank and Title.*

SEC. 2. The Grand Lodge shall consist of the following officers and members; and their rank and title shall be as follows:

- A Most Worshipful Grand Master;
- A Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master;
- A Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden;
- A Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden;
- Most Worshipful Past Grand Masters;
- Right Worshipful Past Deputy Grand Masters;

Right Worshipful Past Grand Wardens ;
Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer ;
Right Worshipful Recording Grand Secretary ;
Right Worshipful Corresponding Grand Secretary ;
Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Masters ;
Worshipful and Reverend Grand Chaplains ;
Worshipful Grand Marshal ;
Worshipful Grand Senior Deacon ;
Worshipful Grand Junior Deacon ;
Worshipful Grand Stewards ;
Worshipful Grand Sword Bearer ;
Worshipful Grand Standard Bearer ;
Worshipful Grand Pursuivants ;
Worshipful Grand Organist ;
Brother Grand Tyler.

All of whom, together with the Worshipful Masters and Wardens, for the time being, of the several chartered lodges under this jurisdiction, or their legally appointed proxies, shall be entitled to vote as members of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Tyler excepted.

ARTICLE III.—*Time and Place of Meetings.*

SEC. 3. The Annual Communication of the GRAND LODGE shall be holden in Portland, on the first Tuesday in May, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Special Communications may be called, as the Grand Lodge or Grand Master may direct.

ARTICLE IV.—*Powers of the Grand Lodge.*

SEC. 4. The Grand Lodge, by the ancient Constitutions and usages of the fraternity, is invested with certain original, essential and unalterable powers and privileges belonging to the ancient craft, and shall have powers especially :

First—To enact and enforce all laws and regulations for the government of the fraternity, and to alter, amend and repeal the same at pleasure.

Second—To constitute new lodges by granting dispensations and charters under seal ; and for good cause, to suspend, revoke or annul the same at pleasure.

Third—To establish and preserve a uniform mode of working and lectures, under the sanction of the ancient land-marks and customs of Masonry.

Fourth—To assess and collect from the several lodges under its jurisdiction, such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for the benefit of the craft.

Fifth—To hear and determine all questions of dispute between two or more lodges.

Sixth—To hear and decide all cases of appeal from the decision of subordinate lodges.

Seventh—To demand and receive such fees and charges for granting dispensations, charters, certificates and diplomas, as may be reasonable.

Eighth—To hear and decide all charges and complaints against any officer of the Grand Lodge, and to inflict such punishment on the delinquent and guilty, as may appear just and proper.

Ninth—To exercise all such powers, and perform all such acts, as by custom are exercised and performed by Grand Lodges within the ancient constitutions and land-marks of Free Masonry.

ARTICLE V.—*Qualifications of Grand Officers.*

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

SEC. 6. No brother shall be eligible to an office in the Grand Lodge except he be a permanent member thereof, or a member of a subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction.

ARTICLE VI.—*Elections.*

SEC. 7. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer and Recording Grand Secretary, shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Communication, on the first Tuesday in May, the election to commence at 3 o'clock p. m. Two-thirds of the votes collected shall be necessary to a choice for Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Wardens;—a majority, for the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary. All Grand officers, not herein designated for election, shall be appointed by the Grand Master.

ARTICLE VII.—*Installation.*

SEC. 8. The officers of the Grand Lodge, elected and appointed, shall be installed at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, as soon after their election and appointment as may be. The Grand Master shall be installed by his immediate predecessor, or, in his absence, by the Senior Past Grand Master present, and in the absence of such Past Grand Master, by the

Senior Past Master present; preference, however, being given to Past Grand Officers according to their rank.

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

SEC. 10. All elected or appointed Grand Officers, if present, shall be installed in open Grand Lodge. If any elected or appointed Grand Officer be absent at such time of installation, he may be installed by some person specially authorized, in manner as provided for the installation of the Grand Master as set forth in the preceding section. No officer required by the Constitution to take an obligation prior to his installation, can be installed by proxy.

SEC. 11. The several Grand Officers, previous to their installation, shall make the following declaration: "I solemnly promise upon the honor of a mason, that in the office of ———, I will, according to the best of my abilities, strictly comply with the Constitutions and Regulations of this Grand Lodge, and all other ancient Masonic usages, so far as the same shall come to my knowledge."

SEC. 12. All Grand Officers, elected or appointed, when installed, shall be proclaimed by the Grand Marshal, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors are duly elected and installed.

SEC. 13. No elected officer of the Grand Lodge, or of any subordinate lodge, shall act as such, until he is duly installed.

ARTICLE VIII—*Power and Duty of Grand Officers.*—*M. W. G. Master.*

SEC. 14. The Grand Master shall have power and authority, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, to grant dispensations to new lodges, to continue in force until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge; to arrest the dispensation or charter of any lodge, for good cause, until the next communication of the Grand Lodge; and for dereliction of duty, or other unmasonic conduct, he may suspend a brother or lodge until the next communication of the Grand Lodge, when he shall present the reason for such arrest or suspension, in writing. He may convene the Grand Lodge at pleasure, giving reasonable notice thereof to the lodges and members, of the time and place intended for the meeting, and stating therein the object of it. He may convene any lodge within his jurisdiction, preside therein (with his officers or otherwise), inspect their proceedings, and require their conformity to the regulations and edicts of the Grand Lodge.

He shall appoint all committees of the Grand Lodge, when presiding therein, unless otherwise ordered.

He shall give the casting vote whenever, in any question before the Grand Lodge, there shall be an equal number of votes.

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

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

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

ARTICLE IX.—*Of the Deputy Grand Master—his Powers and Duties.*

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Grand Master to attend all the communications of the Grand Lodge, and to render to the Grand Master such assistance as may be required of him; and in the absence of the Grand Master, he shall preside in Grand Lodge, and perform such duties, and possess such authority while presiding, as appertain to the Grand Master.

SEC. 17. In case of the death, or removal from the State, of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master shall, *ex officio*, exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties of the Grand Master, as herein provided, until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge; and during the temporary absence of the Grand Master, he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Grand Wardens, call special meetings of the Grand Lodge, should the interest of the craft in their opinion require it. And he may grant dispensations for processions.

ARTICLE X.—*Grand Wardens—their Powers and Duty.*

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the Grand Wardens to assist the Grand Master in the Grand Lodge; and when required, they are to attend in the examination of any particular lodge, and act as his Wardens.

SEC. 19. In the absence of the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior Grand Warden shall preside over the Grand Lodge; and in his absence, the Junior Grand Warden; and, in the absence of all these, then the Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, and Past Grand Wardens, according to seniority; and if no officer of either grade be present, the senior Past Master is to preside, unless he waive his right to another brother, who is Past Master. In either of these cases, the presiding officer, unless he be Past Grand Master, shall wear the jewel of the Deputy Grand Master.

ARTICLE XI.—*Of the Grand Treasurer.*

SEC. 20. The Grand Treasurer shall have the custody and charge of the personal property and funds of the Grand Lodge; and shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, give bond with surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Board of Trustees, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his trust; and shall, from time to time, invest all unappropriated funds in his hands, in such manner as the Grand Lodge or said Board of Trustees may direct.

SEC. 21. He shall lay before the Grand Lodge, on the first day of the annual communication thereof, a statement of his accounts, exhibiting the amount received and paid out, and on what account, with the respective dates of receipts and disbursements.

SEC. 22. He shall receive all moneys from the District Deputy Grand Masters, as well as all other moneys paid to the Grand Lodge; shall pay all bills passed by the committee of Finance, and such sums as the Trustees of the Charity Fund shall direct; shall have in his care all the Regalia not entrusted to the Senior Grand Steward, all Charters, Records, Seals and Regalia returned to the Grand Lodge, and all Charters and Dispensations for constituting new lodges; shall annually render to the committee of Finance a statement of his accounts, together with the vouchers, with a schedule of the Funds of the Grand Lodge; and shall deliver to his successor in office, the Funds and other property of the Grand Lodge, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he shall deposit with the Recording Grand Secretary.

ARTICLE XII.—*Recording Grand Secretary.*

SEC. 23. The Recording Grand Secretary shall attend upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, observe and record the proceedings thereof, and preserve the same in suitable books kept for that purpose.

He shall give reasonable notice, in one or more public papers, of all the meetings of the Grand Lodge.*

He shall receive all petitions, applications and appeals, and lay them before the Grand Master.

He shall have the custody of the seal of the Grand Lodge.

He shall engross, attest and affix the seal to all warrants, charters, commissions, diplomas† and certificates, when ordered by the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge.

He shall keep a list of all the lodges under this jurisdiction, according to seniority.

He shall furnish the chairman of every committee with a copy of the vote

* See Gen. Regulations No. 2.

† See Gen. Regulations Nos. 16, 18 and 19.

of his appointment, and attend all committees with the records and papers of his office, when required; and shall record all reports of committees which may be accepted by the Grand Lodge.

He shall, as soon as may be, after its several communications, forward to each member of the Grand Lodge, such number of copies of the edicts and regulations of the Grand Lodge, including a list of the Grand officers for the time being, as shall be directed by the Grand Master; and all such other transactions of the Grand Lodge as may be necessary for the information and regulation of the subordinate lodges.

When required, he shall cause a transcript of the journal of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge to be printed, as soon after the annual communication as the same can be done, and shall forward a copy thereof to each of the Grand Lodges of the United States, and also to the Grand Lodges of such foreign States as may be in communication with this Grand Lodge, and one copy to each member of this Grand Lodge, and one copy also to each subordinate lodge.

At the intervals of the communications of the Grand Lodge, he shall, at his discretion, answer all communications addressed on the subject of masonry.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Corresponding Grand Secretary.*

SEC. 24. The Corresponding Grand Secretary shall, under the direction of the Grand Master, answer any foreign communication made to the Grand Lodge, and when present may, if desired by the Grand Master, read all communications to the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XIV.—*District Deputy Grand Masters.*

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

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

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

lodges, their accounts being first examined and passed by the committee of Finance.

Each District Deputy Grand Master, on receiving from the Grand Treasurer the jewel of his office, and the record of the District over which he is appointed, shall give a receipt to the Grand Treasurer in substance as follows, viz:—

“Whereas, I, ———, have been appointed and duly commissioned District Deputy Grand Master, for the ——— Masonic District, and have received the collar and jewel appertaining to said office, and the book of records of said District, I hereby promise to return the same at the expiration or revocation of my commission, to the Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maine; and in default thereof, I promise to pay to the Treasurer of said Grand Lodge, the sum of fifty dollars.”

ARTICLE XV.—*Of Grand Chaplains.*

SEC. 26. There shall be not less than four Grand Chaplains, appointed by the Grand Master on the day of his installation, who shall attend the communications of the Grand Lodge, and perform such clerical duties as may be suitable to the occasion, and as are established by masonic usages.

ARTICLE XVI.—*Of the Grand Marshal.*

SEC. 27. The Grand Marshal shall direct the organization of the Grand Lodge before it is opened; collect from the members and petitioners in the Grand Lodge, all communications, and place them before the Grand Secretary; introduce visitors; direct the formation of, and conduct processions; call the lodges when required, and execute all commands of the Grand Master not otherwise provided for.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Of Grand Deacons.*

SEC. 28. The Grand Deacons shall communicate messages, and attend the Grand Master in processions.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Of Grand Stewards.*

SEC. 29. There shall be four Grand Stewards, annually appointed by the Grand Master. The Senior Grand Steward, under the direction of the Grand Treasurer, shall have in charge all the jewels, clothing, furniture and regalia of the Grand Lodge; and with the assistance of his brother Stewards, properly distribute the jewels and clothing of the Grand Lodge, and take due care of all that comes to his charge.

ARTICLE XIX.—*Of Grand Sword Bearer.*

SEC. 30. The Grand Sword Bearer shall take rank as Assistant Grand Marshal, and in his absence perform the duties of Grand Marshal.

ARTICLE XX.—*Of Grand Standard Bearer.*

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

ARTICLE XXI.—*Of Grand Pursuivants.*

SEC. 32. The Grand Master shall annually appoint two Grand Pursuivants. Their stations shall be at the inner door of the Grand Lodge, and it shall be their duty to attend to the officers, members and visitors; to see that they appear in Grand Lodge suitably clothed, and under the direction of the Grand Marshal, that they take their proper stations. In all public processions of the Grand Lodge, they shall precede and assist the Grand Marshal.

ARTICLE XXII.—*Of Grand Tyler.*

SEC. 33. The Grand Tyler shall duly guard the outer door, and see that none, except the Grand officers and members, enter, without the special permission of the Grand Master.

ARTICLE XXIII.—*Grand Lecturers.*

SEC. 34. Whenever, in the opinion of the Grand Master, the interest of the craft requires it, Grand Lecturers may be temporarily appointed, whose duty it shall be to exemplify the work and lecture in Grand Lodge, if required, and impart instruction to any lodge requiring their services, such lodge paying them a reasonable compensation therefor. The Grand Lecturer shall not, as such, be entitled to vote in Grand Lodge.

PART SECOND.ARTICLE I.—*Grand Charity Fund.*

SEC. 35. The Charity Fund established by the Grand Lodge, shall be styled, "THE CHARITY FUND OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE."

SEC. 36. This Fund shall from time to time be increased, by adding thereto such moneys as may be in the treasury at the close of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, not specially appropriated as hereinafter provided; including all donations not specially appropriated by the donors.

SEC. 37. The interest arising from this Charity Fund may be appropriated, in whole or in part, for the relief of such poor and distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, as the Grand Lodge or the "Trustees of the Charity Fund" may consider worthy of assistance; and if the whole be not so dis-

tributed, the residue, with all the other receipts of the Treasurer, after deducting therefrom such sums as may be necessary for the ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge, may be added to the fund.

SEC. 38. The Charity Fund shall be held in the name of the "*Master, Wardens and Members of the Grand Lodge of Maine*," but shall be under the direction of a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Recording Grand Secretary, and six brethren, who are not acting officers of the Grand Lodge, to be elected by ballot, for the term of three years; and to constitute, during that term, a permanent part of the Board. And if a vacancy occur in said Board, it shall be reported to the Grand Lodge, and be filled at its next meeting. The Board of Trustees thus constituted, shall be styled "*The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine*;" who shall invest the accruing funds in a manner they shall deem most safe and productive; and no part of the principal of said fund shall be expended for any purpose whatever.

Provided, That it may be lawful for said Trustees to exchange said fund from one investment to another.

SEC. 39. The Trustees of the Charity Fund shall meet at Portland, at five o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and at such other times as may be thought expedient. A majority of the Board shall be necessary for every act, except that of adjournment. *Provided*, That if, at the annual meeting of said Trustees, a majority of the whole Board shall not be present, vacancies may be filled by ballot as aforesaid, in Grand Lodge, for the time being; so that all necessary business may be transacted.

SEC. 40. The Recording Secretary of the Grand Lodge shall be, *ex officio*, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, whose duty it shall be to keep just and fair records of their proceedings, and report the same to the Grand Lodge whenever required.

PART THIRD.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*Committee of Finance.*

SEC. 41. At each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, a *Committee of Finance* shall be chosen by ballot, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine and pass all bills against the Grand Lodge, and audit the accounts of the Grand Treasurer; to examine the records of the Grand Secretary, and see that they are properly kept; and recommend such compensation for the services of those officers or either of them, as may be just and proper. They shall report to the Grand Lodge, at each annual com-

munication, and before the election of officers, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, with a statement of all funds in the hands of the Grand Treasurer; an abstract of which shall be inserted in the published proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE II.—*Dispensations and Charters for New Lodges.*

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

SEC. 43. No petition for a dispensation for a new lodge, shall be presented unless recommended by the lodge situated nearest the place where the new lodge is proposed to be located, and by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district the petitioners reside, unless such recommendation be unreasonably withheld.

SEC. 44. The fee for such dispensation shall be twenty-five dollars, to be paid to the Grand Treasurer; and every dispensation shall be returned to the Grand Lodge within one year from the date thereof, together with an attested transcript of all the proceedings, and the by-laws of the lodge working under the same, and the limits of such of those as were members of other lodges. If these be approved by the Grand Lodge, a Charter of Constitution may be issued to the petitioners,* bearing even date with the dispensation, for which they shall pay to the Grand Treasurer the further sum of thirty dollars, three of which shall be for the Recording Grand Secretary.

SEC. 45. The form of a petition for dispensation shall be in substance as follows:

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine.

"We, the undersigned, being Master Masons of good standing, and having the prosperity of the craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Free Masonry; and for the convenience of our respective dwellings, and other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new lodge, to be named _____. We, therefore, with the approbation of the District Deputy Grand Master, and the lodge nearest our residence, respectfully pray for a dispensation empowering us to meet as a regular lodge at _____, on the _____ of every month, and there discharge the duties of Ancient York Masonry, in a constitutional manner, according to the forms of the order, and the laws of the Grand Lodge. And we have nominated and do recommend brother A_____ B_____ to be the first Master; Brother C_____ D_____ to be the first Senior Warden, and Brother E_____ F_____ to be the first Junior Warden of said lodge. The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge."

SEC. 46. Every new lodge shall be solemnly dedicated by the Grand Master

* See Standing Regulation No. 22.

and his officers, or by some competent brother especially appointed by him for the purpose.

SEC. 47. No new lodge is owned, or its officers entitled to vote in this Grand Lodge, unless it be regularly constituted, solemnly dedicated and registered; and no officer of a lodge working under dispensation, is entitled to a seat as representative in the Grand Lodge.*

ARTICLE III.—*Surrender, Forfeiture, and Revocation of Charters.*

SEC. 48. Every charter surrendered to the Grand Lodge, whether or not with the intention of being resumed at a future period, shall be accompanied by the by-laws, records, seal, regalia, funds, and other property of the lodge of every description; and all the property of a lodge surrendering its charter with the intention of resuming it, shall be held by the Grand Lodge in trust until such time as the charter shall be restored, or the intention of reclaiming it abandoned. The interest arising from said funds and other property, shall be made a part of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge; and in case of forfeiture, the principal shall be disposed of as the Grand Lodge shall direct. No charter thus deposited shall be restored, unless upon the petition of seven Master Masons, of whom four at least of the petitioners for its restoration were members of the lodge at the time of its surrender. And it shall be the duty of the petitioners to notify the District Deputy Grand Master of the District, and the lodge nearest their residence, of their intention to petition for the restoration.

SEC. 49. Every charter, when declared forfeited, shall be returned to the Grand Lodge, with the records, by-laws, seal, regalia, funds, and other property of the lodge, of every description; and all members of a lodge who shall refuse to make such surrender, or who shall vote to divide the funds among themselves, or to appropriate them in any other way than is here designated, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the rules and regulations of masonry.

SEC. 50. If at any time it shall be found necessary to suspend or cancel the warrant or charter of any lodge, under this jurisdiction, for irregular or unmasonic conduct, the members of said lodge implicated in such irregular or unmasonic conduct, at the time of its having incurred such penalty, shall be disqualified to join or visit any other lodge, without special permission from the Grand Lodge, obtained on memorial.

SEC. 51. Any Mason assisting at the work of a lodge, knowing its warrant or charter to have been suspended or canceled, shall be liable to expulsion from the rights of masonry.

* See Standing Regulation No. 9.

ARTICLE IV.—*Suspensions and Expulsions.*

SEC. 52. Whenever a member of a lodge, or a brother, under this jurisdiction, shall be accused of any offence, which, if proved, would subject him to suspension or expulsion, he shall have a fair and impartial trial, and the proceedings shall be conducted substantially as follows :

Rule 1. The accusation shall be made in writing, under the signature of a Master Mason, and given in charge to the Secretary of the lodge, who under the direction of the Master, shall serve, or cause the accused to be served with an attested copy of the charges, and shall give him seasonable notice of the time and place of hearing, if his residence be known.

Rule 2. The examination of the charges shall be had in a lodge specially notified and convened for the purpose, at which none but members of the lodge, or of the Grand Lodge, shall be admitted, except as counsel or witnesses.

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

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

Rule 5. The question, "*is the accused guilty or not guilty?*" shall be distinctly put to each member of the lodge, by name, commencing with the youngest. The Secretary shall record the answer as given.

Rule 6. If the verdict be suspension or expulsion, an attested copy of the proceedings shall be sent to the Grand Lodge at the next ensuing meeting thereof, for examination and final action.

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

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

Rule 9. The Lodge shall appoint some brother to take minutes of the

evidence, which shall be preserved on the files of the lodge, but not entered upon the records.

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

Rule 11. Either party may appeal from the decision of the lodge or rulings of the Master, which appeal must be in writing, signed by the appellant and filed with the Secretary of the lodge within one month of the decision, and must set forth the reason why he makes the appeal. The appellant shall give at least ten days' notice in writing to the other party of such appeal prior to the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 53. It shall not be competent for a lodge to try its Master. Any five members of the lodge, or the District Deputy Grand Master, may impeach him before the Grand Master, who shall order an investigation of the charges; and if in his opinion they are well founded, and of a character to justify the proceeding, he may suspend the delinquent, and summon him to appear at the next communication of the Grand Lodge, to show cause why he should not be dealt with according to the regulations and usages in such cases established.

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

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

SEC. 56. Whenever the Grand Lodge shall reverse or abrogate the decision of a subordinate lodge, suspending or expelling a brother, and shall restore him to the benefits and privileges of masonry, he shall not thereby be restored to membership within the body from which he was suspended or expelled, without its unanimous consent.

SEC. 57. The Grand Lodge shall have power to try and punish its own members for any offence; and the rules herein prescribed for the government of subordinate lodges, in the trial of offences, shall govern the Grand Lodge in like cases, so far as the same may be applicable.

ARTICLE V.—*Committees—their appointment, &c.*

SEC. 58. All committees, whose election is not herein provided for, shall be appointed by the Grand Master, or, in his absence, by the presiding officer, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 59. No brother, not a member of the Grand Lodge, shall be appointed on any committee therein. This, however, is not intended to militate against the right of the Grand Master to commission any brother in writing, for a specific purpose.

SEC. 60. All committees, chosen or appointed, shall report their proceedings in writing, at the next communication after their appointment, unless otherwise directed by the Grand Lodge. The first brother chosen or appointed shall be chairman, and shall duly notify each of the committee of the time and place of meeting.

SEC. 61. The expenses of all committees shall be paid by the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE VI.—*Regalia—Dress in Grand Lodge.*

SEC. 62. The clothing of a Grand officer shall be a purple silk or velvet sash, and a purple velvet collar, gold or gilt jewel, and a white apron, trimmed with purple ribbon. An officer of a subordinate lodge shall wear a blue sash, blue velvet collar, trimmed with lace, a silver jewel, and white or figured apron.

PART FOURTH.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

ARTICLE I.—*Powers and Duties.*

SEC. 63. All lodges under this jurisdiction, have a right to convene as Free and Accepted Masons, to receive and enter apprentices, pass fellow-crafts, and raise Master Masons, and establish fees therefor; to choose officers annually, establish funds for charitable purposes, and transact all matters appertaining to masonry, agreeably to their charters, the laws of the Grand Lodge, and the ancient usages of the craft.*

SEC. 64. The lodges under this jurisdiction shall be formed into Districts by the Grand Master; for each of which a District Deputy Grand Master shall be annually appointed. And it shall be the duty of every Master or presiding officer of a lodge, when notified of the intended official visit of the District Deputy Grand Master, to convene his lodge, receive him as the representative of the Grand Lodge, resign to him the chair, while making his official communication, submit to his inspection the by-laws, records, and mode of working, and deliver to him the return of the lodge, and the dues to the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 65. The lodges under this jurisdiction shall make an annual return

* See Standing Regulation No. 23.

to the District Deputy Grand Master, of their officers and members, of all candidates initiated, crafted and raised, agreeably to the form established by the Grand Lodge; for which purpose they shall be furnished with suitable blanks.*

Sec. 66. Should any lodge neglect to make its returns and payments to the Grand Lodge for the space of two years, the Master and Wardens of such lodge shall not be permitted to attend, in their official capacity, any meeting of the Grand Lodge, until such returns and payments are made. And should the delinquency continue for three years, the charter, funds and regalia of such lodge may be declared forfeited to the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 67. No petition for the removal of a lodge from the place in which it is located, shall be sustained in Grand Lodge, unless said petition is sanctioned by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District where said lodge is situated, and has the approbation of the lodge nearest the place where said lodge is intended to be held, unless such approbation be unreasonably withheld. Nor shall any lodge hold meetings, unless authorized by the Grand Master, in any town other than the one designated in its charter, under the penalty of a forfeiture thereof.†

Sec. 68. Every warranted lodge is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge, in which body all the power of the Fraternity resides; and no other authority, except that possessed by the Grand Lodge, can annul, abrogate or destroy the power of a warrant. If, therefore, the majority of a lodge should determine to leave the institution, or that lodge, the constitution or power of assembling remains with the rest of the members who adhere to their allegiance. If the number remaining, however, be reduced to less than seven, the charter shall be returned, agreeably to the regulation in such cases provided.

Sec. 69. If the Master and Wardens of any lodge be summoned to attend, or to produce the charter, books, papers or accounts of their lodge to the Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master within whose jurisdiction it is located, or to any committee authorized by the Grand Lodge, and shall refuse to comply, or to give satisfactory reasons for non-compliance, they may be suspended, and the proceedings shall be notified to the Grand Lodge, when, in case of contumacy, expulsion, or revocation of charter shall be the penalty.

Sec. 70. Whenever any lodge under this jurisdiction shall have lost its charter by casualty or otherwise, it shall be the duty of said lodge to apply for a new charter or dispensation, which application shall be signed by at least seven Master Masons, who are members of said lodge, and sanctioned by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District where said lodge is situated; and if, in the opinion of the Grand Lodge, or the Grand Master, a new charter or dispensation should be granted, the same may be issued by the

* See Standing Regulations Nos. 27 and 28.

† See Standing Regulation No. 26.

Grand Master; the lodge applying therefor, paying to the Grand Secretary a fee of three dollars for engrossing the same, which shall be the only fee demanded for said charter.

SEC. 71. Each lodge shall pay annually towards the support of the Grand Lodge, fifteen cents for each of its members,* and two dollars for every candidate by them initiated; and shall annually transmit to the Grand Treasurer one of the duplicate receipts therefor, which it shall take from the District Deputy Grand Master. Each lodge shall be entitled to receive as many diplomas from the Grand Lodge, as they make Master Masons.

ARTICLE II.—*Proxies of Lodges.*

SEC. 72. As the Grand Lodge, when congregated, is a representation of every individual member of the Fraternity, it necessarily possesses a supreme superintending authority and power, and in its acts should be assisted by all the light and intelligence of its own members, and the whole craft.

It is the duty, therefore, of every lodge, to be represented at the communications of the Grand Lodge, by its Master and Wardens, or by a proxy duly commissioned under the seal of the lodge, and the attestation of the Master and Secretary. And that there may be no neglect of this duty, each lodge is authorized to appoint any Master Mason of regular standing, not holding office in Grand Lodge, and being a member of a subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction, as proxy to represent them in the Grand Lodge, and such proxy shall have a right to a seat in the Grand Lodge during the Masonic year in which he was appointed, and to cast the vote of the lodge he represents when neither the Master nor either of the Wardens shall be present.

The letter by which a lodge shall appoint a proxy, is to be in form and substance as follows, viz :—

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine :

BE IT KNOWN, That Brother ———, of ———, having been chosen by the members of ——— Lodge, in ———, to represent said lodge in Grand
 { L. S. } Lodge the ensuing year, I do in their behalf appoint him their representative; for them to appear, and upon all subjects relating to the craft
 ———, in general, and this lodge in particular, to act and decide, as fully as
 Master though we were personally present.

of ——— Confirming the acts of our beloved brother, in his capacity, we
 Lodge. pray that he may enjoy all the protection and privileges to which we are entitled.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of our lodge to be affixed, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

Attest:

Secretary.

SEC. 73. Every lodge represented by proxy, in Grand Lodge, shall issue the commission annually. All commissions of proxies of the Grand Lodge shall expire with the closing of the Grand Lodge at its next annual communi-

* See Standing Regulation No. 8.

cation after such appointment, and no brother shall represent more than one lodge at the same time, either as representative or proxy.

ARTICLE III—*Initiation of Candidates.*

SEC. 74. All applications for initiation shall be made in writing under the signature of the applicant, stating his age, residence, occupation, and whether he has ever made application to and been rejected by any other lodge; and no candidate shall be balloted for, who has not been proposed four weeks, without first obtaining a dispensation therefor; nor shall a candidate in any event be balloted for, into whose moral character a strict inquiry has not been made.*

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

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

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

SEC. 77. The general rule which governs the order in the admission of members and candidates, is, that such admission is to be sanctioned by entire unanimity; and so sacred and fundamental does the Grand Lodge conceive this rule to be, that no candidate shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction, without a clear and unanimous ballot in his favor. Every member present shall ballot on the application, unless excused by the lodge.

SEC. 78. By the ancient regulations, the physical deformity of an individual operates as a bar to his admission into the fraternity. But as this regulation was adopted for the government of the craft, at a period when they united

* See Standing Regulations Nos. 5, 7, 11, 24 and 25.

† See Standing Regulations No. 32.

‡ See Standing Regulations Nos. 21 and 31.

the character of operative with that of speculative masons, this Grand Lodge authorizes such a construction of the regulation as that, when the deformity of the candidate is not such as to prevent him from being instructed in the arts or mysteries of Free Masonry, and does not amount to an inability honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, the admission will not be an infringement upon the ancient land-marks, but will be perfectly consistent with the spirit of our institution.

SEC. 79. No person residing in a town within this State, wherein a lodge is held, shall be admitted a candidate by a lodge in any other town, without the approbation and consent of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he has his residence. Nor shall the application of any candidate from any other State be received (he being a resident thereof) where a regular Grand Lodge is established, without the written permission of the Grand Master of such State being first obtained.* No petition for initiation, or application for membership, shall be withdrawn after it has been referred to the committee for inquiry, without the consent of the lodge, nor until after a report of the committee and ballot had thereon, nor unless the ballot shall be clear.

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

SEC. 80. No entered apprentice, or fellow craft, initiated or passed in any lodge without the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and within the United States, shall be passed or raised in any lodge under this jurisdiction, without the recommendation of the lodge in which he was first admitted, or a dispensation from the Grand Master, unless said entered apprentice or fellow craft shall have removed from the State where he was first admitted, and taken up his residence within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.‡

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

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

* See Standing Regulation No. 30.

† See Standing Regulation No. 29.

‡ See Standing Regulation No. 30.

§ See Standing Regulations Nos. 4 and 12.

SEC. 83. No lodge, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, shall initiate, craft, or raise a candidate, unless a Past Master is present to preside, and no ballot shall be taken for initiation or membership, unless there are at least seven members of the lodge present.

SEC. 84. No subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction, shall publish the suspension or expulsion of any of its members, unless by authority of the Grand Lodge. It is therefore enjoined on all subordinate lodges to make returns of the names and the character of the offence of all such masons as may be suspended, to the Recording Grand Secretary, whose duty it shall be, to transmit such notice to all lodges under this jurisdiction, for their information.

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

PART FIFTH.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

SEC. 86. No business, other than that appertaining to the work and lectures, shall be transacted in a lodge, while open on the first or second degree. All general business, such as the election and installation of officers, the discussion of questions relating to the general interests of the Fraternity, and the local affairs of the lodge, shall be transacted in a Master's lodge.

SEC. 87. Any brother who has been discharged from membership for the non-payment of dues, shall not be admitted to membership in any other lodge, until the same are paid or remitted. The recommendation of the Master and Wardens of the lodge, of which the applicant was last a member, should accompany such application.

SEC. 88. The Master of any lodge under this jurisdiction, who has faithfully discharged his duties, and complied with the laws of the Grand Lodge, shall, at the end of his first year, be presented by the District Deputy Grand Master with a Past Master's diploma.

SEC. 89. Any lodge may take cognizance of the conduct of any sojourning brother or brethren, not attached to any particular lodge, upon a charge of unmasonic conduct.

SEC. 90. No lodge shall encourage, promote, or permit the delivery of any Masonic lectures, which have not been sanctioned and authorized by the

Grand Lodge. Nor shall any Mason be permitted to deliver such lectures under this jurisdiction.

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

SEC. 92. No one below the degree of Master Mason, shall be interred with Masonic honors, and the formalities of the Order. It is the duty of a lodge of which a brother is a member, or the nearest lodge, to attend and perform the usual Masonic burial service over deceased Master Masons, when requested so to do by the deceased or his nearest relatives.

SEC. 93. No lodge, or officer, or member of a lodge, shall, under any circumstances, give a certificate or recommendation, to enable a mason to go from lodge to lodge, as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to lodges for relief.

SEC. 94. It shall not be permitted to introduce political or other exciting topics not connected with masonry, for discussion, in any lodge under this jurisdiction.

SEC. 95. A lodge ought to meet once in each calendar month, but may with propriety stand closed during the summer months of June, July and August.

SEC. 96. The Master of a lodge has the special charge of its charter, and it is his duty to see that it is carefully preserved. It must be present when the lodge is opened.

SEC. 97. A visiting brother has a right to call for the charter of the lodge he desires to visit.

SEC. 98. No brother shall be a member of more than one lodge, nor shall he hold more than one office in the same lodge at the same time.

SEC. 99. The removal of a brother into another jurisdiction, does not, of itself, authorize his name to be stricken from the roll of the lodge of which he is a member.

SEC. 100. No lodge can suspend the operation of a by-law, or, at a *special meeting*, alter or expunge any part of the proceedings of a stated one.

SEC. 101. No lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons can legally assemble in this State, under a warrant or charter granted by any foreign Masonic power.

SEC. 102. It shall not be legal for any lodge to interfere with the business or concerns of another lodge.

SEC. 103. No vote passed in the Grand Lodge, or in a subordinate lodge, can be reconsidered by a less number than were present when the vote was passed, provided a return of the number of votes was made and recorded.

SEC. 104. A lodge or brother offending against any law or regulation of the craft, or of the Grand Lodge, to the breach of which no penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the Grand Lodge, or subordinate lodge having jurisdiction of the case, be subject to admonition, suspension or expulsion.

SEC. 105. This Constitution shall not be altered or amended, unless such alteration or amendment be first proposed in writing at a regular communication of the Grand Lodge, when the Grand Lodge shall proceed to consider the question *whether the proposition shall be entertained*; and if decided in the affirmative, the proposed alteration or amendment shall be referred to a committee, entered upon the records, published with the other proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and sent to the several subordinate lodges for their consideration; and it shall be deemed in order to take up the subject and act upon it definitely, at the next annual communication, and not sooner. But no alteration or amendment shall be adopted, unless a majority of the members present concur therein.

PART SIXTH.

RULES.

ARTICLE I.—*Rules for the Government of the Grand Lodge.*

Rule 1. None but members of the Grand Lodge, past officers of other Grand Lodges excepted, shall be present at the opening of the same, nor shall any visitor be admitted during the session except by permission of the Grand Master, or by vote of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 2. Members and visitors shall keep the seats assigned them, except the Grand Marshal and officers whose duties may call them about the lodge.

Rule 3. All resolutions shall be submitted in writing before there shall be any debate upon them; as shall all motions, if the presiding officer or any brother desire it.

Rule 4. In all elections, and upon every question which may come before the Grand Lodge for decision, each member present shall be entitled to one vote only, except upon a call of any five members, in which case the vote shall be taken by lodges, and each lodge represented shall then be entitled to three votes, all of which shall be on the same side; and the representatives of each lodge respectively may decide on which side of the question the votes of their lodge shall be cast. A member cannot delegate his right of voting to another.

Rule 5. Each member shall vote on all questions, except where he is personally interested, unless excused by the Grand Lodge.

Rule 6. Every member who speaks shall rise and remain standing, addressing himself to the grand presiding officer; nor shall he be interrupted unless

by a call to order from the presiding officer, or from some member of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 7. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received except to lay on the table, to commit, to amend or to postpone, which motions shall take precedence in the order above named.

Rule 8. A motion to amend, until decided, shall preclude all other amendments of the main question.

Rule 9. Any member may call for a division of the question, where the same will admit of it.

Rule 10. No new motion, which totally changes the subject matter on which the original motion was intended to operate, shall be admitted, under color of amendments, as a substitute for the motion under debate.

Rule 11. No member, except one of the majority which decided the question, shall be allowed to move for a reconsideration.

Rule 12. After a motion is stated by the grand presiding officer, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the Grand Lodge, but may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before decision or amendment.

Rule 13. There shall be no debate upon any question after it has been put by the grand presiding officer.

Rule 14. All motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 15. While the grand presiding officer is addressing the Grand Lodge, or putting a question, or a brother is speaking, no member shall entertain any private discourse, or pass between the speaker and the chair.

Rule 16. No brother shall leave the Grand Lodge during the session, without permission of the Grand Master.

Rule 17. No brother shall speak more than twice upon the same question, unless to explain, without permission from the Grand Lodge.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That no dues of a subordinate lodge be remitted, unless upon petition of such lodge, and the report of a committee thereon. [1851, p. 34.]

2. *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. [1852, p. 22.]

3. *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, p. 31.]

4. *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. [1854, p. 46.]

5. *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. [1856, p. 32.]

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, p. 23.]

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." [1857, p. 47.]

8. *Decided*, That "dues are to be paid to the Grand Lodge by subordinate lodges for all their members, whether acting, honorary, or absent from the State." [1862, p. 246.]

9. *Resolved*, That the persons named in the warrant of a lodge *v. d.*, only, have the right to vote therein. [1863, p. 320.]

10. *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. [1863, p. 340.]

11. *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, p. 54.]

12. *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. [1864, p. 57.]

13. *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, provided that no lodge or its representative shall receive a larger sum for mileage than is paid as a *per capita* tax by the lodge. [1865, p. 98.]

14. *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. [1865, p. 115.]

15. *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, p. 165.]

16. *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, p. 191.]

17. *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, p. 192.]

18. *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. [1866, p. 194.]

19. *Voted*, That the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge be sent from the office of the Grand Secretary directly to the lodges. [1866, p. 195.]

20. *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, p. 112.]

21. *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, p. 130.]

22. 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. [1867, p. 131.]

23. *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, p. 225.]

24. *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, p. 231.]

25. *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, p. 231.]

26. *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, p. 231.]

27. *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.

28. 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. [1868, p. 307.]

29. *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. [1869, p. 406.]

30. If any person, who wishes for initiation in any lodge, resides without the State, he shall first obtain the consent of the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, by unanimous vote at a stated communication, and the permission in writing of the Grand Master within whose jurisdiction he resides, which consent and permission shall be annexed to his application. [1870, p. 32.]

31. *Resolved*, That any candidate who has been rejected or may hereafter be rejected, and subsequently resides in the jurisdiction of another lodge, can apply to either with the unanimous consent of the other, given by the secret ballot. [1871, p. 339.]

32. No action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by *mail*. [1871, p. 346.]

GRAND LODGES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND OFFICERS.

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Alabama,	*William P. Chilton, Montgomery.	Daniel Sayre, Montgomery.	Richard F. Knott, Mobile.
Arkansas,	Sam. W. Williams, Little Rock.	Luke E. Barber, Little Rock.	George E. Dodge, ———
British Columbia,	I. W. Powel, Victoria.	H. F. Heisterman, Victoria.	William H. Hill, Sacramento.
California,	Leonidas E. Pratt, San Francisco.	Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco.	W. D. Anthony, Denver.
Canada,	A. A. Stevenson, Montreal.	Thomas B. Harris, Hamilton.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
Colorado,	Henry M. Teller, Central City.	Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown.	John P. Allmoud, Wilmington.
Connecticut,	Asa Smith, Newark.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.	W. R. Singleton, Washington.
Delaware,	J. C. McCabe, Middletown.	John P. Allmoud, Wilmington.	D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
District of Columbia,	Charles F. Stansbury, Washington.	Noble D. Larnier, Washington.	J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon.
Florida,	Samuel Pasco, Monticello.	D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.	L. F. Cartee, Boise City.
Georgia,	Samuel Lawrence, Marietta.	J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon.	Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
Idaho,	Samuel B. Connelly, Pioneerville.	H. E. Prickett, Boise City.	Thos. R. Austin, New Albany.
Illinois,	Dewitt C. Cregier, Chicago.	Orlin H. Miner, Springfield.	T. S. Parvin, Iowa City.
Indiana,	Martin H. Rice, Plymouth.	John M. Bramwell, Indianapolis.	E. T. Carr, Leavenworth.
Iowa,	John Scott, Nevada.	T. S. Parvin, Iowa City.	J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville.
Kansas,	J. H. Brown, Leavenworth.	E. T. Carr, Leavenworth.	James B. Scot, New Orleans.
Kentucky,	Chas. Eginton, Winchester.	J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville.	Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
Louisiana,	Samuel M. Todd, New Orleans.	Ja's C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans.	William J. Wroth, Baltimore.
Maine,	John H. Lynde, Bangor.	Ira Berry, Portland.	James Fenton, Detroit.
Maryland,	John H. B. Latrobe, Baltimore.	Jacob H. Medary, Baltimore.	A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.
Massachusetts,	William S. Gardiner, Boston.	Charles H. Titus, Boston.	A. H. Barkley, Crawfordsville.
Michigan,	John W. Champlin, Grand Rapids.	James Fenton, Detroit.	George Frank Gouley, St. Louis.
Minnesota,	Charles W. Nash, St. Paul.	William S. Combs, St. Paul.	Hex. L. Hosmer, Va. City.
Mississippi,	George R. Fearn, Canton.	J. L. Power, Jackson.	J. N. Wise, Plattsmouth.
Missouri,	Thomas E. Garrett, St. Louis.	George Frank Gouley, St. Louis.	Robert H. Taylor, Virginia.
Montana,	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.	Hex. L. Hosmer, Virginia City.	John J. Bell, Exeter.
Nebraska,	H. P. Deuel, Omaha.	J. N. Wise, Plattsmouth.	Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.
Nevada,	George Robinson, Washoe City.	Wm. A. M. Van Bokkelen, Virginia.	John W. Simons, New York.
New Brunswick,	B. Lester Peters, St. John.	W. F. Bunting, St. John.	D. W. Bain, Raleigh.
New Hampshire,	John R. Holbrook, Portsmouth.	Abel Hutchins, Concord.	G. T. Smithers, Halifax.
New Jersey,	William E. Pine, Cresskill.	Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.	Thomas Sparrow, Columbus.
New York,	John H. Anthon, New York.	James M. Austin, New York City.	S. F. Chadwick, Roseburg.
North Carolina,	Charles O. Clark, Newbern.	D. W. Bain, Raleigh.	R. J. Fisher, York.
Nova Scotia,	Alex. Keith, Halifax.	Benjamin Curran, Halifax.	B. Rush Campbell, Charleston.
Ohio,	Alex. H. Newcomb, Toledo.	John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.	John Frizzell, Nashville.
Oregon,	D. G. Clark, Corvallis.	J. E. Hurford, Oregon City.	Robert M. Elgin, Austin.
Pennsylvania,	Robert A. Lambertson, Philadelphia.	John Thompson, Philadelphia.	Henry Clark, Rutland.
Quebec,	John H. Graham, Richmond.	John H. Isaacson, Montreal.	B. R. Wellford, Jr., Richmond.
Rhode Island,	Thomas A. Doyle, Providence.	Charles D. Greene, Providence.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
South Carolina,	W. K. Blake, Spartanburg, C. H.	B. Rush Campbell, Charleston.	O. S. Long, Wheeling.
Tennessee,	John W. Paxton, Knoxville.	John Frizzell, Nashville.	Myron Reed, Wauwaga.
Texas,	Clinton M. Winkler, Corsicana.	George H. Bringhurst, Houston.	
Vermont,	Park Davis, St. Albans.	Henry Clark, Rutland.	
Virginia,	Thomas F. Owens, Richmond.	John Dove, Richmond.	
Washington,	W. H. Troup, Vancouver.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.	
West Virginia,	Wm. J. Bates, Wheeling.	Thomas H. Logan, Wheeling.	
Wisconsin,	Gabe Bouck, Oshkosh.	W. T. Palmer, Milwaukee.	

* Died since Annual Communication.

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Grand Lodge of Maine.

1872.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 7, A. L. 5872. }

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.	JOHN H. LYNDE,	Grand Master;
R. W.	DAVID CARGILL,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	ALBERT MOORE,	Senior Grand Warden;
"	HENRY H. DICKEY,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer;
"	IRA BERRY,	Recording Grand Secretary;
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Corresponding Grand Secretary;
W. and Rev.	C. C. MASON,	Grand Chaplain;
"	WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "
W.	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Grand Marshal;
"	A. B. MARSTON,	as Senior Grand Deacon;
"	STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	Junior Grand Deacon;
"	JOSEPH W. CLAPP,	Grand Steward;
"	S. R. HILLS,	as " "
"	GEORGE JOSS,	as " "
"	ISAAC G. CURTIS,	" "
"	JAMES ADAMS,	as Grand Sword Bearer;
"	GEORGE BOWEN,	as Grand Standard Bearer;
"	JOHN BIRD,	Grand Pursuivant;
"	FREEMAN H. CHASE,	" "
Brother	WARREN PHILLIPS,	Grand Tyler.

A lodge of Master Masons was opened, prayer being offered by W. and Rev. C. C. Mason, Grand Chaplain.

Bro. Benjamin F. Andrews, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows :

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

1. *Portland*, by Joseph A. Locke, WM; Emmons Chapman, SW; George L. Bailey, JW; Benj. F. Andrews, Proxy.
2. *Warren*, by Warren Cushing, Proxy.
3. *Lincoln*, by Reuben N. Brookings, SW; George B. Sawyer, Proxy.
4. *Hancock*, by Charles H. Hooper, WM.
5. *Kennebec*, by James J. Jones, WM; Austin D. Knight, Proxy.
6. *Amity*, by Rotheus E. Paine, WM.
7. *Eastern*, by John H. Sanborn, WM; Eliphalet W. French, SW.
8. *United*, by Thomas U. Eaton, WM.
9. *Saco*, not represented.
10. *Rising Virtue*, by George Bowen, JW.
11. *Pythagorean*, by Hazen W. Stevens, WM.
12. *Cumberland*, by George H. Goding, WM; John D. Anderson, JW.
13. *Oriental*, by Albert Gould, WM.
14. *Solar*, by Joseph M. Hayes, Proxy.
15. *Orient*, by James H. H. Hewett, WM.
16. *St. George*, by Alden M. Wetherbee, Proxy.
17. *Ancient Land-Mark*, by Levi A. Gray, WM; Leander W. Fobes, SW; Warren O. Carney, JW.
18. *Oxford*, by Howard D. Smith, WM; Fred. E. Crockett, SW; Lewis B. Weeks, Proxy.
19. *Felicity*, by Avery H. Whitmore, WM.
20. *Maine*, by Archie L. Talbot, WM.
21. *Oriental Star*, by William H. H. Washburn, WM.
22. *York*, by Addison E. Haley, Proxy.
23. *Freeport*, not represented.
24. *Phoenix*, by George E. Wight, WM; Charles W. Haney, SW; Horatio J. Locke, Proxy.
25. *Temple*, by Lugal P. Moody, Proxy.
26. *Village*, by George L. Whitmore, WM; Hugh Curtis, Proxy.
27. *Adoniram*, not represented.
28. *Northern Star*, by Charles C. Getchell, WM; Parker M. Paine, JW; Benjamin Mantor, Proxy.
29. *Tranquil*, by Edwin M. Leavitt, Proxy.

30. *Blazing Star*, by Richard E. Martin, Proxy.
31. *Union*, by Joseph O. Cobb, WM.
32. *Hermon*, by John F. Holmes, Proxy.
33. *Waterville*, by Llewellyn E. Crommett, WM; R. Wesley Dunn, SW; Charles H. Alden, Proxy.
34. *Somerset*, by Levi C. Emery, WM; Bryce M. Hight, JW; William Tucker, Proxy.
35. *Bethlehem*, by George P. Haskell, WM; John W. Rowe, SW; J. H. Clapp, JW; Oliver B. Quinby, Proxy.
36. *Casco*, by Benjamin Chadsey, Proxy.
37. *Washington*, by Emilus W. Brown, JW; James B. Neagle, Proxy.
38. *Harmony*, by Humphrey Cousens, Proxy.
39. *Penobscot*, by Newell H. Bates, Proxy.
40. *Lygonia*, by William Somerby, Proxy.
41. *Morning Star*, by James E. Chase, WM; James W. Starbird, SW; William F. Trufant, Proxy.
42. *Freedom*, not represented.
43. *Alta*, by Samuel J. Knowlton, WM.
44. *Piscataquis*, not represented.
45. *Central*, by Charles E. Dutton, M; Willis W. Washburn, SW; William S. Hunnewell, Proxy.
46. *St. Croix*, by Edwin H. Vose, SW; Benjamin M. Flint, Proxy.
47. *Dunlap*, by Joseph Gooch, WM; Tristram Hanson, SW; George F. Huntress, JW; John E. Butler, Proxy.
48. *Lafayette*, by James O. Butman, WM; H. Owen Nickerson, Proxy.
49. *Meridian Splendor*, by Jacob F. Collett, SW.
50. *Aurora*, by John F. Hall, SW.
51. *St. John's*, not represented.
52. *Mosaic*, by Elihu B. Averill, Proxy.
53. *Rural*, by William A. Shaw, WM.
54. *Vassalboro*, by Peter Williams, WM.
55. *Fraternal*, by John S. Derby, WM; Joshua Herrick, Proxy; Alonzo Leavitt, SW.
56. *Mount Moriah*, by Walter F. Watson, Proxy.
57. *King Hiram*, charter surrendered.
58. *Unity*, not represented.
59. *Mount Hope*, not represented.
60. *Star in the East*, by John H. Morrison, SW.
61. *King Solomon's*, by Everett Farrington, SW.
62. *King David's*, by Henry Crehore, Proxy.
63. *Richmond*, by Alpheus Small, WM; George B. Randlett, JW.
64. *Pacific*, by Lorenzo D. Butters, WM.
65. *Mystic*, by George Joss, WM.

66. *Mechanics*', by Edward N. Mayo, WM.
67. *Blue Mountain*, by Joseph C. Holman, WM.
68. *Mariners*', by George L. Merrill, WM.
69. *Howard*, by Henry G. Morgan, Proxy.
70. *Standish*, by Bryan Paine, Proxy.
71. *Rising Sun*, by Freeman H. Chase, WM.
72. *Pioneer*, not represented.
73. *Tyrian*, by Diman B. Perry, WM; Charles H. Dwinel, Proxy.
74. *Bristol*, by Joseph A. Chamberlain, Proxy.
75. *Plymouth*, by Willard B. Ferguson, WM; Benjamin Loud, SW.
76. *Arundel*, by Seth E. Bryant, WM.
77. *Tremont*, by Levi Lurvey, M; William H. Preble, Proxy.
78. *Crescent*, by Thomas Abraham, SW.
79. *Rockland*, by J. Fred. McKellar, WM.
80. *Keystone*, by Samuel H. Felker, Proxy.
81. *Atlantic*, by Francis E. Chase, WM; Frank H. Swett, SW; George R. Shaw, JW; Nathan Cleaves, Proxy.
82. *St. Paul's*, by Robert H. Carey, WM.
83. *St. Andrew's*, by James Adams, M; Spencer R. Hills, JW; Arlington B. Marston, Proxy.
84. *Eureka*, by Nathan Batchelder, WM.
85. *Star in the West*, by Richard Whitten, WM.
86. *Temple*, by Oliver A. Cobb, WM.
87. *Benevolent*, by John B. Benjamin, WM; Camillus K. Johnson, SW.
88. *Narraguagus*, by Charles B. Smith, Proxy.
89. *Island*, by Calvin W. Sherman, WM.
90. *Hiram Abiff*, charter revoked.
91. *Harwood*, by Henry R. Taylor, Proxy.
92. *Siloam*, by Edward F. Tukey, Proxy.
93. *Horeb*, by Asa Smith, Proxy.
94. *Paris*, by William A. Frothingham, WM; Frank H. Skillings, Proxy.
95. *Corinthian*, by John S. Page, WM.
96. *Monument*, by Charles W. Lyons, WM.
97. *Bethel*, by Samuel F. Gibson, WM; John A. Morton, SW.
98. *Katahdin*, by Calvin Bradford, Proxy.
99. *Vernon Valley*, by Fernando C. Fellows, JW.
100. *Jefferson*, by Alden Chase, WM.
101. *Nezinscot*, by Francis T. Faulkner, WM; Levi B. Perry, SW.
102. *Marsh River*, by Augustus Fogg, WM.
103. *Dresden*, by Orrin McFadden, WM.
104. *Dirigo*, by Joseph E. Crossman, WM.
105. *Ashlar*, by Albert E. Frost, SW; William W. Sanborn, JW; Stephen O. Purinton, Proxy.

106. *Tuscan*, not represented.
107. *Day Spring*, by Josiah Durgin, Proxy.
108. *Relief*, by James M. Rockwood, WM.
109. *Mount Kineo*, by Jesse Barber, WM.
110. *Monmouth*, not represented.
111. *Liberty*, by Lucius C. Morse, SW.
112. *Eastern Frontier*, by John B. Trafton, Proxy.
113. *Messalonskee*, by William Macartney, Proxy.
114. *Polar Star*, by Hiram A. Turner, M; Charles W. Arras, Proxy.
115. *Moderation*, by George M. Emery, WM; George W. Howe, Proxy.
116. *Lebanon*, by Albert G. Emery, WM.
117. *Greenleaf*, by Roscoe G. Greene, Proxy.
118. *Drummond*, not represented.
119. *Pownal*, charter surrendered.
120. *Meduncook*, not represented.
121. *Acacia*, by Alfred Lunt, WM; Samuel B. Libby, SW; Elmer W. Randall, JW.
122. *Marine*, not represented.
123. *Franklin*, not represented.
124. *Olive Branch*, by James Knowles, WM.
125. *Meridian*, by Aura L. Gerrish, WM; Denison Walker, SW.
126. *Timothy Chase*, by Allen D. French, WM; Henry L. Kilgore, Proxy.
127. *Presumpscot*, by A. S. Sawyer, WM; George H. Freeman, SW; Leonard S. Freeman, JW.
128. *Eggemoggin*, not represented.
129. *Quantabcook*, by Frederick S. Walls, JW.
130. *Trinity*, by Gustavus A. Cook, Proxy.
131. *Lookout*, by Silas E. Turner, SW.
132. *Mount Tire'm*, by Samuel A. Miller, Proxy.
133. *Asylum*, by Charles E. Wing, Proxy.
134. *Trojan*, by Benaiah Harding, WM; Chas. R. Merrick, Proxy.
135. *Riverside*, by Samuel J. Bond, WM; William Morang, Proxy.
136. *Ionic*, by Augustus Bailey, Proxy; Gustavus Moore, WM; George M. Holmes, SW.
137. *Kenduskeag*, not represented.
138. *Lewy's Island*, not represented.
139. *Archon*, by Sumner J. Chadbourne, Proxy.
140. *Mount Desert*, by R. L. Somes, WM.
141. *Augusta*, by Frank R. Partridge, WM; Nehemiah H. Sawtelle, JW.
142. *Ocean*, not represented.
143. *Preble*, by John W. Frost, Proxy.
144. *Seaside*, by Moses E. Pierce, Proxy.
145. *Moses Webster*, by Levi W. Smith, WM; Wooster S. Vinal, Proxy.

146. *Sebasticook*, by Elbridge G. Hodgdon, Proxy.
 147. *Evening Star*, by Sullivan C. Andrews, WM; Henry C. Ricker, JW;
 James H. Keyo, Proxy.
 148. *Forest*, not represented.
 149. *Doric*, by Albert F. Jackson, WM; Albert W. Chapin, SW.
 150. *Rabboni*, by Fessenden I. Day, SW; George G. Hartwell, Proxy.
 151. *Excelsior*, by William A. Pendleton, Proxy.
 152. *Crooked River*, by Moses E. Hall, Proxy.
 153. *Delta*, by George H. Moore, WM.
 154. *Mystic Tie*, by Daniel M. Teague, Proxy.
 155. *Ancient York*, by Simeon Stone, WM; George W. Coombs, JW.
 156. *Wilton*, by Gilbert L. Heald, Proxy.
 157. *Cambridge*, by Floraman D. R. Morrill, SW.
 158. *Anchor*, not represented.
 159. *Esoteric*, by Albert W. Cushman, SW.

Your committee also report that the following Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge are present, namely :

REUEL WASHBURN,	P. G. M.
FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	"
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"
WILLIAM SOMERBY,	P. J. G. W.
OLIVER GERRISH,	"
FRANCIS J. DAY,	"
JOHN W. BALLOU,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W. John H. Lynde,	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. David Cargill,	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" Albert Moore,	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" Henry H. Dickey,	<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>
W. and Rev. C. C. Mason,	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
" William E. Gibbs,	" "
" D. P. Thompson,	" "
W. Charles I. Collamore,	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" Stephen J. Young,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" Joseph W. Clapp,	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
" Isaac G. Curtis,	" "

W.	John Bird,	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
"	Freeman H. Chase,	" "
"	Timothy J. Murray,	<i>Grand Lecturer.</i>
"	Warren Phillips,	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>
"	Henry R. Downes,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District.</i>
"	James M. Nevens,	" 4th "
"	Elbridge A. Thompson,	" 5th "
"	William O. Poor,	" 8th "
"	Thomas S. Andrews,	" 9th "
"	Henry Farrington,	" 10th "
"	D. C. Palmer,	" 11th "
"	Moses S. Mayhew,	" 12th "
"	W. R. G. Estes,	" 13th "
"	Ira P. Booker,	" 14th "
"	Dura Bradford,	" 15th "
"	George E. Taylor,	" 17th "
"	Horace H. Burbank,	" 18th "
"	Silvanus Hayward,	" 19th "

The following Grand Lodges are represented :

ALABAMA,	KENTUCKY,	NEW YORK,
CANADA,	LOUISIANA,	NOVA SCOTIA,
COLORADO,	MARYLAND,	OREGON,
FLORIDA,	MISSOURI,	TENNESSEE,
GEORGIA,	NEBRASKA,	TEXAS.
KANSAS,	NEW JERSEY,	

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. ANDREWS,	} Committee
LEVI A. GRAY,	
NATHAN CLEAVES,	

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. Edward P. Burnham,

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

Voted, That the reading of the Records of the last Annual Communication be dispensed with.

Voted, That an Assistant Grand Secretary and an Assistant Grand Tyler be appointed.

The Grand Master appointed Brother Stephen Berry Assistant Grand Secretary, and Brother Warren O. Carney Assistant Grand Tyler.

The Grand Master then announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees:

On Dispensations and Charters.

Albert Gould, Frank H. Skillings, Silvanus Hayward.

On Grievances and Appeals.

Joseph M. Hayes, Henry H. Dickey, A. B. Marston.

On Doings of Grand Officers.

Edward P. Burnham, John W. Ballou, W'm Macartney.

On the Pay Roll.

Frank T. Faulkner, Levi C. Emery, Frank R. Partridge.

On Unfinished Business.

S. J. Chadbourne, J. Fred. McKellar, A. W. Cushman.

On By-Laws.

Samuel F. Gibson, James J. Jones, James Adams.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

Freighted with pleasant memories of masonic duties faithfully performed, another year has swiftly passed from our sight, silently to take its place among the things that are to be known no more forever. Bright and balmy spring finds us again in annual communication, to give our earnest and united efforts to the advancement of the true interests of our honorable institution.

We are to enact such wholesome regulations as will tend to promote the interests of the craft in this jurisdiction; and the fact that our action cannot fail to affect our brethren in other localities, should solemnly impress us with the importance of this convention. We could not live entirely to ourselves if we would, and we would not if we could; for we are taught to do good unto all men, more especially to the household of the faithful. Confined to no narrow national or sectional limits, we are members of one universal brotherhood, and all our actions should be such as will not only be beneficial to ourselves, but to every other member of this great masonic family.

Belief in Deity is one of our most cherished landmarks, and no man can become a mason until he makes a solemn profession of his faith in a Supreme Being. No lodge can be opened without the presence of the Holy Scriptures, and no mason ever enters upon any great and important undertaking without first invoking a blessing from Deity. In accordance with the teachings of our institution, as well as in obedience to our own inclinations, we have assembled around our sacred altar, and humbly asked for Divine guidance and support in the labors of the session.

Since our last assemblage the grim angel of Death has placed his icy fingers upon two of our beloved number: One, Past Grand Master Abner B. Thompson, full of years and honors: the other, R. W. Edward E. Wiggin, in the very flush of manhood, when to human eyes a brilliant career of usefulness had just opened to him.

M. W. ABNER B. THOMPSON, of Brunswick, was raised to the Supreme Grand Lodge above, August 4, 1871. He was one of the earlier members of the Grand Lodge, and one of the number who remained faithful during the dark and troublesome days of anti-masonry. To the fidelity and constancy of Bro. Thompson and his companions, are the craft indebted for the maintenance of Grand Lodge organization during that eventful period. He held the office of Grand Master in 1838, '39 and '40, and was one of the very few who have been honored with the highest position in all the Grand Masonic Bodies in this jurisdiction. He was a man of sterling integrity, and uncompromisingly steadfast in upholding whatever he believed to be right. If he had faith in the justness of a cause, it mattered not how much labor or time was required in its establishment. His battle was never fought until the victory was won. He had no sympathy with error, no matter how pleasant its exterior, but was ever ready to espouse the cause of justice and truth, without regard to consequences to himself. Not especially popular, except with those who knew him best and esteemed him for the many excellencies of his character, he was called to fill important offices of trust, in civil as well as masonic life, and always sustained himself with marked ability. He was warmly, I may almost say devotedly, attached to the principles of Freemasonry. They were a constant study and satisfaction to him. He was perfectly familiar with the mysteries of symbolic masonry, and beauties which are hidden from the ignorant and the indolent were to him of incomparable interest. He was beloved by the fraternity for his steadfast devotion to their interests, and his memory will be cherished as long as this Grand Lodge maintains its existence.

I called the Grand Lodge together and attended the funeral. At my request, his warm personal friend, Past Grand Master Drummond, read the burial service. The Grand Commandery of Maine, United Lodge of Brunswick, and a large concourse of brethren and friends took part in the services. Silently we received his remains, and slowly and solemnly we conveyed them to their resting place in that beautiful cemetery, where repose the ashes of a Humphreys and a Dunlap. In that charming spot,

with the solemn burial service of the institution he so loved, where the whispering pines will forever sigh requiems over his grave, we deposited all that was mortal of our beloved companion and friend. Faithful unto death, surely he shall receive a crown of life.

R. W. EDWARD E. WIGGIN, of China, D. D. G. Master in the Seventh Masonic District, was drowned in China Pond, August 5th, while bathing. Although not so extensively known as our Bro. Thompson, he had gained an enviable reputation among his companions for his unswerving integrity, his genial disposition, his blameless life, and his many excellent qualities of mind and heart. His funeral was attended by his masonic brethren on the day following his death, and notwithstanding the limited notice, nearly two hundred masons and over a thousand citizens, united in paying the last tribute of respect to a beloved brother and faithful friend.

But not entirely to members of this Grand Lodge has the ravages of that fell destroyer been confined. Many worthy members of our fraternity have taken their places with the silent dead during the year which has passed. Among them I may mention Bro. Charles Cobb, of Bath, one of the Trustees of the Grand Charity Fund, and a constant attendant upon the annual sessions of this Grand Lodge, who died at Moose River, Sept. 20th, aged about fifty-six years. He was a man of strict integrity, upright and just, and ever ready to sacrifice his own inclinations for his brethren or friends. At the time of his death he was attending to official duties in the wilderness of the Upper Kennebec, and his family were not with him. It is a satisfaction to know that his dying hours were soothed by the attentions of a masonic brother, and that his remains were attended to their last resting place by the fraternity of Bath.

Bro. John P. Boyd, an officer of the Grand Lodge at its organization in 1820, Past Grand King of the Grand Chapter, and a Past Master of Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, departed this life in Portland, July 20th, at the advanced age of eighty years. He was an honorable man and a worthy brother.

Bro. Seth Clark, a member of the Grand Lodge at its organization, died in Deering, Aug. 13th, aged eighty-nine years. Bro. Clark was the last survivor of the original members of the Grand Lodge, and lived to see the body he helped to organize increase from thirty-one lodges to one hundred and sixty, and an increase of membership in a much larger proportion. He was a genial neighbor and a respected citizen.

Upon learning of the death of R. W. Edward E. Wiggin, I requested R. W. David Cargill to visit his family and take charge of the Grand Lodge property and masonic papers in his possession. Bro. Wiggin, at the time of his death, was investigating a charge of violation of jurisdiction in his district, forwarded to me by M. W. William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. Some of the papers were mislaid and the investigation could not be completed. I notified M. W. Bro. Gardner, but as the papers were not duplicated, I presume it was thought best not to press the complaint.

Subsequently I appointed R. W. Mark Rollins, of Albion, to the place made vacant by Bro. Wiggin's death, and he has satisfactorily discharged the duties.

I have found ample opportunities for labor in the year which has passed, opportunities that far exceeded the time I could spare, a fact that occasioned me much regret. I have endeavored, as far as possible, to attend to the numerous important official duties that pressed upon me.

I have granted dispensations to the following new lodges:

At Dixfield, to be called King Hiram; Silas Barnard, Master; Isaac Randall, J. W.; James S. Wright, S. W. Issued by vote of Grand Lodge.

At Webster, to be called Webster Lodge: F. E. Sleeper, Master; Stephen Raynes, S. W.; B. D. Farnham, J. W.

At Brownville, to be called Pleasant River Lodge: Seth W. Merrill, Master; Alex. H. Jenks, S. W.; Lorette Pollard, J. W.

At Stockton, to be called Stockton Lodge: Wm. Griffin, Master; L. M. Partridge, S. W.; John M. Ames, J. W.

At Sherman, to be called Molunkus Lodge: Cyrus Daggett, Master; Joseph B. Cushman, S. W.; Alfred Cushman, J. W.

At Dexter, to be called De Grey Lodge: Simeon Mudgett, Master; Wm. H. Dustin, S. W.; James D. Maxfield, J. W.

At Canton, to be called Whitney Lodge: Hiram A. Ellis, Master; Peter T. Hathaway, S. W.; John W. Thompson, J. W.

At Vassalboro, to be called Neguemkeag Lodge: Warren Colby, Master; Wm. Tarbell, S. W.; Isaac Palmer, J. W.

In several of these cases I had serious doubts about the expediency of granting such dispensations, and only consented after most thorough investigations.

I am not informed as to the intention of the petitioners for the lodge at Stockton, the dispensation for which I granted with extreme reluctance. I cannot recommend the continuance of the dispensation or a return of the old charter to a portion of the members, until the leading masons become more tolerant towards their companions, understand more clearly the use of the black ball and their duties as masons in respect to it, and firmly determine to adhere to the spirit as well as the letter of masonic regulations. When that time comes they will ask for the restoration of the old charter to *all* the old members, and the request should be granted.

The petition of the brethren at Canton, with other matters connected therewith, present several very interesting points which require your careful consideration. At a stated meeting of Oriental Star Lodge, notice was given that at the next stated meeting a petition for a new lodge at Canton would be presented for their approval, and that a donation from the funds of the lodge would be asked. At the next stated a petition for the new lodge was presented, signed by nearly half of the active members of Oriental Star Lodge, and the proper recommendation was given. A motion was made and carried, some of the petitioners voting, that \$1,000—nearly one-third of the property of Oriental Star Lodge—be placed in the hands of Trustees, and by them held a limited time. If before that limit expired these petitioners were in possession of and working under a charter from this Grand Lodge, the money should be paid into their treasury. If they were not in possession of such a charter, it should return to the treasury of Oriental Star Lodge.

Our venerable and highly esteemed brother, Past Grand Master Washburn, and others of the brethren, contended that the petitioners could not legally vote upon the question because they were interested parties, and that, if they had the right to vote, the lodge had no right thus to dispose of its funds. That the petitioners had no *right* to demand such a favor I admit, but I was unable to determine that the lodge had no right thus to dispose of its funds if it chose to do so. I know of no rule of this Grand Lodge, disfranchising members who *ask* for a dispensation. On the contrary, it is held, I think to a certain extent wrongfully, that a mason in a lodge working under dispensation retains all his rights in the parent lodge until dimitted or constituted into a new lodge. I had then only to consider the claim that the petitioners could not vote because they were interested parties.

Lodge funds are held solely for charitable purposes, and can only be used for the payment of necessary and proper expenses, and the alleviation of human suffering. No mason can possibly have a selfish interest in such funds, unless he is in a condition to need charity at the hands of his brethren. Transferring funds from one chartered lodge to another, without an intention of violating the rules of the Grand Lodge, is not a diversion of the funds from the purposes for which they were accumulated, for masonry confines its charities to no such narrow limits as lodge boundaries. Any suffering brother is entitled to assistance from any lodge or any mason, whether he belong to this lodge or that, whether affiliated or non-affiliated, native or foreign. Is he in distress? is the only question asked, and he is relieved by that mason or that lodge at whose door he falls. I could not look upon lodge funds from such an interested stand point, but granted the dispensation and decided that the vote was legal and not sufficiently unjust to require action at my hands.

Doubting the policy of multiplying Lodges for Instruction, I declined to grant a dispensation to the brethren at Columbia Falls for that purpose.

I felt compelled to refuse consideration to a petition from brethren at Gray, which was without the recommendation of the District Deputy or nearest lodge.

On the evening of July 3d, I constituted Esoteric Lodge, at Ellsworth, and R. W. E. F. Dillingham installed its officers.

On the 11th day of July, I constituted Cambridge Lodge, at Cambridge, and its officers were installed by R. W. E. F. Dillingham.

On the 23d of January, R. W. David Cargill, acting under my directions, constituted Anchor Lodge, at South Bristol, and installed its officers.

It is to be hoped that these lodges will soon take rank among the most useful in the State.

I have appointed the following eminent masons as Representatives of this Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges:

R. W. EZRA B. FRENCH, Washington, near Grand Lodge of District of Columbia.

R. W. JOHN F. MCCORMICK, of Shubuta, near Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

R. W. ALEX. G. ABELL, of San Francisco, near Grand Lodge of California.

R. W. JAMES B. LUCKIE, of Montgomery, near Grand Lodge of Alabama.

M. W. GEORGE ROBINSON, of Washoe City, near Grand Lodge of Nevada.

R. W. ALEX. M. WINN, of Portsmouth, near Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

R. W. J. THOMAS BUDD, of Middletown, near Grand Lodge of Delaware.

M. W. CORNELIUS HEDGES, of Helena City, near Grand Lodge of Montana.

R. W. OLIVER C. GRAY, of Little Rock, near Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

M. W. PARK DAVIS, of St. Albans, near Grand Lodge of Vermont.

For good and sufficient reasons, I have granted dispensations for holding elections in the following cases:

Lebanon Lodge, Norridgewock, to elect a Secretary.

Asylum Lodge, Wayne, to elect a Junior Warden.

Doric Lodge, Monson, to elect all their officers, as no stated meeting occurred in the month designated by by-laws for holding election.

Excelsior Lodge of Instruction, at Gardiner, to elect all their officers.

Mystic Lodge, Hampden, to elect Senior and Junior Deacons.

Kenduskeag Lodge, Kenduskeag, to elect a Secretary.

Standish Lodge, at Standish, to elect a Secretary.

On the 12th of August, Wor. Austin Harris, with appropriate ceremonies, laid the corner stone of the Custom House building at Machias. It was an exceedingly pleasant occasion, and I was much disappointed at not being able to be present. The arrangements were made by Harwood Lodge, and were most complete. St. Bernard Commandery of Eastport, Harwood Lodge of Machias, and several neighboring lodges, formed a procession and took part in the services. After the ceremonies were performed, an oration was delivered by Rev. Bro. Rawson, which was listened to with marked attention.

On the 21st of June, I dedicated a new hall for the brethren of Mosaic Lodge at Dover. After the dedicatory services were performed, a procession, consisting of Mosaic and neighboring lodges, St. John's Commandery of Bangor, and De Molay Commandery of Skowhegan, escorted the Grand Lodge to a beautiful grove a short distance from the hall, where a bountiful collation had been prepared by the ladies. An oration was delivered by Bro. H. M. Plaisted, and an hour was spent in listening to short speeches, sentiments, &c., after which the assembly dispersed with kindly recollections of the affair.

On the 22d of February, I dedicated the new Masonic Hall, at Calais. St. Bernard Commandery of Eastport, in full numbers, did escort duty upon the occasion.

On the 30th of June, R. W. David Cargill dedicated a hall for the brethren of Maine Lodge at Farmington.

On the 20th of December, R. W. Henry H. Dickey dedicated a new hall for the brethren of Blazing Star Lodge, Rumford.

On the 31st of December, R. W. Henry H. Dickey dedicated a hall for Lincoln Lodge, at Wiscasset.

On the 1st of February, R. W. H. H. Dickey dedicated the new hall for the brethren of Tyrian Lodge, at Mechanic Falls.

There are many new and commodious halls now being completed, and I am pleased to say that the brethren are showing a commendable interest in the subject. In a very few years all lodges will be comfortably accommodated in airy and well furnished apartments, creditable alike to the brethren and the Grand Lodge.

On the 28th of July I received the resignation of M. W. John H. Graham, your Representative near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada, which is herewith transmitted, marked A.

I received a petition from Tyrian Lodge, at Mechanic Falls, for permission to meet in Poland. R. W. Henry H. Dickey made an investigation and reported that the request should be granted. I accordingly gave the permission to meet in Poland without change of jurisdiction.

In September last, complaint was made to me that Rising Virtue Lodge had unreasonably postponed the trial of a member charged with the commission of a heinous offense, and for reasons prejudicial to the interests of masonry. Although somewhat familiar with the case, I procured a copy of the argument presented to the lodge by the counsel for the accused, and ascertained the reasons urged for the postponement of the trial. In brief, the case was this: Bro. A. L. Spencer was suspected of committing the crime of incendiarism. He was indicted, placed on trial before the court, and the jury failed to agree. Subsequently, charges were filed in his lodge. The case came up for trial, was fully discussed, and was postponed more than six months, or until after the time fixed for his second trial in the court.

Not doubting that the Master, or if he chose to waive his right, the lodge could, *for good and sufficient reasons*, postpone a trial even for a longer period, two questions presented themselves to my mind. First, was the action of the lodge unreasonable, and calculated to disseminate a false and damaging impression in regard to our duties and obligations? Second, was it a case that would justify me in the exercise of power which should only be used in the most cautious and conservative manner?

Upon investigation I ascertained that the principal reason urged for the postponement was, that our obligation required us to give a brother our support and assistance until the civil tribunal had disposed of the case, no matter what the circumstances, or how great the law's delay. I was then, and am now, firm in the belief that the doctrine thus enunciated is most pernicious, and calculated to bring the institution into merited disrepute. Once thoroughly convince the community that our mission is to protect our brethren charged with the commission of crime, no matter whether guilty or innocent, and none but those who require such protection will knock at our doors for admission. The honorable and the upright will turn from us, and additions to our numbers must come from the wicked and the vicious. Unless masonry tends to make us walk more uprightly and circumspectly before God and man, makes us kinder neighbors, truer friends, and better citizens, it is not worth maintaining, and the labors of the great and good founders and patrons of our institution have been for naught.

Had the communication of the Grand Lodge occurred before the time appointed for the trial in Court, I should have referred the matter to you without action, but as it did not, I felt compelled to give it attention.

Firmly convinced that the welfare and perpetuity of our institution can only be maintained by promptly purging our lodges of all unworthy members; that such action should be taken without regard to any other tribunal or society; that we should not be hampered with the uncertainties or delays of the law; and that the promulgation of the doctrine that we are obligated to sustain a brother, whether guilty or innocent, would convey a wrong and mischievous impression, and result in lasting injury to our institution, I set aside the action of the lodge, and ordered them to proceed with the trial without unnecessary delay. The matter will be before you upon an appeal from the result of that trial.

I was a visitor at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in September, and was received with all the attentions due to the Grand Lodge I had the honor to represent.

The session was one of peculiar interest on account of their unfortunate relations with the Grand Lodge in the neighboring Province of Ontario, and I take pleasure in informing you that the Grand Lodge of Quebec treated the exciting question in an exceedingly prudent and temperate manner. Considering all the aggravating circumstances, our Quebec brethren displayed a most conciliatory and fraternal spirit, and deserve the thanks of American masons for their remarkable forbearance. We trust that our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada will show equal wisdom and a like fraternal spirit, and that the difficulties between the two bodies will soon be amicably settled—a consummation devoutly to be wished by all good masons.

Early in March of this year, I received a cordial invitation from the Grand Lodge of Delaware to attend the ceremonies at the dedication of a new Masonic Hall in the city of Wilmington, which I was reluctantly compelled to decline.

A few weeks since I received a circular letter from M. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, informing me that impostors had gained admission to lodges in that jurisdiction, and that parties outside the order were communicating what they claimed were masonic degrees. We were further informed that no person could be admitted to any lodge in that State, without being vouched for by a brother, or presenting a certificate from some Grand Lodge, and a careful examination. This circular I directed R. W. Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, to promulgate to the lodges in this jurisdiction.

About the same time, a letter from M. W. Henry Chamberlain, Grand Master of Masons in Michigan, informed me that expelled masons in the City of Detroit had organized three so called masonic lodges, designated, "Faith," "Hope" and "Charity," and were pretending to confer the three degrees of masonry. He further says, "We advise all brethren to refuse admission to their lodges of persons hailing from this Grand Jurisdiction, unless they produce a Grand Lodge certificate of recent date, or can get vouchers as to their character as men, then strict trial or lawful information." This circular will also be sent to lodges immediately.

I am also in receipt of information which leads me to believe that designing persons in this jurisdiction, claiming to be masons, are extorting information from newly made and not well informed brethren, in the expectation of being able to work themselves into lodges.

I believe that the time has now come when the Grand Lodge should peremptorily forbid the examination by any lodge in this jurisdiction, of a person claiming to be a mason, unless he presents some written evidence that he has been made in a regular lodge. It is a question of no ordinary importance, and deserves your careful consideration. The documents are presented, marked B and C.

Shortly after the close of the last session, I received from the Grand Secretary of the District of Columbia, by order of Grand Master Stansbury, the following correspondence and Resolutions, with a request that I would cause them to be communicated to this Grand Lodge:

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, W. C., June 10, 1871.

CHAS. F. STANSBURY, Esq., *Most Worshipful Grand Master*
of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia.

M. W. GRAND MASTER: I am commanded by the M. W. Grand Master of England, the Right Honorable the EARL DE GREY AND RIFON, K. G., to inform you that at the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of England, holden on Wednesday, the 7th of June, it was resolved to offer the sincere thanks of the members of that Grand Lodge to the masons of the District of Columbia and of the United States, for their cordial reception of LORD DE GREY, as Grand Master of England.

By the next mail I hope to have the pleasure of transmitting the resolution in due form. In the meantime I have the honor to be, M. W. Grand Master,

Yours truly and fraternally,

JOHN HERVEY, G. S.

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, W. C., June 13, 1871.

CHAS. F. STANSBURY, Esq., *M. W. Grand Master*
of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia.

M. W. GRAND MASTER: By Book Post I have the pleasure to forward to your address, by command of the EARL DE GREY AND RIFON, K. G., M. W. Grand Master of England, the resolution alluded to in my letter of the 10th

instant, and shall feel extremely obliged if you will lay the same before your Grand Lodge.

I have the honor to be, M. W. Grand Master,

Your very obedient servant and brother,

JOHN HERVEY, G. S.

RESOLUTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

At a Quarterly Communication of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, holden at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1871, the right honorable the EARL DE GREY AND RIPON, most Worshipful Grand Master on the Throne, it was proposed by the V. W. Bro. AENEAS I. MCINTYRE, Grand Registrar, seconded by the R. W. Bro. HENRY ROBERT LEWIS, Acting Deputy Grand Master, and

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of England, having heard from the Most Worshipful Grand Master a very gratifying account of the cordial and fraternal welcome given to him by the Freemasons of the United States of America, seizes the earliest opportunity of tendering its most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, and to the other Grand Lodges and brethren of the United States, for their very hearty and enthusiastic reception of the EARL DE GREY AND RIPON, Most Worshipful Grand Master, as representing the Grand Lodge and Freemasons of England.

JOHN HERVEY, G. S.

[L.S.]

DE GREY & RIPON, G. M.

The action of the Grand Lodge of England is exceedingly gratifying, assuring us, as it does, that the attentions shown to their Grand Master during his brief visit, have strengthened the bonds of friendship which already exist between the masons of the two countries, and which we sincerely hope may grow stronger and stronger with each succeeding year.

I am happy to say that I have granted but one dispensation for conferring the degrees in less time than four weeks, and in that case the failure to present the petition in season was the fault of a member of the lodge, and not of the candidate. I am not aware that the restriction of the right to grant such dispensations to the Grand Master has been productive of injury. Dispensations are rapidly growing into disfavor, and I have no doubt that our newly adopted regulation will soon prevail in every Grand Lodge on this continent. If the privileges conferred are not worth waiting for, they are not worth having; and masonry will lose nothing by keeping at a distance candidates who must be thus telegraphed through. To discover and realize the concealed mysteries of symbolic masonry, a candidate must have patient

explanations and ample time to investigate that which he sees and hears in his progress. We are frequently astonished that so many candidates take no interest in the institution after they have received the degrees, and attribute such want of interest to almost every reason but the right one. Let him once fully understand that every ceremony has a symbolic meaning, and conveys a valuable moral lesson, give him the explanations in the lectures of the different degrees and such other instruction as is necessary to enable him to appreciate our ceremonies, and in four cases out of five you will have a zealous and interested mason.

I am in receipt of a circular letter from a body styling itself the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, asking masonic recognition from this Grand Body, and the appointment of a Grand Representative near that Grand Orient. It is endorsed by our well known brother Albert G. Goodall, who probably has more extended information in relation to Freemasonry in South America than any other brother in the United States. I have not had opportunity to give the document such investigation as its importance demands, and transmit it to you marked D, for such action as you deem proper.

At your last session, a regulation was adopted that no lodge or its representative shall receive a larger sum for mileage than is paid as a per capita tax by the lodge. I am satisfied that this rule operates to the disadvantage of the more remote lodges, and will have a tendency to decrease lodge representation, and I recommend its repeal.

Without intending to create unnecessary alarm as to the financial condition of the Grand Lodge, which at present may be considered satisfactory, I feel it my duty to suggest that changes should be made which will increase our annual receipts, or additions to our Grand Lodge Charity Fund will be of rare occurrence. Several amendments to our constitution, calculated to increase our Grand Lodge receipts, are now before you. I bespeak for this important question your earnest consideration.

Our brethren at Rockland suffered a severe loss a short time since from the burning of their hall. Everything was swept away, charters, records, furniture, and indeed all their property

except their Bible, square and compass. I immediately gave them permission to hold meetings as usual, and upon petition ordered the re-issue of a charter to Rockland Lodge.

From the Grand Lodge of Louisiana I am in receipt of an important circular, calling for the co-operation of sister Grand Lodges in the maintenance of the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and proposing the discontinuance of fraternal intercourse with all masonic powers who fail to recognize this doctrine after being requested to do so. It is a matter that affects our fraternal relations with quite a large number of Grand Lodges now in correspondence with ours, and should receive the careful attention that its importance demands. It is herewith submitted for your consideration, marked E.

I call your attention to the reports of the several District Deputies, but more especially to that of R. W. Bro. Estes, of the Thirteenth. I have had considerable correspondence with him in relation to the lodges in this jurisdiction, and I am fully convinced that if no satisfactory improvement is made before your next Annual Communication, the interests of the institution would be promoted by the arrest of the charters of several lodges for inefficiency. Rather an unusual charge, perhaps, but one that I believe may be urged with decided benefit to the craft. These reports are submitted, marked F.

The Report of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence is herewith submitted. It contains a large amount of valuable information, compiled at an immense labor from the Proceedings of forty-five Grand Lodges. It is worthy your careful attention and perusal.

Our Grand Secretary, R. W. Ira Berry, has occupied his leisure hours for several years past in arranging and filing systematically all the papers relating to the several lodges. He has at last completed his labors, much to the satisfaction of persons who have frequent occasion to refer to the papers of the Grand Lodge. It was an undertaking of considerable magnitude, and if our funds warrant a gratuity the present year, I trust it will be given him.

I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without a few brief words of counsel and advice. The signs of danger have already appeared in the horizon, and we shall be wise if we put our good ship in condition to withstand the shock of the approaching storm. Ignorant and deluded men are envious of our increasing popularity, and the timid and foolish are fearful of our growth and prosperity. Already combinations are being made against us, and outside parties are blindly cultivating a hostility which may possibly eventuate in another era of darkness and gloom. It is a fact, however, that cannot be disguised, no matter how earnestly we may strive to do so, that our most dangerous enemies are within our own lines. The great battle is to be fought with ourselves; and the victory, if it is won, must be in us and of us. Intemperance, profanity, avarice, envy, malice, and all the long train of social and moral evils, are endeavoring to undermine our institution; and it will require the earnest and united efforts of all good and faithful masons to prevent the structure from tottering and crumbling to the earth. We cannot overcome the prejudice of the outside world by arguments or altercations, nor is it necessary that we should do so. But we may add materially to the reputation of our fraternity, and compel the respect and confidence of the community, by conforming our lives to the teachings of our ancient institution. Thus may we do our part toward continuing the order in its original purity, and feel the glorious satisfaction of having done our duty to our brothers and ourselves.

One more injunction, not new but none the less important, I wish to impress upon you—*Guard well the outer door*. Masonry is judged, to a great extent, by the character of its individual members, and it is of the utmost importance, that none but honest and upright men gain admission. That your committee can find nothing against a candidate is no reason why he should be admitted. He should possess sterling qualities of mind and heart, without which no man can be a good mason. Give this subject the attention its importance demands, and for the future firmly determine to raise the standard of your lodges by *guarding well the outer door*.

In retiring from the position to which I was elevated by your partiality, permit me to express my deep gratitude for the uniform courtesy and kindness which has been extended to me since my first appearance in this Grand Lodge. I was elected to the position of Junior Grand Warden while detained at home on account of sickness in my family; and the honor was more highly appreciated, as it was an entire surprise. Your kindness has been since manifested by continuous elections to office, and I have held the honorable position of Grand Master for three successive years. For these repeated marks of your confidence I can only thank you, and promise that in the future, as in the past, you shall have my earnest efforts in your behalf. Painfully aware of my own short comings, I have nevertheless endeavored to perform the various duties assigned me, with an honest desire to serve you faithfully and reflect no discredit upon this Grand Lodge. I retire with none but pleasant recollections of these years of labor, and I can truly say that I recall no single act of unkindness on your part during my official career. No matter how long my earthly pilgrimage may be continued, or in what part of the world my feet may stray, believe me, brethren, I shall never cease to cherish tender memories of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

DECISIONS.

I. A candidate who has been accepted by a lodge and afterwards gains a masonic residence in another jurisdiction, may apply to lodge at new home, without consent of the former. A rejected candidate must have consent of lodge which rejected him.

II. Charges are filed against a brother, and he is acquitted. The Grand Lodge review the evidence and suspend him. Subsequently he is restored by Grand Lodge. He is thereby restored to membership in his lodge.

III. Charges are filed against a brother and he is suspended. Previous to action of Grand Lodge he is restored by a two-thirds vote of his lodge. An appeal is taken to the Grand Lodge, but not acted upon. He is a member of the lodge. The action of the lodge restored him to all the rights he was deprived of, and

the appeal does not affect the case unless action is had by Grand Lodge.

IV. None but actual Past Masters should be present when the installing officer is communicating the secrets of the chair to an elected Master.

V. Applications from candidates over whom the lodge has no jurisdiction, or who are physically disqualified, should be returned without a ballot, and the facts entered upon the record.

VI. If two or more black balls appear, the Master must declare the candidate rejected, even though a brother believes that he threw one by mistake.

VII. A mason claims to be a member of a lodge, and proves that at a certain date he was actually a member. The books are lost, and the lodge has no record evidence that he was ever dimitted or deprived of membership. The burden of proof is on the lodge, and they must show that he is not a member. The fact that he has neglected to pay dues for many years is not conclusive evidence that he is not a member, but would be entitled to considerable weight, especially if supported by other facts pointing in the same direction.

VIII. In waiving jurisdiction over a rejected candidate, the vote should show to what lodge jurisdiction is transferred.

IX. A stated meeting must be held at some clearly defined time. A by-law which allowed the Master to call it either on or before or on and after the full of the moon should be changed.

X. It is not illegal or improper to prevent the admission of a candidate at the request of a brother who cannot be present.

E.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13, 1872.

To JOHN H. LYNDE, *M. W. Grand Master*, Bangor, Maine.

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER:—At the session of the Grand Lodge held in this city on the 12th of February, the subject of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and also, the following portion of the Grand Master's Address, was referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, who, on the 14th of February, submitted the accompanying report and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted. I transmit them that you

may, at your earliest opportunity, lay the subject before your Grand Lodge for such action as it may deem expedient and proper.

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D., *Grand Secretary.*

[EXTRACT FROM ADDRESS OF M. W. GRAND MASTER.]

"It must be a matter of deep surprise to you that any Grand Lodge identified in interest with Louisiana, and liable to the same illegal encroachment of its jurisdiction, should not yet have taken a decided stand upon this vital question. I cannot doubt what the ultimate action will be, on the part of sister Grand Lodges that have not yet adopted resolutions upon this subject, but it is full time that such action should be taken. Our cause must be their cause, and, throughout the length and breadth of this great continent, one unbroken front should be presented against foreign interference with the rights and prerogatives of our Grand Lodges, according to what is known as the American doctrine. In this connection, I have the pleasure of informing you that the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, has adopted resolutions discontinuing all relations with the Grand Orient of France for violating the jurisdictional rights of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and also, those of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana. This is the course we hope to see taken by all good and true masons in this country as well as abroad. To insure amicable fraternal relations with our brethren abroad, it will be necessary that the masons of this country make common cause, and demand, that not only shall there be no interference with the recognized jurisdiction of American Grand Lodges, but that such attempted interference must be disclaimed, and pronounced unmasonic by all Grand Bodies with whom we hold fraternal intercourse. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg, having years ago violated the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, and continued up to this time its unmasonic usurpation of its rights, has lately established a lodge within the State of New Jersey, in the city of Hoboken. Most, if not all, of the Grand Lodges of the United States have forbidden masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg or its subordinates; but it appears to me, that we should demand of our European brethren that they denounce such unwarrantable interference with the affairs of the Grand Lodges of this country."

[REPORT OF COMMITTEE.]

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana:

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence have had under consideration the various matters referred to them, and, as fully as the time would permit, have considered the same, and submit their views upon the several matters referred, as follows:

* * * * *

II.—FOREIGN INTERFERENCE WITH AND ENCROACHMENT UPON GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION.—As germane to the right of exclusive and absolute jurisdiction

of Grand Lodges, as set forth above, the question of foreign encroachment upon Grand Lodge jurisdiction, comes next in order of the matters referred to your committee. Adopting the principles stated above, little more need be written on this subject. We have protested against the unwarranted encroachment of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg upon the rights of the Grand Lodge of New York, and of the Grand Orient of France upon our own, and have (our protests failing of effect) dropped all correspondence and forbidden all intercourse with them. Our course is that of many of our sister Grand Lodges, and yet those two Grand Bodies persist in their course, and are making further encroachments; and we are led to inquire into the causes of this, and to look for a remedy, if possible.

We find that there are two causes more or less potent, and, to our mind, chiefly operating inimically; first, a want of due appreciation among Grand Lodges of the proper extent of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, as stated under the first head of this report, and of the comity which should ever subsist among Grand Lodges. This want of appreciation of the principle is especially observable in the European Grand Lodges; and, second, it may be we have been recognizing as masonic, organizations which have little or nothing masonic about them more than the name. Of the latter cause, we are not prepared to do much more than state the opinion. We would say, that when we consider the course pursued by the Grand Orient of France, during the last two years especially, we find nothing masonic about it, except the name. We find it abolishing the office of Grand Master, as unnecessary and as an excrescence, and taking an active part in political and religious controversies, to the exclusion, necessarily, where such views and practices prevail, of the inculcation of masonic truths and principles. We are satisfied that similar views and practices prevail in Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and perhaps some others, though probably not to so great an extent as in France.

We think it time, therefore, in view of the consequences which have ensued from the encroachment upon Grand Lodge jurisdiction and violation of masonic comity, and the evils resulting from the propagation of such anti-masonic views, to lay down the principle that neither political nor religious controversies shall be brought into the lodge; that in so far as it is allowed, it is a departure from masonry and cannot be tolerated without endangering the institution, making it antagonistic to the State, and causing all the true masonic principles to be forgotten. We believe that it is time, therefore, to inquire into the principles taught in Grand Lodges, in order to ascertain if it is not spurious masonry which has brought forth all the evils that we have heretofore complained of; and that when we refuse to hold further communication with those who encroach upon our territory, we are not also refusing to hold communication with spurious masonry.

The only additional remedy we can propose is to require all Grand Lodges to recognize the principle of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction,

and cease to hold further masonic intercourse with all those Grand Lodges who are guilty of violating this principle. We think we have a right to demand this through masonic comity. It can hardly be said that any Grand Body is our friend which remains on friendly terms with those who are continually doing us a wrong, and not only that, but who are openly, every day, violating the landmarks of the order, and which may not be confined to us in their operations. We suggest that every Grand Lodge be respectfully and fraternally, yet firmly requested to denounce the encroachment of the Grand Orient of France, or of any other Grand Lodge upon our jurisdiction, and on persistence in such course, to cease to hold further masonic intercourse with them, or to recognize any of their members as masons; and should any Grand Lodge neglect or refuse to cease holding fraternal relations with such offending Grand Body or Bodies, that the Grand Master be requested and authorized to stop all further intercourse with such recusant Grand Lodge, and consider it as an ally of the common enemy of our order. We would also suggest the appointment of a committee, or a reference to some standing committee, to enquire into the history of those Grand Orients who encroach or favor the encroachment upon Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and to ascertain as far as possible, the doctrines and ideas taught within those Bodies, and by their leading members, and report from time to time, and as fully as possible at the next communication of this Grand Lodge, so that the Grand Lodge may be prepared to act understandingly, and if the facts reported should warrant, to cease to hold further communication with those bodies as masonic organizations, or to recognize their initiates as masons.

We append resolutions embodying the result of the foregoing views, and recommend their adoption by the Grand Lodge.

* * * * *

Resolved, That the encroachment upon the jurisdictional rights of American Grand Lodges can no longer be submitted to, and, as edicts of non-intercourse appear to have no influence upon the Grand Lodge of Hamburg or the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana will co-operate with her sister Grand Lodges in refusing to hold masonic communication with all masonic powers who, on being requested, shall fail to recognize the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and decline to break off friendly relations with those that violate it.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested officially to notify all masonic powers with whom this Grand Lodge is in correspondence, of its action, and to call upon them who have heretofore failed to recognize the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction by having intercourse with those masonic powers who have violated it, to take action in the matter, and decide whether they are for or against us on this question.

Resolved, That it is hereby made the duty of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to inquire into the character and status of all Foreign Grand

Bodies with whom we are in correspondence, or who hereafter may apply for recognition, and whether or not they will recognize and maintain the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and to report specially thereon.

The Grand Master also submitted a supplementary Report, relating to sundry matters of grievance, with the documents pertaining to the several cases.

On motion of Bro. Josiah H. Drummond,

Voted, That the Grand Master's address, and accompanying documents, be referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

M. W. Reuel Washburn presented a memorial from Oriental Star Lodge, protesting against the vote transferring a portion of the funds of said lodge to the new lodge at Canton; which was laid on the table.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his annual Report, accompanied by his Account Current, and a statement of the Charity Fund, viz:

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE:

The following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasurer is submitted, accompanied with an account current, showing in detail the amounts, on what account, with the respective dates:

Balance in the Treasury, May 1, 1871,.....	\$ 209.91
Received,.....	5122.99
	<hr/>
	\$5332.90
Paid.....	5194.83
	<hr/>
Balance in the Treasury.....	\$ 138.07

Dues have been received from all the lodges.

I have already in years past, it may be, said more than becomes me in the position I have occupied in relation to finances, income and expenditures, as it is supposed to come within the province of the M. W. Grand Master to recommend measures for the best interests and welfare of the craft in his jurisdiction, as well in relation to financial matters as all others. And I have sometimes feared that my brethren might refer me or call my attention to

the incident recorded in "Holy Writ," where one who had charge of the "bag" and what was contained therein, found fault with the manner in which the ointment was used.

It would hardly seem necessary that aught more should be said on this subject, as the figures given you speak for themselves, and in very graphic language.

And yet, although not precisely in order, I wish (with permission) to quote for your hearing, the language of the presiding officer of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, on this same subject, changing a few terms and phrases to suit the organization or society. He says:

"Although the degrees of masonry are apparently more popular than ever before, and the number of our lodges is rapidly increasing; although our meetings are well attended, and a deep interest is apparent in the work and lectures throughout our jurisdiction; although in all that relates to the forms and ceremonies and strength of our order, we appear to be marching onward in a successful and victorious career; although all these things are true, we must not rest satisfied with them.

"All these things bring present pleasure and happiness. But that is not enough: we must secure the fruits of our prosperity; we have a duty to our successors as well as to ourselves.

"We shall leave behind us a poor record if it be that we basked in the sunshine of prosperity, and left no permanent monument of our prosperity.

"The prudent husbandman is not content with sowing the seed and growing the crop; he also gathers in the harvest. The good General not only wins the victory, but secures the benefit thereof. Are we imitating this prudence?

"Once this Grand Lodge reduced the dues for each candidate initiated. To do this is a step backward. It is a step which strikes not only at the prosperity and dignity of the Grand Lodge, but at the dignity and prosperity of every subordinate lodge.

"All the funds of the Grand Body are the funds of the subordinate bodies. This is a representative body, composed of all the subordinates. It is the consolidation of all the subordinates. Its funds are their funds. Its prosperity is their prosperity. The lodges were never more prosperous, never more able to pay than at the present time. Now is the time to make this Grand Body independent of the accidents of time and fortune, and its independence is the independence and safety of the entire fraternity.

"Practically, very few of the subordinate lodges will accumulate funds to any great amount. There are so many ways to spend their income, that with rare exceptions, the year's end sees them no better off pecuniarily than they were at its beginning. If they receive much, they expend much; if they receive little, they do with that little. Whatever goes to the Grand Treasury really makes no difference whatever to them. Besides, at this time, candidates pay more than formerly, and the income is paid mostly by the candidates and does not come out of any other funds of the lodges.

"Our organizations will not always be as popular as they now are. The inevitable swing of the pendulum will send it in the other direction.

"Yes, the time will come, when, in some town or city which has lost its importance, or prosperity, a once flourishing lodge drags on a difficult existence; or when, because of a change in the religious sentiments of the people, or of political or social persecution, the whole subordinate organizations are dormant. If you are prudent now, then as each year rolls round, upon notice from some of your Grand Officers, the loyal members of each lodge will gather together, within their hall or asylum, temporary it may be, and the fires of masonry, of Christianity, will be kept from dying out upon your altars.

"The profane will wonder at the exhibition of vitality, and will ask how happens all this? The answer will be: 'In their prosperity they remembered adversity; in their zeal they were prudent; they knew the possibility of changes in Church, and State, and people, and prepared accordingly.'

"Yes, my brethren, now in the days of your exaltation, prepare for the days of humiliation, should they ever come. Collect a fund which will secure these annual visits when other means shall fail."

Portland, May 7, 1872.

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr. The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

in account with MOSES DODGE, Grand Treasurer.

1871.

May 4,	For paid H. R. Downes, D. D. G. M.	1st District.....	\$ 49.25
"	John C. Walker,	" 2d "	15.25
"	Austin F. Kingsley,	" 3d "	15.69
"	H. C. Bartlett,	" 4th "	30.25
"	E. A. Thompson,	" 5th "	36.50
"	George W. Whitney,	" 6th "	24.25
"	E. E. Wiggin,	" 7th "	43.50
"	William O. Poor,	" 8th "	12.75
"	Stephen W. Jones,	" 9th "	50.00
"	Henry Farrington,	" 10th "	44.50
"	Wm. Macartney,	" 12th "	35.00
"	W. R. G. Estes,	" 13th "	44.25
"	Stephen J. Young,	" 14th "	12.15
"	Isaac G. Curtis,	" 15th "	65.10
"	A. C. T. King,	" 16th "	16.55
"	George A. Wright,	" 17th "	20.25
"	H. H. Burbank,	" 18th "	31.09
"	Silvanus Hayward,	" 19th "	27.28
"	" " rep. fee St. John's Lodge, 1870,		4.20
"	John W. Ballou, expenses.....		31.90
"	J. H. Drummond, for exp. library, vote 1870,.....		25.00
"	R. E. Paine, postage, &c.,.....		6.84
"	John H. Lynde, Grand Master, expenses.....		42.00
8,	" S. Berry, Assistant G. Secretary, per vote,.....		20.00
"	Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler, "		30.00
"	Erastus Bodge, Assistant Grand Tyler, per vote....		15.00
"	Grand Treasurer, per vote.....		40.00
"	J. H. Drummond, Com. of For. Cor.....		80.00
"	J. H. Drummond, cash expended.....		96.00
12,	" Masonic Trustees, rent as per vote.....		200.00
July 3,	" Premium on \$500 U. S. Bonds, at 12½ per cent....		62.50
15,	" Portland Savings Bank, rent.....		62.50

July 20,	For paid Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler, expenses.....	79.00
"	Stephen Berry, printing Proc. &c.,.....	395.54
"	Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, salary.....	500.00
Sept. 2,	E. Bodge, expenses.....	6.00
"	Duran & Johnson, trunk.....	14.00
Oct. 15,	Portland Savings Bank, rent.....	62.50
Dec. 14,	J. H. Drummond, expense of Library, per vote....	25.00
1872.		
Jan. 2,	Stephen Berry, printing reprint, &c.,.....	168.87
"	American Bank Note Co., Diplomas.....	150.00
18,	Jere. Ilsley, book cases.....	100.00
"	Portland Savings Bank, rent.....	62.50
"	Ætna Insurance Co., insurance.....	10.00
Feb. 12,	Stephen Berry, printing reprint of Proc.....	192.00
"	Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler, expenses.....	41.77
April 25,	Stephen Berry, printing Rep. For. Cor. &c.,.....	323.95
"	American Bank Note Co., Diplomas.....	60.00
"	Portland Savings Bank, rent.....	62.50
May 1,	" " " rent of box.....	3.32
3,	Ira Berry, G. Sec., preparing charters, postage, &c.,	74.48
"	" bill of advertising meetings.....	7.75
"	" expenses of office and library room....	32.34
"	Pay Roll of 1871.....	1,521.90
4,	Grand Treasurer's incidental expenses.....	11.85
6,	Balance in the Treasury.....	138.07
		<hr/>
		\$5,332.90

1871. Cr.

May 2,	By balance in Treasury May 1, 1871,.....	\$209.91
	Cash of H. R. Downes, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.	107.80
	" John C. Walker, " 2d Dist.	70.90
	" Austin F. Kingsley, " 3d Dist.	147.65
	" H. C. Bartlett, " 4th Dist.	317.75
	" E. A. Thompson, " 5th Dist.	249.05
	" Geo. W. Whitney, " 6th Dist.	356.85
	" E. E. Wiggin, " 7th Dist.	230.00
	" Wm. O. Poor, " 8th Dist.	212.95
	" Stephen W. Jones, " 9th Dist.	346.30
	" Henry Farrington, " 10th Dist.	246.95
3,	" D. C. Palmer, " 11th Dist.	240.75
2,	" Wm. Macartney, " 12th Dist.	174.90
	" W. R. G. Estes, " 13th Dist.	197.80
3,	" Stephen Young, " 14th Dist.	243.80
	" Isaac G. Curtis, " 15th Dist.	351.15

May 3,	By Cash of A. C. T. King, D. D. G. M. 16th Dist.	168.30
	" Geo. A. Wright, " 17th Dist.	382.40
2,	" H. H. Burbank, " 18th Dist.	209.20
	" Silvanus Hayward, " 19th Dist.	291.70
	" Marshall Walker, dues of Delta Lodge, ..	34.50
	" Henry Scurrah, dues of Crescent Lodge,	37.75
	" C. A. Rolfe, for 1 member Lewy's Island Lodge, 1870, .....	.15
	" N. B. Nutt, dues of Eastern Lodge,	42.40
	" H. K. Hawes, dues of Esoteric Lodge, ...	28.00
3,	" Wm. A. Herrick, char. fee Cambridge Lo.	30.00
	" Silvanus Hayward, fees for disp's granted,	6.00
4,	" J. C. Thorp, charter fee Anchor Lodge, ..	30.00
	" Wm. Somerby, " " Esoteric " ..	30.00
Aug. 16,	" S. W. Merrill, disp. fee Pleas't River Lo.,	25.00
23,	" S. Robinson, " Molunkus Lodge,	25.00
	" F. E. Sleeper, " Webster " ..	25.00
23,	" Wm. Griffin, " Stockton " ..	25.00
Oct. 24,	" Simon Mudgett, " De Grey " ..	25.00
1872.		
May 3,	" Ira Berry, disp. fee King Hiram Lodge, ..	25.00
	" " " " " Neguemkeag " ..	25.00
	" " " " " Whitney " ..	25.00
	" " " G. Sec., for diplomas &c. sold,	41.30
4,	" Treasurer of Grand Chapter, rent, &c., ..	96.69
		<hr/>
		\$5,332.90

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
\$6,800.00 U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	6,800.00
\$1,100.00 Bonds of Masonic Trustees.....	1,100.00
\$500.00 Loan.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,600.00

The Grand Treasurer's report was referred to the Committee of Finance.

The Grand Secretary presented his annual report, to wit:

PORTLAND, May 6, 1872.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

In submitting my sixteenth annual report, I am happy to announce the completion of a task which has occupied my leisure hours for years, and which I regard as of great importance to the lodges, and to the Grand Secretary—to wit: the examination and re-arrangement of the papers in the archives of the Grand Lodge. The documents which have accumulated during more than fifty years have been examined, a file made for each lodge, and all the papers relating to that lodge placed on that file; so that if information is wanted about a particular lodge, a few minutes work will ascertain what the archives can furnish. It has been a work of patience and toil, but the result is gratifying to contemplate.

The proceedings have been recorded and published as customary. Notices have been issued as required; diplomas and other blanks supplied to the lodges,—and the other routine duties pertaining to the office attended to. The Records are presented for examination.

The reprint of Proceedings, from the formation of the Grand Lodge to 1847, has been completed, and the four hundred copies belonging to the Grand Lodge await your order. I have had one dozen bound in a style which costs one dollar per volume.

I deem it but right to call attention to the fact that the Grand Lodge has a book of records for charters, and that the fee for recording a charter is but fifty cents. Very few of our lodges have availed themselves of the privilege. Yet it happens not infrequently that charters are destroyed, and no means exist for replacing them. A new charter can be had, but the names of the original charter members are lost.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

Referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

Petitions for charter, with dispensations, etc., were received and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, as follows:

Of Fisher Lodge, at Corinna; Carrabassett, at Canaan; Arion, at Goodwin's Mills, Lyman; Pleasant River, at Brownville; Webster, at Webster; Molunkus, at Sherman Mills; Negeumkeag, at Vassalborough; Whitney at Canton; and King Hiram, at Dixfield. Also petition for continuance of dispensation of De Grey Lodge, at Dexter.

Petitions for a new lodge at Lagrange, to be called Composite Lodge; and for a new charter to Aurora Lodge, to replace theirs, which was destroyed by the fire which consumed their hall on the 23d of March last, were received, and referred to the same committee.

The by-laws of Keystone, Rockland, Acacia and Quantabacook Lodges were presented, and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

On motion,

Voted, That all by-laws received for examination be referred to the same committee, without vote thereon.

Petition of Presumpscot Lodge for remission of dues was presented, and referred to the committee on that subject.

Bro. Joseph A. Locke submitted the report of the Committee on Returns, as follows:

The Committee on Returns ask leave to submit the following report:

Number of chartered lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, one hundred and fifty-six (156).

Returns have been received from all but Dresden Lodge, No. 103,* giving the following exhibit:

For convenience of comparison, we give the footings of last year's returns.

	1872.	*	1871.
Initiated.....	1137		1160
Admitted,.....	1237		1290
Reinstated,.....	48		31
Dimitted,.....	339		333
Died,.....	192		192
Suspended,.....	4		4
Expelled,.....	4		3
Deprived of membership,.....	101		69
Number of members,.....	16,358		15,818
Non-affiliated masons,.....	404		393
Rejected,.....	545		562

*The return from this lodge was afterwards received, and is included in this statement.

The above does not include the returns from lodges under dispensation, which are as follows :

	Initiated.	Raised.	Petitioners.	Master Masons.	Ref.
Fisher,	12.....	12.....	5.....	17.....	3
Carrabassett,	7.....	6.....	17.....	23.....	2
King Hiram,	2.....	1.....	30.....	31.....	
Pleasant River,	7.....	4.....	19.....	23.....	
Stockton,		2.....	18.....	20.....	
De Grey,	6.....	4.....	14.....	18.....	1
Neguemkeag,	2.....		24.....	24.....	
Webster,	7.....	6.....	14.....	20.....	
Molunkus,	4.....	4.....	11.....	15.....	
Arion,	9.....	9.....	13.....	22.....	1
	<u>56</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>7</u>

IRA BERRY,
JOSEPH A. LOCKE,
LEANDER W. FOBES, } Committee.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF LODGES.

Nos. Lodges.	Initiated.	Admitted.	Reinstated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Deprived of Membership.	Members.	Non-affil'd.	Rejected.
1 Portland,	11...	13...	2...	3...	7...			5...	372...		11
2 Warren,	5...	5...		1...	1...				102...	1...	4
3 Lincoln,	4...	5...		6...	3...				123...	8...	3
4 Hancock,	5...	5...		3...	1...				95...	12...	1
5 Kennebec,	7...	9...		1...	5...				155...	4...	6
6 Amity,	7...	8...			1...				95...		
7 Eastern,	8...	12...		6...					182...		5
8 United,	5...	3...		4...	1...			5...	111...	5...	11
9 Saco,	11...	13...		4...	1...	1...			169...		1
10 Rising Virtue,	5...	8...		3...	6...				210...		10
11 Pythagorean,	6...	5...		1...					64...		
12 Cumberland,	3...	5...		3...	2...				76...		
13 Oriental,	15...	14...		4...					174...	4...	6
14 Solar,	7...	7...		3...	1...				194...		10
15 Orient,	7...	8...		2...	5...				133...		3
16 St. George,	1...	1...			2...				74...		
17 Ancient Land-Mark,	14...	16...		1...	6...			8...	310...		2
18 Oxford,	10...	10...		3...	1...			1...	106...	6...	8
19 Felicity,	4...	6...		2...	4...				167...		3
20 Maine,	6...	10...	1...	7...	1...				122...		6

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	Dim.	D.	S.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N.Rej.							
21	Oriental Star,	6	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	155	...	2	...	1				
22	York,	1	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	65	...	5	...	...		
23	Freeport,	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	47	...	8	...	...		
24	Phoenix,	11	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	179	...	...	...	5		
25	Temple,	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	86	...	...	...	4		
26	Village,	6	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	105	...	2	...	2				
27	Adoniram,	5	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	62	...	...		
28	Northern Star,	11	...	5	...	7	...	1	...	107	...	...	...	3		
29	Tranquil,	7	...	8	...	2	...	2	...	168	...	7	...	8				
30	Blazing Star,	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	71	...	6	...	1
31	Union,	8	...	10	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	98	...	8	...	1
32	Hermon,	16	...	31	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	152	...	16	...	10		
33	Waterville,	10	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	5
34	Somerset,	14	...	15	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	180	...	6	...	10
35	Bethlehem,	8	...	13	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	171	...	...	...	15
36	Casco,	9	...	9	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	156	...	...	...	3
37	Washington,	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	96	...	...	...	2
38	Harmony,	9	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	3
39	Penobscot,	10	...	9	...	1	...	11	...	3	...	102	...	5	...	8		
40	Lygonia,	19	...	24	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	203	...	24	...	8
41	Morning Star,	5	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	3
42	Freedom,	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	1
43	Alna,	7	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	122	...	3
44	Piscataquis,	11	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	8
45	Central,	5	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	7
46	St. Croix,	18	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	175	...	...	...	4
47	Dunlap,	13	...	16	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	174	...	...	...	5
48	Lafayette,	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	70	...	8	...	...
49	Meridian Splendor,	3	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	97	...	5	...	...
50	Aurora,	14	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	374	...	18	...	3
51	St. John's,	21	...	16	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	10	...	133	...	4	...	9
52	Mosaic,	13	...	11	6	...	1	...	2	...	155	...	1	...	7
53	Rural,	6	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	55	...	5	...	2
54	Vassalboro,	6	...	8	12	...	1	...	1	...	103	...	3	...	8
55	Fraternal,	6	...	4	8	...	1	61	
56	Mount Moriah,	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	52	...	...	...	...
58	Unity,	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	51	...	...	...	...
59	Mount Hope,	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	1
60	Star in the East,	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	185	...	...	...	10
61	King Solomon's,	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	2
62	King David's,	10	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	91	...	...	...	...
63	Richmond,	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	114	...	4	...	1

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	Dim.	D.	S.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N.	Rej.
64	Pacific,	4	3	5						78	1	2
65	Mystic,	7	6	1	1			4		133	2	3
66	Mechanics,	5	6	2	6					114	1	2
67	Blue Mountain,	1	2	2	6	1				41	14	1
68	Mariners',	6	11	3	2			4		142	6	6
69	Howard,	7	10	2	2					108	4	7
70	Standish,	4	4	2						63		
71	Rising Sun,	7	9	1	1					118	4	2
72	Pioneer,	2	3	1	1	1				55	6	
73	Tyrian,	12	12	3	2					137	5	5
74	Bristol,	3	3	1	2					130		
75	Plymouth,	3	3	9	4	1		9		89		
76	Arundel,	3		1	3	2		1		64	2	
77	Tremont,	8	6		1					119		6
78	Crescent,	18	18	9	1			6		147		9
79	Rockland,	31	33	1	4	1	1			272		10
80	Keystone,	1		2						88	2	1
81	Atlantic,	15	17	12	3					276	13	8
82	St. Paul's,	7	6		1					92	22	
83	St. Andrew's,	12	21	4	3			1		260		18
84	Eureka,	3	3		4					89	1	2
85	Star in the West,	11	10	1	4			4		93	5	
86	Temple,	11	11	1	3			13		168	1	
87	Benevolent,	3	4	3	1			2		67	5	3
88	Narraguagus,	5	6	0	2					128	22	
89	Island,	4	5		2					78	6	1
91	Harwood,	5	4	3	3					124	10	5
92	Siloam,	7	9	6	1					113		8
93	Horeb,	10	10	1						103		3
94	Paris,	10	9	1	5	1		4		104	4	5
95	Corinthian,	7	7	1	8	1				68		3
96	Monument,	7	10	3	1					113	11	9
97	Bethel,	4	5	1	2	1				99	1	4
98	Katahdin,	5	4	1	1					61	12	1
99	Vernon Valley,	5	4	1	1					111		1
100	Jefferson,		1	5		1	0			61		4
101	Nezinscot,	7	7		1			2		79		
102	Marsh River,	5	5	1	1					83		3
103	Dresden,	4	1							33		
104	Dirigo,	5	5	3						79		3
105	Ashlar,	17	14	1						148		5
106	Tuscan,	4	6		1					189		1

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	Dim.	D.	S.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N. ReJ.
107	Day Spring,	1	2							63	1
108	Relief,	3	3		1	2				60	12
109	Mount Kineo,	6	6		7					85	
110	Monmouth,	1	1							76	
111	Liberty,	7	7		1					123	3
112	Eastern Frontier,	15	21		1					80	6
113	Messalonskee,	3	4	4		1		1		73	2
114	Polar Star,	10	9		1					139	12
115	Moderation,	5	7		1	2				83	1
116	Lebanon,	5	4							81	2
117	Greenleaf,	9	7	1	2					95	5
118	Drummond,	2	3		1					62	3
120	Meduncook,	3	3	1						47	
121	Acacia,	6	7		2	2	2			81	2
122	Marine,	9	10		1					164	1
123	Franklin,	12	10		2					79	4
124	Olive Branch,	5	5		3	1				93	9
125	Meridian,	5	5		1					77	4
126	Timothy Chase,	3	4		2					102	1
127	Presumpscot,	8	9		1					87	1
128	Eggemoggin,	15	14		1					103	5
129	Quantabacook,	3	4		3					55	4
130	Trinity,	2	4		2					53	5
131	Lookout,	5	6							44	1
132	Mount Tire'm,	6	3		1	1				67	
133	Asylum,	5	5		1	1				51	2
134	Trojan,	7	7	5						51	3
135	Riverside,	7	14		2	2				82	7
136	Ionic,	8	8							63	1
137	Kenduskeag,	7	9		1					89	1
138	Lewy's Island,	3	4					1		64	3
139	Archon,	8	9		4					78	3
140	Mount Desert,	1	1		1					81	2
141	Augusta,	6	17		1					70	5
142	Ocean,	15	17							66	6
143	Preble,	11	11							67	1
144	Seaside,	9	9							52	
145	Moses Webster,	15	15							100	14
146	Sebasticook,	10	11		2					42	1
147	Evening Star,	5	6		2					45	1
148	Forest,	15	16		1					57	1
149	Doric,	9	9							41	1

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	Dim.	D.	S.	Ex.	Dep.	M.	N.	Ref.
150	Rabboni,	7	12			2				62		6
151	Excelsior,	6	8	1	1	1		2		35	2	2
152	Crooked River,	6	10			1				48		2
153	Delta,	9	16		1					45		6
154	Mystic Tie,	2	3			1				29	2	3
155	Ancient York,	11	10							41		5
156	Wilton,	5	14							50		5
157	Cambridge,	18	21							48		5
158	Anchor,	2	2							31		
159	Esoteric,	17								37		
	U.D. Fisher,	12								17		3
	U.D. Carrabassett,	7								23		2
	U.D. King Hiram,	2								31		
	U.D. Pleasant River,	7								23		
	U.D. Stockton,									20	2	
	U.D. De Grey,	6								18		1
	U.D. Neguemkeag,	2								24		
	U.D. Webster,	7								20	5	
	U.D. Molunkus,	4								15	2	
	U.D. Arion,	9								22		1
		1193	1237	48	339	192	4	4	101	16,571	413	552

Which report was accepted.

Bros. Francis J. Day, H. D. Smith and Hugh Curtis were appointed a Committee on Remission of Dues.

A memorial was received from Dirigo Lodge, asking aid from the Grand Lodge, their hall and all their property, except the charter and records, having been destroyed by fire; it was referred to the Committee of Finance.

The following brethren presented credentials as Representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and were welcomed as such:

JOHN W. BALLOU, Arkansas.

STEPHEN BERRY, District of Columbia.

HENRY H. DICKEY, California.

ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Montana.
ALBERT MOORE, North Carolina.
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Mississippi.
JOSEPH W. CLAPP, Idaho.
CHARLES M. RICE, Michigan.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond for the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution, submitted the following report:

The Committee upon Amendments to Constitution ask leave to report, recommending the adoption of the amendments proposed last year by the committee on the subject of non-affiliation, and found on pages 329 and 330 of the Proceedings of last year.

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

The report was accepted, and the amendments proposed were severally considered and adopted.

The Grand Master ordered the Grand Secretary to instruct lodges in case their by-laws conflict with these amendments, to change them without further notice.

On motion of Bro. Josiah H. Drummond,

Voted, That action on the amendment proposed last year as an alternative in place of Section 100, be postponed till the next Annual Communication, in order to test the practical working of the amendments now adopted.

Bro. Edward P. Burnham presented the following report:

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend that the decisions of the Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

That all matters of grievance referred to in the Grand Master's address, be referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

That the circular from the jurisdiction of Louisiana be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

They recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution, referred to in address of the M. W. Grand Master.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
JOHN W. BALLOU, } Committee.
WILLIAM MACARTNEY, }

Resolved, That the resolution adopted last year, limiting the amount of mileage of the representatives of any lodge to the amount of the per capita tax paid by such lodge, be repealed.

The report was accepted, the several subjects were referred as recommended, and the resolution was adopted.

The memorial of Oriental Star Lodge was taken from the table, and on motion of M. W. Reuel Washburn, was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

The by-laws of Benevolent Lodge were presented and referred.

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

MASONIC HALL, Tuesday, May 7, 1872.

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

Bro. Edward P. Burnham presented a petition for the establishment of a new lodge at Brownfield, to be called Shepherd's River Lodge, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro. T. S. Andrews presented petitions of Aurora and Rockland Lodges for remission of their dues to

Grand Lodge, which were referred to the Committee on Remission of Dues.

Bro. R. E. Paine, for the Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, made the following report, which was accepted, viz :

TO THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Your Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine submit the following report :

We have received the following named histories, all of which are completed to the year 1870, viz :

	No.	115,	ms.
Of Moderation Lodge,	"	97,	"
" Bethel Lodge,	"	26,	"
" Village Lodge,	"	18,	"
" Oxford Lodge,	"	86,	"
" Temple Lodge,	"	85,	"
" Star in the West Lodge,	"	116,	"
" Lebanon Lodge,	"	120,	"
" Meduncook Lodge,	"	101,	"
" Nezinscot Lodge,	"	145,	"
" Moses Webster Lodge,	"	75,	"
" Plymouth Lodge,	"	144,	"
" Seaside Lodge,	"	39,	"
" Penobscot Lodge,	"	121,	"
" Acacia Lodge,	"	151,	"
" Excelsior Lodge,	"	52,	"
" Mosaic Lodge,	"	37,	"
" Washington Lodge,	"	124,	"
" Olive Branch Lodge,	"	9,	"
" Saco Lodge,	"	50,	"
" Aurora Lodge,	"	56,	"
" Mount Moriah Lodge,	"	80,	"
" Keystone Lodge,	"	125,	"
" Meridian Lodge,			

The above named histories are in manuscript.

The following lodges have furnished their histories in print :

	No.	78,	in print.
Of Crescent Lodge,	"	148,	"
" Forest Lodge,	"	140,	"
" Mount Desert Lodge,	"	84,	"
" Eureka Lodge,			

Of Hancock Lodge,	No. 4, in print.
" Lincoln Lodge, (supplemental,)	" 3, "
" Atlantic Lodge,	" 81, "

The following lodges are still delinquent, not having furnished the Grand Lodge with any portion of their histories :

United,	No. 8,	Maine,	No. 20.
Solar,	" 14,	Alna,	" 43,

We have received from Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, No. 17, a carefully prepared memoir of Past Master John P. Boyd. With one exception, he was the last survivor of the original officers of the Grand Lodge of Maine. We have also received from Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, a well written memoir of Bro. Charles Webster.

Eighty-one lodges have now furnished their histories complete up to 1870; all others excepting those just mentioned have sent in their histories in part.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. E. PAINE,	} Committee.
JERE. FENNO,	
H. D. SMITH,	

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals requested the appointment of an additional committee, in consequence of the amount of business before them; and the Grand Master appointed Bros. Henry Farrington, Wm. R. G. Estes. and S. C. Andrews a committee accordingly.

Bro. Edward P. Burnham submitted the following report:

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend the reference to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, of the circulars of the Grand Lodge of England and of the Grand Orient of Brazil.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
JOHN W. BALLOU,	
WILLIAM MACARTNEY,	

Report accepted, and documents referred as recommended.

Bro. Burnham also presented the following report:

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend the reference to a Special Committee, of the petition of Bethlehem Lodge for restoration of Bro. S. W. Lane to the rights of a Past Master, and also so much of the Grand Master's address as relates thereto.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
JOHN W. BALLOU, } *Committee.*
WILLIAM MACARTNEY, }

Report accepted, recommendation adopted, and Bro's Timothy J. Murray, William O. Poor and E. N. Mayo appointed a committee accordingly.

Bro. Burnham, for the same committee, made the following report:

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend the reference to a special committee of the complaint of Bro. George F. Gouley, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, against St. Croix Lodge at Calais, for an alleged violation of jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
JOHN W. BALLOU, } *Committee.*
WILLIAM MACARTNEY, }

Which report was accepted, the recommendation adopted, and a committee appointed accordingly, consisting of Bros. Joseph Gooch, George M. Holmes and William H. H. Washburn.

The hour for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bro's George Bowen, Joseph W. Clapp and Elbridge A. Thompson a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and Bro's Charles I. Collamore, J. M. Nevens and William Tucker a second committee for the same purpose.

On motion,

Voted, That the balloting be by lodges.

Bro. Henry H. Dickey declined being considered a candidate for any office.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot, and the following Brethren were reported to be duly and legally elected, namely :

M. W. DAVID CARGILL,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Augusta ;
R. W. ALBERT MOORE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	North Anson ;
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Saco ;
" WILLIAM O. POOR,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Belfast ;
" MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland ;
" IRA BERRY,	<i>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 ;
FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Auburn ; and
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland.

Bros. Timothy J. Murray and John H. Lynde were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years

Bro. Stephen J. Young presented Credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was cordially received in that capacity.

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

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 8, 1872.

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

Bros. Charles W. Haney, George Joss and Charles W. Lyon were appointed a Committee on Leave of Absence.

Bro. Edward P. Burnham presented the following report:

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers have considered that part of the address of the Grand Master which refers to attempts of impostors to visit lodges, and recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
JOHN W. BALLOU,	
WILLIAM MACARTNEY,	

Resolved, That no person shall be admitted to an examination in order to visit a lodge in this State, without being vouched for by a brother, or presenting satisfactory written evidence, under seal, that he is a mason in good standing, made in a regular lodge.

Report accepted, and resolution adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which in accordance with a general regulation had been made to the Grand Master in advance of the annual communication, printed, and submitted with the Grand Master's annual address, was presented, and distributed to the members.

On motion,

Voted, That the report be accepted and published with the Proceedings.

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

TO M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submit their Annual Report. When it became necessary to commence the printing of it, but about one-half of the Proceedings had been received. We, therefore, adopted the plan of last year and commenced the publication with the ninth page, leaving the first eight pages to be printed last. We proceeded in alphabetical order as far as practicable: but the deviation from it is of less consequence, because in our list of Proceedings reviewed (found on the next page), we have given the page of the report where the review of each Grand Lodge commences.

We have received Proceedings from all the American Grand Lodges, except Minnesota, whose Proceedings for 1871 we reviewed last year. We have two years' Proceedings of Louisiana, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and Washington. Our review includes all the Proceedings of 1871, not heretofore reviewed, except West Virginia.

Our report is longer than ever before, for two reasons: first, the larger number of Proceedings reviewed; they continued to come, and as we deemed the latest intelligence of the most importance and interest, we reviewed them at once instead of postponing a notice of them till next year: second, the space given to the discussion of the Quebec question; as our report of 1870 was the first extended discussion of that question published, it was naturally the text for others, especially those holding the opposite doctrine, and we deemed it our duty to vindicate the action of our Grand Lodge and the long established and well settled principles upon which it was based.

We may be allowed to say that it is an easy thing to take the Proceedings and string together extracts to fill up a report: but to *examine* them, condense the action, and criticise what of general interest seems to challenge it, requires a large amount of time and labor: and when one is obliged to find that time and expend that labor after the ordinary duties of the day are performed, it is not wonderful that that fact is shown in the style of the report.

No one who reads the following pages will fail to perceive that never before in her history, has Freemasonry been so great a power in the world as she now is. Her history, her jurisprudence and her fundamental principles are examined in the light of reason, philosophy and religion, and the manner in which she bears this test strengthens her power and influence. If she is not an immense power for good in the world, the fault lies not in her, but in her followers. This has been often said, but the lesson continues to be taught in each year's history.

Our Brethren of this Committee in other jurisdictions will not, because we have not noticed their kindly expressions in relation to us, think that we do not appreciate their friendly words, or reciprocate the feelings which prompted those words. The communion with them through their reports till they seem

like life-long friends, has often lightened our labors and renewed our courage, when we have been almost ready to succumb to weariness, both of body and mind. Whether we ever meet them in the flesh or not, they may be assured that we shall gratefully remember them.

The following table shows the Proceedings reviewed, and the date and continuance of the Annual Communication.

Grand Lodges.	Date of Annual Communication.	Page of Review.
Alabama,	December 4 to 7, 1871.	491
Arkansas,	November 6 to 9, 1871.	492
California,	October 10 to 14, 1871.	497
Canada,	July 12 to 14, 1871.	501
Colorado,	September 26 and 27, 1871.	573
Connecticut,	May 10 and 11, 1871.	508
Delaware,	June 27, 1871.	509
District of Columbia,	November 8, 1871.	574
Florida,	February 14 and 15, 1871.	509
Georgia,	October 31, to November 2, 1871.	512
Idaho,	October 2 to 6, 1871.	515
Illinois,	October 3 to 5, 1871.	494
Indiana,	May 23 and 24, 1871.	516
Iowa,	June 6 to 8, 1871.	518
Kansas,	October 18 and 19, 1871.	520
Kentucky,	October 16 to 19, 1871.	577
Louisiana,	February 13 to 17, 1871.	522
Louisiana,	February 12 to 16, 1872.	579
Maryland,	May 8 and 9, and November 20 to 22, 1871.	525
Massachusetts,	December 13, 1871.	495
Michigan,	January 9 to 12, 1872.	583
Mississippi,	January 16 to 19, 1871.	526
Mississippi,	January 22 to 25, 1872.	585
Missouri,	October 10 to 13, 1871.	586
Montana,	October 2 to 5, 1871.	528
Nebraska,	June 21 to 23, 1871.	592
Nevada,	September 19 to 22, 1871.	529
New Brunswick,	September 27 and 28, 1871.	533
New Hampshire,	May 17 and 18, 1871.	534
New Jersey,	January 18 and 19, 1871.	538
New York,	June 6 to 9, 1871.	541
North Carolina,	December 4 to 8, 1871.	543
Nova Scotia,	June 7 and 8, 1871.	545
Ohio,	October 17 to 19, 1871.	546
Oregon,	June 19 to 22, 1871.	549
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1870.	551
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1871.	605
Quebec,	September 27 and 28, 1871.	555
Rhode Island,	May 15, 1871.	561
South Carolina,	November 21, December 19 and 20, 1871.	562
Tennessee,	November 14 to 16, 1870.	563
Tennessee,	November 13 to 15, 1871.	593
Texas,	June 12 to 16, 1871.	564
Utah (circular),	January 17, 1872.	594
Vermont,	June 15 and 16, 1870.	567
Vermont,	June 14 and 15, 1871.	568
Virginia,	December 11 to 13, 1871.	595
Washington,	September 15 to 17, 1870.	569
Washington,	September 21 to 23, 1871.	570
West Virginia,	November 8 to 10, 1870.	572
Wisconsin,	June 13 and 14, 1871.	573

ALABAMA.

Lodges represented, 218: five forfeited charters restored: report on work made and concurred in: seven charters granted, and the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized.

An interesting incident was the attendance in the Grand Lodge, as a delegate from one of the lodges, of P. G. M. WILLIAM LEIGH, of whom it is said:

"Brother Leigh has been a Master Mason about fifty years. The last time he appeared in the Grand Lodge was 1852. At that time he had moved to Louisville, in Kentucky. He was elected Grand Master in 1833, and again in 1834, having been elected Grand Junior Warden in 1828, and Grand Senior Warden in 1829 and 1830. He presided at the re-organization of the Grand Lodge in 1836. He is now in his 82d year, still hearty, active and vigorous; and as zealous a mason as in the days of his youth."

Soon after the close of the Annual Communication in 1870, the Grand Lodge was called to mourn the death of its Grand Master, M. W. WILLIAM P. CHILTON, of the highest worth as a man and a mason.

The address of the acting Grand Master (JOSEPH H. JOHNSON), is mainly devoted to an account of his official action and his decisions, which are numerous, but either familiar or dependent on local regulation.

In one case, a lodge found a member guilty of unmasonic conduct, but refused to inflict punishment: on appeal, the Grand Lodge ordered the case to be remanded, and the accused to be expelled under penalty of an arrest of the charter: would it not have been more in accordance with masonic law for the Grand Lodge to expel him?

The Report on Correspondence (97 pages) was prepared by Bro. RICHARD F. KNOT. It is an excellent *resumé* of the Proceedings with occasional comments, sound and judicious.

In his review of Canada, he says (and we agree with him fully):

"The Grand Master states that in one case, where a member had applied for a dimit because he had joined the Roman Catholic church, whose regulations forbid belonging to the order, he recommended that the lodge remit his dues from year to year, but refuse the dimit. He had also decided that a non-affiliated brother *cannot* be interred with masonic ceremonies; neither one that has been suspended for non-payment of dues, even although his friends offer to pay his arrears."

"We believe that masonic societies must have rules for their guidance similar to those of other benevolent institutions, but there is this difference, that the by-laws of other societies contain the whole obligations of the contracting parties, and these parties alone are interested; while masons—independent of their society rules—have a code of *unalterable* laws in which the *masonic world* is interested; hence masons have to be guarded, lest the by-laws of any special lodge should conflict with the fixed laws. We think the decision anent burials is a case in point as requiring that vigilance. We think the case of the Roman Catholic church is rather unmasonic. It compels a man to continue a member of a society of which he conscientiously disapproves, although he was assured *in limine* that nothing would interfere with his religious opinions; and on the part of the lodge it is putting a *fiction* in the room of *Truth*."

Some sixteen pages in the Appendix are devoted to "Mistakes overlooked and Unconsidered Errors picked up by the Grand Secretary." It would pay for perusal by many of our Secretaries. One of the most common errors is

"names of members not given in full:" and we are glad to see the vicious tendency of this generation to use mere initials severely rebuked. Another common criticism upon the returns is "Seal wrong side up," or "Seal cranked-sided." This idea of Bro. SAYRE's is a capital one, and we do not believe there will be occasion next year to devote so much space to it.

ARKANSAS.

Lodges represented, 129: *twenty-eight* charters and one dispensation granted, and four dispensations continued: ten charters withdrawn for non-payment of dues and one for other causes: income of Grand Lodge \$6,518.30, of which, after paying all expenses, \$3,442.48 was paid to St. John's College: this appropriation, with the current income of the College, met all its expenses within about \$250: the College is prospering, having a larger number of students at the commencement of the year than ever before: the work exemplified: a tribute of respect paid to the memory of Hamilton G. Reynolds, Senior Grand Warden, who had died during the year: Grand officers installed in public with an excellent address by Bro. Oliver C. Gray, of St. John's College: a committee appointed to collate the ancient laws, decisions, rules and regulations of this Grand Lodge, and have the same printed in connection with those of the Grand Chapter.

The address of the Grand Master (SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS) is exceedingly interesting: he urges the necessity of selecting good men, as well as good workers, for the officers of lodges: impresses forcibly upon members their duties: and most excellently shows the standard of truth, which should regulate masons in their conduct with each other.

From his decisions, we quote the following:

"A brother, against whom charges are pending, dies before trial. Held, in accordance with the decision of this Grand Lodge, heretofore rendered, that his family have the same masonic rights that the family of any other mason has. Every man is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is legally established, and death abates the charges, so that guilt could never be legally established.

"That a Master has a right to postpone the balloting for initiation after a favorable report, for reasons known to himself, with or without consent of the lodge, being amenable only to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge for abuse of discretion, if any.

"That a lodge might close at a regular meeting to a day certain, for the purpose of finishing unfinished business, and such meeting for that purpose would be a regular meeting, but at such second meeting the lodge should not reconsider what had been done at the first meeting, unless the motion was then made and laid over, because members might be absent at second meeting who had regarded the question as settled at the first.

"That a member of a lodge should not say that he did not cast a black-ball; because, each member would have the same right, and thereby the secrecy of the ballot would be invaded, and that it was unmasonic for any mason to declare openly that he would black-ball any and all Jews who applied to his lodge, and that to do so persistently was a masonic offense. I hold, that no man should be proscribed for his religion, provided he believes in God, and the immortality of the soul, and if a brother so far forgets himself as to vote against a man, not on account of himself, but because he is a Jew, a

Methodist, a Baptist or a Presbyterian or any other religion, and is imprudent enough so to declare, he should be at least severely reprimanded, if not expelled.

"That on a masonic trial, the Tyler was present, must be counted in determining the two-thirds vote, and must vote, and to do so intelligently, must hear the evidence taken, or read; and for this purpose the outer door should be closed, and he should come inside and hear the evidence as above stated, and vote. The lodge in such case, would only be in the same condition of a Master's lodge with three present, or Fellow-Crafts with five, or an Entered Apprentice's lodge with seven. That is, be for the time being, without a Tyler, which is only a precautionary, not an indispensable office, nor is his presence at the door necessary to the existence of the lodge; however proper and necessary on ordinary occasions it may be, that he should be there."

The first and second were approved by the Grand Lodge without qualification: the third was amended by inserting before the word "regular" in the third line the words "continuation of the": and the fourth was qualified as follows:

"The committee beg leave to say that, by the landmarks of masonry, the office of Tyler is *indispensable*. That every lodge must be duly tyled. But the duties of the office may, and must of necessity, be performed by a brother filling another office, if there are not masons enough present at any lodge meeting to fill all the offices. And, as well decided by the M. W. Grand Master, occasions may arise when the brother discharging the duties of Tyler must leave his post without the inner door, after securing the approach ways to the lodge, and be within for the discharge of other duties."

We regret to learn from his address that the earlier records and Proceedings of his Grand Lodge are lost, as we have found by experience that it is difficult, and in fact impossible, to procure a full file of them. And he urges that means be taken to prepare their history. He makes an eloquent appeal in behalf of St. John's College, which we trust will be heeded, as now but comparatively little is required to place it upon a self-supporting basis.

BRO. B. S. JOHNSON presented the Report on Correspondence (96 pages), prepared in part by himself and in part by BRO. FAX HEMPSTEAD. The former confines himself to compilation almost exclusively: but the latter comments in a free and easy style that is a terror to Buncombe. It was not necessary to name the Grand Lodges reviewed by BRO. HEMPSTEAD: any one could pick them out, and if he did not "do" Montana in addition to those enumerated, *we* cannot read very plain writing!

He justly and severely ridicules the recording in our Proceedings of too much of minutiae and details.

In reviewing an account of the laying of a corner stone, he says:

"Now, having arrived at the spot where the Monument is to be erected, we learn that—

"*Upon the platform was seated the M. W. Grand Lodge arranged in order, while the Great Lights, the Book of Constitutions, the emblems, burning tapers and working tools were in their proper places.*"

"Now we are glad to learn that these tools were in their proper places. This shows they have good and efficient officers there, who know how to arrange all these little details; and as to the fact that the M. W. Grand Lodge was *seated*, our heart fairly leaps with joy at that announcement, for when we first began to read the report we feared they would have to stand up. And then they were seated on a platform, and in order, too: but then the Bro. Reporter forgot to tell us in *what* order they were seated, which he might have

done with as good grace as he has told some things; and we (editorial again) declare, that until we know whether the dignified Snubgublin sat next to the complacent Bricktop, or whether he was compelled to locate alongside of the penurious Snipshifter, we will feel that this omission in the Proceedings has left in us an 'aching void,' which only another report can fill."

ILLINOIS.

We are indebted to the Grand Secretary for advance sheets of the Proceedings and one of the few copies of the Report on Correspondence saved from the Chicago fire.

Lodges represented, 540: twenty-one charters and four dispensations granted, and five dispensations continued: receipts and expenses about \$27,000: constitution amended so that the consent of the three nearest lodges is necessary for the formation of a new lodge: and a large amount of routine business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (DEWITT C. CREGIER) was burned at the Chicago fire, and the copy published was re-written from memory. It is mainly devoted to local matters, but the following is good advice for Maine:

"It is obvious, therefore, that the creation of new lodges is mainly in the hands of those already chartered, and it is upon their recommendations and declarations that the Grand Master must depend for information as to the necessity or propriety of issuing the dispensation. Lodges should remember that in giving their consent to the formation of new lodges, they cede a portion of their territorial jurisdiction, and may thereby cripple their resources and seriously affect their prosperity. Lodges should also remember that it is the welfare of masonry in their midst that should be considered before recommending a new lodge, and not the accommodation and frequently the gratification of mere caprice on the part of a few brethren. I would fraternally but earnestly urge upon lodges to weigh well the text of their recommendations, and not subscribe to them unless they are fully convinced of the truth and propriety of the matters and things therein set forth."

The following decision was made:

"In the absence of any definite law upon the subject, your committee are of the opinion that no brother or lodge can bind any other brother or lodge for the payment of any funeral, sickness or other expenses, unless by express consent."

A committee was appointed in reference to restoring the records which were burned as we announced last year. A complete set of the published Proceedings had been examined, and it was found that a reprint of the Proceedings from 1840 to 1860 would make a book of about 750 pages, a thousand copies of which, bound in cloth, with leather backs, would cost \$2,000: those from 1860 to 1870 would make two volumes of 650 pages each, costing \$3,750. It was said that almost all the lodges have files from 1860 to 1870, but not ten in the State have a complete file from the organization. The committee advised a reprint of the first volume, leaving out "all matter not properly needed to make a full record of the doings of the Grand Lodge;" but it was deemed inexpedient, in view of the finances, to attempt it, and the Grand Master was directed to ascertain at what cost a complete file could be obtained. From a little experience we have had, we doubt whether he readily

finds a set which can be purchased. We regret that the proposition for a reprint was not adopted: as to its cost, if each member of the Grand Lodge had remitted his *per diem* for one day, the necessary amount would have been on hand.

BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS presented in print the Report on Correspondence (88 pages), in which he reviews in his usually able manner, the Proceedings of thirty-two Grand Lodges, the Proceedings of the others not having been received by him, on account, probably, of their having been in the Grand Secretary's office when it was burned.

He holds that when a Grand Lodge reverses the action of a lodge in suspending or expelling a member, he does not lose his membership: and we do not believe his argument can be answered:

"If the Grand Lodge cannot do substantial justice on appeal, it is a mockery to cling to the shadow. Why busy itself at all with reviewing the action of its constituent lodges, if, in the face of the most flagrant injustice, it finds itself powerless to act? When the decision of a lodge is reversed it is because the action of the lodge has been wrong. This wrong action is the poisoned fountain whence flow all the evil consequences which inure to the brother, and against this whole train of consequences the Grand Lodge is bound to afford complete protection. A reversal is not a restoration to lost rights; it is simply a declaration that the rights have never been lost. If a Grand Lodge cannot make such a declaration valid, it had better abdicate; for if there is a landmark about which there is substantial unanimity of opinion, it is the right of each individual mason to appeal to the Grand Lodge, and to that protection which alone makes the right of appeal valuable."

We fully concur in the following:

"We have been led to this last remark by noticing that several Grand Masters and committees have laid stress upon the fact that the Supreme Council which has invaded the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, is a 'spurious and illegal body.' This in no wise strengthens the case of the Grand Lodge. It is complete without it. We do not object to a mention of this fact when put forth as a disclaimer by those in authority in the rite of which it assumes to form a part. On the contrary, we think it an act of simple justice, of which they should have the benefit. But when it is put before Grand Lodges in such shape as to convey, whether unwittingly or not, the impression that had it been a regular and genuine body the merits of the case would somehow have been changed, we cannot permit the insidious doctrine to pass unnoticed. Viewed from the standpoint of the Grand Lodge, its own plenary and exclusive sovereignty, the case would not have been a whit altered if the pedigree of the invading body had been susceptible of unquestioned demonstration in unbroken succession down from Chevalier Ramsay, Frederick, or any other putative father of the rite it administers. It would have deserved and received the same prompt and general reprobation."

MASSACHUSETTS.

By the kindness of the Grand Secretary, we have the sheets of a portion of the Proceedings for 1871—a volume of even more value than the Proceedings of 1870, and especially interesting to us in Maine. The late hour at which these sheets are received preclude us from a review of them. We understand that in addition to the number usually distributed, copies will be published for

sale. We advise every lodge in Maine, and every brother who proposes to have a Masonic Library, to secure a copy for the history it contains—history in which we are directly interested.

The volume will contain the portraits of Past Grand Masters GARDNER, WINSLOW LEWIS and HENRY PRICE: a lithograph of the Tombstone of PRICE: lithograph fac-similes of petition for first lodge, July 30, 1733; of petition for Portsmouth Lodge, in 1735; of Montague arms (two cuts); of seal of London Grand Lodge, 1733; of seal of the St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and of the seal of the first lodge.

Grand Master GARDNER in his address gives a history of HENRY PRICE, and of the organization of the Provincial Grand Lodge, with many exceedingly interesting and valuable (historically speaking) documents never before published.

BRO. SERENO D. NICKERSON, the new Grand Master, invited the Grand Lodge to a banquet on St. John's Day (Dec. 27, 1871), and it being the fortieth anniversary of the issue of the "Declaration of the Freemasons of Boston and vicinity" in the dark days, he had present quite a number of the signers of that memorable document, which we are exceedingly pleased to find published (including the names of the signers) in the Proceedings, thus, *for the first time*, placing on a permanent record so important a document with a list of the noble men who gave their names to it. The speeches at the banquet are given, and they contain a history of the circumstances under which the Declaration was issued. BRO. CHARLES W. MOORE was its author: the fraternity in these days little know how much they are indebted to him and his associates, for not only vindicating the institution of masonry, but for preserving it in this country.

The report of a committee to whom had been referred a petition to expunge certain alleged sectarian allusions in the ritual, that they "are satisfied that no innovations of a sectarian nature have crept in," was accepted with but one dissenting vote. The report is able, and goes into a full examination of the subject.

The volume contains a list of the Grand Masters from 1777, when the Independent Grand Lodge was organized, with notes and historical sketches.

We have often expressed the wish that the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge could be republished. The history gathered by the labors of Grand Master GARDNER and published in the Proceedings of 1870 and 1871, supplies nearly the same want, and adds very much collected from extraneous sources: and the fraternity, especially in Massachusetts and Maine, are under great obligations to him. Under his administration, too, as Grand Master, the finances of the Grand Lodge have been restored to a sound condition, the debt (unexpectedly large) arising from the erection of the temple has been greatly reduced, and the craft attained a prosperity never before exceeded even in the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

CALIFORNIA.

Representatives from 152 chartered lodges, and delegates from 10 lodges U. D.: returns and dues received from all the lodges, *as usual*: receipts \$19,500, and disbursements \$19,000, including \$1,900 appropriated to the Boards of Relief: Board of Relief had expended \$7,420.58 to 138 applicants, of which \$85.00 was for two hailing from Maine; the total amount disbursed by it in sixteen years has been almost \$90,000: eight charters granted, two dispensations continued, and one lodge declared extinct: a silver service presented to P. G. M. WILLIAM A. DAVIES: and an immense amount of business of merely local interest transacted.

The address of the Grand Master, LEONIDAS E. PRATT, has the true ring, and is exceedingly able. In spite of their length we make the following quotations, and commend them earnestly to the thoughtful consideration of the craft:

"I do not propose to enter upon a discussion, which, however rationally conducted, might seem to partake of a political and partizan character, with which masonry could have no possible part or lot. But with those other questions so interwoven with these—with the corrupt and evil influences and motives which have induced these mistaken theories of government, of public policy and political economy, masonry has everything to do; and I do not propose to be frightened from a calm and dispassionate criticism of public affairs, nor from pointing out to you the public duties of masons in a period of general moral infection, by the mistaken cry that I should thereby encroach upon the arena of politics. Masonry owes an allegiance to the State, to its Government, and to society at large; and masons have public, as well as private duties to perform. A moral leprosy seems to steal periodically upon nations and communities. There are seasons when the whole social fabric and body politic are eaten and gangrened with corruption—when high official position is prostituted to the basest purposes, and the most sacred of public duties are betrayed and violated with open and shameless effrontery—when licentiousness, unblushing, walks the highways unrebuked at noontide—when honesty in public and private life ceases to be regarded as a virtue, and betrayals of trust become so common that men no longer give them a passing consideration, but regard them rather as the to be expected and legitimate events of the day. Public servants are bought and sold, and the betrayed cease to cry out against it. Miserable theories of free love and domestic infidelity are openly practiced, and the actors in the wretched drama are welcomed and courted with all the blandishments of the best society. Public revenues are misappropriated by the custodians thereof, and the courts of the land refuse to punish the criminals. The worst of vices are fostered and encouraged by those who should be the zealous guardians of public morals, and examples destructive of all correct principle are furnished by those whose social and official position gives them a fearful influence for evil. Gambling has been galvanized into respectability by official patronage, and we have witnessed the distressing spectacle of the State herself inviting her own citizens to perdition, by casting around that worst, because most insinuating of vices, the glamour of legislative and judicial protection. Through all your borders the evil contagion of that one pernicious example has swept like a devouring flame, until lotteries, raffles, and the whole shameless brood of chance entertainments, have stifled the moral sentiment of the people, and stimulated that restless, feverish passion for sudden wealth which is the destroyer of all patient application and solid prosperity. To what depth society has descended—how far gambling has been made respectable by this public endorsement and the tolerance of communities, masons will readily comprehend when they are informed that a masonic lodge, even, has asked

the advice of the Grand Master as to the propriety of discharging its liabilities through the medium of a gift concert."

* * * * *

"With the new-fangled dogmas of a loose morality, masonry must have no intercourse or sympathy; but in the midst of these growing evils—this threatened triumph of vice and immorality—it should stand like the beacon-light on some tall cliff or jutting headland, unshaken and unscathed, in the midst of, yet above and beyond the war of elements—whose golden sheen shall catch the first glance of the imperiled wanderer, to light him in peace and safety home. But the lessons of morality must be taught, and this influence on society must be wielded, if at all, by your example rather than by precept—by acts, not words—deeds, not promises to do. You must yourselves obey the moral law in every particular, and be scrupulously observant of all your obligations. The masonic relation does not require or permit you to shield a brother in the practice of any vice or wrong, and the temples where Justice is proclaimed as a cardinal virtue, must never be converted into asylums for criminals."

He says that the system of Inspection adopted the year before, though not perfected, had been "grandly efficient," and had vastly accelerated the work of purifying and reforming.

"In this connection let me add, that the system of inspection adopted at your last Communication, though not yet perfected, has vastly accelerated the work of purifying and reforming. It has unearthed and exposed whatever was reprehensible, and by sending into the lodges an officer clothed with the authority of the Grand Lodge, and specially charged with the correction of abuses, has everywhere led to the prompt reformation, or equally prompt expulsion, of the wrong doers. Bad masons have been taught that they can not violate the masonic code and escape its penalties; and good ones have been gladdened by the elevation of our moral standard."

The address shows that the Grand Master had vigorously enforced the principles of his address.

The report of the Grand Secretary presents the various matters requiring the action of the Grand Lodge, in a clear and succinct manner: from it we learn that in addition to \$250, appropriated by the Grand Lodge, the lodges had contributed \$1,006.45 to the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That five thousand dollars, in coin, of the funds of this Grand Lodge now in the hands of the Trustees of the Reserve Fund, be donated and immediately forwarded to the Grand Master of masons in Illinois, in aid of the sufferers by the late conflagration in Chicago.

"Resolved, That, as a further evidence of our practical sympathy, the box of masonic charity be placed upon the altar at two o'clock, this afternoon, and that the brethren be requested then to cast their offerings therein, as God has blessed and favored them; and that the moneys thus contributed be also transmitted by our Grand Master, without delay, to the Grand Master of Illinois, to be disbursed, according to his own judgment, for the relief of destitute masons and their families."

The practical result of the second resolution was \$1,005 in coin.

The Grand Secretary presented the citation of a lodge sitting at the headquarters of the Grand Orient of France, to the Emperor and Crown Prince of Germany, to appear before a "Grand Masonic Jury" to answer to charges of perjury, &c.: it was referred to a committee, whose report thereon as follows, was adopted:

"A copy of the paper, of which some of the members of this Grand Lodge have doubtless heard before, viz: 'The charges against brothers WILLIAM and FREDERICK of Hohenzollern,' by the Freemasons of France, because the former did not, at their bidding, at once stop the bombardment of Paris. This is a curious document. In the profane art of 'cussing,' the issuers of this decree seem to rival even the 'old man of the Vatican.' After summoning the high culprits to appear for trial before the 'Delegates of all the Orient of the Universe,' it declares that 'failing to answer to this summons [which, we may here remark, parenthetically, that they did], WILLIAM of Hohenzollern and his son will be declared traitors to their oaths, felons and outlaws. They will be condemned, in accordance with the penalties imposed by our laws; shall forever be cursed, and their memory delivered to the execration of posterity.' We suppose that, notwithstanding this terrific summons, the Emperor WILLIAM of Germany and his son, the Crown Prince, can each say, for himself, as the illustrious WEBSTER once did, 'I still live.'"

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted an able report to establish the propositions: 1. That if the report of the Committee of Inquiry is unfavorable, no ballot should be taken; and 2. That in no case can a petition, after it is referred, be returned without a ballot. We dissent from both of these conclusions, as thus broadly stated by the committee, and believe the rule and practice in Maine are correct. 1. The names of the Committee of Inquiry are matter of record, and when they present an unfavorable report, if that is recorded, or the candidate declared rejected in consequence of the report, there is made a perpetual record that the brethren composing the committee reported against the worthiness of the candidate. This places those brethren in an unpleasant position, that may be avoided as well as not. The report should be made as information, *but the character of it, whether favorable or unfavorable, should not be recorded.* After the information is received, the petition is readily disposed of by the ballot, and no one brother is obliged to sustain the onus of it. This course is sustained by the same reasons which exist for having the ballot *secret*. 2. We hold that when the committee find that, for any reason, the lodge has no jurisdiction over the candidate, they should so report, and the petition be returned for that reason; the lodge should not assume jurisdiction in such a case even to reject the candidate. The same remarks, we think, apply to cases in which it appears that the candidate is absolutely ineligible: there is a wide margin between *ineligibility* and *unfitness*.

The committee also conclude that a mason may be tried for any act wrong in itself, committed before he was a mason. We have heretofore discussed this question, and will only say now, that we do not see how he can be, unless he fraudulently concealed it when he was made. We think if the committee should undertake to frame a charge to meet such a case, they would reverse their conclusion.

We regret to perceive that a committee decide that a brother who is tried and sentenced to be reprimanded, and appeals to the Grand Lodge, must still receive his punishment in spite of his appeal! The Grand Lodge, by giving an appeal, recognizes the fact that lodges are liable to commit errors and do injustice in such cases, and provides a remedy. But what a mockery it is to

say to one complaining of the injustice of the lodge, you have a remedy but must still endure the punishment! What would be thought of a law giving a man an appeal from a lower to a higher court, against a death sentence, but requiring him to be hung at once, in pursuance of the sentence? In Maine we have no such barbarous laws, civil or masonic: in cases of expulsion and indefinite suspension, we, by express constitutional provision, give the sentence of the lodge the effect of suspension until the case is finally decided; but in all other cases there is no punishment till final conviction.

Three of the committee to which the matter was referred, reported against the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and two of the committee in favor; and the whole subject was postponed another year.

The majority of the committee admit that when a country revolts against its former government and becomes independent, the lodges may declare themselves masonically independent. We cannot perceive why there must be a revolt. It seems to us, that if a country becomes independent that is sufficient, without regard to the *manner* of its becoming so. They base their decision upon the fact that Parliament may unite the two Provinces, and, therefore, Quebec is not such an independent Province as to entitle it to a Grand Lodge. The minority hold that the same is true of Nova Scotia (and they might have added New Brunswick) and of Idaho, Colorado and Montana, and yet all these have Grand Lodges, and are held to be entitled to have them. The logic of events is a full answer to the majority: either Canada was not entitled to a Grand Lodge in 1855, nor Nova Scotia or New Brunswick now, or Quebec is entitled to one, upon their admission.

We are pained beyond the power of words to express, to learn that the late Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, has been convicted by his lodge of appropriating and converting to his own use masonic funds, and suspended, and then on appeal, on account of the inadequacy of the punishment, expelled by the Grand Lodge. "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall."

BRO. WILLIAM H. HILL again presented the Report on Correspondence (100 pp). To say that Bro. Hill wrote it, is to give a sure guaranty of its excellence. In his review of Maine he quotes largely from Grand Master Lynde's address. His question "Why ballot when the Committee of Inquiry report unfavorably?" we have already answered.

He says:

"The change by our Grand Lodge in its 'suicide' resolution, buries the hatchet between us and Bro. D., and there is once more peace upon the Sacramento and Penobscot."

True: almost too true, for in almost everything in his whole report we fully concur with him: for example, in the following from his review of Maryland:

"The opening prayer by the Grand Chaplain is a very fitting one for the occasion, barring its too great length. Why cannot our clerical friends, both in lodge and church, learn to be short? The Deity needs none of our long

and eloquent prayers, but has told us through the wise man, that in all addresses to Him our 'words should be few.' We once learned a lesson on this subject from a 'profane,' which we have tried to heed and profit by. A long time ago, in our political days, we were connected with a Legislative body in an official capacity. Its services were opened with prayer by the city clergymen, in turns. One of them, good Dominie W., was noted for his long-windedness, as well as eloquence, and full as much for the former as the latter. One morning, being late, we were compelled to stand in the crowd in the lobby until the parson subsided. Right in front was one of the most prominent members of the House, who was also perforce kept outside of the inner door. We watched with amusement the varied phases of his countenance, as his patience oozed out by degrees to the very last drop. Scarcely had the "Amen" been said before he flung the door open impulsively, and in a tone of voice that might be heard by the parson himself, exclaimed: 'Thank God! he's got through at last.' It was a brief remark, but it set us to thinking, and when in the order of time it was our privilege to add 'Rev.' to our name, we mentally resolved never to give anybody else cause of thankfulness on that account, if we could help it. Our Maryland brother will take the hint in good part, and next time put on the condenser."

In one thing, however, he evidently bears malice towards us: he knows how the sibilants in the word "scissors" grate upon our nerves, and yet he uses it in connection with "Proceedings": we are satisfied, however, that he uses only the *word*, and not the *instrument*.

In his conclusion he says:

"And here finally, as we hope, do we lay down our pen as chairman of this laborious committee. Our labors have, indeed, been pleasing to us, and, we hope, not unsatisfactory to our brethren for whom we have written. We wish we could believe that we deserve one-half of the good words our brethren of other committees have been pleased to say of us. But the pressure of other avocations has been so great and constant, that we have all along felt that we could not do justice to the position we have held through the kind partiality of the last three Grand Masters. Our reports have not satisfied us, if they have our too partially judging brethren. We have, however, done the best we could under existing circumstances, and now feel that the time has come to give way to other and better writers—those more expert in masonic law and lore than we dare to claim for ourselves."

This hope, we are happy to say, was not realized: he was overruled in his designs and again appointed chairman: we appreciate and share his feelings: but we know the value of his reports better than he does, and are glad that he has not parted company with us.

CANADA.

This Grand Lodge held four Special Communications during the year to lay corner stones—three of public buildings and one of a railroad bridge.

At Annual Communication 202 lodges represented: 22 charters granted four of which are for lodges in the Province of "Manitoba," which lies north of Minnesota and Dakotah: \$3,085.00 appropriated in charity, besides \$250.00 placed to the credit of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, for relief of suffering in France: communication received from the Colonial Board of Grand Lodge of England, suspending the Master of St. George's Lodge, at Montreal, for adhering to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The Grand Master, in his address, gives a statement of his official acts (including the creation of two "duplicate" lodges in Quebec), wisely recommends that membership be limited to one lodge, properly condemns, in strong terms, "the habit, becoming far too common, of members of our Order rushing into print on almost every occasion, and concerning all sorts of subjects in connection with Freemasonry:" and while maintaining that the position of his Grand Lodge in regard to Quebec is correct, suggests that, if practicable, some remedy should be found for the "undesirable condition of things." He enumerates five methods that have been named, but does not include among them the very simple one of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and limiting the claim of jurisdiction of his Grand Lodge to the Province of Ontario.

The reports of the Deputies show the general prevalence of prosperity: one of them states that the large majority of the lodges in his district were anxious to have the Quebec difficulty settled at that Communication; another reports that it is the general desire of all the lodges in his district that the matter should be settled at once by the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The Report on Correspondence (120 pp.) was presented by Bro. EDWARD MITCHELL, a portion of it evidently written while he was laboring under a severe *bilious* attack. He has our best wishes for a speedy recovery. He thinks our position that a visitor should not be allowed to unseat a member of a lodge, and, therefore, that the objection of a member is sufficient to prevent his admission, is ridiculous. Well, as long as what either of us thinks about it does not change the law, it is of little consequence. We think a member has greater rights in his own lodge than a visitor: Bro. Mitchell does not, but thinks a visitor is a brother, and a member an "individual!"

He insists that a visitor must first be examined before he has a right to inspect the charter of the lodge he visits: but we have always understood that the Illinois practice, which he condemns, is the correct one. A mason has no right to be examined till he *knows* his examiners are masons: the charter is no part of our secrets, and may be submitted to the inspection of a profane: the exhibition of that is sufficient to justify him in proving, in the usual way, that he is a mason.

He chooses to construe the remark of our Grand Master last year that "The Grand Lodge of Canada, it is stated, has established lodges in territory claimed and occupied by Quebec, and if she persists in maintaining them, the result cannot be in doubt" into a *threat*! Being conscious of what *ought* to follow in the case supposed, he sees a *threat* in a *prediction*.

We find that he did not *say* what he meant in his last report, when he said Grand Lodges had no power to interdict intercourse between one of the masons of its obedience, and clandestine masons. He means *personal* intercourse, and of course we agree with him. We can extend our sympathies and charities to whom we please: but we cannot hold *masonic* intercourse with a clandestine mason any more than we can with a profane.

He still insists that if a regular body recognizes a clandestine one and has intercourse with it, it heals the latter rather than pollutes the former. He quotes our remark of last year that "We have always been taught that when we mix clean water with foul, the whole becomes foul, but perhaps things are otherwise in Canada," and replies, that "We believe in Canada that clean water is an excellent appliance for washing away filth." And don't the "clean water" thereby become foul and filthy, Bro. Mitchell? And are *you* able to wash *foul water* clean with clean water? Can *you* touch pitch and not be defiled?

He discusses the Quebec question in his review of Nevada and of the report of Bro. Taylor. Bro. T. referred to a pamphlet issued by Quebec, and among other things quoted from that pamphlet a note in which an "advance copy" of our report is acknowledged. But the color in Bro. Mitchell's glasses is so deep as to obscure his vision so much that he charges the note to Bro. Taylor, and makes him acknowledge the "advance copy," and responsible for styling us Most Ill. and M. W. Past Grand Master, and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. Bro. Mitchell then arranges the initials of these words in capital letters, without giving the words, and remarks, "*Some of the titles are not recognizable in Grand Lodges,*" &c. This assertion is not true, for but *one* of the titles (and one *we* never used) is not a Grand Lodge title, but that is nothing: we mention this to bespeak the sympathy of the craft for a brother so much afflicted as to resort to such a performance to obtain relief.

In his argument against the legality of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, he refers to our former reports: and he admits that our argument is conclusive "if it had a sound bottom," but he denies the correctness of our premises. He admits our first one, however: that every sovereign, independent State is, as it were, *constitutionally* entitled to have a sovereign, independent Grand Lodge." Admitting this, and admitting that it applies to the States of the United States, he admits the whole case. He argues as if the several States were *absolutely* sovereign and independent. He probably never read the Constitution of the United States, which declares, that it and the laws made in pursuance thereof, "*shall be the supreme law of the land.*" The States are subject to this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance of it. The idea, then, that the masonic law in question applies only to *absolutely* independent States, has no foundation whatever: for every case in which it has been applied in America has been one of qualified independence, in which the State was subject to a superior law. The question then arose, what degree of qualification of independence may exist consistently with the *right* to form an independent Grand Lodge? When the question first arose, many thought that as (in the words of Bro. M.) "Great Britain, with all her territories, is only one sovereign, independent State," and her territories were dependencies, she was entitled to exclusive jurisdiction in them, and they were not entitled, as *of right*, to form a Grand Lodge. And if Quebec was a new case, there would be

force in the argument. *But the question was settled the other way, years before the Grand Lodge of Quebec was dreamed of, and the GRAND LODGE OF CANADA GAVE THE OCCASION FOR THUS SETTLING IT.* When we read the early history of the Grand Lodge of Canada in connection with its proceedings, and arguments in relation to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, we are compelled to believe that Bro. Mitchell is ignorant of it, or he could not put on brazen-facedness enough to write as he does. For the purpose of removing this excuse, and showing to the craft the doctrine Canada maintained when she stood in the position Quebec now occupies, we propose to refer to that history.

On the tenth of October, 1855, the delegates of forty-one Canadian lodges met for the purpose of forming an "independent Grand Lodge," claiming the right so to do. A preamble declaring the reasons which led them to this course, and the following resolution, were adopted:

"Resolved, That in order to apply a remedy to the evils—to form perfect fraternal union and harmony, establish order, ensure tranquillity, provide for and promote the general welfare of the craft, and secure to the fraternity of Canada all the blessings of masonic privileges: it is expedient, right, and our bounden duty to form a Grand Lodge of Canada."

It was proposed, in amendment, to add that the Grand Lodge should be organized and further proceedings suspended until the action of the mother Grand Lodges upon the subject should be known, and the amendment was voted down by thirty-eight lodges against three. The Grand Lodge was accordingly organized: it at once sought admission into the family of Grand Lodges, and thus gave occasion for an earnest discussion as to its legality. The objection raised was the precise one now raised in reference to Quebec, viz: that Canada was not such an *independent* State or Country as to entitle its lodges to form a Grand Lodge without the consent of the mother Grand Lodges: but very many of the American Grand Lodges recognized it: Maine did not at first, though Bro. PEARL argued strongly in favor of doing so.

The next year, the Grand Master of Canada, in his address, said in relation to it, that "After a careful research into precedents, the light of truth directed us, without violating any of our obligations, but acting in strict conformity with the true spirit of them all, to that great result:" and adds:

"A number of Grand Lodges in the United States, also, have already, in the most fraternal spirit, acknowledged the correctness of our masonic position, whilst a few others have delayed their recognition, out of courtesy to the Grand Lodge of England, waiting until an opinion had been expressed by that Grand Lodge. I am not disposed to condemn the extreme caution exercised by that portion of our sister Grand Lodges in this matter, but will merely say that whilst the Grand Lodge of England is looked up to by Canadian masons, with sentiments of the highest respect and regard, and whilst her approval of the step we have taken will be hailed by all with delight and satisfaction, we do not for a moment admit that her decision in the matter can in any way affect the legality of our position. The correctness of our course has been clearly demonstrated by many of the most distinguished and best informed of masonic writers and authorities, and although by some parties our proceedings have been condemned, I have neither met with nor heard of a single instance in which any but worthless and specious arguments have been adduced against the correctness of our action, or our present constitutional position."

Here we have high authority that the arguments of Bro. Mitchell, being precisely the same as those of which the Grand Master spoke, are "worthless and specious!"

One Grand Master had declared the Grand Lodge of Canada spurious, and in this same address it is stated, it was to be hoped that the observations of that Grand Master were made in ignorance, rather than "with an utter disregard of truth."

The Grand Lodge cordially concurred in the sentiments of the Grand Master's address: and declared "that no new lodge be considered otherwise than as clandestine in Canada, unless it derive its authority from this Grand Lodge, and that due notification of such intention be furnished to all concerned."

The next year the Committee on Correspondence quote with approval about sixty pages from other reports, sustaining them in their position, giving, among others, the masterly arguments of THOMAS BROWN, of Florida, and PHILIP C. TUCKER, then Grand Master of Vermont. We commend that report to the consideration of Bro. Mitchell and his associates: he will find in it the arguments we have adduced in our reports, then pronounced sound by the Grand Lodge of Canada, but now declared unsound by Bro. Mitchell.

In 1859, the Grand Lodge of England recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada. It had previously (in December, 1858) recognized it as the Grand Lodge of Canada *West*, stipulating that Canada East, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ("Provinces now under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England,") should form no part thereof. The Grand Lodge of Canada admitted the claim of the Grand Lodge of England to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but showed that Canada East was included in its jurisdiction, and the next year England corrected her error. But before it was recognized by England all the American Grand Lodges save three or four had, after a very full and able discussion of the question, granted recognition to it, and one of those which had delayed to do so formally admitted its error.

In January, 1866, certain lodges in Nova Scotia organized a Grand Lodge, following the precedent of Canada, without the consent of the Mother Grand Lodge; and in July following the Grand Lodge of Canada formally recognized it, and almost all the American Grand Lodges at once followed her example.

At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, next after the Act by which the Dominion of Canada was created, the Grand Master alluded to it and "the effect which it must, to some extent, have upon our position as a Grand Lodge," saying that the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia "is as much a Grand Lodge of Canada as we ourselves are." His predecessor in 1866, in anticipation of the adoption of the Act, had announced similar views, saying that when the Act should take effect "the Grand Lodge of Canada is necessarily placed in precisely the same position in regard to the sister Provinces as the Grand Lodge of England, Ireland and Scotland, and may at

any time erect lodges in either of them." Taking this in connection with the action of the Grand Lodge disclaiming jurisdiction in the other Provinces as above mentioned, it is evident that it was then considered that masonic jurisdiction may be affected by the civil law.

In August, 1867, the lodges in New Brunswick met to take into consideration "the altered position of the craft in consequence of the confederation of the Provinces," and adopted a resolution calling a convention of all the lodges in October following, which met and first considered the following questions: 1. "Whether the exclusive right of constituting lodges in this Province can, in the altered political position of the Province as a part of the Dominion of Canada, be preserved to the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland;" and 2. (In substance) Whether it was better to form a Grand Lodge for the whole Dominion, or an independent Grand Lodge for New Brunswick.

The conclusion was to form a Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, which the convention declared it could legally do in the same terms adopted by the Grand Lodge of Canada at its formation. The Grand Master of Canada announced this action at the next session of his Grand Lodge, and said he had no doubt recognition would be promptly and cordially accorded. The Committee on Correspondence, and the Board of General Purposes (by Bro. A. A. STEVENSON, *mirabile dictu*), reported in favor of recognition, which was granted without dissent. As in the case of Nova Scotia, the American Grand Lodges followed the example of Canada and recognized the new Grand Lodge.

Now here is New Brunswick, standing precisely as Quebec in its relation to the Dominion, held to be a sufficiently independent Province to be entitled to form a Grand Lodge, which, *formed in consequence of confederation*, the Grand Lodge of Canada promptly recognizes.

The foregoing historical account shows that the Grand Lodge of Canada has taken the ungracious and unenviable position of applying the "American Law of jurisdiction" in her own favor, and in favor of her neighbors against others, but denying its application under precisely the same circumstances against herself! Apparently she considers that the *ownership of the ox* makes all the difference in the world in the *law*.

We remark in passing that some two-thirds of the twenty-nine matters enumerated by Bro. Mitchell, in which the Parliament of Canada has exclusive legislative jurisdiction, are in the United States within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress.

Bro. Mitchell calls attention to a mistake we made in our first report, in saying that the Grand East of his Grand Lodge is located in Ontario, and intimates that it was made wilfully, and that we "seem determined to stick to it," all of which we must attribute to that *bilious* condition of his. He cannot show any reason for such assertion by inference or otherwise, and we supposed when we answered the same objection last year that that was sufficient.

The Grand Lodge of Canada was left, after a Grand Lodge was formed in

Quebec, with the Ontario lodges as her subordinates: if she is anxious to be a martyr, she can dissolve herself if she pleases, but her parade about self-imposed and self-inflicted martyrdom, appears highly ridiculous to outsiders. The lodges cannot move in the matter: they are under the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge having jurisdiction over them only, and by the course of events located in Ontario, because it has no other *habitation* and *should* have no other *name*.

He endeavors to modify the "American Law of jurisdiction" by confining it to Grand Lodges formed immediately after the Revolution: but as we have shown there is no pretence whatever for such a distinction. He quotes Grand Master GARDNER as authority: but if he will refer to the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for 1867, he will find a report signed by Bro. GARDNER, in which it is stated that—

"The precedent" (formation of Grand Lodge of Canada) "was thus established, by these Mother Grand Lodges, of treating these organized colonies of the Empire," &c., "as being so far independent States as to justify the existence of a local Grand Lodge, when formed under due and lawful authority."

"Your committee are not opposed to those precedents which establish the various colonial provinces of Great Britain as so far nationalities, *as to be entitled in due time to separate Grand Lodges*," &c.

He says that whether the doctrine that the masonic law is affected by the civil law, grew in Quebec or in Portland, he cannot tell, "nor is it of much importance; it is new." If a doctrine nearly a hundred years old can be called *new*, this can: it *did not* originate in Quebec, but it may have grown in Portland in 1776, along with those doctrines in relation to civil law that were then as unpalatable to Bro. Mitchell's forefathers as these masonic doctrines are to him now. But they were both established as correct, nevertheless.

He says further:

"There is not an instance upon record, where a Grand Lodge formed in whole or in part in previously occupied jurisdiction, that has been universally, or even generally recognized, until the concurrence of the parent lodge was accorded."

In addition to those enumerated last year, we have already enumerated three, CANADA, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, all of which were generally recognized before the concurrence of the parent Grand Lodge was obtained: and if he found in the volumes on his desk what he says he did about West Virginia, he finds an error in them. The Grand Lodge of West Virginia was formed in April, 1865, and was recognized by Virginia in December, 1868: in the mean time, she had been recognized by nearly all the Grand Lodges in the United States.

Bro. M. does not understand our illustration last year, of the effect of a State law upon the United States laws; but we think all others do understand it, so we will not devote space to explain it.

Our brother refers in his closing remarks to West Virginia, and adds, "*When Quebec will follow her example, remains to be seen.*" We venture to suggest that she may do so *when Canada follows the example of Virginia*. Quebec has thus

far followed strictly the example of West Virginia ; but Canada, unlike Virginia, has met her with the *sword*. West Virginia asserted and maintained her position till Virginia determined to recognize her, when she was satisfied a majority of the lodges in West Virginia were in allegiance to the new Grand Lodge, and when their arrears of dues should be paid. Suppose Canada had adopted the same course as Virginia did, instead of resorting to the sword ? Suppose that, instead of complicating affairs, by creating duplicate lodges in violation of every principle of masonic law, she had opened the door Virginia did, does any sane man doubt that she would have been met in a like spirit, and this whole controversy avoided ? Bro. Mitchell, you can scarcely expect one to meet you with the olive branch in one hand and the trowel in the other, whom you are at the same time attacking with all your might, with the sword in one hand and the dagger, "with envenomed point," in the other.

In our former reports, we have referred to the precedents of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but Bro. Mitchell has conveniently (for the strength of his argument) forgotten to notice or allude to them, thus admitting his inability to break their force. But he ought to have remembered that the masonic world will be likely to consider that Canada has no reason to complain if the precedent she established in her own favor, and endorsed in the cases of her neighbors, is applied in the case of Quebec : and we are amazed that any member of the Grand Lodge of Canada has the assurance to make it a matter of complaint.

CONNECTICUT.

One hundred lodges represented : Grand Master's address brief and chiefly confined to a statement of his official acts : the work exemplified at a Special Communication : the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized by a nearly unanimous vote : memorial page inscribed to the memory of Past G. Secretary E. G. STORER, whose decease we announced last year : three charters granted and one refused : petition for restoration of Benj. Beecher, Past Grand Treasurer, expelled a few years since for appropriating the funds of the Grand Lodge, denied : finances reported in a healthy condition : and the following decisions confirmed :

"1. When an applicant has been rejected in another jurisdiction, he must obtain the consent of the lodge so rejecting, before he can be admitted to a lodge in this State.

"2. If a petition for admission be received from an applicant physically disqualified, it should be returned without a ballot."

The first conforms to the practice in this State, and we hold the second to be sound law, though California decided the other way.

The Report on Correspondence (80 pages) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER, the Grand Secretary, and like the former ones from his pen, is an interesting and able document. He holds that Quebec had the same right to form an independent Grand Lodge as did New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Canada, and that the questions involved were settled in the establishment and

recognition of those Grand Lodges. In his review of Maine (1870), he quotes the remarks of Grand Master LYNDÉ in regard to intemperance and profanity, and commends them to the notice of every member of the fraternity.

In regard to non-affiliates, he says :

"We go on the principle of 'no work no pay,' and are fully persuaded that it is useless to try to make a real, genuine, live mason, out of a voluntary non-affiliate by coercion. If the institution has no charms for them they had better not be with us. We have no use for such, and they should not be placed upon an equal footing with the live, contributing members of a lodge. We therefore say, deprive non-affiliates of certain masonic privileges which they now enjoy and the question will settle itself in due time."

DELAWARE.

Seventeen lodges represented: the Grand Secretary authorized to have the proceedings of that and other Grand Lodges bound in suitable volumes: and the usual business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master is chiefly confined to an account of his official action. He announces the existence of a clandestine lodge in that State, and cautions the craft against intercourse with it, or any of its members. A special session was held to act upon a revised constitution: another to lay the corner stone of a masonic temple at Wilmington, on which occasion the Grand Master delivered an address of much merit and beauty.

Bro. THOS. J. BUDD presented a three-page report on Correspondence, regretting having received the proceedings at so late an hour as to make it impossible to prepare a full report.

FLORIDA.

Thirty lodges represented: the work exemplified: four charters granted: the Grand Lodge of Quebec refused recognition: a memorial page devoted to Edward Bradford, Jr., P. S. G. Warden.

The Grand Master relates the following incident:

"I remember when I was returning home from captivity, just before the close of the war. I had reached a little town in the old North State, and was wandering about the streets in search of a suitable place to rest, when I perceived in an upper window the sacred emblems of our beloved order, and yearning for fraternal sympathy, I ascended the stairs, the Tyler sent in my name, and I there found brethren from home, who were providentially in attendance that night, who took me afterwards to their camp, and we spent nearly the entire night in talking over the past, and they sent me on my way rejoicing on the morrow."

In our jurisdiction *under our present regulations* no dispensation is required in such a case as this:

"An application was made at the request of a dying brother, that his remains might be interred with masonic rites. He had been a M. M. for many years; dissensions had arisen in his lodge, its charter had been surrendered, a new lodge had been formed; under the judicious rule of the new Master, harmony was being restored, and during his illness he had applied for membership, desiring to die in the arms of his brethren. He fell asleep before

his petition for membership could be acted upon, and I granted a dispensation to Lake City Lodge to bury his remains with the honors of masonry."

The following decision seems to us to show that our rule is the correct one—a rule that, on the floor of a lodge, makes no distinction between a brother "of exalted character" and the humblest member. It would often be a delicate question to decide whether the brother making the objection is or is not of "exalted character":

"In general, a brother should be required to state his objections to the admission of a visitor; but cases must sometimes arise when the brethren should sustain the objection, though unheard, as when a brother of exalted character assures the lodge that such reasons exist, but cannot yet be properly stated."

The Grand Secretary had made a laudable and quite successful effort to add to the Library, which had become scattered and nearly all lost under the administration of his predecessors, and probably partly on account of the war. In fact, Bro. DAWKINS is infusing new life and energy into all the departments of masonry in his jurisdiction.

Bro. DAWKINS presented the Report on Correspondence (33 pp.), framed upon a model of his own. He generalizes under several heads information as to the condition of masonry in the several jurisdictions as a whole: then he gives extracts from Grand Masters' addresses, without preface or comment: then he gives a general statement of the manner in which other officers perform their duties, stating as one of his conclusions, that more life and activity are manifested in those jurisdictions in which the District Deputy system prevails.

He discusses the Quebec question at some length, and comes to the conclusion that that Grand Lodge was not legally formed. He has fallen into some serious errors of fact, which we have no doubt influenced his conclusion.

He lays down the five following propositions:

"1. A Grand Lodge may properly be organized, where three or more lodges exist, in any State, Territory or Country, where no Grand Lodge already exists.

"2. There can be but one supreme masonic authority in one and the same masonic jurisdiction, and no other masonic authority can interfere with it.

"3. Its geographical boundary and exclusive jurisdiction is generally defined by the limit of the civil government in which it is situated.

"4. It has concurrent jurisdiction with all other Grand Lodges for the establishment of lodges, and their respective supervision in all unoccupied territory.

"5. Its organization should be in harmony with that of other Grand Lodges, characterized with fraternal deliberation and courtesy, and unattended with undue haste and all improper passion, and it should be a necessity for the convenience and prosperity of the craft."

He cites Bro. BROWN's report, to which we have already referred, as authority: but strange to say, comes, upon the same state of facts, to precisely the opposite conclusion to that reached by Bro. BROWN.

The first four propositions are all correct, but they do not touch the case: there is one other proposition which these neither affirm nor deny, upon which the question hinges. The last proposition involves matters into which we

conceive other Grand Lodges have no right to inquire. If we grant the *right*, the craft are sole judges of the propriety and necessity of the action, and to consider whether the action was or not courteous, fraternal, deliberate, smacks not a little of impertinent interference.

The Grand Lodge of Canada was recognized by Florida: at the time, the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland exercised concurrent, but together *exclusive* jurisdiction in the territory. No other Grand Lodge could plant a lodge there. We hold that under these circumstances, the principle is the same as if one Grand Lodge was exercising *exclusive* jurisdiction there. But if not, and if the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada is justified on the ground that *three* Grand Lodges were exercising jurisdiction, then, *a fortiori*, is the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec justified, because, at that time, *four* Grand Lodges were exercising jurisdiction in the Province,—Canada, England, Scotland and Ireland,—a fact which Bro. DAWKINS seems not to have known. He will find that he has made another serious error in his account of the Act of 1867. Whether his statement of the decision of the Grand Lodges had anything to do with the result or not, we do not know, but his statement is very erroneous. He made it that ten had decided in favor of recognition and eight against. At that time *sixteen* had recognized it, including one which he includes in the negative: two others which he places on the same side had taken no action whatever; and three others had postponed a decision at the express wish of Canada and out of courtesy to her, leaving but two, Florida and Missouri, which had decided against Quebec.

He also discusses the question whether evidence of profanes may be used upon masonic trials, and comes to the conclusion that it cannot: but he thinks their statements may be taken *ex parte* and their declarations given in evidence. We do not agree with him: of all illegal testimony, *hearsay* is the most unreliable and dangerous. The practice in this jurisdiction has been the other way from a time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." No evils thus far have been found to result from it. A profane, in giving his testimony, knows nothing of the proceedings of the lodge, and may testify before the members, as well as witness the installation of officers, or the burial of the dead, both of which acts are done in open lodge.

He discusses the question of the jurisdiction of lodges in matters of discipline, and is not satisfied with the rule we have heretofore stated. We hold that a lodge may exercise penal jurisdiction,

1. Over its own members, wherever they may be.
2. Over all masons resident in its territory.

Bro. DAWKINS concurs in the first: but not in the second. In that class of cases, the lodge may, and often will as a matter of courtesy, complain to the lodge of which the accused is a member.

We admit that we have not fully reasoned this out, for we received it as the law many years ago. It is so laid down by Mackey, Simons, Look, and others in their works on Masonic Jurisprudence.

The right to be tried in the vicinity where the offense was committed is one that has been universally insisted upon in all our codes of civil law, and justice to the accused would seem to require that he should not be tried in Maine while residing in Florida for an offense alleged to have been committed in Florida: for this reason, we have often thought that our first proposition should be modified.

But the fraternity has rights as well as the individual: every member of a lodge is as well a member of the fraternity, his duties to which are superior to his duties to his lodge. The motto "*Salus reipublice suprema lex*" is especially applicable. It is the duty of every lodge to protect the institution against the effect of the vices or crimes of those living within its jurisdiction: the offender may be a member of a lodge thousands of miles away, and it would be absolutely impossible to have him tried by it; and if not tried by the lodge in whose vicinity he has voluntarily fixed his residence and in whose jurisdiction he has committed the offense, he would escape punishment, to the great scandal of the craft and injury to masonry. Bro. D. asks, how is he to be returned? As expelled by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, just as he would be if he had died in another jurisdiction. All nations punish offenses committed on their territory, whether by their own citizens, or by citizens or subjects of other nations: and it seems to us that the same rule should apply in masonry. We are not able to deprive a mason of his membership in another State directly: but we may expel him from all the rights of masonry and his membership goes as a consequence. The property in Maine of a resident of Florida cannot be conveyed to his children directly by a law, or judgment of a court of Florida. But if he is executed in Florida for a murder committed there, his property in Maine goes to his children as a consequence.

Bro. Dawkins favors a General Grand Lodge. The project has been tried so many times without success, that we have deemed it one upon which the craft have passed judgment, final and irrevocable. For that reason, we have not entered upon any discussion of the matter.

GEORGIA.

Two hundred and twenty lodges represented: four charters granted and two refused.

The Grand Master, SAMUEL LAWRENCE, says:

"However others may consider the duty of rendering this homage to the High and Holy One, whose habitation is in the Heaven of Heavens, but whose presence is everywhere, even now in our midst, we masons cannot neglect or ignore it. We are taught by our sacred principles to cherish in our hearts love to Him, and we should be ever ready in our general assemblies, with one voice, in united acclaim to shout the fervid words of the grand old anthem of centuries, 'We praise thee, O God, we acknowledge thee to be the Lord;' while each heart should breathe the spirit of the Psalmist, 'I will praise thee, more and more.'

"I am gratified with the evidence I meet on all sides—in the addresses of

Grand Masters, the discourses of orators, the Reports of Committees on Foreign Correspondence—of the growing sentiment of the fraternity in this direction. The old mistaken, or at least confused idea of the objects of Freemasonry is nearly passed away, and the light is being seen and acknowledged by the brethren, and by the world, in its brightness, and in its fullness, and in its truth. No longer do men point to our institution as a mere social, or even eleemosynary society, but recognize and own in it far nobler and grander objects—objects, in the attainment of which all those are added. It should be our pride, my brethren, to be privileged to contribute to this result.

"A few, in their blindness, are yet heard to grumble, and object that this elevated view of Freemasonry has a tendency to evangelize it. They seem afflicted with some terrible dread of that word *evangelize*. But they are yet in darkness, and know not of what they speak. *Evangelize* Freemasonry! Why, it is already evangelized to their hand. What is it, in its inception, in its objects, and in its works, but an *EYAIPTIAION*, a good message of good tidings to mankind—the giving of light to the blind? And what are we, my brethren, each and all of us, every one who has truly received our mysteries, but *Evangelists* in the best sense of the word, messengers of good tidings, bearing on and spreading ever, as on the winged winds of Heaven, to the four corners of the earth, the good message: 'Glory to God in the Highest! On earth peace, good will towards men.'"

The Grand Master, the Deputies (of whom there are four), and the Grand Secretary, made full reports of their official acts.

The Committee on Grand Lodge Hall reported the purchase of a lot for \$11,500, and the making of a contract for completing the building for \$45,400: and they expected that the hall and lot would not cost over \$60,000. The amount expended and on hand was \$32,000: and the committee were authorized to raise not exceeding \$30,000, by a mortgage of the property. If this shall be found sufficient to complete the hall, the Grand Lodge will probably escape the results which have very frequently happened elsewhere in similar efforts.

The Southern Masonic Female College was reported as being in strong hands, with strong hopes of great success in the future: \$1,000 was appropriated for its use.

The subject of non-affiliation has been under consideration, and the committee made an able report, which was referred to a committee appointed to revise the Constitution and report next year. As the same subject is before our own Grand Lodge, we extract the following from the report, showing the conclusions to which the committee came:

"The practice of striking off the name, or dropping from the roll of the lodge, for non-payment of dues, is utterly at variance with all the laws, usages and teachings of masonry. If a brother is incapacitated, and unable to pay his dues from poverty or providential cause, it is no crime, and he should not be punished therefor. If he is able to pay his annual dues to his lodge, and does not do so, upon receiving due notice, he is guilty of a violation of masonic obligation, for which he should be charged, tried and expelled from the order.

"We hold, further, that no mason is worthy of the name, who refuses, when able to do so, to bear his proportionate part of the burdens of masonry, and that the sooner the order is rid of all such, the better for all parties concerned. Therefore, in view of all the facts, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, as the sense of this Grand Lodge, upon the subject of non-affiliation, and dropping from the roll of membership for the non-payment of dues—

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"We hold, further, that no mason is worthy of the name, who refuses, when able to do so, to bear his proportionate part of the burdens of masonry, and that the sooner the order is rid of all such, the better for all parties concerned. Therefore, in view of all the facts, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, as the sense of this Grand Lodge, upon the subject of non-affiliation, and dropping from the roll of membership for the non-payment of dues—

"1st. That no mason can sever his connection with the order, except by death, or excommunication, or expulsion.

"2d. That it is not in the power of any lodge to deprive a member of the benefits of masonry, except in accordance with the ancient land-marks of the order.

"3d. That the ancient constitutions of the order, did not authorize or allow a mason to be such, unless he belonged to some regular lodge.

"4th. That all masons in the State of Georgia, who have been dropped from the roll of membership in the subordinate lodges, for non-payment of dues, are still members of such lodges, and amenable to them as masons and members of such lodges, for any and all violations of masonic law.

"5th. That it be and is hereby made the duty of all lodges in this jurisdiction, which have dropped from their rolls and failed to return as members to this Grand Lodge such masons as have failed to pay their dues, to prefer charges against such delinquent members, and give them an opportunity to vindicate themselves, either by payment of all arrearages, or by showing their pecuniary inability to do so.

"6th. That in all cases of pecuniary inability to pay dues, as shown to the satisfaction of the lodge, it shall be the duty of such lodge to restore the name of such mason to its roll of membership.

"7th. That each subordinate lodge shall report, at each succeeding Annual Grand Communication, the name of such members, so restored, who are unable to pay annual dues, and that no dues shall be required of such subordinate lodge by this Grand Lodge, for any of its members so certified in its annual returns.

"8th. That it shall be the duty of all the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction, within sixty days from the time the printed proceedings of this communication is received by them, to notify in writing all dimitted or non-affiliated Master Masons residing within the jurisdiction of any particular lodge, of their duty to come forward and connect themselves with such lodge within thirty days from the time of service of such notice.

"And in case any non-affiliated or dimitted mason shall refuse so to apply for membership in the lodge nearest his residence, within thirty days from the date of such notice so served, as aforesaid, then, and in that event, it shall be the duty of the Vigilance Committee, or of the Junior Warden of such lodge, to prefer charges against such dimitted or non-affiliated Master Mason for living in violation of his duty as a mason; which charges shall be in writing, and shall specify that he is able to pay dues, and fails and refuses to connect himself with a lodge for the purpose of avoiding his masonic duty in that respect. Which charges shall be preferred in open lodge, at a regular meeting, entered upon the minutes, and the brother regularly cited to trial. In case any mason is served with such charges, and is contumacious, and refuses to appear and answer such charges, then, and in that event, such lodge may proceed to hear evidence, and determine such case *ex parte*; and if so found, such person so charged, tried and convicted, shall be expelled from all the rights and privileges of masonry. *Provided, nevertheless:* That if the brother so charged shall be able to show that he has, *in good faith*, applied for membership in the lodge nearest his residence within twelve calendar months of the date of such charges, and been rejected; that the certificate of such rejection shall be a bar to any further proceedings against him, and the charges shall be declared not sustained.

"9th. That it shall be the duty of any lodge in this jurisdiction, which, on application for affiliation, refuses to admit the brother so applying to membership, to furnish such applicant with a certificate of the fact, under the seal of the lodge, and signed by the Secretary, which certificate, when so signed and certified, shall be received in any other lodge as conclusive evidence of the fact so certified."

It will be seen that this plan is founded upon the same principle as the plan reported by our own committee: but while ours proposes to refuse masonic

privileges to voluntary non-affiliates, theirs proposes to expel them from the institution. It would probably largely increase the expulsions for a few years, but we think that we should be stronger and better in the end.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR, presented an able and very interesting Report on Correspondence (111 pages): but we have devoted so much space to his Grand Lodge already, that we must refrain from further comment. If we undertake to review a Report of the Grand Orient of Belgium, as we may, we shall make use of his analysis of it, for which we are under special obligations to him.

IDAHO.

The eight lodges were all represented: a new Constitution and Code was adopted: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: the establishment of an "Orphan's Fund" abandoned as too great an undertaking to be accomplished by so small a Grand Lodge: intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended: and a Representative Fund created.

The Grand Master gives a statement of his official action, states the Quebec question in a lucid manner, and closes with an exhortation against profanity, slander and intemperance.

In two cases, coming from the same lodge, in which the accused were acquitted, the Grand Lodge held that the decision was so plainly against the evidence, that it adopted a resolution censuring the lodge, and then *sent the cases back for a new trial*. The Grand Lodge should have decided the cases, and awarded the punishment, and saved the *farce* of a new trial by the lodge under the circumstances. When the lodge has erred in decisions in matters of *law*, a case may properly be remanded: but when it errs in a decision on the *evidence*, it is folly to send the case back to it. This is especially true in cases in which it is admitted that "masonry is becoming, in this jurisdiction, a reproach and by-word," on account of "flagrant outrages" by its members. The Grand Lodge directed the Grand Master to issue a circular, enjoining the Masters of lodges to action by persuasion to arrest the evils, and if that failed, to discipline the offenders.

We noticed last year that the Grand Secretary, in 1870, had absconded: we notice by these proceedings that he has been expelled.

The new Constitution has some peculiar features, and one in our opinion very objectionable one. All the elective Grand Officers must be Past Masters, except that *the Grand Master may be elected from the body of the craft*. It seems to us, that the Grand Master, more than any other officer, should be a Past Master: otherwise, he could not install the Master of a subordinate lodge, and, therefore, could not constitute a new lodge, in spite of the other provisions of the constitution, which expressly confer these powers upon him!

INDIANA.

Lodges represented, 404 chartered and 19 U. D.: receipts (including \$6,000 from a loan) \$19,259.22, while expenditures were \$15,268.12, showing a balance on the wrong side of the ledger, to remedy which the dues were raised from twenty-five to forty cents: it should be observed that over \$8,000 of the expenditures were for pay of Representatives: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: nineteen charters granted, and one dispensation continued.

The Grand Master's address is chiefly confined to a succinct statement of his official acts. He repeats the caution against lack of vigilance on the part of those whose duty it is to investigate the character of applicants, declaring that our danger lies in the admission of unworthy candidates, and that our greatest foes are profanity and intemperance.

The three Committees on Grievances, Charters and Dispensations met in advance of Grand Lodge, organized as a joint board, and passed upon all the matters which were to be submitted to them, and were ready to report at the opening of the session. This course saved much time of the Grand Lodge and insured a careful examination and report upon the business. We notice that the committee held that only the accused can appeal. This is contrary to the almost universal practice, and is not in accordance with sound sense, for it assumes that a lodge, on the trial of an accused, is liable to err only *against* him, while reason teaches, and experience shows, that the error is as likely to be *in his favor* and *against justice*, as it is the other way.

We copy the following from the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence in support of our position in answer to Bro. DAWKINS:

"Should A, a member of Lodge No. 1, live in, or go into, the jurisdiction of Lodge No. 100, and there commit an offense against masonry, any member of Lodge No. 100 not only has the right to file charges against A, but he has the right to file them in Lodge No. 100, and the lodge not only has the right, but it is also its duty, to try A, and should he be found guilty, may reprimand, suspend or expel him, as the character of the offense may require; so that one lodge may even expel from all the rights and privileges of masonry, (which includes membership) a member of another lodge.

"This right exists not only by virtue of the laws of the Grand Lodge, but lies at the very foundation of the character, usefulness and harmony of the universal masonic brotherhood. If every member should recognize and relieve the necessities of every other member, whisper good counsel in his ear, and aid in his reformation, when reformation is required, should he not have the right to exercise all the means to effect such a reformation?

"Every member of a subordinate lodge is not only a member of that particular lodge, but also of the whole masonic family; therefore a member of one lodge, going into and filing charges against a member of another lodge, is not obnoxious to the charge of going into another family and disturbing the peace and harmony thereof, for all are members of one and the same family."

Bro. THOMAS R. AUSTIN presented a well written report on Correspondence (45 pages)—a duty for some years past performed by the Grand Master.

In a report that had been made in the Grand Lodge of Indiana, it was stated, that in 1813 a Consistory of the Scottish Rite had been formed in Louisiana with authority over symbolic lodges until 1833, when it made a "concordat"

with the Grand Lodge, by which those lodges passed under the jurisdiction of the latter, and the constitution was changed in 1850 so as to forbid the establishment of any lodges of the Scottish Rite.

To this Bro. Scot replies as follows :

"For a correction of the above errors, we refer to page 129, *et seq.*, of our report for last year, for a sketch of the history of masonry in Louisiana, compiled from the original records. We may briefly state, however, that in 1812 there were seven lodges in this State, all working under charters obtained from American Grand Lodges, viz: South Carolina, Pennsylvania and New York; that five of these lodges formed the Grand Lodge, June 13, 1812, the other two not participating in that movement; that the Consistory formed in 1813 never exercised any control over symbolic lodges; that the Concordat alleged to have been entered into between the Consistory and the Grand Lodge in 1833, was a fabrication and never heard of until 1851; and that the constitution of 1850, so far from restricting the Grand Lodge to grant charters to no other lodges than those working the York Rite, was framed for the express purpose of restoring harmony, by abolishing the distinction of Rites, and as one means of accomplishing this, the title of the Grand Lodge was changed from that of 'Ancient York Masons,' to 'Free and Accepted Masons.'"

In answer to this, Bro. Austin gives as his authority the "Masonic History," by Robert B. Folger, published in 1862, and his quotations sustain his position, *if they were reliable.*

But Bro. Scot in his report of 1872 (the advance sheets of which he has kindly forwarded to us) rejoins as follows :

"We were not aware there was such a book in existence until we received the Indiana proceedings. Procuring a copy from New York, we find that the book was written in the interest of the old Hays-Atwood Supreme Council of New York, and incidentally of the Foulhouze Supreme Council of New Orleans. Advocating the claims of these spurious bodies, the work is of an unscrupulous and bitter partisan character, and in all our reading we have never met anything so little deserving the name of 'history.' The items relating to Louisiana have evidently been furnished by Foulhouze or one of his adherents, and the manner in which facts are misrepresented or glossed over, renders the work wholly unreliable as a book of reference.

"The misrepresentations of Foulhouze, Folger and others, have been repeatedly met and refuted, but, being made the subject of special reports, they have not received that attention they deserved. Our Grand Lodge has a Committee on Masonic History, which so far has only reported progress. Our own researches in this direction have convinced us, that a full and correct history of masonry in Louisiana cannot be written until the records of the original lodges and the old Consistory have been examined, and the difficulty of obtaining access to them has doubtless impeded the committee in their labors. We hope, however, that this difficulty will soon be overcome, and that the committee will be able to publish a work which will put an end to all controversy on disputed points in our history.

"In the meantime we have again referred to the records of our Grand Lodge, and find that at the session of May 21, 1814, 'the Grand Master presented several documents emanating from a Grand Consistory established in New York, and a Grand Council established in New Orleans,' the consideration of which was postponed until the next meeting (June 25, 1814), when they were ordered to be laid on the table 'without answer.' What the purport of the 'documents' was, is not stated; a search among the old files has not brought them to light, and unfortunately the early records of the Grand Consistory are missing. We trust that the search which has been instituted for them may prove successful, as we deem this the proper point to commence the investigation of the subject. These records, if recovered, will settle the whole question, and in the words of Grand Master Wm. S. Gardner, "it is

due to ourselves, and to the craft universal, that the truth should be fully known and fearlessly spoken."

In his "conclusion" Bro. Austin says:

"Peace generally prevails; prosperity is universal; the watchmen on the towers of our Israel lift up their voices in warning; assaults from without can not injure us, if we are true to masonic truths and principles. The number of rejections reported from our several Grand Jurisdictions show that we are working up to the fact, that masonry is not a moral reform society, but an association of *good men and true*, united together in the close bonds of a holy confraternity to practice the virtues and exemplify the tenets of our ancient and honorable institution.

"By a rigid adherence to the old masonic landmarks, and a faithful performance of the duties incumbent upon us as masons, He, in whom we trust, will continue, as of old, to vouchsafe us His blessing and His protection."

IOWA.

One hundred and seventy-five lodges represented: receipts from dues, income on investment, &c., over \$4,000 in excess of disbursements: address of Grand Master very brief and confined to matters of local interest: report of Grand Secretary shows continued increase of the Library—already one of the best in existence: Bros. ALBERT PIKE, Grand Commander, Supreme Council Southern Jurisdiction, H. G. REYNOLDS, P. G. M. of Illinois, and SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor of Iowa, were received and invited to seats of honor in the Grand Lodge: the credentials of Bro. SAMUEL WELCH, Representative of our Grand Lodge, presented and "received with warm expressions of fraternal regard": a committee appointed to prepare a plan for "a home for the widows and orphans of indigent masons": nineteen charters granted and four dispensations continued: the EVERGREEN commended to the craft: the representatives of lodges *U. D.*, to which charters had been voted but not issued and *before the lodges had been constituted*, were, contrary to masonic law, admitted as members of the Grand Lodge: after the election of officers there was quite a stampede of Representatives, greatly to the disgust of the Grand Secretary, who could not be blamed if he had waxed indignant as well as as disgusted: a fine oration was delivered by the Grand Orator.

A convocation of Past Masters was held, and several Masters of lodges "duly inducted into the Oriental Chair in due form." "On inquiry, it was decided that '*Chapter Past Masters*' have no recognition in a lodge of actual Past Masters, *except that of a seat therein*." We have heard of a fellow who had a *whole* pig except the part forward of the tail, but we think the exception quoted goes further, in fact, clear to the tip of the tail! If admitting a person into a lodge isn't about as big a recognition of him as could be given, we want to know what is. If the exception had been left off, Solomon himself could not have stated the law more correctly. A Master of a lodge, when installed, should receive certain instructions: if he cannot have it then, he should have it as soon as he can conveniently get it, and have it *as a part of the installation ceremonies*: so we do not think the formal proceedings which we

have copied should have been recorded. Still less do we think others than *actual* Past Masters should be present: to them a "Chapter Past Master" is unknown: and in turn a "Chapter Past Master" can recognize only those made in a Chapter. The two things, though having the same name, are different, and a man possessing only one can have no masonic knowledge that a man having only the other has what *he* has.

Lodge No. 94 notified No. 105 that a member of 105, residing in the jurisdiction of 94, had been guilty of gross unmasonic conduct and requested 105 to try him or waive jurisdiction, neither of which being done, 94 tried and expelled him: he appealed, on the ground that 94 had no jurisdiction, but the Grand Lodge sustained the action and affirmed the sentence.

In one case, it *seems* to be said (but we are not sure) that a record of conviction for crime in a civil court is inadmissible in a masonic trial: we hold otherwise, and Bro. LUSE upon reflection must concur with us.

Bro. U. D. TAYLOR presented the Report on Correspondence (135 pages). It is his first report, but it is exceedingly creditable to him.

We give a few specimens:

"*Cannot* some law be made that will *force* Masters of subordinate lodges to know something of laws, rules and regulations which they are sworn to obey and enforce? Why not make it obligatory on every Master-elect to commit to memory the Constitution and by-laws of his Grand Lodge, ere he can be installed? Do you say none would do it? Very well, better have *no* Masters at all, than 'wooden men.' 'When the blind lead the blind,' &c. *Verbum sat.*"

In reply to the remarks of Grand Master LYNDE, in relation to "side degrees," he says:

"If a mason confers these degrees upon the female relatives of masons, and informs them that they (the degrees) are a 'part of masonry,'—yes, we will go further: if he does not inform them that they are *no part of masonry*, he is guilty of deception. But allow us to say, good brother, we have conferred female degrees upon hundreds, yes, perhaps thousands of ladies in our time, and we never yet 'deceived' one of them, from the fact that the ritual of said degrees—we refer to the Eastern Star—expressly informs them that *it is not masonry*. But we *do* tell them, and Bro. Lynde will bear us out in the assertion, that there are many impostors 'abroad in the land,' female as well as male; and we also tell them, that if they are in possession of this degree and apply for relief to a brother who has it, they will be saved all the mortifying cross-questionings that masons, in self-defense, are compelled to make use of nowadays to protect ourselves from impostors. And for this very reason, *all* Master Masons should possess the degree, for in this manner only can this scourge be removed from among us. And further: Did the good brothers of Maine suffer an hundredth part as much from this source as do we of the Occident, I verily believe they would stretch forth their hands and grasp at any straw that promised relief."

And in regard to non-affiliation:

"We Westerns, or, more properly, Easterns, have tried many plans to put a stop to this growing evil, but at last had to come down, as will the brethren of Maine, to the good old plan, 'no work no pay.'"

He gives a summary of decisions, arranged by subjects, the result of much labor. We have heretofore contemplated doing the same, but came to the conclusion that a collection of decisions from different jurisdictions, in many

cases conflicting with each other, would do harm rather than good, and have accordingly cited only those which are new or seem to require discussion.

KANSAS.

Sixty-seven lodges represented: thirteen charters granted, seven dispensations continued and one granted: two charters surrendered: Committee on "Non-Affiliation and Registration" asked and were allowed another year in which to make their report.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN H. BROWN) is an able production. His remarks upon "What are Masonic Crimes?" "Obedience to Law," and "Who should be Officers of a Lodge," are well worth attentive study, but our space will not allow us to re-produce more than the following:

"But the office of Master is no sinecure. He who desires the place must train, and be trained by general no less than by special instruction. It is not enough for him to be able to perform the mere routine duties of that chair. His life should be blameless, his perceptions clear, his knowledge varied; he should be thoroughly versed in our laws, usages and precedents; and his manners such as to inspire respect and invite confidence. Let there be added calmness in judging and decision in execution, and before you stands the man whom to call Master will bring no blush to your cheek, or shame to your brow."

* * * * *

"The Master of a lodge is known and regarded as the representative man of those over whom he presides. His conduct is open to public scrutiny—his acts and words elicit criticism—and if the public judgment is against him, the whole lodge, be its members ever so upright, are sure to suffer, and with him incur public reprobation. Yet this need not be. Why, then, do masons tolerate such a condition of things? The power is in every lodge to evoke a new order of things. The ballot, free and untrammelled, is yours. Judiciously exercise your inalienable prerogative, and the victory will result in moral freedom."

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That when a candidate for the mysteries of masonry has applied for, and been elected to receive, the degrees in a subordinate lodge, it shall not be necessary to spread the ballot in order to the *advancement* of the candidate to the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason, unless some member of the lodge shall demand it."

The Grand Master made an eloquent appeal in behalf of Chicago, and the Grand Lodge responded in the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That this M.W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons, of Kansas, in Annual Communication, and in behalf of their brethren under this masonic jurisdiction, extend to the brethren in Chicago their profound sympathy in the affliction and distress they are called upon to endure in consequence of the recent great fire in that city.

"*Resolved*, That the sum of five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated from the General Fund of this Grand Lodge, for the relief of our Chicago brethren.

"*Resolved*, That, in addition to the foregoing appropriation, this Grand Lodge earnestly recommend to the subordinate lodges of this State to liberally contribute for the relief of our Chicago brethren; and further recommend that such contributions should aggregate an amount in dollars equal at least to the membership of the Order in this State.

"Resolved, That the contributions from the subordinate lodges, contemplated in the foregoing resolution, shall be transmitted by the proper officers of each lodge to the M. W. Grand Master of this Jurisdiction, who shall forward the same, together with the five hundred dollars appropriated under the foregoing second resolution, to the M. W. Grand Master of the State of Illinois, the whole to be by him disbursed in such a manner as he may deem best to relieve the sufferings of our Chicago brethren, and, in his judgment, will best subserve the wishes and intentions of this Grand Lodge."

BRO. E. T. CARR retires from the Grand Secretaryship after a service of ten years, and a committee was appointed to procure a suitable testimonial, properly inscribed, to be presented to him in evidence of the appreciation of his services worthily bestowed.

BRO. CARR presented the report on Correspondence (82 pages). Like his former reports, it is a careful summary of the Proceedings with judicious and instructive comments.

Of Maine he says:

"The Grand Master's Address is a lengthy but exceedingly interesting document, as, in addition to the usual recitation of duties performed, suggestions made, etc., there is given 'a retrospective glance at the rise, progress and trials of the institution in Maine during this half century.'"

* * * * *

"He proposes the publication of a masonic periodical, devoted to the interests of the craft in that jurisdiction, and the current masonic reading necessary for the fraternity generally, but is in doubt as to the amount of encouragement that should be given it. Give it only your patronage, Brother LYNN, and that in proportion to how well it minds its own business. We are not disposed to live in darkness, but are confident that the craft would be benefited if three-fourths of the 'masonic' papers now in circulation could be deprived of all patronage.

"They propose, as an amendment to the constitution, that every candidate who receives the Third Degree thereby becomes a member of the particular lodge; and also that every unaffiliated mason shall, within one year, affiliate with some lodge, or pay yearly dues of one dollar to the Grand Lodge.

"We approve the latter, as we believe every mason who is able should contribute his share for charitable purposes; but to *compel* a brother to belong to a lodge is more than we are prepared to support. They also say no affiliation fee shall be required."

He apologizes for calling us "highly statistical brother," though we are not sure that he did not construe our remarks too seriously; perhaps his being called "Rev." himself helped him to appreciate the matter better. But he need not be troubled with the fear that *that* title will stick to him. Since the triennial meetings at Baltimore, the title, "Your Riverence," belongs exclusively to a New Jersey brother, a *quondam* "Knight of the Quill Correspondential!"

These Proceedings are printed upon beautifully tinted paper. This is getting quite common. But we prefer *white*; because, although tinted paper may *now* be tasty, we are not sure it will *continue* to be so, while we are sure that *white* will always be in good taste. We entirely concur with our Grand Secretary (whose opinion in this regard is founded upon practical knowledge and eminently sound sense), who, when consulted upon the point, replied, "We don't need anything to *give color* to our Proceedings."

LOUISIANA, 1871.

This Grand Lodge holds its Annual Communication in February, but its Proceedings are voluminous and do not reach us usually till a few days after our report has gone to press. The consequence is that the Proceedings are nearly a year and a half old when reviewed, and of course have lost much of their interest. We have received the Report on Correspondence and quite a number of the items of the business transacted in 1872, and we propose, before concluding this report, to review so much of the Proceedings of 1872 as shall have come to hand.

One hundred and nineteen lodges represented: sixteen of the eighteen Deputies made reports (in one of which a volume of wisdom is condensed into a single line, "Never build or buy a lodge hall on credit"): a good balance in the Treasury: Bro. BATCHELOR, the Grand Secretary, gives a detailed report of his official acts for the year, showing that the office is no sinecure: he reports the donation by Bro. ALBERT PIKE to the Grand Lodge Library, of sixty-nine bound volumes with many pamphlets, making in all over 1,300 Proceedings, many of them rare and valuable: Committee on new Masonic Temple report, that a lot had been purchased from which enough surplus land had been, and could be, sold to pay the entire cost of the lot, leaving a site for the Temple abundantly large, obtained without cost to the Grand Lodge; that the citizens of New Orleans had pledged \$25,000, that the various masonic bodies of New Orleans would invest \$25,000 more in it; and that the property owned by the Grand Lodge would sell for from \$125,000 to \$150,000: the Grand Lodge determined to proceed with the undertaking, in which we wish it abundant success.

The address of the Grand Master (SAMUEL M. TODD) is chiefly devoted to a statement of his official action and decisions.

His decision upon the duties of Committees of Investigation is capital:

"Committees appointed to investigate and report upon the character of an applicant, are not compelled to make their report when the same is due; further time should always be given if asked for. Even if a majority of the committee are ready to report and the minority ask for a delay in the proceedings, it should be given, that the fullest investigation may be had. Each member of the committee ought to report according to his own convictions, and should not allow himself to be swayed by the majority in opposition to his own well formed conclusions.

"I have known three separate reports to be made by a Committee of Investigation, neither agreeing with the others; as was to have been expected, the candidate was rejected, but I cannot say that masonry lost anything by this action.

"Every one is apt to regard with more leniency the faults of his friend than those of a stranger or mere acquaintance, and many a mason has expressed indignation that one whom he has recommended should be black-balled, losing sight of the fact that every brother has the right, and it is his duty, to vote according to the dictates of his conscience. No profane has any *right* of admission, and in my opinion it is far better that nine good men should be rejected than that one should be admitted who is believed to be unworthy.

"In the one case, time and a better knowledge of the applicant may clear up what was doubtful in his character and he may subsequently be admitted

to membership. In the other case, the admission of an unworthy and immoral candidate within the portals of our temple, reflects discredit and is a stigma upon the fraternity."

We fear that the following has not always been practiced in this jurisdiction :

"That all statements made to the W. M. of a lodge affecting the character of a member, should be duly investigated in the manner prescribed in the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, whether made by a dimitted mason or even by a profane. In either of these cases, if a trial be deemed necessary and proper, some member of the lodge should be designated to act as accuser, and to draw up the charges in accordance with the averments made by the unaffiliated brother or by the one who is not a mason. Masonry was never intended to screen from punishment any member of the fraternity who has been guilty of any crime or misdemeanor."

Louisiana Relief Lodge expended about \$1,900, of which \$82.00 was for applicants hailing from Maine.

The question of the recognition of Quebec was postponed to the next Annual Communication. The Grand Secretary (who was the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada) submitted an argument against it, a copy of which he has kindly forwarded to us. We have already met the arguments adduced in it, with one exception. He refers to the number of Grand Lodges that had then recognized Quebec; and he says, that the fact that so small a number had recognized it in the *three years* of its existence was an argument against it: he was greatly in error as to the time: when he made his argument, the Grand Lodge of Quebec had been organized only *fifteen months*, and now, when but a little over two years have elapsed, it has been recognized by almost *two-thirds* of the Grand Lodges in the country: so that this argument (if it is one) is against his position rather than in favor of it.

The following report in reference to Masonry in Mexico was adopted :

"Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence respectfully beg leave to report, that they have considered that portion of the Grand Master's address relative to the applications for a dispensation for a lodge in the Republic of Mexico. From all that your committee can learn, there exists no governing Masonic body for Mexico. It is then vacant territory, and is open to the institution of lodges from any competent power. Masonic affairs in that Republic have heretofore been so badly managed, and chiefly so by reason of the incompetency of the powers attempting the introduction of the fraternity, that should the Grand Master, in his discretion, deem it advisable, your committee would recommend the granting of dispensations, whenever it would appear that competent masons can be found willing to undertake the establishment of the Order in that Republic, until a Grand Lodge shall be formed therein."

The following declaration as to the disposition of the revenues of the new Grand Lodge Hall was unanimously adopted :

"That in order to fully satisfy the minds of our brethren, and others who may be disposed to give their aid to the purchase of the Grand Lodge Hall—this Grand Lodge does now solemnly declare and proclaim, that said purchase is to be made for the purpose and object of creating a fund for charitable purposes, in the relief of worthy distressed members of the Order, their wives, children and families. And this Grand Lodge solemnly pledges itself that so soon as the said property shall be paid for, the whole of the revenue which may be derived from it, after deducting necessary and unavoidable expenses on its account, shall be devoted to those objects. And it further pledges itself

that, should it ever be expedient to sell said property, the proceeds thereof shall be re-invested as a permanent Charity Fund, and the revenue thereof applied in the same manner. * * * * *

"That the perpetual loan from masonic bodies for the construction of the Temple shall not be considered as one of the debts incurred by its construction, to be paid off before the revenues are to be distributed as charity."

Bro. JAMES B. SCOT submitted the Report on Correspondence (168 pages), one of the best we have ever read. His Grand Lodge showed their appreciation of it by voting him \$500.

"Whereupon, W. Bro. Jas. B. Scot, in a very feeling and impressive manner, expressed his appreciation of the compliment tendered, and stated that for reasons already expressed to the Grand Lodge, he could not under any circumstances be induced to use said amount for personal use. He would therefore with great pleasure donate it as the first cash contribution to the new Masonic Temple."

He says :

"While masonic funeral processions and ceremonies may be regulated by local legislation, still the masonic principle ought always to govern. The ancient charges and old regulations are silent in relation to the burial of a deceased brother, but the rules laid down by Preston have been so long acquiesced in, that they are now considered the settled law on the subject. He says: 'Fellow crafts and apprentices are not entitled to the funeral obsequies;' and it follows that they are not permitted to join in funeral processions or assist in the ceremonies at the grave. This, it seems to us, ought to settle the question; for how can privileges be extended to organizations of profanes—no matter how meritorious they may be—from which masons who have not yet been advanced to the third degree are excluded?"

"But we have heard it objected that not permitting other societies and organizations to participate with us in the services over a deceased brother, is treating them with studied discourtesy. We cannot see it. The ceremony is either masonic, or it is not. If masonic, none but masons can participate in it; and when masons who have not attained the grade of Master are excluded, where is the discourtesy in applying the same rule to profanes?"

He concurs in the views expressed by us two years ago, in relation to the re-imbursement of money expended in relieving distress, saying :

"A request or demand, for the re-imbursement of money expended in relieving a brother in distress, is a novel doctrine which has sprung up within the past few years; it is opposed to the spirit of our institution, and, if countenanced, would soon reduce masonry to the level of a mutual aid association."

In reply to a suggestion that these reports should be a mere epitome of the Proceedings, he says :

"These reports were never intended to be made 'the vehicles of individual vanity, prejudice or vindictiveness.' Considering the number that are prepared every year, such exhibitions are of rare occurrence, and, when they do occur, ought to be attributed to the frailty of human nature, and not to a defect in the system. The practice first introduced by Maine, and now adopted by our own and many other Grand Lodges, of submitting the report in print on the first day of the session, removes another objection. The discussion of masonic questions in a frank and courteous manner tends to correct errors and produce uniformity in law and practice; whereas if the reports were compiled strictly in accordance with the above suggestion, they would lose their value and the system might as well be abolished."

And of non-affiliation :

"It must be remembered that compulsory membership cannot be enforced, and that, notwithstanding all the legislation on the subject, the number of non-affiliates keeps increasing. We are inclined to think that this in a great measure results from the leniency with which non-affiliation is viewed by the mass of the craft. Voluntary non-affiliation places a mason outside the pale of the lodge organization; but, as a general rule, it does not affect his masonic standing. Such men visit, appear in masonic processions, and enjoy the benefits (charity funds excepted) without contributing to the support of our institution. Let the regulations in this respect be rigidly enforced, and these eye-sores will rapidly disappear; as for those who take no interest in masonry, we cannot understand why so much interest should be taken in them—they have gone out from us, they know the consequences, and our best policy is to let them alone."

We agree with him in this:

"The typography would be perfect, were it not disfigured by the substitution of parallelogrammic hieroglyphs for the words 'lodge,' and 'lodges.' As a medium for expressing ideas we prefer the letters of the Roman alphabet to the peculiar system of the 'heathen Chinee'; but tastes differ, and this characteristic of the Iowa 'annals' even found its way into our own proceedings last year."

We could go on and fill our report with extracts containing valuable suggestions, instruction and information: but must forbear.

He submits extracts from our discussion of the Quebec question with an exceedingly able argument in favor of recognition.

MARYLAND.

A Special Communication was held April 26, 1871, to attend the funeral of ANTHONY KIMMEL, Past Grand Master, and another Sept. 27, 1871, to attend the funeral of JOHN COATES, Past Grand Master.

At the Semi-Annual Communication in May, two charters were granted. The address of the Grand Master (JOHN H. B. LATROBE) and the business transacted pertained almost exclusively to the financial condition of the Grand Lodge, which had been brought to the verge of bankruptcy (and in fact somewhat *beyond*) in consequence of the erection of the Masonic Temple. But we are happy to say that it has been rescued from this unfortunate condition by the almost superhuman efforts of the Grand Master and those associated with him. At the Annual Communication he was able to say that the liabilities of the Grand Lodge were within the control of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master, on the occasion of the triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment in Baltimore, welcomed the Sir Knights in a happy and eloquent address, which, with the response is given in the Proceedings. He announces the death, in Baltimore on that occasion, of WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master of Texas, and his burial by Fidelity Lodge, with masonic honors.

The Grand Master issued a circular in behalf of the Chicago sufferers, in response to which over \$2,300 was collected and forwarded to Chicago, and \$1,150 to Michigan. The fund was originally divided equally between Chicago, Wisconsin and Michigan: but upon the suggestion of the Grand Master of Wisconsin, that it was not needed there, it was transferred to Chicago.

Five charters were granted: and the committee to revise the constitution was continued.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence is very brief, and devoted to the interference of foreign Grand Bodies with American jurisdictions. The Grand Lodge suspended relations with the Grand Orient of Italy, and refuses to enter into relations with the Grand Orient of Belgium, until they shall withdraw their recognition of the spurious Supreme Council in Louisiana.

MISSISSIPPI

Sends us a pamphlet of nearly 400 pages, of which over 150 are devoted to the publication of the names of members of lodges. Several Grand Lodges publish these lists, without, as we think, receiving an equivalent for the expense.

Two hundred and three lodges represented: fifteen charters granted and two revoked: one dispensation granted and one continued: a "Revised Constitution, Regulations, By-Laws and Rules for Trials" reported by P. G. Master GILES M. HILLYER, adopted and published with the Proceedings: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: and intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended.

An attempt was made and defeated to amend the constitution so that when the Grand Lodge reverses or abrogates the decision of a subordinate suspending or expelling a member, he shall be thereby restored to membership. This question has been a good deal discussed in that State, but we do not believe in the *correctness or justness* of the decision. The Grand Lodge decides that the accused has never been legally or properly convicted: in such case, we cannot comprehend how he has lost his membership: can he lose it by proceedings that are held to be void? Of course, when the Grand Lodge restores a man who has been legally suspended, or expelled, it ought not to *restore* him to membership without the consent of the lodge. But to decide that a man has not been legally deprived of his membership, but still must lose it, seems to us consonant neither with sense or justice.

The following report was adopted:

"When a mason is arraigned for trial, it is his privilege to plead his own cause and manage his case himself if he chooses to do so, or he may employ counsel if he prefers it; or in his absence counsel may be appointed for him by the lodge, or a brother may volunteer in his defense. The mere fact of his being arraigned for trial does not fix guilt on him to such an extent as to debar him from masonic intercourse. Masonic charity should incline us to give a brother the benefit of any doubts in the case, and not condemn him before trial. He is in good masonic standing until he is convicted on trial, and has the right to discuss the question. If, in doing so, he should attempt to influence members by threats or bribes, or use any unfair means with the members for their support in the trial, that would be unmasonic conduct, for which he would be subject to lodge discipline."

We dissent from so much of this as holds the accused to be "in good masonic standing;" and yet we presume our dissent is based on the meaning of the term "good masonic standing." We hold that this applies to *character*: a man

indicted for an offense is presumed to be innocent till proved to be guilty, *so far as the trial is concerned*; but who would think of giving to him a certificate of good character? A mason under charges is not "in good masonic standing;" he would not be entitled to a dimit, could not be installed into office, and would be under other disabilities in all those cases in which *character* is involved: in other respects he would lose no rights.

The following decision in regard to "Physical Disability" seems to us the best and most correct statement of the true rule we have ever seen:

"The subject and questions submitted by Bro. Champlin, and referred to this committee, have also had due consideration, viz: 'Is not masonry now, no longer an operative institution, but speculative and moral only? and is it not the moral qualifications of a man that qualify him to become a mason? And cannot a man, without an arm or leg or a finger, or otherwise maimed, perform all the moral and social duties of a mason? And will the conferring the degrees on such persons violate any landmark of the Order, now obligatory on the Order?'

"These questions lead us to consider whether the physical ability specified in the old charges constitutes a landmark in the masonic organization. In our opinion, it does, inasmuch as certain parts of the human system are called into requisition and have to contribute their portion of labor and action in the development of the system which forms the basis of the Masonic Order.

"In the practice of the ritual, the portions that are called into requisition cannot be dispensed with or substituted. If certain positions are to be assumed, if certain actions are required to be used in which physical power and ability are called into requisition, and the parts or limbs required to act are wanting, the subject cannot proceed, but must be rejected as disqualified and ineligible.

"Our institution is based upon immutable laws and principles, which are characteristic of the Order. These fundamental principles and laws mark its identity, and are termed landmarks, which admit of no change or modification which would impair its unity as it was in the beginning, is now, and as masonry must ever remain. These landmarks consist of the Moral, *Physical* and Religious qualifications, of peculiar rites and ceremonies, etc., which are beyond the control of masonic legislative associations, and it is not in the power of any man or set of men to make innovations thereon. It would be as reasonable to ask that the restriction as to sex or age or condition be removed, as there are very many females and others excluded, who possess the moral qualifications in an eminent degree. Would not that destroy the identity of the Order? Remove these ancient landmarks, and other demands would be made. The foundation being sapped, the fair fabric would tumble into ruins."

* * * * *

"Masons need not be reminded what senses or what members are in requisition in receiving or imparting the instruction, or using the forms and ceremonies which are indispensable in being made a mason, and which cannot be communicated or bestowed by proxy; that while certain established forms, and ceremonies, and rituals, cannot be dispensed with or changed to accommodate exigencies or peculiar circumstances, the mode of imparting, and the senses and members called into requisition in the practice of these rites and ceremonies, can neither be dispensed with, nor substituted, nor changed."

Bro. A. H. BARKLEY presented a full and very interesting report on Correspondence (90 pages).

He discusses one local matter of our Grand Lodge, but without a knowledge of the facts which prompted the action, and it is not of sufficient importance to require us to take up the space to set him right.

In answer to the statement that a Grand Master is merely a constitutional officer and has only the powers granted to him in the constitution, he well says :

"When the craft, through their subordinate lodges, surrendered to the Grand Lodge their original prerogatives, the office of Grand Master was unaffected by such surrender, and the powers which inhered to him, as Grand Master, remained in full force, and for the reason that they were never theirs to surrender. These powers belonged to and were inherent in him as Grand Master, and he alone could make the surrender. This, neither the written or unwritten history of masonry anywhere informs us was ever done, and, therefore, the powers of the office remain the same, modern Constitutions, and the opinion of able masonic jurists, to the contrary notwithstanding.

MONTANA.

Fourteen lodges represented: two charters granted, and the two brothers who had been respectively recommended by the members as Masters of the new lodges were admitted as representatives, before their lodges had any legal existence, and before the brethren named were any more Masters of their respective lodges than any other masons in the territory: a memorial page dedicated to the memory of Henry Allen, "a pioneer of masonry in Iowa, Colorado, Idaho and Montana:" the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended: relations with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg dissolved: and a committee appointed to report at the next session the price of a suitable set of jewels for the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (C. HEDGES) delivered a sensible and practical address. He congratulates the Grand Lodge upon the prevalence of prosperity: cautions lodges against incurring debts, citing the case of a lodge whose hall had been burned, but which, not being in debt, was able by strenuous exertion to provide another: calls for retrenchment in Grand Lodge expenses: advises to collect and preserve Proceedings of Grand Lodges, and the materials of their own history, leaving to future generations to build temples, found schools, colleges, asylums, &c.: states that the order of the Grand Lodge the year before to bind three full sets of the Proceedings for the Grand Lodge and one set for each subordinate lodge, had not been complied with, as the Proceedings, even for the three sets for the Grand Lodge, could not be procured: gives a statement of his official acts and decisions: recommends the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec: refers to France in eloquent terms with the following just statement:

"Masonry, among all the Latin nationalities, is much the same as in France: an object of persecution by Popé and ecclesiastics, by kings and nobles, it finds its friends and supporters among those liberal, unquiet spirits that sigh and struggle for freedom, but too often mistake the means of reaching their ends. They have hailed masonry as the foe of bigotry and oppression, they will find it too a friend of order, enlightenment and self control. We believe masonry has a great and glorious mission to those nations in the brighter future now dawning for them."

The Grand Secretary calls the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that numerous requests are received from other Grand Lodges for their earlier Proceedings, which they cannot comply with, without re-printing the proceedings of the first five sessions. This is indeed unfortunate: it is bad enough not to have a sufficient number of Proceedings of sessions twenty years ago, but more unfortunate to lack those of so recent a date. He says further, that the attractive feature of their Proceedings is the elegance of their manufacture. In this, we must differ from him, and that without detracting from the feature spoken of: this Grand Lodge has been singularly fortunate in what has been published by it, and we prize the Proceedings highly, but *for what there is in them*, rather than for the dress they wear.

BRO. HEZ. L. HOSMER (Grand Secretary) presented the Report on Correspondence (54 pages).

He holds that a lodge cannot try a member for offenses committed before initiation: but may try him for the fraud and imposition committed in withholding the knowledge of it from the lodge.

He objects to the Representative system on account of the danger of injudicious appointments. We agree with him in all he says of the qualifications a Representative should possess, but we find no warrant for his assertion that the system "is of no benefit or credit to the Order as it now exists." That such a system cannot at once be perfected and bring forth all its fruits *instantly*, is no argument against its becoming a benefit: and while the Representatives near his own Grand Lodge may be such (and we only judge from his own remarks) as reflect no credit on the system, the same is not true in jurisdictions with which we are acquainted, and we must believe that the remark is true only in very exceptional cases.

NEVADA.

Thirteen lodges represented: one charter granted and one surrendered: and the usual business transacted.

The question "What are the Ancient Landmarks?" was the year before referred to a committee of three, Bros. R. H. Taylor, H. S. Mason and W. A. M. Van Bokkelen. The committee did not agree, and the two former presented a report, and the latter a minority report, both of which were discussed and postponed to the next session. The subject is a very important one, and the committee gave it full consideration and investigation, and both reports are very able ones. We have always been of opinion that it was not practicable to collect all the Landmarks: many of them pertain to what cannot be written, and while it may be readily determined whether a given proposition is a Landmark or not, it seems to us impossible to make a list and say it includes *all* the Landmarks. This proposition derives force from the fact that no two writers have ever agreed as to the number, or what they are. Bro. Taylor cites the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New York, which

gives *thirty-one*; MACKAY, who gives *twenty-five*; SIMONS, who gives *fifteen*; and LOCKWOOD, who gives *nineteen*; we find that MORRIS gives *seventeen*; Dr. MITCHELL, *six* (written); Dr. OLIVER, *eight*; while Bro. TAYLOR concludes there are *fifty-one*, which number the minority report reduces to *thirty-three*! And yet Bro. TAYLOR excludes several that some one of the rest classes as Landmarks.

The list of Bro. TAYLOR is as follows:

"I. Belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, the Great Architect of the Universe.

"II. Belief in the Immortality of the Soul.

"III. Belief in the resurrection of the body.

"IV. Obedience to the moral law.

"V. Respect for, and obedience to the civil law and government of the country where a mason may reside.

"VI. The legend of the third degree.

"VII. The modes of recognition.

"VIII. The obligations.

"IX. The obligations, means of recognition, and the forms and ceremonies observed in conferring degrees are secret.

"X. Charity to all mankind, and more particularly to a brother mason, is a masonic duty.

"XI. Every person, to be made a mason, must be a man, of lawful age, free-born, and hale and sound, as a man ought to be.

"XII. The ballot for candidates is strictly and inviolably secret.

"XIII. No one can be made a mason except in a lawful lodge, duly convened, acting under an unreclaimed warrant or dispensation, and at the place therein named, after petition presented at a regular meeting, and acceptance by unanimous ballot.

"XIV. A petition to be made a mason, after being presented and referred, can not be withdrawn, but must be acted upon by report of committee and ballot; provided, if at any time before the balloting have commenced, it be discovered that the petitioner does not live within the jurisdiction of the lodge, or is not of lawful age, the petition must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction, unless it be shown that at the time of making the petition the petitioner had knowledge of the laws of the craft respecting local jurisdiction or lawful age, as the case may be; and the petition must be dismissed when the death of the petitioner is made known before ballot.

"XV. The duty of every Master Mason to be a member of a lodge.

"XVI. Initiation makes a man a mason, and when he receives the degree of Master Mason, he becomes a member of the lodge conferring it.

"XVII. The right of every mason to visit and sit in every regular lodge, except when such visit is likely to disturb the harmony or interrupt the working of the lodge.

"XVIII. Masonic intercourse with a clandestine or expelled mason is a masonic crime.

"XIX. Every mason is amenable to the masonic laws and regulations of the jurisdiction in which he resides.

"XX. The disciplinary powers of a lodge may not be exercised for a violation of the moral law (as distinguished from the law of the land), until the offender has been twice admonished by the Master or Wardens of his lodge.

"XXI. Restoration to the privileges of masonry by the Grand Lodge does not restore to membership in a constituent lodge.

"XXII. The reversal, by a Grand Lodge, of a judgment of suspension or expulsion by a constituent lodge, leaves the party accused in the same relations of membership as before the charges were tried.

"XXIII. No appeal can be taken to the lodge from the decision of the Master, or the Warden occupying the chair in his absence.

"XXIV. The right of every mason to appeal from the decision of his brethren in lodge convened, to the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of masons.

"XXV. Every mason must be tried by his peers; and hence a lodge cannot try its Master.

"XXVI. The government of the craft, when congregated in a lodge, by a Master and two Wardens.

"XXVII. No one can be Master of a warranted lodge but a Master Mason who shall have served as Warden.

"XXVIII. Every lodge, when congregated, must be duly tiled.

"XXIX. A 'Book of the Law,' the square and compasses, shall constitute a part of the furniture of every lodge.

"XXX. Every lodge has power to make masons, and to administer its own private affairs.

"XXXI. No visitor, unknown to the brethren present, or to some one of them, as a mason, can enter a lodge without first passing an examination according to ancient usage.

"XXXII. Every Master, before closing his lodge, must give, or cause to be given, a lecture on masonry, or a part thereof.

"XXXIII. The Master and Wardens of every warranted lodge must be chosen annually by its members, on or before the festival of St. John the Evangelist; and, if installed, can not resign their offices during the term for which they were elected.

"XXXIV. In case of the death, inability or absence of the Master of a lodge, it is the prerogative of the Senior Warden, and in case of his death, inability or absence, of the Junior Warden, to preside over the lodge.

"XXXV. The duty as well as the right of every warranted lodge to be represented in the Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication.

"XXXVI. A lodge under dispensation is a temporary body, and is not entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge.

"XXXVII. The right of every lodge to instruct its Representatives in the Grand Lodge.

"XXXVIII. All masons are peers.

"XXXIX. All constituent lodges are peers.

"XL. All Grand Lodges are peers.

"XLI. A Grand Lodge has supreme and exclusive jurisdiction within its territorial limits, over all matters of Ancient Craft Masonry.

"XLII. A Grand Lodge must meet at least once in each year, to consult and act concerning the interests of the fraternity in its jurisdiction.

"XLIII. The office of Grand Master is elective, and should be filled annually by the Grand Lodge.

"XLIV. The prerogative of the Grand Master to preside over every assembly of the craft within his jurisdiction, wheresoever and whensoever held.

"XLV. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for opening and holding new lodges.

"XLVI. The prerogative of the Grand Master to arrest the warrant or dispensation of any lodge until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

"XLVII. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations to lodges to ballot for and confer degrees at irregular times.

"XLVIII. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations to lodges to elect officers after the period prescribed by law.

"XLIX. The prerogative of the Grand Master to require the attendance of, and information from any Grand Officer respecting matters appertaining to the duties of his office.

"L. The prerogative of the Grand Master to suspend the Master of any lodge from the exercise of the powers and duties of his office, until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

"LI. The Ancient Landmarks are the Supreme Law, and can not be changed or abrogated."

Of these, Bro. VAN BOKKELEN excludes Nos. 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 27, 33, 36, 37, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50.

No. 14 has none of the elements of a landmark: the practice, from time immemorial down to within a few years, has been precisely the other way. It has been adopted as a regulation in many Grand Lodges within less than fifteen years.

The same remark applies to No. 16: the law as therein stated, has never existed in Massachusetts. We have examined the records of Portland Lodge from 1769, and no one was a member who was not elected as such after receiving the degrees. In a majority of the States, the practice has been the same as in Massachusetts. No. 20, if ever in force, has become obsolete: No. 21 is a good law, but no landmark: No. 22 we regard as correct law, but it is by no means universally recognized (see Mississippi).

No. 27, the Grand Lodge of Maine has solemnly decided *not* to be a Landmark.

We find no authority whatever for classing Nos. 33, 36, 37 and 41 among the Landmarks.

Nos. 45 to 50 inclusive, seem to fall under one head, and involve the consideration of a question which lies at the foundation of the discussion of several others, viz: Is the Grand Master a constitutional officer, deriving *all his powers* from the constitution, or does he possess certain powers inherent in the office, which cannot be taken away by the Grand Lodge? In this country the tendency has been to vest the power in the body of the craft, and the original polity of the order has been lost sight of to a very great extent. The original idea of masonic government was a monarchy. The Grand Master was deemed to have powers which would now be denied to him, or if allowed, it would be only on the condition that they should not be exercised. The dispensing power is one of these. The original meaning of the term "dispensation" has been lost sight of, and it is now generally used in the sense of permission, or the power expressly given to the Grand Master to suspend the law in certain cases. But the original meaning of the term was the power to dispense with any law in a given case, whether the power was given in the law or not. The English Revolution of 1688 grew, in a great measure, out of the claim of King James to have the power to dispense with any law of the realm whenever it was his pleasure to do so. No one who carefully examines the earlier constitutions, &c., in the light of the history of the times, can fail to be convinced that masons used the term in the popular sense. It was stipulated that the law requiring a unanimous ballot to elect a new member should not be subject to a dispensation; but it was the prerogative of the Grand Master to dispense with any other. But this power of the Grand Master is so much at variance with a democratic form of government, that constant inroads have been made upon it, until practically it is never exercised save when specially given in the constitution, and in cases in which the law

fails and, under the law, there could be no action whatever. The power in the cases enumerated by Bro. Taylor is the remains of the old power of dispensation as limited by usage in these later days. We think, therefore, these six can be reduced to one proposition.

He denies, as it seems to us in the face of authority, that the Grand Master has the power "to make masons at sight," founding his argument chiefly upon the assumption that making a man a Master Mason makes him a member of the lodge, which we have already shown to be erroneous.

There are many other matters in this report which we should be glad to discuss, but have not the space.

Bro. TAYLOR also presented the Report on Correspondence (86 pages)—like his others, able and instructive. He answers our question as to how modern is the practice of affirmations in courts, &c., showing that it began in 1689. This was nearly thirty years before the organization of masonry upon its present basis. If affirmations have been in use in the order since 1717, we apprehend that their legality cannot be denied, even if they were not used in 926.

And right here we will add one idea in relation to Landmarks, which we omitted in the proper place. We are making additional Landmarks constantly; a universal custom of the craft, continued until the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, becomes a Landmark. This last proposition is itself a landmark.

Bro. TAYLOR with much labor collects a digest of all the decisions found in the Proceedings. We prepared one for one of our reports; but finding that many of the decisions, founded on local regulations or customs, were in direct conflict with the law in Maine, we concluded the digest would mislead the craft and tend to create confusion, and omitted it from our report.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fifteen lodges represented: one charter granted: the work exemplified, approved, and the lodges ordered to conform to it.

The Grand Master (WM. WEDDERBURN) states that Freemasonry is increasing and advancing in that Province: he decided that a person who had lost his left arm is not eligible: he recommends that the work be made uniform: he intended to consider, at some length, the question of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but learning that negotiations were in progress for a settlement of the matter, he forbore, but indicated that his opinion (unlike that of his predecessor) was in favor of recognition: the following from his address is a most just caution, and it *should* be heeded:

"For many years I have noticed with pain and mortification, that every disturbance of the harmony of masonry is published to the world in every form and by every means. And this, my brethren, not 'by cowans and eaves droppers,' nor yet by unworthy and unfaithful brethren; but often under the sign manual of high officials and the solemn seal of a Grand or subordinate lodge. In view of such facts, I wish to speak with becoming respect, but to

my mind they are painful manifestations of the greatest indiscretion, to use no harsher word. Edicts of suspension and expulsion (sometimes against illustrious brethren, and issued on a disputed basis), votes of censure and condemnation, reports of internal discussions and dissensions, proceedings which display bitterness and acrimony as if they were choice masonic virtues, and all the untoward and unfortunate attendants upon rupture, schism and dispute, are published to the world by masons in masonic and secular papers, to the scandal of masonry and the gratification of the profane. All old and tender associations, years of paternal fellowship, and the past communion of the brethren in the legitimate paths of the craft, are forgotten in the general turmoil; and the pen of every writer seems prepared to chronicle deeds which should never transpire, or which, if unavoidable or necessary to the good discipline of the Institution, should be held sacred from the gaze and the contemptuous cavilling of those beyond our pale. Surely there are avenues of communication within the craft by which its orders and decisions and proceedings can be communicated, without recourse to the public newspaper. And when the day of reconciliation comes, as come it always does in our Institution, how all desire that many things said had not been said; and how soon would all be forgotten, as it has already been forgiven, but that the printed page preserves it to the memory even of those most truly sorrowful for the past. The case of the differences between our Upper Canadian brethren afforded a very forcible example of the evil I deplore. And to add to the disputes, already sufficiently angry, we found voluminous and often anonymous letters of the bitterest correspondence, not only in the daily papers, but in magazines professing to be devoted to the interests and care of the craft! It will be a happy hour for Freemasonry when there is less publicity, indeed no publicity at all, given to these matters when they unfortunately arise, and when newspapers and periodicals are only recognized as channels for that pure masonic literature which may be perused with profit and preserved without pain, to the craft."

He announces that the Grand Lodge of Scotland (which had chartered several of the lodges in that Province) has not yet extended to his Grand Lodge official recognition. We regret this, as we must look to see the Grand Lodge of Missouri, under the lead of Bro. GOUTLEY, revoke its recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, because that Grand Lodge never recognizes a new Grand Lodge until it is recognized by the parent Grand Lodge!

The Board of General Purposes announces that every lodge in the Province recognizes the authority of the Grand Lodge.

For the reasons stated in the address of the Grand Master, it was voted to take no action at that session in relation to the Grand Lodge of Quebec: subsequently the Grand Master was authorized, in case "the differences between the Grand Lodge of Canada and the Grand Lodge of Quebec" should be amicably settled during the recess, to tender fraternal recognition.

No Report on Correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At the Semi-Annual Communication the work was exemplified by conferring the degrees upon candidates elected and tendered by subordinate lodges.

We notice that the right of a Grand Lodge to confer degrees has been questioned: it would seem too late now to question a practice that has existed nearly a hundred years, if not longer. We deprecate the tendency in these

later times to put forward plausible theories in conflict with the ancient customs of the craft, which the supporters of these theories assume to be unmasonic, *because they are not in harmony with their own notions.*

At the Annual Communication, sixty lodges were represented: an amendment to the constitution, requiring a ballot upon each degree was adopted; one charter granted: the conferring of side degrees in halls dedicated to masonry, forbidden; one charter revoked: a *per capita* tax of twenty cents per member, assessed to pay off the indebtedness of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master announced the death of ALFRED GREELY, Past Grand Master, of JOHN KNOWLTON, Grand Treasurer for twenty-eight successive years, of Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT and of HOSEA FESSENDEN, who had held various offices in the Grand Lodge.

But the principal feature of the Proceedings is a Report of the Committee on Trials and Appeals in a single case: it covers *twenty-seven* pages in the finest type, extending to *thirty-thirdly*! It is written in a nervous, forcible style, and contains much masonic law and many valuable suggestions.

The grounds of appeal specify errors of law and fact, and the committee heard the parties and their witnesses upon all the grounds of appeal. There was a difficulty in obtaining the attendance of one member of the committee, and as committees are appointed at the Annual Communication, it was held that the vacancy could not be filled. This led to the adoption of a standing regulation, that in case a vacancy happens in a Standing Committee, or a member of one cannot attend a meeting, the Grand Master may, in the recess, fill the vacancy, or supply the place of the member not present.

The following, of great practical value, is sound law in Maine, as well as New Hampshire:

"The Grand Constitution provides (part IV, art. 17, sec. 129, rule 11), 'either party may appeal from the decision of the lodge, or the rulings of the Master, which appeal must be in writing,' &c. There is nothing new in this provision. It is merely the constitutional affirmation of what was before the well settled common law of masonry. Though they may arise in the same cause, the decision of the lodge, and the ruling or decision of the Master, are not the same. The lodge by vote decides the guilt or innocence of the accused, suspends or expels him, acts upon his restoration, appoints the vote-taker, and can alone excuse a member from voting. But because sitting in judgment upon one of the craft, a lodge does not *lose* its distinctive character as a masonic body. If occasion arises for the postponement of a trial, it is not done as in clubs or in town meeting, upon a motion to adjourn and by 'major vote,' but by the order of the Master, who is the sole judge of the proper time for the termination of the labors of his lodge, and alone can open or close the same, and who is alone responsible to the Grand Lodge for the observance, at the trial, of masonic law and usage, and the edicts of the Grand Lodge. The Master alone convenes his lodge for trial, and fixes the time of its meeting: he controls the admission of visitors, and directs the general course of proceedings: he decides upon the competency of witnesses and the admissibility of their testimony, and the variety of questions of masonic law and usage that may arise in the course of the trial. No appeal to the lodge lies from his decision. It can not usurp his powers. If he deviates from the law, or fails in his duty, full redress will be given by the Supreme Masonic authority, the Grand Lodge. The party aggrieved may appeal from the rulings of the

presiding justice—the Master—or from the decision of the lodge, or from both, and no reason occurs to us why they may not both be properly set out in the same instrument.”

* * * * *

“The right of appeal is the inherent right of every mason. It rests upon the doctrine that in an institution whose action is regulated by the plumb, the level, and the square, every member shall, in general, have a remedy for every injury done, or injustice inflicted upon him, by a member of the craft, by his appeal to the Grand Lodge. The word ‘appeal’ is not used in the narrow and technical sense of the law. The appeal may be specific, or it may be general; though, under our Grand Constitution, if the accused takes a general appeal, he must set forth the reasons for which he appeals. If he chooses, he may admit the truth of the charges and the correctness of the verdict, and he may then appeal from the sentence as too severe. The truth and the law is, that under our Grand Constitution an appeal is in the nature of a motion to set aside the verdict of the lodge, and that a new trial may be granted, either by remanding the cause, or some specific part of it, to the Blue Lodge below for that purpose, or for a review of the same by the Grand Lodge, acting through its committee. Such appeal may be taken for error or misdirection of the Master, because the verdict is contrary to law, or against the weight of evidence, because of the misconduct of the adverse party, or the lodge, &c. The Grand Lodge would never remand a cause to the lodge below for trial, when it was apparent that through prejudice, ignorance, passion, or corruption, a fair trial could not be had there.”

The error alluded to in the following is affecting the institution seriously in this country, and unless checked will overthrow the “original plan and ground work of masonry”:

“The next objection is that the lodge ‘erred in permitting’ the W. M. of said lodge ‘to preside at the trial,’ &c. This objection *assumes* that the lodge had power to direct who should and who should not preside, and to take the necessary steps to carry that power into execution. It is but natural that this objection should be taken in New England. From colonial days our *township* system has permeated the entire nature of our people. The theory is that a town meeting is a sovereign panacea for all ills: that war and peace, and every other measure connected with the *public weal*, is to be discussed and decided by a major vote in some caucus room. The error is in attempting to apply this principle to Freemasonry. The Master of a lodge is not the puppet of the lodge, to be deposed, like the chairman of a Chimpanzee supper-club, whenever the whim seizes a majority of those present. In Freemasonry, founded upon the Rock of Principle, it is fundamental that the Master *shall* ‘govern’ his lodge, not the lodge its Master. The lodge can not try or depose its Master at a trial of a member any more than at any other time.”

Objection was taken to the Master’s presiding, because he had directed the charges to be filed. The committee discuss ably the rights and duties of officers and members of a lodge, who are at the same time jurors and witnesses. We cannot quote it; but the conclusion is, that the strict rules of the civil law cannot be followed in masonic trials, but that the Master is bound to preside (unless relieved by a Grand Officer), under a rigid accountability to the Grand Lodge, and that all members of the lodge may sit in the case, except those excluded expressly by the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

The committee decide, that while the Grand Lodge, in the plenitude of its power, may hear the case anew on its merits, the committee, being merely “its eyes and ears, its working tools,” cannot re-open the merits: and that an

agreement between the accused and the lodge cannot give them this power, nor vary the law of the Grand Lodge.

It was also decided :

That the accused has a right to testify in his own behalf :

That an objection to a member's voting upon the decision of the question comes too late, if not made before the vote is taken :

That members who have heard only a part of the testimony are entitled to vote, and must vote upon the decision, unless excused.

This last is so important, that we give the reasons of the committee, believing them to be valid :

"Knowing that one of our lodges has about two hundred and fifty members, and several others a large membership, and that to apply the common law rule in relation to the presence of jurors to lodge trials would practically *abolish* such trials, we feel constrained upon this point to adopt the law held by the commission as our own, to wit: 'We also find, as matter of law, that masonic lodges, sitting in their judicial capacity, are more nearly assimilated to courts martial, ecclesiastical tribunals, and courts for the trial of impeachments, than to ordinary courts, and that in the lodge, as in the other tribunals named, it is not necessary for the members to have been present all the time of the trial.' 'To require such attendance is practically impossible, for, as every brother must vote, it would necessarily result that no one not present at the commencement could afterwards be admitted, or if for any purpose he should go out, he could not again be admitted during the trial.'"

There are very many other things of much interest in this extraordinary report, but we cannot give more of them: it contains quite a treatise on masonic law, owing to the number and character of the questions involved.

In another case, the same committee report as follows :

"So far as we are aware, neither special nor general demurrers, either as to form or substance, have yet been imported from the law into masonry, and no greater reason now occurs to us why we, in advance of any legislation by the proper body, the Grand Lodge, should adopt either the statutes or the rules of court, authorizing amendments.

"What in masonic law is an offense, must be clearly set out. However untechnical or informal the allegations may be, if the substance—the legal essence—of the offense can be clearly gathered or 'rightly understood' from the description given, it is sufficient in masonry.

"The lodge is not hampered with the refined technicalities of the law relating to indictments, but is presumed and bound, if the substance is clear, to disregard any mere defects of form, and to decide according to the good sense and equity of the cause.

"If the accusation is so defective that it sets out no offense, or if, no matter how minute or specific the description, it sets forth facts which do not, in the eye of masonic law, constitute any offense, the accused has his remedy, either by a reasonable motion to dismiss, or by taking the point by exception or otherwise at the trial, and an appeal."

We do not fully agree that the charges cannot be amended: we do agree that they should not be amended so as to charge a new offense; but we hold that they may be amended so as to set out clearly the same offense, if the original allegations are defective. This is a matter to be passed upon by the Master, and if the accused is taken by surprise, he should have time for preparation to meet the amended charges.

Bro. JOHN J. BELL presented the Report on Correspondence (73 pages).

In addition to the usual review, he discusses very ably several subjects under special heads. He does not believe that all suicides are insane, or that suicide is evidence of insanity: he thinks the safest rule in regard to the burial of suicides is to leave the matter to the Master and Wardens. He takes the same view of the effect of charges before trial as we have advanced. He denies that a lodge by relieving a member of another lodge has a claim for re-imbursement: and he is "more grieved than surprised that the claim has been made, for we regard it as a sign of that breaking up within the craft, which if it do not destroy our institution, will tend to reduce it to the ephemeral institutions of the day." His remarks upon non-affiliation are sound and well worthy of examination, especially by committees having that subject in charge.

NEW JERSEY, 1871.

One hundred and one lodges represented: masonic intercourse and correspondence with the Grand Orient of France dissolved: recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec "for the present withheld": resolutions denouncing side degrees offered, but laid on the table: two hundred copies of Bro. Hough's History and Reprint of the Proceedings subscribed for, one of which is to be furnished to each lodge in the jurisdiction: ten charters granted: the State divided into three districts, and one assigned to the Deputy Grand Master, S. G. Warden and J. G. Warden respectively, for general official supervision: resolution of thanks voted to Bro. SIDNEY HAYDEN, of Pennsylvania, the learned masonic antiquarian, for valuable assistance in preparing the sketch of the history of masonry in New Jersey.

The following are among the decisions made by the Grand Master and approved by the Grand Lodge:

"The W. M. has the power to postpone action on any motion made before the lodge; and if done for the peace and harmony of the lodge, he is perfectly justifiable in so doing; but if it be to accomplish a particular result, when a suitable time may arrive, he should be held responsible to the Grand Lodge for misrule in office.

"The W. M. may refuse to sign an order for the payment of money, when in his judgment it is to be improperly applied. The regulations direct the Treasurer to pay drafts by order of the W. M. and consent of the members. His order is therefore independent of the vote of the lodge."

The Grand Secretary reports:

"I beg leave to state that I have published the minutes of this Grand Lodge from its organization in 1786 to 1838, inclusive, and with it a historical sketch of the craft prior to said Grand Lodge organization, making together, a pamphlet of 326 pages. This work I have printed and published upon my own responsibility, and trust that the outlay will be returned, as it is sold at the bare cost of paper and printing. Should the work meet the approval of the craft (and that will be best known by the sale thereof), it is proposed to print about 350 or 400 pages more, including the index, which will form a volume and bring the minutes to within a very recent period. Such a book, with a suitable muslin cover, will not exceed the sum of two dollars and fifty cents. Surely, for that small sum, the membership of New Jersey ought to

furnish a favorable response when their Secretary will give his time and labor in its preparation gratuitously, without any remuneration whatever."

The second part herein alluded to has been published, and the result is one of the most valuable volumes relating to masonry ever published in this country.

The committee to which was referred last year the petition of certain men of color, claiming to be masons, report, giving a copy of the charter of African Lodge at Boston: they waived all discussion of the question whether that was a regular lodge or not, but hold that as that was merely a charter "to open a lodge," it conferred no authority upon it to charter other lodges, and therefore all lodges chartered by it are irregular, and all persons (including the petitioners) made in these irregular lodges are clandestine masons and cannot be recognized.

The committee to which was referred the question of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec, report against it on three grounds:

1. "The Act of Parliament establishing the Dominion of Canada appears to have had simply the effect of changing the names of existing provinces, without altering any political boundaries," &c.

We have no occasion to comment upon this, further than to refer to the account of the legislation already given:

2. "The Quebec body appears to have been organized by an assembly of masons, rather than by a masonic convention composed of duly accredited representatives from all the lodges within the proposed territory of the new Grand Body; and the Grand Lodge of Canada, as the Grand Secretary informed us, are *unanimous* in affirming that the manner in which the Quebec body was organized was illegal and unconstitutional."

The first proposition in this is also an error: but if it was true, we should scarcely expect the objection to come from New Jersey, as that Grand Lodge was formed by a mass meeting of masons, embracing among their number the officers of barely one lodge!

3. "Of the lodges claimed as subordinates by the Quebec body, none had, up to September 24, 1870, surrendered their original warrants to the Grand Lodge of Canada. At that date, therefore, they still held their authority from and owed allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada."

The thirty lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of Maine are still working under the charters granted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts: do they "still hold their authority from and owe allegiance to" the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts? The idea of surrendering charters and taking a new one, upon change of allegiance, is absurd. The moment the old charter is surrendered, the body ceases to exist, for it cannot exist *an instant* without a charter, in force. The Grand Lodge *creates* a lodge, which then becomes an entity which lives without any sustaining force of the Grand Lodge. Indeed, it has been practically held that the Grand Lodge may become extinct, and yet its subordinates continue their existence, and even form a new Grand Lodge: and the doctrine is sound.

BRO. JOSEPH H. HOUGH presented the Report on Correspondence (101 pages). It is a full, careful and able review of the proceedings.

We agree with him in the following :

"Every brother has the inherent and inalienable right to appeal to the Grand Lodge from the action of the subordinate. The appeal is for the purpose of correcting error, preventing injustice, and protecting the appellant from the infliction of the punishment which the lodge, in his opinion, has unjustly voted. If the foregoing opinion be correct, the right of appeal would be almost worthless. The punishment is inflicted before the appellate body has had an opportunity to review the proceedings. If the Grand Lodge, on appeal, should decide the proceedings to be irregular, or the charges not sustained by the proof, it could not obliterate the sting and disgrace of the reprimand. In our opinion, in the case in question, the infliction of the penalty should be held in abeyance until the appeal had been heard and decided."

He cites with approval the remarks of Grand Master Lynde in 1870 in relation to side degrees; and concurs in all the decisions, except the eleventh, which he suspects (and truly) depends on a local regulation.

He says :

"By an intimation in the Grand Master's address, [it would appear that in Maine District Deputy Grand Masters are permitted to grant dispensations. If this be so, we cannot concur in the correctness of the practice. We think that the power of dispensation is a personal prerogative, appertaining to the person and office of the Grand Master, and not alienable either by him or the Grand Lodge."

The dispensations alluded to are, strictly speaking, *not* dispensations: our Constitution prohibits lodges from performing certain acts, *without permission* of the Grand Master or the Deputy for the district. This permission is called a *dispensation*: but the power to grant it does not trench upon the prerogatives of the Grand Master.

He also says :

"In our report for 1869, reviewed by Bro. Drummond, we expressed an opinion that the Grand Lodge had no power to restore an *expelled* mason. Bro. Drummond says that this view is 'contrary to the practice of almost all the Grand Lodges.' The view expressed is our private, personal opinion, and may or may not be entertained by our Grand Lodge. We put an *expelled* mason on the same footing with a *profane*. We would deny him restoration, except after petition, an investigation by a committee, the usual probation, and a unanimous ballot. Entertaining these views, we cannot admit the right of the Grand Lodge to restore him, any more than we can admit the right of a Grand Lodge to receive the petition of a *profane* for initiation and the degrees."

This is not with us the *status* of an expelled mason: no one can be expelled without the confirmation of the Grand Lodge, nor, having been expelled, can he be restored without its permission. But it claims and exercises the power of *pardon* in all cases.

We have also received the Report on Correspondence for 1872, which we may review before closing our report: but we omit it now, as we hope to receive the full Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

Six hundred and thirty-one lodges represented: about \$55,000 added to the Hall and Asylum Fund, and the property, &c., held by the Trustees, amounts to \$450,000: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized by a unanimous vote: seven charters granted, one restored and one revoked: it was determined that, "except in particular localities, there is no need for more lodges, as the number is already excessive:" a committee appointed to revise the constitution: \$6,400 appropriated to the different Boards of Relief: all surplus funds ordered to be paid over to the Hall and Asylum Fund.

The address of the Grand Master, JOHN H. ANTHON, is of unusual ability, though closely confined to the business of the Grand Lodge. He raises one question of much importance:

"During the Grand Mastership of M. W. Bro. GIBSON, a commission was issued by him to Bro. ALBERT G. GOODALL, accrediting him generally to Foreign Grand Bodies as our representative.

"In time, this commission was submitted to me, with a verbal report by Bro. GOODALL, and was thereupon canceled and annulled by me, its purpose being accomplished.

"The result is the intended presentation by Bro. GOODALL of certain friendly applications from certain masonic bodies, termed Grand Orients, in South America and Europe, and which are herewith transmitted to you. In almost every instance, there are conflicting masonic claims of legality of constitution, and though Bro. GOODALL has in some instances reported one or the other party regular, the report is not authoritative, being merely his individual opinion, and based upon principles and a system of masonry and masonic government wholly unknown to our Grand Lodge.

"Each of these Grand Orients is more or less subject to the authority of what I believe to be known as a 'Supreme Grand Council,' which is, as its name denotes, the ultimate governing body of the masonic jurisdiction, and superior to the Grand Orient.

"The Supreme Grand Council belongs to a rite, and requires for admission to its governing body, the possession of degrees wholly unknown to this Grand Body, and in those countries considered and spoken of and really being 'higher degrees' in their system.

"Representation, therefore, with the Grand Orients is a representation and treaty between the Supreme Masonic Power, in the Free and Accepted Rite; our own and a subordinate body in the Ancient and Accepted Rite, adopting these terms as convenient.

"Representation between the Grand Lodge and the Supreme Councils is, of course, impracticable from the degrees additional to that of Master Mason, required in those bodies, and doubtless also from the rank and authority over 'inferior' degrees, so termed, which belong to them.

"In our own jurisdiction there is also a Supreme Council, which, in common with the Grand Chapter and Grand Encampment, has adopted the generous and fraternal policy of a cession of all claim to jurisdiction over the first three degrees of masonry to the M. W. Grand Lodge.

"This, however, is not the case with the Grand Orients, now applying to us. I am myself averse to the institution of the representative system between our own Grand Lodge and Grand Orients, which, in legal governmental power, organization, ritual and rank as independent jurisdictions, differ so widely from our Grand Lodge. Nothing in this view conflicts with the maintenance of the most friendly relations, as is the case with the Supreme Grand Council, in the jurisdiction of which this State is situate, which acknowledges, without even allusion to any claim to the contrary, the supreme control of the M. W. Grand Lodge over Ancient Craft Masonry in her three degrees, and among

whose members are many brethren of exalted rank in our Grand Lodge. I recommend, therefore, your consideration of the matter, not disguising my own opinion, but desiring not to prejudice your calm, temperate judgment."

And the Grand Lodge adopted the following in relation to it:

"The question of the recognition of or correspondence with the regular, disputed, doubtful, or spurious bodies called Grand Orients, discussed by the M. W. Grand Master, has been considered by your committee, and for the reasons stated by the Grand Master, it is recommended that such recognition and correspondence cease."

We are inclined to think that this action was too hasty; for we understand that these Grand Orients are not subject to the Supreme Council with which they are connected, so far as the symbolic degrees are concerned, though we admit there is doubt enough about it to justify and require investigation.

In regard to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the Grand Master says:

"Application is made to the Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, for recognition as a legally constituted Grand Lodge. This is the first time that any application from the Grand Lodge of Quebec has reached this Grand Lodge, and I beg you to give it careful consideration. I advise its reference to a proper committee, and that it be carefully considered and discreetly acted upon, so that our determination may be considerate of the interests involved to our northern brethren, and worthy of the place that so large a jurisdiction ought to hold in the councils of the masonic world. The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which will be submitted to the Grand Lodge, contains a fair representation of the merits of the application, and induces me, without in any degree desiring to influence your judgment, to say, that from my own examination of the case, and the argument presented by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I, myself, regard the position of that body as masonic, and worthy of recognition. The application and papers accompanying it, are submitted herewith."

Bro. JOHN G. BARKER, Grand Lodge Librarian, reported progress in arranging, cataloguing and completing the files in the library of the Grand Lodge.

Attempts were made to amend the ritual, by striking out certain *alleged* sectarian allusions; but the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it is inexpedient to make any change in the ritual.

"And your committee would further respectfully recommend to the consideration of all the brethren, the consideration of the following well-timed motto:

"In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things charity."

The Report on Correspondence (100 pages in fine print) was presented by Bro. ENOCH P. BREED, having been prepared chiefly by him on account of the sickness of the chairman, Bro. SIMONS. But it is difficult to tell where the Simons part leaves off and the Breed part begins: from this, the craft will know that the report is an exceedingly good one.

To the following, we would add that, there being no arbitrary standard of "common sense," what is "common sense" to one man is sheer nonsense to another;

"He takes issue with our doctrine, that the officers of lodges newly chartered cannot be recognized as representatives until the lodges have been duly constituted, and earnestly appeals for the application of a little common sense.

The difficulty with common sense is, that it is too common. If we are to decide upon questions of masonic law and practice by the loose rules of what men term common sense, we shall soon be at sea, without any power of resistance to the ever varying and uncertain winds of personal ideas and doctrines. We can not afford that; but, on the contrary, are bound to regulate our masonic actions by masonic law and precept, in little things as well as great. Now, before a lodge can be recognized as having the right to exercise its powers and enjoy its privileges, the law requires that it shall be duly and solemnly constituted, and as long as the law stands as a part of the masonic code, it is our duty to obey it, common sense to the contrary, notwithstanding. A lodge under dispensation not being duly constituted, there is no color of law for allowing it to be represented in Grand Lodge. If the act of constitution is of no importance now, it certainly always has been heretofore, and somehow we like the old way best."

In former reports, we have had an issue with Bro. SIMONS upon amending the record after it has been approved: we are happy to find from this report that *practically* there is no difference between us. He would have an incorrect record corrected by an entry in the margin: so would we, but we understood him to claim that a record once approved can never be varied. In Maine, any sworn recording officer may, by applying to our Supreme Court, amend his record upon oath, according to the truth, but the original record and the amendment should both appear.

The committee present a very able report in relation to Quebec, coming to the conclusion that the Grand Lodge was legally formed and is entitled to recognition, which conclusion was, as we have already stated, unanimously endorsed by the Grand Lodge.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Special Communication was held January 14, 1871, to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the formation of the Grand Lodge. An eloquent address was delivered by Bro. N. F. REID. The charter was issued by the Grand Lodge of England, January 14, 1771, for a Provincial Grand Lodge in North Carolina. During the war of the Revolution, its meetings were suspended: but in 1787, the lodges constituted by it, with others, re-organized the Grand Lodge.

At the Annual Communication, 155 lodges were represented: a uniform code of by-laws for subordinate lodges adopted: the work exemplified: four charters granted, two restored, and one dispensation continued.

The Grand Master had obtained by means of a circular, some statistics in regard to the prevalence of profanity and drunkenness: he found that in 103 lodges which responded, about 500 masons are addicted to habitual profanity and about 325 to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks, and he estimates that there are in the State, in the former class about 1000, and in the latter about 700.

He says:

"It would be well, brethren, to make it *expressly* obligatory on your Grand Master, to require subordinate lodges, under such penalties as may receive

your prior sanction, to inaugurate prompt and decisive measures for the removal of these masonic stumbling-blocks, which so hinder and retard our pace to the full development of the higher and nobler qualities of our nature. I make the suggestion, that the Grand Master may, in the discharge of this imperative duty, be clearly and unmistakably supported by the authority of the Grand Lodge, which many masons—and some very prominent ones too—would hold in *terrorem* over the Grand Master's head, when his acts do not conform to their preconceived notions of what a Grand Master should, or should not do.

"And now, brethren, before I pass on, let me earnestly beseech you to put the inherent moral power of masonry in the liveliest exercise. It is the very *soul* of the Institution. Upon it depends everything—the success of the present, the hopes of the future. A profane mason is a palpable contradiction. A drunken mason is a vile slander upon our cherished Institution. Let us see to it, that he, who wears the lamb-skin, the emblem of innocence, shall not bedaub its spotless folds with the filth of the mouth, or the mud of the gutter; but that he shall preserve it, pure and without spot, the badge of a mason who reverences his God, and, unlike the brute, gives not the loose reins to the low propensities of his nature."

He devotes considerable space to non-affiliated masons, of whom he estimates there are 500 in the State; but the returns show, if we understand them, over 1,500.

He urges the Grand Lodge to provide some method of disseminating the work and preserving it in its purity. He made some pretty plain talk to the Grand Lodge in reference to the too prevalent disregard by lodges of the edicts of the Grand Master, they acting as if they were independent sovereignties and as if he was merely a general adviser.

In regard to non-affiliation, the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the subordinate lodges shall hereafter grant no dimit, unless the member asking a dimit is about to remove without the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, or for the purpose of forming a new lodge, or joining another lodge; and the subordinate lodges are directed to insert in each dimit granted, at the end of the dimit, the words, 'when he affiliates with any lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and notice of such affiliation given to this lodge.' Extreme age, want of physical ability, poverty and disease may form exceptional cases.

"*Resolved*, That the Masters of all subordinate lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, be required within three months after the close of this Grand Lodge, to give notice to all non-affiliated masons within their jurisdiction to connect themselves with some lodge, and if after such notice, they shall for twelve months fail to do so, said subordinate lodges shall expel such masons from all the rights and privileges of masonry."

The committee to which so much of his address as relates to "profanity and drunkenness" was referred, reported the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction be required to vindicate the law in regard to profanity and drunkenness, by enforcing such discipline as will purge lodges of all members who persist in the perpetration of these offenses.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Master be authorized and requested to suspend any Master or Warden, or to arrest the charter of any lodge, failing to enforce the necessary discipline in cases of profanity and drunkenness, when, in his opinion, the exercise of such authority is calculated to promote the interest and vindicate the fair fame of masonry."

The following amendment: "Strike out all after the word *drunkenness* in the second resolution, and insert '*after due masonic trial*,'" was moved, and then the whole laid on the table.

Afterwards, the committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That subordinate lodges be urged to vigilance in the suppression and prevention of profanity and drunkenness, and that after admonition and due warning if the perpetrators of these vices and crimes against the moral law still persist in their committal, then it is the duty of subordinate lodges to deal with such offending members, and inflict such punishment as the magnitude of the offense demands, but the officers are required to proceed in this respect with great caution and circumspection."

One would almost suppose that "some of the jury had part of the pork"! Lodges are required to *expel* those guilty of non-affiliation, but in regard to those persistently guilty of *profanity* and *drunkenness* they "are required to proceed with great caution and circumspection"! The burning words of the Grand Master did not meet with such a response as we should have expected. He had labored with unexampled assiduity to check these vices, and his efforts were endorsed by a re-election; but we cannot help saying that his complaint, that he is not sustained in his efforts by the craft as he should be, appears well founded.

BRO. SPAINHOUR submitted a very interesting account of the discovery of an Indian mound, in which was a grave.

"The grave was situated due east and west, an altar was erected in the center; the south, west and east were occupied, *the north was not*; implements of authority were near each body, the difference in the quality of the beads, the tomahawks in one, two and three pieces, and the difference that the bodies were placed from the surface, indicate beyond doubt that these three persons had been buried by masons, and those, too, that understood what they were doing."

We think this is scarcely sufficient evidence to show any connection with masonry, though the coincidences are very striking.

We regret to see in these Proceedings the introduction of so much of parliamentary tactics, such as a call for the previous question (a clear invasion of the prerogatives of the Grand Master), a motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table, &c.

BRO. D. W. BAIN presented the Report on Correspondence (68 pages), which, though hastily written, gives a good analysis of the proceedings with intelligent comments. We regret to lose Bro. BAIN from "the corps;" we shall miss his cheerful, pleasant reports: but we can readily understand that the duties of the Grand Secretariat require all his time, and for his sake, we give a warmer welcome to his successor, whom he so gracefully introduces.

NOVA SCOTIA.

This Grand Lodge meets quarterly: the reports of the visiting officers show that the craft are prospering and generally harmonious: thirty-two lodges represented at the Annual Communication: six charters granted, one restored,

and one revoked: committees appointed to collect from the Secretaries of the late Provincial Grand Lodges records, documents, &c., to place in the archives of the Grand Lodge.

Charges were filed against a Past Deputy Grand Master for embezzlement: he was notified to appear, and in reply he sent a communication to the Grand Lodge denying its right to exercise "control or power over him, masonic or otherwise:" but a committee was appointed to take the evidence and report it: that committee reported as follows:

"The committee appointed to collect evidence in the charge pending against R. W. Bro. James Forman, beg to report that they have not been able to obtain any direct evidence in the case, but inasmuch as he has acknowledged defalcation to the Bank of Nova Scotia, and as the M. W. Grand Master Keith has been compelled to pay his proportion of certain bonds, given as security, your committee are of the opinion that the charge preferred against Bro. Forman has been fully substantiated."

This report was accepted and the accused was expelled by a vote of 42 to 21: but notice was given of a motion to reconsider at the next session.

We regret to learn that the venerable Grand Master (ALEX. KEITH) was not able to attend Grand Lodge on account of illness: the following resolutions in reference to him were adopted:

"Whereas, it is reported that the M. W. Grand Master is now on his return from New York, where he has been undergoing a painful surgical operation, for the purpose of recovering his sight, and whereas the very cheering intelligence has been received by his friends here, of the success of said operation; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this Grand Lodge, to make arrangements for a suitable reception of our venerable and highly esteemed Grand Master, and to prepare an address of welcome and congratulation on his arrival amongst us: and further, that as many of the members of Grand Lodge, as can possibly attend, be present on that occasion."

BRO. GEO. T. SMITHERS submitted the Report on Correspondence (43 pages), consisting chiefly of well-selected quotations, with but few comments.

The committee say:

"Having, however, endeavored to perform the duty assigned to them, in the preparation of this review of proceedings of their sister Grand Lodges, your committee take this opportunity of expressing the great gratification they have experienced in the perusal of the able and valuable documents received from other jurisdictions.

"They trust that Grand Lodge will take some better means, than has obtained heretofore, for the preservation of these interesting contributions to the current masonic literature of the day. Your committee find that several reports are already missing from the Library. This has caused considerable difficulty, as in many instances the want of the reports for reference has been felt to be a great inconvenience."

OHIO.

Three hundred and ninety (all but nineteen) lodges represented: three charters granted: the lodges authorized to receive from their members fifteen dollars in lieu of all dues: \$2,000 appropriated to the sufferers in Chicago, Wisconsin and Michigan, and to be divided as the Grand Master should deem

proper: the death of P. G. M. THOMAS SPARROW announced, and memorial resolutions adopted, and a page in the Proceedings inscribed to his memory.

The address of the Grand Master (ALEXANDER H. NEWCOMB) is chiefly confined to a statement of his official acts, which were chiefly of local interest: he had granted permission for lodges to turn out as such and assist in decorating the soldiers' graves: had visited Washington at the reception of the Grand Master of England, (and the Grand Lodge approved his action and paid his expenses): a lodge having elected for its Master "the keeper of a saloon where liquor is sold by the glass," he arrested the charter: the Grand Lodge endorsed his action, annulled the election, and then restored the charter.

The Grand Master says:

"Our State has its penalties denounced on all men who sell liquor by the glass, to be drank on the premises; its penalties for a man keeping such a place open on the Sabbath. The law of Ohio goes still further; if a man is convicted of keeping such a place, and open on the Sabbath, his place can be declared a nuisance. It strikes me that a man and mason, or a man who has taken the obligation of a mason, and keeps a place where men can meet and get drunk, or a place called a saloon, in direct violation of law, should be dealt with as severely as his poor victims are. When asked the question, I have given it as my opinion that the Grand Lodge would sustain any lodge who preferred charges against any one of its members for keeping such a place. It cannot be considered an honorable and legitimate occupation, or the laws would not forbid it under penalties of fine and imprisonment. This is a question that must be decided by this Grand Lodge."

A resolution declaring "that a wholesale dealer and manufacturer of intoxicating liquors is equally unfit to hold an office in a lodge in this jurisdiction as the keeper of a saloon," was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence: the committee held that the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors at wholesale, are not prohibited by the statutes of Ohio or of the United States; that not being prohibited by law it is a legitimate business, and a brother engaged therein should not be subjected to masonic discipline; but in regard to "saloon keepers" they submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That a brother who is engaged in any business or occupation which is forbidden, and against the exercise of which penalties are denounced by any law of the State of Ohio or of the United States, is for such act properly subject to masonic discipline."

Appended to the proceedings is a copy of the circular issued by the Grand Master, making it imperative upon the Masters of the subordinate lodges to enforce the edict of the Grand Lodge to the very letter against every offending brother who is guilty of intemperance, profanity, or any immoral or licentious habits.

This Grand Lodge is making strenuous efforts to establish a "Widows' and Orphans' Home"; \$8,750 had been collected; \$15,000 were subscribed; lands and buildings for a site worth \$25,000 had been tendered; but funds enough had not been raised and the trustees were instructed to invest what they had, and to use the interest in paying the expense of obtaining more funds.

BRO. CHAS. G. MATCHETT presented the Report on Correspondence (92 pages), an able review of the Proceedings of forty Grand Lodges, including Maine (1871).

The Grand Secretary appends a note to Canada, saying that the report discussed the Quebec question to the extent of *over fifty pages*; but as the Grand Lodge had acted upon that question, this part of the report was omitted. We do not know whether he did this on his own responsibility, nor what power he has in the premises, but in most jurisdictions, this would be an infringement upon the prerogatives of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

BRO. MATCHETT proposes as a remedy for non-payment of dues, that a member in arrears shall not be allowed to hold office in the lodge, or vote, or speak therein, or recommend candidates for initiation, or serve on any committee, but have all his other privileges for such time as the Grand Lodge shall prescribe, and, if the dues are not then paid, he shall be expelled.

He also gives a plan to remedy non-affiliation.

1. Let the old rule of "once a mason, always a mason," be re-established.

2. Commutation of dues for such as desire it, and then membership to be voluntary.

3. Those paying annual dues not to dimitt without depositing the commutation; to be returned when he joins another lodge.

4. Life members to dimitt when they please, and on joining another to pay only the affiliation fee, and the excess (if any) of the commutation fee in that lodge over what he paid in the other lodge.

5. "Suspensions and expulsions for masonic offenses, as they now exist."

Unless the last means expulsion for non-payment of dues, we do not see that it hits the difficulty. The difficulty of fixing a just commutation fee is another objection. We can never agree that the Ohio practice of suspending or expelling for non-payment of dues, *without notice or trial*, is in any degree consonant to masonic law or justice.

In regard to some other matters in this report we fully agree with Bro. SCOR, of Louisiana, who says:

"In Louisiana, and we think in most jurisdictions, a subordinate lodge can reinstate a suspended member, but the Grand Lodge alone has the power to restore an expelled mason. This, in our opinion, is a privilege. Again, suspensions are of two kinds—definite and indefinite: in the case of a definite suspension, at the expiration of the specified time, the brother is restored to all his rights and privileges without any action whatever. In some jurisdictions definite suspension is strictly prohibited, and all suspensions are indefinite, as we think they should be. But for the time being, a suspended mason is as completely deprived of his masonic rights and privileges as an expelled one. He has no claims on the fraternity, but he is still subject to discipline and for gross misconduct may be charged, tried and expelled.

"To say that a suspended brother 'cannot be tried masonically for any offence,' and assign as a reason that he has no right 'to be present in the lodge under any circumstances,' is a novel doctrine and one that will not bear investigation. A lodge can accommodate itself to circumstances: after the

lodge is opened, profanes can be admitted to witness the installation of officers; in lodge trials, proper precautions having been taken, they can be admitted to give testimony either for or against the accused; and it would be very strange if a suspended brother could not be present at his own trial."

BRO. MATCHETT opposed the recognition of Quebec, but now advises Canada to recognize her, on the ground that that is the inevitable result which must follow. He thinks that the arguments against Quebec came too late, and that our report for 1870 "did the mischief" and secured fraternal relations for Quebec. He claims for us too much honor: the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia recognized Quebec several months before that report was written; and it was done upon the favorable report of P. G. M. FRENCH: before our report was published, Iowa (upon a report by Bro. LANGRIDGE), Nebraska, New Hampshire (upon a report by Bro. BELL), Nova Scotia, Texas and Wisconsin, making in all (besides Maine) seven Grand Lodges, had also recognized Quebec. The very fact that so many Grand Lodges took the same action, upon the statements of the parties, and without knowledge of the action of each other, is of itself a strong proof of the correctness of that action.

There are many other things in this report that we should be glad to notice, but time and space forbid.

OREGON.

Thirty-eight lodges represented: Grand Lodge fund \$5,183.30: "Educational Fund" \$11,000: the work exemplified: two charters granted: Grand Officers installed in public with an address by Bro. W. D. HARE, Grand Master elect, which was ordered to be published in the Proceedings: we don't see it.

The Grand Master announces the restoration of fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington, and Past Grand Master EVANS visited the Grand Lodge and was received with appropriate honors.

The Committee on Grievances, in a case in which the accused pleaded guilty to the charges, but upon the Master's causing the ballot to be spread he was declared not guilty by the lodge, reported as follows:

"Your Committee are of the opinion that the W. M. of said lodge committed an error in allowing, much less in directing, such a ballot to be had in his lodge. The only question left for said lodge to determine, after the plea of the defendant in this case, was as to the degree of punishment. It is not proper for your committee to express an opinion as to what punishment should be inflicted in this case; but would take this opportunity to lay down these general propositions: That a masonic lodge, above all other associations of men of which your committee have any knowledge, are bound, by *sacred obligations, to preserve, protect and defend the morals of the community in which the lodge is situated, by enforcing proper masonic discipline against all members who shall in any way or manner be guilty of acts calculated in their nature to corrupt the public morals, and thereby bring a stain upon the good name of our excellent order.* Your committee would further add, in the language of an eminent masonic writer: 'That every violation by a mason of his masonic covenants, or of the established laws, usages and customs of the fraternity; every violation of the moral law, and every violation of the laws of the land, involving moral turpitude, is a masonic offense,' for which the offender should be punished."

BRO. S. F. CHADWICK presented the Report on Correspondence (100 pages in fine type). He gives much more of comment than in his preceding report, and good as that certainly was, this is much better.

Of Quebec he says :

"We have read the statement concerning the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and such articles concerning the claims of the Grand Lodge of Quebec to Grand Lodge recognition, as we could find, and have arrived at the conclusion that a recognition of this Grand Lodge to masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Oregon is inevitable, from the evidence. Much has been written on this subject, and a great deal might be said now ; but we find that the principles on which this question of jurisdiction has been decided by a large majority of the American Grand Lodges, and which determine this case in our mind, are so well understood that it is not necessary that we should discuss this question at any great length. From the first case, in 1811—that of New Hampshire—down to that of West Virginia, we have abundant proof that Grand Lodges have been established in territory once under the exclusive jurisdiction of other Grand Lodges, without their consent. In principle, this case is the same as that of West Virginia, which was recognized by the Grand Lodge of Oregon."

But the matter was not in any manner presented to the Grand Lodge for its action.

Circumstances seem to have made him (in spite of his protest to the contrary) one of the champions of the "Eastern Star" or Ladies' degree ; and he thus comments upon the remarks of Grand Master Lynde, whose address (in 1870) he had read with interest :

"Therefore, if ladies take these degrees, and are not deceived in the relation which they bear to Blue Lodge masonry, then there is nothing wrong in ladies taking them. The degrees in themselves, then, are harmless ; but the object in conferring them should not be to mislead those upon whom they are conferred. There is no doubt but ladies, recipients of these degrees, understand full well what our brethren seem to forget, and that is this, that a woman cannot receive the degrees of Free, Symbolic Masonry. There is not a mason's wife, or daughter of the age of discretion, but who knows this fact in our opinion."

We most rejoice to find that fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington are restored, not merely in name, but in fact. And BRO. CHADWICK does well to celebrate it.

His closing words deserve quotation :

"To our brother correspondents we offer good cheer and thanks for courtesies extended to us. We believe this system of correspondence is becoming of more and more importance every year. Look well to the law and the testimony ! Temper your admonitions with charity, and reprehend with justice. The poor stage-driver exclaimed, when dying, 'I am on the downward grade and can not reach the brake !' Our correspondents should hold their lines steady, as they pass down the grade of time, and carefully watch over and protect the character and lives of those within their respective masonic coaches, and may it be long ere they 'can not reach the brake.'"

A Special Communication was held in Portland, June 29, to lay the corner stone of a Masonic Temple.

The ceremonies are given in full in the Proceedings, and furnish a model for such occasions.

An able and interesting address was delivered by BRO. ELWOOD EVANS, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1870.

It is a regulation of this Grand Lodge, that before a lodge acts upon the petition of a candidate, "the Secretary shall request the Grand Secretary to state if any objections exist upon the books of the Grand Lodge in the case so presented." This is a wholesome regulation, but must cause the Grand Secretary much labor. A lodge neglected to do this, and initiated a candidate so markedly deformed, that he was, as could be seen at a glance, no fit person to be received into a masonic lodge. The Grand Lodge declared the action irregular and directed the lodge "to erase his name from the list of members." So far as we have noticed, but one of our *confrères* has noticed this action, and he made no comments. We understand by this action that the initiate is not to be recognized as a mason. The *status* of one absolutely ineligible who has been initiated has not been much discussed. It is universally conceded that, when the candidate is himself eligible to our mysteries, but he is initiated in a lodge not having jurisdiction, he is a mason; but we do not remember that the question, as to the effect of the initiation of an absolutely ineligible candidate, has been formally decided. But we have been accustomed to consider that, when a candidate has passed through our mysteries, all questions as to his eligibility are foreclosed, *so far as he is concerned*, and the punishment falls on the lodge, unless the candidate was guilty of fraud, and then he is treated as a mason until he can be tried and expelled. The question is an important one; has arisen many times; but so far as we have observed, in every case except the one under consideration, it has been assumed that the initiate is a regular mason; we hope our Pennsylvania brethren will favor us with their views sustaining their action.

Much of the Proceedings is taken up with reports and action in relation to the new Masonic Temple: the work is progressing satisfactorily and it is expected to be completed for dedication June 24, 1873; Nov. 15, 1870, there had been expended about \$620,000, of which \$154,000 was paid for the site; a loan had been created under the authority of the legislature by the issue of certificates bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, of which \$514,325 had been taken, and an earnest appeal is made to the craft to contribute to this loan: the roof is to be fire proof and all the principal divisions of the building to be of brick masonry, and the minor divisions of sheet iron, with iron lathing, &c., the design being to make the whole perfectly fire proof, with no shrinkage, and with walls that shall be non-conductors; it is estimated that it will require between \$500,000 and \$600,000 to complete; when completed it will be one of the most splendid specimens of architecture in the country, if not in the world. The committee say:

"It is hardly possible by words to convey an adequate idea of the details of the arrangement of the interior, which it is believed will be found admirably adapted for the purposes of the craft, with ample accommodations, and every convenience for the comfort and wants of the fraternity; and at the same time, to correspond in elegance, beautiful, chaste and expressive symbolism

and symmetrical and harmonious proportion, with the noble and massive exterior."

Quite a description follows, however, which we note and refer to, for the benefit of those engaged in similar enterprises.

The Grand fund had disbursed \$2,845, to 108 brethren, none of whom were from Maine; the Grand Lodge Charity fund had disbursed \$2,956 to 149 widows, 15 orphans, 2 mothers, and 2 unmarried sisters of deceased brothers.

The address of the Grand Master is devoted mainly to local matters, but he discusses several questions of general interest with much eloquence and beauty of style, reminding one of the British classics in the days of Addison.

"No wrathful word has disturbed our counsels. No unseemly behavior has been witnessed at our communications. No complaint which came to us has gone unheard; no wrong we were asked to right has been unredressed. We have not been called upon to drape these walls with the funereal crape. Those honored brethren, to whose presence we have been so long accustomed; from whom we have so often received the sage words of instruction and experience; whose labors for the craft have been so abundant, have had their lives graciously spared unto us. The lodges, increased in numbers, strength and usefulness, have moved steadily forward in the highway of prosperity. The shafts of our enemies have fallen harmless at our feet. Our relations with our sister Grand Lodges have been most fraternal."

He had granted 35 charters, and had constituted the lodges under 31 of them. The pre-requisites for a new lodge in that State are as follows:

"1st, That the officers named in the warrant were men of good moral character, of intelligence, and qualified to do the work of the lodge as prescribed by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

"2d, That the building in which the lodge was to be held was a suitable one, and the lodge room with the rooms adjacent adapted for masonic uses and purposes.

"3d, That the place in which the lodge was to be located was one which in all probability would support a flourishing and vigorous lodge.

"4th, That the prosperity of no existing lodge would be impaired by the granting of the warrant."

He reports the progress of the new Temple; the efficiency of the D. D. Grand Masters; that he had issued 433 dispensations "to pass the chair," from which the revenue was \$4,330: gives the instances in which he had installed officers, dedicated halls, laid corner stones, &c., as well as an account of his visit to New York, when the corner stone of the temple in that city was laid.

We quote the following with approval, except that we believe that our practice to allow the objection to be made to the Master privately, by whom the fact is announced in the lodge, is the best, because that course is next to the secret ballot:

"It is a fundamental regulation that the objection of any one member of the lodge, shall be sufficient to prevent the initiation of a candidate even after approval, 'for he is not under the term of good masonic report.' Upon such objection being made in open lodge, an effectual bar is interposed to the introduction into masonry of the candidate. The fact of the objection must be entered upon the minutes, and report thereof be made forthwith to the R.

W. Grand Secretary. Questions have arisen as to where and how objection should be presented, and vague and loose ideas are entertained upon this subject. As the work of the lodge is done in the lodge, so the objection should be made therein by a member of the lodge. No reason need or ought to be given by the objector, for it is presumed that he who thus opposes the initiation, is moved thereto by good and sufficient cause, that he acts under a high sense of masonic duty and obligation, that he is swayed by no 'petty malice, private revenge, partisan rancor, business rivalry, sectarian prejudice or other like unworthy influence.' It is not sufficient that the objection be made privately to the Worshipful Master on the street. When objection is made elsewhere than in the lodge, the Worshipful Master is not bound to regard it, or to refrain from his work upon the applicant. In the exercise of due caution, and of that discretion he ought to possess, he should be careful lest he admit the unworthy. But if he fail to require the objection to be made in the lodge, and refuse to enter the candidate, he adopts the objection as his own, and therefore becomes the objector."

He denounces electioneering for masonic office, saying:

"This principle of free, voluntary, intelligent choice, antagonizes that vile spirit and practice of electioneering, rife in the outside world, which has crept into some of our lodges. It happens too frequently that self-selected candidates waylay and importune their fellow members for their votes. Modest merit shrinks from obtruding itself, it waits recognition, and will not remain unnoticed in an orderly, well governed and appreciative lodge. He who is so forgetful of the proprieties as to resort to personal solicitation for election to office, should find his true place when the result is declared, at the foot of the poll."

From what we have seen in the Proceedings, we fear this evil is on the increase. In our own Grand Lodge, it has once or twice shown itself, but the signal rebuke it received will probably prevent its re-appearance there: but that is not enough: if it exists in our lodges, it will surely destroy their harmony and usefulness; and we call upon all Committees on Correspondence to unite in denouncing it, and upon all good masons to put the seal of their disapprobation upon it, by refusing to support any one, however well qualified in other respects he may be, who shall resort to this contemptible and dangerous expedient.

We quote the following for the purpose of expressing our strong approval of the regulation, and as bearing upon the question we first mentioned:

"It is an express regulation, that 'it shall be the duty of the committee appointed upon an application for initiation or membership, to see the applicant personally, to read to him carefully his application, and to be assured that in these respects, himself, and his application are right.' In the right performance of their duty, the committee should not only be assured that the applicant offers himself of his own free will and accord, is uninfluenced by mercenary or other unworthy motives, is free born, but is also possessed of those moral, intellectual and physical qualifications required and exacted by the very constitution of Freemasonry. By carelessness or want of skill on the part of committees and officers, in several instances there have been received candidates who in other respects qualified, yet lacked the physical requirements. The maim or the blemish, the deformity or the dismemberment, derogates from the standard and makes disqualification. In the several cases brought to my knowledge, I have ordered the progress of the candidate to be arrested, his name stricken from the roll, and his money refunded to him. It is one of the fifteen articles, now nearly a thousand years old, that if the Master 'unknowingly employ an imperfect man, he shall discharge him from the work when

his inability is discovered,' for he cannot 'instruct an apprentice faithfully and make a perfect workman' of him who is physically incompetent to do perfect work."

He had refused permission to lodges to have public processions upon other than strictly masonic occasions: regrets the tendency to obtrude masonry before the world and give it notoriety: cautions lodges against prolonging their sessions into the night, advising Masters to call special meetings rather than allow their lodges to remain open at undue hours: we would gladly copy all he says upon these topics, but cannot, and must content ourselves with the following, which is of the utmost practical importance:

"Let special meetings be held more frequently, and the lodges be closed in due season, and better and truer work will be done, hostile criticism be avoided, and the just complaints of those who have been deprived of the companionship of husbands and fathers will be no more heard; and besides, if any brother is so weak and mean as falsely to excuse himself and accuse his Worshipful Master for the late hours he has kept elsewhere, the rule of closing early, if generally adopted and persisted in, would soon be known and recognized, and if it would not send the weak brother early to his home, it would rob him of his excuse."

He closes in the following eloquent strain:

"We now enter upon the New Year. With its beginning let also come the firm and steadfast resolution that its end shall bring us no sorrow that we have failed in our advancement in the way of life, no bitter reproach that we have wronged our fellows. True heart within and God overhead, let us as brethren go forward in the performance of duty, trusting in Him who is our refuge and strength, whose hand has so led our ancient and honorable fraternity, for the many centuries of its existence, that the deep waters of trouble have not overflowed it; Who through the wilderness of the ages has been its pillar of cloud by day and its pillar of fire by night. And acquitting ourselves like men, yet as a little child walking with humble, filial faith, let us lay our hand in that of Our Father, praying that He will at last grant unto us

"The light that hath no evening,
The health that hath no sore,
The life that hath no ending
But lasteth evermore."

BRO. ROBERT J. FISHER presented the Report on Correspondence (148 pages), in which he quotes largely but refrains from comments, though sometimes sorely tempted to express his views. We believe he would have done good by yielding to the temptation, so far, at least, as general rules in distinction to local regulations are concerned. He reviews Maine for 1870, quoting largely, but saying "Pennsylvania is not noticed in the Report"; this was almost correct, but not quite, because we said under the head of "Grand Lodges not heard from," that in spite of strenuous efforts we had not been able to obtain the Proceedings of certain Grand Lodges, among which we named Pennsylvania: whose were not then published, as we learned afterwards.

The Proceedings of this Grand Lodge are evidently printed with express reference to *being read*, and not to see how much can be printed in a given number of pages: there is one important omission however: they contain no statistics, and we cannot even *guess* at the membership.

QUEBEC.

A Special Communication was held at Danville to lay the corner stone of a Town Hall, a full report of the proceedings on which occasion are given.

At the Annual Communication, thirty of the thirty-one chartered lodges and three *v. d.* were represented.

There were present as visitors, upon invitation and as guests of the Grand Lodge, our Grand Master, Grand Secretary and the Chairman of this committee: Bros. PARK DAVIS, Grand Master, L. B. ENGLESBY, Past Grand Master, and numerous other brethren from Vermont: Bro. F. G. TISDALL, of New York: Bro. D. BURNHAM TRACY, of Michigan: and others, who were introduced and received with appropriate honors.

The address of the Grand Master is an admirable document, firm, but temperate in tone, clearly written, and ably stating the principles applicable to the situation of his Grand Lodge. His remarks in relation to Temperance, Masonic Literature and Freemasonry and Christianity deserve careful consideration.

Among the "Fundamental Principles" announced are the following:

"A Grand Lodge thus regularly formed in unoccupied or *dissevered* territory, possesses the inalienable right of exclusive jurisdiction over all symbolic lodges of Freemasons within said territory; and no other Grand Lodge can lawfully form new private lodges, or reconstruct old ones, from and after the formation of the new Grand Lodge;—and it is incumbent on any private lodge, which through inadvertence or otherwise was not represented at the convention which formed the new Grand Lodge, to secure enrollment on its Registry at the earliest period practicable; and not only all private lodges but all unaffiliated, or other individual Freemasons, official or other, resident or sojourning within her territorial jurisdiction, are constitutionally amenable to her authority for any masonic acts which are in contravention of her sovereignty.

"Any arrangements which may have been entered into, prior to the formation of the new Grand Lodge, by any other Grand Bodies, anent the continuance of any lodge according to its own will, under the authority of some other Grand Lodge, yet within the territory of the newly-formed Grand Body, are contrary to the constitutions of the fraternity; injurious to the unity, harmony and prosperity of the craft, subversive of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, and consequently, of no binding force on the new Grand Body."

Three lodges were chartered: the reports of the District Deputies show prosperity and harmony, disturbed only by the question at issue with the Grand Lodge of Canada: during the session, the Grand Lodge attended Divine Service and listened to an excellent discourse by Bro. C. P. REID, Grand Chaplain: the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec and Three Rivers (under Grand Lodge of England) formally dissolved and presented their splendid hammer and most of their regalia to the Grand Lodge of Quebec: and the following resolutions in relation to the Grand Orient of France were adopted by a vote of 41 to 7:

"Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of this Grand Lodge, that the Grand Orient of France has invaded the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana by recognizing the clandestine lodges therein,

"Wherefore, be it Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will refuse all communications or intercourse with the Grand Orient of France until that Grand Body

shall withdraw all assumed or pretended authority from the territory of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana."

But the matter of the gravest importance was the action in relation to the Grand Lodge of Canada. As the presence of members of our Grand Lodge has been adverted to in the masonic press, and many erroneous (not to say *false*) statements have been made in relation to what they said and did, we propose to give a full statement of that action, gathered from what we saw and heard, as well as from the published Proceedings.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Canada at its Annual Communication, a committee of the masons adhering to that Grand Lodge, resident in Quebec, was appointed to meet a similar committee from the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Such a committee was appointed by Grand Master GRAHAM. The committees met, and the Canada committee submitted the following proposition:

"1. 'That all acts done by the Grand Lodge of Canada and that of Quebec, respectively, within the Province of Quebec, and all acts done by the several lodges hailing from those bodies respectively, so far as the same are legal under the constitutions of the respective Grand Lodges, be declared to be legal and binding masonic acts.

"2. 'That all the lodges within the Province of Quebec, whether hailing from the Grand Lodge of Canada or from that of Quebec, be re-numbered on the Register of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, according to seniority, such seniority being determined by the date of the original warrant, the lodge being held to be the custodian of the warrant to whom it was originally granted, whether at this time in possession of such warrant or not.

"3. 'That all masonic rank, acquired either in the Grand Lodge of Canada, or in that of Quebec, as well as that acquired in any subordinate lodge in this Province, be maintained.

"4. 'That the Grand Lodge shall be styled "The United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Quebec."

"5. 'That at the meeting of the Grand Lodge, at which the union is consummated, the first business shall be the election of Grand Officers, in which the representatives of all the lodges shall take part.'"

The Quebec committee declined to accept this, but after much negotiation and discussion, the following was agreed to by the Canada committee and a majority of the Quebec committee:

"Whereas, unhappily, differences and disputes have arisen, and are now existing in masonry in the Province of Quebec, between the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., and her subordinates on the one part, and the several lodges in the said Province still holding under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada on the other part.

"And, whereas, with the view to terminate and forever end said differences and to restore harmony throughout the craft in the said Province, the said lodges, to wit: the said party of the second part, are willing to amalgamate and join with the said party of the first part, to wit: the said the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the said party of the first part are willing to accept said lodges into their organization or Grand Body, the same as if they, the said lodges, had originally taken part in said organization.

"And it is agreed by both said parties that all questions, viz., names of lodges, distribution of property in the case of duplicate lodges, and priority of number in the case of all lodges, shall be left entirely to a committee of six, three of whom shall be named from the party of the first part, and three from the party of the second part, with power to said committee to name an arbitrator, and the decision of said committee and umpire to be final.

"And the committee representing the Grand Lodge of Quebec, hereby agree to submit the above terms for the acceptance of their Grand Lodge. And the committee representing the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, hereby agree to recommend the above terms to the representatives of the lodges at a meeting to be held by such representatives for that purpose."

The whole difficulty was, as we have heretofore predicted it would be, in relation to the duplicate lodges, of which we will speak hereafter.

This report was submitted by the Grand Master to the Board of General Purposes, which, before our arrival in Montreal, had refused to approve it, but had agreed to submit it to Grand Lodge.

When the report was presented in Grand Lodge, an earnest and exciting discussion arose, and it was evident that the Grand Lodge was, from the first, overwhelmingly against its adoption. Indeed, so evident was the sentiment of the Grand Lodge, that the mover of the motion to accept the report withdrew it in favor of the following:

"That the 2d, 3d and 4th Resolutions be struck out, and the following substituted:

"That the Grand Lodge of Quebec being sincerely desirous of ending said unhappy differences and restoring harmony in the craft in this Province, will receive under its jurisdiction any regular lodge now existing in the Province of Quebec under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, but not any such lodge established by duplicate warrant from the Grand Lodge of Canada, within the territory and jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and that a committee of—of this Grand Lodge be now appointed to confer with a committee of equal number to be named by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge of Canada to effect a settlement upon this basis; said committee of this Grand Lodge to report to the Grand Master within six months, who is hereby requested to call a special meeting of Grand Lodge to ratify the action of the committee."

It was thereupon moved to amend by substituting the following:

"WHEREAS the Grand Lodge of Quebec has been for the last two years the supreme masonic authority in and for the Province of Quebec, and has been recognized as such by twenty-three Sovereign Masonic Bodies: and whereas the Grand Lodge of Canada, in violation of the well-established principles of Grand Lodge supremacy, has persistently and repeatedly invaded and continues to invade the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge,—therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge re-assert her supremacy as to the sovereign masonic authority in and for the Province of Quebec.

"That the Grand Lodge of Canada be notified that this Grand Lodge will hold no communication with her until she withdraws from our jurisdiction and recognizes the supremacy of this Grand Lodge in and for the Province of Quebec.

"That all acts of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the formation of lodges and the issuing of duplicate warrants, in this Province since October 20, 1869, were and are hereby declared to be illegal and unconstitutional, and said duplicate lodges are hereby declared to be illegal and clandestine lodges.

"That the Grand Secretary be instructed to invite all lodges, that were in existence prior to October 20, 1869, in our territory, to affiliate with this Grand Lodge, with the same rights and privileges as if they, the said lodges, had assisted in the formation of this Grand Lodge.

"That the Grand Master be authorized to proclaim at any time before the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, as may seem best to him, the suspension of any lodge or pretended lodge in this jurisdiction that persistently refuses to recognize the supremacy of this Grand Lodge.

"That, to these so-called duplicate lodges, this Grand Lodge is disposed to extend all the clemency that is consistent with the maintenance of the integrity of this Grand Lodge, even to the issuing of new warrants and healing of work already done, provided always that the rights of lodges already recognized by this Grand Lodge be not in any way infringed upon.

"That the Grand Master be authorized to order the foregoing to be communicated at such time as may seem expedient to him to those Grand Bodies that are already in fraternal correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and request their co-operation and assistance in maintaining the authority and supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in the Province of Quebec, and vindicating the sovereignty of Grand Lodges in their respective territories, by suspending communication with the Grand Lodge of Canada, until such time as she shall withdraw from our jurisdiction."

It seemed to all looking on that the substitute was about to be adopted, when, amid cries for the question from all parts of the hall, a visiting brother sprang to his feet, asked and received the permission of the Grand Master to address the Grand Lodge, and besought the members of it, to defer action till after the recess, and have the pending resolutions printed, in order that they might be carefully examined, and it might be coolly determined whether they were such as the interests of masonry at large and the harmony of the craft required. The suggestion was accepted, and a recess of the Grand Lodge taken, during which the members carefully examined the matter, conferred with each other, and endeavored to meet each others' views. The result was that when the subject was again taken up, the following by general consent was substituted for the pending resolutions and amendments:

"Whereas, The Grand Lodge of Quebec has been for the last two years the Supreme Masonic authority in and for the Province of Quebec, and has been recognized as such by twenty-three Sovereign Masonic Bodies: and whereas the Grand Lodge of Canada, in violation of the well established principles of Grand Lodge supremacy, has persistently and repeatedly invaded and continues to invade the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge re-assert her supremacy as the Sovereign Masonic authority in and for the Province of Quebec.

"That all acts of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the formation of lodges, and the issuing of duplicate warrants, in this Province since October 20, 1869, were and are hereby declared to be irregular and an infringement of the rights of this Grand Lodge.

"That the Grand Secretary be instructed to invite all lodges, that were in existence prior to October 20, 1869, in our territory, to affiliate with this Grand Lodge, with the same rights and privileges as if they, the said lodges, had assisted in the formation of this Grand Lodge.

"That the Grand Master be authorized to proclaim at any time before the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, as may seem best to him, non-intercourse with any lodge or pretended lodge in this jurisdiction that persistently refuses to recognize the supremacy of this Grand Lodge.

"That to all lodges irregularly formed since October 20, 1869, this Grand Lodge is disposed to extend all the clemency that is consistent with the maintenance of the integrity of this Grand Lodge, and the Constitution of the Order, even to the issuing of new warrants and healing of work already done, provided always that the rights of lodges already recognized by this Grand Lodge be not in any way infringed.

"That the Grand Master be authorized to order the foregoing to be communicated at such time as may seem expedient to him to those Grand Bodies that are already in fraternal correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and request their co-operation and assistance in maintaining the authority and

supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in the Province of Quebec, and vindicating the sovereignty of Grand Lodges in their respective territories."

These resolutions were, after full discussion, adopted by a vote of 47 to 4, amidst great applause.

As we have already remarked, the duplicate lodges were the cause of the refusal to adopt the report of the committees of conference. It is alleged, and we are satisfied that in many cases the allegation is true, that the Grand Master of Canada made efforts to induce members of lodges which had given in their adhesion to Quebec, to apply for a duplicate charter with the same name and number as the old lodge: that, in such cases, he granted a dispensation, which was followed by the issue of a duplicate warrant by the Grand Lodge. In some cases members took dimitts and then had a charter issued to them as being the very lodge from which they had taken dimitts! Of course, wherever these duplicate lodges exist, there is an intense feeling in relation to them. For further particulars in relation to these duplicate lodges, we refer to our "additional report" of last year: see Proc. of 1871, pp. 325, 326.

Our views in relation to the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec are well stated by Bro. Scor, of Louisiana, in his report for 1872, from which we copy:

"We learn from the October number of the 'Craftsman,' published at Hamilton, Ontario, that at a meeting held in Montreal, October 12, 1871, at which all the lodges in the Province of Quebec working under the Grand Lodge of Canada (with one exception) were represented, the terms proposed by the Grand Lodge of Quebec were rejected: the resolutions adopted were submitted by M. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, and denounce the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec as insulting to the Grand Lodge of Canada; declare that the terms proposed could not be accepted as a basis of union without the sacrifice of all self respect on their part; renew their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada, urge her to maintain her masonic supremacy over the Province of Quebec, and to appeal to all sister Grand Lodges to sustain her in such action.

"What influence the 'Stevenson' resolutions will have on the Grand Lodge of Canada, remains to be seen. For the present, negotiations are at an end. The printed Proceedings of the convention clearly prove that the claims advanced in favor of the duplicate lodges alone prevented a fraternal adjustment of existing difficulties. We regret the result, but are not surprised at it, when we consider the manner in which the duplicate lodges were created.

* * * * *

"The peace negotiations having failed, the question arises: Were the terms proposed by Quebec to the lodges disputing its authority, just, reasonable and in accordance with masonic principle? In answer we find:

"1. *The Grand Lodge of Canada never exercised supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the Province of Quebec.*

"2. *The Grand Lodge of Quebec was regularly formed.*

* * * * *

"When the Grand Lodge of Quebec completed its organization, its claim to exercise exclusive jurisdiction in the Province of that name was in accordance with established principles, and, by operation of masonic law, all lodges within its territorial limits became subject to its authority. Hence no excep-

tion can be taken to the terms proposed to the lodges in existence prior to October 20, 1869.

"The doctrine of undivided jurisdiction is a landmark of American Masonry, re-asserted and confirmed by the action of the American Grand Lodges in regard to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France. The creation of duplicate and new lodges by Canada, was a violation of this principle and an infringement on the jurisdiction of Quebec. In declaring such lodges irregular and re-asserting its supremacy as the sovereign masonic authority in and for the Province of Quebec, the Grand Lodge of Quebec maintained its own dignity, and such action cannot justly be construed as an 'insult' to Canada. The claims set up in favor of the duplicate lodges were wholly inadmissible, and for Quebec to have yielded such claims would have been to sacrifice its own self respect.

"For these reasons, we hold that the duplicate lodges have been treated with the most fraternal consideration, and that the terms offered them are masonic, just and reasonable. We, therefore, hope that they will reconsider the 'Stevenson' resolutions, accept the olive branch of peace held out to them, and thus restore harmony to the brotherhood in both Provinces."

During the session, Past Grand Master, T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON, of the Grand Lodge of Canada, visited the Grand Lodge and was received with appropriate honors amid much enthusiasm: he responded to the address of welcome in a most fraternal manner: could the views of this noble man and mason influence the Grand Lodge of Canada, harmony would have long since been restored.

At the time this is written, the Grand Lodges of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Nova Scotia, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, *twenty-seven* in all, have formally recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Maryland has decided that she was legally formed, but delays formal recognition, awaiting the action of Canada. Massachusetts has decided that the lodges in Quebec *had the right* to form a Grand Lodge, but was not certain that a majority of the lodges in the Province had concurred in the action. The committee of Oregon decide in its favor, but the matter was not presented to the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodges of Florida, Minnesota, Missouri and New Jersey, four in all, have decided against its legality.

The committees of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington decide against it, but the question has not, so far as we know, been submitted to those Grand Lodges.

California, New Brunswick and Tennessee have the question under consideration, but have not acted upon it.

We have not seen that Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky or South Carolina have noticed the question at all; but we have not seen the Proceedings of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Kentucky or South Carolina for 1871, and they may have acted without our having received information of it.

Several foreign Grand Lodges and Grand Orients have recognized Quebec : the result is inevitable : and the brethren, both in Quebec and Canada, should give all their energies in support of measures (looking to that result) which shall soonest restore harmony and masonic feeling among the craft.

RHODE ISLAND.

A Special Communication was held June 24, 1870, to lay the corner stone of the monument erected by the State to the soldiers and sailors who fell in the war. Over two thousand of the craft were in attendance : a eulogy on masonry pronounced by Bro. HENRY W. RUGG (formerly of Maine), and an address by Bro. CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, are given in the proceedings. Both are productions of a very high order : but no extracts can do them justice.

At the Semi-Annual Communication, the Representative system was adopted, and Bro. NATHAN H. GOULD was received as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

At the Annual Communication, twenty-five lodges represented : the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized : a committee appointed to revise the Constitution : the Grand Lodge of Instruction abolished, and two custodians of the work appointed, who were directed to prepare and present to the Grand Lodge the work and lectures of the three degrees : and it was voted to keep the Festival, by assembling the fraternity, with their families, at some suitable place on Narragansett Bay : how many clams, lobsters, &c. it takes to "keep the Festival" properly does not appear, and to gratify our *curiosity*, we are inclined to "assemble" with our Rhode Island brethren some time.

The address of the Grand Master is confined to local matters : but one of them is of general interest, as it shows the indomitable energy of the craft in that jurisdiction, under difficulties : the day for laying the corner stone of the monument had been fixed, the craft called together, when—but we will let the Grand Master, (THOMAS A. DOYLE,) relate the incident :

"On the day previous to the ceremony and when it was too late to postpone it, I learned that the contractor for the monument, Mr. James G. Batterson, in consequence of some difficulty with the committee of the General Assembly as to the manner of constructing the monument, had refused to allow the corner stone to be brought to this city, thereby causing great disappointment and expense to the fraternity of this State, who had made extensive arrangements to attend, in obedience to my edict. The State committee procured a small stone to be used as a substitute, which, as it lay near the large platform erected for the ceremonies, caused considerable derision among our enemies at the great stir making by the fraternity over so small an affair. Fortunately, we were spared the mortification which the craft would have experienced. Some time during the intervening night, the missing stone was found where it had been deposited when taken from the quarry, and although weighing nearly ten tons and some forty miles from the place where it was to be laid, yet when the sun rose on St. John's day, the intelligence spread rapidly through the city 'that the stone had been found and brought forward to be applied to its proper use.' How any man, for the gratification of his own ends, could have been willing to so disappoint the masons of this state, as this contractor intended to do, I am at a loss to understand. In the days of the

anti-masonic crusade it might have been considered a justifiable act, but in these days we look for different treatment. How the stone came here, and who brought it, has not as yet been revealed; it is a degree in masonry which the contractor has not yet received, although I am informed that he writes 32 or 33 after his name."

No Report on Correspondence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

One hundred and twenty-eight lodges represented at the adjourned Communication, held Dec. 19, 1871: the District Deputy system adopted, and their powers and duties fully defined, making as nearly a perfect system as we have ever seen: one charter granted.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM K. BLAKE) is of marked ability: in consequence of the prevalence of the yellow fever, the Grand Lodge adjourned a month at his suggestion. On the Quebec question he says:

"The Grand Lodge of Quebec, as will appear by the accompanying communication, asks fraternal recognition by this Grand Lodge. To decide the question at issue between our Canadian brethren is one of delicacy, but not of difficulty, in our judgment; for the principle that Grand Lodge jurisdiction should be coterminous with State boundaries, is the recognized masonic law in the United States; and by the articles of confederation, what was formerly the Province of Canada has suffered dismemberment, and there now exist the four distinct and separate Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec, together constituting the Dominion of Canada. After a mature examination of the subject, with all due respect and fraternal kindness for the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada, we are compelled to decide that the Grand Lodge of Quebec has been regularly formed, and we earnestly recommend her to your fraternal recognition."

He had made (among others) the following decisions:

"V. Candidates for the Degrees of Masonry must be able to read and write and sign the petition in their own handwriting.

"VI. A lodge should not receive the petition of a candidate under the age of twenty-one.

"VII. That charges against a brother do not, before trial, render him ineligible to office or suspend him from office, he being entitled to the presumption of innocence till the charges be proved.

"VIII. That an abuse of the right of ballot for candidates by a brother is a disciplinable offense: and if a brother waive his privilege of secrecy, and avow an unworthy motive for balloting against a candidate, he is subject to charges.

"IX. That the obligations of all masons require them to abstain from gambling, profane swearing, intemperance and evil speaking, and that the habitual practice of these vices demand of the lodges prompt discipline."

The means to erect a new Masonic Temple on the site of the old one had been obtained, and a contract made for its erection. The various masonic bodies and the citizens of Charleston, had subscribed very liberally. And it was believed that with judicious economy the Temple might be completed, with only some \$20,000 encumbrance by mortgage.

During the session, the corner stone was laid by the Grand Lodge, with eloquent addresses by the Grand Master and Bro. J. B. Kershaw. A full account of the ceremonies, with the addresses, is given in the Proceedings.

The same trowel was used that was used in laying the corner stone of the De Kalb monument in Camden, in 1825.

The following recommendation in regard to Quebec was adopted :

"With reference to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, we have given the matter such consideration as was possible, and concur in the recommendation of our Grand Master, that this Grand Lodge should extend fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

The Report on Correspondence (23 pages) was presented by Bro. B. RUSH CAMPBELL, the Grand Secretary. It is a very brief summary of the Proceedings.

A correspondence had taken place with other Grand Lodges in relation to "Physical Qualifications," and a compendium of the result is given.

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Oregon adhere to the old rule.

California, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas and the District of Columbia give the rule (though not in the same language) that the candidate must be able, without artificial aid, to be instructed and to instruct others in our mysteries, and to conform literally to all the requirements of the Order.

TENNESSEE, 1870.

Two hundred and eighty-five (out of 313) chartered lodges, and twenty v. d. represented: sixteen charters granted: two dispensations continued, four granted and five refused: dues increased to two dollars for each degree conferred, and sixty cents for each member: the minimum fee for the degrees fixed at thirty dollars: D. R. GRAFTON formally received and recognized as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine: as the number of lodges has greatly increased, an amendment to the constitution was entertained, forbidding the establishment of a new lodge within ten miles of an existing lodge, and requiring the consent of the two nearest lodges, and the certificate of their Masters that the proposed Master and Wardens have been examined in the work and lectures and found qualified to confer the degrees correctly.

The Memphis Board of Relief had disbursed, in two years, \$2,734.90 to 102 brothers and 79 "sisters" (*Quere*, side degrees, or widows of deceased brothers?).

Bro. GEO. S. BLACKIE submitted an able report in relation to non-affiliates, giving the practice in most of the American, and many foreign Grand Lodges.

We make an extract from the report and copy the resolutions adopted :

"First, we find that masons existed before lodges. Prior to 1717, there were no regular lodges composed of stated members. A mason was a member of the lodge he was in the habit of visiting. All were then non-affiliated masons, just as occurred in the anti-masonic troubles of 1826-36, when there were no lodges in very large districts; and as in some of our American jurisdictions, Massachusetts and Maine, for instance, where is it not necessary for a mason ever to have been affiliated, even now. He is made a mason, and afterward a

member of a lodge, by a separate ballot, which is, however, by no means essential. Dinitted masons sustain, in reality, the same relationship to the order of Freemasonry as do affiliating masons, only the ties which bind them to particular lodges do not exist. A dinit releases a mason from a regular attendance on his lodge, from obedience to by-laws, from attendance at processions, and from the payment of dues. This is all. It deprives merely of peculiar lodge relations, of the benefits of the lodge fund; of preferring charges against a brother for adjudication; of the right to visit lodges, or join processions, except by special courtesy; and of masonic burial, except at the option of the lodge. At the same time he is fully subject to the supervision of his morals by the lodge, to be the subject of a special summons, and to the full force of all his obligations. Nor can any Grand Lodge action deprive him of his claim for aid, or for counsel or advice from individual masons, wheresoever dispersed on the habitable globe; and his widow and orphans have the same claim after his death. Once a mason he is always a mason, except he has been suspended or has been the subject of masonic death.

"To deal with him as a clandestine mason, or a useless drone in the hive of Nature is to do a wrong to one whom we have solemnly promised to regard as our brother, and to help, aid and assist whenever such help is required. We cannot force our brother to join a lodge, or to remain a member of one, against his will. He is a Freemason, and is free to dinit if he does not desire to burden himself with lodge duties, if he cares nothing for lodge honors, if he has no desire to exercise lodge privileges."

* * * * *

"1. *Resolved*, That non-affiliation does not deprive a brother of his individual rights as a mason, but only of such additional rights as are acquired by lodge membership.

"2. *Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee hereby again recommends the abolition of all fees for affiliation in the lodges of its jurisdiction.

"3. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Tennessee considers it to be the duty of every mason residing within its jurisdiction to be a member of a lodge, and fraternally urges all non-affiliates to attach themselves to some lodge without delay.

"4. *Resolved*, That should a brother apply for affiliation to any lodge of the jurisdiction, and be rejected, he be entitled to receive a certificate of the fact from the lodge so rejecting him."

The address of the Grand Orator, ANDREW B. MARTIN, is published with the Proceedings, and is worthy of careful reading and consideration.

BRO. GEO. S. BLACKIE presented the Report on Correspondence, in which he reviews, in his usual able manner, the proceedings of the American Grand Lodges, the Supreme Councils, and gives us much valuable information in relation to foreign Grand Bodies, with several useful tables of statistics.

We greatly regret the delay in the issue of these Proceedings, as they are eighteen months old when our Grand Lodge meets. We hope to receive those for 1871 before completing our report.

TEXAS.

One hundred and forty-two lodges represented: seven charters granted, one restored, three arrested: five dispensations continued, eleven granted and eight refused: a resolution adopted that all applications for dispensations for new lodges must be made to the Grand Master and that none would be entertained by the Grand Lodge: and the surplus of Grand Lodge funds appropriated towards the completion of the Masonic Temple.

The address of the Grand Master is devoted to local matters: the District Deputies report directly to him and he examines their reports, and reports upon them to the Grand Lodge—a good practice, as it seems to us.

A very large number of cases came before the Committees on Grievances, the particulars of which are given in full in the reports, more full in some cases perhaps than is best, though we are not very confident in this opinion. They were disposed of wisely and in a manner calculated to restrain the brethren, and to show lodges that they cannot acquit with impunity those who are manifestly guilty. The Grand Lodge in some cases reversed the decision of the lodge and awarded the punishment, but there seemed a greater inclination to remand for a new trial than comports with our views, influenced by our practice in Maine.

The following decisions were made:

"In answer to the question, 'can a mason, non-resident in this State, be tried by a lodge in this jurisdiction for an offense committed whilst temporarily in the jurisdiction of said lodge?' We answer he can, as every mason is amenable for his conduct to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he commits an offense."

* * * * *

"When the W. Master of a subordinate lodge is elected Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master, his office in the subordinate lodge is thereupon vacated; and the duties of Master devolve upon the Senior Warden of said lodge for the balance of the masonic year."

To the correctness of one report we cannot give our assent. At an election twenty-two were present and voted: the tellers reported 12 for B and 10 for W: afterwards 12 of the members present signed a written protest declaring that they voted for W: the teller declared he counted the votes correctly and then put them in the Secretary's desk: the ballots were found there and re-counted, and the count agreed with the declared result, and the Grand Master sustained the record: but the committee reverse his decision: we think that two of the members were in error as to how they voted, rather than that the teller was guilty of such a gross fraud, and of such falsehood as he must have been, if the committee are correct.

Application was made from a lodge in Mexico to a lodge in Texas to visit and exchange courtesies: the Grand Lodge decided:

"That it is not within the jurisdiction of the officers of this Grand Lodge, or of its subordinate lodges, to decide upon the validity or regularity of a lodge claiming under those authorities until this Grand Lodge shall have recognized them. And further, that no subordinate lodge, or officer of it, can properly be required to recognize and fraternize with a foreign lodge, until the supreme masonic head of the foreign country shall have been first recognized by this Grand Lodge; and it should also appear that such lodge is regularly working under warrant from the lawful masonic authority so recognized."

BRO. ROBERT M. ELGIN presented an excellent Report on Correspondence (73 pages in fine print).

In reply to Bro. Pratt, of California, anent Quebec, he says:

"He says the Grand Lodges that have recognized it have done so entirely upon the ground of precedents, those precedents being the formation of the

various Grand Lodges in the United States after the revolution, and the more recent case of West Virginia—but that the cases are entirely unlike in all their essential elements; that the act forming the Province of Quebec is more like the formation of our city and county than our State governments. We don't see it in that light, never having seen a county with a legislature, or a city with anything more than municipal powers. But if the precedents in the United States are inapplicable, how about the Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and also of Canada? Are they all city or county Grand Lodges? Canada was only a Province when the Grand Lodge was formed. Quebec is as much an independent State now as Canada was then. 'What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.' When in the same condition we recognized Canada, just as we last year recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

He holds that the division of a State, &c., does not make the territory vacant or unoccupied, but gives the lodges therein the right to form a Grand Lodge for themselves.

He quotes what we said last year about the Grand Lodge's reversing the decision of a lodge, and sending the case to another for a new trial, with an order to the District Deputy to inquire into the action of the first lodge, and says the Grand Lodge does not *instruct* the lodge to convict, &c.

No, not in express language: but we still think it gives the lodge a very strong *hint* as to what is expected of it: "Did neighbor B. *order* you to leave his house yesterday?" asked a man of an acquaintance. "No, no," was the reply, "but he gave me a hint to leave, and I left." "What sort of a *hint* did he give you?" "Oh, he kicked me out of doors, that's all."

Bro. Wellford of Virginia having said of Bro. Gray's Report on Quebec:

"We regret to observe the admission by our Texas brethren of such principles as are embodied in this report, and very much fear they have prepared a poisoned chalice, which, in the not distant future, may be commended to their own lips."

Bro. Elgin replies as follows:

"We will say to Bro. Wellford, that should Texas be divided into two States, we shall expect the brethren in each to have their own Grand Lodge; and while we will, doubtless, object to interference by other Grand Bodies, will not object to the lodges in either State, if they see proper to do so, to form their own Grand Lodge.

There are many other matters in this able report, that we should like to notice, but must content ourselves with correcting an error into which our worthy brother has inadvertently fallen. He copies our statistical tables and speaks of us as a "model Grand Secretary." We have in Maine a "model Grand Secretary," but his name is not Drummond—not BERRY much!

We deeply regret to learn, that since the close of the Annual Communication, this Grand Lodge has been most severely afflicted, losing by death in a few months, its accomplished Grand Master, T. J. H. ANDERSON: and Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, who died at Baltimore, whither he had gone to attend the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

VERMONT, 1870.

Eighty-three lodges represented : one charter granted : a code of regulations for masonic trials adopted.

The Grand Master announced that peace and harmony had prevailed : that the lodges are becoming better acquainted with our jurisprudence, and the true objects of the institution, and are making a more careful scrutiny into the character of the candidates, and as a consequence the number of rejections had increased.

He discussed the subject of "Physical Qualifications" at some length, giving the following as his conclusion :

"If the candidate can conform *literally and without foreign appliances*, to the work of the three degrees of *Ancient Craft Masonry*, he is a proper candidate in this respect. But if on the other hand, he cannot perform, and be instructed in *all* the work of the three degrees, so as to conform *literally and fully to every requirement*, however worthy he may be in other respects, he cannot, according to the ancient usages of the fraternity, be received as a member of the same."

He discussed the Quebec question without giving any opinion upon it : the matter was referred to a committee, which made an able report in favor of recognition. The report was discussed (by representatives of Canada and Quebec among others), and finally, upon the earnest request of a member of the Grand Lodge of Canada, the matter was postponed a year, but a resolution adopted allowing the Quebec adherents to visit the Vermont lodges.

Among the decisions of the Grand Master are the following in relation to dimitts :

"A lodge is not obliged to dimit a brother, although in good standing, *volens*, good and valid reasons should accompany the request for a dimit for consideration.

"The force of a dimit is simply to dissolve a brother's membership with the lodge : it in no sense relieves him from the order or its obligations.

"The right of a secular lodge to grant a dimit, for good and sufficient reasons, cannot be questioned,—the lodge itself being the judge as to validity, etc. The brother, if aggrieved by the refusal of the lodge to grant a dimit, having, of course, the right of appeal.

"The unfavorable report of a committee to whom the application of a brother for a dimit had been referred, would not of itself constitute charges against the brother, although it would be good ground upon which to form charges, and in such a case, charges ought at once to be preferred. A brother who is not worthy, for unmasonic conduct, of a dimit, is clearly unworthy of membership in his lodge, or connection with the fraternity."

In some jurisdictions it is expressly provided, that a dimit shall not be granted, save for sufficient causes, which are specified in some cases : but generally, the rule is that a member in good standing, and "clear of the books," is entitled to a dimit whenever he asks for it. But suppose a member *not* in good standing, but not under charges, asks for a dimit, can it properly be refused ? To grant one requires a vote of the lodge : a dimit is usually considered an endorsement of the good masonic standing of the one receiving it : the question of granting it is submitted to a vote of the lodge : submitting it to the lodge conclusively shows that each member is to vote, not as a mere

matter of form, but for or against the application, as his view of duty dictates: if the applicant is one of those, who, while not successfully amenable to charges, is yet not a good man or mason, is not the lodge clearly justified in voting to refuse the dimit? Must not *this* ballot, as well as others, be left to the conscience of each member? It is true, this rule will give various standards of action in such cases, as one will refuse to give a dimit to a man whose application for membership he would vote against, while another will refuse one only to those against whom charges are pending.

"Bro. H. J. Seymour introduced the following preamble and resolution, which was referred to a special committee:

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Vermont:

"WHEREAS, The present Grand Lodge or Grand Orient of Italy now numbers on its rolls 164 lodges of master masons, diffusing the blessings of Light, Truth, Tolerance, Peace, Love and Charity, in that classic land, which has so recently emerged from the darkness of Ignorance, Superstition and Despotism, by the blessings, mainly, of Freemasonry, whose fraternal mysteries unite in bonds of union brethren of all creeds and nationalities, who believe in the Supreme Architect of the Universe; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge receive, as Representative from the Grand Lodge of Italy, Bro. Harry J. Seymour; and furthermore, that this Grand Lodge do enter into fraternal relations with the aforesaid Grand Lodge, by the M. W. Grand Master appointing a Representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont near the Grand Orient of Italy, sitting at Florence."

And the committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the matter of opening fraternal associations with the Grand Orient of Italy, be referred to the Grand Master with power, it not clearly appearing to the committee that such a course would be acceptable to the Grand Orient of Italy. As to the reception of Henry J. Seymour as the Representative of the Grand Orient of Italy near this Grand Lodge, it does not appear that he is properly accredited as such."

BRO. HENRY CLARK presented the Report on Correspondence (53 pages). He discusses the Quebec question ably and at some length, concluding in favor of recognition, basing his conclusions upon grounds similar to those put forth by us in our report of the same year. As his report was written before he received any from any other jurisdiction (save Canada and Quebec), this fact is significant.

VERMONT, 1871.

Eighty-five lodges represented: the work exemplified: the text book of C. V. ROLLINS approved: three charters granted: a committee appointed to procure a testimonial to be presented to GEORGE M. HALL, the retiring Grand Master, at the next session.

The address of the Grand Master is confined to a statement of his official acts, with pertinent suggestions.

The question of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec led to a discussion, which resulted in the *unanimous* adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Vermont extend to the Grand Lodge of Quebec full and fraternal recognition and fellowship, and acknowledge the

same as an Independent Grand Lodge, and with them establish a fraternal correspondence.

"*Resolved*, Further, that this Grand Lodge authorize the Grand Master to appoint some brother to be a representative from this Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Quebec and receive such delegate to this Grand Lodge as the Grand Lodge may appoint for that purpose."

The following sound decisions by the new Grand Master (Bro. PARK DAVIS), shows that our Vermont brethren adhere to their long established habit of putting "the right man in the right place":

"The Grand Secretary stated that the practice had been heretofore to admit the representatives of the new lodges which had received charters the current session to a seat and vote in the Grand Lodge.

"The Grand Master decided that this practice was wrong, and that the constitution provided who should be members of the Grand Lodge, and no others could be admitted, either by vote or resolution. The granting of a charter does not make a lodge, and until those representing new lodges have been duly elected as such, and installed, they cannot become members of the Grand Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence (55 pages) by Bro. HENRY CLARK, is chiefly devoted to Quebec. He gives his own statement of the case, then extracts from the Proceedings of the other Grand Lodges, showing their position, but concludes as before that Quebec is entitled to recognition. He also gives a brief summary of the proceedings of each Grand Lodge.

WASHINGTON, 1870.

Eleven lodges represented: the Grand Master being absent sent in a brief address, devoted chiefly to his official acts; he, however, refers to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, expresses the opinion that it was legally formed and should be recognized by his Grand Lodge: the matter was referred to the Committee on Correspondence, but no action was taken: one charter granted, and a brother admitted and accredited as the representative of the new lodge, although we perceive that the Grand Secretary, in his Report on Correspondence, notices a criticism of such action, and seems to agree that it is illegal: provision made for binding and distributing to the lodges the Proceedings from the formation of the Grand Lodge: a resolution was adopted, declaring substantially that an objection after ballot and before initiation is a rejection, but that objection after ballot *for advancement* must be submitted to the lodge; and if not submitted, or if held by a two-thirds vote not to be a valid masonic objection, the lodge may confer the degree.

But the feature of the most interest and the most creditable to the craft, is the reconciliation with Oregon, in the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we cordially accept the right hand of fellowship and fraternal greeting proffered by the resolves of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Oregon, passed at their last Annual Communication, and that all acts and resolutions of this Grand Body, indicating a suspension of fraternal intercourse, be declared void and of no effect, and that this Grand Lodge now resume its fraternal relations with our sister Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be ordered to forward an attested copy of this report, together with these resolutions, to the M. W. Grand Master of Oregon, with the request that the same be communicated to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Oregon, and that this act, which is intended to remove all unhappy recollections, may prove the precursor of long and ever-continuing peace and harmony between both Grand Bodies. Let us in future strive to see that the craft are paid their wages, and that none go away dissatisfied—peace and harmony being the strength of all societies, especially of ours."

Such action of itself speaks for the true masonic spirit of our Washington brethren so strongly, that no words of ours can add to its force.

The Report on Correspondence (40 pages) was presented by Bro. THOMAS M. REED, Grand Secretary, though it was prepared in part by Bro. ELWOOD EVANS. It takes ground opposite to that taken by the Grand Master in relation to Quebec. In the review of Canada and in the reply to the Quebec statement, we find the following:

"Many Grand Lodges *did* favor the Oregon view, but vastly more, when the West Virginia secession took place, were forced to adopt the principle for which Washington Grand Lodge unsuccessfully contended."

We have no desire to re-open this controversy, but if this assertion is allowed to pass unnoticed, it may mislead hereafter: if our brother will canvass the Proceedings, as we have done, he will find the last part of this statement entirely erroneous: of the Grand Lodges expressing an opinion upon the two questions the vast proportion was against the position of Washington.

WASHINGTON, 1871.

Eleven lodges represented: address of Grand Master brief and confined to matters of local interest: he gives a letter from Bro. EVANS, in which the latter speaks of the warmth and cordiality of his reception by the Grand Lodge of Oregon: Grand Master HARE was expected to return the visit, and it was anticipated with much pleasure, but Bro. H. was unable to attend: the work was exemplified: two charters granted and the delegates admitted to seats as representatives, a practice that seems to be on the increase, though directly in conflict with the old law: the resolution in regard to binding Proceedings last year rescinded, and another adopted, requiring them to be bound in two volumes, as they are paged: a resolution to secure the incorporation of the Grand Lodge adopted: fraternal resolutions adopted in relation to the reception of Bro. EVANS by the Grand Lodge of Oregon.

We regret to learn that the delay in issuing the Proceedings of the year before was caused by the sickness and death of the wife of Bro. REED, the Grand Secretary: we tender him our sympathies and condolence.

The constitution was amended depriving Past Masters of membership in the Grand Lodge: the reasons given are sufficient, except that it seems to us that the provision should be made *prospectively*: the great schism in New York in 1849 grew out of similar action: and while we believe it was conceded that the Grand Lodge had the *power* to deprive members of it of their membership,

it was ultimately held that the exercise of this power is an act of injustice which a Grand Lodge would be slow to adopt.

Upon an able report, a resolution was adopted establishing the single ballot, and the same rules as to objection after ballot as prevail in Maine.

Strong ground was taken against masonic processions, except upon masonic occasions.

The reception of the Grand Master of England by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was made the subject of a special congratulatory report.

The Deputy Grand Master having been guilty of unmasonic conduct, was ordered by the Grand Master to be tried by his lodge: the proceedings are not according to the law in this and other jurisdictions: but the Grand Lodge confirmed the proceedings, and thus made them valid, if there was any question about it.

The Report on Correspondence (82 pages) was prepared by Bro. THOMAS M. REED.

He discusses many questions in a very able manner, and his report is highly interesting.

In his review of Canada he says:

"We are not prepared to believe that, should the State of Maine or New York, in the course of events be divided by political authority, that Bro. Drummond or Bro. Lewis would quietly submit to, or by any means acknowledge that the Grand Master of the 'Old Bay State,' (should he presume to claim it) had the right or authority to grant a dispensation for the organization of a new lodge in *any* portion of the territory thus divided. Yet we understand this to be the position they, and some others, maintained in the Oregon-Washington controversy. Are we mistaken?"

You are, so far as we are concerned: and we will now briefly state our position.

Grand Lodges in America have adopted *State lines*, and *not metes and bounds* upon the face of the earth, as the lines of their jurisdiction.

Naturally, therefore, and by a uniform practice as old as the usage mentioned in the preceding clause, the lines of masonic jurisdiction have followed the lines of the State in their changes and conformed to them.

In view of this we hold, that when a portion of a State &c. is set off, and the State line changed, the line of masonic jurisdiction is also changed: if the part set off is annexed to another State &c. having a Grand Lodge, the latter acquires jurisdiction at once: but if it is set off to a State &c. which is "unoccupied territory," it also becomes unoccupied territory (and this was the Washington case). In case a jurisdiction is divided, and a part erected into a new State, &c., we *do not* hold that it becomes "unoccupied territory"; but we *do* hold that the lodges in the new State &c. have a right to form a Grand Lodge for themselves.

The idea that these views conflict with "Grand Lodge Sovereignty," appears to us the *merest bosh*: as if, the moment two Grand Lodges existed, there were not, from the necessity of the case, laws, like the laws of nations, to

which all Grand Lodges are subject. In 1860, when the Grand Lodge of England invaded our jurisdiction, while Grand Master we fully examined this subject and gave an exposition of it, which was then generally received as sound. The sovereignty of Grand Lodges is a *qualified* sovereignty, qualified in many respects and for many purposes, and the qualifications we have named are no more destructive of it, than the fact that a Grand Lodge is restrained in *one thing* from acting according to its own pleasure.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1870.

Thirty-eight lodges represented: returns received from all: no case before the Committee on Grievances: and the usual business transacted.

The Grand Master's address is chiefly confined to matters of local interest. He reports the condition of the subordinates, and the fraternity generally, to be of the most encouraging character: harmony and prosperity prevail throughout the jurisdiction: much interest is manifested in Freemasonry, and many of the lodges are adding largely to the number of their members, while the authorized work had been generally accepted without objection. He granted a dispensation for the formation of a new lodge, and recommended that mileage and per diem be allowed to representatives to the Grand Lodge: the recommendation was adopted, and in order to provide means for this additional expenditure, the annual dues were increased from fifty cents to one dollar. Commenting upon the principles inculcated by our institution, he correctly remarks that Freemasonry is not a system of religious faith; that it cannot redeem from the power of sin, nor save the soul; but that its doctrines are founded upon Divine truth, and enjoin those duties which concern man in his relations to God, to himself, and his fellow creatures.

The Constitution of this Grand Lodge did not prohibit *double* membership till 1867. Before that date, a member of a Kentucky lodge joined in a petition for a new lodge: and was one of its charter members, but whether the lodge was constituted before or after the prohibition was adopted does not clearly appear. It was decided by the Grand Lodge, that he was not a member of the new lodge. In the absence of any regulation, a mason may be a member of more than one lodge: if the new lodge was constituted *before* the prohibition, it would seem questionable whether the adoption of that would of itself terminate his membership.

Bro. O. S. Long presented the Report on Correspondence (59 pages). Though he proposes in the outstart to give no discussion of, or comments upon, the Proceedings reviewed, and sticks pretty closely to his text, he nevertheless makes a very excellent report.

We copied last year, in our supplementary report, his remarks in relation to lodges in West Virginia still adhering to Virginia. We have not at this writing received the Proceedings for 1871, and therefore can give no further information.

WISCONSIN

Sends us a pamphlet of 186 pages, nearly 100 of which are devoted to the publication of the names of the members of lodges: 147 out of 161 lodges represented: two charters granted: a digest of masonic law by Bro. BOUCK presented, published with the Proceedings, and to be acted upon at the next session.

The address of the Grand Master (GABE BOUCK) is brief but comprehensive. He reports the continuance of union, harmony and concord: denounces gift concerts and all similar humbugs: claims that "Masonic Aid Societies" are not legitimate: advises that all who are raised to the degree of M. M. be required to pass an examination in open lodge: calls the attention of the Grand Lodge to the necessity of economy in its expenditures, saying that he condensed the names of the members in the Proceedings to sixty pages in 1869, but that the Grand Lodge in 1870 returned to the old system, at an increased expense of \$250: thinks Reports on Correspondence are too long: and peremptorily declines a re-election.

BRO. MYRON REED presented the Report on Correspondence (32 pages). He reviews the Grand Lodges in alphabetical order, until he gets through Montana, when he proceeds to his "summary" without noticing the rest. Whether some of the report was lost, or whether he had reached just that point when he was interrupted by the thunders of Bro. BOUCK, we know not: but whatever be the cause, the craft in Wisconsin are the principal losers: for we do not believe the craft in that State are so indifferent as Bro. BOUCK says, and the report of Bro. REED, especially that part in which he discusses "Masonic Morals," "Masonic Speculation and Trading on Masonry," &c., is worthy of thoughtful, careful study by every mason in Wisconsin and elsewhere—and the impossibility of quoting part, and want of space to quote the whole, only prevent our reproducing his remarks in this report.

COLORADO.*

Fourteen lodges represented: two charters granted: Bro. EDWARD C. PARMELEE received and welcomed as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine: returns received from all lodges save one: the Constitution published with the Proceedings: the matter of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence with instructions to report next year: no Report on Correspondence.

The Grand Master devotes the most of his address to the history of his Grand Lodge. The first lodge was chartered Oct. 17, 1860, and the Grand Lodge was organized Aug. 2, 1861. The membership was then 62, and the number of lodges, three. The former has increased to 1,000 and the latter to seventeen. He reports the prevalence of harmony and prosperity.

*These and the Proceedings subsequently reviewed were not received in season to take their regular place in this report.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following resolution was adopted :

"Resolved, That when a brother has been elected to receive the Fellow Craft's or Master Mason's degrees in a lodge, and an objection is entered to his receiving it, by a member of the lodge in good standing, the degree shall not be conferred upon the brother so long as the objection shall remain ; but should the brother who made the objection cease to be a member of the lodge, from any cause, the objection shall fall and the brother be entitled to have the degree conferred upon him, unless the objection shall be renewed by a member in good standing in the lodge."

A Special Communication was held March 8, 1871, when a portrait of P. G. Master B. B. FRENCH was presented to the Grand Lodge. It is said to be an accurate likeness as well as a fine work of art. At the same time the following was adopted :

"Whereas the right honorable the Earl de Grey and Ripon, M. W. Grand Master of Masons of England, has been credited to our Government as the head of the High Commission of the British Government to adjust the outstanding claims between Great Britain and the United States, and in the performance of that duty is now sojourning in this city ; and whereas this Grand Lodge is desirous of extending to him a cordial and fraternal masonic welcome, as a testimony of personal respect as well as of honor for his exalted masonic office and of fraternal regard for our masonic brethren of England : be it therefore

"Resolved, That a committee of seven members of this Grand Lodge be appointed to take the necessary measures to extend to the Grand Master of Masons of England a suitable reception, at such time and of such character as the committee shall determine upon."

The reception took place on the tenth of April, and, considering all the circumstances, it will rank as one of the most important events of the age. The Grand Masters of the District of Columbia, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, New Hampshire and Connecticut were present in person, while others were represented by proxy, and from numerous others letters were received : so that it was really a reception by the whole craft in the United States of the representative of the craft in England.

The Earl de Grey was welcomed by the Grand Master and replied as follows :

"**MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN :** I trust that you will permit me to return you my most grateful thanks for the very kind and truly fraternal welcome which you have given to me on this occasion. I assure you, sir, I esteem it a great honor to have been thus received by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia ; an honor which I am well aware I owe, not to my personal merits, but to the fact, the important and significant fact, that I am the representative of the Grand Lodge of England—a mason, however unworthy, whom they have been pleased to honor with the highest mark of their confidence. And, sir, I esteem it a most fortunate occasion—fortunate for me as an individual, and fortunate for masonry in both countries—that there should at length have taken place so close a union between masonry in America and masonry in England, as that you should now, for the first time, as you tell me, sir, receive within the walls of this important Grand Lodge the Grand Master of English Masons. We all know that fraternity is the first principle of masonry ; and therefore it is that all must rejoice at everything which tends to bind more closely together the masons of different nations and of different countries.

"I, sir, esteem myself very happy, indeed, to have had it in my power to

attend here to-night. I shall carry from this Grand Lodge a most grateful recollection of your kindness. I shall make it my first duty to tell my brethren in England of the magnificent reception which has been accorded to their Grand Master to-night. And I am confident that I do not misinterpret the feelings with which they will receive that information, when I say that they will indeed rejoice that a first step—and I trust it is but a first step—should thus have been taken to a closer and more intimate union between American and English masons, [applause;] a union which, for my part, I have always believed, and now I believe more strongly, cannot be too close and fraternal. [Continued applause.]”

A banquet followed with toasts and eloquent responses. When volunteer sentiments were called for,

“Earl de Grey, rising immediately, spoke as follows :

“MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN: At this late hour I should not have thought of intruding again upon your attention, if it had not been that I could not have been content, with satisfaction to my own feelings,—and I am confident that that sentiment will be responded to by every brother in this room,—I could not have been content to leave this hospitable hall, without inviting all those who are present here this evening to join with me in returning to you, sir, our most grateful thanks for the kind, able, and truly masonic manner in which you have presided over the ceremonies and festivities of this occasion. [Applause.] Sir, it is indeed a circumstance most deeply gratifying to us, who have come here across three thousand miles of the sea, to have found ourselves to-night surrounded by representatives of masonry from every portion of this wide and magnificent Union. [Renewed applause.] Those who are not here in the body have testified by their letters their sympathy with the occasion that has called us together—that of true brotherly affection between two brave and equal nations. [Great applause.]

“It is therefore, indeed, a duty incumbent upon us to return thanks to you, as the representative upon this occasion of American masonry; and we do it with the utmost sincerity and truth, because we very deeply appreciate and feel the manner in which you have received us, the kindness which you have all displayed towards us, and the eminent degree in which the success of this most agreeable evening has been promoted, sir, by your ability. [Applause.]

“Brethren, I propose—

“THE HEALTH OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. [Loud and continued applause.]”

It would give us pleasure to devote much more space to this reception. It was a complete success, and highly creditable to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and the craft throughout the country are under great obligations to her for seizing the occasion to cement more firmly the bonds of brotherhood between the masons of England and America.

At the Annual Communication, eighteen lodges were represented: forms for Installation Ceremonies adopted, but not published in the Proceedings.

We take the following from the report of the Grand Lecturer :

“It is but proper that in this jurisdiction, located as we are, at the capital of a great and powerful nation, the standard of masonic knowledge should be above that of the surrounding country, and it has given me much pleasure during the past year to meet with many intelligent masons from various parts of the United States, all of whom agree, when comparing our work with theirs, that for beauty, clearness of expression, and general symmetry and order, the work in the District of Columbia excels that of any other jurisdiction within their acquaintance.

"And in this our Worshipful Brother, Lord Tenderden, was not an exception; for he frankly and emphatically declared to me, after full opportunity to make the comparison, that he liked our work much better than theirs, and that the ceremony in the third degree was the most beautiful of anything of the kind that he ever saw."

BRO. W. R. SINGLETON presented the Report on Correspondence (148 pages), in which he reviews in a very able manner the Proceedings of the American and several foreign Grand Lodges.

He gives the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of England in relation to the welcome extended to their Grand Master:

"At a Quarterly Communication of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, holden at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1871, the right honorable the Earl de Grey and Ripon, most Worshipful Grand Master on the Throne, it was proposed by the V. W. Bro. Aeneas I. McIntyre, Grand Registrar, seconded by the R. W. Bro. Henry Robert Lewis, Acting Deputy Grand Master, and

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of England, having heard from the Most Worshipful Grand Master a very gratifying account of the cordial and fraternal welcome given to him by the Freemasons of the United States of America, seizes the earliest opportunity of tendering its most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and to the other Grand Lodges and brethren of the United States, for their very hearty and enthusiastic reception of the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Most Worshipful Grand Master, as representing the Grand Lodge and Freemasons of England.

[L. S.]

DE GREY & RIPON, G. M.

JOHN HERVEY, G. S."

In regard to affiliation, he says:

"Let the doctrine be well understood, that once a mason always a mason; and when an applicant is to be initiated, inform him of this canon; and as membership in the Church of God means of some particular congregation, so in masonry, in some particular lodge, and that there are but two ways whereby any one can get out of the lodge—death and expulsion."

Referring to the account of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Maine, he thus speaks of Massachusetts:

"We thus call attention to the magnanimity of this grand old Commonwealth, the mother of masonry on this continent; and the writer of this, a Virginian born and raised, can do honor to her, and with all candor and truthfulness say, that in no instance has she ever proved recreant to her masonic faith and trust, but has always fulfilled each and every duty with zeal and fidelity; and may masons all over this country be ever willing to pay to her and her honored sons that meed of praise which is so justly her due. A more noble hearted set of brethren and companions are not to be found on this wide continent than our fraters of the old Commonwealth. Whether at home or abroad, they have been ever ready to complete the full measure of all those social virtues which make up the sum and substance of our intercourse in this life; whether it be in the world at large, or confined to the Complete Circle, Square and Triangle of our Mystic Faith, Hope and Charity, and illustrated in our Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth."

In regard to the initiation of non-residents in that jurisdiction, he says:

"The worthy brother Drummond, like many others, has entirely misunderstood the status of the brethren in this jurisdiction upon this question, as we have endeavored to demonstrate in our replies. They have all jumped at conclusions without stopping to investigate the facts, and we hope that the amendment which was finally passed by our Grand Lodge is large enough to stop the mouths of all cavillers, however wide they may be."

Perhaps so: but if the Brother will examine the Proceedings of our Grand Lodge for ten years past, he may change his mind: however, as his Grand Lodge is all right *now*, we will not re-open the old discussion.

In his review of Minnesota, he says:

"On the Quebec Grand Lodge question, after a review of the whole ground, he does not concur in the doctrine set forth by many of the other Grand Bodies that Quebec had a right to establish an independent Grand Lodge. He endorses Bro. Gouley's views. 'We hold that there is no legislative power in this or any other Commonwealth, or even in the United States itself, which can legally pass any ordinance saying to a Grand Lodge that her boundaries and power over her lodges shall be changed.' We are sorry that Bro. Gouley did not go still further with this idea, or Bro. Nash extend it for him, and then we would have gladly given our assent: as *they* did not, we will do so, and enter our hearty amen, viz: nor can they compel a subordinate lodge to initiate, pass and raise a candidate when he has been rejected by a constitutional vote; nor require them to elect a brother to the chair who has not served as a Warden, or to open their doors wide to the public whenever they are to confer a degree upon a candidate. Now, as these latter points have quite as much to do with the main question at issue between the Grand Lodge of Canada and their *rebellious* subjects of Quebec, we think they should have received as much notice as the former, and we doubt not that all those who have been such 'strict constructionists,' reasoning from 'abstract notions,' will soon 'come to grief,' as the same parties have recently been caused to pass through that 'sad state of experience,' in regard to the formation of another 'Grand Body' a little higher up."

In his review of Mississippi, we think he makes an error, and we refer him to page 526 of this report: we have no doubt of his concurrence in the views there expressed.

We are sorry to find the following in his report:

"Now, *we* are individually prepared to enter the lists (not as chairman of this committee, however) to defend the original position as indicated by the famous 22d sec. of Art. 20, and prove from antiquity and the highest authority, that the position of every Grand Lodge, when once established and acknowledged and received into the circle of Grand Bodies, is independent in her action, and sovereign within the bounds of her own territory, and all material not *marked* becomes lawful matter for her temple; and if it should pass the inspection of her committees of inquiry, and is properly received, it becomes legitimately masonic material, and must be acknowledged as such all over the world of masonry."

If he will insert after the word material "resident in her own territory," we agree with him: and he may mean that: if he does not, we are sorry; for any Grand Lodge which should assert and practice such doctrine would soon find herself in company with the Grand Orient of France.

There are many other matters of much interest in these Proceedings, that we should be pleased to notice, but must forbear.

KENTUCKY

Sends a pamphlet of 640 pages in fine type, of which 414 are devoted to the publication of the names of members. In reply to a question upon this subject, the Committee on Correspondence say:

"Our brother asks us to *cypher out* the amount of good done masonry by printing and publishing the names of the individual members of our lodges. This is a question of course we can not 'cypher out,' but judging from the numerous applications made from lodges in other States, for copies of our proceedings, on account of its aiding them to protect themselves from traveling impostors pretending to be masons, we should be disposed to think that great good must result from the publication aforesaid. And we judge so from another fact; every week, more or less, we are called on by Masters of lodges in Louisville to examine the proceedings of some certain Grand Lodge, and see if the name of so and so is published, who has applied to them for relief, representing himself to be a member of a lodge of a certain name, number and State. Many of these enquiries we can answer, if they relate to Grand Lodges who print the names of the members of subordinate lodges, and in several cases have detected the impostors. But if the applicant hails from Arkansas, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, &c., &c., who do not publish such lists, we can give them no information on the subject. We find that the custom of publishing such information prevails in all the Grand Lodges, except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington. We 'cypher out' forty-two Grand Lodges in the United States, of which fifteen do not publish such lists, and twenty-seven do.

"Our Bro. Drummond, of Maine, who in regard to this question says: 'We'll have an eye out for the result,' is invited to cast his eye on the answer."

We have done so, and we have "ciphered" a little on it too: the cost of publishing the list of names and the increase of postage amount to \$2,000, and that sum is ten times as large an amount as ever would be saved in a year by the publication of the names: and besides, the publication aids impostors in giving themselves "a habitation and a name:" while we have no disposition to interfere in other jurisdictions, we are more than ever convinced that the publication "does not pay," pecuniarily or in any other manner. A few dollars a year expended in telegraphing are more potent in detecting impostors than all the publication of names in the country.

Three hundred and seventy-eight chartered lodges and fourteen U. D. represented: receipts \$29,000, disbursements \$21,000, of which about \$12,000 was for mileage and *per diem* of representatives: Grand Lodge Fund \$104,000: in this connection we quote the following from the Report of the Finance Committee:

"The financial condition of the Grand Lodge is in every way satisfactory, and we congratulate the fraternity that we are fast approaching the time when the Grand Lodge will be self-sustaining, and can invite her children to the Grand annual re-union 'without fee and without price.'

"And we feel it but just to the Grand Treasurer to say, that he deserves the highest commendations of the craft for the able and efficient manner in which he has managed the funds of the Grand Lodge. In 1845, when Bro. Hodges was first elected Treasurer, the Grand Lodge was in debt, to the amount of seven thousand dollars, in addition to which the subordinate lodges were paying their own Representatives. Bro. Hodges threw all the strength of his energetic nature into the matter, and in twenty-six years, under his prudent and wise management, the Grand Lodge has been placed in the healthy, independent condition we find it to-day."

Fifteen charters granted and one revoked: twelve dispensations granted, one continued and three refused: \$1,000 appropriated to the relief of the

sufferers in Wisconsin and Michigan: and a large amount of local business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master is a fine production, from which many valuable extracts might be made.

We are gratified to learn that the "Widows' and Orphans' Home" is rapidly approaching completion, and was so far advanced at the time of the Chicago fire, that it was tendered for the use of the destitute women and children of that city.

The Report on Correspondence (71 pages) was presented by Bro. J. M. S. McCORKLE.

In his review of Ohio, he says:

"We must however demur to one of his assertions. In speaking of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, he says 'It is a settled principle of Masonic Jurisprudence that the brethren of every separate independent political organization have the right to form a Grand Lodge,' &c., and then says 'Your committee understand that the Province of Quebec is an independent State,' &c.

"Now, whilst we admit in the abstract that his proposition is true, we deny its applicability to the position of Quebec; it is not, nor has it ever been, an independent State, in the sense that we use the term. It is simply a political division of a part of the British North American possessions, and has no more right to be called a State, than a county in Ohio has. It is not our design here to discuss the legality of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, as our views on that subject will be given hereafter."

We find a statement of the case taken from the Canada documents, but accompanied with no expression of opinion, and the matter was not presented to the Grand Lodge.

Will our brother please tell us how, if that doctrine does not apply to Quebec, it ever applied to Canada? Or if not applicable to Quebec, how it can be applicable to Quebec and Ontario jointly? If Quebec is nothing, Ontario is nothing; and is the sum of *two* nothings more than nothing?

LOUISIANA, 1872.

By the courtesy of Bro. JAMES B. SCOT, we are favored with advance sheets of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana for 1872.

Lodges represented, 126: receipts of Relief Lodge \$1,600, disbursements \$1,361: two dispensations for new lodges renewed, and a large amount of local business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (SAMUEL M. TODD), though largely devoted to an account of his official acts, is an exceedingly able and interesting document.

Referring to certain action anent the Grand Orient of France, he says:

"To insure amicable, fraternal relations with our brethren abroad, it will be necessary that the masons of this country make common cause, and demand, that not only shall there be no interference with the recognized jurisdiction of American Grand Lodges, but that such attempted interference must be disclaimed and pronounced unmasonic by all Grand Bodies with whom we hold fraternal intercourse."

He gives the following account of Tamaulipas Lodge, at Matamoras, Mexico:

"It was chartered in 1861 by the then 'Supreme Council of Mexico and the States of Central America,' of which General Ignacio Comonfort was Sovereign Grand Commander; a legal body of masons, with which this Grand Lodge entered into fraternal relations in February, 1861, as will be seen by the Report of the Committee of Correspondence of that year, and the reception of its Representative.

"The presiding officer, Bro. Comonfort, was assassinated a short time afterwards while on a journey, in Queretaro, and the second officer, Bro. Esteben Zenteno, became the chief in command. During the war between the Northern and Southern States of America, there was scarcely any communication with the masons of Mexico, and when communication was resumed, it was found that the Supreme Council, established in 1860, had been dissolved or broken up, and that a new and spurious body had usurped its place and endeavored to control masonry in that country.

"The lodge in Matamoras claims to have continued its work under the authority of the Supreme Council by which it was chartered up to the present time; and resolutely refuses to obey the behests, or to acknowledge the new and spurious Supreme Council which now claims jurisdiction in Mexico. If so, it has had an independent existence for more than ten years; but the brethren of the lodge, finding themselves in an equivocal position with their masonic neighbors of Texas, and with the sojourning brethren in Matamoras, naturally desire to be received under an acknowledged masonic authority."

He had issued a circular calling for aid for the sufferers at Chicago and in the North West, and the response had been generous. He had issued a circular to the District Deputies, requiring them to report upon certain specified matters, such as manner of working: sufficiency and security of lodge rooms: style of keeping the records: whether the lodges had copy of Constitution, Proceedings and Register: financial condition: the instructions seem to us wise, and without copying them in full, we commend them to the attention of Grand Masters.

Several pages are devoted to accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Secretary: the expense account of the Grand Lodge is \$6,533, and this does not include mileage: donations to masonic Temple over \$10,000: amount already invested about \$45,000: whole assets of Grand Lodge \$261,255.91, and liabilities \$62,082.02.

The Committee on Masonic Law made an able report in favor of the recognition of Quebec, denouncing foreign interference with, and encroachment upon Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, and expressing doubts as to the propriety of recognizing the Grand Orients of Italy, Colon in Cuba, and Mexico. The following resolutions reported by them were adopted, the second, third and fourth unanimously:

"1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Louisiana recognizes the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a just and legally constituted Grand Lodge, and as such, entitled to sole and exclusive masonic jurisdiction in and over the Province of Quebec, and hereby extends to her a cordial welcome into the family of Grand Lodges.

"2. *Resolved*, That the encroachment upon the jurisdictional rights of American Grand Lodges can no longer be submitted to, and, as edicts of non-intercourse appear to have no influence upon the Grand Lodge of Hamburg or the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana will

co-operate with her sister Grand Lodges in refusing to hold masonic communication with all masonic powers who, on being requested shall fail to recognize the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and decline to break off friendly relations with those that violate it.

"3. *Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested officially to notify all masonic powers with whom this Grand Lodge is in correspondence, of its action, and to call upon them who have heretofore failed to recognize the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction by having intercourse with those masonic powers who have violated it, to take action in the matter, and decide whether they are for or against us on this question.

"4. *Resolved*, That it is hereby made the duty of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to inquire into the character and status of all Foreign Grand Bodies with whom we are in correspondence, or who hereafter may apply for recognition, and whether or not they will recognize and maintain the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and to report specially thereon."

As this is a matter of great importance, calling for action of the Grand Lodges, we copy portions of the report:

"We think the principle has been too well established to require further argument, and, therefore, we simply state it to be, that the masons of every political State or nation having a legislature or government of its own, are entitled, whenever there exists therein three or more legally organized and regularly chartered lodges, to have its own Grand Lodge; and that, when such Grand Lodge is regularly organized, it should have exclusive control over all masons and lodges within its territorial jurisdiction. To illustrate: we mean by political States or divisions, such as the States and organized Territories of the United States; Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in Canada; Ireland, Scotland and England in Great Britain; the various duchies of Germany; but not the various *arondissements* or departments of France, etc., because in these there is no separate legislature or government of its own. Conforming to the laws of the country in which we reside, we should make the extent of our Grand Lodge organization conform to the political divisions and changes which may from time to time be made. Grand Lodge organizations, as at present constituted, are principally for matters of convenience, and in order that harmony may prevail—in the community as well as in the order—every mason, whenever a change or division occurs in the political boundaries of States and nations, should take immediately the necessary steps to make the corresponding changes in their own Grand Lodge organizations. Nothing deleterious can possibly result from the adoption, in practice, of this principle, and many benefits would follow, if carried out in the proper spirit.

"While we contend that the boundaries of Grand Lodge jurisdiction should always correspond with those of the State, we also contend that this jurisdiction should be absolute and exclusive. No allegiance, directly or indirectly, or however remote, should be allowed. All should be united under the same Grand Lodge banner, and this, too, both for the sake of peace and tranquillity in the State itself, as also for masonic peace and harmony; for it need hardly be said that a community divided in its allegiance, either politically or masonically, can remain, for any considerable time, free from discord and in peace."

* * * * *

"We think it time, therefore, in view of the consequences which have ensued from the encroachment upon Grand Lodge jurisdiction and violation of masonic comity, and the evils resulting from the propagation of such anti-masonic views, to lay down the principle that neither political nor religious controversies shall be brought into the lodge; that in so far as it is allowed it is a departure from masonry, and cannot be tolerated without endangering the institution, making it antagonistic to the State, and causing all the true masonic principles to be forgotten. We believe that it is time, therefore, to

inquire into the principles taught in Grand Lodges, in order to ascertain if it is not spurious masonry which has brought forth all the evils that we have heretofore complained of; and that when we refuse to hold further communication with those who encroach upon our territory, we are not also refusing to hold communication with spurious masonry.

"The only additional remedy we can propose is to require all Grand Lodges to recognize the principle of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and cease to hold further masonic intercourse with all those Grand Lodges who are guilty of violating this principle. We think we have a right to demand this through masonic comity. It can hardly be said that any Grand Body is our friend which remains on friendly terms with those who are continually doing us a wrong, and not only that, but who are openly, every day violating the landmarks of the Order, and which may not be confined to us in their operations. We suggest that every Grand Lodge be respectfully and fraternally, yet firmly requested to denounce the encroachment of the Grand Orient of France, or of any other Grand Lodge upon our jurisdiction, and on persistence in such course, to cease to hold further masonic intercourse with them, or to recognize any of their members as masons; and should any Grand Lodge neglect or refuse to cease holding fraternal relations with such offending Grand Body or Bodies, that the Grand Master be requested and authorized to stop all further intercourse with such recusant Grand Lodge, and consider it as an ally of the common enemy of our Order."

We fully endorse these views and believe that all the American Grand Lodges support this action.

During the session the Corner Stone of the Masonic Temple was laid in ample form. The ceremonies are given in full, as well as the elegant address by Bro. W. V. TUDOR. The closing address to the brethren by the Grand Master is worthy of a place in our Monitors, for use on all similar occasions.

BRO. JAMES B. SCOT presented the Report on Correspondence (171 pages), in which he reviews the Proceedings of the American and many Foreign Masonic Grand Bodies. It is the fullest and best abstract of the Proceedings we have seen: nothing of interest escapes him; and wo to the luckless wight who departs from the straight path for sake of policy, convenience or anything else. His comments and discussions are able and keen, but modest and fraternal. We have already copied largely from him; but there are very many more extracts we would be glad to make.

Of "side degrees" he says:

"Our objection to side degrees is, that they are parasitic attachments to the body of masonry: and female side degrees, so far from being beneficial to the recipients, have a deceptive tendency. Ladies who have received these degrees entertain the mistaken idea that they can make themselves known to the fraternity by signs and tokens which few masons can recognize; and by relying upon such means, we have known ladies to be placed in an embarrassing position, which might have been avoided by the mere statement that their husband or father was a mason, and giving the name and location of his lodge. When Master of La. Relief Lodge, some of the most difficult cases we had to deal with were those of female imposters, who claimed assistance on the strength of side degrees. Whenever the magnates who propagate these excrescences restrain their initiates from resorting to such devices when claiming the protection of the fraternity, our good brother may rest assured that there will be no notice taken, or legislation had in regard to them."

Upon Bro. WELFORD's report of last year, he comments as follows:

"That (owing to the new doctrine which has been lately broached) an honest difference of opinion may exist as to the legality of the formation of

the Grand Lodge of Quebec, we are free to admit: but there is no reason why the discussion of the question should not be conducted in that spirit of masonic charity which 'never faileth.' The way, however, in which Bro. Wellford has spoken of our Quebec brethren, partakes more of the manner of a zealous partisan than that of a calm and dispassionate reviewer. We are very sorry to see this, and, unless we have formed an erroneous opinion of our impulsive brother, feel certain that he will deeply regret his closing remarks on the subject."

He thus replies to Bro. CAMPBELL, of South Carolina:

"He defends the doctrine of his Grand Lodge that an unfavorable report is equivalent to a rejection. This dispenses with the ballot, and the committee, and not the lodge, rejects the candidate. By a parity of reasoning, when a favorable report is presented the candidate ought to be declared elected. But strictly speaking, the duty of the Committee of Investigation is not to report opinions, but such information as will enable the lodge to decide whether the applicant is worthy or unworthy of the honor he has petitioned for: and as a specific report is always the safest, we would like to see the form recommended by the Grand Lodge of Michigan to its subordinates generally adopted."

But we must stop.

MICHIGAN.

Two hundred and sixty-four lodges represented: twelve charters and one dispensation granted.

The Grand Master (J. W. CHAMPLIN), in his address, gives some excellent practical suggestions in relation to the admission of candidates:

"It follows that no one should be admitted to our numbers, no matter how high his moral standing, how great his ability, or what his qualifications, unless each and all of the members of the lodge can *fellowship* him—unless each and all can feel glad and eager to discharge towards him every duty and every obligation which masonry imposes. We should feel that our masonic ties are reciprocal, and realize that in each member of our lodge we have a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. If any member should say during the advancement of a candidate, 'I do not want him to become one of us,' then each member should also be ready to say, 'Then neither do I want him.' In a lodge thus constituted, *harmony* and *fraternity* would prevail to their fullest extent, and the choicest fruit which the tree of masonry bears would yield its blessings to us. There would be no discordant element within our lodges to mar their harmony. There would be no strife within our bosoms between our masonic duty, and the exercise of brotherly love."

He gives the following account of the fire, which swept over a portion of the State, destroying everything in its path:

"Hardly had we recovered from the shock occasioned by the information of the burning of Chicago, before we received the news that many portions of our own State had shared the same fate. Holland, a young but flourishing city, situated upon Black Lake, in Ottawa County, was almost entirely consumed by fire, on the 8th day of October last. The citizens put forth every effort to confine its ravages to the forests in which it appears to have originated, but with no avail: with the rapidity of the wind and the terror of the whirlwind, it overrode their greatest efforts, and in an instant, the whole city was enveloped in flames. A very few dwellings in the suburbs, which lay out of the direct course of the wind only remained. So quick was the work of destruction, that in less than half an hour more than three-fourths of the people of that city were homeless and houseless, and all their worldly goods consumed, and those who, but a few minutes previously, were opulent

or in comfortable circumstances, were reduced to beggary and want. The hall of Unity Lodge, with its charter and furniture, was consumed; and the property of more than half of the members of the lodge was embraced in the general ruin. By the same wide-spread conflagration, Manistee Lodge, with its charter and furniture, was burned. A large portion of the village was also consumed, and twenty-four members of the lodge lost everything they possessed, including their dwellings and places of business. On the eastern slope of our beautiful peninsula, the fire fiend, fanned by the winds, swept across farm and village, leaving desolation and ruin in its track. Here, too, the members of our order suffered from its ravages. Cato Lodge, No. 215, lost their charter and furniture; about one-third of the members lost their homes, and all their furniture and wearing apparel."

In relation to the reception of rejected candidates, he makes the following sound observations, and afterwards quotes with approval the provision of our constitution upon the same subject:

"It is a well settled principle of our masonic institution, that a candidate rejected by one lodge cannot apply to be made a mason to any other lodge than the one in which he was rejected. This principle has its foundation in the fact that the great body of the masonic family is a unit, and that when material is once rejected by the workmen as unfit for our masonic temple, none but those who inspected it and pronounced it defective are competent to apply the working tools to it when again presented. When presented to others, the defects might be covered up, or concealed so as not to be discerned, and hence it has ever been held that those who rejected it are best qualified to say whether the defect longer exists. Experience has proved that when a candidate, who has been rejected in one lodge, has been made a mason in another, without the unanimous consent of the lodge rejecting him, he has proved a turbulent or troublesome member among us."

An amendment of their constitution of a similar character was received and laid over under the rule.

Grand Master NEWCOMB, of Ohio, was received with the appropriate honors: he presented eight hundred dollars from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in aid of the sufferers by the fires. The committee reported the following:

"The contributions have come from the following sources: From lodges in the State of New York, \$3,547.00; Read Lodge, No. 316, Evansville, Indiana, \$85.50; North Star Lodge, No. 57, Missouri, 14.75; Oriental Holy R. A. Chapter, Philadelphia, \$100.00; Grand River Lodge, No. 34, Michigan, \$100.00; Warren Lodge, No. 51, Portland, Connecticut, \$35.00; Union Lodge, New London, Connecticut, \$50.00; Keystone Chapter, No. 175, Penn., \$25.00; Grand Lodge of Kentucky, \$266.66; Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, \$300.00; Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, contributions from several lodges, \$840.00; Grand Lodge of Maryland, \$1,152.21; Grand Lodge of Ohio, \$800.00; St. Peter's Lodge, No. 20, Connecticut, \$100.00.

The Grand Lodge was incorporated with the view of holding in trust all the property of subordinate lodges: and forms are given for the transaction of the business.

This Grand Lodge has heretofore refused to adopt the Representative system, but at this session the following was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The system of appointing resident representatives near the several Grand Lodges, has been adopted by a large majority of our sister Jurisdictions; and whereas, this system has greatly aided the harmonious intercourse between such Grand Lodges, and has proven convenient in aiding business transactions between them; and whereas, this Grand Lodge stands almost alone in repudiating this system; therefore

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge does approve and adopt the Representative system, and that the Grand Master be and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint resident representatives near the several Grand Lodges in the United States and the British Possessions on this continent."

A report and appropriate resolutions were adopted in relation to the reception of the Grand Master of England.

The contributions were acknowledged by the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the most heartfelt thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to the several Grand and subordinate lodges before mentioned, and other donors, for the timely and generous relief administered to the suffering members of our craft within this State, whose earthly possessions were consumed by the late devastating fires. Such munificent charity is another proof of the glorious spirit of brotherly love which pervades our order. May God preserve the magnanimous donors from all like calamities, and may they ever be blessed with that peace, safety and prosperity which are the merited reward of those whose faith is so nobly evinced by their action.

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to forward an engrossed copy of these resolutions to the several bodies who have sent this aid, under the seal of this Grand Lodge."

BRO. JAMES FENTON, Grand Secretary, presented the Report on Correspondence (32 pages)

He says (and there is much force in the suggestion):

"We find peace and harmony universally prevailing, but all caution against a too rapid increase, counseling a judicious selection rather than a great amount of material. Non-affiliation is a fruitful theme, but no practicable remedy seems yet to have been suggested; it occurs to us that the cry of 'Work! Work!!' might with advantage be supplemented with some recreation; more attention to social re-unions in the lodges, work for the time being laid aside, might be a means of drawing monthly a larger attendance."

MISSISSIPPI, 1872.

"Thanks" (says the Grand Secretary) "to expert and faithful printers," the Proceedings for 1872 (312 pp.) were printed in six weeks after the close of the Annual Communication.

Lodges represented, 213 out of 289: the "Masonic Tablet, a Journal published by Bros. MURPHY and POWER (Grand Secretary), recommended to the craft throughout the jurisdiction: Bro. J. F. McCORMICK received and welcomed as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine: nine charters granted, one surrendered, one annulled, and one restored: five dispensations granted.

The Grand Master announces in feeling terms the deaths of Past Grand Masters GILES M. HILLYER and GEORGE H. GRAY, SR., whose reputation and influence extended over the whole country. The gifted Orator and the sound Jurist are no more. The craft of the whole country mingle their tears for the loss which they have sustained.

Among his decisions we find the following:

"The Worshipful Master of a lodge ought not to entertain a resolution providing for a division of the property of the lodge for the benefit of a con-

templated new lodge; it is not in the power of a majority of the lodge thus to dispose of its property."

A committee was appointed to prepare a Code or Digest of the legislation of the Grand Lodge and submit it at the next session.

It was declared unmasonic for any of the members to wear their jewels outside of the hall, unless under the authority of the Grand Lodge.

A committee was appointed last year to consider the question of erecting a masonic temple and college: they sent out circulars and only 21 lodges out of 302 responded, and seven of them replied that they deemed the enterprise impracticable, in which view the Grand Lodge concurred.

Bro. A. H. BARKLEY presented an excellent Report on Correspondence (75 pages).

He says:

"The report of a committee may be unfavorable, yet we hold that the Master has no right to declare that a candidate is rejected until a ballot is had, and that ballot reveals such rejection. The rejection is the act of the lodge, and what action the lodge may take in the premises can alone be revealed by a ballot, and we know of no law which will permit a lodge to construe the report of a committee, be it favorable or unfavorable, as its act and deed, without a ballot."

* * * * *

"The Committee on Lodges *U. D.*, reported, recommending that a charter be granted Waitsburg Lodge, which was accordingly done; and Bro. Wait, who was in attendance, was admitted to a seat, and accredited the representative of Waitsburg Lodge, No. 16. This lodge had never been constituted, nor its officers installed, and how Bro. Wait could represent something that had no legal existence, is a little beyond our comprehension. When the Grand Lodge met, the dispensation expired. A charter or warrant was issued for the constitution of the lodge, but this had never been effected, and without this, there was nothing for him to represent. Such a procedure is contrary to all established usage and without law."

* * * * *

"If the right is mine to object to the introduction of a visitor into a lodge of which I am a member, then the right to determine the *validity* of such objection does not belong either to the lodge or the Master of the lodge, but to my own conscience. Of what avail is my right to object, if you place within the Master's hands a power by which he may overrule or set aside my objection? What would be satisfactory to him might not be so to me. If the right is mine, then the right is an inviolable one, and no power that is masonic or any other can deprive me of it. And we maintain that when a brother rises in his own lodge, when a visitor is proposed, and says, 'Worshipful, I object,' that there the matter must end, and there is no power in a subordinate or Grand Lodge to demand as to why objection is made. And we hold that a Worshipful Master has no more right to demand of a member who objects to the admission of a visitor, the reason why he objects, than he has to require of a member, who casts a black ball, for what cause he cast the black ball, which resulted in the rejection of a candidate for the mysteries of the order."

MISSOURI.

Two hundred and twenty-four lodges represented: the work in each degree exemplified: *forty-two* charters granted, *ten* dispensations renewed and eleven granted, while *seven* were refused for want of the required recommendation: *sixty-three* new lodges created at a single session: this gives us some idea of

the growth of the West in other respects, as well as masonically: one charter restored: and an immense amount of local business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (THOMAS E. GARRETT) is an able document, but of such length that we cannot begin to give an abstract, taking up as it does *thirty-three* fifty line pages in small type. A large part of it, however, is devoted to decisions, and in many cases he gives the question, argument and decision.

A fitting tribute was paid to the memory of P. G. M. JOHN F. HOUSTON, who had died during the year.

The Grand Master's strictures in reference to the admission of one class of candidates apply as well in Maine as in Missouri:

"Masons are too much in the habit of recommending their friends simply because they *are* their friends, or perhaps only casual acquaintances, and bear the reputation of 'good fellows.' They do not ask themselves, 'Will they make good masons?' They do not reflect that their acquaintance would not warrant them in inviting these 'good fellows' into their family circle as visitors; and yet they unhesitatingly recommend them to become members of their masonic family. They commit a wrong, not intentionally, but from want of thought. We all may be more or less subject to such reproach, and all will do well to ponder over this abuse, which can be so easily corrected.

"We get the 'good fellows' into the Order, and what is often the result? What good do they do us, or we them? What becomes of them? Perhaps we never see them again; they did not find the gew-gaw they were looking for, and at once abandon the lodge for more congenial associations. Perhaps, resolved to find a plaything, they make one of our solemn mysteries; or worse, use them for selfish and unholy purposes, thus bringing scandal on the Order—and then we have to get the 'good fellows' out. That makes trouble in the family, and no good whatever has been accomplished. We have sown the seed on barren ground, lost both it and the labor, and have also suffered some in the opinion of the world. Let us acknowledge the truth, and face it. Freemasonry is becoming too popular, and this very popularity is a foe to its stability to be feared, unless the current of favor is guided and controlled within legitimate bounds. It is threatened with a patronage which amounts to invasion. Its attractions are such that our doors are besieged with the popular impulse to become masons—not Master Masons only, for many of these outside admirers have already fixed their eyes, as they suppose, on a point far above the basement story. They merely want to pass through, and go up stairs and climb the steeple, if there is a steeple to climb.

"Should our plain and orderly apartments of 'Three Degrees' of Ancient Craft Masonry be used simply to minister to such aspirations as these? And yet such aspirants do get in, and pass through and climb. The worst of it is, they get through with very little knowledge of what they have seen and heard—so little indeed that they could not prove their claims as masons away from home, and are seldom seen in the 'Blue Lodge' after. There is, however, one grain of comfort in connection with their thorough ignorance of masonry: they could never divulge its secrets if they tried."

The following decision presents a singular dilemma:

"*Question*.—A lodge has a membership of about sixty, forty of whom are in arrears for dues over one year. Many of the number are able, but indisposed, to pay. The small minority of the lodge are tired of carrying the burden of non-contributing members, and paying Grand Lodge dues for them. Charges are regularly preferred against the delinquents, and the trials of all are set for the same night. The twenty contributing brethren fear that the forty delinquents will outvote them, as under our law all are voters in the lodge until they are suspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members present. They ask for advice under these peculiar and exceptional circumstances.

Argument.—It would not do to have a farce in a lodge-room, with so many acts as there were masonic trials. If permitted, the large majority of delinquents in this case would certainly have carried their point in favor of abolishing dues, and against the good brethren who supported the lodge, and were endeavoring to maintain order and discipline.

Decision.—The forty delinquents were personally interested in the trial of any one of their number, and they could not be permitted to vote on a question in which they were directly interested. Advised the lodge to go into the trial of each one under charges separately, they being all present in the lodge if they chose so to be, hear the cases, and then order all the delinquents to retire together during the balloting, which, of course, must be done separately."

In our judgment the decision is clearly wrong: a brother under charges has not a personal interest in the trial of a case against another brother for a similar offense, unless some *joint* connection in it appears: it would be better in such a case, to appeal to the Grand Lodge in the premises, or even take away the charter, and return it to those worthy to retain it.

We are gratified to learn of an improvement in the mental and physical condition of P. G. Master DUNSCOMB, with whose support the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter had charged themselves.

One thousand dollars was devoted to Chicago, and the lodges recommended to contribute such amounts as they might be able.

The Grand Secretary in a note thus addresses Secretaries of lodges, and we commend his remarks to those officers in Maine:

"This tabular statement, or abstract, is intended to be an official directory for the benefit of the craft, and unless the *Postoffice address* is put on the returns, whenever the name of the Postoffice is different from the name of the town in which the lodge is located, it is impossible to make this directory correct. The Grand Secretary has now receipts and documents which have been returned to him because no such town could be found as was reported on the annual returns. If lodges fail to have these instructions obeyed, they must not complain if Proceedings and letters do not reach them. The annual Proceedings, and, in fact, all papers for lodges, are sent through the Secretaries as the official correspondents of lodges, and it is expected that when Secretaries live away from the Postoffice address given, that the Master, or some resident member, will call at proper times for mail matter, and the Postmaster should be instructed by the Secretary to deliver, in such cases, to some officer of the lodge all official matter mailed to him, and not leave it to lie in the Postoffice, to be destroyed or sent back, and then complain that they have not received Proceedings, &c. Over two hundred copies of Proceedings of 1870 were duplicated to replace copies lost by such want of ordinary business sagacity, and yet over two hundred copies were applied for by other parties entitled to them, and could not be supplied, owing to this needless demand upon the number printed by order of the Grand Lodge. Next to the Worshipful Master, the Secretary is, undoubtedly, the most important and responsible business officer, and it is gratifying to be able to say, that a vast improvement has taken place during the past few years in the selection of Secretaries, especially by the older lodges, and it is sincerely hoped that all, and especially the younger lodges, will look upon the office of Secretary in its true light, and put none but the very best practical business men into it. In looking over the history of 'defunct lodges,' the epitaph that can conscientiously be written on nine-tenths of them is thus, 'DIED FOR WANT OF A GOOD SECRETARY.'"

BRO. GEO. FRANK GOULEY, Grand Secretary, presented the Report in Correspondence—an exceedingly able document, comprising 158 pages in such sized type that some of the pages contain *eighty* lines.

In commenting upon the following decision of Colorado,

"The presiding officer of a convocation of actual Past Masters, though he has met the brother in a Chapter Lodge of Past Masters, and he be not an actual Past Master, must refuse him admission, from the fact that the degrees, no matter what their resemblance in the ritual, are conferred in separate and distinct bodies, and the members of the one can have no possible *legal information* of the doings of the other."

He says:

"In this we cannot fully agree with our brother, for the reason that we do not look upon the ceremony of preparing an elected Master to preside, as a *degree* in the correct sense of the word. It is generally called such, but we hold it to be a misnomer, and we cannot find it included in the list of any of the degrees controlled by Grand Lodges. We look upon it as a ceremony of instruction and qualification necessary before installation, and as the Grand Lodge does not confer it as a degree, we hold it to be perfectly competent for all who can prove that they are qualified to assist in the ceremony should be admitted when it is being performed.

"It is not the ceremony which makes a man a Past Master, but the actual service in office, and the performance of a service can hardly be said to be acquisition of a *degree*.

"We agree that a Chapter Past Master, simply, possesses no qualification of membership in such Grand Lodges as gives to Past Masters a vote, but that is no reason why they may not be permitted to be present when the ceremony takes place, as that which is called a degree is nothing more than the secret part of the ceremony of installation, viz: the obligation of office."

We fully agree with the first two paragraphs, but they lead us to the conclusion that no one but *actual* Past Masters can be present when the ceremonies are performed. The *actual* Past Master knows that certain ceremonies are secret, and that one to be present while they are performed must not only have knowledge of them, but he must have received his knowledge in a *legitimate* manner. He knows and can know of but one legitimate manner, *i. e.* actual installation as Master of a lodge. We formerly held to the opposite opinion, but the considerations just stated compelled us to change it: we could not answer them: can Bro. Gouley? How can the *actual* Past Master distinguish between obtaining this knowledge in a Chapter of which he knows nothing, and from a book or any other illegal source?

We agree with him *fully* in the following, and we quote it because the vicious practice of declaring a candidate rejected *without a ballot* seems to be increasing:

"'Tantamount' means 'equivalent to,' and while we agree that if we hear two or three members say that such or such a candidate 'is unworthy to be received,' it is equivalent, or *tantamount*, to a rejection, yet we challenge any lexicographer in the world to say that it *is* a rejection. To decide thus would be tantamount to saying that the previously expressed opinions of a jury is a *verdict* without the formality of consultation and agreement. It is a theory original with Bro. A. G. Mackey, of South Carolina, that a committee does the voting and deciding for a lodge, and perforce, if they report favorably the candidate should be elected. We hold that a ballot means a *ballot*, and that no candidate can be said to be rejected by a ballot unless every member present has the opportunity to deposit his vote; but by the South Carolina theory a candidate may be rejected by the expressed opinion of a single member."

He still adheres to his notions about Quebec, and having conjured up a phantom, which seems to him to threaten the existence of Grand Lodges, he can see nothing else: nor can he yet see that the object of his terror is a mere phantom.

He says the creation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec destroys the old Grand Lodge. He asks what becomes of the lodges in Ontario: why, *they remain there*, and until they take action to the contrary compose the Grand Lodge of Canada. But his reasoning is as follows: It is an axiom that things being equal to the same thing are equal to each other: if the lodges in Quebec have the right to form a Grand Lodge, the lodges in Ontario have the same right: if a Grand Lodge is formed in Quebec, one *must perforce* be formed in Ontario: *ergo*, forming the Grand Lodge of Quebec, destroys the Grand Lodge of Canada. When it is asserted that a thing *cannot be*, it is always a good answer to show that *it is*. It is a practical answer to Bro. GOULEY, to say that the Grand Lodge of Quebec has been formed, and the Grand Lodge of Canada *still lives*.

Further, it is an axiom that if we take a *part* from the *whole* a part still remains: when the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, the Ontario lodges were still left under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada: they had a right to destroy their Grand Lodge: but no one is compelled to do everything he has a right to do, and still less can a thing be considered as done, because one has a right to do it, if he has not done it. So the Grand Lodge of Canada will continue to exist, until its subordinates choose to destroy it, for Bro. GOULEY's logic, which he says "no man on earth can rebut," has not yet been able to accomplish its dissolution.

Bro. GOULEY prefers an indictment against Quebec for the *murder* of Grand Lodge Sovereignty. Quebec is the fourth party within our remembrance that has been indicted for the same thing. In the three former cases, the indictment failed for want of the *corpus delicti*, for it turned out in every case that Grand Lodge Sovereignty was not *dead*, and, therefore, could not have been *murdered*.

In 1855, the Grand Lodge of Missouri gave her decision that Canada had committed this murder: but she soon reversed her decision, and moreover apologized for it. In the two other cases, she gave the same decision. In 1855, Bro. GOULEY's precise arguments against Quebec were used against Canada: and now he says the case of Canada is not parallel, because Canada was then "unoccupied territory." Not at all: the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland concurrently had exclusive jurisdiction therein, and had any other Grand Lodge planted a lodge there, it would have been held as clandestine as the one planted by Hamburgh in New York. He says also, the lodges were not "seceders": they did the very act the Quebec lodges have done, and *both* are seceders or *neither* of them is.

Bro. GOULEY has not only indicted Quebec for this murder, but has erected a monument to the memory of his fancied victim. This indictment has been

on trial before the American Masonic world: the parties have made their statements and their arguments: *four* Grand Lodges have voted "guilty," *thirty* "not guilty," and the remaining fourteen have not voted. But, says Bro. GOULEY, there is nothing in the fact that numbers are on the side of Quebec. Well, that is as sometimes happens in other courts, a man sometimes finds himself on a jury with *eleven* obstinate men, none of whom will think as he does, and therefore *must be wrong!* Is not it somewhat arrogant to assert that the deliberate decision of seven-eighths of the American Grand Lodges is entitled to no weight?

Upon his monument to Grand Lodge Sovereignty he places in an *inverted pyramid*, a part of the Grand Lodges which have recognized Quebec (inadvertently omitting some which recognized Quebec in the Proceedings reviewed by him), and places the rest in a regular pyramid. But taking away from the latter the Grand Lodges which had then or have since recognized Quebec, his pyramid *falls to pieces*. He made one other error in it: *he inverted the wrong pyramid*: this error is a natural one, for as we have otherwheres remarked, to a person standing on his head, every body else appear to stand on theirs! The same is true of the mind, and considering Bro. GOULEY's arguments, we should not be surprised that the pyramid of recognizing Grand Lodges should *seem to him* to stand on its head! He also inscribes on his monument the words:

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

But the fate of his pyramid should have reminded him of the other two lines of the stanza from which he quotes—lines equally as true and perfectly applicable to his positions:

"But *error* writhing lives in pain,
Or dies amid her worshippers."

But a few words about Grand Lodge Sovereignty. He says it "*is something or nothing*: very well, that does not show that it is *everything* (as Bro. G. practically claims), or *nothing*."

Grand Lodges adopted the civil law to establish their boundaries, without fixing their limits independent of the civil law. Having *adopted* the civil law, they are affected by changes in their civil law. Suppose the Grand Lodge of Missouri should declare that any person entitled to vote under the laws of Missouri should be an eligible candidate; that when that law was adopted, twelve months' residence was necessary to qualify a voter; that the law should afterwards be changed so as to require a two years' residence: would not the masonic law be changed accordingly?

Now, assuming that it became a part of the common law of masonry, that the lodges in an independent State should have the right to form a Grand Lodge of their own, without the consent of the mother Grand Lodge, wherein does this destroy "Grand Lodge Sovereignty?" It may have been unfortunate that our Revolutionary masonic fathers established such a law, and Bro. G.'s

forebodings that distress him so much, may be well founded; but having lived under the law almost a century, with the Grand Lodges increasing to nearly fifty and the number of masons to three-quarters of a million, the craft feel more inclined to laugh at Bro. G.'s lamentations than to be frightened by them. There is a reliance among them upon the sovereignty of the craft who make Grand Lodges, so they are not troubled about the sovereignty of Grand Lodges in a matter over which those Grand Lodges never were sovereign.

But Bro. GOULEY has carried his peculiar notions too far, and he deserves a severe rebuke for having penned the following:

"No Grand Lodge in the world, who has recognized Quebec, can, hereafter, with the slightest blush of self-respect and pride, ask any other masonic power to help her, in case their own territory is invaded, and much less should any State Legislature divide its powers with any part of the State for the mere sake of convenience. Every Grand Lodge which has so extended recognition, has absolved itself from all right of complaint against masonic rebellion, and defiance of obligations to its authority."

If anything were needed to show that he utterly fails to comprehend the position of the recognizing lodges, we have it here.

In his last report he plumed himself upon the fact that Missouri had recognized no new Grand Lodge till after it had been recognized by the mother Grand Lodge: in our last year's report we "let him down" some, by showing that when Missouri did recognize Canada, she admitted her error in not having done it before. In this report, he claims that Missouri will never, *never* assent to the doctrine that the lines of her jurisdiction can be changed by legislation; and yet we are informed that the lines of Missouri have been more than once changed by law, and that the Grand Lodge as a matter of course conformed her jurisdiction accordingly! ARE WE NOT RIGHT?

Poor Missouri! By the time she turns a few *more* short corners, she will conclude to return to the old ways, and discard the teachings of those who would fain persuade her that they are wiser than the fathers.

Bro. GOULEY gives an account of the "Reporters' Convention" at Baltimore, as well as of the "Coronation of the Poet Laureate" which followed it. His account is very humorous: but we feel about it as the fellow *said* who laid a wager that he would produce the *homeliest* man, and when said homeliest man, to assist his friend, commenced twisting his face, &c., the other said, "stop, stop, look *just as you were made*, you can't be beat"! If anybody will give an account of that coronation *as it was*, without any attempt at exaggeration, all will say "it can't be beat"!

NEBRASKA.

Thirty lodges represented: the Grand Master had granted dispensations for four new lodges, and had refused one: one of those granted had been surrendered: the Grand Lodge refused a charter to one, and granted a charter to another, and continued the dispensation of the other: a strong effort had been

made to secure uniformity of work, and the Grand Lecturer and Custodians of the work were specially instructed in this matter: several decisions were made, but they depended upon local regulation, or are familiar and well-settled, so we do not quote them: and the work exemplified: no Report on Correspondence: the Grand Secretary says in a note that it is published in a separate pamphlet, but we have not received it.

TENNESSEE, 1871.

Lodges represented, 311 chartered and 13 u. n.: thirteen charters and ten dispensations granted, and five refused: the "Masonic Jewel," published at Memphis, heartily commended to the patronage of the fraternity: the Memphis Board of Relief had disbursed \$1,286.03, had detected *eight impostors*, had obtained employment for four applicants and had buried four strangers.

The address of the Grand Master is brief and confined chiefly to matters not of general interest.

The following observations in regard to establishing new lodges are eminently true:

"The reasons why a new lodge *should not be organized* rarely reach the Grand Master in these *ex parte* applications. In a majority of cases he cannot be advised of all the facts, because of his remoteness from the residence of the parties. Nor is he always acquainted with the character and qualifications of the applicants. And while I would not favor the entire abrogation of this power, yet the prevailing disposition to multiply subordinate lodges—instigated oftentimes by motives not altogether in consonance with the true spirit of masonry—should increase our vigilance in the exercise of this prerogative."

Tennessee and Kentucky mutually concede to each other's lodges the right to receive candidates residing nearer to such lodge than to any lodge in their own State.

It was decided that a lodge cannot try a member for the same offense for which he has been once tried and of which he was acquitted.

The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted:

"The M. W. Grand Master shall not issue any dispensation for the formation of a new lodge except upon application accompanied by the recommendation of the two nearest lodges, fully complying with the foregoing requirements, and not then, unless the point designated for the formation of the new lodge shall be at least ten miles distant from the nearest lodge: and the proposed Master and Wardens of the new lodge petitioning for dispensation shall produce a certificate from the Worshipful Masters of the two nearest lodges, accompanied with the seals of their lodges, that they have examined the said Master and Wardens in the work and lectures of the first three degrees of masonry, and certify that they are fully capable to confer the three degrees correctly."

BRO. GEORGE S. BLACKIE presented another of his excellent Reports on Correspondence (83 pages), in which he gives a large amount of exceedingly valuable information anent Foreign Grand Lodges.

He speaks of the meeting of the "Foreign Correspondents" at Baltimore: we have already referred to it: and we quote the following for the purpose of

saying that we heartily endorse it and most fully agree with his estimate of its importance :

"The last-mentioned event took place on the 18th of September, 1871, at the City of Baltimore, just prior to the meetings of the General Grand Chapter and the Grand Encampment of the United States. Its official 'Proceedings' have not yet reached us, and therefore there is no regular notice of it in our report, but to pass it over without notice would be to neglect the most interesting portion of that tremendous masonic gathering which so lately stirred up our brethren of all grades and ranks. Our pen is too feeble to do the assembly justice, but we must say that we believe a reunion took place, the effect of which will be felt for good in every Grand Lodge of America and Europe. Men and brethren who knew each other only through the medium of printed books, who had admired and praised where praise was due, laughed at and laughed with each other, reprimanded with moderation and love, and condemned without fear of giving offense, met for the first time, and, grasping each other's hands, contemplated their mutual beauties, 'under four eyes,' as the Germans say. Such a scene of friendly greeting was never seen before; so many realizations of mental pictures formed; so many unexpected recognitions; so many 'Very glad to see you's'; so many 'Is that ———?' 'It is not possible you are ———?' 'I am sure this is ——— of ———.'"

* * * * *

"The credit of this gathering is due to Brother Corson, of New Jersey, who conceived the plan and carried it into execution. He deserves the hearty thanks of every one who has ever written a line of such a report as this. Not that we did much, not that we could do anything really; but we sowed the seed of more kindly feeling, brotherly love, mutual consideration—'admiration,' if the term is preferred—and respect between the Grand Lodges of the United States, than all the banquets and showy speeches which have been made at them since the war."

We should be pleased to quote from his report information in relation to Foreign Bodies: but we find we cannot condense it, and have not the space for it all.

UTAH.

A new claimant for recognition as a Grand Lodge appears. We have a circular announcing the formation of the Grand Lodge of Utah on the seventeenth of January, 1872, by representatives of the three chartered lodges then existing in that Territory. The convention met on the sixteenth and completed the business the next day.

The three lodges are the following: *Wasatch* Lodge, chartered Oct. 7, 1867, by the Grand Lodge of Montana: the famous *Mount Moriah* Lodge, chartered October 20, 1868, by the Grand Lodge of Kansas: after having been refused a charter by the Grand Lodges of Nevada and Colorado: and *Argenta* Lodge, chartered September 21, 1871, by the Grand Lodge of Colorado. We find that these lodges were chartered as alleged, and we presume that the Grand Lodge was regularly organized, and is entitled to recognition, but as the Proceedings have not been received, we prefer to await an examination of them before recommending recognition.

VIRGINIA.

One hundred and forty-eight lodges represented: the work exemplified by "catechetical recitation"; six charters granted and one restored, and one dispensation continued and one granted: resolution adopted requesting the lodges to have a sketch of their history and that of masonry in the vicinity to be prepared and forwarded to the Grand Secretary: the work of the first and third degrees exemplified by the Grand Working Committee: the Masonic Temple Association are making gradual but sure progress, and hope to lay the corner stone at an early day: a committee (of one) appointed to prepare sketches of the lives of all the deceased Past Grand Masters, and a Historiographer to collect all materials practicable "bearing upon our history, past and present": and the following resolutions adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Virginia is earnestly desirous to provide fraternal intercourse with all corresponding Grand Lodges, and will gladly welcome, at any of its communications, brethren resident in other jurisdictions who may be commissioned to represent in this body their respective Grand Lodges.

"Resolved, That while she would not restrict the power of Grand Lodges in the appointment of representatives to selections in all cases of representatives from their own jurisdictions, she does not deem the policy of the appointment of brethren who come not fresh from the body of their constituency, consistent with the true theory of representation, unless those brethren be commissioned for special purposes and a limited period; and that, therefore, such appointments of representatives near this body, will hereafter be regarded as extinct after the expiration of one year from date, unless official information be communicated from the Grand Body which conferred it of a continuance of the authority of the representative."

The address of the Grand Master is brief: he had suspended the charters of two lodges: he gives ten decisions, which were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, but the committee not concurring in several of them asked and received further time in which to report upon them.

Bro. B. R. WELLFORD, JR., prepared the Report on Correspondence (113 pages), in which he devotes twenty-six pages to Maine, twenty-four of which are given to our report of last year.

In his review of Canada, he tells Bro. MITCHELL substantially as we have on page 503 of this report; he says:

"But the premise on which the reasoning of the advocates of Quebec rests, is not limited to *States*, in the American sense, but embraces our Territories, whose political powers are confessedly derivative and limited, and, if it be conceded to be sound, we do not see why it should not apply to Quebec, notwithstanding all that Bro. Mitchell urges as to her present political status."

In this connection, Bro. W. seems to us to maintain that masons are bound to regard only the government *de jure*, and not that *de facto*. We are not sure that he means this: if he does, we do not agree with him: we hold (and we did so from 1861 to 1865 as well) that while individuals may recognize either, masonry can take cognizance only of the government *de facto*.

He agrees with us against Bro. Mitchell, too, that we cannot hold *masonic* intercourse with those declared by our Grand Lodge to be clandestine.

He submits an able argument against the position of Bro. DAWKINS, of Florida, that the testimony of profanes is inadmissible on a masonic trial. He takes the same view that we gave in our review of Florida, both in relation to this question and the admission of "hearsay evidence."

We now come to his review of Maine, but before examining it, we have a few words to say. We received his Report last year when ours was completed and in the hands of the printer, and we were obliged to have the printing suspended till we finished our review of Virginia: in his last year's report, he compared the brethren of Quebec to criminals, who miss a felon's fate by a flaw in the indictment: saying that in such case, while he might rejoice at the escape, he never was inclined to give the hand of friendship and fellowship to the lucky dog, and he felt equally little inclination to commit the custody of our mysteries to the care of our Quebec brethren. We knowing that those brethren, whether right or wrong, honestly believed they were right, and were as high minded men and masons as Bro. WELLFORD is, or can hope to be, our "righteous indignation" was aroused, and while it was hot, we wrote and sent to the press our review: when we saw it in print, we regretted certain expressions in it, not on Bro. W.'s account but because we do not allow ourselves to descend to personalities in discussions, whether of a masonic or general character; and, moreover, we expressed our regret whenever the matter was alluded to. We regret that he did not last year, as this, determine to conduct the discussion "in strict conformity to the requirements of legitimate debate between gentlemen and brethren." We felt last year he would regret having written the paragraph to which we have referred, and we said so. But we are disappointed in our hope of finding an expression of his regret: nevertheless we shall still look for it.

But let him not flatter himself that anything he said of us, or our argument, started our temper in the least: we have had too long experience in the profession of which we are both members to give an adversary the aid of our own temper: and we felt that our position was impregnable, and that his attack did not in the least imperil it. And this suggests that his talk of "brushing away" our precedents, "dealing rather roughly" with our premises, &c., or ours to the contrary, will have no weight: he assumes, in so doing, that it is necessary to inform his readers that he had refuted our arguments and overthrown our premises, fearing that they would never find it out for themselves!

He excuses himself for some of his blunders, by the statement that his public and private duties engross all his time during the day, so that he is obliged to prepare his report in the small hours of the night: we can sympathize with him on that score; and yet the errors of either of us are none the less to be corrected.

He, like Bro. MITCHELL, construes the remark of our Grand Master last year in regard to the Grand Lodge of Canada into a *threat*! He makes also a

vexatious blunder in regard to the historical portion of Grand Master LYNDE's address, saying that it is "extracted from an address by Bro. Drummond upon the history of masonry in Maine:" in fact, of the ten pages composing that portion of the address, but two short extracts are taken from our address, less than a page in all, and those extracts are distinguished by quotation marks and are printed solid.

BRO. WELLFORD agrees with us upon the question of "the right of visitation:" and in fact in every other case in which he has noticed our views, always saving the Quebec question.

We are not sure of this last, however, for he says:

"Bro. Drummond seems to have an unfortunate proclivity towards mischief making. He, almost alone among the masons of America, appears not to view with feelings of complacency the harmonious relations which exist between the masons of Virginia and West Virginia. In his last year's report he was officious in suggesting to the brethren of West Virginia a grievance in the fact that some of our old lodges, resident in West Virginia, still report to us; and in his history of his own Grand Lodge, from which the Grand Master quoted, as we have stated very fully, he goes out of his way to make a fling at Virginia. One would have thought that the rebuke of Bro. Long, of West Virginia, in his Report on Foreign Correspondence, as we hereafter quote it, gently administered in a review of our proceedings, would have sufficed; but not so."

Now, in regard to that "history," we didn't write it (as already stated), and moreover, Virginia is not named in it, if we did. Either of these disposes of the "fling at Virginia!" But isn't the Virginia skin getting *very* thin and sensitive? Are not "threats," "flings," "sneers," &c., seen where nobody else would ever suspect them? Isn't this thing coming very near the ridiculous? But we repel any and all suggestion of a "fling" at Virginia, or any desire to disturb her peace: on the contrary, we have a high regard for her and her sons—our brethren, and we do wish her Reporter would not be so ready to snuff offense when none is intended.

But this rebuke of Bro. Long's is rich: he gave it in advance, before we had said a word, and to this day never suspects that he has administered one to us, however gentle, and will be dismayed when he finds he has! In his report last year Bro. LONG *himself* called attention to the fact that lodges in West Virginia still adhere to Virginia, but said there were only *two or three*: we had accidentally noticed in making up the statistics of Virginia, that she gave a list of about a dozen lodges in West Virginia. We looked to see if we were right, and asked Bro. LONG to explain. Such is "the head and front of our offending," which sets Bro. WELLFORD off as we have quoted. We made out last year four more than were in that list: Bro. W. admits that one was omitted by the mistake of the printer: and he shows that we were in error in relation to the other three: but also shows that we were misled by the published Proceedings, which located Frederic County in West Virginia, whereas it is in Virginia proper. Well, we relied on the printed record of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, without further examination: we were about to

promise never to do so again, but we will not, for fear Bro. W. will find in it another "fling at Virginia!"

But we have the information we sought, and we quote it in spite of its length:

"But there are twelve lodges working under charters from our Grand Lodge within the political boundaries of the State of West Virginia. They are limited to the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Greenbrier and Monroe, viz: in Berkeley county, two lodges; in Jefferson county, five lodges; in Monroe county, three lodges; in Greenbrier county, two lodges. The political status of Berkeley and Jefferson counties has only been determined since our last proceedings, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. When we recognized the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, it was undetermined, and these counties recognized by both Grand Lodges as neutral territory. In the original programme for the division of the States, both of these counties, as well as Monroe and Greenbrier, were not contemplated as component parts of the new State. The sympathies, associations, connections, and feelings of the controlling elements of population in all of these counties, was conceded to be adverse, intensely adverse, to separation from Virginia. In the adjustment of our difficulty with the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, the peculiar situation and feelings of the brethren in these counties constituted one of the main difficulties, and the difficulty was appreciated by the brethren of West Virginia scarcely less than by ourselves. But in spite of it, we did accommodate all differences. Our Grand Lodge could not and would not repudiate the brethren of these counties; but we recognized the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, with a recommendation to these brethren to surrender their charters to her. Peace reigned throughout our borders. The then unsettled question of political boundary has now been determined. Jefferson and Berkeley belong to West Virginia; the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad is hastening towards completion, when the brethren of Greenbrier and Monroe can have comfortable access to the centers, at which they can assemble conveniently with the brethren of the farther West and Northwest; political asperities are softening; the reminiscences of war are becoming obliterated; and in a short time we doubt not that all the brethren of these lodges now reporting to us, will recognize the accomplished facts of history, and, surrendering their charters to us, accept new charters from West Virginia. Until, however, they do so voluntarily, they are brethren of our household, entitled to and assured ever of receiving a greeting as brethren tried in a furnace of trial, and found always true and trusty, and our daughter Grand Lodge will be the last to ask us to violate our pledged faith to them. The brethren of these two Grand Lodges dwell side by side in harmony and peace. Among them no contention exists but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who can best work and best agree; and he little appreciates the true principles of masonry who would seek to sow in either happy household the seeds of discord and strife."

We trust these anticipation will be realized: we have no wish to interfere: but we say squarely that it is not consonant with our ideas of masonic law, which were derived from the declaration of the Convention which formed the Grand Lodge of Virginia, that "It is the opinion of this Convention, that it is agreeable to the constitutions of masonry, that all the regular chartered lodges, within this State, should be subject to the Grand Master of the said State." "If this be treason, make the most of it!"

In answer to our suggestion last year of unfairness on his part, he says:

"This record speaks for itself. Bro. Drummond prefers a complaint against us for unfairness in making statements, professedly extracted from our report, while the immediate context is withheld from the reader, which shows that if we were in error as to fact, it was error in accepting his version as fair and accurate. We certainly need say no more as to this."

But the gist of our charge was, that while our "version" stated that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was "established and organized without the consent or knowledge of the parent Grand Lodges," Bro. W. represented "that the preliminary steps were taken and organization partly effected before consent was had." Is *this* accepting our version as fair and accurate? "We certainly need say no more as to this."

He frankly confesses error in stating that Virginia chartered lodges in Alexandria after the District Grand Lodge was formed, and says he was misled by brethren whose memory and accuracy he thought sufficient to justify the statement, and he adds:

"But this avowal of error does not necessarily imply a retraction of the assumption that 'Bro. Drummond was misinformed.' Were our positions reversed we should be very sorry to acknowledge that we did possess the information put forth this year, when the positive affirmation was made, as above, last year, and we should deem it the service of a friend, not a foe, to plead for us the want of information at that time."

As to the first sentence; he fails to show or even *assert* that any one allegation in our statement is incorrect, and we *have* supposed that such a state of facts *does* necessarily imply a retraction, if one is willing to retract when it is shown that he has made a false accusation. The second sentence quoted we have studied much, but are obliged to say that we cannot comprehend its meaning.

We quote further:

"Again Bro. Drummond says:

"He says New Hampshire is not a precedent, because Massachusetts did not claim *exclusive* jurisdiction there; but if it did not, how did that authorize the lodges which it did charter to form a Grand Lodge, as matter of right without consent, as was done?"

"Was it done without consent? Bro. Gardner, M. W. G. Master of Massachusetts, says it was not; that consent was given in advance; that the charters granted by Massachusetts were limited in duration until the local Grand Lodge could be formed. Massachusetts was the mother of Maine, and Bro. Drummond needed not the testimony of Bro. Gardner, on the same page of our report, to be advised of this fact. But his readers might not be so well informed."

He then gives his former quotation, reciting the statement of Bro. GARDNER. To this we reply, that the suggestion that the charters for lodges in other States contained any such limitation, or were different in form from those of the Massachusetts lodges is an error. The statement of Bro. GARDNER is *his inference*, drawn from the fact that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had declared that the lodges in an independent commonwealth were entitled to form a Grand Lodge for themselves. It was in fact a result of the very law then declared to exist by that Grand Lodge, for which we are contending, and whose existence Bro. W. denies. Of course, a Grand Lodge declaring the law to be such and then chartering lodges in other States, could not consistently claim that her consent must be obtained: and it never was obtained save as inferred from the declaration to which we have referred, except in the case of Maine

Our brother is hard to please: if we give the facts, he doubts our accuracy: if we give the history from the record, it calls out the remark, "we have not time to explore musty records, simply to make a parade of learning:" whether he means to insinuate that we "explore musty records, simply to make a parade of learning," or not, we do not know, although he does by insinuation (as we understand it) assure us substantially that we are not "gentlemen who understand the proprieties of debate": and both of these follow the statement, that he would "endeavor to show him [us] how discussion may be conducted with full justice to an adversary, and in strict conformity to the requirements of legitimate debate between gentlemen and brethren." All this comes from one who construes our attempt at a jest last year, when we said, in relation to his admission of ignorance about Canada, &c., that "we concede *so much*," into a "sneer," and forthwith rushes on for a whole page, informing Bro. GOULEY that we "sneered" at him, when neither of us ever dreamed of such a thing till he informed us, takes us to task for saying that Bro. SIMONS's report on Quebec was "unworthy of a tyro," conveniently omitting to say that we called it so because Bro. SIMONS sustained our views upon the *right* of Quebec to form a Grand Lodge in opposition to the position of Bro. WELLFORD, but yet held that a majority of the lodges did not participate in the movement. He also quotes our remarks last year in relation to the manner in which some of the lodges in Quebec had been formed, and adds, "we are sure he will regret having written this." We did regret and do regret that we were obliged to write it, but as we are convinced of the exact truth of what we wrote, we have no such regret as he supposes we may have. The facts being as we stated, the comments of Bro. W. are a more severe rebuke of the perpetrators than we have ever attempted to write. If all this pleases him, it does not hurt us, so we give him the benefit of it.

But we made one error last year, following a history of masonry in this country, and made one concession to him, which, upon further examination, we find we ought not to have made. We said, "it is true, Virginia made an attempt to obtain the consent of the parent Grand Lodge, but *failing to do so*, the lodges proceeded to form a Grand Lodge." But they neither obtained such consent nor attempted to obtain it, but proceeded to form a Grand Lodge, *as a matter of right*, just as the Quebec lodges did: making the precedent very much stronger than we supposed it was.

He says these precedents "amount to nothing more than the assertion of right by masonic subordinates in advance of orders to the contrary, acquiesced in, or it may be sometimes approved by the superior when advised thereof." This does not include the cases of Pennsylvania and Maryland, to say nothing of others. In the former case the subordinates *asserted the right* and the superior expressly admitted the existence of the asserted right: in the case of Maryland, the right was asserted by the subordinates, and at first denied by the superior, but after discussion was admitted.

He claims that acquiescence must be held to be a recognition of only a *moral* right and not of a *legal* right. Now in Maine, when one man asserts a right to the prejudice of another and proceeds to exercise that right, and the other acquiesces, it is generally considered to be an acquiescence in the *legal* right: the acquiescence is measured by the claim acquiesced in, unless protest is made: if the other party denies the right, he does not acquiesce: such is human nature in Maine, but it may be otherwise in Virginia. [We assure Bro. W. that this is not intended as a "fling" or "sneer" at Virginia, but only as an expression of belief that it is in Virginia as in Maine.]

His next point is, assume that the law is as claimed and the superior refuses to conform his action thereto, can the subordinate rebel? The assertion of a *legal* right is not rebellion: and the superior may forbid as much as it pleases, the effect and result are the same as of the Pope's bull against the comet.

Our brother undertakes to distinguish between action without consent, and action when such action is forbidden. This is too fine for us. If they have no right to act *without consent*, how does it differ from an act expressly prohibited? We do not plight our faith to refrain, at the bidding of our superior, from acts which we have a masonic and legal right to perform. The prohibition in such case is *extra vires*. If lodges have a legal masonic right to form a Grand Lodge under certain circumstances, the prohibition by their parent Grand Lodge from exercising that right is without force.

BRO. WELLFORD advances the doctrine, that lodges have no rights or powers except such as are granted by the Grand Lodge, and claims that all the action of the lodge may be nullified at the will of the Grand Lodge (unless the right to form a Grand Lodge is an exception). He will find that Bro. GUTLEY and hosts of others will join issue with him upon these propositions. Theoretically, they are not correct; practically, it is possible that they may be. We neither affirm nor deny; because it is not necessary. If it was expressly stipulated in a charter, that the lodge should never join in the formation of a new Grand Lodge without consent, it might be bound thereby: but in the absence of any such stipulation, the argument fails.

He copies the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1782, and in his argument he makes the strange mistake of saying that this was the action of a "Provincial Grand Lodge, not of subordinate lodges forming a Grand Lodge." His argument is based upon this error, and of course falls of its own weight. For his information, however, we will say that the *Provincial* Grand Lodge died with its Grand Master, Gen. JOSEPH WARREN, in 1775. In 1777, an independent Grand Lodge was formed by the representatives of three lodges: and in 1782, that Grand Lodge made the declaration of principles establishing the *right* of lodges in an independent State to form a Grand Lodge, with exclusive jurisdiction in that State.

He assails our statement of last year that obedience to the civil law is the

paramount duty of every mason, saying that obedience to the laws of God is the paramount duty of every mason. We admit the correctness of his *verbal* criticism: but as we were comparing the *civil* law and the *masonic* law, we think our readers must have generally understood us as using the word "paramount" *comparatively* and not *superlatively*, and the criticism upon the careless use of the word does not affect the argument.

He claims that if obedience to the civil law is ground for a Grand Lodge in each State, by the same reasoning, we should have, under obedience to the laws of God, a Grand Lodge for each religious sect. This does not follow: all allusion to sects is forbidden in our lodges: and the laws of God, to which obedience is required, have nothing whatever to do with *sects*. If we had claimed to have a Grand Lodge *for each political party*, his conclusion would have been correct: and his reasoning applies only in such a case. The obedience we owe to government, and that we owe to our political party, differ in the same manner as the obedience we owe to God and that we owe to our sect. Masonry takes cognizance of obedience to God's laws and to government, but sternly prohibits all consideration of sect, as well as politics. Bro. W. confounds obedience to law with politics, and obedience to the laws of God with conformity to sect. He *seems* to assume that this doctrine originated with us, but we do not understand that he means that. We gave it as the reason given when this law in relation to the formation of Grand Lodges was first declared: it was given by Virginia, as well as Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina and the other Grand Lodges organized during the revolution or immediately after it.

He asks for an answer from Texas, North Carolina, New York, &c., whether they will accept our doctrine: Texas had already answered, as we have quoted in our review of that Grand Lodge, and we have no doubt the others will answer in the same manner, much to Bro. W.'s confusion.

His argument proves too much: he claims that the relations between a subordinate lodge and its Grand Lodge are such, that the former cannot, without a violation of their obligations by its members, take part in the formation of a Grand Lodge, without the consent of the parent Grand Lodge. This doctrine makes every American Grand Lodge, directly or indirectly, the result of violated obligations. The original Grand Lodges *were* formed without such consent, and all suggestions that it was done conditionally, or with the expectation of consent, and to be undone if the consent should not be given, are directly in the teeth of history. "Ancient masonic usage" has established the other doctrine, until it has become one of the landmarks of the order.

He says:

"We have no excuse to prefer for the time and space we have devoted to this matter, for never since the days of Morgan, nor before, has so vital a question been presented for the consideration of the craft. We appreciate the inequalities of the controversy in which we are engaged. Brother Drummond has the ear and the confidence of the Fraternity more than any other man on the Continent, and others besides himself may deem it an act of presumption

in us to join issue with him ; but we only ask a hearing for our cause, and we challenge reply, upon *principles* consistent with the landmarks, to the difficulties we suggest in the recognition of Quebec. If we be wrong, however, we have a right to make one demand : that the landmarks be so changed (if any mason dare contemplate the necessity in which he involves himself) that the conscience of all future initiates be disembarassed from the burthen which oppresses us and can only be avoided by a full review of Bro. Drummond's precedents, with the aid of his peculiar mental facilities for their construction and application."

This gives us an opportunity of correcting an error into which many others besides Bro. WELLFORD have fallen. He supposes that the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was *aided*, if not *prompted* by us. We desire to say, once for all, that we had nothing at all to do with it. The first knowledge we had of it, was just before the time its officers were installed. We neither expressed nor formed any opinion in reference to it until the documents issued by Canada and Quebec, both invoking the decision of other Grand Lodges, had been placed in our hands as the committee of our own Grand Lodge, for examination and report, and we had fully and carefully examined them all and the masonic law bearing upon the question. Then, in the performance of our duty, we reported our views upon the questions to our Grand Lodge. Our views were those which had *already* been advanced in this very case by such masonic jurists as CHARLES W. MOORE, ALBERT G. MACKAY, BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, JOHN W. SIMONS, and JOHN L. LEWIS, and were sustained immediately afterward by GEORGE H. GRAY, SR., and GILES M. HILLYER, of Mississippi, not to mention very many others—men who think for themselves, and whose fidelity to their obligations has never been questioned. The contest is unequal, but not for the reasons stated by Bro. WELLFORD.

We regret that we cannot copy more of his arguments : we have endeavored to state his positions as we understand him to state them, and the space at our command will not allow us to do more : but we feel compelled to copy the following :

"But, before passing from the subject, Bro. Drummond will permit us to address a word or two to himself. We regret most profoundly the necessity of an apparent controversy with him, and if we have said one word which exceeds the limits of legitimate debate, we waive any plea of provocation, and will be glad to make the *amende honorable*. For himself we have every masonic feeling of regard and esteem, but for his argument we have no quarter, because we believe it undermines the corner stone. We beg him to review his precedents and examine them in the light of that beautiful ritual so familiar to him, and so clear, intelligible and unambiguous in its teachings. We beg him to review the positions into which he has been uncautiously betrayed, and to disclaim the logical consequences of his argument. 'The beginning of strife is like the letting out of water,' and the most mischievous precedents have originated in a too ready anxiety to stop controversy, even at the sacrifice of principle. This may account for the hasty recognition of Quebec by many of our Grand Lodges. But there are still some others which have withheld recognition, and will continue to do so until the crack of doom, while the principle of subordination to the authority of Canada is in issue. Bro. Drummond may perhaps accommodate the matter. When he takes a pinch of snuff, all Quebec will sneeze, and if he suggests an atonement, on her part, which will be acceptable to Canada, and will relieve the fraternity in the

proximate future from the otherwise inevitable result of her success—another manifestation of insubordination in some of our Grand Lodges, it may be his own—he will accomplish a work of which he may be justly proud. But let the closing of this wound be accompanied by a solemn covenant engagement between us all that hereafter we will discountenance and discourage the formation of any Grand Lodge, without the previous consent of the masonic authority in recognized control of the territory, and that we will equally discountenance and discourage the intrusion of any Grand Lodge into territory once recognized as in exclusive occupancy of a sister Grand Lodge. Let these covenants be made and kept, and harmony reigns forever through the household. Fidelity to the landmarks of Masonry is all that we need to extort from the world the exclamation, ‘See how these masons love one another!’ Brother Drummond can do more to consummate this happy result than any one or any dozen others, and we believe his good masonic heart would joy more in beholding it than in any temporary triumphs, however hardly won, which would leave behind the seeds of discord for future trouble.”

We assure him that we have not taken to heart anything in his report, that might seem to wound us, and if we have reminded him of any such thing we have done it in good nature; and if we have passed the bounds of legitimate debate or banter, we assure him that we have not intentionally done so, or intended to wound his feelings.

But we have not been “incautiously betrayed” into our positions. They are the result of the study of years and of long and disinterested thought. The arguments of our brother have not only failed to shake our convictions, but have added to their strength. The fact that our positions are those generally accepted by the craft, who are capable of determining such questions for themselves, in spite of the arguments of so able a man as Bro. WELLFORD, shows that the positions are themselves correct.

He also overrates our influence with Quebec and underrates the intelligence of the Quebec brethren. They hold that they are able to determine what course they are called upon to pursue with a due regard to the harmony of the institution and to their own rights and self-respect. While they will listen to advice, they hold themselves entitled to determine its weight, and will not blindly follow the lead of any one. If he had been at Quebec with us, he would have seen for himself the truth of all these statements.

No one would rejoice more than we should at the restoration of harmony. We see no necessity for abandoning any of our ancient usages, however: if Canada had met Quebec, as Virginia did West Virginia, we should have already extorted from the world the exclamation “See how these masons love one another.” And we suggest to him, that he and those acting with him in opposition to the general judgment and decision of the craft and in withholding recognition “until the crack of doom,” are encouraging and prolonging a controversy which can ultimately have but one result.

We find we have omitted one thing which calls for notice. In referring to the action of Quebec, he says:

“Bro. Drummond, of Maine, was present, and of course figured largely as a recipient of the honors. Perhaps he can tell us who are the principal officers of some of the American Grand Lodges which contemplate the exclusion of the Grand Lodge of Canada from their fraternal recognition.”

We cannot give you the desired information: we know no more of this than what is disclosed by the record. But if Quebec declares all lodges in the Province not paying allegiance to her, to be clandestine (which we trust she will not do save as the last resort, when *all* other means have failed), what will be the logical consequence to all Grand Lodges which hold to *exclusive* jurisdiction in their own territory?

BRO. WELLFORD gives a table showing the date of the organization of the several Grand Lodges, taken in part, at least, from one of our former reports. In it, the date of the first *Provincial* Grand Lodges are given. This we are satisfied is incorrect. The first independent Grand Lodge in this country was that of Massachusetts, formed March 8, 1777: the second that of Virginia, formed May 6, 1777: North Carolina dates from 1787, and Pennsylvania from 1786.

We have devoted all this space to Virginia, because of the immense importance of the questions involved. The doctrine asserted by Bro. WELLFORD makes all our Grand Lodges the result of a masonic revolution—a thing impossible in masonry—and also places us in the position of denying to others the same rights we claimed under similar circumstances.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1871.

We have these Proceedings just as our last form is going through the press.

During the year a Committee on Library was appointed, which had made great progress in filling broken files and securing a fine Library: appropriate resolutions were adopted upon the decease of WILLIAM BARGER, P. G. M.: a Master of a lodge was expelled for reading from a manuscript while conferring a degree: \$1,000 contributed to Chicago, and the lodges requested to contribute: \$190,000 expended on the Temple during the year: the assets of Grand Lodge about \$1,600,000, and the debt on account of the Temple about \$900,000: the dues increased, to be continued till the debt is reduced to \$500,000: 190 applicants had been relieved from Grand Lodge Charity Fund, to the amount of \$3,165, and 86 from the Girard Fund, to the amount of \$2,950, none of the applicants being from Maine: work upon the Temple proceeding diligently.

The Grand Lodge decided that business disputes between members must be decided by the civil tribunals of the State: that an initiate *must be advanced* after a reasonable time, unless charges are filed against him: that where the by-laws prescribe that any member being in arrears of dues at the annual election, and neglecting to pay them after being duly notified of the proposed action of the lodge, may be suspended; that a notice to a member that he is in arrears, and that if dues are not paid before a stated meeting named, he will be suspended according to the by-laws, is a sufficient notice to justify his suspension at the time named: that a candidate need not apply to the nearest

lodge, but regulations were adopted requiring an inquiry when one applies to any other than the nearest lodge.

The retiring Grand Master (ROBERT A. LAMBERTON) and the new Grand Master (SAMUEL C. PERKINS) made very able and interesting addresses, from which we would gladly quote did time and space permit. But the following contains so much in so few words that we quote it:

"The lodge should be made and kept clean. It should be well aired before and after each meeting. It should always be well lighted, and in winter comfortably heated. And if a Tyler fails to have it in this condition, the Worshipful Master should know the reason why."

BRO. ROBERT J. FISHER presented the Report on Correspondence (134 pages): but as he rigidly adheres to his plan of giving a mere *resumé* with extracts, it is of not so much interest to "outside barbarians" as he could easily make it. He departs from his rule in his "conclusion," to say that, under the law as held in Pennsylvania, Quebec cannot be recognized: and adds that she is in a goodly company, giving the names of the Grand Lodges, but among them are *two* which had recognized Quebec in the Proceedings reviewed by him, and *six* others which had recognized her in Proceedings not then received, as well as two others which, upon the ground taken by Pennsylvania, had decided in favor of Quebec. Deducting these ten and some which had not acted at all, Bro. FISHER's "goodly company" becomes "exceeding small."

In that State, the Grand Master does not report his decisions, because it is held that they are final and that there is no appeal from them. That is so everywhere: but if he reports *not* the particular case decided, but the principle of law determined to the Grand Lodge and that passes upon it, it will then be a guide to his successors, and there will be uniformity of decision upon that point: otherwise one Grand Master will give one decision and his successor may give the very opposite, thus leaving the craft in uncertainty and the law fluctuating. There is no encroachment upon the prerogative of the Grand Master. His decision in the *particular case* stands. But the rule adopted by him may be modified as a guide in the future, as any Grand Master would undoubtedly feel bound by a solemn decision of his Grand Lodge upon a question of abstract masonic law.

STATISTICS.

Our table of Statistics is more nearly correct than ever before: but yet is not accurate, because several of the Grand Lodges give us only a part of the items. Most of them give a recapitulation, though some do not, among which last are Ohio and Virginia this year.

We give the number of *initiates*, but upon reflection we think it would be better to give the number "raised," and if we have occasion to make another table we shall probably adopt that course.

TABLE.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Initiated.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama,	10,772...	784...	781...	686...	20...	31...	510...	194...	274
Arkansas,	9,831...	936...	506...	461...	28...	36...	162...	151...	
California,	9,909...	760...	686...	632...	16...	14...	342...	33...	285
Canada,	10,500...	1,372...	411...	482...	2...	10...	163...	103...	
Colorado,	993...	109...	52...	37...	1...	1...	1...	8...	78
Connecticut,	13,715...	888...	164...	96...	7...	8...	90...	134...	350
Delaware,	1,028...	96...	9...	31...	2...	55*		10...	32
Dist. of Columbia,	2,443...	223...	91...	64...	1...	1...	169...	30...	38
Florida,	1,769...	185...	237...	251*					
Georgia,	15,095...	919...							
Idaho,	283...	31...	26...	49...	1...	2...	2...	2...	15
Illinois,	36,503...	3,170...	1,032...	1,660...	108...	583*		312...	1,332
Indiana,	23,308...	2,164...	786...	1,258...	104...	383*		270...	
Iowa,	13,527...	1,528...	722...	872...	21...	14...	216...	90...	
Kansas,	2,425...	594...	456...	213...	3...	4...	63...	28...	281
Kentucky,	20,162...	1,818...			40...	916*		230...	
Louisiana,	7,307...	733...	355...	357...	4...	15...	30...	164...	
Maine,	15,818...	1,160...	1,321...	333...	3...	4...	69...	192...	562
Maryland,	5,335...	202...	4...	54...	1...	13...	44...	27...	
Massachusetts,	21,506...	1,829...	1,967...	571...	2...	358...	267...	171...	890
Michigan,	23,996...	1,794...		852...	68...	291*		188...	1,024
Minnesota,	4,588...	440...	186...	175...	2...	67...		35...	
Mississippi,	11,488...	808...	693...	740...	26...	19...	504...	218...	
Missouri,	20,679...	2,112...	1,253...	1,120...	161...	134*		176...	998
Montana,	678...			15...		5...		1...	
Nebraska,	1,579...	271...	109...	53...	2...	24*		7...	38
Nevada,	1,028...	78...	115...	111...	2...	4...	29...	14...	45
New Brunswick,	1,751...	217...	60...	84...	0...	7...	0...	19...	
New Hampshire,	7,056...	444...							
New Jersey,	9,161...	950...	289...	266...	10...	11...	123...	98...	249
New York,	77,079...	6,142...	1,174...	1,760...	65...	44...	2,225...	857...	2,595
North Carolina,	11,148...	528...	204...	253...	31...	26...	201...	131...	168
Nova Scotia,	2,266...	440...			2...	2...	32...	17...	
Ohio,	27,392...	2,254...							
Oregon,	1,579...	146...	88...	85...	6...	6...	13...	6...	60
Pennsylvania,	33,328...	2,780...	925...		44...	599*		356...	943
Quebec,	1,496...	277...	67...	147...	0...	0...	82...	15...	
Rhode Island,	3,389...	273...	12...	12...	1...	0...	0...	37...	168
South Carolina,	6,476...	550...	149...	268...	17...	7...	228...	85...	65
Tennessee,	19,401...	1,594...	706...	1,454...	50...	300*		260...	
Texas,	12,771...	1,554...	1,275...	951...	39...	243*		258...	849
Vermont,	8,099...	592...	114...	228...	6...	10...	88...	77...	
Virginia,	8,825...		22...		7...	217*		105...	
Washington,	496...	62...	54...	29...	1...		4...	2...	25
West Virginia,	2,126...	319...	79...	93...	3...	6...	82...	28...	96
Wisconsin,	9,203...	623...	282...	497...	9...	28...	182...	87...	326
Total,	529,307	44,749	17,462	17,300	916	4,498	5,921	5,226	11,786

* Including suspensions for unmasonic conduct and for non-payment of dues.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	1872.	1872.	1871.	1871.	1870.	1870.
	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.
Members,	46	529,307	46	501,702	46	483,535
Initiations,	44	44,749	42	44,730	40	46,847
Admissions, &c.,	39	17,462	39	17,837	37	16,145
Dimissions,	39	17,300	41	20,707	38	20,555
Expulsions,	41	916	40	877	29	812
Suspensions,	41	4,498	38	2,637	33	1,298
" npt. dues,	29	5,921	31	8,436	30	10,499
Deaths,	42	5,226	43	4,799	41	4,567
Rejections,	26	11,786	27	12,287	25	10,715

The Grand Secretary of Georgia gives no Statistical Table, because it would be imperfect, owing to the non-reception of returns until too late to be acted upon by the committee. In that jurisdiction, each lodge returns the number of ministers who are members, of whom some lodges have *fourteen*: and some *six hundred* are returned in all. The Committee reported *thirty-four* lodges as not making returns: but *twenty-four* of them made returns before the proceedings were published: we have counted the members returned by these and included them in our table: but the number of initiates is not given.

The statistics of West Virginia and Pennsylvania are for 1870: the Grand Master of the latter estimates the additions for 1871 to be 3,700 and the losses 1,800, leaving 35,128 members.

CONCLUSION.

The length of this report precludes a notice of foreign bodies, save that we will say a few words about Cuba.

There was a regular Grand Lodge in Cuba, but it has been understood that its members were arrested while in session and executed. There are in our city two Cuban masons, exiled on account of alleged participation in the Revolution. One of them left Havana in August last. He says it is true, that a *lodge* was surprised in that city and those present arrested: but none were executed, the foreigners being discharged at once and the others after a short imprisonment. The Grand East was in San Diego. In that city, by the treachery, as he believes, of a Spanish mason, the leading masons, including the Grand Master, were arrested at their houses, upon the pretence of being insurgents, were conducted as prisoners to another city for trial, and on the way were shot down, upon the false allegation, as he believes, of an attempt at an escape.

Authors write their last words to the public in their *preface*: we so far follow their example as to say ours in our *introduction*.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Chairman*.

Bro. Drummond, for the same committee, submitted the following additional report :

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence ask leave to submit a further report :

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Utah have been received, and an examination shows that the Grand Lodge was regularly organized and is entitled to recognition, and they submit the accompanying resolution.

They have also examined the Proceedings at the organization of a Grand Lodge in British Columbia. They find that all the lodges in the Province, save one, took part ; that the proceedings were regular and the Grand Lodge of British Columbia is entitled to recognition, and they submit the accompanying resolution.

They regret to perceive that the Grand Lodge of England proposes in her recognition of the new Grand Lodge, to allow the lodge which did not join in forming the new Grand Lodge to continue its old allegiance : the matter, however, has not been acted upon by the new Grand Lodge. In recommending recognition, your committee assume that the new Grand Lodge will assert and maintain *exclusive* jurisdiction in that Province.

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

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge extend to the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia, recognition and a hearty welcome into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges.

The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Bro. John B. Trafton presented a petition for a new lodge at Lyndon, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro. Albert Moore, for the committee to which the subject of a masonic periodical in this State was referred last year, submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, }
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1872. }

Your Committee on Masonic Periodical would report that they find the patronage given to masonic periodicals to have been always very limited. An excellent monthly published in this State by Bro. Geo. W. Chase was removed

for want of support. Being brought back by Bro. Pearl, whose reputation was almost enough to ensure success, it died. Numerous masonic journals have been started throughout the country and suspended for want of patronage. Of those now living, but few have an assured support. Some are sustained by hope inspired by energetic Grand Lodge recommendation. One of the ablest, and we should have supposed best supported, announces its dissolution at the close of the present volume—cause, lack of support.

We cannot recommend the Grand Lodge to aid a periodical directly with its funds, as we think its publications should be confined strictly to its own proceedings. We consider that a department in a secular paper is worse than useless. We also think that the best evidence of the want of a journal is the demand for it, notwithstanding the evident fact that a demand may be created by energetic canvassing. Yet to canvass successfully, the paper must be worth at least one dollar yearly, and consequently draw one or two thousand dollars from the craft to sustain it.

The present Maine masonic paper, the *Token*, has been established five years. It has cost \$100 per year to issue it, and it has received \$25 per year in subscriptions. The difference between \$25 and \$1000 is too much to pay for the advantage of a monthly: the risk is too much to ask of the publisher without guaranty. It is not well to lose an established journal, however small, by attempting the futile experiment of a larger. We are assured that the *Token* will be doubled in size with the issue of the forthcoming number, and that it will be issued more frequently as soon as subscriptions pay the bare cost of printing. We therefore recommend that the Grand Lodge take no further action than to recommend to the lodges a liberal support of the periodical already established.

IRA BERRY,
ALBERT MOORE, } Committee.
JOS. M. HAYES, }

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, reported back the correspondence relative to the reception of the Grand Master of England, with the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge receives with much pleasure the evidence of a more fraternal union with the masons of England.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to forward to the M. W. Grand Lodge of England, copies of our Proceedings;

and to solicit a reciprocal exchange of all official documents of interest to the craft at large.

The following report of Committee No. 2, on Grievances and Appeals, was submitted, to wit:

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals have considered the several matters referred to them, and submit the following report:

In the case of Portland Lodge, No. 1, against O'Neil W. Robinson, they recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from all the rights and privileges of masonry of O'Neil W. Robinson, of Portland Lodge, No. 1, of Portland, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, against John B. Merrill, the committee are of the opinion that the charges and the evidence to sustain them were not sufficient to warrant the action of the lodge in indefinitely suspending Bro. Merrill. We further find that the only charge proved by the evidence, is founded on an unguarded expression and use of profane language, for which the evidence shows due apology was made to the lodge; and the Grand Lodge ought not to have been troubled with charges so trivial and indefinite.

We therefore feel constrained to say, that we cannot recommend the approval and confirmation of the action of the lodge, and do recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension of John B. Merrill, by Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, be not confirmed.

We further recommend that all interested forget their unfriendly feelings, and like good brethren, go to work, and harmoniously, to build up their lodge and promote the good of the fraternity.

HENRY FARRINGTON,
W. R. G. ESTES,
S. C. ANDREWS, } Committee.

The report was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted.

Bro. Oliver Gerrish, for the Committee of Finance, submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz:

The Committee of Finance have examined the Grand Treasurer's account, and find it correct, as per vouchers presented, and recommend that it be printed with the Journal of Proceedings.

OLIVER GERRISH,
FREEMAN BRADFORD, } Committee.

Bro. Gerrish, for the same committee, submitted the following report upon the memorial of Dirigo Lodge:

The Committee to whom was referred the within petition from Dirigo Lodge for relief in consequence of loss by fire, have had the subject under consideration, and recommend that the dues from said lodge for the past year be remitted, and that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay the same to said lodge.

OLIVER GERRISH, } Committee.
F. BRADFORD, }

Which report was accepted and the recommendation of the committee adopted.

Bro. Hugh Curtis, for the Committee on Remission of Dues, presented the following report:

Your Committee on the Remission of Dues, have had all matters submitted to them under consideration, and recommend, that the dues of Presumpscot, Rockland and Aurora lodges, for the past year, be remitted as prayed for in their several petitions.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. DAY, } Committee.
H. D. SMITH, }
HUGH CURTIS, }

The several bills due the M. W. Grand Lodge for which remittances are prayed, are as follows, viz:

From Rockland Lodge,	\$102 80
From Aurora Lodge,	84.10
From Presumpscot Lodge,	29.05
Amount,	<u>\$215.95</u>

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond submitted the following report:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the memorial of Noah Sanborn, ask leave to report:

That as he was a member of a lodge in New Hampshire, the constitution of Preble Lodge did not dissolve his former membership, and he remained a member of his old lodge until he was dimitted.

Being a member of that lodge, he did not become a member of Preble

lodge, because our constitution declares that a brother can be a member of only one lodge at the same time.

The result is that Bro. Sanborn, when he was dimitted from Unity Lodge, N. H., became an unaffiliated mason, and such was his status when he presented his memorial to Grand Lodge.

F. BRADFORD, JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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Which report was accepted.

Bro. Augustus B. Farnham presented his credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Delaware near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was received and welcomed as such by the Grand Master.

Bro. Joseph Gooch submitted the following report, to wit:

The special committee to whom was referred the complaint of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, against St. Croix Lodge at Calais, for invasion of jurisdiction, have attended to their duty, and beg leave to report, by referring the matter to the Most Worshipful Grand Master; requesting him to make investigation, and if he finds the candidate was guilty of duplicity, to order the lodge to file charges and deal with him accordingly; if he finds individual members guilty, to file charges and deal with them; if he finds St. Croix Lodge to blame, to arrest their charter until the next communication of the Grand Lodge.

JOSEPH GOOCH, GEO. M. HOLMES, W. H. H. WASHBURN,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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Which report was accepted, and the matter referred to the Grand Master in accordance therewith.

Bro. Silvanus Hayward, for the Committee on Dispen-
sations and Charters, reported as follows:

The Committee on Dispen-
sations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of Aurora Lodge, now working at Rockland for a new charter, the original charter having been burned March 24, 1872, beg leave to report that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of Arion Lodge, now working at Lyman, v. D., for a charter, beg leave to report that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.

The same Committee, to which was referred the petition for a dispensation for a lodge at Lagrange, to be called Composite Lodge, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.

The same Committee, to which was referred the petition of Carrabassett Lodge, now working at Canaan under dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that their petition for a charter ought to be granted.

The same Committee, to which was referred the petition of Fisher Lodge, now working under dispensation at Coriuna, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report that their petition for a charter ought to be granted.

The same Committee, to which was referred the petition of De Grey Lodge, now working at Dexter under dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that the prayer of the petitioners for a continuance of dispensation ought to be granted; and also recommend that the names of the following petitioners be added to the dispensation: Daniel Dolloff, John R. Patterson, John Clement, Oscar Stephenson, Allen Merrill, R. O. Robinson, William Tait and Warren H. Carr.

The same Committee, to which was referred the petition for a dispensation for a lodge at Brownfield to be called Shepherd's River Lodge, having had the same under consideration, ask leave to report that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

The same Committee, to which was referred the petition of Neguemkeag Lodge, now working at Vassalboro' under dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.

The same Committee, to which was referred the petition of Molunkus Lodge, now working at Shermau under dispensation, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report that the prayer of the petitioners for a charter ought to be granted.

The same Committee, to which was referred the petition of Whitney Lodge, now working at Canton under dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that the prayer of the petitioners for a charter ought to be granted.

The same Committee, to which was referred the petition of Pleasant River Lodge, now working at Brownville, under dispensation, having had the same

under consideration, ask leave to report, that the prayer of the petitioners for a charter ought to be granted.

The same Committee, to which was referred the petition of King Hiram Lodge, now working at Dixfield under dispensation, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report, that the prayer of the petitioners for a charter for a lodge to be known as King Hiram Lodge, No. 57, which number is now vacant, ought to be granted.

The same Committee, to which was referred the petition of Webster Lodge, now working at Webster under dispensation, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report, that the prayer of the petitioners for a charter ought to be granted, and recommend that the Grand Secretary be authorized to add the name of E. D. Greenleaf to the petitioners.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SILVANUS HAYWARD,	} Committee.
ALBERT GOULD,	
FRANK H. SKILLINGS,	

The report was accepted, the recommendations were severally adopted, and on motion, it was

Voted, That the dispensations of the lodges to which charters have been granted be continued in force until said lodges are constituted under their charters.

Bro. Edward P. Burnham presented the following report:

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend that the report of Bro. Estes, D. D. G. M. for the 13th District, be referred to a special committee, who shall report at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
JOHN W. BALLOU,	
WM. MACARTNEY,	

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

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

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 8, 1872.

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

By invitation of the Grand Master, the Master and Officers of Atlantic Lodge, having opened a lodge of Entered Apprentices, entered the hall, and initiated a candidate.

The Master and Officers of Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, having opened a lodge of Fellow Crafts, passed a candidate to the second degree.

The Master and Officers of Portland Lodge, having opened a lodge of Master Masons, raised a candidate to the third degree.

Bro. R. E. Paine offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to Atlantic, Ancient Land-Mark and Portland Lodges, for the accurate and impressive manner in which the degrees of masonry have been conferred.

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

MASONIC HALL, Thursday, May 9, 1872.

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

Bro. Silvanus Hayward presented the following report :

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition for a dispensation for a new lodge, to be located in Caribou, in the town of Lyndon, to be named Forest Lodge, having had the same under consideration, respectfully beg leave to report, that the consent of the nearest lodge not being in accordance with the requirements of the constitution, they recommend that the petition be referred to the Grand Master.

Respectfully submitted,

SILVANUS HAYWARD,	} Committee.
ALBERT GOULD,	
FRANK H. SKILLINGS,	

The report was accepted, and the petition referred accordingly.

The report of the Committee on the Pay Roll was presented, accepted, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to make payments in accordance therewith.

The Grand Master announced that R. W. F. Loring Talbot had been appointed Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, and R. W. Edwin F. Dillingham Representative of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Bro. Samuel F. Gibson, for the Committee on By-Laws, submitted the following report :

Your Committee on By-Laws have examined the by-laws of the several lodges referred to them, and find in those of the new lodges some articles

which need revision ; but as you have granted charters to them, we recommend that all the by-laws be referred to the Grand Officers for their approval, agreeably to the General Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

S. F. GIBSON,
JAMES ADAMS,
JAMES J. JONES, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

The Grand Master appointed Bro's Josiah H. Drummond, Henry H. Dickey and Alden M. Wetherbee a special committee to take into consideration the report of the District Deputy Grand Master for the Thirteenth District, and report thereon at the next Annual Communication.

The following resolution was offered by Bro. Benjamin F. Andrews, and adopted as a Standing Regulation :

33. No application for permission to apply to another lodge shall be received from any rejected candidate, until six months shall have elapsed from the time of his rejection, and his application shall lie over one month before being acted upon. And the permission, if given, must specify the lodge to which he has leave to apply.

Bro. Joseph M. Hayes, for Committee No. 1, on Grievances and Appeals, submitted the following report :

Committee No. 1 on Grievances and Appeals, have carefully considered the various matters referred to them, and submit the following report :

In relation to the action of Saco Lodge, No. 9, of Saco, against Edwin H. Smith *alias* Henry E. Smith, your committee are of the opinion that the doings of said lodge are correct, and recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of Edwin H. Smith, *alias* Henry E. Smith, by Saco Lodge, No. 9, that he be expelled from all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry, be approved and confirmed.

In relation to the appeal of Jonathan Burbank, from the decision of Wm. H. S. Lawrence, Master of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, of Bangor, your committee are of the opinion that the Master was correct in not entertaining the preamble and resolutions of the brother—(the Constitution of this Grand

Lodge expressly granting the right of appeal). They therefore recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the decision of William H. S. Lawrence, Master of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, refusing to entertain a preamble and resolutions cutting off the right of a brother to appeal, presented to that lodge by brother Jonathan Burbank, be sustained.

In the case of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, of Rumford, against Joseph H. Gleason, for forgery, your committee are of the opinion that the doings of this lodge are correct so far as finding the accused guilty of the crime, but do not think the sentence of indefinite suspension is sufficient punishment for the crime committed. They therefore recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension of Joseph H. Gleason, by Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, be set aside, and that the said Joseph H. Gleason be expelled from all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry.

Upon the petition of Penobscot Lodge No. 39, of Dexter, to have brother Alonzo C. Libby restored, your committee are of the opinion that the punishment already received by the brother has caused his entire reformation of the particular vice to which he had become addicted; they therefore recommend that Bro. Alonzo C. Libby be now restored to all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry.

In the appeal of Charles I. Collamore from the doings of Rising Virtue Lodge No. 10, of Bangor, in the acquittal of Bro. Albert L. Spencer, your Committee are of the opinion that the matter is of so much importance,—not only to the accused but to the fraternity generally—and the testimony in the case is so voluminous (being 103 pages of closely written cap paper), that the time given them at this session of the Grand Lodge is not sufficient for them to peruse this vast amount of testimony and to digest the same properly, so as to render a decision in so important a case; they therefore recommend that the same be referred to the next session of this Grand Lodge.

In the matter of J. H. Drummond and Henry H. Dickey against Eliphalet W. French, your Committee recommend that the same be dismissed, the complainants so advising.

H. H. DICKEY,	} Committee.
JOS. M. HAYES,	
A. B. MARSTON,	

Which report was accepted, and the resolutions and recommendations were severally adopted.

On motion of Bro. Josiah H. Drummond,

Voted, That the committee be continued, to examine the Spencer case during the recess of the Grand Lodge, and report at the next Annual Communication.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond submitted the following report:

The undersigned, from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, asks leave to report that one of the other members of the committee has been obliged to return home before the committee agreed upon a report upon the memorial of M. W. Bro. Reuel Washburn, and he recommends that the memorial be published with the proceedings, that the committee be allowed till the next Annual Communication to report, and that the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge direct Oriental Star Lodge and its Treasurer for the time being, to hold the sum of \$1,000, to await the action of the Grand Lodge, in relation to so much of the address of the Grand Master as relates to the donation by said lodge to Whitney Lodge, and the memorial of M. W. Reuel Washburn and others relative thereto.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

Which report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

MEMORIAL.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine, assembled at Portland, on the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1872.

The undersigned, members of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, respectfully represent, that certain disagreements of an unpleasant character have arisen as to the rights of property and disposition of property belonging to our lodge, which seem to require the consideration and determination of this Grand Lodge.

At our Stated Communication in January last, a petition in common form, signed by a certain number of the members of Oriental Star Lodge, residing in Canton and vicinity, addressed to our M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, praying for a dispensation for a new lodge, by the name of Whitney Lodge, at Canton, was presented and read. A motion was made that Oriental Star Lodge recommend or approve the same. Although the separation would cause pain and regret, and although the formation of a new lodge at Canton might be of doubtful utility, there was no disposition to oblige them to remain members against their wishes, even if it had been in our power. The motion to recommend, therefore, was adopted without opposition. The petitioners having thus determined to leave the lodge, virtually withdrawn, having petitioned for a dispensation, having asked and obtained the recommendation of our R. W. D. D. G. Master, Dora Bradford, and the consent of Oriental Star Lodge, nothing remained but the warrant of our M. W. Grand

Master, which would be granted as a matter of course, to constitute them members of the new lodge.

Under these circumstances, in whom are the funds and other property of the lodge vested, with the sole right to control, manage and dispose of the same, in accordance with immemorial masonic usage and the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine? Is it in the petitioners or in the parent lodge? It must be in one or the other. If it be in the parent lodge, that is, in those members who remain loyal and do not choose to withdraw, as we have been taught to believe, then the petitioners have no right to interfere, intermeddle or dispose of the same. The petitioners certainly could not donate to themselves the charter, because that would be a removal of the lodge, which is expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. If they could donate the charter, the funds and all the property of the lodge would follow as matter of course, because they cannot be separated. They go together. Where there is no charter there can be no lodge to take charge of the funds. But if the right of disposal of the lodge property be in the petitioners, they may as well donate to themselves the whole as a part, and a lodge may be left with an hundred members and nothing else but a charter.

In point of fact, immediately after the motion to recommend the petition for dispensation was adopted, a motion was made by one of the petitioners to donate to the new lodge the sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid by Bro. Treasurer within twenty days to three brothers named as Trustees, to be by them held in trust until the new lodge should be duly organized. It was believed by your memorialists, that a motion in itself so extraordinary, involving so large an amount of the lodge funds, and especially as there was a difference of opinion as to the rights of parties, should not be hastily disposed of. Motion was accordingly made that the motion for donation be committed to a committee of three to be appointed by the Master, with instructions to report at our next Stated Communication. This motion was vehemently opposed and voted down by the petitioners, they having a majority in attendance, and being aware that they might not and probably would not have at our next Stated Communication, if the decision should be postponed until that time. It was then objected that the petitioners have no right to vote upon the main question: *First*, because under these circumstances the funds of the lodge, as matter of right, in accordance with immemorial masonic usage and the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, are vested in the parent lodge, that is, in those members who retain the charter and remain loyal with authority to work and govern the lodge as before, the petitioners having no more right to seize or make a grab game of the funds than they have of the charter itself. *Second*, because the petitioners having determined to leave the lodge, virtually withdrawn therefrom and being directly interested in the result, were thereby disqualified to vote upon the question. This objection was overruled by the Master, and the petitioners were allowed to vote upon the main question, and

it accordingly prevailed. Here is something new under the sun, an extraordinary innovation, a new invention, something that was never attempted before, an attempt to abrogate the power of a warrant. We think upon examination and inquiry it will be found that among all the new lodges that have been formed in this State, there is no instance where the petitioners for a new lodge have ever claimed or required any portion of the funds of the parent lodge, although there is one or more cases where the petitioners and members that withdrew for the purpose of forming the new lodge were at the time a decisive majority of the parent lodge. Consequently the proceedings aforesaid in Oriental Star Lodge are not sanctioned by masonic usage; and we think upon examination, the same proceedings will be found in direct conflict with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge.

Sec. 68, Part 4, Article 1, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine should be construed in connection with Sec. 49, Part 3, Article 3, of the same instrument. Sec. 68 aforesaid declares, "that every warranted lodge is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge, in which body all the power of the fraternity resides; and no other authority, except that possessed by the Grand Lodge, can annul, abrogate or destroy *the power of a warrant*. If, therefore, the majority of a lodge should determine to leave the institution or *that lodge*, the Constitution or power of assembling remains with the rest of the members who adhere to their allegiance. If the number remaining, however, be reduced to less than seven, the charter shall be returned, agreeably to the regulation in such cases provided." Here then is an express provision, that there is no authority, except in the Grand Lodge, that can annul, abrogate or destroy *the power of a warrant*. One of the powers of a warrant is to hold, as well as acquire property. If the petitioners for a dispensation, being a majority of the whole lodge, may rightfully donate to themselves the funds and other property of the lodge, it is an abrogation of the power of a warrant; and the warrant ceases to be a protection to the loyal members, of their rights in the lodge property, which has been accumulating, it may be for more than half a century. But there is a further provision in the section aforesaid, "that if the majority of a lodge should determine to leave the institution, *or that lodge*" (it makes no difference for what purpose, there is no exception), all the rights of the loyal members are preserved without diminution, unless the number be reduced to less than seven. In which case, the charter is forfeited to the Grand Lodge, and with it, "the records, by-laws, seal, regalia, funds and other property of every description; and all members of a lodge who shall refuse to make such surrender, or who shall vote to divide the funds among themselves, or to appropriate them in any other way than is here designated, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the rules and regulations of masonry." See Section 49, Part 3, Article 3, of Constitution of Grand Lodge.

The charter and funds and all the property of the lodge go together,

because the power of a warrant cannot be abrogated except by the Grand Lodge. Even a majority of a lodge who determine to *leave that lodge*, cannot, in accordance with the Constitution, "vote to divide the funds among themselves, or to appropriate them in any other way than is therein designated, without being deemed guilty of a violation of the rules and regulations of masonry."

In the case under consideration, the petitioners having determined to *leave Oriental Star Lodge*, 39 in number, being a majority of the members in attendance, but not a majority of the whole lodge (the whole number being 154), modestly voted to donate to themselves, that is, to the new lodge of which they had determined to become members, the moderate sum of one thousand dollars. They might just as well have donated to each one of the petitioners the sum of twenty dollars, to enable them to defray their proportion of the expenses necessary to be incurred in organizing a new lodge. It would be the same thing in a different form. In either case, if carried into effect, it would be a division of the fund among themselves. Is it not so? And if not a division it is certainly an appropriation not designated but forbidden in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, which treats upon that subject; and brethren who are guilty of doing so would be liable to the penalty aforesaid. It was the design of the petitioners to have drawn this money from the treasury and have the new lodge in full operation within twenty days from the time when the said donation was voted. But they have not got along so rapidly as they expected. The Treasurer has not paid over the money. He is afraid to do it, and well he may be: because, if the said donation be an appropriation unauthorized and forbidden by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, as we believe it is, then if he should pay over the money to the Trustees, he would be liable and ought to be held to answer over for the same amount to Oriental Star Lodge upon his official bond.

We have great reason to complain of the extraordinary haste with which these proceedings were hurried through. There was, in fact, no fair, positive previous notice that a motion for a donation would be made at that meeting, until the motion itself was read. But there was loose talk between two brothers in open lodge, at our December communication, upon this subject, which need not be repeated. There was no motion pending, and if any such notice was intended to be given, it was not so understood except by the petitioners. There is no record of any such notice. It was a complete surprise. And it is manifest that the petitioners believed that they had an advantage by having a majority of the members in attendance, by accident or by design, which they probably would not have at a subsequent meeting, and hence their earnestness and determination to put the motion through without a moment's delay. But admitting the notice to have been unexceptionable, then we say, whether with notice or without notice, these petitioners having determined to leave the lodge, whether they be a majority of the whole lodge, or a majority only of the members in attendance, they had no right, under our

Constitution, in accordance with immemorial masonic usage, to make the appropriation aforesaid. It is an open and palpable violation of one of the wisest provisions of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine, that was designed, no doubt, by the framers of that instrument, to meet cases of this kind. It is neither more nor less than an attempt to abrogate the power of a warrant, which has always been deemed sacred and inviolate, which has contributed so much to secure union, peace and harmony in all our lodges, and which is essential to the preservation of that peace and harmony in all time to come.

We have therefore deemed it a solemn duty which we owe to ourselves, to masonry and to the lodge we represent, thus early and before any further mischief is done, to ask the Grand Lodge to determine, as to the rights of parties in whom lodge property under such circumstances is vested, with the right to manage and dispose of the same, according to our Constitution and immemorial masonic usage. Why have a Constitution unless its provisions be respected and obeyed and enforced?

It is true, in this case the petitioners have seized, or undertaken to seize, a thousand dollars only of our funds. But if that appropriation be justified, approved and sanctioned by the Grand Lodge as rightful and constitutional, it will not be denied that they might have taken the whole of our lodge property, not excepting the Bible and working tools; and we are under great obligations to them for being so merciful.

The kindest and most friendly relations have always existed between us and our Canton brethren, up to the time of this extraordinary, unjustifiable attempted seizure of our lodge funds, which has been productive of hard feelings, hard thoughts, hard words, &c., &c., and it will always be so where such wrongs are attempted.

We think this last farewell grip was a little unkind, a little unmasonic, unauthorized and forbidden by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge; and if sanctioned and approved, will put in jeopardy the best interests of the Fraternity.

We therefore pray that such decision may be had as shall accord with our Constitution, and with immemorial masonic usage, and have a tendency to prevent hereafter the occurrence of similar wrongs and controversies.

Bro. Ira Berry presented the following report, which was accepted, viz:

The Committee on Returns ask leave to present a supplementary report.

The Return of Dresden Lodge has this morning been received, so that our list is now complete. They report 4 initiated, 1 admitted, 33 members.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *for Committee.*

Bro. Stephen Berry submitted the following Standing Regulation, which was adopted :

34. The Committee or Committees on Grievances and Appeals shall be appointed by the Grand Master at the close of each session, and all grievances reported to the Grand Master during the year shall be referred to them in the interim, so that they may be ready to report early in the ensuing session.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, made a verbal report, recommending that the Decisions of the Grand Master, submitted at the last annual communication, be confirmed ; which report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

Bro. Drummond also submitted reports as follows :

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred the circular from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana, recommend that the same be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to report at the next Annual Communication.

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

Which report was accepted.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred the communication from the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, have considered the matter, and recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recognize the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, as the supreme authority over symbolic masonry in that Empire :

That the M. W. Grand Master be requested to appoint one of the three brethren named in the communication from said Grand Orient, as our representative near that Grand Body, and to designate some member of this Grand Lodge as a suitable brother to be its representative near us : and

That the Grand Secretary be directed to forward annually to said Grand Orient copies of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, and to express to our

brethren in Brazil the high degree of pleasure we have in thus cementing the bonds of union between our respective jurisdictions.

Report accepted, and resolutions adopted.

Bro. B. F. Andrews proposed an amendment to the Constitution, as follows :

Part III, Art. II, Sec. 43. Amend by striking out the word "lodge" in the second line, and substituting the words "three nearest lodges" in its stead.

Proposition entertained, and referred.

Bro. Edward P. Burnham presented the following report :

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers have considered the report of the Grand Secretary, and recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *for Committee.*

Resolved, That the Secretary of every lodge in this jurisdiction whose charter has not been recorded in the Grand Secretary's office, be required to send a copy of the charter of his lodge to the Grand Secretary to be recorded, and with such copy, the fee for recording it, viz :—fifty cents.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

Bro. Burnham also submitted the following report :

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend that the portion of the address of the Grand Master relating to the death of P. G. M. Abner B. Thompson, Bro. E. E. Wiggin and other deceased brothers, be referred to a special committee. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *for Committee.*

Which report was accepted, the recommendation adopted, and a committee appointed accordingly, consisting of Bros. Ira Berry, Stephen J. Young and Alden M. Wetherbee.

On motion of Bro. Josiah H. Drummond,

Voted, That the amendments to the Constitution proposed last year (v. Proc. p. 345), proposing an annual tax on lodges and an increase of fees to Grand Lodge for initiates, be postponed to the next annual communication.

On motion of Bro. Josiah H. Drummond,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to procure the binding of such number of copies of the Reprint of the earlier Proceedings of this Grand Lodge as may be needed, and forward a copy of the same to each Grand Lodge which exchanges Proceedings with this.

On motion of Bro. Stephen Berry,

Voted, That each lodge in this jurisdiction be allowed to purchase one copy of the Reprint at cost, bound or unbound.

Bro. Ira Berry presented the following report:

Your committee to which was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to our brethren who have been called from labor to refreshment during the past year, have considered the subject, and report that there appears but little for them to do but to endorse the remarks of the M. W. Grand Master. The masonic history of these brethren is written in the records of the craft, to the work of which their efforts were cheerfully given.

Respecting Bro. A. B. Thompson, whose masonic labors were energetic and earnest to the very close of his life, we quote the following from an interesting sketch of his life, given in an address delivered at a "Lodge of Sorrow" held by Yates Grand Lodge of Perfection, in memory of Bro. Thompson, Nov. 3, 1871.

"But the crowning glory of his masonic life, was the service he rendered to our Grand Lodge. It is due to him, that the banner of our Grand Lodge was not at one time trailed in the dust before that storm. But upheld by him and those whom he had summoned around him, it floated in triumph through the gale.

"Our earlier Grand Lodge records do not show the names of Representatives of lodges in the Grand Lodge, and I cannot ascertain when Bro. Thompson first appeared in it. He was appointed D. D. Grand Master for the First District, in 1834, and in 1835, at the commencement of the Session, he was Junior Grand Warden, *pro tem.*, to which office he was elected at that Session, and re-elected in 1836 and 1837. During these two years, the representation of lodges in the Grand Lodge had been decreasing, until in 1837, but a single lodge was represented. Our examination of the records shows that at that Session, Bro. Thompson served upon every committee. One lodge, after certain action, desired to surrender its charter, and its communication was referred to a committee, of which he was a member, and which reported that the lodge had violated masonic usage and principles, and recommended that the charter be revoked, and it was so ordered. Was that not a splendid

exhibition of faith in the perpetuity of masonry, when a Grand Lodge, holding its Annual Communication in a private room in a hotel, with but a single lodge represented, and composed of but eight members, could thus revoke the charter of one of its very few active subordinates?

"But, at the Annual Communication in 1838, the prospect was still more discouraging. The Grand Master was absent on account of severe sickness; neither the Deputy nor Senior Grand Warden was present. Bro. Thompson being Junior Grand Warden, assumed the Oriental Chair, and, having previously, by his own exertions, secured the attendance of some of the other officers, and the Representatives of four lodges, opened the Grand Lodge; the proceedings show no more faltering in the faith of those members, than do the proceedings in these palmy days of the institution. He was elected Grand Master, and re-elected in 1839 and 1840. The tide reached its lowest ebb during these years, and in consequence of the zeal and fidelity with which Bro. Thompson performed his duties, Masonry began to recover.

"For several years its progress was slow, and our Brother, though having received the highest honors of the Craft, did not relax his efforts, but afterwards was two years Senior Warden, and several years Master of his lodge; indeed, down to 1847. From the time of his first appearance in the Grand Lodge, down to the present year, he has attended every communication, save when prevented by sickness."

Of Bro. Edward E. Wiggin, we can add but little to what the Grand Master has said. Since he has been known in Grand Lodge, he has been a constant attendant, and an active member. All duties entrusted to him were promptly and faithfully performed.

Bro. Charles Cobb, we have met for many years at the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge, and can bear testimony to his willingness to undertake any service, however laborious, which was needed to forward business, and to his diligence and fidelity in its performance. He will not soon be forgotten by those brethren who have been so fortunate as to have him associated with them on committees where the labors were arduous.

Bro. John P. Boyd was a native of Portland, graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1812, and studied law with Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, and Whitman, of Maine. He practiced for a time in this City.

He relinquished his profession to accept the position of Cashier of Casco Bank, and was afterwards President of Canal Bank. In 1836 he retired from business.

Bro. Boyd was made a mason in Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, receiving the third degree June 6, 1817. He served as Junior Warden in 1818 and 1819, Senior Warden in 1820, and Master in 1821, 1822 and 1823.

He was a delegate to the Convention called to form the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was its Secretary. He took part in the organization of the Grand Lodge, and was an office-bearer in it.

So long as he held office in the lodge, he attended diligently to his duties. After the revival of masonry, he took no active part in the duties of the lodge, but always manifested an interest in the institution and the success of its principles.

He died in Portland, July 20, 1871, in the eightieth year of his age.

Bro. Seth Clark was a member of Portland Lodge. He died Aug. 13, 1871, aged 89 years. He was an officer of the Grand Lodge at its organization; and while not aspiring to advancement, continued to hold office until 1831, and his name appears on the record of nearly all the meetings of the Grand Lodge during that time. The Grand Lodge in 1832 met in Augusta, and its annual communications were held there until 1845, when it again met in Portland. After its removal to Augusta, Bro. Clark held no office in Grand Lodge; but retained a lively interest in masonry, and was active in all movements for its advancement; and when the infirmities attendant upon age rendered it inconvenient and hardly prudent for him to attend the meetings of his lodge—he residing out of the city, about two miles from the lodge room—his advice and influence were always to be relied on to promote all measures calculated to give effect to the teachings of the institution. Among other services to the order, it should not be forgotten that his efforts were earnest and efficient in inducing Portland Lodge to dispense with the use of spirituous liquors at its meetings, a measure which Ancient Land-Mark Lodge was the first to adopt, and which has proved of the greatest benefit, not only to those two lodges, but to the craft generally.

We recommend that a page in our printed Proceedings be inscribed to the memory of each of the brethren named in this report, and a page on our records to the memory of Bro. A. B. Thompson.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY,	} Committee.
STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	
A. M. WETHERBEE,	

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, for the Committee on the Library, made the following report, which was accepted, viz:

The Committee on Grand Lodge Library ask leave to report that they have continued their efforts to fill the incomplete files, and with considerable success, especially in respect to Grand Chapter Proceedings, and have expended the amount appropriated for that purpose.

Some of the earlier volumes having been made up without regard to States, and the Proceedings of any particular body being scattered through several volumes, it was deemed best to take apart several of those volumes, complete the files and bind them according to the system now adopted almost universally. We have accordingly had rebound fifteen volumes, and there are others awaiting the completion of files.

There have been also added to the library during the year, 51 new volumes, as follows: Of Grand Lodge Proceedings, thirty-one: of Grand Chapter

Proceedings, eight: of Grand Council proceedings, five: and of Grand Commandery Proceedings, seven: and we have in readiness to bind, quite a number of additional volumes.

We also have received the following from other Grand Bodies: Reprint of Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New Jersey, 1786 to 1857 (a very valuable addition to a masonic library): the Constitution of Grand Chapters of Iowa and Pennsylvania: Reprint of Proceedings of Grand Lodges of Colorado and Minnesota, and of the Grand Chapters of Missouri, Mississippi and Pennsylvania: and the Memorial Volume of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
IRA BERRY, } *Committee.*

Brothers Josiah H. Drummond and Ira Berry were continued with the Grand Master as Committee on the Library.

The committee appointed to prepare a Digest of Decisions, reported, that not knowing to what extent they were desired or authorized to go in the performance of the duty assigned, they had taken no action; and on their recommendation, it was

Voted, That the committee appointed at this session to consider that subject, be authorized to prepare a full Digest, Code and Monitor.

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Lodge now proceed to the installation of officers.

M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, by request, took the Oriental Chair.

M. W. John H. Lynde presented R. W. David Cargill, Grand Master elect, for installation, and he was installed in ample form by Past Grand Master Drummond into the office of Grand Master.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the following appointments:

R. W. A. D. KNIGHT,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Hallowell.
" JOHN B. TRAFTON,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.,</i>	Fort Fairfield.
" WILLIAM H. HUNTER,	" <i>2d</i>	Lubec.
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" <i>3d</i>	Machias.
" J. M. NEVENS,	" <i>4th</i>	Bucksport.
" E. B. AVERILL,	" <i>5th</i>	Dover.
" A. B. MARSTON,	" <i>6th</i>	Bangor.
" MARK ROLLINS,	" <i>7th</i>	Albion.
" HENRY L. KILGORE,	" <i>8th</i>	Belfast.
" THOMAS S. ANDREWS,	" <i>9th</i>	Thomaston.
" HENRY FARRINGTON,	" <i>10th</i>	Waldoboro.
" W. B. LAPHAM,	" <i>11th</i>	Augusta.
" MOSES S. MAYHEW,	" <i>12th</i>	Mount Vernon.
" W. R. G. ESTES,	" <i>13th</i>	Skowhegan.
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	" <i>14th</i>	Bath.
" DURA BRADFORD,	" <i>15th</i>	Canton.
" A. S. KIMBALL,	" <i>16th</i>	Waterford.
" GEORGE E. TAYLOR,	" <i>17th</i>	Portland.
" ISAIAH S. WEBB,	" <i>18th</i>	North Bridgton.
" CHARLES E. WELD,	" <i>19th</i>	West Buxton.
W. & Rev. C. C. MASON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Cape Elizabeth.
" CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
" C. G. PORTER,	" "	Bangor.
" WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "	Portland.
" EDWIN W. MURRAY,	" "	Calais.
" SILVANUS HAYWARD,	" "	South Berwick.
" D. P. THOMPSON,	" "	China.
W. CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Bangor.
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	<i>Senior G. Deacon,</i>	Warren.
" STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	<i>Junior G. Deacon,</i>	Brunswick.
" JOSEPH W. CLAPP,	<i>Grand Steward.</i>	Augusta.
" HUGH CURTIS,	" "	Bowdoinham.
" S. J. CHADBOURNE,	" "	East Dixmont.
" H. D. SMITH,	" "	Norway.
" F. R. PARTRIDGE,	<i>G. Sword Bearer,</i>	Augusta.
" WILLIAM TUCKER,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Skowhegan.
" FREEMAN H. CHASE,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Orland.
" ISAAC G. CURTIS,	" "	Lewiston.
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
" C. O. FILES,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland.
" WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The Grand Officers, elect and appointed, who were in attendance, were presented by M. W. Timothy J. Murray, as Grand Marshal, and installed by Past Grand Master Drummond.

On motion,

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 Grand Master appointed the following committees.

On Foreign Correspondence.

Josiah H. Drummond, Timothy J. Murray, F. Bradford.

On Publication.

Moses Dodge, Ira Berry, Albert Moore.

On the History of Masonry in Maine.

Rotheus E. Paine, J. W. Toward, H. D. Smith.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

F. Bradford, Josiah H. Drummond, William P. Preble.

On Returns.

Ira Berry, J. A. Locke, Warren Phillips.

On Credentials.

B. F. Andrews, Nathan Cleaves, Stephen Berry.

On Amendments to Constitution.

William P. Preble, Josiah H. Drummond, F. Bradford.

On Digest of Decisions.

T. J. Murray, John H. Lynde, H. H. Dickey.

On Grievances and Appeals.

Henry H. Dickey, Joseph M. Hayes, A. B. Marston.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master announced some changes made in the Districts.

The following resolution, submitted by Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby extended to M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE, for the zealous, impartial and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of Grand Master of Masons for the State of Maine during the last three years.

Bro. Timothy J. Murray, for the special committee to which was referred the petition from Bethlehem Lodge for the restoration of S. W. Lane, reported that the parties had not appeared before the committee; and recommended that the subject be laid over until the next Annual Communication. The report was accepted, the recommendation adopted, and the committee continued.

M. W. John H. Lynde presented commissions from the Grand Lodges of Illinois and Vermont, as Representative near the Grand Lodge of Maine, tendering

fraternal salutations from those jurisdictions, and was welcomed by the Grand Master.

The Committee on Lectures reported no action during the past year; which report was accepted and the committee continued.

The Grand Master ruled, that lodges must pay to Grand Lodge fees for all initiates, and dues for all members, including clergymen; which ruling was confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

R. W. Oliver Gerrish, for the Committee of Finance, reported, recommending that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay for services rendered the Grand Lodge, as follows :

The Assistant Grand Secretary, twenty dollars.

The Grand Tyler, thirty dollars.

The Assistant Grand Tyler, fifteen dollars.

The Grand Treasurer, forty dollars.

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, eighty dollars.

And also that twenty-five dollars be appropriated for the increase of the Grand Lodge Library, to be expended for that purpose, at the discretion of the Committee on the Library, provided the state of the funds will allow.

The Grand Secretary presented a report of the doings of the Trustees of the Charity Fund, which was accepted, as follows :

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge have voted to appropriate for Relief the sum of Eleven Hundred and Sixty-five Dollars, to be distributed among eighty-nine applicants, according to a schedule which has been prepared and placed in the hands of the Grand Treasurer.

They have approved the Bond presented by the Grand Treasurer, and passed the customary vote for investment of funds.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary.*

Bro. S. J. Chadbourne, for the Committee on Unfin-

ished Business, reported that there was nothing 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 approved by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Maine was then closed in ample form.

Attest :

Ira Berry,

Grand Secretary.

REPORTS

OF

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. Grand Master of the First Masonic District.

In this District there are five chartered lodges, and one working under dispensation.

During the past year I have made official visits as follows :

December 23, 1871, Trinity Lodge at Presque Isle.

February 10, 1872, Pioneer Lodge at Dalton.

February 28, 1872, Monument Lodge at Houlton.

March 23, 1872, Eastern Frontier Lodge at Fort Fairfield.

During the early part of the year I received a petition recommended by Katahdin Lodge at Patten, asking that a dispensation be granted to the brethren at Sherman, there to form a lodge under the name of Molunkus Lodge, which I approved, and I am pleased to inform you that they are now at work.

I regret exceedingly to be obliged to state, that in consequence of bad traveling and other unavoidable casualties, I have been unable to visit Katahdin Lodge at Patten, and Molunkus Lodge (v. d.) at Sherman, but in each case have authorized competent brethren to act for me.

I am happy to report that so far as I know the lodges in this District are all in a prosperous condition, and doing good work. Returns have been made to me by all the lodges, which indicate an increase of initiates and members

above the preceding year. In all the lodges which I have visited, the work has been well done, and the records well kept.

In closing my labors as District Deputy, I desire to return my thanks to the officers and brethren of the several lodges in this District, for the kind and cordial manner in which I have been received by them during the past two years.

The following is an abstract of the returns :

Whole number of members,	373
“ “ initiates,	35
Amount of initiation fees,	\$70.00
“ annual fees,	55.95
Amount of dues to the Grand Lodge,	\$125.95
Respectfully submitted,	

HENRY R. DOWNES, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Presque Isle, April 6, 1872.

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As D. D. G. M. of the Second Masonic District, I beg leave to submit the following report.

December 30, 1871, I publicly installed the officers of Crescent Lodge, Pembroke. After installation the members and their ladies proceeded to the Pembroke Hotel, where an excellent supper was furnished by Bro. S. W. Stoddard.

Feb. 13, 1872, I installed the officers of Eastern Lodge, at Eastport. I have not been able to inspect the work of this lodge during the past year, but have heard from them frequently, and always favorably.

Feb. 20th, I visited St. Croix Lodge at Calais. Installed the officers of the lodge, also Rev. Bro. Edwin W. Murray, of Calais, as Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge.

I was assisted on this occasion by Bro. D. E. Seymour, who keeps thoroughly posted, and is always ready to perform any duty which may be required of him.

Past Master J. C. Rockwood has again been called to the East, succeeding Bro. D. M. Gardner, who has faithfully served the lodge as Master during the past four years.

Feb. 21st, I visited Lewy's Island Lodge, at Princeton. The lectures in the first degree were passed by Bros. Chadbourne and Hoar, and the work exemplified in the second degree. This lodge, though small in numbers, and

situated at a considerable distance from the older lodges, is doing its work in a manner that will compare favorably with any in the district.

April 3d, I visited Washington Lodge, at Lubec. Witnessed the work in the first degree, which was very promptly and thoroughly performed. The work of this lodge has steadily improved under the direction of W. Bro. Hunter. His successor, Bro. Baker, takes a deep interest in the affairs of masonry, and will endeavor to keep the work of the lodge up to the standard required by the Grand Lodge.

Crescent Lodge is steadily progressing under the care of its attentive Master, Bro. Mincher. The debt upon their hall has been extinguished during the past year, and they are now the owners of a nicely finished and furnished masonic home. Bro. D. M. Young handles the books, which is a sufficient guaranty that the records are always in order.

The returns of the five lodges of which this District is composed, show 664 members, 49 initiates. Grand Lodge dues \$197.60.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. WALKER, *D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.*

Pembroke, April 10, 1872.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As D. D. G. M. of the Third Masonic District, I would respectfully submit the following report.

There are in this District five lodges, all working under charter. As the returns will show, there has been but little work done in these lodges during the past year. The lodges are all in a prosperous and flourishing condition, working agreeably to the requirements of the Grand Lodge, and a good degree of harmony and brotherly love is prevailing throughout the District. The officers of all the lodges have evinced their ability to rule and govern their lodges prudently and wisely.

It was my intention, at the commencement of this year when I assumed the duties of this office, to give the time and attention to my duties that their importance demanded, but I regret that circumstances beyond my control have rendered it impossible for me to do so. The lodges which I have been unable to visit (Narraguagus and Lookout), I am informed by good authority, are in good condition.

February 5th, visited Harwood Lodge at Machias, installed their officers and examined their records. This lodge is in a highly prosperous condition. Their records are models of neatness and accuracy.

January 31st, visited Tuscan Lodge, at Addison, and installed their officers. Their records are well and accurately kept.

I have met with the brethren of Warren Lodge, at East Machias, at nearly all of their communications during the year, and installed their officers January 22d.

I have to thank the brethren of the several lodges in this District for the many acts of kindness I have received at their hands. I am aware that I have perhaps failed to do my whole duty; yet I can but feel that I have done what I could, consistent with my other duties; and in closing my labors, allow me, Sir, to thank you for the honor you have conferred, and the confidence you have reposed in me.

The following is condensed from the returns of the lodges in this District:

Whole number of lodges,	5
“ “ members,	587
“ “ initiates,	24

Total amount of dues to Grand Lodge, \$136.05.

Respectfully submitted,

AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

East Machias, April 29, 1872.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYND, E.

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, and by virtue of the power invested in me as D. D. G. M. for the Fourth District, I hereby submit my annual report.

There are nine chartered lodges in this District, all of which I have visited once, and some of them twice.

My first official visit was made to Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, at Orland, Jan. 23, 1872. I witnessed work on third degree; it was well done; the records correct and well kept. After the close of the meeting, the lodge was pleasantly surprised by the appearance of forty or fifty ladies, wives, sisters and daughters of the masons. Entertaining remarks were made by Mrs. Dr. Chase; after which the hall was given up to them, when a bountiful collation was provided, to which ample justice was done, and an hour pleasantly spent in social intercourse.

Feb. 16th, I visited Marine Lodge, No. 122, at Deer Isle; witnessed work on the second and third degrees, all of which was well done and the records correct. This lodge has recently erected a fine hall, and will probably furnish it the coming summer, although it is temporarily furnished, and meetings are held in it at present. This lodge is in a very flourishing condition.

Feb. 17th, visited Eggemoggin Lodge, No. 128, at Sedgwick. This lodge

had no work, but exemplified the work on the third degree, which was in accordance with the ritual.

This is a good working lodge and the records correctly kept. The erection of a large building, which shall contain a Masonic Hall, has been commenced, and will probably be completed during the coming summer. The site chosen for it is exceedingly pleasant.

Feb. 19th, visited Mount Desert Lodge, No. 140, at Mount Desert. This lodge had no work, but exemplified work on Entered Apprentice degree; it was done in a satisfactory manner: records correct and neatly kept. The lodge room is small, but steps have been taken towards erecting a new building which shall contain a large and convenient hall.

Feb. 20th, visited Tremont Lodge, No. 70, at Tremont. This lodge had no work on hand, but exemplified work on third degree. There being some omissions in the work, I called the attention of the Master to the fact; my suggestions were kindly received and adopted: examined the records, found them correct and neatly kept.

Feb. 21st, visited Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, at Ellsworth; witnessed work on the third degree, which was done in strict conformity to the Grand Lodge standard, and was executed in a manner worthy of much praise. This gave evidence that the lodge had made excellent choice in their selection of officers: examined the records; they were correct and neatly kept, showing that they are in good hands.

Feb. 23d, visited Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, Ellsworth; witnessed work on third degree, which was performed in a very interesting and satisfactory manner. Although this is the youngest lodge in the District, yet the spirited manner in which the Officers performed their work is evidence that they do not intend to be excelled by any of their sister lodges. I examined the records, and must say they are the handsomest I have ever seen. They are models of neatness and accuracy, and a credit to the Secretary, Bro. Otis, who was then confined to his home by illness. That he might soon be restored to health and to his place in the lodge room, was the earnest and heartfelt desire of his brother masons.

March 18, 1872, made my official visit to Felicity Lodge, No. 19, at Bucksport. This is my masonic home; have been present at most of the meetings during the year. Witnessed work on second degree, which was well done, and the officers are determined to keep up the good reputation which has been accredited to them by my predecessors: examined the records; they are correct and well kept.

Hancock Lodge, No 4, Castine. This lodge, I have visited twice: Jan. 11th, by invitation, and installed the officers; and April 11th, again visited it, and witnessed work on third degree; it was well done, and in accordance with the Grand Lodge Ritual: examined the records; found them correct and very

neatly kept, showing they are in good hands. The hall is neatly furnished, and the lodge in a prosperous condition.

By invitation, I have installed the officers of Hancock, Rising Sun, Lygonia and Esoteric Lodges.

The Grand Lodge proceedings have been read in nearly all the lodges in the District, and those who have not read them promised to do so. "All the lodges have commenced their history; some are already in print, and all, or nearly all, will be sent to Bro. Paine, Chairman of Committee on Masonic History, on or before the present session of the Grand Lodge. I have been called upon to decide several questions on masonic law and usage, part of which I have referred to the regulations in the Grand Lodge Proceedings, and those not mentioned there I have decided to the best of my knowledge of masonic law, all of which has been kindly received and the decisions cheerfully adopted.

There are nine chartered lodges in this District.

Whole number of members,	1087
" " initiates,	85
Amount of initiation fees,	\$170.00
" annual fees,	163.05
	<hr/> \$333.05

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. NEVENS, D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit to the Grand Lodge my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fifth Masonic District.

There are within this District nine chartered lodges, and two working under dispensation. I have visited all the chartered lodges except one, Piscataquis, at Milo, and am pleased to be able to report them all in peace and harmony, and in most of them a commendable improvement over last year. By invitation, I have installed the officers of Forest, Olive Branch, Mount Kineo and Mosaic Lodges. In three the installation was public. I have had the privilege of witnessing some portion of the work in each lodge, and have found the officers working unusually correct, all striving to conform to the rules of the Grand Lodge. Records neatly and correctly kept. The brethren of Mosaic Lodge, at Foxcroft, have within the last year completed one of the finest halls in the State, which was dedicated in ample form by the M. W. Grand Master, assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge, June 21, 1871. The interest of the occasion was very much enhanced by the presence of St. John's Commandery, of Bangor, and De Molay Commandery, of Skowhegan.

I would recommend that the dispensation to Pleasant River Lodge, at Brownville, be continued another year, as I have assurances that within that time they will complete a suitable hall for meetings.

I have been kindly treated by all the officers and members of the different lodges in the District, for which I wish to return my sincere thanks.

Thanking you for the honor you have twice conferred on me, I will resign my stewardship.

Chartered lodges,	9
Under dispensation,	2
Members,	770
Initiates,	110
Dues to Grand Lodge,	\$335.50
Respectfully submitted,	

E. A. THOMPSON, D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.

Dover, April 12, 1872.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second report as D. D. G. M. of the Sixth Masonic District. I have visited all the lodges in this District at least once, and some of them several times during the present masonic year, and have witnessed the work in some one of the degrees in most of them.

I have by invitation installed the officers in seven of the lodges. I find them all in as prosperous a condition as they were at my former visit last year, conforming to the ritual in their work, with the exception of some trifling defects in some of the lodges, which I have endeavored to point out, making such suggestions as I deemed to be for the best interest of the order, all of which have been received in the most kind and fraternal manner. It is gratifying to me to be able to say, from reports of the officers of many of the lodges, that the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been more generally read in lodge meetings than formerly, thereby affording their members a better opportunity to acquire a correct knowledge of masonry, not only in our own, but throughout the United States. The brothers of Fisher Lodge at Corinna, under dispensation, have provided themselves with a new and convenient hall. They have the material to make a good working lodge, and with a little closer application to the work, will acquit themselves creditably in comparison with other lodges in this District. They will apply to the Grand Lodge at its next session for a charter, under more favorable circumstances than last year, and I think with better success.

In closing this report, permit me to tender my thanks to the officers and members of the several lodges in this District for their cordial reception and kindly treatment on my several visits.

The following is an abstract of my returns to the Grand Lodge :

Whole number of members,	1,233
“ “ initiates,	62
Initiation fees,	\$124.00
Annual dues,	184.95
	<hr/> \$308.95

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. WHITNEY, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Having been appointed by you to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of our highly esteemed and much lamented R. W. Bro. Edward E. Wiggin, late D. D. G. M. of the Seventh Masonic District, I herewith respectfully submit a general and brief statement of the standing and condition of the lodges in said District, and of my work therein.

There are ten chartered lodges within this District, and I have made them all one official visit, and have publicly installed the officers in several of them. I have found them all enjoying a fair degree of prosperity, and doing a fair amount of work, and very good work. I witnessed some part of the work in nearly all the lodges, and in many of them some portions of the lectures were passed. The work and lectures were similar and uniform in them all, and in conformity to the standard requirement. The work generally was very creditably performed, correct and impressive, and the manner in which the lectures were passed, showed that the brethren were interested and “*well posted.*”

I carefully examined the records in all the lodges, and found them, with very few exceptions, free from error, neatly and properly kept, brief, concise and well arranged, no improper work nor improper expressions appearing thereon; and in the few instances of apparent defect, such suggestions of improvement were made as, I have no doubt, will bring them in accord with the best.

Harmony and brotherly love prevail throughout the whole District. No exciting questions, no disturbances nor discords of any kind have arisen in any of the lodges, so far as has come to my knowledge, nor has any matter of importance been referred to me for my decision. The intelligence of the lodges has been sufficient to settle all questions within their own lodge rooms.

In my intercourse with the lodges, I have endeavored to impress upon the minds of the brethren the importance of becoming thoroughly acquainted, not only with the work and lectures of the several degrees, but with our masonic literature generally; to the end that they may have a correct knowledge of the principles, aims and objects of our institution; and that the "*bright mason*" is the brother who squares his actions and adorns his life by the practice of those exalted virtues and noble precepts which masonry enjoins.

The following is an abstract of the returns of the lodges:

Number of lodges,	10
" initiated,	61
" admitted,	68
" dimitted,	17
" died,	8
" deprived of membership,	14
" reinstated,	15
" rejected,	23
" non-affiliated,	10
" members,	804
Amount of annual fees,	\$120.60
" initiation fees,	122 00
	—————\$242.60

Fraternally submitted,

MARK ROLLINS, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In the ceaseless flow of life, the season again returns for our annual greeting and gathering, and it is with pleasure I recur to the uniform kindness and courtesy shown me during my official connection with you, and thank you, M. W. Master, for your confidence, in my third appointment to the responsible station of D. D. G. M. of the Eighth Masonic District.

With what powers I have, and as I have seen the true way, have I endeavored to perform my duty, acting for the real prosperity of the craft, omitting to call your attention to some irregularities unmeaningly committed by the brethren in their intention to do right and well for our old and venerated institution, trusting to my endeavors and their good and faithful efforts to correct them and conform themselves to the laws of our art: I think they are owing to the want of a thorough study of our Jurisprudence, and the need of a systematic and full digest of regulations and decisions.

In all visits to the eight lodges in my District (one under dispensation at Stockton), I have received courteous and kind treatment, except in one instance, where (after ample notice) they did not assemble the lodge, neither Master nor Wardens being present, and only five brethren, including the Tyler. The lodge was not opened, but I had a pleasant talk with the few there. It was no doubt owing to a careless habit, which I trust may never be repeated.

The lodge *U. D.* at Stockton is weak, and not much prospect of future strength, without a revival of true masonic principles.

Not being able to visit lodge at Islesboro', that duty was performed by P. M. T. R. Williams, at my request, and he reports prosperity and peace.

I have installed the officers in four of the lodges in this District in public. They have been seasons of much interest and profit, having the ladies and invited guests to witness the ceremony. Phoenix and Timothy Chase jointly, in Pierce's Hall, Belfast, with brethren from neighboring lodges and others, amounting to about four hundred; after which a fine refreshment was enjoyed, furnished by the ladies of P. and T. C. The hall was finely decorated. King David's and Howard also gave fine entertainments.

Harmony and peace prevail among the brethren of this District; and in all the lodges they are making good progress in uniformity in the work and lectures. Their records are neatly kept; but in some instances they take minutes of the business of the meeting and approve them at the subsequent one, which I have disapproved of, and instructed them to approve before closing, when those are present who have transacted the business. Allow me to express the wish for you personally and the Grand Lodge a pleasant and prosperous meeting.

The following is an abstract from the returns.

Whole number of members,	753
" " initiates,	47
Amount of fees for initiates,	\$ 94.00
" annual fees,	112.95
	<hr/> \$206.95
Fraternally submitted,	

WILLIAM O. POOR, *D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.*

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I respectfully submit the following report as *D. D. G. M.* of the Ninth Masonic District.

There are ten lodges in this District, all of which I have visited once, and many of them twice during the past year.

I publicly installed the officers elect of Moses Webster, Aurora, St. George and Rockland Lodges.

I have witnessed the work in most of the lodges, and find them without exception zealous in trying to conform to the work of the Grand Lodge, and with few exceptions I find them correct.

I have from time to time made such suggestions as I thought the good of the order required, which have been received in a kind and friendly manner. I have examined the records of the several lodges, in some of which there is a want of system, but most of them are accurately kept, justly entitling the Secretaries of their respective lodges to much credit.

The brethren of Aurora and Rockland Lodges have met with a heavy loss the past year, by the burning of their hall on the night of March 23d, together with its entire contents, leaving them without hall, charter, working tools or regalia.

Not to be discouraged by a calamity like this, with a dispensation authorizing them to meet, they went to work, and in one week's time they refitted the little hall left by them years ago on account of their increasing numbers, gathered jewels from among the ruins to complete a full set, with a small Altar, Holy Bible, Square and Compasses, which were saved from their ante-room, but which will ever bear marks of the devouring element, and be cherished by them in memory of the past. Thus refitted, they are again at work, feeling stronger than ever before. They expect to build their new hall the coming season, which they have had in contemplation, and which they now so much need.

The enterprising brethren of Moses Webster Lodge, have in contemplation the building of a new hall the coming season. This is one of the most thriving lodges in the Ninth District.

It is also very gratifying to me to report that not a single case has come to my knowledge of one lodge invading the jurisdiction of another, and that peace and harmony prevail throughout the entire District so far as I know.

The following is an abstract from the returns as made to me :

Number of lodges,	10
" dimitted,	9
" deceased,	16
" initiates,	14
" members,	1,360
Amount of dues to Grand Lodge,	\$362.00
Respectfully submitted,	

T. S. ANDREWS, D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

- * The past year having been one of uninterrupted harmony and prosperity to the lodges in the Tenth District, in making this, my second report, I do not deem it necessary to go into details.

By invitation, I installed the officers of five lodges, assisted in constituting Anchor Lodge, and have visited the others. I found a very decided disposition on the part of all to fully comply with the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and in all cases of doubt to seek information and proceed cautiously. There is plainly manifested a growing desire on the part of the lodges generally to improve, "beautify and adorn" their masonic homes.

Riverside Lodge has moved into a larger, more pleasant and better furnished hall.

Lincoln Lodge has a new, commodious and richly furnished hall—the best in this section: one which *all* its members ought to, and I doubt not will, take pleasure in visiting at every meeting.

The financial accounts of Dresden Lodge were found in a very unsatisfactory condition, not kept with any sort of order or system. Such advice was given and recommendations made as seemed to me applicable; but from the fact that up to this date the Secretary has not made his annual returns, I fear my efforts did not have the desired effect upon the officer most at fault for the chaotic state of their finances. I doubt not that success will crown the efforts of the Master to remove all cause of complaint in this respect hereafter.

Number of lodges,	8
“ members,	694
“ initiates,	88
Annual dues,	\$104.10
Initiation fees,	88.00
	————\$192.10

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY FARRINGTON, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*

Waldoboro, April 13, 1872.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Eleventh Masonic District.

I have visited most of the lodges in the District within the masonic year, and find the affairs of the order in very good condition. The utmost harmony

exists in all the lodges, and a commendable degree of interest is manifested. I find the lodges generally governed by able and efficient officers, who manifest a disposition to cheerfully comply with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, and to adhere in their masonic work to the ritual as authorized by it. The records in most of them are neatly and accurately kept.

My intercourse with the brethren during my official term has been of the most pleasant character, and I have to thank them for the extreme kindness I have ever received at their hands.

In conclusion permit me to say that my business engagements compel me to decline a re-appointment to this responsible position.

Respectfully submitted,

D. C. PALMER, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Gardiner, May 1, 1872.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As D. D. G. M. of the Twelfth Masonic District, and as in duty bound, I report.

I have visited seven of the eight chartered lodges in this District once, and Lafayette Lodge twice, and caused Messalonskee Lodge to be visited by R. W. Wm. Macartney. I have also visited Neguemkeag Lodge, v. d., at Vassalboro'. This lodge has the elements requisite to success, and I think should have a charter granted on application.

As a rule, the printed proceedings of last annual meeting of the Grand Lodge have been read in the several lodges. Records fairly kept, and work decently performed.

Brethren of Rural Lodge are agitating the subject of building a new hall, which they very much need.

Relief Lodge, at Belgrade, is showing commendable enterprise in building a new hall, which will probably be completed next fall.

Number of initiates,	43
Total membership,	665

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

M. S. MAYHEW, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

Mt. Vernon, April 1, 1872.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In rendering an account of my services as D. D. G. M., you will pardon me for departing somewhat from the usual line and tenor of such reports.

As a faithful sentinel posted on the watch-towers of the order, and from there surveying the masonic situation, I am called upon to perform a duty which I would most gladly avoid, but which I can not ignore; and it is a matter of no little mortification to me, as well as of sorrow, that I am forced to express myself so plainly in the performance of this duty. And if there should be aught in this to wound the feelings of a brother, let him remember it is not that I love him less, but because I love the order to which he belongs, and its prosperity more. In this service I am obliged to forget all personal considerations and fraternal sympathies, however unwilling I may be to do so, because duty and justice to masonry demand it of me.

I have been able to visit all the lodges in this jurisdiction during the year, once or more, with two exceptions, viz: Northern Star at Anson, and Siloam at Kendall's Mills. The former being the masonic residence of the Senior Grand Warden, and under his watchful care, did not demand any attention from me. I was unable to visit the latter owing to sickness in my family, and other causes over which I had no control. This lodge was in good hands last year, and made, I trust, a degree of progress in harmonizing some of those discordant elements so injurious in every lodge where unfortunately existing, and which have been lamentable in the workings of this for several years past, if reports are true. When the brethren of this, as well as those of *all other lodges*, learn to appreciate the beauty and masonic meaning of that little sentiment, "*Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity,*" which may have been rehearsed in their hearing, then, and not till then, will Siloam Lodge occupy the exalted position its best friends would be pleased to give it.

I authorized Worshipful S. S. Brown, a brother well skilled and qualified in the royal art, on his retiring from the East, to take the supervision of this lodge in my absence.

Northern Star Lodge at Anson, Somerset at Skowhegan, and Lebanon at Norridgewock, are good and flourishing lodges; all working in harmony with fervency and commendable zeal. In these lodges we hear of no petty feuds, no exercise of the ballot through any private pique or prejudice, but always used for the common good of their cherished institution. Somerset Lodge, of which I am a member, if not young and vigorous in years, is so in all else, and is flourishing like the green bay tree. The business of this lodge, though not large, has been sufficient for healthy prosperity; and the work in its performance never more thoroughly done. The lectures are *fully* given to the candidate on *every* degree when worked.

Early in the summer I visited Corinthian Lodge, at Hartland, and although I gave them due notice, I found but few of the brethren present, not enough to work the lodge properly or willing to lecture. Instead there were empty seats and silent tongues. The records, if suffered to be called such, were poorly and incorrectly kept; and if ever read in the lodge, I can hardly see how they could have been approved. Even the installation of the officers a few months previous, was not a matter of record. The same may be said of the official visit of your representative. Subsequently, I was there and witnessed the exemplification of the work on the E. A. and F. C. degrees. There were several innovations in the work, the ritual poorly rendered, and so much of it omitted—nearly all the monitorial of the F. C.—that it must have been quite incomprehensible to the candidate. A few of the errors I pointed out, and should have thoroughly criticised them had not arrangements been made with you to meet me there on another occasion. But as the arrangement, much to my disappointment, was not carried out, owing to reasons I need not enumerate, I respectfully suggest that the Grand Lodge, at its next session, take some action which shall put the stamp of its condemnation on all such irregular procedures, wherever found; and let its high authority admonish them that there is a limit to its patience, beyond which it is not safe to trespass.

Keystone Lodge, at Solon, as now, and as it has been conducted for several years past, is living, as I learn, at a "poor dying rate." Although the W. M. of this lodge for the year past was "worthy and well qualified" for the position he held, it was beyond his power to either resuscitate or rejuvenate it. But little work has been done in this lodge during the past year; whether owing to "*desire*" having "*failed*," or the "*grasshopper*" becoming so great a "*burden*," is beyond my knowledge. I think to *divide* the blame would be doing justice to the "*grasshopper*." While this lodge may be one of the good ones of this District, with proper care on the part of its members, it is undeniable that, as now managed, it is a useless appendage hanging on to the skirts of the Grand Lodge, and I suggest it have some attention paid to it by that Grand body.

No machine can run for any length of time without *power* being applied to give it motion; nor can a masonic lodge successfully live unless there are active, zealous members to foster it and guard its welfare. A baker's half-dozen is not enough.

Meridian Lodge, at Pittsfield, I regret to report, occupies the same inconvenient, uncomfortable, uncarpeted and unfit room it did one year ago, notwithstanding efforts were made, and promises implied, if not given, to make it more endurable. It is situated directly over a dwelling, and a stranger would be more likely to find his way into the latter than the former. In my opinion the location is unsafe, and the room unworthy the dignity of the name of a masonic hall. Not so much interest is manifested in this lodge as we would desire, and yet the several stations are very well filled, the degrees

usually conferred in a satisfactory manner, and there are many good and true brethren able to give it tone and look after the welfare of the lodge. But when we consider the location and uncomfortable condition of the lodge room, and still more, that, in all my visits there, the hall has never been warmed or lighted until time to open the lodge, it does not require a person of much reflection to readily conclude that some of the good and true brethren, even, are partially responsible for the apathy so apparent here.

Carrabassett Lodge *U. D.*, at Canaan, I have visited twice, once in the early summer, when they performed their work, and the second time the last of February. The brethren here are doing all we ought to expect of them. The few brethren in the jurisdiction are prompt and attentive, and their rendering of the ritual will compare favorably with many older and larger lodges. Still they labor under disadvantages which I fear will never be outgrown, namely, in limited jurisdiction. Their records are correctly and neatly kept, in every respect a model of excellence. The brethren here will apply, at the coming session of the Grand Lodge, for a charter; and as their dispensation was granted, I recommend the charter be granted also.

Having thus reviewed the condition of the several lodges over which I have a supervision, permit me to say that I have endeavored to be a faithful guardian of them, and I only regret my inability to do more in bringing masonry to its proper standard in this jurisdiction. But when so many of the best of our members give the craft no support by their presence, and especially suffer others to put in the most important positions brethren so incompetent as to make the rendering of the ritual incomprehensible to a person of ordinary intelligence, and select Secretaries whose chirography is only equaled by their painful disregard of the memory of Lindley Murray, then there is work to be done beyond the ordinary duties of a District Deputy Grand Master. The good and true must come to the front—to the rescue—and, by their presence and influence, create a renewal of interest, restore harmony and make the lodges prosperous, living witnesses of masonic worth. Then will masonry with its many social features and its inestimable blessings be appreciated; brotherly love will prevail, and every moral and social virtue will cement us.

In closing this report, I am sensibly aware of the many stubborn facts here presented, and I must sincerely regret the necessity of their rehearsal. There are times when the amputation of a limb becomes necessary to save the life of the body. Then the skillful surgeon deals with stubborn facts, forgetting the pain the use of the knife may cause. The limb is amputated—the patient lives. How far this idea should be carried into application, remains for you and the Grand Lodge to determine; but that some action is demanded having in view the future safety of the craft, is too sadly true to be ignored, as it seems to me, and I trust the attention of this Grand Body will be drawn in that direction.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I return the jewel of my office with many pleasant memories of your official regard; and also through you to all the brethren of this District whom I have had the pleasure to meet, and from whom I have been the recipient of many courtesies, I return my sincere thanks, and especially would I desire for them prosperity in the great work entrusted to their care commensurate with their zeal.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. G. ESTES, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

Skowhegan, March 30, 1872.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have made visits to stated meetings of the several lodges of my District except "Acacia," and leaving that until late in the year, I then found myself unable to see its work. Its records I have examined and found well kept.

I have publicly installed the officers of Richmond, Freeport, Ancient York and Acacia Lodges, and all my intercourse with the brethren has been of the pleasantest character.

There has come to my notice very little that seemed to require special comment from me, but I have endeavored to make such remarks and suggestions, at my visits and other times, as would promote that harmony in the order which is so essential to keep it healthy, and conduce to those beneficent results which are its peculiar fruits.

The lodges in Bath now convene in new and spacious rooms. United Lodge, Brunswick, is soon to occupy new and excellent quarters; and there seems to be a laudable desire to have the assembly rooms of lodges made attractive and comfortable. This cannot be too much commended, as the pleasant character and inviting aspect of any place where men assemble stimulate and gratify a just and reasonable pride, and do much to induce full attendance and consequent active interest, while inculcating that order and system without which no business of a masonic character can be satisfactorily enacted.

It does not seem essential that this report should particularize the time of visitations, and exact nature of the organization in each lodge, as little information of importance could be expressed in the brief space allowed to each; I have therefore only to add that in the Fourteenth District the fraternity appear to be in good condition, and competent to do creditable masonic work.

The unfamiliar duties of the position, I have endeavored to perform with care, and if sometimes, like a green hand at sea, I have seemed to hold so

firmly to the ropes of law and regulation as to appear too exacting, it was only as in his case, to prevent "getting afloat," and I may be allowed to say that no official act of mine has, or shall leave behind it, any intended subversion of the rights of any lodge or brother.

Returns and dues have come to hand from all the lodges of this District, except Polar Star, No. 114, Bath, from which I have failed to get a response to my repeated communications, calling attention to their neglect.

Respectfully submitted,

I. P. BOOKER, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.

Brunswick, April 26, 1872.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT FROM 14th DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have this day received the return of Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, Bath, without the Grand Lodge fees, but accompanied by a note from the Secretary, a copy of which is enclosed (marked A).

The following is an abstract from the returns of the eight lodges in the District.

Members,	832
Initiates,	50
Initiation fees,	\$100.00
Annual fees,	124.80
	<hr/> \$224.80
Paid into my hands,	183 95
Due from Polar Star Lodge,	<hr/> 40.85

Respectfully submitted,

I. P. BOOKER, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.

Brunswick, April 30, 1872.

A.

(Copy of note from Secretary of Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, of Bath.)

"BATH, ME., April 30, 1872.

"IRA P. BOOKER, Esq., Brunswick, Maine.

"Dear Sir and Brother:—I enclose to you the returns of Polar Star Lodge for 1872. I have before sent a copy to Bro. Ira Berry. There are no funds in the Treasury to pay the dues with, and I have delayed sending, hoping to be able to spare the amount from my own funds to pay them with, but find myself unable to do so. I shall remit to you or your successor as soon as I collect any.

Yours fraternally,

"C. M. PLUMMER, Secretary."

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

There are fifteen lodges in this District, twelve chartered lodges and three u. d. I have visited each, and installed officers in eight. In view of this masonic field, I am filled with gratitude to report its prosperous condition, the uniformity of work, and their comfortable and convenient lodge rooms, and the perfect harmony manifested.

July 10th, I received a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge at Sabattus, to be called Webster Lodge, signed by Luther Lombard and thirteen others, being recommended by Ashlar Lodge, of which some of the petitioners were members, and upon due inquiry, I found the petition very strongly recommended. I consequently countersigned the same and forwarded to the Grand Master for his approval, which was accordingly done, and dispensation returned. I forwarded the same to the brethren August 7th, since which time they have been at work under the same. It was my privilege to visit them Feb. 20th, by appointment. The brethren of this new lodge are entitled to great credit. They have fitted very neatly a room on second floor of a school house, which is perfectly retired from everything that can molest, and which well meets their requirements. I witnessed work in second degree, and I must say that I seldom see work done with so much promptness, and so correctly as this. I feel that these brethren are richly deserving of their new masonic home. I feel that they will be an honor to themselves and to the fraternity. I failed to see their records, as the Secretary was absent, not knowing of the meeting (as it was called by my special request), and the records were locked up in his private office; but believe from their general appearance this lodge bids fair to be among our first. I cheerfully recommend their charter at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

By request of the brethren of King Hiram Lodge, u. d., I visited them Aug. 1st, gave them such instructions as they needed as far as I was able, and set them to work. They have a very neat and convenient lodge room, although rather small, but perhaps large enough for their present use; and from the spirit I saw manifested, I think they bid fair to make a prosperous lodge.

I again visited them January 30th. Their Master being unable to be present, and several of their officers absent also, we found this lodge in not so good working condition as it otherwise would have been; nevertheless officers were substituted, and by the assistance of Bro. William H. H. Washburn, W. M. of Oriental Star Lodge, work was exemplified in the second degree in a very satisfactory manner.

Their records are kept by Bro. John Larrabee, who has served as Secretary for so many years in Blazing Star Lodge, with his usual neatness and accuracy.

January 25th, a petition was presented me, signed by Hiram A. Ellis and seventy-three others (Master Masons in good standing), for a dispensation for a new lodge at Canton, to be called Whitney Lodge, being recommended by Oriental Star Lodge, of which they were mostly members. Being myself a resident of Canton, and knowing well the necessity of this call, and being personally acquainted with the brethren herein named, it was with great pleasure I endorsed the same, believing as I do that the interests of masonry demand it. The prayer of those petitioners was accordingly granted, and dispensation received by me March 4th. March 23d, they held their first meeting, being Thursday on or before the full, the day set for their regular communication, in the new and elegant hall fitted up by the companions of Androscoggin Royal Arch Chapter. The attendance was very large and the warmest feeling manifested. I do believe this lodge has made a wise choice in their selections of officers, and I do hope that a charter may be granted them at an early day.

I do not feel like closing this my report without referring to my visit of the 20th of December to Blazing Star Lodge, Rumford. This was the day appointed for the dedication of their new hall, also for the installation of officers. By the kind and able assistance of Bro. H. H. Dickey, J. G. W., and A. K. P. Knowlton, W. M. of Rabboni Lodge, Lewiston, at 10 o'clock A. M. we performed the services of installation in the Church, which was crowded with masonic brethren from neighboring lodges, also ladies and citizens in general. At 2 o'clock P. M., the audience assembled at the hall (all that could be accommodated), which was dedicated in a most impressive manner, under the direction of Bro. Henry H. Dickey, J. G. Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maine. After the dedicatory service the audience repaired to the Church and listened to a most able address by Rev. O. H. Johnson, of Jay. In the evening we visited the lodge and witnessed work in the first degree, done in a very satisfactory manner. On the whole, the exercises of this day passed off in a very impressive manner. This lodge has a very neat and convenient hall, and great credit is due the members of this lodge for the pains they have taken in the erection of their new lodge room.

In conclusion I will say, that at every visitation I have urged the importance of each lodge furnishing their masonic history, and am happy to report that nearly every lodge has responded to the call. Several are completed, and others I trust will be soon.

I make my hearty acknowledgments to the brethren of this masonic District for the many kind expressions I have received at their hands.

Number of members,	1049	
“ initiates,	88	
Amount of initiation fees,		\$176.00
“ annual fees,		157.35
		<hr/> \$333.35

Respectfully submitted,

DURA BRADFORD, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.

Canton, April 1, 1872.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. M. for the Sixteenth Masonic District, respectfully presents the following report.

There are seven lodges in this District, five of which I have visited. Circumstances beyond my control have prevented my visiting Bethel Lodge and Jefferson Lodge.

Sept. 26th, I received a communication from the W. Master of Oxford Lodge, requesting a dispensation for the forming of a public procession, on the occasion of the installation of their officers. Seeing no reason for refusing, I granted it.

Oct. 24th, I visited Mount Tire'm Lodge, No. 132. The records appeared very well. A few suggestions were made to the Secretary, which he received with an evident desire that his duties might be properly performed. I witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was generally correct. I found it necessary to make a few corrections, which were kindly received. I found here three Past Masters taking an active interest in the affairs of the lodge, an example which Past Masters in other lodges would do well to follow. Too many, after they have received all the honors which the brethren can confer, leave the lodge to take care of itself.

January 22d, I visited Oxford Lodge, No. 18, and saw the E. A. and F. C. degrees conferred, which was very satisfactorily done, although none of the officers, excepting the W. Master, had had much experience in their duties. The records are of course correctly and neatly kept by Bro. Noyes, who has long wielded the pen in the service of this lodge. The officers and members showed a commendable interest.

Feb. 1st, the new hall of Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, was dedicated, R. W. H. H. Dickey, J. G. W., presiding. After the dedication, I installed the newly elected officers. The hall was *completely filled* by the brethren and their ladies. The brethren of this lodge deserve great credit for fitting up this elegant and convenient hall. Being a member of this lodge, I have visited it frequently during the year, and can report it in good condition. It will compare favor-

ably with other lodges in this vicinity. There is in the hall a library of nearly one hundred volumes, about one-half masonic works.

Feb. 13th, I visited Paris Lodge, No. 94, at a special meeting called for the purpose. There was a very full attendance, and much interest manifested. I witnessed work in F. C. degree, which was well done. Very few corrections were necessary. The records are now in the hands of R. W. Bro. King, P. D. D. G. M., which is a sufficient guaranty that they are carefully kept.

Feb. 22d, I visited Crooked River Lodge, No. 152, and saw work in F. C. and M. M. degrees, after which I conferred the P. M. degree on the Master elect, and installed the officers. During the work, the offices were mostly filled by temporary appointments, so that it was not as good as usual. Under the circumstances, however, it was very well done. This is a young lodge, but the members showed a commendable interest in masonry, by a large attendance at this communication, on one of the coldest nights of the winter.

My duties during the past year, excepting the ordinary duty of visiting lodges, have been very light. Few questions have been submitted to me for decision. It has been a year of prosperity to the order, and harmony has prevailed, so far as I know, throughout the District. One case of unintentional invasion of jurisdiction was amicably settled by the parties.

In conclusion, allow me to acknowledge the uniform courtesy which has been extended to me by the brethren when I have visited them as your representative, and also for kindness to me personally.

The following is a summary of the returns :

Number of lodges,	7
Initiated,	48
Admitted,	50
Dimitted,	19
Died,	7
Number of members,	622

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. EVELETH, D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.

Mechanic Falls, April 30, 1872.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Seventeenth Masonic District.

There are nine lodges in this District, all of which I have visited except Cumberland Lodge, at New Gloucester, where I requested a special communication; but owing to unavoidable circumstances, no meeting was held.

At each of my official visits to the several lodges, I have witnessed the exemplification of the work on one of the degrees, and it affords me much pleasure to report the lodges generally in a healthy and prosperous condition. I have examined the records of the different lodges, and in most instances have found them neatly and correctly kept.

In my official visits as representative of the Grand Lodge, I have been received with the greatest cordiality and kindness.

The following is an abstract of the returns :

Number of members,	1626
“ initiates,	84
Amount of initiation fees,	\$168.00
Annual dues,	243.90
	<hr/> \$411.90

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

GEO. E. TAYLOR, D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.

Portland, April 20, 1872.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I respectfully submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Eighteenth Masonic District.

August 28th, A. L. 5871, I visited Pythagorean Lodge, at Fryeburg. Actual work on the M. M. degree was well performed, and was nearly up to the standard. It was noticeable as being done in a *deliberate* manner—not hurried over. The lecture of this degree was well given. Records were accurate, no want of harmony was apparent, and the brethren were hospitable.

Aug. 29th, I met the brethren of Oriental Lodge, Bridgton, in special communication, opening a lodge of M. M. Their Master being absent, I called the S. W. to the East, who conducted the ceremonies of this degree, and the same good report which they merited last year I accord to them again, in every particular. In justice I can say no less; I need say no more. After four years of labor as Master, Bro. Webb retires with honor and valuable tokens of regard from his brethren, and yields the gavel to a worthy successor.

Aug. 31st, I visited Delta Lodge, at Lovell, and witnessed work on the third degree; and although this lodge had worked under its charter only about one year, and with new officers, too, yet the ceremonies were performed in a highly satisfactory manner. With officers enthusiastic and zealous for the standard work, having a correct recorder, and, best of all, with harmony in their midst, they still merit the good report rendered by Bro. Hastings in his visit for me last year. May their early prosperity ever abide with them.

Nov. 21st, I was present at a regular communication of Adoniram Lodge, Limington, and inspected their work on the third degree. It was a partial apology that many officers were absent, yet a sense of duty compels me to say with regret that such work would hardly pass masonic inspection. None felt this more than those participating, and I know from previous visits and a long acquaintance with their workmen, that this was no just exhibit of their labors. Some evidence of a want of complete harmony was manifest, that enemy of our principles—*intolerance*—having done some mischief here. A change of officers, since made, will, I trust, drive out this viper. Their records were accurate and neatly kept.

My manifold duties during the past year—masonic and professional—have so consumed my time, that I have visited Freedom Lodge, at home, but once since my last report. Nov. 22d, I conferred the E. A. degree upon a waiting candidate, their principal officers being absent. The weather was the cause of a thin attendance. I again found the records not very neatly kept (though correct), owing mainly to the inexperience of the Secretary. Harmony exists, but a lack of interest is evident from the non-attendance of many members, as appears from the records.

Nov. 23d, I visited Drummond Lodge, at North Parsonsfield. Expected candidates not appearing, the E. A. lecture was given, and with a fair degree of satisfaction. The name of their lodge should incite these brethren to a higher degree of proficiency. Records in good order and accurate. The lodge has a good hall and new furniture, is in harmony, out of debt, and has good prospect of future success.

Jan. 24th, A. L. 5872, I met the brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge, Denmark, and for want of work, heard the M. M. lecture passed, which was creditably done, although few were present. Harmony seems again restored within these limits, and this small field of labor bids fair to bring forth good fruit. The records were correctly kept by one familiar with his duties.

Feb. 23d, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, at Cornish, and witnessed *excellent* work on the first two degrees, being well nigh in conformity to our standard, this lodge having had the aid of our Grand Lecturer. The goodly number present indicated interest and zeal. The records are still in the custody of their efficient Secretary, and are, as usual, neat and correct. These brethren have added to their furniture a good organ, which adds to the success of their work.

March 29th, I visited Day Spring Lodge, at West Newfield, and opened a lodge of E. A. No work being on hand, the brethren rendered the lecture of this degree, and in a very acceptable manner—a decided improvement upon their lecturing at my former visit. I found the records in excellent order, under the pen of their veteran recorder.

I have granted a dispensation to Oriental Lodge to appear in public as a masonic body at the installation of the officers of Oriental Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

The "exhibit of work" in the annual returns, furnishes evidence that former recommendations and assurances, referred to in my last report, have been remembered, and hasty work in giving the degrees is rare.

I herein acknowledge my appreciation of the uniform kindness and hospitality which I have received from the craft in my official visits.

I have visited each lodge assigned to me once during this masonic year, and in closing my report, I can well congratulate you and the Grand Lodge upon the good degree of prosperity and harmony existing in this field of labor. With one exception, entire harmony reigns; and I doubt not this link, if not already, will speedily be restored.

Fraternally yours,

H. H. BURBANK, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.

Limerick, April 8, A. L. 5872.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Herewith is submitted my report as D. D. G. M. of the Nineteenth Masonic District of Maine.

Owing to protracted sickness in my family, and other circumstances beyond my control, I have been able to visit only two lodges.

St. John's Lodge, No. 51, I have visited several times. Installed its officers soon after the annual meeting in May. Its condition is healthy and prosperous.

I have visited also Arion Lodge, v. D., and witnessed the rehearsal of work in the first degree. The efficiency and zeal of its Master, as well as of other brethren, cannot be too highly commended. It is especially gratifying that they have begun right, by giving the lectures to every candidate *in full*. In my opinion, they are well worthy the charter for which they apply.

I wish to express my appreciation of the kind cordiality with which I have been treated by all the brethren throughout the District, and my great regret at not being able to respond in person to their special invitations to visit their lodges. May "peace be within their walls, and prosperity within their palaces." Respectfully submitted,

SILVANUS HAYWARD, D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.

South Berwick, Me., April 22, 1872.

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 seventh day of May, A. D. 1872, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Present—Bro. JOHN H. LYNDE,

“ DAVID CARGILL,

“ ALBERT MOORE,

“ HENRY H. DICKEY,

“ STEPHEN J. YOUNG,

“ JOSEPH M. HAYES,

“ TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,

“ IRA BERRY.

The Grand Treasurer made the following report:

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund:

The balance in the Treasury in May, 1871, was	\$ 209.91
The receipts of the Treasurer the last year, were	5,122.99
The disbursements the last year were	5,194.83
The balance now in the Treasury is	138.07
The Charity Fund remains as last year.	
The amount of interest, &c., from invested funds, on hand	
in May, 1870, was	1,428.70
Appropriations were made amounting to	1,360.00
The Treasurer has paid as per schedule and receipts,	1,345.00

One appropriation has not been paid,	\$15.00
Ten Dollars has been returned by the almoner,	10.00
There remained unappropriated,	68.70
	<hr/>
	\$93.70

The funds now available for charity, are:—

Unexpended balance, as above,	\$ 93.70
Dividends from Bank Stock,	725.00
Interest on \$6,800.00 U. S. 5-20 Bonds,	436.40
Interest on \$1,100.00 Masonic Trustee Bonds,	88.00
Interest on \$500.00 loan,	40.60
	<hr/>
	\$1383.70

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

Accompanying this report was a letter from W. H. S. Lawrence, Master of Rising Virtue Lodge, Bangor, stating that he last year received from the Charity Fund,

For Mrs. Mary Pomroy,	-	-	\$10.00
" " W. H. Lane,	-	-	20.00
			<hr/>
			\$30.00

That Mrs. Lane not having called on him for assistance, and Mrs. Pomroy needing all they could do for her and more, he had given to her ten dollars of the amount appropriated for Mrs. Lane. He returned receipts from Mrs. Pomroy for \$20.00, and the balance of the money (\$10.00), asking the Trustees to approve his action, or if not, to notify him, and he would see the other \$10.00 repaid to the Charity Fund.

On motion,

Voted, That the action of Bro. Lawrence, as above stated, be approved.

Voted, That the report of the Grand Treasurer be accepted.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be specially instructed not to pay money appropriated from the Charity Fund to any Almoner who has not returned receipts for the past two years, in accordance with the vote of the Trustees passed May 8, 1862.

The Secretary presented the applications for relief received by him, with a list of the same, prepared for the use of the Trustees; which were referred to Bro. Albert Moore.

On motion,

Voted, That the Trustees adjourn till to-morrow morning, at half past eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1872.

The Board of Trustees met at half past eight o'clock, A. M., agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bros. John H. Lynde, David Cargill, Albert Moore, Henry H. Dickey, Timothy J. Murray, Edward P. Burnham, Stephen J. Young, Joseph M. Hayes and Ira Berry.

Bro. Albert Moore, to whom the list of applicants for relief was referred, reported the same back with appropriations for the several cases. The schedule was examined, the applications severally considered, and such changes made as in the opinion of the Board were advisable. It was then, on motion,

Voted, That the schedule of appropriations, as amended, be approved, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to make payments in accordance therewith.

Voted, That the Bond presented by the Grand Treasurer be approved and accepted.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That applications for relief from the Grand Charity Fund *must* state the amount expended in charity during the past year, by the lodge making such application, the names of recipients, and the condition of the finances of the lodge at last annual meeting, or such applications will not be considered by the Trustees.

Voted, That the balance remaining after paying the appropriations in the schedule, be used to pay expenses of the Grand Lodge, if needed; otherwise to remain subject to the order of the Grand Master, to be used for the relief of such cases of urgent need coming to his knowledge during the year, as in his judgment merit relief from this fund.

On motion,

Voted, That whenever the Grand Treasurer has any money to invest, or considers any change should be made in the investments, it shall be necessary that such investments and re-investments shall first receive the written approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary, or a majority of them.

Voted, That the regulations in regard to applications for charity be printed on the blanks for such applications.

Voted, That the 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, 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.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 4, 1871.

Voted, That hereafter no application for relief be considered by the Trustees, unless made in writing, according to Article III of the Regulations of the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to make a list of such applications, including all that come to his hands up to Monday evening preceding the day of the Annual Communication; and that all applications presented after that time be referred to the next annual meeting of the Trustees.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary notify every lodge of this action, at least one month before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

A true copy from the Record of Regulations and Votes.

Attest:

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Dalton.</i> | 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton.</i> | 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</i> |
| 98 Katahdin, <i>Patten.</i> | 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport.</i> | 78. Crescent, <i>Pembroke.</i> |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec.</i> | 138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton.</i> |
| 46 St. Croix, <i>Calais.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 3.

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i> | 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i> |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine.</i> | 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i> |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport.</i> | 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgwick.</i> |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth.</i> | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert.</i> |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland.</i> | 150 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth.</i> |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter.</i> | 149 Doric, <i>Monson.</i> |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo.</i> | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge.</i> |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft.</i> | 160 Fisher, <i>Corinna.</i> |
| 64 Pacific, <i>Exeter.</i> | 163 Pleasant River, <i>Brownville.</i> |
| 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Abbot.</i> | U. D. De Grey, <i>Dexter.</i> |
| 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston.</i> | U. D. Composite, <i>Lagrange.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

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|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor.</i> | 87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel.</i> |
| 49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport.</i> | 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln Centre.</i> |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown.</i> | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag.</i> |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden.</i> | 139 Archon, <i>East Dixmont.</i> |
| 66 Mechanics', <i>Orono.</i> | 148 Forest, <i>Springfield.</i> |
| 83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

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|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 46 Central, <i>China.</i> | 111 Liberty, <i>Montville.</i> |
| 58 Unity, <i>Freedon.</i> | 129 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont.</i> |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth.</i> | 134 Trojan, <i>Troy.</i> |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity.</i> | 146 Seabasticook, <i>Clinton.</i> |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast.</i> | 89 Island, <i>Islesboro'.</i> |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolnton.</i> | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast.</i> |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport.</i> | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport.</i> |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport.</i> | U. D. Stockton, <i>Stockton.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden.</i> | 59 Mount Hope, <i>Hope.</i> |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston.</i> | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland.</i> |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren.</i> | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport.</i> |
| 31 Union, <i>Union.</i> | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George.</i> |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland.</i> | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinalhaven.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset.</i> | 120 Meduncook, <i>Friendship.</i> |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta.</i> | 135 Riverside, <i>Jefferson.</i> |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro'.</i> | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay.</i> |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol.</i> | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol.</i> |
| 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 11.

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| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell.</i> | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China.</i> |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop.</i> | 110 Monmouth, <i>North Monmouth.</i> |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner.</i> | 133 Ionic, <i>Gardiner.</i> |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta.</i> | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta.</i> |
| 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

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| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville.</i> | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade.</i> |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield.</i> | 113 Messalonskee, <i>West Waterville.</i> |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney.</i> | 123 Asylum, <i>Wayne.</i> |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro'.</i> | 166 Neguenkeag, <i>Vassalboro'.</i> |
| 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson.</i> | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock.</i> |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan.</i> | 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i> |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Salon.</i> | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield.</i> |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Kendall's Mills.</i> | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan.</i> |
| 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick.</i> | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath.</i> |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath.</i> | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham.</i> |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport.</i> | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls.</i> |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham.</i> | 164 Webster, <i>Webster.</i> |
| 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i> | 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore.</i> | 150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston.</i> |
| 29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn.</i> | 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i> |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i> | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i> |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner.</i> | 167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i> |
| 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i> | 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i> |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford.</i> | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i> |
| 57 King Hiram, <i>Dixfield.</i> | 132 Mount Tire'm, <i>Waterford.</i> |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls.</i> | 152 Crooked River, <i>Otisfield.</i> |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

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| 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> |
| 38 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham.</i> |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

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| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 107 Day Spring, <i>Newfield.</i> |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i> | 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i> |
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Linington.</i> | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfield.</i> |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i> | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i> |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

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|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i> | 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport.</i> |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i> | 115 Moderation, <i>Burton.</i> |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i> | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells.</i> |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford.</i> |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred.</i> | 162 Arion, <i>Lyman.</i> |

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
CHARITY FUND OF THE GRAND LODGE.
1872.

DAVID CARGILL, G. M.	Ex Officio.
ALBERT MOORE, D. G. M.	"
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, S. G. W.	"
WILLIAM O. POOR, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, R. G. S.	"
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	elected May 3, 1870, for three years.
STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	" " " "
ALBERT I. MATHER,	" May 2, 1871, "
JOSEPH M. HAYES,	" " " "
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	" May 7, 1872, "
JOHN H. LYNDE,	" " " "

ADDRESSES:

DAVID CARGILL, *Grand Master*, AUGUSTA, ME.

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary*, PORTLAND, ME.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Chairman of Committee on
Foreign Correspondence*, PORTLAND, ME.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

- JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Lancaster, Mass.,—Minnesota.
WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland,—Canada, New York, Oregon.
EZEKIEL ROBINSON, Readfield,—Iowa.
IRA BERRY, Portland,—Missouri, Maryland.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland,—New Jersey, Nova Scotia, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee, Kansas and Kentucky.
DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais,—New Brunswick.
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco,—Nebraska.
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Portland,—Colorado.
STEPHEN BERRY, Portland,—District of Columbia.
JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath,—Arkansas.
HENRY H. DICKEY, Lewiston,—California.
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor,—Montana.
ALBERT MOORE, North Anson,—North Carolina.
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor,—Mississippi.
JOSEPH W. CLAPP, Augusta,—Idaho.
CHARLES M. RICE, Portland,—Michigan.
STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick,—New Hampshire.
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor,—Delaware.
F. LORING TALBOT, East Machias,—Nevada.
EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor,—Indiana.
JOHN H. LYNDÉ, Bangor,—Illinois, Vermont.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

- Alabama*—JAMES B. LUCKIE, Montgomery.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Little Rock.
California—ALEXANDER G. ABELL, San Francisco.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Georgetown.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
District of Columbia—EZRA B. FRENCH, Washington.
Florida—DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville.
Illinois—DANIEL WADSWORTH, Auburn, Sangamon County.
Indiana—WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville.
Iowa—SAMUEL WELCH, Iowa City.
Louisiana—CLIFFORD BELCHER, New Orleans.
Michigan—REV. D. B. TRACY, Petersburg.
Minnesota—A. T. C. PIERSON, St. Paul.
Mississippi—JOHN F. MCCORMICK, Shubuta.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.
Nebraska—N. S. HARDING, Nebraska City.
Nevada—GEORGE ROBINSON, Washoe City.
New Brunswick—DAVID BROWN, St. Stephens.
New Hampshire—ALEXANDER M. WINN, Portsmouth.
New Jersey—JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton.
New York—JOSEPH D. EVANS, New York City.
North Carolina—LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte.
Nova Scotia—NEWELL SNOW, Sherbrooke.
Ohio—THEODORE ROSS, Cleveland.
Oregon—JOSIAH MYRICK, Oregon City.
Quebec—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.
Rhode Island—NATHAN H. GOULD, Newport.
Tennessee—D. R. GRAFTON, Chattanooga.
Vermont—PARK DAVIS, St. Albans.
Washington Territory—T. F. McELROY, Olympia.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1872.

M. W. DAVID CARGILL,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Angusta.
R. W. ALBERT MOORE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	North Anson.
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Saco.
" WILLIAM O. POOR,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Belfast.
" MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Rec. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
" A. D. KNIGHT,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Hallowell.
" JOHN B. TRAFTON,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.,</i>	Fort Fairfield.
" WILLIAM H. HUNTER,	" 2d "	Lubec.
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "	Machias.
" J. M. NEVENS,	" 4th "	Bucksport.
" E. B. AVERILL,	" 5th "	Dover.
" A. B. MARSTON,	" 6th "	Bangor.
" MARK ROLLINS,	" 7th "	Albion.
" HENRY L. KILGORE,	" 8th "	Pelfast.
" THOMAS S. ANDREWS,	" 9th "	Thomaston.
" HENRY FARRINGTON,	" 10th "	Waldoboro'.
" W. B. LAPHAM,	" 11th "	Angusta.
" MOSES S. MAYHEW,	" 12th "	Mt. Vernon.
" W. R. G. ESTES,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	" 14th "	Bath.
" DURA BRADFORD,	" 15th "	Canton.
" A. S. KIMBALL,	" 16th "	Waterford.
" GEORGE E. TAYLOR,	" 17th "	Portland.
" ISAIAH S. WEBB,	" 18th "	North Bridgton.
" CHARLES E. WELD,	" 19th "	West Buxton.
W. & Rev. C. C. MASON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Cape Elizabeth.
" CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
" CHARLES G. PORTER,	" "	Bangor.
" WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "	Portland.
" EDWIN W. MURRAY,	" "	Calais.
" SILVANUS HAYWARD,	" "	South Berwick.
" D. P. THOMPSON,	" "	China.
W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>	Bangor.
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Warren.
" STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Brunswick.
" JOSEPH W. CLAPP,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Angusta.
" HUGH CURTIS,	" "	Bowdoinham.
" S. J. CHADBOURNE,	" "	East Dixmont.
" H. D. SMITH,	" "	Norway.
" F. R. PARTRIDGE,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Angusta.
" WILLIAM TUCKER,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Skowhegan.
" FREEMAN H. CHASE,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Orland.
" ISAAC G. CURTIS,	" "	Lewiston.
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
" C. O. FILES,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, As Returned March 1, 1872.

DISTRICT.

- Amity, 6, Camden. Rotheus E. Paine, m; Cornelius T. Hosmer, sw; John P. Wellman, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, January; chartered March 30, 1801. 9
- Ancient Land-Mark, 17, Portland. Levi A. Gray, m; Leander W. Fobes, sw; Warren O. Carney, jw; William Ross, Jr., s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December; chartered June 10, 1805. 17
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. William G. Lord, m; John T. Lord, sw; Benjamin Small, jw; Edgar M. Chick, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered September 9, 1818. 18
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. S. J. Knowlton, m; William H. Hilton, sw; F. D. March, jw; George H. Weeks, s. Meeting Wednesday preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 21, 1823. 10
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Samuel Bryant, m; J. Fred. Hall, sw; Henry C. Day, jw; Enoch Davies, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, October; chartered July 18, 1825. 9
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. S. E. Bryant, m; Woodbury Goodwin, sw; James Cameron, jw; John B. Maling, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered June 26, 1854. 19
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Francis E. Chase, m; Frank H. Swett, sw; George R. Shaw, jw; Alpheus G. Rogers, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December; chartered May 3, 1855. 17
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Isaac C. Downs, m; Albert E. Frost, sw; Webster W. Sanborn, jw; John F. Putnam, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered November 5, 1860. 15
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Alfred Lunt, m; Samuel B. Libby, sw; Elmer W. Randall, jw; Joseph H. Davis, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 7, 1863. 14
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. L. R. Sturtevant, m; A. Johnson, sw; H. J. Ridley, jw; J. C. Stinchfield, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 9, 1867. 12
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. George Sweetser, m; George W. Tasker, sw; Amos W. Knowlton, jw; Amos Whitney, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 8, 1867. 6

- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Frank R. Partridge, m; Henry S. Webster, sw; Charles B. Morton, jw; Elisha F. Blackman, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, April; chartered March 21, 1867. 11
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Simeon Stone, m; Oliver R. Small, sw; George W. Coombs, jw; C. H. Douglass, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1870. 14
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Nelson W. Gamage, m; Llewellyn Gamage, sw; Joseph W. Farrar, jw; Joseph W. French, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; chartered May 4, 1870. 10
- Arion, [162], Goodwin's Mills, Lyman. R. W. Bradeen, m; W. M. Staples, sw; N. Hanson, jw; C. W. Murphy, s. Meeting first Friday of each month; election, November; chartered March 18, 1871. 19
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Waldo Pettengill, m; J. L. Ripley, sw; B. W. Stockwell, jw; William Frost, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 11, 1819. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. George P. Haskell, m; John W. Rowe, sw; J. Willett Clapp, jw; Oliver B. Quinby, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election November; chartered 1821. 11
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Joseph C. Holman, m; Elias Field, sw; Mason W. Dutton, jw; Willard M. Chandler, s. Meeting Wednesday of the week of the full moon; election, November; chartered July 20, 1850. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Edwin J. Irvine, m; Orlando F. Morton, sw; George A. Holden, jw; James H. Varney, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1853. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. John B. Benjamin, m; Camillus K. Johnson, sw; E. Everett Johnson, jw; Israel W. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th; chartered May 7, 1857. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. S. F. Gibson, m; J. A. Morton, sw; Gilman P. Bean, jw; J. E. Adams, s. Meeting second Thursday of each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1860. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. George H. Goding, m; Albert W. Larabee, sw; John D. Anderson, jw; Otis C. Nelson, s. Meeting 2 o'clock p. m. Monday before full moon; election, November; chartered June 13, 1803. 17
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Albert Gooding, m; James H. Doughty, sw; E. J. Stubbs, jw; J. F. Moody, s. Meeting Tuesday before full moon; election, October; chartered October 14, 1821. 17
- Central, 45, China. Charles E. Dutton, m; Willis W. Washburn, sw; Henry C. Rice, jw; William S. Hunnewell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered April 8, 1824. 7
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. John Mincher, m; Thomas Abram, sw; John Honor, jw; Daniel M. Young, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December, St. John's day; chartered July 10, 1856. 2
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. John S. Page, m; Calvin Blake, sw; Lyman Cook, jw; Lewis Fish, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, Jan., 1st Monday; chartered May 15, 1859. 13
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Fernald T. Sawyer, m; William Twombly, sw; Isaac S. Skillings, jw; Charles E. Stuart, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered April 15, 1869. 16
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Andrew W. Ham, m; Floramon Morrill, sw; Lorenzo Wentworth, jw; Albert Murray, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1870. 5

- Carrabassett, [161], Canaan. Ivory Lowe, m; Sewall Brown, sw; Llewellyn Morrill, jw; George W. Johnson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; chartered March 2, 1871. 13
- Composite, v. d., Lagrange. Hiram W. Blake, m; Cyrus C. Durgin, sw; Marcellus Nason, jw. Date of dispensation. May 9, 1872. 5
- De Grey, v. d., Dexter. Simeon Mudgett, m; William H. Dustin, sw; James D. Maxfield, jw; Joseph C. Cutler, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon. 5
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Joseph Gooch, m; Tristram Hanson, sw; George F. Huntress, jw; George S. West, s. Meeting first Monday in every month; election, December; chartered January 13, 1826. 19
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. O. McFadden, m; George W. Palmer, sw; D. H. Moody, jw; H. M. Call, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 9, 1861. 10
- Dirigo, 104, South China. Chester M. Clark, m; Augustus W. Chadwick, sw; D. L. Clark, jw; G. B. Chadwick, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 12, 1860. 11
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Charles M. Symmes, m; Clement J. Adams, sw; Nathan N. Loud, jw; Stephen Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 19, 1861. 18
- Drummond, 118, North Parsonsfield. Emery S. Ridlon, m; Winfield S. Young, sw; George I. Bickford, jw; Edwin A. Sadler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1861. 18
- Doric, 149, Monson. Albert F. Jackson, m; Albert W. Chapin, sw; Frank Gates, jw; Charles W. Folsom, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1868. 5
- Delta, 153, Lovell. George H. Moore, m; Barnes Walker, sw; Charles H. Brown, jw; Marshall Walker, s. Meeting Thursday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1869. 18
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. John H. Sanborn, m; E. W. French, sw; B. F. Harris, jw; N. B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, 27th December; chartered June 8, 1801. 2
- Eureka, 84, St. George. Nathan Bachelder, m; William S. Codman, sw; Stephen S. Bickmore, jw; Whitney Long, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1855. 9
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Levi W. Stevens, m; Albert W. Hoyt, sw; H. L. Foster, jw; J. B. Trafton, s. Meeting Saturday on or next before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 1
- Eggmoggin, 128, Sedgwick. George G. Bartlett, m; Samuel Herrick, sw; George B. Flye, jw; Eben B. Smith, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January; chartered March 1, 1865. 4
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Sullivan C. Andrews, m; Jason Farrar, sw; Henry C. Ricker, jw; Salathiel Tilton, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 7, 1868. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. S. B. Rathbone, m; Oscar Hills, sw; William A. Hale, jw; J. L. Witherly, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1869. 8
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Robert F. Campbell, m; Albert W. Cushman, sw; George A. Dyer, jw; Amory Otis, s. Meeting first Friday of each month; election, December; chartered Sept. 3, 1870. 4
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Avery H. Whitmore, m; John Douglass, sw; Henry D. Trott, jw; W. H. Pillsbury, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered March 14, 1809. 4

- Freeport, 23, Freeport. A. L. Josslyn, m; W. E. Jordan, sw; John Bun, jw; James M. Smyth, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1845. 14
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. William B. Bangs, m; John F. Lord, sw; George V. Mills, jw; James Mills, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered January 11, 1823. 18
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. John S. Derby, m; Alonzo Leavitt, sw; John H. Sayward, jw; Luke H. Roberts, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered January, 1828. 19
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. John Fletcher, m; Henry S. Mayhew, sw; S. F. Hodgkins, jw; R. S. Young, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Osgood N. Bradbury, m; Abel A. Blanchard, sw; Alvin H. Lindsay, jw; John A. Larrabee, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 7, 1868. 6
- Fisher, [160], Corinna. W. S. Allan, m; Stephen Lincoln, sw; Robert Knowles, jw; I. W. Tibbetts, s. Meeting First Saturday in the month; date of dispensation, September 9, 1870. 5
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. John Bradley, m; Marshal Spring, sw; Isaac N. Brackett, jw; Roscoe G. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1863. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. Charles H. Hooper, m; Stephen W. Webster, sw; Henry B. Robbins, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 9, 1794—charter renewed Dec. 17, 1861. 4
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. James M. Colson, m; Martin Horn, sw; Charles C. Hinds, jw; Edmund A. Chadwick, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election 2d Tuesday in January; chartered June 23, 1820. 11
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Eli Morton, m; William Hasty, sw; Henry R. Millett, jw; Richmond Edwards, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 22, 1822. 17
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Ezra Manter, m; H. T. Sanborn, sw; A. B. Clark, jw; L. D. Curtis, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May, 1852. 8
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Horatio L. Hill, m; James H. Bailey, sw; Eliphalet S. Means, jw; John U. Chandler, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December 27; chartered April 8, 1858. 3
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln Centre. George W. Smith, m; James M. Adams, sw; Thomas M. Blakemore, jw; W. H. Chesley, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 5, 1858. 6
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Calvin W. Sherman, m; Lorenzo Pendleton, sw; Charles H. Dodge, jw; Daniel A. Hatch, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered November 5, 1857. 8
- Ionic, 136, Gardiner. Gustavus Moore, m; George M. Holmes, sw; Thomas E. Smith, jw; Barrett A. Cox, s. Meeting first Monday of each month; election, January; chartered May 9, 1867. 11
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Alden Chase, m; William Day, sw; Nathaniel F. Jacobs, jw; Charles R. Houghton, s. Meeting second Tuesday of each month; election, January; chartered May 3, 1860. 16
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. James J. Jones, m; John S. Snow, sw; John D. Hodgdon, jw; Thomas Hovey, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered March 15, 1796. 11

- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro'. John E. White, m; Everett Farrington, sw; Charles E. Hovey, jw; E. K. Genthner, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 5, 1855. 10
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. George S. Ames, m; Henry A. Pierce, sw; Lucius H. Duncan, jw; David Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 13, 1850. 8
- Keystone, 80, Solon. William W. Hamblett, m; Tilson H. Bosworth, sw; John L. Pierce, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1855. 13
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Daniel Scribner, m; John C. Folkins, sw; Lonson M. Grant, jw; A. T. Coburn, s. Meeting at or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered August 24, 1859. 1
- King Hiram, [57], Dixfield. Silas Barnard, m; Isaac Randall, sw; James S. Wright, jw; John Larrabee, s. Date of dispensation May 4, 1871. 16
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Albert Hodsdon, m; David Fletcher, sw; John F. Dolliver, jw; Crosby Clements, s. Meeting Wednesday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 6
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Joseph W. Taggart, m; Reuben M. Brookings, sw; George A. Smith, jw; Charles M. Ames, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 19, 1792. 10
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. James T. Cushman, m; Nathaniel J. Moor, sw; Charles Joy, jw; Josiah H. Higgins, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; chartered April 11, 1822. 4
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Jas. O. Butman, m; John H. Shedd, sw; Henry C. Packard, jw; Geo. A. Russell, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered May 20, 1850. 12
- Liberty, 111, Montville. Moses M. Johnson, m; Lucius C. Morse, sw; Wm. H. Marden, jw; J. Colby Knowlton, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon, and second Monday following; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 7
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. A. G. Emery, m; Henry C. Powers, sw; David E. Parsons, jw; M. T. Emery, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 13
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Alex. D. Ross, m; Silas E. Turner, sw; John B. Warren, jw; Ellery D. Perkins, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1866. 3
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Aaron H. Woodcock, m; Joseph S. Farrar, sw; James H. Dingee, jw; Charles A. Rolf, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December, St. John's day; chartered May 8, 1867. 2
- Maine, 20, Farmington. Archie L. Talbot, m; Edwin R. Cutts, sw; William R. Smith, jw; David H. Knowlton, s. Meeting Monday on week of full moon; election, October; chartered Jan. 13, 1810. 15
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield. James E. Chase, m; James W. Starbird, sw; John L. Allen, jw; Geo. W. Springer, s. Meeting last Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 11, 1822. 11
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. J. S. Bridges, m; J. F. Collett, sw; Chas. F. Libby, jw; B. F. Grant, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 13, 1826. 6
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Sylvanus R. Jackson, m; Wm. T. Elliott, sw; Asa S. Davis, jw; Elihu B. Averill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 10, 1827. 5

- Mount Moriah, 53, Denmark. Edmund P. Pingree, m; Samuel D. McKusick, sw; Nathaniel Robinson, jw; Dominicus G. Tarbox, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered Jan. 23, 1828. 18
- Mount Hope, 59, South Hope. Robert A. Marten, m; Minot D. Hewett, sw; Hiram Fish, jw; Thaddeus Hastings, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1848. 9
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. George Joss, m; E. F. Harding, sw; A. E. Grant, jw; D. H. Tribou, s. Meeting third Saturday each month; election, December; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Mechanics, 66, Orono. E. N. Mayo, m; H. C. Powers, sw; James Berryment, jw; A. J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December 27th; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Mariners, 68, Searsport. George L. Merrill, m; E. R. Sargent, sw; R. G. Ames, jw; E. Y. Gilmore, s. Meeting on or before full moon of each month; election, January; chartered May 16, 1853. 8
- Monument, 96, Houlton. W. H. Gray, m; Charles W. Lyons, sw; George A. Lewis, jw; J. H. Bradford, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered May 5, 1859. 1
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Augustus Fogg, m; Charles W. Pierce, sw; David L. Knowles, jw; John H. Gordon, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 7
- Monmouth, 110, North Monmouth. Samuel B. Bamford, m; Benjamin Turner, sw; Jeremiah Gordon jw; Charles H. Foster, s. Meeting first Wednesday of month; election, September; chartered May 21, 1861. 11
- Messalonskee, 113, West Waterville. George T. Benson, m; Adoniram J. Parker, sw; Nathan Clanson, jw; C. E. A. Winslow, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 16, 1862. 12
- Moderation, 115, West Buxton. George M. Emery, m; John Meserve, sw; Furman A. Smith, jw; James Meserve, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, January; chartered March 18, 1863. 19
- Meduncook, 120, Friendship. Jason Walker, m; Sylvester Morse, sw; William A. Orne, jw; Nelson Thompson, s. Meeting on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 6, 1864. 10
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Mark H. Lufkin, m; Franklin B. Ferguson, sw; Fred. A. Gross, jw; Charles A. Spofford, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1865. 4
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Aura L. Gerrish, m; Dennison Walker, sw; David Pushaw, jw; William S. Howe, s. Meeting Friday on or next preceding each full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Mount Tire'm, 132, South Waterford. A. S. Hapgood, m; D. P. Bisbee, sw; C. R. Meserve, jw; S. W. Cobb, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 16
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. R. L. Somes, m; L. H. Somes, sw; John F. Parker, jw; John W. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 8, 1867. 4
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. Levi W. Smith, m; John F. Talbert, sw; Luther J. Calderwood, jw; Joseph P. Hunt, s. Meeting second Tuesday of each month; election, September; chartered May 7, 1868. 9
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Frank J. Austin, m; Abel D. Russell, sw; Major A. Phillips, jw; George N. Coburn, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week in which the moon fulls; election, December; chartered June 8, 1869. 15

- Mt. Kineo, 109, Abbot. Jesse Barber, m; James A. Monroe, sw; Chas. N. Rand, jw; Llewellyn S. Flint, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 8, 1862. 5
- Molunkus, [165], Sherman Mills. Cyrus Daggett, m; Joseph R. Cushman, sw; Alfred Cushman, jw; S. Robinson, s. Date of dispensation, Aug. 26, 1871. 1
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Charles C. Getchell, m; Ben. Moore, sw; Parker M. Paine, jw; Columbus S. Mantor, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered Dec. 15, 1818. 13
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. S. N. Campbell, m; H. H. Bowles, sw; F. W. Patten, jw; L. Wasgatt, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 28, 1857. 3
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. F. T. Faulkner, m; L. B. Perry, sw; C. H. Thayer, jw; S. D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 3, 1860. 15
- Neguemkeag, [166], Vassalboro'. Warren Colby, m; William Tarbel, sw; Isaac Palmer, jw; Stephen Frye, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, June; date of dispensation Dec. 12, 1871. 12
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Albert Gould, m; Charles B. Dodge, sw; T. Cross, jw; F. J. Littlefield, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 12, 1804. 18
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. J. H. H. Hewitt, m; W. E. Crawford, sw; Charles G. Chase, jw; E. L. Dillingham, s. Meeting first Tuesday each month; election, January; chartered September 10, 1805. 9
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Howard D. Smith, m; F. E. Crockett, sw; M. M. Fuller, jw; A. Oscar Noyes, s. Meeting Monday or next preceding full moon; election, September; chartered Sept. 14, 1807. 16
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. William H. H. Washburn, m; George O. Eustis, sw; Levi H. Daggett, jw; Milton F. Ricker, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, Sept.; chartered June 11, 1811. 15
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. James Knowles, m; A. M. Bragg, sw; O. L. Smith, jw; J. Huckins, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1865. 5
- Ocean, 142, Wells. Jere G. Hall, m; Emlus J. Getchell, sw; Lewis West, jw; Joseph Curtis, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1868. 19
- Portland, 1, Portland. Joseph A. Locke, m; Emmons Chapman, sw; George L. Bailey, jw; Convers O. Leach, s. Meeting second Wednesday in each month; election, November; chartered March 20, 1762. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Hazen W. Stevens, m; Samuel O. Wiley, sw; Frank Y. Bradley, jw; Seth W. Fife, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered June 13, 1803. 18
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. George E. Wight, m; C. W. Haney, sw; F. A. Follett, jw; G. E. Johnson, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered 1816. 8
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Ephraim Gee, m; George Bentley, sw; Joseph H. Fitzgerald, jw; Newell H. Bates, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, Dec. 27th; chartered Jan. 24, 1822. 5
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Thaddens R. Joy, m; William E. Gould, sw; Henry F. Daggett, jw; William P. Young, s. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, December; chartered Oct. 23, 1823. 5
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Lorenzo D. Butters, m; George M. Bond, sw; William Wadley, jw; John Whitney, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 12, 1851. 5

- Pioneer, 72, Dalton. John G. Mosher, m; Leroy C. Dorman, sw; Derben F. Bearce, jw; Jabez Dorman, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, March; chartered May, 1854. 1
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Willard B. Ferguson 2d, m; Benj. Loud, sw; Orrin Thorn, jw; Clarendon Butman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 5, 1854. 7
- Paris, 94, South Paris. William A. Frothingham, m; Sewall H. Webber, sw; David I. Black, jw; A. C. T. King, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December 27th; chartered May 5, 1859. 16
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. Hiram A. Turner, m; Timothy B. Curtis, sw; Wm. C. Duncan, jw; C. M. Plummer, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered March 7, 1863. 14
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. A. S. Sawyer, m; G. H. Freeman, sw; Leonard S. Freeman, jw; G. H. Harding, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full of the moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 17
- Preble, 143, Sanford. Byron S. Chick, m; John W. Howe, sw; Edwin S. Wright, jw; Howard P. Marston, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1867. 19
- Pleasant River, [163], Brownville. Seth W. Merrill, m; Alexander H. Jenks, sw; Lorette Pollard, jw; Horace B. Nason, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; chartered July 28, 1871. 5
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Levi M. Poor, m; Abel B. Marriner, sw; Fred S. Walls, jw; Chas. M. Cunningham, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 7
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Wm. H. S. Lawrence, m; Joel D. Beal, sw; Geo. Bowen, jw; Chas. I. Collamore, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered Sept. 16, 1802. 6
- Rural, 53, Sidney. Wm. A. Shaw, m; Geo. W. Reynolds, sw; Adelbert H. Bailey, jw; Ambrose Sawtelle, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 25, 1827. 12
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Alpheus Small, m; Wm. A. Provins, sw; George Bradley Randlett, jw; David S. Richards, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 10, 1850. 14
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Freeman H. Chase, m; Benjamin A. Keyes, sw; Isaac P. Harriman, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, December; chartered Oct. 18, 1852. 4
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. J. F. McKellar, m; E. A. Withington, sw; C. D. Smalley, jw; Edgar A. Burpee, s. Meeting first Tuesday evening of each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1855. 9
- Relief, 108, Belgrade. James M. Rockwood, m; Benj. F. Mitchell, sw; Joseph E. Tillson, jw; Charles A. Yeaton, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 12
- Riverside, 135, Jefferson. S. J. Bond, m; H. K. Bond, sw; W. C. Ames, jw; George E. Linscott, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 13, 1866. 10
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. A. K. P. Knowlton, m; Fessenden I. Day, sw; Geo. I. Parker, jw; Hernando N. Emery, s. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September; chartered Dec. 28, 1868. 15
- Saco, 9, Saco. Enoch Soule, m; John R. Carpenter, sw; Freeman F. Walker, jw; Charles C. Temple, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, June; chartered June 16, 1803. 19
- Solar, 14, Bath. James B. Wescott, m; A. R. Cahill, sw; Turner McCarty, jw; J. L. Douglas, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered Sept. 10, 1804. 14

- St. George, 16, Warren. Alexander C. Dunbar, m; Edwin A. Hosmer, sw; Ellis Watts, jw; J. Dudley Andrews, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 10, 1806. 9
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Levi C. Emery, m; Charles W. Snow, sw; Bryce M. Hight, jw; John Littlefield, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered Jan. 11, 1821. 13
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. J. C. Rockwood, m; E. H. Vose, sw; W. H. Allen, jw; L. L. Lowell, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, Dec., St. John's day; chartered May 29, 1845. 2
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. John H. Plummer, m; John W. Morrison, sw; Charles G. Yeaton, jw; Ephraim Hodgdon, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May; chartered Feb. 13, 1827. 19
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. George A. McLellan, m; John H. Morrison, sw; M. A. Austin, jw; Edward A. Pond, s. Meeting Monday at or preceding full moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1848. 6
- Standish, 70, Standish. John D. Higgins, m; Seth Higgins, sw; Orville S. Sanborn, jw; D. N. Sawyer, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 5, 1858. 17
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Robert H. Carey, m; Henry J. Cole, sw; John S. Fuller, jw; Charles E. Eells, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1856. 9
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. James Adams, m; Manly G. Trask, sw; Spencer R. Hills, jw; A. B. Marston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered Feb. 6, 1856. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. Richard Whitten, m; Warren Jones, sw; Levi J. Whitten, jw; Gorham Hamilton, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 24, 1856. 7
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. J. S. Harris, m; A. H. Duran, sw; T. B. Brown, jw; E. F. Tukey, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 8, 1858. 13
- Seaside, 144, Boothbay. W. F. McClintock, m; C. H. Fisher, sw; W. S. Lewis, jw; Alden Blossom, s. Meeting Friday evening before full moon; election, December; chartered Oct. 7, 1867. 10
- Sebastcook, 146, Clinton. John P. Billings, m; Benj. T. Foster, sw; Simon W. Baker, jw; Marcus Rowell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered Feb. 3, 1868. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. P. H. Snell, m; C. H. Foss, sw; Newell Strout, jw; Elliott Wood, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered Oct. 6, 1817. 11
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Almon C. Pray, m; George McClure, sw; Deland Young, jw; George S. Woodman, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 20, 1847. 15
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Diman B. Perry, m; Hiram B. King, sw; John Richardson, jw; James S. Merrill, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding each full moon; election, January; chartered May 10, 1853. 16
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Levi Lurvey, m; J. W. Carroll, sw; C. H. Sawyer, jw; J. T. R. Freeman, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1856. 4
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Oliver A. Cobb, m; Abner L. Hawkes, sw; H. M. Raymond, jw; Wm. V. Harmon, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 6, 1856. 17
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Samuel Bucknam, Jr., m; Benjamin F. Cleaves, sw; Barnard L. Farrell, jw; William A. Sawyer, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 3

- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Allen D. French, m; Lucius F. McDonald, sw; James F. Fernald, jw; John W. Haraden, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 8
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. John F. Dyer, m; George W. Mosher, sw; Geo. B. Wellington, jw; L. S. Judd, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 17, 1865. 1
- Trojan, 134, Troy. B. Harding, m; Albert Mitchell, sw; Atwood Whitaker, jw; E. W. Bennett, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered February 19, 1866. 7
- United, 8, Brunswick. Thomas U. Eaton, m; Lewis A. Parker, sw; Geo. L. Stimpson, jw; Chas. C. Nelson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, January; chartered Dec. 14, 1801. 14
- Union, 31, Union. Joseph O. Cobb, m; Nahum Thurston, sw; Adelbert H. Stetson, jw; Nathan D. Robbins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1820. 9
- Unity, 58, Freedom. Raymond S. Rich, m; James D. Lamson, sw; J. C. Whitney, jw; Charles A. Dorman, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 6, 1863. 7
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. George L. Whitmore, m; Robert W. Carr, sw; Albert S. Purinton, jw; Benjamin L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 9, 1817. 14
- Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. Peter Williams, m; Benj. J. Rackliff, sw; George Jepson, jw; Thomas Ballantine, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, Sept.; chartered May 31, 1827. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Daniel H. Thing, m; Thomas Robinson, sw; Fernando C. Fellows, jw; Quintin L. Smith, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, Nov.; chartered May 3, 1860. 12
- Warren, 2, East Machias. L. Loring Keith, m; George D. Cosseboom, sw; Alonzo Mayhew, jw; Austin F. Kingsley, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, Dec. 27; chartered Sept. 10, 1778. 3
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Llewellyn E. Crommett, m; R. Wesley Dunn, sw; Fred. C. Thayer, jw; Nathan Stiles, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 20, 1820. 12
- Washington, 37, Lubec. John O. Baker, m; John Thayer, Jr., sw; Emilus W. Brown, jw; James B. Neagle, s. Meeting first Wednesday in month; election, December; chartered June 16, 1822. 2
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. W. Scott Hinckley, m; John R. Eaton, sw; William W. Walker, jw; Eben H. Farnum, s. Meeting Wednesday of the full moon; election, September; chartered May 4, 1870. 15
- Webster, [164], Webster. Frank E. Sleeper, m; Stetson L. Hill, sw; B. D. Farnham, jw. Date of dispensation, July 28, 1871. 14
- Whitney, [167], Canton. Hiram A. Ellis, m; Peter T. Hathaway, sw; John W. Thompson, jw. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; date of dispensation, March 9, 1872. 15
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Nathan N. Wiggin, m; Mark H. Ford, sw; Augustus F. Wormwood, jw; Addison E. Haley, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, Dec.; chartered March 13, 1813. 19

Brethren Died during the Year,

From March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872.

Portland Lodge—Thomas Pennell, February 1871, lost at sea, aged 48; Wm. Brown, Jr., March 5, aged 33; Bedford Bolttenhouse, July 23, 1870; Seth Clark, honorary member, Aug. 13, 1871, aged 88; Edward P. Bowden, Aug. 31; Joseph D. Crockett, Jan. 23, 1872, aged 36.

Warren—Elijah Hall, Sept. 23—one of the oldest members.

Lincoln—J. Keene McIntyre, Aug. 16; Henry Clark, Past Master, Sept. 2; Joseph J. Kennedy, Sept. 10.

Hancock—John Rea, April 6.

Kennebec—George S. Ayres, March 11, in Chelsea, Mass.; C. G. Bachelder, June 12; George J. Wall, Aug. 2; John H. Collins, Oct. 21; Alonzo Tenney, Feb. 2, 1872.

Amity—Elbridge S. Brown, Jan. 15, 1872.

United—Abner B. Thompson, Aug. 4, 1871.

Saco—Samuel White, April 7, of old age.

Rising Virtue—Franklin T. Emery, March 15; John N. Gregory, April 12; Daniel B. Norwood, Aug. 14; Francis B. Merden, Jan. 1, 1872; Stephen S. Mitchell, and Thomas G. Hodges, at sea, date unknown.

Cumberland—Abner M. Nutting, April 22; Ephraim S. White, November.

Solar—Charles Cobb, September, 1871.

Orient—C. Henderson, W. Fogerty, E. K. Robbins, G. K. Abbott, William J. Winslow.

St. George—Amos H. Hodgman, Aug. 7; John Andrews, Feb. 24.

Ancient Land-Mark—Mason G. Webb, March 28; Joseph H. Bucknam, April 14; John P. Boyd, Past Master, July 20; Benjamin Stevens, Dec. 13; Daniel W. Miller, Jan. 29; Earl Milliken, Feb. 14.

Oxford—Samuel E. Verrill, June 9, drowned.

Felicity—Thomas B. Emery, died in Belfast, 1871; George B. Wing, died in Iowa, 1871; Wm. H. Jordan, Amos Smith, Feb. 1872.

Maine—Ira Elliott, at Arkansas City, Kansas, Oct. 15.

Oriental Star—Robert Hayes, March 23; Daniel Austin, Sept. 30—masonic burial.

- York—George W. Oakes, April 25; Rev. Joshua A. Swan, Oct. 31.
- Freeport—J. W. Richardson, Nov., 1871, of heart disease.
- Phoenix—E. P. H. Thompson, lost at sea; Samuel Maddocks, Dec. 13.
- Temple—Joseph Ludden, March, 1871; M. C. Waugh, June, 1871; Samuel Ballentine, supposed to have been killed at the battle of the Wilderness.
- Village—Horace W. Nealy, May 31; James Carr, May 31, honorary member.
- Adoniram—Benjamin C. Libby, Aug. 6; Thomas Hubbard, Oct. 24.
- Northern Star—Goff Moore, June 11, 1871, at an advanced age; one of the earliest Masters of the lodge, an honorary member, an excellent man and mason.
- Tranquil—Edward Bisbee, March 20; James M. Blossom, April 1.
- Hermon—James Capen, Oct. 29, made in 1806; Charles S. Freeman, Jan. 27, made in 1819;—both were among the founders of the lodge—names dropped from books during "dark ages."
- Waterville—John R. Richardson, Sept. 2.
- Somerset—Amasa Bigelow, June; G. W. Kincaid, July 3; George Varney, Aug. 29.
- Bethlehem—George H. Farrington, drowned in Kennebec River, May 25; funeral June 3.
- Casco—Albert O. Lufkin, March 1; John Sargent, March 2; D. B. Ross, May 19.
- Washington—Samuel A. Tucker, July 18, 1871, at Marine Hospital, Baltimore, of bilious fever.
- Harmony—Sydney B. Usher, Feb. 9; Marshall Morton, Feb. 25.
- Penobscot—H. Melvin Gould, May 10, age about 25; Rev. Nathaniel Gunnison, Aug. 25, at West Waterville; Enoch Tupper, Sept. 17, about 80 years old.
- Lygonia—William A. Knowles, Dec. 12.
- Morning Star—Joseph C. Barstow, September; Andrew Goodwin, December.
- Alna—Y. Eugene Gliddon, Feb. 21.
- Central—Edward E. Wiggins, Aug. 5, aged 27 years, 11 months; Charles E. Fall, Feb. 4.
- St. Croix—William A. Granger, May 6; L. B. Kimball, May 9; John Trimble, July, 1871; C. V. Horton, July 23; J. A. Parkin, Nov. 1871; Thomas Whittemore, January, 1872.
- Dunlap—James W. Locke, May 1871; Cyrus S. Capen, May 15; William Burnham, June 25; George H. Knowlton, July 2.
- Lafayette—L. C. Billings.
- St. John's—Caleb Sanborn, Dec. 20; Asa T. Hamilton, Zebulon Knight and David S. Wood, date unknown.
- Mosaic—Hiram Douty, in October, buried with masonic rites; George H. Nelson, in November; Nathaniel Parsons, Feb. 19, masonic burial.
- Vassalboro'—William Redington, Jan. 20, 1871.
- Fraternal—James G. Burbank, Dec. 31.
- Mount Moriah—Cyrus Ingalls, Sept. 7, in Belvidere, Ill., while visiting his brother.
- Unity—Benjamin C. Bryant, June 14, aged about 28.
- Star in the East—John S. Hunt, Aug. 3; Justus C. Jones, Oct. 8.
- King Solomon's—L. L. Levenseller.

- King David's—Davis McDonald, March 31, buried with masonic honors.
- Mystic—E. T. Wyman.
- Blue Mountain—James M. Hathaway, date unknown.
- Mariners'—B. W. Small, May 13; Samuel Curtis, Dec. 16.
- Howard—Thomas Green; J. K. West, May.
- Rising Sun—Benjamin C. Saunders, July 10.
- Pioneer—David N. Rogers, Jan. 17, buried with masonic rites.
- Tyrian—E. G. Hawkes, March 19; John Dore, April 28, at Effingham, N. H.
- Bristol—Samuel T. Hinds, at sea, ship never heard from; William Huston, Jan. 17—one of petitioners for charter, and first Senior Warden of lodge.
- Plymouth—Charles B. Whitcomb, March 14.
- Arundel—Charles Goodwin, May 20, honorary member; Benjamin Hoff, February 15.
- Tremont—Samuel S. Stanley, April 22, lost at sea, on George's Banks.
- Crescent—William Dean, March 20.
- Rockland—Samuel P. Wilson, Oct. 1871, at sea, of yellow fever; M. C. Andrews, Nov. 16, of fever; George B. Barstow, Dec.; Leander Metcalf, December.
- Atlantic—Horatio D. Barber; J. B. Hutchins, supposed to be dead; John Russell, Jr., Nov. 24.
- St. Paul's—Capt. Horatio S. Amesbury, March 5, 1872, lost on Cape Cod.
- St. Andrews—William Morgan, March 1; Watson E. Plummer, March 18; Charles H. Whitney, Feb. 25.
- Eureka—James D. Wade, April 3; Simon T. Hart, July 6; Alden Gilchrist, Sept. 6; Otis Fales, Sept. 20.
- Temple—Bryce M. Edwards, April 15; David Hackett, July 8; Aaron Quinby, Jan. 15.
- Benevolent—Daniel T. Mayo, Nov. 17.
- Narraguagus—F. L. Cole, June 22; F. T. Kingsley, Feb. 22.
- Island—J. W. Herrick, Jan. 27; J. W. Collins—both lost at sea.
- Harwood—William Morey, not heard from for about eight years, supposed to be dead; Wilson Hadley, Aug. 17; Benjamin W. Farrar, died in Florida.
- Siloam—Milton P. Gibson, March 7, 1872.
- Paris—Horace Hill, Feb. 28—buried with masonic rites.
- Monument—H. C. Chapman, Nov. 7, from injuries received by falling from a railroad car near Titusville, Penn.
- Bethel—H. F. Howard, Nov. 22; lived at Paris.
- Katahdin—Augustus S. Gardner, July 3, in Minnesota.
- Vernon Valley—Joseph O. Colby, April 10.
- Nezinscot—Jehial Eldridge, Dec. 13; died suddenly of heart disease. He was a mason before the Morgan affair—a good mason, a good citizen, and a friend to every good cause.
- Marsh River—W. M. Stevenson, June 20.
- Tuscan—Francis M. Tucker, April 1871.
- Relief—Albert N. Tracy, Jan. 1872, of Cancer; Oliver B. Dixon, February, of consumption.
- Messalonskee—Daniel W. Bowman, Dec. 12—buried with masonic rites.

- Moderation—Arthur E. Edgerly, March 23, of paralysis; James Scott.
Drummond—Almond Lord, Oct. 6.
Acacia—Edwin D. Hall, Jan. 13, 1871; Francis Blackstone, Feb. 19, 1872.
Marine—Stephen L. Wiggin, September.
Franklin—G. G. Brewer, March; Reuben D. Pratt, October.
Olive Branch—A. G. Chadbourne, Nov. 26, of consumption.
Timothy Chase—Addison A. Moore, March 27; Wellington Reed, Feb. 5, of consumption.
Presumpscot—W. R. Mayberry, Aug. 23, of consumption.
Eggemoggin—William R. Wells, Aug. 12.
Quantabacook—Edwin L. Neal, Aug. 8; Ashby W. Neal, Feb. 9—both young men, and worthy masons. Oran Strout, Feb. 23—a charter member.
Mount Tire'm—Livingston G. Robinson, October, 1871.
Riverside—Austin Linscott, Aug. 28; Joseph Ford, Jan. 30.
Evening Star—William F. Bard, June 16; Llewellyn Roberts.
Forest—William A. Trask, June 2.
Rabboni—Jordan K. Piper, Oct., 1871; Albert N. Tracy, Jan. 1872.
Excelsior—A. E. Fletcher, June 4—buried with masonic rites.
Crooked River—Charles A. Buck, Jan. 31.
Corinthian (No. 95) —Ivory H. Cole, Feb. 26.
Mystic Tie—James A. Russell, Feb. 26, 1872.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W. REUEL WASHBURN,	Livermore,	P. G. M.
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	Lancaster, Mass.,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Portland,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	Belfast,	"
" HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	"
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
" WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland,	"
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Portland,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	Bangor,	"
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,	"
" THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
" 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,	"
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	"
" HENRY H. DICKEY,	Lewiston,	"

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 THACHER,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" J. 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,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF

Almer B. Thompson,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
MAINE, AND ONE OF ITS MOST FAITHFUL
AND UNTIRING SERVANTS.

Born at Middleborough, Mass., Sept. 23, 1797.

DIED IN BRUNSWICK, AUGUST 4, 1871.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY

OF

Edward E. Wiggin,

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER OF THE
SEVENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

Drowned in China Lake, August 5, 1871,

AGED ABOUT 28:

—AND—

Charles Cobb,

AN UPRIGHT MAN AND WORTHY MASON.

Died at Moose River, September 20, 1871,

AGED ABOUT 56.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

John P. Boyd,

WHO DIED IN PORTLAND, JULY 20, 1871, IN THE
EIGHTIETH YEAR OF HIS AGE:

—AND—

Seth Clark,

WHO DIED IN DEERING, AUGUST 13, 1871,
AGED 89 YEARS.

—

These were the only survivors of those who held office in the
Grand Lodge of Maine when first organized.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That no dues of a subordinate lodge be remitted, unless upon petition of such lodge, and the report of a committee thereon. [1851, p. 34.]

2. *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. [1852, p. 22.]

3. *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, p. 31.]

4. *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. [1854, p. 46.]

5. *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. [1856, p. 32.]

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, p. 23.]

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." [1857, p. 47.]

8. *Decided*, That "dues are to be paid to the Grand Lodge by subordinate lodges for all their members, whether acting, honorary or absent from the State." [1862, p. 246.]

9. *Resolved*, That the persons named in the warrant of a lodge *v. d.*, only, have the right to vote therein. [1863, p. 320.]

10. *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. [1863, page 340.]

11. *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, p. 54.]

12. *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. [1864, p. 57.]

13. *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, p. 98.]

14. *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. [1865, p. 115.]

15. *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, p. 165.]

16. *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, p. 191.]

17. *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, p. 192.]

18. *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. [1866, p. 194.]

19. *Voted*, That the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge be sent from the office of the Grand Secretary directly to the lodges. [1866, p. 195.]

20. *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, p. 113.]

21. *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, p. 130.]

22. 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. [1867, p. 131.]

23. *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, p. 225.]

24. *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, p. 231.]

25. *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, p. 231.]

26. *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, p. 231.]

27. *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.

28. 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. [1868, p. 307.]

29. *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. [1869, p. 406.]

30. If any person, who wishes for initiation in any lodge, resides without the State, he shall first obtain the consent of the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, by unanimous vote at a stated communication, and the permission in writing of the Grand Master within whose jurisdiction he resides, which consent and permission shall be annexed to his application. [1870, p. 32.]

31. *Resolved*, That any candidate who has been rejected or may hereafter be rejected, and subsequently resides in the jurisdiction of another lodge, can apply to either with the unanimous consent of the other, given by the secret ballot. [1871, p. 339.]

32. No action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by mail. [1871, p. 346.]

33. No application for permission to apply to another lodge shall be received from any rejected candidate, until six months shall have elapsed from the time of his rejection, and his application shall lie over one month before being acted upon. And the permission, if given, must specify the lodge to which he has leave to apply. [1872, p. 618.]

34. The Committee or Committees on Grievances and Appeals shall be appointed by the Grand Master at the close of each session, and all grievances reported to the Grand Master during the year shall be referred to them in the interim, so that they may be ready to report early in the ensuing session. [1872, p. 625.]

35. *Resolved*, That no person shall be admitted to an examination in order to visit a lodge in this State, without being vouched for by a brother, or presenting satisfactory written evidence, under seal, that he is a mason in good standing, made in a regular lodge. [1872, p. 488.]

Imperfections in Returns.

The returns of lodges for the present year have been creditable to the Secretaries, and show an improvement over former years. As a help to further improvement, it has been thought best to point out such things in them as need correction.

The use of Initials instead of Christian names is the most common fault, and the most mischievous, as a little reflection will show. J. T. Smith, may be John, Joseph, Jonathan, Jabez, Jethro, or some other of a large variety, and as names are numerous which have the same initials, it is very desirable that this should be attended to.

The following lodges send returns, clear, correct, and very neat in appearance—many of them elegant specimens of chirography :

Warren,	Oriental Star,	Harwood,
Lincoln,	York,	Paris,
Hancock,	Harmony,	Day Spring,
Kennebec,	Penobscot,	Greenleaf,
Amity,	Lygonia,	Acacia,
United,	Morning Star,	Meridian,
Rising Virtue,	Freedom,	Timothy Chase,
Pythagorean,	Aurora,	Eggemogin,
Cumberland,	St. John's,	Ionic,
St. George,	Rising Sun,	Lewy's Island,
Ancient Land-Mark,	Rockland,	Archon,
Felicity,	Temple, (No. 86,)	Forest.

The following are correct, and some quite neat, but most of them with a little care might be made to look better :

Village,	Mechanics',	Polar Star,
Northern Star,	Pioneer,	Moderation,
Tranquil,	Arundel,	Lebanon,
Union,	Keystone,	Drummond,
Heron,	St. Paul's,	Meduncook,
Washington,	Eureka,	Marine,
Piscataquis,	Benevolent,	Lookout,
Dunlap,	Corinthian,	Ocean,
Lafayette,	Bethel,	Moses Webster,
Rural,	Jefferson,	Sebasticook,
Mount Moriah,	Vernon Valley,	Evening Star,
Mount Hope,	Ashlar,	Ancient York,
Star in the East,	Tuscan,	Cambridge,
King David's,	Liberty,	Esoteric.
Richmond,		

Portland—very clear and neat return. Brethren deprived of membership for non-payment of dues put under the head of "suspended."

Eastern—many of the names have only initial of Christian name.

Saco—a model return, save that initials are used in a few names.

Oriental—initials given instead of names, in a majority of cases.

Solar—ditto.

Orient—initials for names throughout—not care enough taken in forming the letters, especially capitals.

Oxford—good—initials given in a few cases.

Maine—good—initials in a few cases.

Freeport—initials in many cases—names not arranged alphabetically.

Phoenix—initials given in many cases.

Temple—(No. 25) handsome and correct, save initials for a portion of the names.

Adoniram—names not in alphabetical order.

Blazing Star—initials for names.

Waterville—initials used in a few cases.

Somerset—initials used in many instances.

Bethlehem—initials for names commonly.

Casco—initials for names frequently.

Alna—some initials used.

Central—initials often given for names.

St. Croix—initials freely used; dates of membership not given; some of the names difficult to read.

Meridian Splendor—initials used—names not all plain.

Mosaic—initials freely used.

Vassalboro'—very neat and correct, save that one is under the head of *suspended*, which should be under that of *deprived of membership*.

Fraternal—some initials used.

Unity—a few initials instead of names.

King Solomon's—many initials for names.

Pacific—initials for names, three reported as admitted, but only one date given.

Mystic—many initials for names.

Blue Mountain—dates of admissions not given—names not in alphabetical order.

Mariners'—initials for names in many cases—brethren *deprived of membership*, put under head of *suspended*.

Howard—very plainly written, but initials used, and names not arranged alphabetically.

Standish—a few initials used.

Tyrian—some initials used.

Bristol—a few initials.

Plymouth—ditto.

Tremont—initials for names almost entirely.

Crecent—many initials—those *deprived of membership* given as *suspended*.

Atlantic—clear and neat—a very few initials used.

- St. Andrew's—a few initials used for names.
Star in the West—some initials used.
Narraguagus—initials used for names generally—6 admissions reported, but date of only one given.
Island—initials used, names not arranged alphabetically, and not very plainly written.
Siloam—nicely written—but initials freely used—dates of admissions not given—names not in alphabetical order.
Horeb—many initials used.
Monument—initials used in many cases.
Katahdin—initials for names in most cases.
Nexinscot—good, excepting a few initials.
Marsh River—many initials used.
Dresden—a few initials.
Dirigo—ditto.
Relief—very neat, but names not alphabetically arranged.
Mount Kineo—initials for names mostly.
Monmouth—several initials—names not in alphabetical order.
Eastern Frontier—many initials used.
Messalonskee—neat, but many initials used.
Franklin—initials for names mostly.
Olive Branch—many initials used.
Presumpscot—many initials used—dates of admission not given.
Quantabacook—some initials used—4 reported as admitted, dates given of two only.
Trinity—many initials—4 admissions reported, date of but one given.
Asylum—initials for names.
Trojan—ditto.
Riverside—ditto.
Kenduskeag—9 admissions reported, only two dates given.
Mount Desert—initials freely used.
Augusta—17 admissions reported—dates of five given, names plain and properly arranged.
Preble—initials for names. Some discrepancy in report of work.
Seaside—initials freely used.
Doric—no entries in admission column—9 reported as admitted.
Rabboni—some initials used.
Excelsior—some initials—8 admissions reported, 5 entered.
Crooked River—10 admitted, 5 entered in proper column.
Delta—names not in alphabetical order.
Mystic Tie—dates of admissions not given—names not alphabetically arranged.
Wilton—good, except that 14 are reported admitted, and dates of but 5 given.
Anchor—order of names not alphabetical—no dates of admission.

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama,	Joseph H. Johnson, Talladega.
Arkansas,	Samuel W. Williams, Little Rock.
British Columbia,	J. W. Powell, Victoria.
California,	Leonidas E. Pratt, San Francisco.
Canada,	James Seymour, St. Catharine's.
Colorado,	Henry M. Teller, Central City.
Connecticut,	Luke A. Lockwood, Greenwich.
Delaware,	J. C. McCabe, Middletown.
District of Columbia,	Charles F. Stansbury, Washington.
Florida,	
Georgia,	Samuel Lawrence, Marietta.
Idaho,	J. W. Brown, Idaho City.
Illinois,	Dewitt C. Cregier, Chicago.
Indiana,	Christian Felta, Richmond.
Iowa,	O. P. Waters, Muscatine.
Kansas,	John M. Rice, Leavenworth.
Kentucky,	Edward B. Jones, Paducah.
Louisiana,	Samuel M. Todd, New Orleans.
Maine,	David Cargill, Augusta.
Maryland,	John H. B. Latrobe, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	S. D. Nickerson, Boston.
Michigan,	Henry Chamberlain, Three Oaks.
Minnesota,	G. B. Cooley, St. Paul.
Mississippi,	W. H. Hardy, Paulding.
Missouri,	Thomas E. Garrett, St. Louis.
Montana,	J. R. Weston, Diamond City.
Nebraska,	William E. Hill, Nevada City.
Nevada,	George Robinson, Washoe City.
New Brunswick,	William Wedderburn, St. John.
New Hampshire,	John R. Holbrook, Portsmouth.
New Jersey,	William E. Pine, Cresskill.
New York,	Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo.
North Carolina,	Charles C. Clark, Newbern.
Nova Scotia,	Alex. Keith, Halifax.
Ohio,	Alex. H. Newcomb, Toledo.
Oregon,	W. D. Hare, Hillsboro'.
Pennsylvania,	Samuel C. Perkins, Philadelphia.
Quebec,	John H. Graham, Richmond.
Rhode Island,	Lloyd Morton, M. D., Pawtucket.
South Carolina,	R. S. Bruns, Charleston.
Tennessee,	William M. Dunaway, Jackson.
Texas,	* T. J. H. Anderson, Port Sullivan.
Utah,	O. F. Strickland, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Park Davis, St. Albans.
Virginia,	R. E. Withers, Richmond.
Washington,	Granville O. Haller, Coupeville.
West Virginia,	
Wisconsin,	Henry L. Palmer, Milwaukee.

* Deceased.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
<p> Daniel Sayre, Montgomery. Luke E. Barber, Little Rock. H. F. Heisterman, Victoria. Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco. Thomas B. Harris, Hamilton. Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford. John P. Allmond, Wilmington. C. W. Hancock, Washington. D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville. J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon. L. F. Cartee, Boise City. Orlin H. Miner, Springfield. John M. Bramwell, Indianapolis. T. S. Parvin, Iowa City. John H. Brown, Leavenworth. J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville. Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans. Ira Berry, Portland. Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore. Charles H. Titus, Boston. James Fenton, Detroit. William S. Combs, St. Paul. J. L. Power, Jackson. George Frank Gouley, St. Louis. Hez. L. Hosmer, Virginia City. Robert W. Furnas, Brownville. J. C. Currie, Virginia. W. F. Bunting, St. John. Abel Hutchins, Concord. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton. James M. Austin, New York City. D. W. Bain, Raleigh. Benjamin Curren, Halifax. John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati. J. E. Hurford, Oregon City. John Thompson, Philadelphia. John H. Isaacson, Montreal. Edwin Baker, Providence. B. Rush Campbell, Charleston. John Frizzell, Nashville. George H. Bringhurst, Houston. Joseph F. Nounnan, Salt Lake City. Henry Clark, Rutland. John Dove, Richmond. Thomas M. Reed, Olympia. O. S. Long, Wheeling. W. T. Palmer, Milwaukee. </p>	<p> Richard F. Knott, Mobile. George E. Dodge, ———— William H. Hill, Sacramento. Edward Mitchell, Hamilton. Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford. J. Thomas Budd, Middletown. W. R. Singleton, Washington. D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville. J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon. R. T. Miller, Silver City. Joseph Robbins, Quincy. Martin H. Rice, Plymouth. T. S. Parvin, Iowa City. John H. Brown, Leavenworth. J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville. James B. Scot, New Orleans. Josiah H. Drummond, Portland. William J. Wroth, Baltimore. James Fenton, Detroit. A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul. A. H. Barkley, Crawfordsville. George Frank Gouley, St. Louis. Hez. L. Hosmer, Virginia City. Robert W. Furnas, Brownville. Robert H. Taylor, Virginia. John J. Bell, Exeter. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton. Enoch P. Breed, New York. Joseph B. Batchelor, Raleigh. G. T. Smithers, Halifax. A. T. Brinsmade, ———— S. F. Chadwick, Roseburg. R. J. Fisher, York. B. Rush Campbell, Charleston. George S. Blackie, Nashville. Robert M. Elgin, Austin. Henry Clark, Rutland. B. R. Wellford, Jr., Richmond. Thomas M. Reed, Olympia. O. S. Long, Wheeling. John Turner, ———— </p>

Amendments to the Constitution.

ADOPTED MAY 7, 1872.

SEC. 99. Every candidate who shall receive the third degree in any lodge in this jurisdiction, shall thereby become a member of said lodge, and the Secretary shall record his name upon the roll of membership.

SEC. 100. Every unaffiliated Master Mason residing in this jurisdiction, shall be required, within one year from the adoption of this amendment, to affiliate with some lodge in this State or elsewhere, or if rejected from membership, to cause himself to be enrolled upon a special Register, (which the Recording Grand Secretary shall provide), by furnishing the proper evidence of his legal raising, and to pay yearly dues of one dollar to the Grand Lodge therefor, so long as he shall remain unaffiliated.

Any unaffiliated mason registered as above provided, shall be entitled to masonic relief for himself and family, to masonic burial, to the right of visiting, and uniting in all masonic ceremonies and labors, as if affiliated: but no Master Mason remaining unaffiliated after the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1873, unless registered as above provided, shall be entitled to such rights, except such of them as may be voluntarily accorded to him by the lodges or brethren.

SEC. 101. No fee for affiliation shall be required in any lodge.

SEC. 102. A certificate of affiliation shall relieve the enrolled Mason from further yearly dues to Grand Lodge.

Sections 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104 and 105, to be changed to 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109, respectively.