

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. Grand Lodge

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Free and Accepted Masons.

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL GRAND COMMUNICATION,

FEBRUARY 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1873.

MICHEL ELOI GIRARD, Grand Master; J. C. BATCHELOR, M. D., Grand Secretary.

Published by order of the Grand Lodge, and to be read in all the Lodges.

NEW ORLEANS:

Clark & Hofelins, Book and Job Printers, 9 Bank Place.

1873.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY--MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1873. A. L. 5873.

The Sixty-first Annual Grand Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. and A. M., commenced in the city of New Orleans, at the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, on Monday, the 10th of February, A. D. 1873, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge was opened by M. W. Samuel Manning Todd, Grand Master, on the Third Degree of Masonry, in AMPLE FORM, after prayer by REV. J. C. Carpenter, Grand Chaplain.

OFFICERS PRESENT :

M. W. SAMUEL MANNING TODD.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH POTTS HORNOR.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. MICHEL ELOI GIRARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. EDWIN MARKS.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. HENRY RUFUS SWASEY, P. G. M.,...	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
W. REV. JOHN C. CARPENTER.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
W. JAMES TODD.....	<i>as Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. JOHN F. WYCHE.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE GIBSON GARNER.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. GEORGE W. RACE.....	<i>as Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. LEWIS G. PERKINS.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. LOUIS PRADOS.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WILLIAM H. STROUBE.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. ORLANDO COLLINS.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. B. COOPER.....	<i>as Grand Steward.</i>
W. FRED. A. DENTZEL.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

PAST GRAND OFFICERS :

M. W. ABEL J. NORWOOD.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. WM. M. PERKINS.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
R. W. A. G. CARTER.....	<i>Past Deputy Grand Master.</i>

R. W. S. O. SCRUGGS,	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. AMOS KENT,	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. GEO. R. PIKE,	Past Senior Grand Warden.
R. W. JNO. C. GORDY,	Past Senior Grand Warden.
R. W. JNO. A. STEVENSON,	Past Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. WM. McDUFF,	Past Junior Grand Warden.

and Representatives from the following Grand Easts : Alabama, Arkansas, Brazil, Chili, Canada, District of Columbia, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, North Carolina, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Three Globes, Berlin ; Royal York of Friendship, Berlin ; South Carolina, Saxony, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

CREDENTIALS.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren a Committee on Credentials, viz : W. Jas. Wm. Davis, of Marion Lodge, No. 68, W. Louis Prados, of Concorde Lodge No. 3, and W. Wm. C. Driver, of Louisiana Lodge No. 102, who subsequently submitted the following report and resolution :

NEW ORLEANS, *February 10, 1873.*

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. and A. M.

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully report the following Lodges as having made returns and paid dues in accordance with the By-Laws ; and the following named brethren entitled to seats in the Grand Lodge :

- PERFECT UNION No. 1—R. Lafon, W. M. ; P. Lafon, S. W. ; Theo. Guyol, J. W.
- POLAR STAR No. 1—W. Maylie, W. M. ; B. Cazerres, S. W. ; S. Hayem, J. W.
- PERSEVERANCE, No. 4—J. Magendie, W. M. ; (M. A. Calongne, proxy.) Hy. Duviau, S. W. ; P. N. Canterou, J. W.
- ST. ANDRE No. 5—A. Leicher, W. M. ; P. Cauhape, S. W. ; A. R. Morvan, J. W.
- LOS AMIGOS DEL ORDEN No. 5—J. Triay, W. M. ; D. Angulo, S. W. ; A. Gonzales, J. W.
- HUMBLE COTTAGE No. 19—C. Mayo, W. M. ; C. A. Frazee, S. W. ; Geo. Pulford, J. W.
- FELICIANA No. 31—S. J. Powell, W. M. ; T. T. Lawson, S. W. ; C. W. Tempel, J. W.
- PHENIX No. 38—C. Chaplin, Jr., W. M. ; Isaac Jacobs, S. W. ; Hy. M. Levy, J. W.
- FOYER MACONNIQUE No. 44—B. Campiglio, W. M. ; Robt. Fasnacht, S. W. ; D. Weil, J. W.
- ST. JAMES No. 47—W. H. Stroube, W. M. ; Hy. J. Hyams, S. W. ; E. Jolly, J. W.
- PROVIDENCE No. 50—W. R. C. Lyons, W. M. ; E. J. Deloney, S. W. ; M. J. Grace, J. W.
- MINDEN No. 51—Thos. M. Fort, W. M. ; John L. Hart, S. W. ; S. H. McCreary, J. W.
- OLIVE No. 52—G. H. Packwood, W. M. ; W. A. Knapp, S. W. ; S. J. Hall, J. W.

- MOUNT GERIZIM No. 54—J. W. Higman, W. M.; W. F. Hall, S. W.; J. R. Brodnax, J. W.
- LAFAYETTE No. 56—J. W. Jones, W. M.; M. A. Childs, S. W.; (E. M. Graham, proxy for S. W.;) D. C. Goodwin, J. W.
- FRANKLIN No. 57—Jas. Todd, W. M.; H. H. Smith, S. W.; M. Mayer, J. W.
- FRIENDS OF HARMONY No. 58—A. Trelford, W. M.; (B. DaSilva, proxy for W. M.;) T. D. Davissou, S. W.; Wm. McC. Jones, J. W.
- MOUNT MORIAH No. 59—W. D. Bedford, W. M.; D. R. Graham, S. W.; C. W. Hotchkiss, J. W.
- GEORGE WASHINGTON No. 65—D. W. C. Peck, W. M.; O. S. Babcock, S. W.; Jos. H. Syme, J. W.; (Z. M. Pike, proxy for J. W.)
- DUDLEY No. 66—G. H. Braughn, W. M.; G. Schwartz, S. W.; S. E. Rundle, J. W.
- MARION No. 68—R. H. Browne, W. M.; A. B. Small, S. W.; C. McR. Selph, J. W.
- HIRAM No. 70—John Kellett, W. M.; G. Samson, S. W.; P. H. Leonard, J. W.
- ALPHA HOME No. 72—G. J. Pinckard, W. M.; C. F. Verlander, S. W.; J. P. G. Sumner, J. W.
- SABINE No. 75—J. C. Armstrong, W. M.; (F. A. Dentzel, proxy for W. M.;) S. P. Dowdell, S. W.; Riley Stoker J. W.
- ORLEANS No. 78—G. M. Lally, W. M.; Levi Stern, S. W.; P. McGovern, J. W.
- DEWITT CLINTON No. 80—W. A. Kirkpatrick, W. M.; S. H. Spignor, S. W.; W. T. Hollis, J. W.
- MOUNT VERNON No. 83—John L. Cole, W. M.; (Jas. N. Sherry, proxy for W. M.;) Jos. W. White, S. W.; F. L. Hickey, J. W.
- OLIVER No. 84—John M. Barrett, W. M.; John J. Ferguson, S. W.; (H. S. Jacobs, proxy for S. W.;) Solomon Hess, J. W.
- PLEASANT HILL No. 86—J. W. Foster, W. M.; S. D. Chapman, S. W.; J. W. Stoddard, J. W.
- LAFAYETTE No. 87—Jos. Knight, W. M.; J. A. Hartman, S. W.; J. A. Stansberry, J. W.
- CYPRESS No. 89—W. E. Adger, W. M.; H. W. Ogden, S. W.; J. D. Wilson, J. W.
- THIBODEAUX BENEVOLENT No. 90—David Moore, W. M.; E. W. Lawless, S. W.; Jas. Rogers, J. W.
- MONTICELLO No. 92—H. R. Lott, W. M.; H. D. Briggs, S. W.; W. A. Hedrick, J. W.; (W. W. Flood, proxy for all).
- NAPOLEON No. 94—Hy. Bartlett, W. M.; John R. Parks, S. W.; C. M. Smith, J. W.
- HERMITAGE No. 98—A. W. Skardon, W. M.; Jas. Wilson, S. W.; G. S. Pettit, J. W.
- FRANKLINTON No. 101—John Wadsworth, W. M.; John R. Burch, S. W.; John F. Chambers, J. W.
- LOUISIANA No. 102—S. B. Newman, Jr., W. M.; A. L. Abbott, S. W.; E. J. Kursesheet, J. W.
- CLOUTERVILLE No. 103—W. L. Richardson, W. M.; Hy. Haas, S. W.; (S. O. Scruggs, proxy for S. W.;) A. C. Moreaux, J. W.
- TRINITY No. 105—F. Griffin, W. M.; J. H. McCabe, S. W.; J. A. Snyder, J. W.

- HARRISONBURG No. 110—Jacob Wolf, W. M.; J. F. Ellis, S. W.; A. Lanius, J. W.; (John Enright, proxy for all).
- THOMAS JEFFERSON No. 113—G. R. Carroll, W. M.; N. L. Nelson, S. W.; J. B. Spears, J. W.
- SHREVEPORT No. 115—B. Holzman, W. M.; J. A. Jacobs, S. W., S. G. Dreyfus, J. W.; (Geo. A. Pike, proxy for all).
- MACKEY No. 122—John H. Scott, W. M.; (B. G. Kenney, proxy for W. M.;) Thos. G. McGraw, S. W.; (I. W. Homan, proxy for S. W.;) J. G. Pate, J. W.; (Hugh Breen, proxy for J. W.)
- LIBERTY No. 123—Chas. E. Crawford, W. M.; O. T. Hollingsworth, S. W.; Jas. Powell, J. W.
- KELLERTOWN No. 124—L. G. Perkins, W. M.; J. C. Riley, S. W.; C. Gore, J. W.
- PLAINS No. 135—H. Carter, W. M.; W. B. Loudon, S. W.; R. Chick, J. W.
- ATHENS No. 136—H. A. McFarland, W. M.; J. W. McFarland, S. W.; John H. Carr, J. W.
- HOUMA No. 139—Jas. B. Dunn, W. M.; Jas. Philson, S. W.; A. W. Connelly, J. W.
- COOL SPRING No. 140—E. Gray, W. M.; J. M. D. Sturgis, S. W.; (W. F. Moreland, proxy for S. W.;) M. Odom, J. W.
- OCEAN No. 144—Jas. B. Cooper, W. M.; W. Erslew, S. W.; C. E. Deal, J. W.
- HOPE No. 145—M. E. Girard, W. M.; L. M. Roger, S. W.; (Rosemond Dugat, proxy for S. W.;) F. S. Mudd, J. W.
- SILENT BROTHERHOOD No. 146—John R. Hays, W. M.; (Julius Lisso, proxy for W. M.;) W. T. Wilkinson, S. W.; Geo. A. Friend, J. W. (S. Hopkins, proxy for J. W.)
- DARLINGTON No. 149—O. L. Collins, W. M.; Jas. M. Nettles, S. W.; Hy. C. Newsum, J. W.
- PERKINS No. 150—Chas. Geeks, W. M.; J. J. Claverie, S. W.; M. Marks, J. W.
- SAINTS JOHN No. 153—A. B. Seger, W. M.; W. H. Martin, S. W.; F. P. Killeen, J. W.
- FILLMORE No. 154—H. Barnacastle, W. M.; M. H. Haughton, S. W.; Jno. W. Magee, J. W.
- MORGANZA No. 159—J. W. Denson, W. M.; W. W. Vosburg, S. W.; F. J. Myers, J. W.
- BURNSVILLE No. 162—W. F. Wingfield, W. M.; Calvin Marshall, S. W.; Wm. Hayley, J. W.
- ATCHAFALAYA No. 163—T. F. Sitton, W. M.; A. T. Way, S. W.; A. D. Harmanson, J. W.
- COLUMBIA No. 164—A. H. Harris, W. M.; T. E. Meredith, S. W.; J. J. Butler, J. W.
- LAKE CHARLES No. 165—Geo. H. Wells, W. M.; John G. Gray, S. W.; W. H. Haskell, J. W.
- SILENCIO No. 9—F. de Paula Villasana, W. M.; Juan Miangolara, S. W.; Martin Perez, J. W.
- LINN WOOD No. 167—A. De B. Hughes, W. M.; E. S. Curry, S. W.; S. B. Wright, J. W.
- ORUS No. 170—Morris Levy, W. M.; Alex. Hause, S. W.; Ed. Marx, J. W.

- KOSMOS No. 171—L. P. Heintz, W. M.; F. V. Clerck, S. W.; John Keller, J. W.
- UNION No. 172—E. Morel, W. M.; Thos. O'Connor, S. W.; John F. Shearer, J. W.; (S. H. Brown, proxy for J. W.)
- ORIENT No. 173—Jos. P. Hornor, W. M.; Hy. Perry, S. W.; Ed. Baker, J. W.
- DANTE No. 174—G. Radovich, W. M.; P. Pozzi, S. W.; G. B. Persenico, J. W.
- PERFECT HARMONY No. 176—J. O. DeCastro, W. M.; L. DeMeza, S. W.; A. Holland, J. W.
- TULIP No. 178—J. Watts, W. M.; C. L. Hays, S. W.; J. P. Davis, J. W.
- SAM TODD No. 182—G. W. Richardson, W. M.; B. J. Ford, S. W.; Jas. H. Hanchey, J. W.
- ORPHANS' FRIEND No. 185—O. S. Smith, W. M.; S. C. Fleshman, S. W.; Frank Carter, J. W.
- FLAT LICK No. 187—Wm. P. Myers, W. M.; J. F. Sikes, S. W.; J. H. Curry, J. W.
- COVINGTON No. 188—J. M. Yates, W. M.; T. J. Goodbee, S. W.; M. Burns, J. W.
- CORINTHIAN No. 190—W. Carson, W. M.; Wm. J. Bovard, S. W.; W. T. Benedict, J. W.; (W. R. Whitaker, proxy for S. W.)
- JEFFERSON No. 191—Hy. C. Brown, W. M.; H. C. Duncan, S. W.; John M. Conway, J. W.
- ABBEVILLE No. 192—Jos. T. Labit, W. M.; Hy. W. Bartels, S. W.; G. B. Shaw, J. W.
- SALINE No. 196—E. T. Edgerton, W. M.; M. R. Joyner, S. W.; J. G. Readheimer, J. W.
- MAGNOLIA No. 197—W. A. Robertson, W. M.; J. O. Trainor, S. W.; T. Fontenot, J. W.
- HOLLY SPRINGS No. 202—G. W. Alexander, W. M.; Thos. M. Curry, S. W.; W. M. Alexander, J. W.; (Chs. Chaffe proxy for W. M. and J. W.)
- DORIC No. 205—Jas. Costello, W. M.; J. B. Davis, S. W.; L. Loeb, J. W.
- TYRIAN No. 206—D. Leatherman, W. M.; H. W. Coyle, S. W.; B. F. Miles, Sr., J. W.
- HOWARD No. 207—S. S. Hoyt, W. M.; J. J. Freeman, S. W.; J. B. Mack, J. W.
- N. H. BRAY No. 208—Jas. Groves, W. M.; M. West, S. W.; P. C. Long, J. W.; (N. H. Bray, proxy for all.)
- R. F. MCGUIRE No. 209—P. M. Ryan, W. M.; (James G. Richardson, proxy for M. W.) D. R. Petit, S. W.; W. T. Oliver, J. W.;
- BLAZING STAR No. 212—L. F. Reynaud, W. M., C. J. Barrow, S. W.; Jas. L. Lobbell, J. W.
- KEY STONE No. 213—Hy. S. Doniphan, W. M.; (H. Hamburger, proxy for W. M.) J. H. Lovelace, S. W.; W. H. Harrington, J. W.;
- FELLOWSHIP, U. D.—Benj. F. Scott, delegate.
- FRIENDSHIP, U. D.—L. J. Reidheimer, delegate.
- GOOD INTENT, U. D.—W. H. Treadwell delegate.
- DE CASTRO, U. D.—W. T. Rogillio, delegate.

Your committee submit the following resolution and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That those lodges that have made return and paid their dues to date be allowed representation.

J. WM. DAVIS,
W. C. DRIVER,
A. PRADOS.

On motion, the report and resolution was adopted, whereupon the committee reported the following:

- CONCORDE No. 3—Louis Prados, W. M.; A. Delpeuch, S. W.; G. Gast, J. W.
- ST. ALBANS No. 28—A. Hazard, W. M.; (B. W. Sewell, proxy for W. M.;) W. C. Mattingly, S. W.; E. S. Norwood, J. W.
- GERMANIA No. 46—Carl Fisher, W. M.; M. Heiseman, S. W.; Ph. Pfeffer, J. W.
- DE SOTO No. 55—J. L. Scales, W. M.; (M. F. Gordy proxy for W. M.;) F. J. Williams, S. W.; D. J. Law, J. W.
- TUNICA No. 63—Rowland Day, W. M.; W. A. Williams, S. W.; A. G. Reily, J. W.
- QUITMAN No. 76—John G. Fleming, W. M.; J. K. Collins, Jr., S. W.; C. L. Walker, J. W.
- BELLEVUE No. 95—J. A. Snider, W. M.; (W. H. Scauland, proxy for W. M.;) W. J. Mobley, S. W.; C. H. Gray, J. W.
- ST. HELENA No. 96—J. J. Thompson, W. M.; Chas. W. Williams, S. W.; G. W. Nesom, J. W.
- CASTOR No. 109—W. L. DeGraffenreid, W. M.; W. T. Nettles, S. W.; J. A. Meredith, J. W.
- URIM No. 111—John M. Brooks, W. M.; A. W. Sheppard, S. W.; A. Calhoun, J. W.
- BARTHOLOMEW No. 112—M. S. Hunter, W. M.; W. F. Watt, S. W.; W. R. Buckley, J. W.; (C. B. Wheeler, proxy for all).
- MILFORD No. 117—P. S. Haralson, W. M.; (J. G. Gardner, proxy for W. M.;) A. B. Booth, S. W.; O. Adams, J. W.
- DEERFIELD No. 120—W. E. Atchison, W. M.; J. F. Trezevant, S. W.; D. S. McKelvey, J. W.; (G. W. C. Trezevant, proxy for all).
- PEARL RIVER No. 125—W. C. Warren, W. M.; D. R. Warren, S. W.; B. L. Applewhite, J. W.
- ANACOCO No. 147—John A. Brown, W. M.; John Franklin, S. W.; W. W. Franklin, J. W.; (Cavil Bray, proxy for all).
- HOMER No. 152—F. A. Jones, W. M.; (M. H. Lippmins, proxy for W. M.;) J. R. Ramsey S. W.; W. R. Bryan, J. W.
- KISATCHIE No. 156—John D. Addison, W. M.; Jas. C. Pharis, S. W.; L. J. Nash, J. W.
- LIVING STONE No. 160—C. Wainright, W. M.; Wm. Aikens, proxy for W. M.; and S. W.;) W. Akers, S. W.; W. W. Bankston, J. W.
- BROOKVILLE No. 161—T. W. Baird, W. M.; G. W. Dannalls, S. W.; W. J. McCord, J. W.; (John M. Hoffman, proxy for all).
- EXCELSIOR No. 166—E. T. Fellows, W. M.; (R. L. Bruce, proxy for W. M.;) Geo. Selby, S. W.; L. A. Burthe, J. W.
- AMITE CITY No. 175—John M. Moore, W. M.; (E. D. Craig, proxy for W. M.;) S. D. Ellis, S. W.; W. H. Wilder, J. W.

- SPRING CREEK No. 184—H. Richardson, W. M.; N. S. Edwards, S. W.; H. W. L. Lewis, J. W.
- EVERGREEN No. 189—M. Bennett, W. M.; H. C. Kemper, S. W.; (Wm. M. Ewell, proxy for S. W.;;) W. O. Pearce, J. W.
- AURORA No. 193—Jos. A. Breaux, W. M.; M. J. Hamilton, S. W.; (John F. Wyche, proxy for S. W.;;) David Levy, J. W.
- BROOKLINE No. 198—Jas. L. Hearn, W. M.; Jas. S. Fowler, S. W.; J. M. Covington, J. W.; (W. R. Warmock, proxy for all).
- BEACON No. 211—W. J. Leslie, W. M.; J. D. Pennington, S. W.; E. M. Oakes, J. W.

ROLL OF LODGES.

The roll of lodges being called, the following were found to be represented,
 Nos: P. U. 1, P. S. 1, 3, 4, 9, 28, 31, 44, 46, 47, 52, 54, 55, 57, 58:
 59, 63, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 75, 76, 78, 83, 84, 90, 92, 95, 96, 98, 102, 112,
 115, 117, 120, 122, 124, 125, 135, 136, 139, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149,
 152, 156, 159, 160, 161, 164, 166, 167, 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 182,
 185, 186, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 205, 206, 208, 212, 213. Total,
 75 chartered lodges.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master then announced the following Standing Committees, viz:

ON AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS

- W. Edwin Marks.....Dudley Lodge No. 66.
 W. Wm. R. Whitaker.....Corinthian Lodge No. 190.
 W. Z. M. Pike.....Geo. Washington Lodge No. 65.

ON WORK AND RETURNS OF CHARTERED LODGES.

First Section.

- R. W. Samuel J. Powell.....Feliciana Lodge No. 31.
 W. Howell Carter.....Plains Lodge No. 135.
 W. W. H. Stroube.....St. James Lodge No. 47.

Second Section.

- W. Geo. J. Pinckard.....Alpha Home Lodge No. 72.
 W. Jno. F. Wyche.....Aurora Lodge No. 193.
 W. J. B. Cooper.....Ocean Lodge No. 144.

ON WORK AND RETURNS OF LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

- W. R. L. Bruce.....Excelsior Lodge No. 166.
 W. Geo. Johnston.....Quitman Lodge No. 76.
 W. Jas. B. Dunn.....Houma Lodge No. 139.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

W. John G. Fleming.....	Quitman Lodge No. 76.
W. M. A. Calongne.....	Perseverance Lodge No. 4.
R. W. C. B. Wheeler.....	Mt. Gerrezim Lodge No. 54.
W. Jos. H. DeGrange.....	Dudley Lodge No. 66.
M. W. M. E. Girard.....	Hope Lodge No. 145.
W. A. De B. Hughes.....	Linnwood Lodge No. 167.
W. S. B. Newman.....	Louisiana Lodge No. 102.

ON MASONIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

M. W. J. Q. A. Fellows.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. Wm. M. Perkins.....	Paet Grand Master.
M. W. Abel J. Norwood.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. Hy. R. Swasey.....	Past Grand Master.
R. W. Albert G. Carter.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. Amos Kent.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. Jos. P. Hornor.....	Deputy Grand Master.

M. W. Samuel Manning Todd delivered the following

ADDRESS :**BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE :**

Having come together in the interest of our fraternity on this the sixty-first anniversary of our Grand Lodge, let us first invoke the aid of the same All-wise and Merciful Providence which has preserved us heretofore, and permitted so many to assemble, as representatives of the craft in Louisiana; that our deliberations be so guided and directed that Masonry may become purified and strengthened in this jurisdiction, and become, what we claim it should be, a protection and a blessing to all who come within its beneficent influences.

So far as I have been able to learn, Masonry has held its position firmly, and our fraternity throughout the State have faithfully and zealously upheld its principles and preserved their lodge organizations in the face of all political and pecuniary difficulties. As citizens, our brethren have met many discouragements, and have received but little aid or sympathy in their troubles from their countrymen—people of the same land. Much more cheering and gratifying has been their Masonic experience; a wrong upon the brethren of Louisiana is committed by one of the most powerful and influential Masonic Bodies on the globe; and at once upon its being made known, the fraternity of Masons of our own country and of many foreign jurisdictions promptly denounce the wrong, condemn the un-masonic act of the aggressor, join in demanding redress and reparation for the injury, and proffer countenance and support to our Grand Lodge. Is this not a gratifying picture of Masonic love and union? Showing as it does, that above all

the petty quarrels and strifes of men, above all questions of policy or State government, Masonry unites its votaries in a union complete and indissoluble.

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

One effect of the strong support which we have received from our brethren throughout the world, may be seen in the recent action taken by the Grand Orient of France in relation to the recognition by its Grand Master in November, 1868, of a spurious body in our midst, claiming to be Masonic. Heretofore, the tone assumed by the Grand Orient has been highly belligerent and aggressive, and Masonic Grand Bodies everywhere were required to subscribe to its doctrines, decrees, and special notions respecting *Liberty, Equality and Fraternity*, or incur its dread displeasure; loudly glorifying its Grand Master for the illegal and unmasonic act referred to, as a forward step in "civilization" and "progress," they demanded that all Masonic powers should follow their example or they would no longer hold Masonic intercourse with them. At the annual communication of the Grand Orient held in September last, a report was presented by a special committee embodying resolutions upon the difficulties existing between it and the Grand Lodges of America, which were unanimously adopted. This proceeding affords ample evidence that the storm of reprobation and disapproval which has met its unmasonic acts, has not been without its due effect. The report of the committee, although containing some errors of fact and evincing a disposition to shield the Grand Master from blame, is conciliatory in its tone, and expresses a desire to bring back the restoration of union and fraternal relations between the Masons of France and those of the United States. I submit a translation of this report; the conclusions arrived at by the committee being summed up in the following resolution:

"The Grand Orient desires to respect the rights of every country and of each Rite, as she desires that her own should be respected, and if Scottish Masonry, represented by all the Supreme Councils of the globe, declare the irregularity of the Supreme Council of Louisiana, the Grand Orient, itself Supreme Council for France and the French possessions, will conform to the decision of the majority of the powers of the Scottish Rite."

This action although not satisfactory as an *amende* to our Grand Lodge for the wrong done, is yet an evidence that the Grand Orient is desirous of retracing its steps: let us hope that it will soon abandon its alliance with spurious and clandestine Masonry, reconsider its action changing its form of government, and by conforming with the fundamental and recognized laws and usages of our institution, retake its proper position among the Masonic powers of the globe.

AT REST.

The following members of our Grand Lodge have been called to their eternal rest since our last annual communication :

- W. Bro. C. C. Meredith, W. M. Columbia Lodge No. 164.
- W. Bro. Isaac Wall, P. M. Olive Lodge No. 52.
- W. Bro. John W. Pearce, P. M. Evergreen Lodge No. 139.
- W. Bro. Geo. M. Beaman, P. M. Quitman Lodge No. 76.
- W. Bro. W. H. Lewis, P. M. George Washington Lodge No. 65.
- W. Bro. Wilson G. Myers, P. M. Brookville Lodge No. 161.
- W. Bro. Liberty K. Thomas, P. M. Napoleon Lodge No. 94.

Several prominent and well known Masons belonging to sister jurisdictions have been taken hence, and their places in Masonic Councils left vacant.

Philip Swigert, P. G. Master of Kentucky, a veteran and distinguished Mason, who for upwards of fifty years had faithfully and efficiently wrought in Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, was released from his earthly labors at the age of seventy-four years.

On February 2, 1872, P. G. Master Edward Herndon, of Alabama, died at his residence, aged seventy-three years ; this brother had also been a member of our fraternity for more than half a century, had for twenty-five years attended regularly the communications of the Grand Lodge of his State, and enjoyed to a high degree the respect and esteem of his brethren. The life of Major Edward Herndon, from 1821 to 1872, would embody a history of Masonry in Alabama. He endured with other faithful and ever constant Masons, the persecutions caused by the anti-masonic excitement from 1828 to 1835, never faltering in his attachment to the beloved and cherished principles of our fraternity.

M. W. Bro. Herndon has, on several occasions, visited the Grand Lodge of this State during its sessions, and participated in the solemn ceremony of dedicating the statue erected to the great Kentuckian, Henry Clay. Two of his sons belong to one of our lodges, and one of them is a Past Master and member of this Grand Lodge.

On the 16th March, 1872, David E. Bostwick, P. G. Master of Masons in Connecticut, after a lingering illness, died at his residence in Litchfield in that State. He was a devoted and zealous Mason, and much beloved by his brethren.

The Masons of Tennessee sustained a great loss on the 22d of August, in the death of their M. W. Grand Master the Rev. Wm. M. Dunaway, who had previously held the offices of S. G. Warden and Grand Chaplain.

We have also tidings from abroad of the death of the King of Norway and Sweden, Charles XV., the Grand Master of Masons in that country.

His death occurred on the 18th September, 1872, and he has been succeeded on the throne and in the office of Grand Master by Prince Royal Oscar Frederick, now Oscar II., whose past record shows him to have been a zealous and devoted Mason. It is fitting that our Grand Lodge should express her sympathy with its sister Grand Lodges in the losses they have sustained in the death of such distinguished and exemplary Masons.

REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 18th March I received from the Grand Master of Masons in the province of Quebec, a commission appointing R. W. Bro. James B. Scot, the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec near this Grand Lodge, and on the same date I appointed R. W. Bro. Thomas Wood, of Durham, our Representative near that Grand East.

I have been apprised by M. W. Grand Master, Samuel C. Perkins, of the appointment of M. W. Bro. Henry R. Swasey, as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania near this Grand Lodge. The credentials of Bro. Swasey will probably arrive during the present communication, having been forwarded by mail.

I have also to advise you of the acceptance by M. W. Bro. James L. Gould, of Bridgeport, of the appointment as our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, as announced in 1870.

A circular containing the report of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, and the resolutions upon the subject of Foreign Interference with the jurisdiction of American Grand Lodges, adopted February 14, 1872, was sent to all the Grand Masonic Powers of the world, shortly after the close of our last annual communication. Several of our sister Grand Lodges have re-enacted these resolutions entire, some have adopted resolutions of similar import, others have referred the subject to committees, and almost all of the Committees on Foreign Correspondence, who have noticed our action, have done so favorably.

The Grand Lodge of the State of New York, in June, 1869, adopted a resolution that all fraternal relations with the G. O. of France should cease and be discontinued, and that no Mason owing allegiance to that Grand Body should be recognized as such, until the said G. O. of France shall withdraw its recognition of the body styling itself "The S. C. for the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana." On the receipt of our circular of March, 1872, Grand Master Anthon, wrote to the effect, that he deemed the action already taken by the Grand Lodge of New York sufficient, and the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence to whom this matter was referred, adopted by the Grand Lodge at its communication in June last, sustains his views; they deem a "declaration of non-intercourse with the offending

Grand Body or its subordinates the plain and obvious remedy," but express no opinion as to the propriety of the course recommended by this Grand Lodge. It may be that a majority of the Grand Lodges of the United States are not *yet* prepared to adopt the views as presented by your Committee on Jurisprudence last year; and these views as expressed in the resolutions adopted at our last annual communication only become operative with the co-operation of our sister Grand Lodges. But the principle will assuredly *continue to gain strength*; each succeeding year will demonstrate more and more clearly its great importance in assuring the full recognition of Grand Lodge sovereignty within its proper domain; and the Grand Lodge of Louisiana can afford to wait the fuller development of the idea which she has put forth.

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

A year ago I adverted with regret to the fact that the Grand Lodge of Canada had not decided for or against this Grand Lodge in its controversy with the Grand Orient of France—upon a question of vital importance to Masonic integrity everywhere. The Grand Orient had recognized and entered into fraternal relations with a spurious and clandestine body located in Louisiana, which it had previously declared illegal; and Masons of its obedience sojourning in this jurisdiction, had the privilege, under this recognition, of holding Masonic communication with these clandestine and spurious Masons, as also that of visiting our constituent lodges. Under this state of things we naturally looked for the unanimous support and countenance of regular Masons everywhere; and felt disappointed and grieved that Canada should have displayed so much apathy and indifference. The printed proceedings of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, held in July last, however indicate a feeling of hostility towards Louisiana, which exhibits itself in the reports of committees and a misrepresentation of facts—all tending to show that the sympathies of those who control its action are opposed to this Grand Lodge, and in accord with the aggressive policy of the Grand Orient of France.

The action of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec is quoted as a hostile act towards the Grand Lodge of Canada; and we are represented as having warred against that Grand Lodge, and against the principles of Grand Lodge sovereignty for two years. Our recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec is regarded as having been done on insufficient and imperfect information. The facts of this case are of record in our printed proceedings and cannot, except wilfully, be misunderstood. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence gave a full account of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in their report in

1870, and recommended recognition. The Grand Lodge, however, deferred action. Again, in 1871, the committee made a much fuller report, quoting the opinions of Masonic writers *pro* and *con.*, and again offered resolutions recognizing the new Grand Lodge. Considerable discussion took place at that communication, but the result was as in the previous year—action being again postponed. In 1872 the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence. It was only after the report of that committee had been received that recognition was accorded; and at that time a majority of the Grand Lodges in the United States had arrived at the same conclusion. There is not the slightest evidence of hostility in this act of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana; and in all the discussions which have taken place in Grand Lodge upon this question, the most kind and fraternal feelings were expressed towards the Grand Lodge of Canada. The recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was discussed simply as a question of Masonic law and usage, and so decided.

In April last I received a letter from the Representative of our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Canada, M. W. Bro. Harrington, who writes as follows:

“I notice the recognition of the Grand ‘*Lodge of Quebec*,’ which Body is, as yet, I am sorry to say, ignored by the ‘Grand Lodge of Canada,’ but I trust that friendly relations will be soon established—and individually I have advocated them for some time.”

Other members of that Grand Lodge, however, look upon our recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in another light, and doubtless this has been the cause of an act of direct hostility towards this Grand Lodge, which deserves notice. The Grand Lodge of Canada has placed itself in direct antagonism to the declaration of principles put forth by this Grand Lodge, by opening a correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, expressing a desire to establish official relations between itself and that body, and proposing the name of one of its principal officers, Deputy Grand Master White, as the Representative of the Grand Orient near the Grand Lodge of Canada. This appointment was accordingly made, and the name of R. W. Bro. White appears on its Register as the Representative of said Orient. I leave this subject for such action as you may deem proper.

A very serious difficulty has arisen between the Grand Lodges of Vermont and Canada, terminating in a suspension of fraternal intercourse. A circular issued by the Grand Lodge of Canada, under date of 24th October, 1872, gives its version of this matter. The whole subject will, however, be submitted to you by your Committee on Correspondence.

BRAZIL.

I am gratified to announce that the Grand Orients of Brazil, at the

Valley of the Lavradio and at that of the Benedictinos, have formed a union under the name of the "United Grand Orient of Brazil," and that peace and harmony now reign among the craft on that Empire.

CHICAGO BOARD OF RELIEF.

The Chicago Masonic Board of Relief have made a full report of the amounts received, and disbursed by them to objects of Masonic charity, in a handsomely bound book, and also a special report which accompanies this address. A considerable portion of the funds received were left unexpended and, in accordance with a vote of the Trustees, a large proportion of the remaining fund was returned to the donors; one hundred dollars of the sum contributed by Masons of Louisiana was returned to me and this amount, with a small balance of contributions remaining in the hands of the Grand Secretary, I gave to Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1.

GRAND LODGE OF GEORGIA.

On the 15th of July, the Grand Secretary received a communication from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, stating the action had in that Grand Lodge on the application of Solomon's Lodge of Savannah to be reimbursed in the sum of \$251, expended by that lodge for the funeral expenses of John T. Monroe, a member of Orleans Lodge No. 78, of this jurisdiction, and also money furnished the family of the deceased to enable them to return to New Orleans. The following resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Georgia, was attached to the bill:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to forward the accompanying bill to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, with the request that the amount be refunded.

I had a copy of the bill sent to the W. M. of Orleans Lodge No. 78, in order that he might investigate the matter, and then learned that no demand, or statement of this claim, had ever been presented to Orleans Lodge, or any other Masonic body in New Orleans of which Bro. Monroe was a member. The W. M. of Orleans Lodge, late in August addressed a letter to Solomon's, Lodge No. 1, at Savannah, in reference to this bill of \$251; but to this letter no reply has been received. I do not consider that this Grand Lodge is in any manner liable for sums expended by Masons in other jurisdictions, for the relief or funeral expenses of brethren of this jurisdiction under any rule of Masonic usage. Bro. Monroe was a member of one of our constituent lodges, but not a member of this Grand Lodge, and even if he had been, it would properly be a matter for the consideration of the lodge in which he held membership, and there it seems to me the matter should be left. But as the Grand Lodge of Geor-

gia entertains a different opinion, I suggest that its "request" be referred to the appropriate committee.

UTAH.

A new Grand Lodge was constituted in the Territory of Utah, on the 16th of January, 1872, and an application has been made to this Grand Lodge asking for recognition, which will be reported upon by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom the subject has been referred.

NEBRASKA.

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska has issued an edict against affording Masonic aid or countenance to any Lottery or Gift Enterprise; and as a circular advertisement had been sent forth stating that a "Grand Gift Concert" would be given at Omaha, in April, 1873, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a Masonic Temple at that place, the Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska is desirous that, the Masons in sister jurisdictions should know that this enterprise was gotten up without authority of the Grand Lodge, and all Masons of that jurisdiction are cautioned against connecting themselves with it.

ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

I present a petition from ten brethren, members of "Star in the East Lodge No. 25," under the Grand Lodge of Colon, Cuba, representing themselves as a Council of Administration of said lodge, authorized to apply to this Grand Lodge to be admitted as a lodge under its jurisdiction. The petition is accompanied by many certificates and documents showing the Masonic standing of the applicants, and also by the recommendation of R. W. Bro. Albert Pike, Honorary Junior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge, and its Representative near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Immediately after the close of the last annual grand communication, I re-appointed nearly all of the District Deputy Grand Masters of the previous year, making only such changes as were necessary, where brethren either declined or were unable longer to serve. I was much gratified that all those appointed accepted the important and laborious positions and, as far as I have been able to learn, have faithfully performed their allotted duties. This will be seen by a perusal of their reports, nearly all of which have come to hand, and the others I am assured will be handed in during the session. These reports show a healthful condition of the constituent lodges throughout the State, with such exceptions as will be brought to

your notice. Several of the reports mention the services of R. W. Bro. Gordy in high terms of commendation, and consider his visits to the lodges as indispensable. Only one of these reports complains of the effect of the addition of three dollars imposed on candidates for degrees in aid of the Temple Fund. R. W. Bro. Clampit, thinks this edict works injuriously in his District. Bro. Clampit also asks the Grand Lodge for information on certain points of Masonic law and usage.

R. W. Bro. Charles B. Wheeler, makes a very excellent report of the condition of the lodges in his District. He reports that Western Star Lodge No. 24, which had suffered the loss of their hall, by the destructive fire in Monroe, had obtained a new lodge room, and were actively at work. He mentions the visits to his District of R. W. Brothers Gordy and Horner, as two marked eras in Masonry there, and speaks in high terms of commendation of each. His report shows that he has bestowed much attention to the duties of his position as District Deputy; but in a private note expresses his regret that he will no longer be able, for certain personal reasons, to serve the brethren in that capacity.

R. W. Bro. Gordy, has, as in former years, visited a large number of lodges in country parishes, constituted new lodges, and on several occasions, acting as my special deputy, carried out my instructions in the settlement of difficulties which had arisen: always manifesting the greatest zeal and activity in the discharge of his Masonic duties. Several lodges have adopted resolutions and sent them to the office of the Grand Secretary, commending his services to the craft, and deprecating any change of policy that might deprive them of his valuable instructions and teachings.

R. W. Bro. John L. Barrett, reports DeWitt Clinton Lodge No. 80, as the only lodge in his District that had not prospered during the past year. It failed to hold meetings at the times appointed to visit it by R. W. Bro. Barrett and by R. W. Bro. Gordy for purposes of instruction, although sufficient notice was given to the lodge of the intended visits. From the reported action of this lodge at the annual election and installation of its officers, it is evident that the officers and members are greatly in need of proper instruction; and its failure to hold meetings when notified of the coming of the District Deputy Grand Master renders the lodge liable to censure.

It became necessary for me to be absent from the jurisdiction for several months during the past summer, and during my absence R. W. Bro. Jos. P. Horner, Deputy Grand Master, officiated as Grand Master. He issued one dispensation for the formation of a new lodge, gave several decisions on points of Masonic law, and performed other acts which will be found in his report appended to this address. I take great pleasure in acknow-

ledging the great zeal and ability displayed by R. W. Bro. Hornor, in the discharge of his Masonic duties.

About a month ago I was informed of certain irregularities in the conduct and working of Covington Lodge No. 188, in the parish of St. Tammany, showing that the principles of our institution were neither understood nor practiced by the officers and members of that lodge. Considering that the reputation of Masonry and its usefulness in said parish were likely to be impaired by reason thereof, I authorized R. W. Bro. Hornor to proceed to Covington, examine into the management and work of that lodge, with full power to arrest its charter should he deem such action necessary. His report shows that he made a full and thorough investigation as to the truth of the rumors respecting this lodge, and that he considered it necessary to suspend its charter and stop its work. The charter is deposited with the Grand Secretary, subject to your action. The W. M. and several of the members of the lodge are in attendance at this communication, and desire to resume labor under their charter. I advise the reference of this subject to an appropriate committee who shall carefully examine into the whole matter, and report their conclusions for your action.

LODGES CHARTERED.

After the close of the last annual communication, I authorized the District Deputy Grand Masters, in whose Districts the following new lodges had been chartered, to constitute and set them duly at work, which was done :

- Missionary No. 210, Catahoula Parish.
- Beacon No. 211, Claiborne Parish.
- Blazing Star, No. 212, West Baton Rouge Parish.
- Keystone No. 213, Catahoula Parish.

LODGES U. D.

As requested by the Grand Lodge I continued the dispensations previously granted to the following lodges :

Adonijah, in Caddo Parish and Spring Ridge, in same parish, changing its name to Landmark Lodge.

I have also issued dispensations for the formation of new lodges, as follows :

March 11, "Fellowship," at Hineston, Rapides Parish, recommended by Oliver Lodge No. 84, and R. W. Bro. Gordy, D. D. G. M.

June 10, "Friendship" near Friendship Church, Bienville Parish, recommended by Saline Lodge No. 196.

July 8, "Good Intent" at Loggy Bayou, Red River Parish, recommended by Silent Brotherhood Lodge No. 146.

October 23, "DeCastro" at Livonia, Point Coupee Parish, recommended by Morganza Lodge No. 159, obtained a dispensation from the Deputy Grand Master. This lodge is composed of the old members of Livonia Lodge No. 91, the charter of which was surrendered in 1857. It has made its returns but desires a renewal of its dispensation for another year.

February 4, 1873, "Solomon" at Pineville, Rapides Parish, recommended by Oliver Lodge No. 84, six of the petitioners being members of that lodge.

The applications for dispensations for the above named lodges were accompanied by the recommendation of the District Deputy Grand Master, and full assurance given of the ability of the brethren to maintain a lodge creditably at the points designated.

DISPENSATIONS.

I have granted permission to the following lodges to hold public processions, installations, etc.: Mt. Gerizim No. 54, Tyrian No. 206, Plains No. 135, Lafayette No. 56, to celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist: to Houma Lodge No. 139 and Olive No. 52, to hold public installation of officers and other ceremonies on the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, and to Rapides No. 158, and Keystone No. 213, to dedicate and consecrate their new halls.

All of these Masonic gatherings went off pleasantly and harmoniously, and it was with much regret that I was compelled to deny myself the pleasure of being present at any of them, or at the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Female College at Bastrop, on the 24th June. This ceremony was, however, performed by R. W. Bro. Hornor, Deputy Grand Master, who delivered on the occasion an excellent Masonic address.

Dispensations to elect or install officers after the constitutional period have been issued to the following lodges:

Kellertown No. 124, Houma No. 139, Milford No. 117, DeWitt Clinton No. 80, Springfield No. 127, and also in several cases where single officers had not been present at time of installations.

CONSTITUENT LODGES.

Perfect Union Lodge No. 1. In my address of last year I mentioned having authorized this lodge to execute a mortgage on their property on Rampart street to enable the lodge to borrow a sufficient sum to enlarge and make additions to their hall; and also, that certain technical objections were raised by a prominent member of the bar, alleging that neither the

Grand Lodge nor any of the constituent lodges had, under the charter of 1816, any authority to sell or mortgage real estate. Although this legal opinion was not entertained by the Committee of the Grand Lodge, nor by other eminent lawyers who were consulted, yet the objection was sufficient to throw a doubt in the minds of many citizens, and it was found almost impossible to borrow money on such security. To obviate this difficulty, application was made to the State Legislature, then sitting, and an amendment to the Grand Lodge Charter was enacted, and approved on the 25th April last, by which the required authority is clearly given. I then renewed the authorization to Perfect Union Lodge, the result of which has been that the lodge has made its hall on Rampart street, the finest in the city below Canal street.

Silent Brotherhood Lodge No. 146, on the 15th July, applied for permission to remove into their new hall just completed at Coushatta. It will be recollected that during the civil war their lodge room had been destroyed by the Federal troops, and since then the lodge had been holding its meetings at Springville, one and a half miles distant. This hall was nearly completed in May last when a terrible storm arose and leveled it to the ground; by extraordinary exertions, however, the brethren have gone to work and rebuilt it. The loss by the destruction of their hall, and the expense of completing the building and fitting it up having left the treasury of the lodge in an impoverished condition, the members have passed a resolution asking for the remission of their dues to the Grand Lodge, which measure of relief is warmly recommended by the D. D. Grand Master, R. W. Bro. Lisso. The remission of the dues of a lodge has always been opposed in our Grand Lodge as improper; but some other mode of relief can be adopted which will relieve the brethren to some extent from their embarrassment.

Lafayette Lodge No. 87. Difficulties of a serious nature occurred in this lodge between the W. M. and the brethren who refused to be governed by his rulings. To such an extent had these troubles progressed that I found it necessary to write a long letter of advice, giving my opinion upon the questions at issue, and instructing R. W. Bro. Jno. C. Gordy, D. D. G. M. to proceed to Pattersonville, with full power to settle the difficulties and to enforce my decisions. The object of his mission was happily accomplished in restoring harmony to the lodge, as will be seen by his special report on the subject.

R. F. McGuire Lodge No. 209, having succeeded in building a new lodge room over a place of public worship, asked for permission to remove into their new rooms; the request was granted, and the W. M. authorized to consecrate and dedicate the hall to Masonic purposes.

Dawson Lodge No. 129. In June last R. W. Bro. A. C. Hill, District Deputy Grand Master, wrote that in accordance with the instructions he had received, he had taken charge of the jewels and furniture of this lodge and asked for certificates of good standing for about nineteen of its members. The certificates were sent by my instruction, but nothing further has been heard from Bro. Hill, and it is supposed that he has been compelled by business engagements to absent himself from his District.

I have been solicited several times during the year to authorize the reballoting for candidates who had been rejected before the expiration of the period fixed by the regulations of the Grand Lodge. In some instances inquiry had been made among the brethren with respect to the ballot, and in one instance a brother had made the strange acknowledgment that in his ignorance he supposed that a black ball was a favorable ballot and had twice cast it under that supposition;—and this brother had been for several years a member of the lodge. I declined in every instance to interfere with the provisions of the law as it stands, and took occasion to condemn the practice of inquiring among the brethren as to how they voted; repeating the opinion, so often given in the Grand Lodge, that a brother who *voted a white ball had no right to make known how he voted*. That a brother, who had committed so strange an error as the one herein stated, becoming aware of his blunder, may make it known, and that such a statement must always be gratifying to the friends of the rejected candidate; but that even such an explanation did not warrant the setting aside of the law of the Grand Lodge.

A dispute with regard to jurisdiction arose early in the year between the two Lodges situated in the parish of St. Landry. But after writing a number of letters and obtaining mutual concessions respecting the points at issue, the whole matter was quietly settled, and I am assured that the most harmonious and friendly relations now exist between the brethren of the two lodges.

BROTHERS HERMANN AND SNELL.

A fraternal letter from Past Grand Master Lucien Hermann, now residing in San Francisco, California, has been received by the Grand Secretary, enclosing his photograph, which had been requested for the Grand Lodge Library, and filled with kindly messages to the brethren of the Grand Lodge of his native State, who had borne him in remembrance after an absence of so many years. The letter of M. W. Bro. Hermann recalls the name of a venerable brother who died in California several years ago, and who at one time bore a prominent position among the brethren of this jurisdiction, Bro. Perez Snell, W. M. of Louisiana Lodge No. 32. This brother had

incurred the displeasure of the members of the Grand Lodge on account of his adhering to the Supreme Council of the A. and A. Scottish Rite of Charleston, S. C., of which body he was a member, and on account of his refusal to acknowledge the authority of the Supreme Council, which at that time held sway in New Orleans. As a consequence of his contumacy, Bro. Snell was first expelled by the Grand Consistory, and then, at its dictation, by the Grand Lodge, in 1841. Bro. Snell had several times expressed a desire to have this stigma removed from his name, claiming that he had never been tried in accordance with Masonic usage, and that the matters involved were those of which the Grand Lodge could not properly have taken cognizance. Several prominent brethren who were familiar with the circumstances of Bro. Snell's case have declared that great injustice was done to him. In one Masonic body, of which he had been a member, a full investigation took place, and a committee on which were Brothers Fellows and Risk, assisted by M. W. Bro. John H. Holland, made a full report, the result of which was, that Bro. Snell was restored to good standing and created a Life Member. For some cause, perhaps for the reason that in the absence of any reminder, no one thought it his special business to interfere, the case was not, at that time, brought before the Grand Lodge. Now, however, some well known Masons in California, where Bro. Snell spent many of the last years of his life, have written to have this stigma removed from his memory if possible, stating that such had been among his last wishes before death. I can perceive no good reason why action should not be taken in this matter; and if the facts should, on investigation, show that injustice was done to Bro. Snell, that reparation should be made in the only manner now possible.

DECISIONS.

I have been frequently called upon to give opinions upon the laws and usages of Masonry, and in many instances to give advice to officers of lodges in matters of difficulty which had arisen between members upon matters affecting the government of the lodge, or the policy to be pursued in certain cases.

Many of the points referred to me have been decided in previous years, and there are some upon which great difference of opinion prevails among Masonic authorities. I think it proper that all decisions of the Grand Master should be carefully scrutinized, and if deemed erroneous set aside, as they become law in the jurisdiction until rendered null by subsequent enactments or decisions. In all cases I have been governed by the usage in this jurisdiction, and by my own opinions of what is right; but it is possible that I may have erred in some cases, and if the Grand Lodge should so determine, I shall cheerfully submit to its decisions.

1. Three Master Masons, members of a lodge, can legally transact any business at a stated meeting, with the exception of balloting for candidates, there being one of the three principal officers of the lodge present, and presiding.

I advised, however, that although a meeting composed of only three members was a legal one under the regulations of our Grand Lodge, yet, that it would be highly improper, at such a meeting, to transact business of great importance affecting the interests of the lodge, if a larger number could be obtained. Perhaps it would be better that the Grand Lodge should enact a law that a trial of a brother should not take place unless seven members of the lodge were present. The law as it stands, prohibits the balloting for candidates with a less number than seven, and it seems reasonable that a less number should not try and inflict Masonic punishment upon a brother.

2. That seven members present at a meeting can transact any business which may properly be brought before it.

This is a self-evident proposition, yet I ruled that it was the duty of the W. M. to prevent the transaction of any important business affecting the interests of the lodge, such as the sale of the real estate of the lodge, the sale or transfer of any of its assets, the loaning or borrowing of money, or measures of a kindred character, unless the same had been proposed at a previous stated meeting of the lodge, and all the members notified that such action would be considered.

3. That the W. M. has not the power to grant dimits. This right belongs only to the lodge.

If the W. M., during a recess of the lodge, should take the responsibility of issuing a dimit, it must be subject to the action of the lodge, and if his act is disapproved, the certificate is null and void; as a Certificate of Dimit is the discharge of a member from one lodge, and, usually, a recommendation to another.

4. That there was no impropriety in the building of a Masonic Hall in connection with a religious association, and that both associations might hold their meetings in the same room, under proper restrictions; but that it would not be proper, under the rulings of this Grand Lodge, to allow any secret association, not Masonic, to hold its meetings in a lodge room.

5. That Sec. 7, Art. II, Chap. II, By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, requires that when a candidate for initiation has been rejected in any Masonic lodge, that before any lodge in this jurisdiction can take action on his petition, it must have the *recommendation*, in writing, of five members of the lodge by which he had been rejected; two of whom must be of the three first officers.

I have been called upon a number of times to give an opinion upon this point, the difficulty in most cases being that the candidate had been rejected in some other jurisdiction where a different rule prevailed. It seems to

me, however, that if a letter is written to the lodge in which the candidate had been rejected, explaining this law of our Grand Lodge, that the recommendation asked for could easily be obtained, unless there were known objections to the candidate which would prevent such recommendation being given, and this course would elicit such a state of facts. The object of the law is to prevent the admission of those who are unworthy, and its provisions should be carefully observed. Although the law does not require the Master or Wardens to submit the matter to the lodge before signing a recommendation of this character, yet I think that it should be done in all cases, in order that if there be valid objections to the candidate they could be made known and the recommendation refused.

6. That under no circumstances can a lodge under this jurisdiction apply by circular for pecuniary aid to brethren in this State or elsewhere, without first having obtained the consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

In two cases which were brought to my notice I refused my consent to any application for assistance being made to Masons in other jurisdictions, until all other means of obtaining relief had been exhausted, but gave my consent to calls for aid upon the brethren in this State.

7. That in addressing circular letters they should bear the imprint of the seal of the lodge, and also the certificate of the Grand Secretary that the appeal had been sanctioned by the proper authority; or, if this last be inconvenient to obtain, a statement that such sanction had been granted should be added to the circular.

8. That an installation by proxy is no installation at all. No brother can properly be installed unless present and agreeing to the same.

I am aware that the practice of installing by proxy has prevailed in former years to some extent in this jurisdiction, and that some Masonic authorities sustain the practice, citing the case where a prince of the blood royal had been selected for a Masonic position and installed by proxy; but that was an instance where royal patronage and countenance were desired, and where all the duties of the office were done by proxy also. My own opinion has always been opposed to the practice. A brother installed into office has the duties of that office detailed to him in the installation ceremonies, and on being installed he accepts the position with its duties and responsibilities, and no brother can properly do this for him.

In one case which was very lately brought to my attention, a brother who was absent from the lodge on the day of election was elected W. M. and installed forthwith by proxy; and in another case, which will be reported upon by a committee, an absent brother was elected and installed S. W. In both instances the brethren thus elected and installed declined to serve.

There is no good reason for installing any officer by proxy. If a brother elected to an office is absent at the time of installation, the installing officer can direct the W. M. to install the absent brother at the first meeting of the lodge which he attends, and this course is perfectly legal. There is no necessity for the brother to be installed before he presents himself at a lodge meeting.

9. That E. A. and F. C. Masons may be admitted in all public processions, with the exception of funerals, and assigned to positions as laid down in the Monitors and Trestle Boards.

This point so generally conceded and practiced almost everywhere by Masons, has latterly been disputed by new writers who assert that none but Master Masons can be present at the ceremonies of laying a corner-stone or a public installation of the officers of a lodge, while profanes are admitted without question. This is a new doctrine, but can scarcely be considered a sound one.

10. That the Seventeenth Regulation adopted by the Grand Lodge of England in the year 1721, has not the force of law in this jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge never having adopted its provisions. There are several instances on record, where the Grand Master and other officers of this Grand Lodge have been elected to and held office in the constituent lodges of this jurisdiction.

Many eminent Masons in this country consider it to be improper for either of the principal officers of a Grand Lodge to hold, at the same time, office in a subordinate or constituent lodge, and in some jurisdictions this is forbidden by statutory enactment; but no such action has been taken by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and the force of precedent being otherwise, I decided that it was allowable.

11. In the case of a F. C. who had been elected to receive the Master's degree but who had been estopped by the written protest of a member of a lodge alleging that the candidate was unworthy, I held that the W. M. was bound to respect the protest, and that the objecting member could not be required to make known the particular reasons which influenced his action.

In this case the objecting member had removed out of the jurisdiction, but still retained his membership in the lodge and had renewed his objection at a recent date. I advised the W. M. that if the brother making the objection, had made known, in his protest, the grounds upon which he founded his opinion of the unworthiness of the candidate, then the lodge would have been competent to judge of their sufficiency. If the objection was deemed trivial, unimportant, or without sufficient force, he could have been asked to withdraw his protest, and in case of his refusal, proceeded against under the charge of unmasonic conduct, for disturbing the work of the lodge under frivolous prettexts. But as in this case, the brother had not made a statement of this character, he could not be compelled to give his reasons, and his protest against the advancement of the candidate must

stand, and his motives remain unquestioned. His right as a member of the lodge could not be set aside; the reasons influencing his action are between him and his conscience, and he is the only judge of their propriety.

There was a different ruling on this question made in this Grand Lodge in 1860, but after mature deliberation I am satisfied of the correctness of the position which I have now assumed.

12. When a report upon a petition is due, if only one of the committee, to whom it has been referred, is present and ready to report, action should be deferred until a majority report can be obtained. Should it be necessary to displace any member of the committee of investigation, on account of illness, absence from the jurisdiction or other sufficient cause, the newly appointed committee should be allowed ample time to make their investigation before being required to report.

A chaplain of a lodge in one of the country parishes, who was also a clergyman, declined to use the prayers laid down in the Trestle Board and Monitors in use, as he could not conscientiously approach the Most High except through the mediation of the Redeemer and Saviour. Being anxious to give this subject all the consideration which its importance demanded, I referred the matter to our Reverend Grand Chaplain, whose decision of the case met my full approbation and would seem to settle the question. R. W. Bro. Carpenter writes as follows: "I would say to any Brother Chaplain that on page 323 of the "General Ahiman Rezon," there is a prayer which cannot be objected to by either Jew or Gentile, and I presume that this prayer would be acceptable to all, while any Christian Minister can offer it fervently from the heart." The prayer referred to is the Lord's Prayer.

13. That it is the duty of the W. M. of a lodge, whenever the fact is made known to him, that any member of the lodge has been guilty of immoral or un-masonic conduct, to have the matter duly investigated; and if the nature of the case requires such action and no charges have been preferred, to designate some member of the lodge to perform this duty, that a trial of the offending brother may be had.

In one case, where a brother was said to have falsely sworn to an affidavit against another brother, affecting his honor and calculated to do him a serious injury; and that this act of perjury could be easily established by the testimony of a large number of persons both Masons and profanes; I suggested that it would be proper to have the party who had been guilty of this crime tried not only by the lodge, but that he should be arrested and tried by the laws of the country.

14. That a Mason dying in good Masonic standing in his lodge, having requested Masonic burial or his family desiring it for him, this honor should be paid to his remains, although his death may have been caused by too free indulgence in intoxicating drinks.

Intemperance is a violation of the teachings and principles of Masonry, and any brother guilty of habitual intoxication should be tried and undergo Masonic discipline. Previous to this, however, every endeavour should be used to reclaim him to habits of sobriety. If gentle persuasions and light penalties fail to have their due effect, he should be more severely dealt with, and all other means failing he should be expelled from all the benefits of the fraternity. But a brother dying in good Masonic standing in his lodge, having desired the last offices of his brethren, it would be unjust to refuse because his death had been caused by a lamentable weakness, which by many is deemed a species of insanity, and which the lodge took no action upon during his lifetime.

15. That it is entirely unnecessary for any lodge to change its by-laws in order to collect from candidates the assessment in aid of the Temple Fund as required by the resolution adopted in Grand Lodge, February 14, 1872.

It may seem strange to many of you, that any such decision should be necessary, but there appears to have been a misapprehension of this matter on the part of a number of lodges, and I have thought it best to make it a matter of record.

16. That the law as expressed in Sec. 3, Art. VIII., Constitution of the Grand Lodge, requiring a specified fee for the three symbolic degrees to be paid in advance, is imperative and must be obeyed: that the lodge has not the right to remit the fee for the degrees, nor to evade the law by returning it afterwards. There is no exception to this rule.

17. In a case where a brother was elected W. M. and installed by proxy during his absence, and who afterwards refused to accept that position in the lodge, I decided that the election and installation was null, as before stated, and that the former Master must retain his position until his successor was duly elected and installed: that in the new election for W. M. the brother selected must have served as Warden, unless it should happen that no member so eligible would consent to serve: in which case a selection may be made from among the other members of the lodge.

Having been requested to give an opinion as to the propriety of adopting by-laws enforcing the attendance of members at the stated meetings of the lodge, after deciding that it was not improper to adopt a regulation stating the duty of a Mason to his lodge, advised that the experience of most Masons must have convinced them that it is almost impossible to compel the attendance of members whose inclinations do not bring them voluntarily to lodge meetings. A summons can be used to compel the attendance of members on important occasions; but at the ordinary meetings of a lodge I know of no better means of insuring a full attendance of the brethren than by making such meetings instructive and interesting, and then the duty will become a pleasure.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

The Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge Hall will submit their annual report of the interests confided to their management. The depreciation of the value of real estate in New Orleans has been so great that no opportunity occurred to sell the building on St. Charles street, unless at a great and needless sacrifice. The foundations of the new Temple, which were reported as being in progress a year ago, have been completed, and stone masons are now engaged in laying the base course with heavy platforms, steps, etc., of a beautiful white granite, obtained from Stone Mountain, Georgia. The work is progressing slowly, but it is better that it should be so under the present condition of affairs in Louisiana, than by hurrying the work forward to incur a debt which the Grand Lodge might find it difficult to manage. We can afford to await better and more prosperous times before completing our Temple; but let us add to the structure from time to time as the means at the command of the building committee will permit.

GRAND LODGE BONDS.

Six thousand dollars more of the bonds of the Grand Lodge have been withdrawn from circulation and cancelled: before the maturity of the remaining bonds, amounting to \$55,500, the Grand Lodge will be in a condition to redeem them, with the exception of those now held by Masonic bodies. It is likely our brethren will desire to renew these bonds at the present rate of interest as the best investment for bodies that pay rent and dues to the Grand Lodge; and it would be well to authorize the Grand Secretary to endorse upon the bonds that the same rate of interest is to continue after maturity, and to be paid semi-annually as at present.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence will present, as in previous years, a full report of the doings of other jurisdictions with which we maintain fraternal intercourse. Owing, however, to the fact that the chairman of that committee had undertaken another important Masonic work, which occupied a great portion of his time during the last six months, the report on correspondence has been delayed, and the brethren of the Grand Lodge will not have, as heretofore, printed copies for their inspection during the session.

MASONIC HISTORY.

R. W. Bro. James B. Scot has after a careful research among the records and archives of the Grand Lodge and its constituent lodges, also among

cotemporaneous publications and documents, prepared an outline of the history of Masonry in Louisiana, from its first introduction into this State until the reorganization of the Grand Lodge in 1850. This is a work of great value to the craft, and one much needed as an authority to settle many points which have arisen in controversy with parties who have been misled by erroneous statements put forth by enemies of the Grand Lodge and of true Masonry in Louisiana. Written for a special purpose, this work is incomplete so far that Bro. Scot found it necessary to omit many details and incidents of interest, which however irrelevant to the object he had in view, would be proper in a full history of Masonry in this State. This we hope to see prepared at some future time, and of which the outline prepared by Bro. Scot will serve as the ground work.

R. W. Bro. Scot deserves the highest commendations for the great zeal, literary ability and indefatigable industry displayed by him, in searching among old and musty records, and in bringing to light matters of so great Masonic interest; and the clear and comprehensive manner in which his sketch is written clears up many matters that have heretofore been subjects of controversy, and reveals much of our Masonic history that was little known, owing to the fact that until 1850 the records of the Grand Lodge and most of its constituents in New Orleans, were written in the French language, and have remained locked up in their archives.

I respectfully suggest that due acknowledgment be made to R. W. Bro. Scot for his valuable services in the preparation of his report on history: that it be published entire with the proceedings of the present communication, and that five hundred extra copies be printed for distribution.

CONCLUSION.

In presenting this, my last annual report, permit me to again congratulate my brethren of the Grand Lodge upon the happy and prosperous condition of our beloved institution in this jurisdiction; and to make due acknowledgment for the support I have ever received in my labors, for the fraternal and courteous manner in which I have been treated by all the brethren, and for the confidence which they have so often reposed in me. I will be unable longer to serve you as your Grand Master, an honorable position which I have held for the last four years, as my private affairs now demand the whole of my attention: yet you have a long list of worthy and intelligent brethren, some of whom have borne the heat and burden of Masonic labors for many years, and are well acquainted with its workings, and its laws and usages, from among whom I trust you will make a selection that will prove an honor to yourselves and redound to the welfare of Masonry.

DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MASONIC RELIEF.

CHICAGO, February 1st, 1872.

To the Masonic Fraternity throughout the United States, Canada and elsewhere :

BRETHREN : The calamity which laid waste and destroyed the fairest portion of our city in October last, entailed upon all classes of our people a degree of misfortune and distress which has evoked the sympathy and condolence of the civilized world.

The Masonic fraternity, as such, of this city, have, in common with others, experienced a sad reverse.

A number of beautiful halls, together with the records, jewels, paraphernalia and other property of seventeen Lodges, two Chapters, one Council, two Com-manderies and four bodies of the Scottish Rite, were totally destroyed. Thus, in a few hours the craft of Chicago were reduced from a condition of comparative affluence and comfort, to that of poverty and distress.

For a moment the brethren of our city were enveloped in a dark cloud of mis-fortune, whose density was indeed appalling. But, happily, in every community there are hundreds of Freemasons who soon dispelled the darkness, As *citizens* they have not only manifested a deep and heartfelt interest in the welfare of our stricken people by generous contributions of money and supplies for the relief of our *citizens generally*, but in addition to this, the great Brotherhood, from every quarter, have sent munificent gifts of money and supplies for the relief of their needy brethren, and the widows and orphans of deceased Masons.

Brethren, the promptness with which your noble charity has been forwarded, has proved most effectual, and the kind words accompanying your acceptable gifts, will linger in the hearts of those who have felt the warm glow of fraternal charity, long after the black and hideous monuments, which are evidences of our calamity, have passed away.

Charity has ever been esteemed among Masons the crowning virtue, and its practical exemplification illustrates your devotion to the principles of our benign institution, and goes far to strengthen and embellish the character of a fraternity, who have for so many, many years given proofs of powerful and gener-ous qualities.

The brethren of Chicago find themselves confronted with a debt of gratitude, alike profound, formidable and sacred. It is this sacredness that induces us to state, that, although our task of caring for the needy is not by any means finished, yet we deem it not only just and proper, but a most agreeable duty to say that your unequalled beneficence and liberality have placed in our hands a fund that we believe to be ample to meet the demands which can be legitimately made upon it. We, therefore, with that gratitude which words are inadequate to express, take pleasure in announcing that further contributions to our present resources will not be necessary.

It is not our purpose at this time to render a detailed report of our agency in your behalf; this we hope to do to *every donor* as soon as practicable, but we may give a synopsis of what has been done, to date.

The Board of Relief is composed of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Superintendent and thirteen members, who hold meetings once each week.

The rooms of the Board are kept open daily (except Sunday,) from 9 A.M., until 5 P.M. The business is conducted by the Recording Secretary and Superin-tendent, with such assistance as is found necessary to dispense your bounty.

The Board have endeavored to devote the funds pursuant to instructions, viz., to those who are worthy and rendered needy by the great fire.

Since the organization, about three thousand (3000) persons, consisting of brethren, widows and children, have been substantially aided with every thing calculated to relieve their wants and enhance comfort.

A very full and minute record has been kept of all our transactions, which, in due time, will be submitted to you, giving the name of Lodge or person, and amount of each contribution received.

The total cash receipts, from all sources, which have been deposited with the Treasurer is,.....		\$68,556.00
In hands of brethren at various locations, subject to order of Treasurer,		9,696.43
	Total Cash.....	\$78,252.43
Estimated value of supplies received,		5,136.63
	Total amount of Cash and Supplies received,.....	\$83,389.06
Total cash expenditures to date.....	\$19,257.79	
Estimated value of supplies distributed,.....	4,136.63	
Cash balance on hand and subject to order,.....	58,994.64	
Estimated value of supplies on hand,.....	1,000.00	
	\$83,389.06	\$83,38.069
Total amount of cash and supplies received.....		\$83,389.06
“ “ “ distributed,.....		..23,394.42
“ “ “ on hand,		\$58,994.64

In addition to the above about \$400.00 will accrue from premium on gold, and possibly a small amount for interest on deposits.

None of the lodges, as such, have received any assistance from the above fund, although the majority of them, by reason of the total destruction of their halls, and property, including in many cases their accumulated funds, (making a loss in the aggregate of over \$90,000.00,) together with the worthlessness of their insurance, involves much embarrassment. Nevertheless, the terrible ordeal through which the craft of Chicago has passed, have neither scorched their zeal nor abated their energy, but through your sympathy and aid, Freemasonry still survives in our city, and we trust that in the future, as in the past, brethren from wheresoever they may hail, will find in Chicago a continuation of generous hospitality, created by warm and grateful hearts, and evinced by the strong grip of friendship and brotherly love.

Fraternally,

DEWITT C. CREGIER,

GRAND MASTER MASONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS, *President.*

H. F. HOLCOMB, *Vice-President.*

WILEY M. EGAN,

GRAND COM. K. T., STATE OF ILLINOIS, *Treasurer.*

HARRY DUVALL, *Recording Secretary.*

E. J. HILL, *Corresponding Secretary.*

JAMES MORRISON, *Superintendent.*

MEMBERS.—T. T. Gurney, 211; G. R. McClellan, 141; Jno. Feldkamp, 557, J. H. Miles, 211; D. J. Avery, 411; C. J. Franks, 410; E. Powell, 33. A. M. Thomson, 311; E. Ronayne, 439; Jno. Sutton, 310; D. J. Kilmore, 209; J. E. Church, 166; I. W. Congdon. 526.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER, }
CHICAGO, August 24th, 1872. }

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, A. F. and A. M.

M. W. Samuel Manning Todd, Grand Master, New Orleans, La.

W. SIR AND DEAR BROTHER:—The Board of Relief organized for the purpose of distributing the funds, etc., donated by the brethren throughout the country for

Masons rendered needy by the great conflagration of October 8th and 9th last, having transferred the duty of relieving those in distress to the several city lodges, adjourned sine die on the 24th day of June, 1872.

In addition to the disbursements by the Board, the several city lodges were apportioned an amount of the surplus funds, in order to meet the demands referred to.

This arrangement left a considerable amount of funds unexpended: believing that we have carried out the instructions of the generous donors, it has been deemed proper to return pro-rata the surplus funds. It would be impracticable to make this return to each lodge; indeed, such an amount would be quite insignificant, hence, the amount due to each State has been aggregated for the benefit of the "Charity Fund" of the Grand Lodge; or to such other use as the Grand Lodge may apply it. We are persuaded that the several lodges and brethren will heartily endorse this disposition of the surplus.

I therefore, in behalf of the contributing lodges in your jurisdiction, take great pleasure in enclosing a draft on New York, for one hundred dollars, (\$100).

It is not deemed necessary at this time to give a detailed explanation of the basis of our action in this matter. The forthcoming printed report, which will be sent you in due time, and in which will be found a list of the lodges in your jurisdiction, contributors to the fund, showing everything in connection with the proceedings of the late Board of Masonic Relief in detail.

Sincerely hoping that our intentions and acts may meet the approval of you and your Grand Lodge, I have the honor to be,

Truly and Fraternaly yours,

DEWITT C. CREGIER.

*Grand Master of Masons, Ill.,
late Prest. of M. Board of Relief.*

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA,
ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. }

To all Lodges subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, A. F. and A. Masons, and to those of other Jurisdictions to whom these presents may come—GREETING:

BE IT KNOWN, that whereas, my attention has been called to a circular advertisement that a "Grand Gift Concert" will be given at Omaha, April 3, 1873, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a Masonic Temple at Omaha, and

Whereas, The Grand Lodge of Nebraska, A. F. & A. M., did at its last annual communication adopt the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge views with abhorrence any attempt on the part of lodges, or members of lodges, to give the aid of Masonry in organized or individual form, to any Lottery or Gift Enterprise whatever, and the purchase, sale or drawing of lottery tickets is unmasonic, deserving reproof and discipline,

THEREFORE, I, William E. Hill, Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska, do hereby order that the Master of each lodge in this jurisdiction shall cause to be read before his lodge this circular, that the brethren, having due notice thereof, may govern themselves accordingly.

And the M. W. Grand Masters of other jurisdictions are fraternally and respectfully requested to make known the foregoing resolution to the Craft in their respective jurisdictions.

Given under my hand at Nebraska City, January 1, A. D. 1873, A. L. 5873.

W. E. HILL,
Grand Master.

Attest:

WM. R. BOWEN,
Grand Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF COMMITTEE ADOPTED BY THE G. O. OF FRANCE, 11th
SEPTEMBER, 1872.

* * * * *

Therefore your committee have the honor to submit the following propositions :

Considering that the decree of November 5, 1868, was but the renewal of that of 1842, by virtue of which friendly relations had already been established between the Grand Orient of France and the Supreme Council of America, now the Supreme Council of Louisiana, which appeared for twelve years without protest in the calendar of the Grand Orient of France ;

Considering, therefore, that this decree which created no opposition, and which has been sanctified by the nomination of mutual representatives, did not imply a new recognition of a new Masonic power ;

Considering that by this decree the Grand Master did not intend to encroach on the rights of American Masonry, nor on what Scottish Masonry finds, or believes it finds, in the constitutions of 1786 ;

That the voluminous correspondence exchanged on that occasion between the Grand Orient of France and the Masonic powers of America, proves clearly that they accepted and shared the humanitarian principles to which the Grand Master alludes in his decree ;

Considering that it is urgent that the American Masonic Bodies be made to understand that the Grand Orient of France has never wished to meddle in the discussions raised by the Grand Lodges of America, who have misunderstood its intentions, and that it earnestly desires that amicable and fraternal relations shall never cease to exist between the two great Republics of America and France ;

The Grand Orient of France, assembled in its annual convocation, charges its council of the order, now its representative near foreign bodies, to convey to all the Grand Lodges of America, and the Supreme Councils of Boston and Charleston, its fraternal and friendly intentions, and its firm desire not to mix itself in those Masonic questions which are not international. The Grand Orient desires to respect the rights of every country and of each Rite as it desires to have its own respected ; and if Scottish Masonry, represented by all the Supreme Councils of the globe, declare the Supreme Council of Louisiana to be irregular, the Grand Orient itself the Supreme Council of France and her colonies will conform to the decision of the majority of the powers of the Scottish Rite.

No. 72.]

AN ACT

To amend the second section of an Act entitled "An Act incorporating the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana and for other purposes, approved March 18th, 1816.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened :

That the second section of the Act entitled "An Act incorporating the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes," approved March 18th, 1816, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows :

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That they shall have full power and authority, under the style and name of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, to take hold and enjoy real and personal property ; to sell, mortgage, or otherwise incur any species of property ; to borrow money on mortgage of real estate, or on pledge of personal property ; to issue bonds or other obligations to pay money ; to sue for and recover all such sum or sums of money as now are or hereafter may become due to the said Grand Lodge by any name or style whatever at any court of law or any tribunal having jurisdiction thereof, and the rights and privileges of the said Grand Lodge, in any court, or at any tribunal whatever ; to defend and also to receive, take and apply bequests or donations, as may be made to and for the uses and purposes intended by the

said institution, and that these powers shall attach to all the regular lodges which have heretofore been, or shall hereafter be, constituted by the said Grand Lodge, so long as the said lodge shall remain under the power and jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge, and in all things abide by and conform themselves to the resolutions and by-laws of the same, and no longer."

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc. That all laws and parts of laws contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

O. H. BREWSTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,

Lieut. Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved April 25th, 1872.

H. C. WARMOTH,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

This is to certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy from the original Act No. 72, of session of 1872, on file and of record in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of State this 27th day of April, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

F. J. HERRON, *Secretary of State.*

SAN FRANCISCO, 27th April, 1872.

Bro. Jas C. Batchelor, Grand Secretary Grand Lodge F. and A. M. State of Louisiana :

W. BROTHER : In compliance with the desire expressed in your communication of the 4th Novmber last, I now have the pleasure of inclosing for the use of the Library of the Grand Lodge, a photographic likeness of myself, which the artist assures me is as true as nature itself.

Of the number of Brethren with whom I was associated, now nearly a quarter of a century ago, in our joint labor of brotherly love, many have descended into the grave. In looking at this fac-simile of myself, those who have survived, will hardly recognize their Past Grand Master, upon whose features the heavy hand of time has made such marked changes.

Be pleased, dear brother, to convey to one and all of my surviving associates of the Grand Lodge the assurance of my deep gratitude for their kind remembrance of me, and for the honor which they have conferred upon me by their desire that my likeness should take its place, in the gallery of Portraits, of those who in the past have had the good fortune to preside over and direct the destinies of Masonry in my native State of Louisiana.

With my best wishes for the success and prosperity of the order ; and for yourself individually,

I remain, dear Brother, yours, fraternally,

LUCIEN HERMANN.

GRAND LODGE OF GEORGIA, F. & A. M.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,

Macon, Georgia, July 10th, 5872. }

Bro. R. J. Turner submitted a bill of two hundred and fifty one (\$251.00) in favor of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, at Savannah, for funeral expenses of Bro. John T. Monroe, ex-Mayor of New Orleans, and money furnished family of deceased to enable them to return home, accompanied with the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to forward the accompanying bill to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, with the request that the amount be refunded.

I do certify that the foregoing is a true extract from the minutes of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Georgia held October 31st. 1871.

J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR,

Grand Secretary.

The bill referred to is herewith enclosed—Gr. Sec.

SAVANNAH, May 13th, 1871.

M. W. Grand Lodge of Masons of Georgia,

To SOLOMON'S LODGE No. 1, A. F. M., Dr.

To funeral expenses of Bro. Jno. T. Monroe, Ex-Mayor of New Orleans,
and money furnished the family to return home \$251.00
Attest : J. H. ESTILL.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, February 10th, 1872.

M. W. Samuel Manning Todd, New Orleans, La.,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Louisiana :

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER.—Your kind note of the 5th inst., returning to me your former draft for two hundred dollars corrected, was this day received. It will be duly applied for the benevolent Masonic purpose for which it was intended by its donors.

In behalf of the fraternity of this State, I return you their hearty thanks.

It would give me great pleasure to take you and our brethern in Louisiana by the right hand of Masonic Fellowship.

With my kindest regards, I am, most respectfully and

Fraternally yours, etc.,

LOVELL MOORE, P. G. M.,
and Chairman of Masonic Relief Committee.

GRAND LODGE F. & A. MASONS, QUEBEC, }
OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY. }
CITY OF MONTREAL, June 7th, 1872. }

To the Freemasons in allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and to all regular Freemasons and regular Grand Lodges of Freemasons throughout the world, to whom these presents may come—GREETING :

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, that a body called the "Olive Branch Lodge of Freemasons," has recently been formed in the Village of West Shefford, County of Shefford, Province of Quebec, by James Seymour of St. Catherines, Ontario, as Grand Master, and Thomas B. Harris of Hamilton, Ontario, as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of "Canada;" and

Whereas said "Lodge" has been established in violation of the laws of our ancient and honorable fraternity, and the prerogatives of this Grand Lodge, as the only authority which can, of right, establish regular Masonic Lodges within this Province :

THEREFORE, the aforesaid "Olive Branch Lodge" is, and is hereby declared to be, an "irregular" Masonic organization, and all its officers and members "irregular" Masons ; and all Freemasons in allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, are hereby required to have no Masonic communication whatever with the officers or members of said "lodge;" and all regular Freemasons, and all regular Grand Lodges of Freemasons throughout the world, to whom these presents may come, are hereby notified of the existence of the afore-mentioned "irregular lodge," and the action hereby taken anent it ; and the aforesaid officers of the Grand Lodge of "Canada," are fraternally called upon immediately to annul their action anent the said "Lodge" at West Shefford in this Province, which if

not done, nor the aforesaid action of its official disavowed by the Grand Lodge of "Canada," and also all pretended authority of said Grand Lodge, withdrawn from, and cause to cease within this Province of Quebec, on or before the 7th day of September, 1872, as required by official circular of this Grand Lodge of date the 5th instant, that thereupon such action will be taken as shall vindicate the constitutional right of this Grand Lodge to exclusive, sovereign Masonic authority in and for the Province of Quebec.

Done by command of the Grand Master this 7th day of June, 1872.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary, G. L. of Q.

[SEAL.]

REPORT OF DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8, 1873.

M. W. Samuel M. Todd, Grand Master of Masons in Louisiana :

M. W. BROTHER.—I beg leave to submit the following report of my doings as Deputy Grand Master during the past Masonic year.

On the 24th June, 1872, in accordance with your dispensation and instructions, I proceeded to Bastrop, Parish of Morehouse, upon the kind invitation of the brethren of Mount Gerizim Lodge No. 54, and then and there opened the Grand Lodge, and laid with due solemnities the foundation stone of the "Masonic Female College;" an institution under the patronage of the brethren of that lodge, and one eminently calculated by its projectors, to be of great service to the community. A large number of brethren from the surrounding country also assisted me at the ceremonies, and the population of the vicinage made the event a public holiday; I delivered a short discourse to a crowded audience, and the festivities were closed by a munificent feast. I was received with every courtesy by the brethren, and the event will ever remain as a bright spot in my memory.

During your absence from the State, last summer, and while acting as Grand Master, my official acts were few in number, have all been fully reported to you, and by you approved: it will only be necessary for me, therefore, to enumerate those that may be of general interest to the craft.

I made the following decisions:

1. That the signature of a brother to a petition for a charter for a new lodge was a nullity, if he had presented no certificate of good standing in his former lodge, when the new lodge was created under dispensation, and that, consequently, he never became a member of the new lodge.
2. In a case where members of a lodge had fought in the street, in presence of other brethren of the lodge, all of whom refused or neglected to prefer charges, that the W. M. of the lodge should severely censure such witnesses, and order charges to be preferred by some competent brother whom he should direct to do so. And I suggested, though not obligatory, perhaps, upon him, that the Junior Warden, from the nature of his duties, and in accordance with usage of many lodges, seemed to be the proper person to perform such duties.
- 3d. That when a brother pleaded guilty to charges preferred against him, no

ballot need be taken as to his guilt or innocence, but the lodge should proceed to ballot upon the degree of punishment to be inflicted upon him.

4. That an unqualified plea of guilty, made orally by an accused brother at the time of his trial, should be received and entered upon the minutes, and that it was not necessary that such plea should be reduced to writing.

5. In a case of two brothers, by blood, who were not on friendly terms on account of family quarrels, and who refused to be reconciled, thus bringing odium upon the lodge to which they both belonged, I recommended the W. M. to summon them to meet him in the lodge room, when the lodge was not in session; to have with him some wise and discreet brother to counsel and assist him; to have none others present; to then and there represent to the malcontents the discredit, injury and shame they were inflicting upon themselves, the lodge and the fraternity generally, and to impress upon them the absolute necessity of reconciliation; should either refuse to be reconciled, to at once prefer charges against him for unmasonic conduct; should both refuse, to prefer charges against both, and thus get rid of them, for Masonry cannot afford to harbor such a scandal in her bosom.

6. In answer to a communication from a brother in San Francisco, a member of a lodge in this jurisdiction, stating that upon visiting a regular lodge in that city he had there met a man of color, said to have been regularly made in a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, and who was received as such by the lodge in San Francisco, and asking whether he was right in leaving the lodge and refusing to sit with such brother, and asking whether our Grand Lodge recognized lodges receiving such visitors. I replied that our Grand Lodge did recognize all regular lodges holding in San Francisco under charters from the Grand Lodge of California, and that all regular lodges were the proper judges of whom they should admit as visiting brethren, and that when such brethren were so received by such a lodge they must be presumed to be regularly made Masons, and no visitor had the right to object to sitting with any brother whom the lodge choose to admit.

On the 26th July, 1872, I granted a dispensation to Brookville Lodge, No. 161, to elect and install a Treasurer for the unexpired term of W. Bro. W. G. Myers, deceased.

On 18th January, 1873, I made an official visit to Covington Lodge, No. 188, at Covington. This lodge had been visited by you about two years ago, and at that time many irregularities were pointed out to the brethren and their correction insisted upon and promised; the work duly exemplified, and proper instruction given them; and by your direction I was ordered to thoroughly inspect and inquire into the doings of the lodge since that time, and invested by you with full power to take such steps as might be necessary; as will appear by reference to your letter to me on this subject, which is appended hereto. I attended a meeting of the lodge and made thorough inquiry into its doings, and regret to report that I found that all your teachings and instructions had been disregarded, disobeyed and never been acted upon since your visit. Unseemly barbarities had been practised upon candidates for the degrees; ridiculous and unbecoming ceremonies were habitually interpolated and practised in the most solemn part of our work to such a degree as to make a farce of it; instances exist of the degrees having

been conferred on credit, and the note of one member of the lodge is still in its treasury, having been given for the degrees conferred upon him; degrees had been conferred after good objections had been made; improper use had been made of the lodge room, and many other irregularities existed. In the financial management of the lodge, the same carelessness and impropriety existed as found by yourself when you were there, notwithstanding your explicit commands on that subject; I found that for a long period of time the Secretary had not been allowed to collect the fees and dues belonging to the lodge, but that that duty had been performed by the Master, and the money so received by him turned over directly to the Treasurer; hence there was no check upon that officer's accounts, and at this moment there is a dispute between the late Treasurer and the late Master over some trifling amount; the former's accounts are yet unbalanced, he has made no report to the lodge, and turned over neither money, property or accounts to his successor; for upwards of four years, the Treasurer's books have never been audited or balanced; there has never been a Finance Committee, and there are no entries or receipts of money upon the minutes. Besides all these matters, I failed to find such harmony among the brethren as should exist, and I concluded that if there was proper material in the vicinage of the lodge, it was not likely to come to it. The present Master of the lodge, W. Bro. J. M. Yates, was elected to that office in the latter part of last December, having formerly been its Secretary, there being no Past Master or Past Warden, willing to accept the office, and it is a significant fact that almost immediately after his installation the retiring Master and Senior Warden dimitted from the lodge. I cannot in justice charge the irregularities and errors that I discovered to W. Bro. Yates, as he was made a Master Mason after your visit to the lodge two years ago, but his own Masonic history, and his following strictly the work and conduct of the lodge as he was wrongly taught it, shows conclusively how thoroughly all your teachings and commands have been disregarded. I found in W. Bro. Yates an enthusiastic member of the fraternity, and desirous of honorably fulfilling the duties of his station, but could not believe that he was competent to give correct instruction or to properly govern his lodge; nor could I see that there was a possibility that he could receive such assistance from any of his members as would enable the lodge to recover from the bad influence of its irregular workings, and continue its existence to the welfare of Masonry, with internal harmony and external good repute. For these reasons, therefore, and convinced that it would enure to the best interests of our beloved institution, I arrested the charter of the lodge, and deposited it with the Grand Secretary, subject to the further orders of yourself or of the Grand Lodge, and appointed W. Bro. Yates as custodian of all of the property of the lodge during its suspension. This action on my part was admitted by W. Bro. Yates, and all of those who were present, to be the only course that was open to me to pursue; and was approved by other brethren of the lodge whom I met on my homeward journey.

On 23d October, 1872, upon the recommendation of Morganza Lodge, No. 159, I granted to Thomas Rogillio, W. M., Jas. M. Bailey, S. W., Samuel W. McKneely, J. W., and other brethren, a Dispensation for a new Lodge to be held at Livonia, Parish of Pointe Coupee, to be called DeCastro Lodge; I presume that they have ere this reported to you directly.

As District Deputy Grand Master of the First Division of the First Masonic

District, I have visited all the Lodges you have assigned to that section, eleven in number, and with the solitary exception above noted, I have found them all working prosperously and harmoniously, and as they have also all been under your own immediate supervision, I need only say that they met with their usual success.

Thanking you for the high honor conferred upon me, and with heartfelt thanks for the courtesy and kindness with which I have been everywhere received,

I remain, fraternally, yours,

JOSEPH P. HONOR, *Deputy Grand Master,*
and *D. D. G. M. 1st Division, 1st Masonic District.*

FIRST MASONIC DISTRICT—SECOND DIVISION.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1st, 1873.

To M. W. Samuel M. Todd, Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana :

M. W. SIR AND BRO: I have the honor to report from the Division District assigned me, embracing nine lodges located on the left bank, and one Lodge (Sts. John No. 153,) located on the right bank of the Mississippi river, that I have visited all, and am pleased to announce an uniformity of work, a thorough fraternization amongst the brethren composing the same, and an adherence to the landmarks and regulations of the Order.

Agreeably to your speccial instructions, and with the assistance of Grand and pro tempore Grand Officers, I duly installed the officers for the present Masonic year, of Hermitage Lodge No. 98, and Sts. John Lodge No. 153.

Respectfully and fraternally,

EDWIN MARKS, J. G. W.

Special D. D. G. M.

FIRST MASONIC DISTRICT—SECOND DIVISION.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3d. 1873.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana :

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER, : It is gratifying to me, as Special D. D. G. M. for the First Masonic District, Second Division, to say that brotherly love, peace and harmony prevailed during the whole year in all the lodges under my jurisdiction.

I have officially visited the lodges under my charge, as often as it has been in my power to do so. I have found that, according to their rituals, the work is generally well conducted. The lodge-rooms are well secured and well tiled; they are all situated in the second story of buildings.

The records are well kept.

The financial condition of several lodges has improved this past year; but none have any amount invested, as far as I could ascertain,

Very respectfully and fraternally submitted.

J. B. SORAPURU.

S. D. D. G. M. 1st District 2nd Division.

SECOND MASONIC DISTRICT.

TANGIPAHOA, January 12, 1873.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana:

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER: In accordance with your circular of instructions, dated February 18, 1872, I have during the past year visited St. Helena Lodge No. 96, Franklinton Lodge No. 101, and Spring Creek Lodge No. 184, and have corresponded with the W. M.'s of the other lodges in this Masonic District. I have received replies from all of them except from Livingston Lodge No. 160.

St. Helena Lodge No. 96, is well conducted, and the requirements contained in your instructions above mentioned are strictly complied with. It has no surplus funds, but is in a healthy financial condition. It has met with a severe loss in the sudden death of Bro. D. W. Thompson, one of its most useful members. I assisted in interring him with Masonic honors—a good and true man and a worthy Mason.

Darlington Lodge No. 149.—W. M. Bro. O. L. Collins writes me under date of October 14th, that the lodge is in an excellent condition. All the requirements of your circular complied with.

Amite City Lodge No. 175.—Bro. J. W. Addison writes me under date of October 3, that all the requirements of your circular are complied with.

Franklinton Lodge No. 101.—I visited this lodge on the 6th April, and found all the requirements of your circular complied with. There was two hundred and thirty-four dollars in the treasury, twenty-five of which was appropriated for the relief of a widow, during my visit.

Pearl River Lodge No. 125.—W. M. Bro. Wm. C. Warren writes under date of October 7th, that peace and harmony prevail. All the requirements of your circular complied with. There are no funds in the treasury, and the lodge is somewhat in debt, but with a fair prospect of liquidating it during the present year.

Livingston Lodge No. 160.—I am informed by Bro. Wm. Akers that this lodge has no surplus funds but is in a healthy condition.

Spring Creek Lodge No. 184, is in a prosperous condition, with all the requirements of your circular complied with. Has no surplus funds on hand, having recently elected a Masonic Hall at considerable expense.

Howard Lodge No. 207.—W. M. Bro. S. S. Hoyt writes under date of November 8th, that but little work has been done. The brethren are endeavoring to raise money to build a Masonic Hall, which is greatly needed.

It will be seen from the above report that but few or none of the lodges in this Masonic District are in a condition to contribute towards the completion of our Masonic Temple, yet it is a work dear to the heart of every Mason, and I trust that when we meet together at our Annual Grand Communication, means may be devised to prosecute this glorious undertaking to a successful completion.

Respectfully and fraternally,

AMOS KENT,

D. D. G. M. Second District.

THIRD MASONIC DISTRICT

LINWOOD, LA., January 25, 1873.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana:

M. W. SIR AND BRO.: In obedience to instructions I have the honor to submit the following report:

I have visited all the lodges in the District once, some of them several times and am glad to be able to report peace and harmony prevailing. On the 23d of March I repaired to West Baton Rouge Parish and organized Blazing Star Lodge No. 212, as I at that time wrote you, since then have visited it once, and find that though small in numbers, they still are striving to work for the good of Masonry. They have no lodge room of their own, but are holding their meetings in a small room in the Court-House. They of course have no funds as yet to build with, but are in hopes of soon securing a comfortable room.

St. James Lodge No. 47, in her spacious and magnificent hall, can proudly claim position among the best lodges of the State. A great deal of work has been done by this lodge, yet the outer door has been well tiled.

Acacia Lodge No. 116 has quieted the discordant sound which threatened to overwhelm her sometime since, and is now steadily moving onward in her career of usefulness.

Milford Lodge No. 117 having a debt hanging over her, has been somewhat depressed for several years past, and has done but little work; being now unburdened, the officers for the ensuing year have determined to hold regular meetings, and make a good report for 1873.

Perkins Lodge No. 150 has done but little work, yet they are striving to do what is right; the officers and brethren all attentively listened to the lectures, and seemed anxious to have the correct work. Their books were neatly kept by their old and valued secretary.

Assumption Lodge No. 203, the most remote lodge in the District, I found well officered and moving along comfortably and harmoniously.

Plains Lodge No. 135 is "in statu quo."

All the lodges in the District are held in upper rooms; the records are properly kept; each has a copy of the Grand Lodge Constitution and Regulations, and a copy of its latest printed proceedings; also, a Register in which the proper entries are made by most of them, others were instructed so to do. None of the lodges have much money on hand or invested, yet the financial condition of all of them may be considered sound.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

HOWELL CARTER,

D. D. G. M. Third Masonic District.

FOURTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA., January 2, 1873.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana:

I have visited all the lodges in my District. All are held in upper rooms, and are securely tiled in every respect.

The records of each lodge are neatly and properly kept; and each has a copy of the Grand Lodge Constitution and Regulations and copy of the last proceedings; their By-Laws have been approved by the Grand Lodge.

Each lodge has a registry correctly kept as required by the Grand Lodge. The financial condition of the several lodges except Morganza No. 159, is very good; St. Albans No. 28, own a brick building and lot valued at \$4,000 00.

Feliciana No. 31, frame building valued at \$3,000 00, and burial lot in Grace Cemetery, valued at \$200.

Olive No. 52, brick building and square of ground, valued at \$20,000 00.

Tunica No. 63, frame building, valued at \$1,500 00.

Kellertown No. 124, frame building, valued at \$2,000 00.

The difficulty under which Kellertown labors is, its location is too near the Mississippi line. There is a lodge in Mississippi, near Kellertown, and no material on the Louisiana side, the members are agitating the question of moving their lodge; I am satisfied it will be well to do so.

I endeavored to impress upon the W. M. and Secretaries your instructions, and was pleased to see; the readiness with which they realized their importance.

The work in this District is uniform and correct, and the same as exemplified by R. W. J. C. Gordy; may he live to visit and instruct us for many years to come.

In accordance with your special authorization, I publicly installed the officers of Feliciana Lodge No. 31, on the 27th December, on which occasion the W. M. delivered an earnest and eloquent address.

Peace and harmony prevails.

Fraternally submitted,

W. W. LEAKE,

D. D. G. M., Fourth Masonic District.

FIFTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

HARRISONBURG, LA., January 11th, 1873.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana;

In obedience to instructions received, I beg leave to submit the following report regarding the condition of the lodges in this district; I have visited all but Trinity Lodge, No. 105, and have had frequent conversations with the officers and members of that lodge. I intended to visit Trinity Lodge in company with Bro. John C. Gordy, but was prevented from doing so by sudden illness and could not make it possible to visit it since.

The lodges in this district are all in a good and prosperous condition, securely tiled and provided with registers, except Key Stone Lodge No. 213, but the Worshipful Master promised me to procure one.

Harrisonburg Lodge No. 110, meets in an upper room, has done very little work the past year, is out of debt and has some funds on hand.

From information of officers and members I can report Trinity Lodge No. 105 as being in a prosperous condition; the meetings are held in an upper room, and the officers are able and careful to promote the welfare of their lodge.

Key Stone Lodge No. 213, meets in their new building, lately erected; has but few members but is doing good work and gaining in strength and prosperity; is out of debt and otherwise well conducted.

Missionary Lodge No. 210, also meets in an upper room, doing little but good work; the officers and members working faithfully to attain a point as near to perfection as possible; this lodge is also out of debt.

The work in this district has been comparatively light, but will bear inspection, and the right spirit exists among the fraternity; hoping that this feeling will continue among the brethren, I remain,

Yours respectfully and fraternally,

JACOB WOLF,

D. D. G. M., 5th Masonic District.

SIXTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

FLOYD, February 6, 1873.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana:

Since my last report I have not been able to visit all the lodges in my district; but, I think, from conversations which I have had with the officers and members of the lodges not visited, that all can with safety be reported in a healthy condition.

I have nothing now to add to the report of last year, with reference to the various points to which you called my attention by printed circular.

I must again repeat my regret that the *moral tone* among Masons in this district is not sufficiently high. I have labored hard to impress this upon the minds of the fraternity, and I have reason to believe that an improvement in this respect will take place soon.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

H. R. LOTT,

D. D. G. M. Sixth Masonic District.

SEVENTH MASONIC DISTRICT

BASTROP, LA., January 14, 1873.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana:

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER: In presenting to you a brief report of my official duties as D. D. G. Master of Seventh District for the past year, it is with deep regret that I am compelled to say that I have not visited all the lodges in my district, as duty called upon me to do and inclination prompted.

During the early part of the year I visited and worked with those within the parish. During the summer R. W. Bro. Gordy visited all the lodges in my district. I intended to have visited those not visited by myself in latter part of the year, but my home duties and the difficulty of transportation have prevented. All of the lodges, however, are doing well, as far as I have gained information. Mt. Gerizim lodge has a large and zealous membership, but it is not in a pros-

perous condition financially, owing to the fact of not having done any work for nearly two years. This lodge is passing through one of those periods, liable to occur to any lodge and beyond the reach of Masonic criticism, when some of the brethren see proper to guard with extra care the outer door. I have reason to believe that the next year will bring with it greater prosperity to this lodge. Brookville Lodge No. 161 and Bartholomew Lodge No. 112 are doing a large amount of work, but safely, I think, as the officers and brethren are skillful and zealous. Western Star Lodge No. 24 has secured a lodge room and is again at work. Trenton, Urim and R. F. McGuire Lodges are enjoying their usual prosperity.

Death has been busy in this jurisdiction during the past year, and has called from earthly labors some of our most useful and honored craftsmen. The venerable Bro. Myers, of Brookville, Bro. Newton, of Mt. Gerizim, and the Bros. Knox, of Bartholomew. Their exalted virtues and exemplary walk in life call for extended notices, but space in this report forbids.

There has been *two marked eras* in Masonry in this jurisdiction during the past year. The several visits of R. W. Bro. Gordy, Grand Lecturer, and that of D. G. M. Hornor. Too grateful a tribute cannot be given to our venerable Brother Gordy for his labors. Not only his great erudition but his zeal for Masonry, and patience in imparting instruction seems to increase with his years. His accuracy in the ritual all appreciate, and on his last tour he gave increased interest by his exemplification of our symbols and their beautiful and instructive lessons and corresponding duties, leaving not only peace and harmony around our Masonic altars but beside every Masonic fireside.

Bro. Hornor visited us on the 24th of June, upon invitation of the brethren—laid the *corner stone* of the Masonic Female College, and *delivered an oration*. It is unnecessary to say to you, who know Bro. Hornor so well, that his presence here had a happy effect on the brethren. His oration was replete with Masonic love and practical lessons for every day life. His brief sojourn left a green spot in the memory of the brethren here, and it is the wish of all that Bro. Hornor may long live to repeat his visits. I assure you of my intention to visit at an early date all the lodges in my district.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

C. B. WHEELER,

D. D. G. M. Seventh District.

EIGHTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

FARMERVILLE, LA., January 12th, 1873.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana :

In submitting my annual report for the year 1872, I again state that I have had the pleasure of visiting all the lodges within my District, and four of the number I visited in company with R. W. Brother John C. Gordy. The brethren gave him a very warm reception and flocked to his lectures, which were in the highest degree satisfactory in every respect; and the universal feeling here in

this district is that Bro. Gordy's services as a lecturer upon the ritual and the work are *indispensable*.

Union Fraternal No. 53, has done but little work the past year; has not yet extinguished her indebtedness; but peace now prevails throughout her borders, and she hopes for future prosperity; she has a fine hall but no funds on hand.

DeWitt Clinton No. 80, has not prospered the past year; they are neglecting stated meetings, and neither the Grand Lecturer nor myself were able to get a meeting at our appointments; their last P. M. has dimitted and their prospect is gloomy; cause, *bad material, I fear*.

Napoleon No. 94, is going ahead under fair auspices and her prospects are bright.

Thomas Jefferson No. 113, has a new hall and is, I believe, out of debt and getting on prosperously.

Springhill No. 127, has done but little work; in fact has made but little if any improvement over last year; they talked of surrendering their charter, which under the circumstances I advised them to do.

Shiloh No. 131, is doing a fair amount of work and doing it well. It is flourishing and promises to continue so.

Downsville No. 143, is one of the first lodges in this district both in number and material. They have a new and fine hall and their meetings are well attended.

Cherry Ridge No. 155, is small, but they hold most of their meetings though they have done very little work.

All of the lodges have very fair halls at present, and all but Nos. 53 and 143 are out of debt; No. 94 proposes however, to build a new hall soon without creating a debt. No. 80 neither held a meeting at Bro. Gordy's appointment nor my own, afterwards, consequently they were not properly instructed as to installing by proxy, nor did they think it necessary to re-install the S. W. and Secretary who were re-elected; I went there expressly to instruct them on these and other points, but failed to get a meeting and see the officers, although they had over a month's notice of my coming. With this exception my visits have been pleasant, and I hope not entirely unprofitable. Peace and harmony prevails generally throughout the district.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JNO. L. BARRETT,

D. D. G. M., Eighth Masonic District.

NINTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

VERNON, LA., January 15, 1873.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana:

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER.—I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. for the year 1872; I have visited all the lodges in my district except one; I have visited Lafayette No. 56 regularly during the year; it is in a healthy and flourishing condition; has done a fair proportion of work during the year. The lodge meetings are held on the second floor of a store-room; they have a splendid room although it is held under a lease.

Vernon No. 106, I visited in the summer and found it in a healthy condition and doing some work; their records were well kept; they also hold their meetings on the second floor of a store-room; they have a good room which belongs to the lodge.

Eureka No. 177, I was prevented from visiting at the time appointed, by sickness, I regret that I was prevented from visiting them, but I have seen the W. M. often during the year and learned from him that they are in a healthy condition. He is a shining light in our order and I feel satisfied that under his direction everything will be properly conducted. They hold their meetings on the second floor of a store-room, I hope in the future to be able to devote more of my time to our beloved order, as I am released from engagements that have consumed the most of my time for the last four years; I know of nothing in my District requiring special action of the W. M. Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

J. C. JONES,

D. D. G. M., Ninth Masonic District.

TENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

CUBA P. O., January 1st, 1873.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana:

I beg leave to make to you the following brief report:

I have visited during the year Columbia and Brookline Lodges, but was not able to go as far as Corner Stone and Eastern Star; Columbia Lodge I find to be in a very flourishing condition; it has an excellent hall, well furnished; the officers and brethren are generally well versed in the ritual; its meetings are well attended; the lodge is out of debt and has a small amount of funds on hand; its business is well conducted, the lodge being fortunate in having a well qualified and industrious Secretary. I find that it has generally complied with all the requirements of the Constitution and By-laws of the Grand Lodge.

I can make the same general report concerning Brookline Lodge as of Columbia. The officers are perhaps not so well versed in the ritual as they should be, but this can be said of a great many country lodges, and is due to the fact that they generally meet at considerable intervals of time and are not always punctual in attendance. Brookline Lodge owes for a new hall, but will soon pay its indebtedness.

Not being able to visit Eastern Star and Corner Stone Lodges, I wrote to the W. M. of each, and sent them a copy of your circular letter sent to me with my commission as D. D. G. M. I received a short letter from the W. M. of Corner Stone Lodge, giving a favorable account of the condition and prospects of that lodge, and saying that it complied with the requirements pointed out in your circular letter.

I have received no answer to my letters to the W. M. of Eastern Star Lodge, although I wrote twice and was informed that he received at least one of my letters; I can therefore make no report concerning that lodge.

Of the lodge which has so long honored me by keeping me for so many years

in the East, I can of course make a more ample report. Castor Lodge has labored under many difficulties since the war. Its regular meetings were discontinued during the war; and its hall was broken open, partially destroyed, and its books, papers and furniture either carried off or destroyed by lawless persons. The hall, however, was repaired and refitted by the determined perseverance of five or six brethren, when just as it was completed, it was demolished and all its books, papers, furniture, etc., again destroyed by a terrific tornado which passed over its site. The lodge then by dispensation from the G. M. removed to Castor Landing, where the upper story of a store-house was purchased and fitted up for a hall. A considerable amount of indebtedness was incurred by all these expenditures; but by careful management this was all paid, and the lodge is now out of debt and has a small amount of money on hand.

Its membership has been greatly reduced by death, dismissions and striking from the roll. The establishment of Brookline Lodge in its jurisdiction took off a large number of its members. The membership is now so small and many of its members live at so great a distance from the lodge, that its meetings are not always well attended. I am happy to say, however, that with the above exception the lodge is doing well in every respect.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. DEGRAFFENREID,

D. D. G. M., Tenth Masonic District.

ELEVENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana :

The appointment as District Deputy Grand Master for the Eleventh Masonic District, was received by me during the month of February last, and I at once entered upon the discharge of my duties. I have visited all the lodges named in my commission during the year.

Mackey Lodge No. 122, I visited at the stated meeting in June. The lodge is securely tiled, the meetings are held in a well furnished room, in their own hall, up stairs; the records are correctly and well kept. This lodge is in a healthy condition, finances good, peace and harmony prevails, and the officers understand the work. During this visit I conferred the E. A. degree.

Sparta Lodge No. 108, I visited at their stated meeting in June, remained with them two days, exemplified the work and conferred the Master's degree. The lodge is securely tiled, and the meetings are held in their own hall, up stairs. The records are well kept, and the financial condition is good; the officers understand the work, peace and harmony prevail.

Saline Lodge No. 196, I visited twice during the year; the first time at the stated meeting in June; examined the records, which are remarkably well kept; the meetings are held in their own hall, up stairs; and regret to report that I found this lodge in a bad condition. They had done no work, and a great deal of confusion and strife prevailed among the brethren. From the facts before me, I advised the W. M. to have charges preferred against one of the members. This was promptly done, a trial had at the stated meeting in August, when I

again visited them. The result of the trial was a reprimand, given in open lodge to the accused. This not being satisfactory to some of the members, an appeal has been taken from the decision of the lodge, and all the papers in relation thereto have been sent to the M. W. Grand Lodge. As the case will come before the Grand Lodge, I forbear comment. Since that time, however, I am gratified to learn that the condition of that lodge has greatly improved, and now promises to do good work.

Friendship Lodge, v. d., was opened by me on Monday, June 24th, 1872. I gave the necessary instructions to the officers and set them to work. They own a substantial two story building, and hold their meetings up stairs.

The distance from Coushatta to Friendship is so great, and the character of the roads and crossings of the bayous and creeks are such as to render my visiting this lodge impracticable, if not impossible, during the greater portion of the year. Being more accessible to the Ninth and Twelfth Masonic Districts, I would respectfully recommend that this lodge be transferred to one of those districts.

Good Intent Lodge, v. d., was opened by me on the 9th of August, 1872. I gave them the necessary instructions and put them to work; have visited this lodge several times during the year, and am gratified to report, that it is in excellent condition and promises to do good work, which can be seen by a transcript of the minutes. This lodge is now making application for a charter, which I hope will be granted. The meetings are held in their own hall, up stairs.

Silent Brotherhood Lodge No. 146, I visited nearly every month. This lodge meets in their own hall, up stairs. It is securely tiled; the records are correctly and neatly kept; the officers understand the work perfectly; peace and harmony prevail. The financial condition of this lodge, I am sorry to say, is deplorable, caused by an unforeseen and unavoidable accident, and at the last stated meeting resolutions were unanimously adopted asking the Grand Lodge for relief, to which I would call your special attention, and hope you will present them in your annual report to the M. W. Grand Lodge.

Trusting to be able to meet with you at the next annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge, I have the pleasure to be,

Fraternally yours,

JULIUS LISSO,

D. D. G. M. Eleventh Masonic District.

TWELFTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

ARCADIA, January 25, 1873.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana:

I have not been able to devote as much time as I desired and wished to the lodges in my district, owing to severe personal affliction and absence from home. I have, however, as far as possible, attended to my Masonic duties, and will report what I know of the condition of lodges under my supervision.

Arcadia Lodge No. 126, is in rather a declining condition, although some of the members are hopeful of improved prospects during the coming year.

Mt. Lebanon Lodge No. 104 has but a small number of members and but little

funds in its treasury. This lodge owns a fine and well-arranged lodge room, and its work is conducted harmoniously.

Athens Lodge No. 136. This Lodge has a respectable list of members and some money in the treasury.

Tulip Lodge No. 178, is doing very well, its members are anxious to obtain instruction and desire to make Masonry, respected and useful.

These are all of the lodges that I have been able to visit; I find that all of them have their lodge rooms well tiled and that all have registers; but regret that none appear to understand their use and benefit in recording the work of the lodge at proper time, so as to insure the making of correct returns to the Grand Lodge. I recommend that the Grand Secretary write a letter of instruction to the Secretaries of lodges, giving them an example as to how the registers should be kept.

Minden Lodge No. 51 and Terryville No. 118, are said to be both working prosperously, but I have not been able to visit either; I had an interview with the W. M. of the former lodge who gave a good report of its condition.

I think the law of the Grand Lodge which requires the collecting of an additional fee of three dollars for each degree conferred, has not worked well in this district.

I find that but few of the brethren seem to understand the "Life Membership" law, and desire to know whether it is necessary that a brother must have belonged continuously to the same lodge for fifteen years to entitle him to its benefits? Can the J. W. of a chartered lodge at the same time be the W. M. of a lodge under dispensation? Another question,

Must a lodge be represented, make returns and pay dues at least once in every two years? And will a failure to do all this forfeit its charter.

With fraternal regard, I am, very truly, yours,

GEORGE N. CLAMPITT,

D. D. G. M. Twelfth Masonic District.

THIRTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

SHREVEPORT, LA., January 10th, 1873.

In submitting this my annual report of the lodges in this district, I regret to state that I did not visit as many of them as I should have done, owing to the prevalence of the horse malady, which made its appearance at the time fixed by me for so doing. I can say, however, from my own knowledge, and reliable Masonic information, that the lodges of this district are in fair condition; though but little work has been done, which will appear from their returns; the peace and harmony of the craft, however, during the hours of refreshment, being seriously threatened on account of the condition of the country, and political variances, which, I trust will never find its way into the inner Temple of our holy and ancient order, which is peculiarly the house of God, wherein should ever prevail *brotherly love, relief and truth.*

Fraternally submitted,

J. W. JONES,

D. D. G. M., Thirteenth Masonic District.

FOURTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

KEACHI, LA., January 3d, 1873.

I have the honor to submit the following annual report :

The lodges have not done much work during the past year, owing, I suppose, to the financial condition of the country; but peace and harmony prevail among the brethren.

Sickness prevented me from visiting Pleasant Hill Lodge No. 86, but I have visited all the other lodges in the district.

DeSoto No. 55. On my visit to this lodge I did not meet the brethren assembled on account of inclemency of the weather; I did meet our Past D. D. G. M., and the Secretary, Bro. Yarborough, and spent with them a pleasant morning. They informed me that the working of the lodge is good. The Secretary has a register which has not been regularly kept—he promised to post it up and keep it so; I am satisfied that he has done it. Finances sufficient for all demands.

Mount Vernon Lodge No. 83. I met with this lodge in August, and had the pleasure of seeing a degree conferred; the working is good; register well kept; its financial condition is excellent.

Pleasant Hill Lodge No. 86. I did not visit this lodge as before stated; I am informed by the W. M. that it is moving on harmoniously and that the register is kept posted.

Liberty Lodge No. 123. As I have the honor of presiding over this lodge for the past year, I do not propose to say much of it. Suffice it to say that our books, including register, are well kept.

Jeffersonian Lodge No. 138. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, with a bright prospect for the future. The officers are efficient; the books well kept, and treasury sound. I was pleased to find a regular school for the benefit of the members in which many of them take quite an interest. The consequence is that the members, as well as the officers, understood the ritual and work well.

Land Mark Lodge v. d. I visited this lodge several times during the year. It is a little band of noble brethren; the officers are improving all the time and will soon become, I doubt not, Master-workmen. The lodge has done more work, perhaps, than any other in the district and the material the very best the country affords. The returns and by-laws are sent up for your inspection, and a petition for a charter. I respectfully recommend that the petition be granted.

All the lodges in this district are held in upper rooms and are securely tiled.

With many thanks to the Grand Secretary for information given me, and to M. W. Grand Master for the charity which he has thrown around the errors which, in my inexperience, I have committed, this report is fraternally submitted.

C. E. CRAWFORD,

D. D. G. M., Fourteenth Masonic District.

FIFTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

Cloutierville, January 31st, 1872.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana :

Owing to circumstances beyond my control, without doing violence to my professional duties, I could not visit the lodges in my district as often as I desired during the past year. Up to within a short time a little discord arose in one of my lodges, which I hopefully believe will soon be quieted entirely by time and that charity which should ever characterize the true Mason. In my own lodge, Cloutierville No. 103, I am sorry to say that perfect harmony does not prevail. At an informal, or rather at a called meeting, seven or eight of the brethren voted to surrender the charter, which is in violation of your ruling in a similar case. In the first place, in the surrender of the charter of a lodge all the members of the lodge should be notified that a proposition would be made for such surrender, and if such notification is not made it is not binding upon those who were not so notified. In the second place, the vote for a surrender of a charter should be made at a stated meeting, or at a meeting called expressly for that purpose. Consequently, the offer of surrender in so irregular a manner, as a matter of course cannot be considered by you for a moment, and therefore cannot be received.

It is not my province to detail the circumstances which have caused the brethren of Cloutierville 103 to offer to surrender their charter, but it is my duty, now that I know the circumstances, to save the charter, if possible from so sad a fate.

Suffer me to again direct your attention to the subject of D. D. G. Masters, and in addition to what I said in my last report to ask an enlargement of their powers, for really, at present, they are but mere puppets—their places are simply those of honor, and but little usefulness to either the Grand Master, Grand Lodge, or the lodges under their control.

Fraternally,

S. O. SCRUGGS,

D. D. G. M., Fifteenth Masonic District.

SIXTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the State of Louisiana :

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER: In submitting this my official report as D. D. Grand Master of the Sixteenth Masonic District, I beg leave by way of preface, to call your attention to the fact that at our last grand communication, in my report I tendered you my resignation, finding my age, health, and business arrangements to be of such a character as to prevent my discharging the duties incumbent on me with that care which the position required. My district is entirely too large for one of my age. But at your suggestion I consented to serve another year. The same causes compels me to again tender you my resignation.

I have not been able to visit all my lodges, but I am at the same time in communication with their officers and members.

As directed by you I arrested the charter of Many Lodge No. 88, and promptly had the charter, seal, books, etc., shipped to you at New Orleans. I also forwarded a list of names, such as I thought worthy, who wish to be restored to their Masonic privileges, and who desire that the charter be restored to them and the lodge reinstated. I specially recommend that relief be afforded to this lodge. On reaching the city, I regret to find that the documents have never been received at the Grand Secretary's office.

Sabine Lodge No. 75 is in good working order, peace and harmony prevails.

Anacoco Lodge No. 147, have this year elected a new set of officers, granting to the old officers rest from their labors, which I have no doubt will prove beneficial to all.

Kisatchie Lodge No. 156 is in a flourishing condition, peace and harmony prevailing.

Rapides Lodge No. 158.—By virtue of a dispensation I met this lodge and dedicated the new hall, It is a good room, well fixed, and I prophecy for this lodge prosperity.

Little Flock No. 180.—I have not been able to visit this lodge, but I am happy to learn from its officers that it is in a prosperous condition.

N. H. Bray Lodge No. 208.—This young lodge is in a prosperous condition, with a good and proficient set of officers, doing good work.

In closing, I would suggest that the Sixteenth Masonic District be divided, putting Rapides, Anacoco, and N. H. Bray Lodges in a new district. I am satisfied that new lodges will be asked for in this extensive territory.

I fear that the lodges of my district will not be able to do much for the Temple fund this year : poverty and not indisposition is the cause.

With great respect, I am, fraternally, yours,

N. H. BRAY,

D. D. Grand Master, Sixteenth Masonic District.

SEVENTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

FRANKLIN, January, 31st, 1873.

In submitting my annual report of the lodges embraced in the Seventeenth Masonic District, I will state that I have visited Lodges Nos. 189, 87, 205, 145, 19, 185, 194, 197, 163, 193, 9, 206. 139, 57.

On account of low water and the "Epizootic," I was prevented from visiting Mallet Woods No. 199, Oliver No. 84, Gordy No. 133, and Abbeville No. 192.

The lodges that I have visited in my district all have registers which are properly kept. All the lodge books are in good order, and none of them are in debt. They all meet in upper rooms except Hope No. 145 and Humble Cottage No. 19, both of which are making arrangements to do so. Peace and harmony prevails throughout my district.

As one of the Permanent Committee on Work, I have visited the following Lodges : Nos. 135, 47, 28, 31, 105, 110; 213, 164, 109, 112, 161, 24, 111, 195, 209, 54, 120, 50, 53, 80, 94, 113, 131, 143, and 201.

The D. D. G. Masters have uniformly received me cordially and fraternally, and in some instances have traveled with me in visiting the lodges in their dis-

trict. The brethren have all met me kindly, and by every act have bid me a hearty welcome. Altogether throughout the whole year it has been to me a feast of love, and fraternal greeting. There are only two things prevalent in our Order in this jurisdiction that militates against the harmony and prosperity of the craft, and these are the *non-payment of dues*, and the *non-visiting of the members*. It is an unusual complaint throughout the State that a large proportion of the members do not pay their dues, nor visit their lodges at *stated* or special meetings; I have made a specialty of urging upon the members of all the lodges I have visited, the necessity of improvement in these particulars, and I would feign hope that in these and other matters I have been of some service to the craft.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JOHN C. GORDY,
D. D. G. M., *Seventeenth Masonic District.*

EIGHTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT.

LAKE CHARLES, LA., December 31st, 1872.

I have nothing of special interest to report from the lodges in my district during the late Masonic year. As their returns will show, their membership is steadily increasing, and it is not improbable that applications for dispensations for two new lodges will be made during the ensuing year.

With sincere respect,
GEO. H. WELLS,
D. D. G. M., *Eighteenth Masonic District.*

COMMITTEE ON GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

On motion of R. W. Bro. J. B. Scot, it was resolved that the address of the M. W. Grand Master be referred to a special committee of three for distribution. Whereupon the following brethren were appointed:

R. W. Jas. B. Scot, R. W. Jno. A. Stevenson, R. W. N. H. Bray,

REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER.

The Grand Secretary submitted the report of M. W. Hy. R. Swasey, Grand Treasurer, which on motion was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana, A. F. M.
in account with Hy. R. SWASEY, Grand Treasurer.

Cr. 1872.		
January 2.	By amount as per report in Treasurer	6047 37½
	" sundry amounts received from J. C. Batchelor, M. D.	
	Grand Secretary.....	43,795 74
	Total receipts.....	\$49,843 11
Dr.	PER CONTRA.	
Jan. 1, 1873.	To amounts disbursed as per warrants Nos. 1 to 149	
	inclusive.....	\$46,436 17
	Amount in treasury this day.....	3406 94
E. & O. E.	Total.....	\$49,843 11

There is in possession of the Grand Treasurer, three City Bonds of \$1,000, each; bearing 7 per cent. interest, coupons attached.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

HY. R. SWASEY,

New Orleans, January 2, 1873.

Grand Treasurer.

SPECIFICATION OF WARRANTS DRAWN.

ON ACCOUNT OF GRAND LODGE HALL.

1872.	No.		
Jan'y	9,	1.	B. J. & R. M. Montgomery, 6 dozen chairs 132 00
"	9,	2.	Kursheedt & Bienvenu, lock, brace and bits..... 10 00
"	9,	3.	Moore & Hardie, 3 dozen spittoons..... 14 50
"	9,	4.	New Orleans Gas Light Co., gas in December..... 111 65
"	23,	10.	Merchants Mut. Ins. Co., renewal of pol. No. 46180..... 85 00
"	23,	11.	J. J. Lee, gas fixtures 15 00
"	23,	11.	McIntyre & Applegate, plumbing..... 2 00
"	23,	11.	Picayune, 1 year's subscription..... 16 00
"	23,	11.	E. Fries, repairing furniture..... 11 60
"	24,	14.	J. R. Turck, bill of repairs 10 25
Febr'y	1.	20.	La. Mut. Ins. Co., renewal of policy No. 7746..... 85 00
"	1,	21.	Factors' and Traders' Ins. Co., renewal of pol. No. 146.. 85 50
"	3,	23.	New Orleans Gas Light Co. gas for January..... 108 15
"	20,	33.	Home Mut. Ins. Co., renewal of policy No. 10628..... 85 50
"	26,	40.	E. Fries, repairs to furniture 10 00
"	27,	44.	Crescent Mut. Ins. Co., renewal of pol. No. 16080..... 85 50
March	2,	53.	Breen & Carroll, for glazing..... 11 00
"	8,	60.	New Orleans Gas Light Co., gas for February 119 00
April	3,	70.	F. A. Dentzel, 3 months salary, hall keeper 375 00
"	3,	70.	F. A. Dentzel, salary Assistant Secretary 120 00
"	3,	70.	Incidental expenses, 3 months..... 7 00
"	3,	71.	John G. Fleming, gas fixtures..... 9 75
"	3,	71.	McIntyre & Applegate, plumbing..... 4 40
"	3,	71.	A. Trelford, repairing roof of hall..... 36 75
"	3,	74.	New Orleans Gas Light Co., gas for March..... 88 90
"	15,	79.	P. Buhler, cleaning privy and sink..... 25 00
May	6,	85.	New Orleans Gas Light Co., gas for April..... 80 70
"	27,	92.	H. R. Swasey, printing and binding..... 12 00
June	8,	96.	John G. Fleming, sundries, 3 25
"	8,	97.	Levi & Navra, sundries 4 00
"	8,	97.	New Orleans Gas Light Co., gas for May..... 63 40
July	11,	100.	F. A. Dentzel, 3 month's salary, hall keeper..... 375 00
"	"	"	" " " Assistant Secretary ... 120 00
"	11,	101.	New Orleans Gas Light Co., gas for June..... 45 75
"	16,	108.	Germania Ins. Co., renewal of policy No. 11092..... 51 00
Aug'st	6,	110.	S. D. Stafford, carpentry..... 10 00
"	7,	112.	Factors' and Traders' Ins. Co., policy of Atlantic Ins. Co., transferred..... 64 25
"	10,	113.	N. O. Gas Light Co., for July..... 34 40
Octob'r	3,	119.	F. A. Dentzel, hall keeper, 3 months salary..... 375 00
"	3,	119.	T. Freeland, repairing plaster 10 00
"	3,	119.	J. G. Fleming, repairing gas fixtures 1 50
"	3,	119.	Cassidy & Miller, repairs..... 2 50
"	3,	119.	F. A. Dentzel, 3 months salary, Asst. Sec..... 120 00
"	3,	122.	" " incidental ex. for 3 mos. omitted order No. 119..... 4 90

1872.	No.		
May	22, 89.	A. W. Hyatt, on account printing proceedings.....	819 35
"	22, 90.	Bronze Pen Printing Office, circulars in May	10 00
"	22, 90.	H. R. Swasey, account to date.....	293 07
July	11, 102.	Incidental expenses, April, May and June.....	33 25
"	11, 102.	F. A. Dentzel, 3 months Grand Tyler.....	50 00
"	11, 103.	J. C. Batchelor, M. D., 3 months salary.....	625 00
"	11, 106.	Times Advertising	19 70
"	11, 106.	G. W. Ellis & Bros., pass books.....	16 35
"	11, 106.	Stevens & Seymour, wrapping paper.....	7 50
"	11, 106.	A. W. Hyatt, stationery.....	4 25
"	20, 109.	Picayune Office, mo. circulars for May, June and July..	23 50
"	20, 109.	Labels for collection books for donation.....	2 50
"	20, 109.	100 blank dispensations.....	13 50
Octob'r	3, 118.	Home Journal, engraving and electrotyping.....	54 00
"	3, 118.	A. W. Hyatt, stationery to June 3d.....	2 50
"	3, 118.	Wolf & Levi, 6 doz. tumblers.....	6 00
"	3, 118.	H. Mack, repairing safe.....	15 00
"	3, 118.	F. A. Dentzel, H. K. incidental expenses, 3 months.....	20 60
"	3, 118.	" " salary, 3 months as Grand Tyler.....	50 00
"	3, 120.	J. C. Batchelor, M. D., 3 months salary.....	625 00
"	3, 121.	Kendic & Co., 25 bbls. coal.....	21 25
Nov.	9, 131.	Picayune, bill to November, for Circulars.....	27 00
"	9, 131.	H. Mack, repairing safe.....	15 00
"	9, 131.	Stetson & Armstrong, paper file	6 00
Dec.	31, 144.	A. W. Hyatt, (November 6)	6 00
"	31, 144.	F. J. Kuhnholz.....	1 50
"	31, 144.	Picayune Office, November circular	8 00
"	31, 145.	Grand Secretary, postage, box rent, and pamphlets '72.	151 60
"	31, 147.	F. A. Dentzel, 3 months salary as Grand Tyler.....	50 00
"	31, 147.	" " incidental ex. for Oct., Nov. and Dec.....	15 25
"	31, 149.	J. C. Batchelor, M. D., 3 months salary.....	625 00
Total.....			\$6956 83

POLAR STAR HALL.

1872.	No.		
Jan'y	9, 5.	N. O. Gas Light Co., for December.....	\$ 18 80
"	9, 6.	A. Brousseau & Co., 32 yds. Venetian, $\frac{5}{8}$	19 20
Feb'y	3, 24.	N. O. Gas Light Co., for January.....	11 20
March	5, 52.	Breen & Carroll, painting vestibule as per contract.....	40 00
"	8, 61.	N. O. Gas Light Co., for February	18 00
April	3, 75.	" " " " March.....	22 00
May	16, 86.	" " " " April.....	12 00
June	8, 98.	" " " " May.....	12 40
July	11, 104.	" " " " June.....	9 20
"	11, 105.	J. Boudenay, glass and glazing.....	7 00
Aug.	10, 114.	N. O. Gas Light Co., for July.....	3 60
Sept.	23, 116.	Crescent Mutual Ins. Co., renewal of policy.....	85 50
Oct.	11, 125.	N. O. Gas Light Co., gas for August.....	4 00
"	11, 125.	" " " " September.....	7 60
Nov.	9, 133.	" " " " October.....	9 60
Dec.	6, 139.	" " " " November.....	13 20
Total.....			\$293 30

MASONIC CEMETERY.

1872.	No.		
Jan'y	19, 9.	Charles Donnelly, on account, building new vaults	\$ 500 00
Feb'y	3, 22.	J. N. Lippe, salary and fee for January.....	51 00
"	26, 42.	C. Donnelly on account building vault.....	500 00

1872.	No.		
March 5,	51.	J. N. Lippe, salary, fee and labor.....	56 00
April 4,	77.	J. N. Lippe, salary and fee.....	56 00
" 30,	81.	W. W. Carre & Co., lumber bill.....	33 76
May 18,	87.	J. N. Lippe, salary, \$50 00, fees, \$3 50.....	53 50
" 21,	88.	C. Donnelly, final payment on 40 vaults.....	360 00
June 8,	95.	C. E. Dermeyer, sand and lime.....	7 05
" 8,	95.	J. N. Lippe, salary, \$50 00, fees, \$10 50.....	60 50
July 10,	99.	" salary, fee and scythe.....	56 00
August 6,	111.	" salary and fees.....	52 00
Sept. 3,	115.	" salary, fee and extra labor.....	61 00
Oct. 4,	123.	" salary and fee.....	52 50
Nov. 6,	128.	" Sex. salary and fee.....	54 50
" 6,	118.	C. E. Dermeyer, brick and sand.....	9 50
Dec. 7,	141.	J. N. Lippe, 1 month salary and fee.....	54 50
" 7,	142.	S. M. Todd & Co., bill of sundries.....	4 75

 \$2022 56

TEMPLE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

1872.	No.		
Jan'y 10,	8.	A. Kent, per M. Eastman & Co., for hauling and piling 138,428 bricks.....	166 11
" 24,	13.	A. Kent, per M. Eastman & Co. for 19,500 paving brick delivered.....	312 00
" 24,	15.	J. R. Turck, moving and putting up fence.....	16 50
Feb'y 1,	19.	J. R. Todd, collection on donation, on \$7608 75 at 2 per cent.....	152 17
" 6,	25.	S. B. Haggart, advance on account.....	300 00
" 16,	26.	M. Eastman & Son, 265,000 bricks, delivered at \$16 50 per M.....	437 25
" 15,	27.	A. Kent, on account 100,000 bricks.....	1500 00
" 19,	28/	G. W. Church, on acct. work on foundation.....	2000 00
" 19,	29.	C. Jaeger, music for procession.....	105 00
" 20,	31.	J. E. Waldo & Co., dec. for laying corner-stone.....	60 00
" 21,	36.	McIntyre & Applegate, pipes from water main & labor...	144 60
" 29,	37.	A. Kent, per Hammond, brick yard, 150,704, at \$16 00 per M.....	2423 31
" 29,	38.	W. S. Pike, coin for corner-stone.....	48 05
" 29,	45.	Geo. Stroud, corner-stone.....	350 00
" 29,	45.	H. Kennard, hauling.....	37 50
" 29,	45.	C. H. Flames, labor, flag.....	5 17
" 29,	45.	M. Ward, hauling.....	29 00
" 29,	45.	Wallace & Co., cambric.....	18 47
" 29,	45.	M. H. Harmon, covering arch.....	7 00
" 29,	45.	J. G. Fleming, labor.....	19 25
" 29,	45.	J. H. Durand, for platform.....	350 00
March 2,	47.	G. W. Church, advanced on acc't foundation.....	2000 00
" 8,	58.	A. Kent, per Hammond, brick yard, for 87,960 bricks, at 16 33 per M.....	1436 38
" 8,	59.	A. W. Hyatt and E. O'Sullivan, printing programmes, \$30 00, and serving notices 10 per ct. collection \$5 00.....	35 00
" 18,	64.	J. R. Todd, balance of 2 per ct. on collections in Feb... \$5 00.....	23 55
" 18,	65.	A. Kent, per N. O., J. & G. N. Railroad, freight on 262, 426 bricks, at \$3 60 per M.....	944 73
" 18,	65.	Unloading 66 cars at \$1 70.....	112 20
" 23,	66.	G. W. Church, labor 4 men during ceremony.....	8 00
" 23,	66.	Cleaning 4000 old bricks, \$8; excavating for foundation \$700.....	708 00

1872.	No.			
March 23,	66.	Laying 598,526 bricks at \$13 21 per M.....	7930	46
"	23,	66.	Less \$4000 previously paid.....	4000 00 3930 46
"	23,	67.	A. Kent per Hammond, brick yard, for 68,334 bricks delivered at \$16 25 per M.....	1112 47
"	26,	68.	A. Kent, on account for settlement brick to date.....	1380 04
April 3,	69.	F. A. Dentzel, hauling.....		4 25
"	3,	69.	J. R. Todd, collections.....	37 47
"	3,	69.	T. W. Bothick, carriages.....	36 00
May 1,	83.	J. R. Todd, per centage on collections, April.....		59 22
"	16,	84.	J. H. Durand, lumber and fence.....	40 00
"	27,	91.	H. R. Swasey, books.....	14 50
Dec. 6,	137.	J. R. Todd, for per centage, collection, \$861 25 to December 5, 1872.....		37 23
Total			\$20,400	88

INTEREST COUPONS—GRAND LODGE BONDS.

1872.	No.			
March 11,	63.	To Coupon No. 14, March 15, 1871.....		40 00
"	"	" " 14, 48, 49, Sept. 15, 1871		120 00
"	"	" " 79, 82, March 15, 1871		40 00
"	"	" " 54, 55, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 74, 75, 76, 77, 82, 85, 86, 87, 88, 100, Sep. 15, 1871.....		400 00
April 9,	78.	To Coupons, Nos. 46, 78, September 15, 1871		60 00
"	"	" " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, March 15, 1872		1400 00
"	"	" " 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 78, 81, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, blank; 97, 100, March 15, 1872		540 00
"	30,	82.	To Coupons No. 59, March 15 '71; No. 59, Sept. 15, '71	40 00
"	"	" " 11, 12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, Mar. 15, '72... ..		280 00
"	"	" " 59, 79, 98, March 15, 1872.....		60 00
Sept'r 23,	117.	To Coupons, Sept. 15, 1872, viz.: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 67, 72, 75, 79, 81, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89.....		1520 00
"	"	" " No. 75, March 15, 1872		20 00
Dec'r 31,	146.	To Coupon No. 84, March, 1872.....		20 00
"	"	" " 11, 12, 14, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 53, 58, 68, 69, 71, 75, 83, 84, 97, 98, 100, September 15, 1872.....		580 00
				\$5120 00

MASONIC TEMPLE PROPERTY.

1872.	No.			
May, 29,	93.	James McCormick, repairing banquettes on Calliope st..	342	00
"	29,	94.	J. E. Turck, 677 feet of fence at 42cents.....	284 34
"	"	"	Repairing fence on Calliope street.....	3 00
July, 11,	107.	E. Barnett, Notary Public, protesting acceptance of M. B. Brady.....		3 80
				\$633 14

LOUISIANA RELIEF LODGE NO. ONE.

1872. No.			
" 6, 140.	To favor of Ed. Marks, Chairman Finance Committee..	452	00

DIPLOMAS.

1872. No.			
Jan'y 26, 16.	100 sheets of parchment.....	35	00
Feb. 20, 32.	J. Douglass, printing 99 diplomas.....	39	60
		\$74	60

CHARITY FUND.

1872. No.			
Nov'r 11, 62.	Springhill Lodge 127, for proportion of fund.....	18	50

GRAND LODGE LIBRARY.

1872. No.			
May, 27, 91.	H. R. Swasey, for binding, etc.....	123	25
Oct'r 14, 126.	Subscription to Moore's Masonic Magazine.....	2	55
	Subscription to London Freemason.....	3	65
	Subscription Manuscript Constit. of British Masonry...	2	18
	Subscription Mackey's Nat. F. M., vols. 1 and 2.....	6	00
Nov'r 7, 129.	D. J. Safford Zell's Encyclopedia and Dictionary.....	34	50
		\$172	13

GRAND LODGE REGISTER ACCOUNT.

1872. No.			
May, 27, 91.	H. R. Swasey, 50 Registers.....	225	00

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1872. No.			
Feb'y 27, 43.	Western Star Lodge 24, dues remitted 1871.....	66	00

BONDS OF GRAND LODGE.

Nov. 20, 134.	E. Blessey, for bonds Nos. 41 and 42.....	2000	00
" 37, 135.	Sun Mutual Insurance Co., Nos. 11 and 12.....	2000	00
	E. A. Tyler, No. 73.....	500	00
" 28, 136.	E. Blessey, for bonds Nos. 43 and 67.....	1500	00
		\$6000	00

RECAPITULATION.

Grand Lodge Hall.....	4001	23
Grand Lodge (expense account).....	6956	83
Polar Star Hall.....	293	30
Masonic Cemetery.....	2022	56
Building Committee, (Masonic Temple).....	20400	88
Interest Coupons, (Grand Lodge Bonds).....	5120	00
Masonic Temple Property.....	633	14
Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1.....	452	00
Diploma Account.....	74	60
Charity Fund.....	18	50
Masonic Library.....	172	13
Grand Lodge Register Account.....	225	00
Capital Account.....	66	00
Bonds of Grand Lodge.....	6000	00
Total.....	\$46,436	17

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted his annual report, account current, and trial balance from the books of the Grand Lodge.

On motion, the same was received and ordered to be distributed to the appropriate committees :

NEW ORLEANS, *February 3, 1873.*

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. & A. M.

Your Grand Secretary in accordance with the constitutional requirements, respectfully submits the following summary of the official transactions of his office since the last annual grand communication, together with account current and trial balance from the books of the Grand Lodge.

PROCEEDINGS AND CIRCULARS.

Immediately after the close of the communication, copy was placed in the hands of the printer, and 1500 copies were printed at the same rates as in 1871. The proceedings were received in office on May 1st, and on 2d were distributed to the usual recipients, and to lodges as opportunity offered. The official circular to lodges has been regularly issued on first of each month; on 4th of April, a circular letter containing report of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence was mailed to all Grand Bodies with which we were in correspondence. In May last I procured a certified copy of amended Act of Incorporation from Secretary of State for file.

GRAND LODGES OF CANADA AND VERMONT.

In November and December, I received from the Grand Secretaries of the Grand Lodges of Vermont and Canada, notices of non-intercourse with each other: by direction referred to Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

GRAND LODGE OF GEORGIA.

In July I received from R. W. Bro. Blackshear, Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Georgia, a communication enclosing a resolution passed by the Grand Lodge: also a bill of Solomon Lodge No. 1, Savannah, Georgia. Referred to M. W. Grand Master, and by direction forwarded a copy of communication, resolutions and bill to Orleans Lodge No. 78.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

On 17th June, I mailed to each lodge a subscription book for Temple fund, as per resolution of Grand Lodge.

Have added to Library, photograph of P. G. M., M. W. Lucien Hermann.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Charters were issued under date 14th February, 1872, to the following:

Missionary Lodge No. 210, at Missionary Ridge, Catahoula Parish.

Beacon Lodge No. 211, at Arizona, Claiborne Parish.

Blazing Star No. 212, at West Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge Parish.

Key Stone Lodge No. 213, at Sicily Island, Catahoula Parish.

CHARTERS FORFEITED AND ARRESTED.

Many Lodge, 88. This charter was declared forfeited on 16th February, and

R. W. Bro. Bray, D. D. G. M. of 16th Masonic District, was directed by the M. W. Grand Master to take charge of the charter, books and effects, and forward to office of the Grand Secretary.

I have just had an interview with R. W. Bro. Bray, and the late W. M. Bro. Smith, who called in regard to the matters of the lodge, and were surprised to find that the charter, books, etc., had not been received, and stated that during last summer the charter, books, one jewel, (the others were stolen during the war) had been boxed up and sent to Grand Ecote, to be forwarded to this office, and that they had supposed them to be received long since. That full returns had been made up and forwarded with them; also the report of the D. D. G. M. on the lodge, also a petition from some twenty of the brethren, members of the lodge, requesting that the charter be restored, all of which was approved by the D. D. Grand Master; they have written for them, and hope to receive them before your communication closes.

Dawson Lodge 129. This charter was forfeited under the constitution by omission to make returns, pay dues, or be represented in Grand Lodge, but was not reported on at communication. The attention of the M. W. Grand Master being called to this fact immediately after the close of the last communication. he directed R. W. Bro. Hill, D. D. Grand Master, 19th Masonic District, to take charge of the charter and effects of the lodge, and forward the same to office of the Grand Secretary.

On the 12th July, 1872, the M. W. Grand Master received a communication from R. W. Bro. Hill, saying he had taken possession of the charter, books, etc. that nineteen of the members had paid their Grand Lodge dues, and that he wished certificates of good standing to issue to them; that he would soon make returns in full to the Grand Secretary.

By direction the nineteen certificates were forwarded to him, sealed and signed in blank. Nothing more concerning them or the lodge has been received from R. W. Bro. Hill.

Covington Lodge 188. On the 20th January last, I received from R. W. Bro. Joseph P. Hornor, D. G. M., the charter of above lodge, arrested by him; the particulars concerning same to be seen in his report to M. W. Grand Master.

BY-LAWS

were received from the following lodges and were referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence for examination and approval, and were returned with action of committee endorsed as follows:

May 9,	Louisiana Lodge No. 102,	approved.
	Haynesville	" 169, "
July 24,	Tunica	" 63, "
" 29,	Mount Olivet	" 185, "
June 11,	Alpha Home	" 72, received and referred a proposed amendment to by-laws to committee, who declined to approve, except through report to Grand Lodge, owing to the importance of the principle involved.

PETITIONS TO DROP FROM THE ROLL

have been received from the following Lodges:

Dudley No. 66, Sabine No. 75, Rapides No. 158, Hiram No. 70, Louisiana No. 102.

PETITIONS FOR REMISSION OF DUES

have been received from the following Lodges:

Silent Brotherhood No. 146, Eureka No. 177.

CERTIFICATES OF GOOD STANDING WERE ISSUED

1872. To Bros. J. W. Baird of late Coushatta Lodge No. 60.	
J. H. Grey " Friendship " 714.	
H. Zeigler " Grosse Tete " 157.	
J. Knox Pickett " Livonia " 91.	
Abner N. Ogden " Murray " 137.	

The following lodges have made returns and paid dues within the time prescribed in the By-Laws (one week before the communication of the Grand Lodge,) viz: P. U. 1, P. S. 1, 4, St. A. 5., L. A. del O. 5, 9, 19, 31, 44, 47, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 63, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 75, 78, 83, 84, 86, 87, 89, 90, 92, 94, 98, 101, 102, 103, 105 in part. 110, 113, 115, 122, 124, 135, 136, 139, 144, 145, 146, 149, 150, 153, 154, 159, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 178, 182, 185, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 196, 197, 205 206, 207, 208, 209, 212, 213. Total 83 chartered lodges, and Fellowship, Friendship Good Intent Lodges v. D., and DeCastro, v. D.—4.

The following lodges made returns within the term prescribed, but did not pay dues, viz: Nos. 3, 28, 45, 46, 53, 55, 76, 80, 95, 96, 104, 108, 109, 111, 112, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 123, 125, 126, 127, 131, 133, 138, 148, 151, 152, 155, 158, 160, 161, 166, 168, 169, 175, 179, 180, 183, 186, 189, 193, 195, 198, 201, 204, 210, 211. 50 chartered lodges.

Of the above the following lodge paid dues after period, viz: 55.

The following lodge made returns after the period, viz: 140.

There are several small balances on the above Dr. and Cr. made on examination and corrections of returns, but in these cases the lodges are returned as paid up.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Adonijah Lodge v. D., at Smoot's store, Caddo parish, La.—The dispensation of this lodge was continued at the last annual communication. Returns and papers not yet received.

Land Mark Lodge v. D., at Spring Ridge, Caddo parish, La.—The dispensation of this lodge was continued at last annual communication, and name changed from Spring Ridge. Returns and papers not yet received.

Fellowship Lodge v. D., at Hineston, Rapides parish, La.—Issued March 11th, 1872. Petition recommended by Oliver Lodge No. 84. Issued to Brothers Benj. F. Scott, W. M., (84) John Dove, S. W., (182) A. G. Swann, J. W., (84) John Koone, John W. Koone, J. D. K. Woodward, S. D. Williams, (84) G. R. Hardin, (82 ex't) and Thomas J. Crawford, of 65 (Texas). This lodge has made returns sent up dispensation, transcript of minutes, copy of by-laws and register, and petitions for a charter.

Friendship Lodge v. D., at Friendship Church, Bienville parish, La.—Recommended by Saline Lodge No. 196, and issued 10th June to Brothers L. J. Readerheimer, W. M., (196) A. W. Bishop, S. W., (196) Cornelius Shively, J. W., (108) Arnold Shively, W. M. Calwell, J. F. Pool, T. M. Blackwood, (108) J. A. Hart-

ley, (196) A. G. Satcher, (204). This lodge has made returns, sent up dispensation, transcript of minutes, copy of by-laws, and petitions for a charter.

Good Intent Lodge v. d., at Loggy Bayou, Red River parish, La.—Recommended by Silent Brotherhood Lodge 146, and D. D. G. Master Julius Lisso. Issued July 8, 1872, to Brothers W. H. Treadwell, W. M., Syl. N. Clark, S. W., Thad. C. Walmsley, J. W., and James E. Kenney, J. Sprowl, Charles G. Marbacher, Andrew J. Lawson, M. H. Stallings, (all of 146) A. W. Baird, (60 ext.) This lodge has made returns, sent up the dispensation, transcript of minutes, copy of by-laws, and petitions for a charter.

DeCastro Lodge v. d., at Livonia, Point Coupee Parish, La.—Recommended by Morganza Lodge 159, and issued on 23d October, 1872, to Brothers W. Thos. Rogillio, W. M., (28) James M. Bailey, S. W., (91 ext.) Samuel W. McKneely, J. W., (28) John Offut, (52) W. W. Fulsom, (28) Julian Rogillio, (135) Paul Joffrian, (159) J. Knox Pickett and J. L. Matthews, of 91 (extinct) This lodge has made returns, sent up dispensation, transcript of work, and petitions for a renewal of the dispensation.

Solomon Lodge v. d., at Pineville. Rapides Parish, La.—Recommended by Oliver Lodge 84, and issued 3d February, 1873, to Brothers Geo. W. Bolton, W. M., (84) J. L. Walker, S. W., (84) Louis Abadie, J. W., (84) J. W. Johnston, (84) A. N. Ogden, (84) C. H. Dozier, (84) James Richardson, (103) and W. A. Griffin (151.)

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Immediately after the close of the last annual grand communication, I forwarded to all the parties concerned, a copy of the action of the Grand Lodge in each case.

March 24th. I received from Holly Springs Lodge 202, the papers in the case of the trial of Bro. J. M. Williamson of said lodge. July 3d, I received the appeal and immediately forwarded a copy of the same to the lodge. Papers on file.

June 27. I received from Secretary of the lodge (Deerfield No. 120), the papers in this case with notice that the accused would appeal. In this case an appeal was taken by J. D. Holley, from the decision of said lodge expelling him, and at the last grand communication the case was remanded for a new trial. These papers refers to a second trial had on the 22d June, 1872, in which Bro. J. D. Holley was again expelled, and from which expulsion appeal has reached this office, date February 6, 1873.

November 22. Received appeal of Bro. W. W. Boylston, from decision of his lodge, (Saline 196,) in case of W. R. Dunkle vs. J. J. Myers, complaining of the inadequacy of the punishment awarded.—Papers on file.

April 8. I received the recommendation of Foyer Maçonnique Lodge No. 44, and of Marion Lodge No. 68, to restore to his rights and privileges as a Mason, Bro. J. H. Nequelona who was expelled by the latter lodge in 1857, for reasons stated in said recommendations.

LIBRARY.

I have the pleasure of reporting an addition of over two hundred bound volumes during the year, some eighty-four of which are Proceedings of Grand Masonic Bodies, in addition to which I have on hand a considerable number

nearly ready for binding, lacking in some cases one year's proceedings and in others two.

I have had the pleasure of furnishing to Grand Secretaries, public and private libraries during the past year, over two thousand copies of proceedings.

The Grand Lodge is under obligation to the following for contributions to the library. To several Grand Secretaries in supplying copies of Proceedings of Grand Bodies, both with and without exchange.

To R. W. Grand Lodge, Mass., for a handsomely bound volume of Proceedings of 1871, embellished with steel plates, and of some 750 pages.

To Grand Lodge of Maine for bound volume, Reprint of Proceedings of Grand Lodge from 1820 to 1847.

To R. W. Bro. J. H. Hough, Grand Secretary, for bound volume of Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey from 1786 to 1857.

To Bro. F. A. Dentzel, for one bound volume.

To M. W. Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows, for one bound volume.

To W. Bro. W. H. Moon, for one bound volume.

To W. Bro. Geo. H. Pabst, for one bound volume.

To Bro. Wm. Melder, for two bound volumes.

To. Bro. J. W. Bryan, for two bound volumes.

To Rev. Bro. Ewd. Payson Walton, for three bound volumes Swedenborg's works.

To W. Bro. O. Czarnowski, for four bound volumes Constitutions, By-Laws and Odes.

To W. Bro. Wm. H. Hutchings, for five bound volumes and lots of pamphlets.

To. W. Bro. W. A. Wilson, for one bound volume.

To. W. Bro. S. H. Brown, for eight bound volumes.

To Bro. J. H. Sypher, for fifty-one bound volumes Congressional Documents.

Masonic Relief Committee, Chicago, for seven copies of report.

There is now about 1200 volumes in the Library.—For catalogues, see appendix.

REPRESENTATIVES.

March 18. Received and filed from Grand Lodge of Quebec a commission appointing R. W. James Bruce Scot, Representative near Grand East of Louisiana.

March 18. Issued commission and forwarded jewel to R. W. Thos. Wood, appointing R. W. Bro. Representative of Louisiana, near Grand Lodge, Quebec.

J. C. BATCHELOR, M. D., *Grand Secretary, To GRAND LODGE, Dr.*

1872.			
January 1.	—To Amite City Lodge 175, dues 1871	\$	49 00
1	Jefferson Lodge 191, dues 1871.....		66 00
1	Temple B. Com. per Geo. Pabst, 2d instalment.....		5 00
1	... R B Thomas, 2d instalment.....		2 50
1	... Charles A Scott, balance in full		40 00
2	Feliciana Lodge 31, dues 1871.....		47 00
2	Plains Lodge 135, dues 1871.....		51 00
2	Temple B. Com. per J C Batchelor. M. D., 2d inst...		10 00
2	... F A Dentzel, 2d inst.....		5 00
2	... Jos Simon, 2d inst.....		5 00
2	... A C Waugh, 1st instalment.....		10 00
2	... W E Fitzgerald. 2d instalment..		5 00
2	... Wm H Mackay, 2d inst.....		2 50

January 2.—To Temple B. Com. per	A W Merriam, 2d inst.....	10 00
2	C A Kaufhman, 2d inst.....	2 50
2	N Jenkins, 2d instalment.....	5 00
3	Jos A Walker, 1st and 2d inst...	10 00
2	A Roos, 1st and 2d inst.....	5 00
2	A M Holbrook, 1st and 2d inst..	20 00
2	Russell & Hall, 1st and 2d inst..	10 00
2	P Greenwood, 2d instalment....	25 00
2	L M Finley, 2d inst.....	2 50
2	S Hopkins, 2d inst.....	10 00
2	George Stroud, 2d inst.....	5 00
2	A B Seger, 2d inst.....	10 00
2	Robert Watson, 2d instalment...	50 00
2	Bridge & Son, 1st and 2d inst...	10 00
2	L Klopman, 2d inst.....	10 00
2	J Blum, 2d instalment.....	5 00
3	Friends of Harmony Lodge 58, dues 1871.....	82 00
3	Lake Charles Lodge 165, dues 1871.....	69 00
3	Sts. John 153, dues 1871.....	88 00
3	George Washington 65, dues 1871.....	98 00
3	Grand Lodge Hall, per H Hamburger, note, rent.....	50 00
3	H McCloskey, note, rent.....	150 00
3	Loan & Pledge Ass'n note, rent	250 00
3	Temple B. Com. per C. W. Lowell, second ins't.....	10 00
3	A. Thomas, second instalment...	10 00
3	E. A. Tyler, 1st and 2d ins't.....	50 00
3	L. Sherck, in full.....	25 00
3	A. D. Sheldon, 1st and 2d ins't..	5 00
3	Geo Soule 2d instalment.....	10 00
3	J D Scott, 2d instalment.....	2 50
3	J Newman, 2d instalment.....	2 50
3	L Folger, 1st and 2d instalment	20 00
3	T Berkson, in full.....	50 00
3	S M Marks, 2d instalment.....	2 50
3	S Traube, 2d instalment.....	2 50
3	A Levy, 2d instalment.....	5 00
3	O Czarnowski, 1st and 2d.....	20 00
3	C A Fagot, 2d instalment.....	10 00
3	E H Levy, 2d instalment.....	10 00
3	T Lunn, 2d instalment.....	10 00
3	E A Yorke, 2d and 3d instalm'nt	50 00
3	R G Taylor, note.....	50 00
3	R G Taylor, additional.....	50 00
4	R W Adams 1st and 2d ins't.....	20 00
4	Jno Brazelman, 1st and 2d ins't	10 00
4	Jno Casey, 2d instalment.....	5 00
4	P J Christian, 1st and 2d ins't...	5 00
4	W C Dibrell, 2d instalment.....	10 00
4	W S Pike, 2d instalment.....	50 00
4	F C Remick, 1st and 2d ins't.....	20 00
4	Alfred Shaw, 2d instalment.....	10 00
4	J M Schwartz, 1st and 2d ins't..	10 00
4	Thos Sheehan, 1st instalment ...	2 50
4	Paul Tulane, 1st, 2d & 3d ins't..	250 00
4	Jas. Wallace, 2d instalment.....	10 00
4	B J West, 1st and 2d instalment	20 00
4	Jos Magner, 1st and 2d ins't.....	5 00
4	Ed Marks, 2d instalment.....	5 00
4	A W Cooper, 2d instalment.....	10 00
4	J J McGinnis 2d instalment.....	5 00
4	Thos McGinnis 2d instalment...	2 50

January 4.—	To Temple B. Com. per Packwood & Bro., 2 ^d instalment	10 00
4	... C. Huchez, 2d instalment.....	2 50
4	... B A McDonough 2d instalment...	2 50
4	Ocean Lodge 144, dues 1871.....	61 00
4	Harrisonburg Lodge 110, dues 1871.....	82 00
5	Magnolia Lodge 197, dues 1871.....	37 00
5	Tunica Lodge 63, dues 1871.....	24 00
5	Kosmos Lodge 171, dues 1871.....	47 00
5	Indivisible Friends Commandery, Order 2, rent	211 00
5	Temple B. Com. per A. H. Isaacson, 1st and 2d ins't	20 00
5	... G Sontag, 1st and 2d instalm't	5 00
5	... Chris Mehle, 1st and 2d ins't.....	10 00
5	... T Cripps, 2d instalment.....	5 00
5	... Robt Strong, 2d instalment.....	10 00
5	... W. Endell, 2d instalment	5 00
5	... Ed Prophet, 2d instalment	10 00
5	... Jno Janney, 2d instalment.....	10 00
5	... M Hiller, 1st and 2d instalment..	5 00
5	... S Friedlander, in full.....	100 00
6	... L L Ellis, 2d inst.....	2 50
6	... S J Flatow, Dec. 20, '71, 1st inst	10 00
6	Foyer Maçonnique Lodge 44. dues 1871	89 00
6	Hope Lodge 145, dues 1871.....	41 00
6	Pleasant Hill Lodge 86, Reg. \$5 blanks 70c, N C Gibbs	6 70
6	Quitman Lodge 76, dues 1871.....	217 00
6	Temple B. Com. per D Wallace, 2d inst.....	25 00
8	... W C Dibrell, 3d inst.	30 00
8	... A Ramsey, 1st and 2d inst.....	5 00
8	... S Simson, 2d inst.....	2 50
8	... O Gernon, 1st 2d and 3d inst.....	12 50
8	... H S Benedict, 2d and on 3d inst	20 00
9	... J Hassinger, 3d inst.....	15 00
9	... C A Miltenberger 3d inst.....	30 00
9	... S P Farwell, 2d instalment.....	5 00
9	... A Hero, jr., 1st 2d and on 3d ins	30 00
9	Acacia Lodge 116, dues 1871.....	36 00
9	Silencio Chapter Rose Croix 18° 9, rent	10 00
10	Temple B. Com. per D Johnston, 2d and 3d inst.....	40 00
10	... S H Brown, 1st and 2d inst.....	5 00
10	... Hy Haller, 1st and 2d inst.....	20 00
11	... J Hawkins, 2d instalment.....	2 50
11	... W. Davis, 1st and 2d inst.....	20 00
11	... T Guyol, 1st and 2d inst.....	10 00
11	... W H Morgan, 1st and 2d inst....	10 00
11	... Wm Ball, 2d and 3d inst.....	40 00
11	... C A Weed, 2d and 3d inst.....	40 00
11	... W S Benedict, bal. on 3d inst...	20 00
11	... W S Pike, 3d instalment.....	150 00
11	... Jas Jackson, 3d instalment.....	150 00
11	... G W Race, 3d instalment.....	30 00
11	... W Fitzgerald, 3d instalment.....	15 00
11	... M M Samuels, balance	20 00
11	... D S Ramelli, 2d instalment.....	10 00
11	... Jul Florat, 2d and 3d inst.....	10 00
11	Mt Moriah Lodge 59, dues 1871.....	238 00
11	Quitman Lodge 76, Register and name.....	5 50
12	R F McGuire Lodge 209, dues 1871.....	33 00
12	Temple B. Com. per J A Peel 2d and 3d instalment..	100 00
12	... J H Ludwigsen, 1st instalment..	25 00
12	... H McCloskey, 2d instalment.....	25 00

Jan'y	12.—To Temple B. Com. per Jno D Hamilton, 2d instalment.	10 00
12	... S M McLelland, in full.....	25 00
13	... A Hollander, 2d instalment.....	2 50
13	... E Booth, 2d instalment.....	25 00
13	... T X Zanmeyer, 2d instalment...	5 00
13	... G B Ittmann, 2d instalment.....	5 00
13	Germania Lodge 46, dues 1871.....	119 00
13	Thos Jefferson Lodge 113, dues 1871.....	35 00
13	Oliver Lodge 84, dues 1871.....	76 00
15	Orleans Lodge 78, dues 1871.....	130 00
15	Silencio Lodge 9, dues 1871.....	61 00
15	Minden Lodge 51, dues 1871.....	105 00
15	Los A del Orden Lodge 5, dues 1871.....	96 00
15	Perkins Lodge 150, dues 1871.....	30 00
15	Temple B. Com. per T L Bayne, 1st, 2d and 3d inst's	50 00
15	... A G Brice, 1st, 2d and 3d inst....	50 00
15	... W L Cushing 1st, 2d and 3d inst	25 00
15	... H Gutman 1st and 2d inst's.....	5 00
15	... Davidson & Hill, 1st, 2d and 3d in.	50 00
15	... T A Jones, 1st and 2d inst's.....	10 00
15	... Hill & Veazie, 2d instalment.....	5 00
15	... F Horn, 2d instalment.....	2 50
16	Brookline Lodge 198, dues 1871.....	43 00
16	Franklinton Lodge 101, dues 1871.....	65 00
16	Tulip Lodge 178, dues 1871.....	50 00
15	Union Fraternal Lodge 53, dues 1871.....	50 00
16	Temple B. Com. per W A Bates, N Y, 1st, 2d and on	
	3d instalment.....	7 50
16	... S Hopkins, Jr., 3d instalment...	30 00
16	... T Lunn, on 3d instalment.....	10 00
16	... Russell & Hall, 3d and on 4th in.	20 00
16	... T Cripps, balance instalment....	40 00
16	... P O Fazende, 3d instalment.....	7 50
16	... H M Isaacson, 3d instalment.....	7 50
16	... L T Murdock, 2d and 3d inst....	20 00
16	... H Stern, 2d and 3d instalment...	10 00
16	... Sol Stern, 2d and 3d instalment	10 00
16	... I Stern, 2d and 3d instalment...	10 00
16	... B J West, 2d and 3d instalment	30 00
17	... C H Luzenburg, 2d instalment...	20 00
17	... Theo Lillienthal, 2d instalment..	10 00
17	... B R Lawrence, 2d instalment....	2 50
17	... E Adler, 2d instalment.....	10 00
17	... S H Hunt, 1st and 2d inst.....	5 00
17	... Geo Bull, 1st, 2d and 3d inst....	12 50
17	... S H Kennedy, 3d inst.....	30 00
17	... W F Hall, 3d inst.....	30 00
17	... L Klopman, 3d inst.....	30 00
17	... I Blum, 3d inst.....	15 00
17	... U Bassetti, in full, instalments...	25 00
18	... E T Fellows, 1st instalment.....	5 00
18	... John Douglass, 2d instalment...	5 00
18	... A Wolf, 2d and 3d instalment...	10 00
18	... E A Palfrey, 3d instalment.....	15 00
18	... A W Merriam, 3d instalment.....	30 00
18	... M Hiller, 3d instalment.....	7 50
18	... E Bergaman, 3d instalment.....	7 50
18	... Geo H Braughn, 3d instalment...	15 00
18	... M Carvin, 3d instalment.....	15 00
18	... W B Woods, M D, 2d & 3d inst..	100 00

Jan'y	18.—To Temple B. Com. per A McNeil, 2d and 3d instalment.	40 00
18	... McIntyre & Applegate, 2d & d3 instalments	40 00
18	... T McGinnis, balance instalment	20 00
18	... J J McGinnis, balance inst.....	40 00
18	Silent Brotherhood Lodge 146, dues 1871.....	98 00
18	Abbeville Lodge 192, dues 1871.....	35 00
18	Blazing Star Lodge v n, dues 1871.....	8 00
18	Orus Lodge 170, dues 1871.....	58 00
18	Columbia Lodge 164, dues 1871.....	78 00
18	Dudley Lodge 66, dues 1871.....	123 00
19	Liberty Lodge 123, dues 1871.....	57 00
19	Little Flock 180, dues 1871.....	24 00
19	Mallet Woods Lodge 199, dues 1871.....	51 00
19	Grand Lodge Hall per Orleans Lodge 78, O. 53, rent	90 75
19	Temple B. Com. per A M Holbrook, 3d instalment...	30 00
19	... W E Murphy, 3d instalment.....	15 00
19	... W H Morgan, 3d instalment.....	15 00
19	... L L Miller, 2d and 3d inst.....	10 00
19	... Ed Marks, 3d instalments.....	15 00
19	... A Sheppers, 3d instalment.....	7 50
10	... S Shumway, in full, instalments	25 00
19	... E H Wilson, 2d and 3d inst.....	20 00
19	... S Allston, balance instalments...	45 00
19	... S H Brown, 3d instalment.....	7 50
19	... P Clancey, 2d, 3d and on 4th inst	12 50
19	... W G Coyle, balance inst.....	90 00
19	... Ben DeBar, 2d and 3d inst.....	40 00
19	... Jos F Dick, 1st, 2d and 3d inst..	12 50
19	... J Olle, balance	22 50
19	... Jno Armstrong, 2d instalment...	5 00
20	Urim Lodge 111, dues 1871.....	11 00
20	Keystone Lodge v. n. dues 1871.....	14 00
20	... Charter fee.....	45 00
20	Temple B. Com per W S Basset, 1st and 2d inst.....	10 00
20	... H Cassidy, 2d and 3d inst.....	40 00
20	... J M G Parker, 3d instalment.....	30 00
20	... T S Williams, 2d and 3d inst.....	20 00
20	... P R Middlemiss, 2d and 3d inst.	20 00
20	... A McLellan, 3d instalment.....	15 00
20	... A W Bosworth, 1st, 2d & 3d inst	25 00
22	... G B Ittmann, 3d instalment.....	15 00
22	... F X Zanmyer, 3d instalment.....	15 00
22	... F A Dentzel, 3d instalment.....	15 00
22	... J C Batchelor, M. D. 3d inst.....	30 00
22	... G H Pabst, 3d instalment	15 00
22	... Geo Stroud, 3d instalment.....	15 00
22	... Jno A' Stevenson, 1st, 2d and 3d instalment	250 00
22	... P P Greenwood, 3d instalment..	75 00
22	... G H Dunbar, 3d instalment.....	15 00
22	... S M Marks, 3d instalment.....	7 50
22	... E Traube, 3d instalment.....	7 50
22	... Alex Levy, 3d instalment.....	15 00
22	... Thomas & Buhler, 3d and on 4th instalment	8 75
22	Darlington Lodge 149, dues 1871.....	40 00
22	Spring Hill Lodge 127, dues 1871.....	29 00
22	Mt. Gerizim Lodge 154, dues 1871.....	77 00
22	Lisbon Lodge 121, dues 1871.....	42 50

Jan'y	22.—To	Thib. Benevolent Lodge 90, dues 1871.....	35 00
	22	St. James Lodge 47, dues 1871.....	79 00
	23	Sam Todd Lodge 182, dues 1871.....	56 00
	23	Humble Cottage Lodge 19, dues 1871.....	80 00
	23	Lafayette Lodge 87, dues 1871.....	38 00
	23	Red Land Lodge 148, dues 1871.....	48 00
	23	Sabine Lodge 75, dues 1871.....	24 00
	23	Temple B. Com. per R W Adams, 3d instalment.....	30 00
	23	... A Baldwin, 3d instalment.....	30 00
	23	... F J Kunholtz, 2d instalment.....	5 00
	23	... E H Levy, 3d instalment.....	30 00
	23	... J Newman, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	23	... F J Quinlan, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	23	... C H Slocomb, 3d instalment.....	30 00
	23	... F G Sampson, 3d instalment.....	15 00
	23	... L Schwartz, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	23	... L J Webster, 3d instalment.....	30 00
	23	... H Williams, 2 and 3d inst.....	40 00
	23	... Jno Young, balance instalment.....	45 00
	23	... Russell & Hall, bal. instalment.....	20 00
	23	... T F Hedges, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	23	... G F Griffing, 1st and 2d inst.....	10 00
	23	... Ed Prophet, 3d instalment.....	30 00
	24	... P A Barker, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	24	... E A Burke, 1st, 2d and 3d inst.....	50 00
	24	... Jno Janney, 3d instalment.....	30 00
	24	... D W C Peck, 1st instalment.....	5 00
	24	... A Roos, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	74	... Roberts & Co., balance.....	90 00
	24	Anacoco Lodge 147, dues 1871.....	26 00
	25	Downsville Lodge 143, dues 1871.....	93 00
	25	Atchafalaya Lodge 163, dues 1871.....	35 00
	25	Castor Lodge 109, dues 1871.....	30 00
	25	Missionary Lodge v. d. charter fee \$45.....	133 00
	25	DeSoto Lodge 55, dues 1871.....	102 00
	25	Temple B. Com. per W H McLellan, bal. instalment.....	400 00
	25	... Wash Marks, 1st, 2d and 3d inst.....	12 50
	25	... C W Lowell, 3d instalment.....	30 00
	25	... Hill & Veazie, 3d instalment.....	15 00
	25	... Bridge & Son, 3d instalment.....	15 00
	25	... J C Smith, balance inst.....	20 00
	26	... S Block, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	26	... A E Blackmar, 3d instalment.....	15 00
	26	... W Endell, 3d instalment.....	15 00
	26	... S D Hamilton, 3d instalment.....	30 00
	26	... B R Lawrence, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	26	... L Meyer, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	26	... C T Nash, 3d instalment.....	30 00
	26	... Wm M Perkins, 2d instalment.....	50 00
	26	... T Romain, 3d instalment.....	15 00
	26	... John G Fleming, 3d instalment.....	150 00
	26	Oak Grove Lodge 200, dues 1871.....	63 00
	16	St. Helena Lodge 96.....	93 00
	26	Louisiana Lodge 102.....	173 00
	26	Register account per Louisiana Lodge 102, register and name.....	5 50
	26	Grand Lodge Hall per Orient Lodge 173, rent.....	90 00
	26	Providence Lodge 50, dues 1871.....	53 00
	36	Orient Lodge 73, dues 1871.....	130 00
	26	Evergreen Lodge 189, dues 1871.....	47 00

Jan'y	26.—To	Kisatchie Lodge 156, dues 1871.....	30 00
	26	Perseverance Lodge 4, dues 1871.....	44 00
	26	Brookville Lodge 161, dues 1871.....	43 00
	26	Alpha Home Lodge 72, dues 1871.....	88 00
	26	Hiram Lodge 70, dues 1871.....	102 00
	26	Grand Lodge Hall per Hiram Lodge 70, rent.....	90 75
	26	Expense account per Hiram Lodge 70, blanks.....	60
	27	Jeffersonian Lodge 138, dues 1871.....	57 50
	10	Corinthian Lodge 190, dues 1871.....	45 00
	27	Blazing Star Lodge U D, charter fee.....	45 00
	27	Temple B. Com. per M S Cox (on 13th) 3d inst.....	7 50
	27	... W Bogel, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	27	... E E Buckner, on 3d instalment..	2 50
	27	... Hy Bonnabel, 3d instalment.....	30 50
	27	... John Casey, 3d instalment.....	15 00
	27	... J B Cotton, 2d and 3d inst	20 00
	27	... B M Harrod, 1st, 2d and 3d inst	25 00
	27	... J D Scott, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	27	... Alf Phillips, 3d instalment.....	15 00
	27	... H Guttman, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	27	... Robt Watson, 3d instalment.....	150 00
	27	... G W Church, 3d instalment.....	30 00
	29	... E Baxter, 3d instalment.....	2 50
	29	... S J Reif, 1st, 2d and 3d inst.....	50 00
	29	... A D Sheldon, 3d instalment.....	15 00
	29	... J Meyer, 3 instalment.....	7 50
	29	Caddo Lodge 179, dues 1871.....	100 00
	29	Fillmore Lodge 154, dues 1871.....	30 00
	29	Jackson Lodge 45, dues 1871	41 00
	29	Linn Wood Lodge 167, dues 1871.....	201 00
	29	Shiloh Lodge 131, dues 1871.....	87 00
	29	St. Andrew Lodge 5, dues 1871.....	66 00
	29	Harrisonburg Lodge 110, balance on dues 1871.....	1 00
	30	Trenton Lodge 195, dues 1871.....	28 00
	30	Urim Lodge 111, dues 1871.....	38 00
	30	Shreveport Lodge 115, dues 1871.....	82 00
	30	Mount Vernon Lodge 83 dues 1871.....	30 00
	30	Pearl River Lodge 125 dues 1871.....	45 00
	30	Capital account per G W Williams, St. Joseph Lodge Certificate good standing	2 00
	30	Temple B. Com. per E Baker, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	30	... D C Holliday, M. D., 2d & 3d inst	40 00
	30	... Geo Soule, 3d installment	30 00
	30	... Thos Lunn, on 3d instalment	10 00
	30	... P P Walsh, balance instalment..	90 00
	31	... J H Darling, 3d instalment.....	15 00
	31	... J Hawkins, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	31	... Z M Pike, 2d and 3d instalment..	20 00
	31	... S B Churchill, 3d instalment.....	7 50
	31	... J H New, 3d instalment.....	30 00
	31	... J M Pelton, 3d instalment.....	75 00
Febr'y	1	... C Huchez, on 3d instalment.....	2 50
	1	... B A McDonogh, on 3d inst.....	2 50
	1	... Packwood & Bro., on 3d inst.....	10 00
	1	... R S Rickey, 1st, 2d & 3d inst....	25 00
	1	Gr. Lodge Hall per P. Clissey, rent.....	30 00
	1	Capital account per W D Bell, S. L. 130, certificate of good standing	4 00
	1	Living Stone Lodge 160, dues 1871	45 00
	1	Marion Lodge 68, dues 1871.....	146 00

Feb'y	2.—To Assumption Lodge 203, register and name.....	5 50
2	Assumption Lodge 203, dues 1871	41 00
2	Excelsior Lodge 166, dues 1871.....	143 00
2	Grand Lodge Hall Loan and Pledge Associa'n, note..	250 00
3	Temple B. Com. per H. Reed, per J. T. T. in full.....	25 00
3	... G H. Fletcher, 3d instalment.....	15 00
3	... J Armstrong, 3d instalment.....	15 00
3	... Geo. Curtis, 3d instalment.....	15 00
3	... A Thomas, on 3d instalment.....	10 00
3	... C A Merritt, on 3d instalment...	15 00
3	Perfect Harmony Lodge 176, dues 1871.....	90 00
3	Saline Lodge 196 for dues 1871.....	32 00
3	Spring Creek Lodge 184, for dues 1871	38 00
3	Polar Star Lodge 1, for dues 1871.....	70 00
3	Thibodeaux Benevolent Lodge 90, balance dues 1871	2 00
3	Howard Lodge 207, dues 1871.....	38 00
3	Silencio Lodge 9, register and name.....	5 50
3	Masonic Cemetery per J N Lippe, rent.....	10 00
3	Grand Lodge Hall, H McCloskey, note.....	150 00
3	... H Hamburger, note.....	50 00
5	Hermitage Lodge 198, dues 1871.....	77 00
5	Covington Lodge 188, dues 1871.....	36 00
5	Concorde Lodge 3, dues 1871	60 00
5	Dante Lodge 174, dues 1871.....	77 00
5	Mount Olivet Lodge 194, dues 1871.....	18 00
5	Acacia Lodge 116, balance on dues 1871.....	2 00
5	Morganza Lodge 159, dues 1871.....	37 00
5	Beacon Lodge v. D. charter fee and dues 1871.....	61 00
5	Doric Lodge 207, dues 1871.....	40 00
5	Perfect Union Lodge 1, dues 1871.....	43 00
5	Olive Lodge 52, dues 1871	138 00
5	Flat Lick, 187, dues 1871.....	45 00
5	Tyrian Lodge No. 206, dues 1871	34 00
5	Bartholomew Lodge 112, dues 1871.....	37 00
5	Polar Star Hall per Dante Lodge 174, rent.....	90 00
5	Temple B. Com. per J H Harvey, 2d and 3d inst.....	40 00
5	... Fk. P. Kelleen, 2d instalment...	5 00
5	... T. Lillienthal, 3d instalment.....	30 00
5	... C A Kaufman, on 3d instalment	5 00
5	... Jos A Walker, 3d instalment.....	15 00
5	... W H Mackay, 3d instalment.....	7 50
5	Temple B. Com. per E Baxter, 3d instalment.....	7 50
5	... H B Stevens, 3d instalment.....	15 00
5	... Gus. A Breaux, 2d and 3d inst...	40 00
5	... H O. Seixas, 2d and 3d inst.....	40 00
5	... O L Seixas, 2d and 3d inst.....	20 00
5	... Alf Isaacson, 3d instalment	30 00
7	Burnsville Lodge 162, dues 1871.	59 00
7	Monticello Lodge 92, dues 1871.....	50 00
7	... Register and name	5 50
8	Holly Springs 202, dues 1871.....	19 00
8	Trinity Lodge 105, dues 1871.....	51 00
9	Oliver Lodge 84, balance on dues 1871.....	3 00
9	Cloutierville Lodge 103, dues 1871.....	26 00
9	Phoenix Lodge 38, dues 1871.....	42 00
9	Eastern Star Lodge 151, dues 1871.....	96 00
9	Kisatchie Lodge 186, dues 1871.....	28 00
9	Mackey Lodge 122, dues 1871.....	69 00
9	Temple B. Com. per J O Nixon, Jr., 2d and 3d inst...	10 00
9	... T C Herndon, 1st 2d and 3d inst	50 00

Feb'y	9.—To Temple B. Com. per	W B Krumbaar, 1st, 2d & 3d inst	50 00
	10	... J A Gresham, full.....	50 00
	10	... H Ziegler, balance.....	40 00
	10	Arcadia Lodge 126, blanks @0c., dues 1871.....	56 60
	10	Liberty Lodge 123, balance dues 1871.....	2 00
	10	Friendship Lodge, u. d. dispensation.....	45 00
	10	N H Bray Lodge 208, dues 1871.....	30 00
	10	Union Lodge No. 172, dues 1871.....	80 00
	10	Sparta Lodge 108, dues 1871.....	89 00
	10	Anacoco Lodge 147, balance dues 1871.....	5 00
	10	Grand Lodge Hall, per Wash. Fire Co., balance B. R.	50 00
	12	... Orleans Com'dy No. 3, balance rent to Dec. 1870	100 00
	12	Corner Stone Lodge 204, dues 1871.....	29 00
	12	Homer Lodge 152, dues 1871.....	76 00
	12	Kellertown Lodge 124, dues 1871.....	40 00
	12	Terryville Lodge 118, dues 1871.....	18 00
	12	Milford Lodge 117, dues 1871.....	38 00
	12	Abbeville Lodge 192, balance dues 1871.....	2 00
	12	De Witt Clinton Lodge 80, dues 1871.....	23 00
	12	Western Star Lodge 24, dues 1871	66 00
	12	Orphans' Friend Lodge 185, dues 1871.....	57 00
	12	Deerfield Lodge 120, dues 1871,	61 00
	12	Houma Lodge 139, dues 1871	44 00
	12	St. Albans Lodge 28, dues 1871.....	59 00
	13	Napoleon Lodge 94, dues 1871.....	38 00
	14	Athens Lodge 136, dues 1871.....	52 00
	14	Aurora Lodge 193, (blanks 60c) dues 1871.....	67 60
	14	Lisbon Lodge 121, dues 1871	11 00
	14	Cherry Ridge Lodge 155, balance, dues 1871.....	5 50
	14	Providence Lodge 50, balance, dues 1871.....	1 00
	12	Temple B. Com. per J A Lane, 1st, 2d and 3d inst...	25 00
	16	... E J Kurshcedt, 3d inst	30 00
	16	... M Keiffer, 3d inst.....	7 50
	16	... J Keiffer, 3d inst.....	7 50
	16	... R H Brown, 1st, 2d and 3d inst..	50 00
	16	... M W Francis, 2d and 3d inst.....	10 00
	16	... L M Finley, balance of.....	20 00
	16	Register Acc't, per Arcadia Lodge 126, Reg. & name	5 50
	18	Hiram Lodge 70, rent and meeting.....	3 00
	18	Temple B. Com. per H. McCloskey, balance of inst...	200 00
	19	Summerfield Lodge 201, dues 1871.....	48 00
	20	Temple B. Com. per Mrs. R J Pike, 1st, 2d & 3d inst	25 00
	20	... Miss A Z Pike, 1st, 2d and 3d in	12 50
	20	... T S Williams, balance of inst...	25 00
	23	... Robert Strong, 3d inst.....	15 00
	23	... Robert Huyghe, 1st, 2d & 3d in	50 00
	23	... E A Yorke. balance on 3d inst..	50 00
	23	... A C Herron, 2d instalment.....	5 00
	23	... J M Schwartz, 3d inst.....	15 00
	23	... C A Kaufman, on inst.....	5 00
	23	... D J Wasson on inst.....	20 00
	24	Register Acc't per Gordy Lodge 133, Reg. and name	5 50
	26	Grand Lodge Hall, Int. on Scrip Home Mut. Ins. Co.	1 20
	27	Brookline Lodge 198, balance dues 1871.....	1 00
	27	Temple B. Com. per F Otto, 2d and 3d inst	10 00
	29	Grand Lodge Hall, P Clissey, rent.....	30 00
	29	Haynesville Lodge 169, dues 1871.....	82 00
March	1	Temple B. Com. per E B O'Sullivan, 1st and 2d inst	5 00
	1	... George Nathan, note.....	50 00

March	1.—To Temple B. Com. per T W Bothick, 3d instalment.....	30 00
	1 ... Andrew Parle, 1st, 2d & 3d inst	25 00
	1 ... B J Montgomery, 2d & on 3d ins	25 00
	1 ... R M Montgomery, " "	25 00
	1 ... G P Work, 2d and 3d inst.....	10 00
	2 ... W A Knapp, cash subscription..	5 00
	2 ... E B Pegram, cash subscription..	5 00
	2 Cemetery, per R Silcock, for lots 34 and 36.....	100 00
	2 Grand Lodge Hall, Fire Co. 14, balance on ball room	150 00
	2 Downsville Lodge 143, balance dues 1871.....	5 00
	4 Grand Lodge Hall, H Hamburger, rent.....	50 00
	4 Temple B. Com. per J B Scot,(order 41) donation...	500 00
	4 Burnsville Lodge 162, balance dues 1871.....	2 00
	5 Grand Lodge Hall, H McCloskey, note.....	150 00
	5 ... Loan & Pledge Ass'n, note.....	250 00
	5 Masonic Cemetery, per J N Lippe, rent	10 00
	5 Temple B. Com. per H Breen, 2d and 3d inst.....	40 00
	5 ... Tim Carroll, 2d and on 3d inst..	11 00
	6 ... L L Ellis, 3d inst.....	7 50
	6 ... A C. Waugh, 2d and on 3d inst..	20 00
	7 ... W R Whitaker, 2d inst.....	10 00
	7 ... H D Coleman, 2d inst.....	2 50
	7 ... Jos Simon, 3d inst.....	15 00
	7 ... Thos Sheehan, 2d and 3d inst...	10 00
	7 ... A Thomas, on account inst.....	10 00
	8 ... John Boffinger, 1st, 2d & 3d inst	50 00
	8 ... James Wallace, 3d inst.....	30 00
	8 ... D Wallace, 3d inst.....	75 00
	9 ... T Cripps.....	50 00
	9 ... W F Gerard, 1st, 2d and 3d inst	25 00
	11 Capital acc't, A N Ogden, M lodge 137, cer. good st'g	2 00
	11 Terryville Lodge 118, Charity fund, order 1870.....	9 00
	13 Cool Spring Lodge 140, dues 1871	38 00
	13 Cypress Lodge 89, dues 1871.....	71 00
	13 Temple B. Com. per T J Tucker, note inst	50 00
	14 Bellevue Lodge 95, on account dues 1871.....	1 00
	14 Masonic Cemetery, per E Word, cert. br'l 1871.....	3 00
	15 Deerfield Lodge 120, register and name.....	5 50
	15 Capital account, per B Hamilton, C. of G. standing..	5 00
	15 Temple B. Com. per E. Booth, 3d instalment.....	75 00
	18 ... Isaac Levi, 2d and 3d instalment	10 00
	18 ... A. J. Graham, 2d & 3d inst	12 50
	18 Sabine Lodge 75, dues 1871.....	1 00
	18 Capital account per A W Baird, C. Lodge 60, cer. G.S	6 50
	20 Temple B. Com. per J R Turck, 1st, 2d & 3d inst.....	25 00
	22 ... B R Lawrence, 4th inst.....	6 25
	22 ... M Hiller, 4th instalment.....	6 25
	22 ... A W Morrison, 4th instalment...	25 00
	22 ... W S Pike, balance note	250 00
	22 ... Jas Jackson, balance note.....	250 00
	22 ... W E Fitzgerald, balance note...	25 00
	23 ... S Black, 4th instalment.....	6 50
	23 ... E H Wilson, 4th instalment	12 50
	25 Rapides Lodges 158, dues 1872.....	30 00
	25 Temple B. Com. per E A Palfrey, bal.....	25 00
	25 ... E Bergeman, balance.....	12 50
	25 ... A Baldwin, 4th instalment.....	25 00
	25 ... J Hassinger, 4th instalment	12 50
	26 ... Thos Lunn, on 3d instalment.....	10 00
	26 ... C A Weed, 4th instalment.....	25 00

March	26.	—To Temple B. Com. per E E Buckner, 4th instalment.....	6 25
	26	... J Simon, on 4th instalment.....	12 50
	26	... W C Dibrell, 4th instalment.....	25 00
	26	... L Schwartz, 4th instalment.....	6 25
	26	... Jno A Peel, 4th instalment.....	62 50
	26	... D Wallace, 4th instalment.....	62 50
	26	... J Wallace, 4th instalment.....	25 00
	26	... G W Race, 4th instalment.....	25 00
	26	... O Gernon, 4th instalment.....	6 25
	26	... A W Bosworth, balance.....	25 00
	26	... H Abel, balance.....	20 00
	26	Dante Lodge 174, register and name.....	5 50
	27	M Cemetery, per Mrs. J Jarvis, vault 33.....	85 00
	27	Temple B. Com. per W S Benedict, balance inst.....	50 00
	27	... M S Cox, 4th inst.....	6 25
	27	... C Huchez, 3d instalment.....	2 50
	27	... B A McDonough, 3d inst.....	2 50
	28	... H M Isaacson, balance inst.....	12 50
	28	... L T Murdock, balance inst.....	25 00
	28	... W Marks, 4th instalment.....	6 25
	28	... L J Webster, 4th instalment.....	25 00
	29	Gordy Lodge 133, charter case.....	50
	29	DeSoto Lodge 55, Register and name.....	5 50
	29	Temple B. Com. per D C Johaston, 4th instalment...	25 00
	28	... J M G Parker, 4th inst.....	25 00
	29	... G W Church, 4th inst.....	25 00
	29	... J Hawkins, 4th inst.....	6 25
	29	... Thos Hedges, 4th inst.....	6 25
	29	... P A Barker, 4th inst.....	6 25
	29	... Samuel H Brown, 4th inst.....	6 25
	29	... A Phillips, 4th inst.....	12 50
	29	... F G Sampson, 4th instalment...	12 50
	29	Magnolia Lodge 197, dues of G O Peren, returned to lodge, omitted April 3, '72.....	10 00
	29	Cherry Ridge Lodge 155, dues 1871.....	26 00
	29	Franklin Lodge 57, omitted Feb'y 6, '72, dues 1871..	87 00
	29	City 7 per cent bonds, interest on coupons.....	210 00
	29	Grand Lodge Hall, P Clissey, rent.....	30 00
April	1	Temple B. Com. per sundries, donation on inst.....	246 25
	2	... ..	112 50
	2	Grand Lodge Hall, per H McCloskey, note.....	150 00
	2	... Loan and Pledge Ass'n note	250 00
	3	... H Hamburger, note.....	50 00
	3	Temple B. Com. per sundries, donation on inst.....	51 25
	3	Masonic Cemetery, per J N Lippe, rent.....	10 00
	4	Temple B. Com. per sundries, donation on inst.....	162 50
	5	... .. inst.....	281 25
	6	... .. inst.....	225 00
	8	... .. inst.....	137 50
	9	... .. inst.....	417 50
	10	... .. inst.....	93 75
	11	... .. inst.....	50 00
	12	... .. inst.....	31 25
	13	... .. inst.....	170 00
	15	... .. inst.....	202 50
	17	... .. inst.....	123 75
	18	... .. inst.....	155 00
	19	... .. inst.....	50 00
	20	... .. inst.....	43 75
	22	... .. inst.....	100 00

August	1.	—To P. S. Hall, per Silencio Lodge 9, rent.....	90 00
	3	Grand Lodge Hall, H McCloskey, rent.....	150 00
	6	Masonic Cemetery, Jno N Lippe, rent.....	10 00
	7	Grand Lodge Hall, Orient Lodge 173, rent.....	90 75
	7	... N. O. L. and P. Ass'n, rent.....	250 00
	8	... H Hamburger, rent.....	50 00
	12	Lafayette Lodge 87, balance dues, 1871.....	3 00
	19	P. S. Hall, per Philharmonic Society.....	20 00
	31	Bellevue Lodge 95, dues 1871.....	40 00
	31	Grand Lodge Hall, Geo. Washington Lodge 65 per O. 14, rent.....	90 00
	31	Grand Lodge Hall, Delta R. A. C. 15, O. 23, rent.....	100 00
Sept.	3	... N. O. L. and P. Ass'n rent.....	250 00
	3	... H McCloskey, rent.....	150 00
	3	Masonic Cemetery Jno N Lippe, rent.....	10 00
	4	... Thos Lunn, for lots 39, 40, sq. 20	100 00
	4	Vienna Lodge 106, dues 1871.....	67 85
	10	Grand Lodge Hall, Hy Hamburger, rent.....	50 00
	16	... Baker's B. Ass'n, on acc't ball.....	50 00
	18	C. N. O., 7 per ct. bonds, Int. on coupons to Sept. '72	105 00
	21	Grand Lodge Hall, La. Benevol't Ass'n, acc't B. R....	50 00
	24	P. S. Hall, Phil. and Dramatic Club, hall.....	20 00
October	4	Grand Lodge Hall, N. O. L. and P. Ass'n, rent.....	250 00
	4	... H McCloskey, rent.....	150 00
	4	... H Hamburger, rent.....	50 00
	4	... Orleans R. A. C. 1, rent.....	100 00
	7	... La. Co., R. & S. M. No. 2, rent.....	35 00
	7	Masonic Cemetery, Jno N Lippe, rent.....	10 00
	9	Pearl River Lodge 125, register and name.....	5 50
	10	M. Cemetery, Marion Lodge 68, br'l. cert. 65 & 94.....	8 00
	16	Pleasant Hill Lodge 86, dues 1871.....	40 00
	18	Polar Star Hall, Polar Star Lodge 1, on acc't gas....	52 55
	22	Capital account, J. K. Pickett, Lodge 91, C. of G. S.	6 00
	22	DeCastro Lodge v. d. for dispensation (less Grand Secretary's fee.).....	45 00
	24	Hall, Perfect Harmony for rent.....	91 50
	25	Temple B. Com. P. Greenwood.....	62 50
	25	... J. H. Doran.....	40 00
	25	... Jno Ray, ext. for R. S. B.....	25 00
	30	... A. W. Cooper.....	25 00
	30	... Thos. S. Hedges.....	6 25
Novem'r	1	... Amount from sundries, donation..	81 25
	1	Grand Lodge Hall, P. Clissey, rent to date.....	15 00
	2	... H McCloskey, note, rent.....	150 00
	5	... N. O. L. & P. Ass'n, note, rent.....	250 00
	5	Temple B. Com. Amount from sundries, donation...	43 75
	6	Masonic Cemetery, Jno N Lippe, rent.....	10 00
	7	Grand Lodge Hall, H Hamburger, rent.....	50 00
	7	Temple B. Com. Amount from sundries, donation..	287 50
	8	... ..	12 50
	8	Grand Lodge Hall, McEvoy's Hibernicon on acc't B. R.	93 65
	9	Temple B. Com. Amount from sundries, G. W. C. donation.....	25 00
	12	Grand Lodge Hall, H McCloskey, advance on rent....	600 00
	12	... German Pro't Ass'n, on acc't, fair	100 00
	12	Temple B. Com. Amount from sundries, donation...	206 00
	14	... ..	193 75
	15	... ..	25 00
	17	... ..	12 50
	21	... ..	268 75

Nov'r	26.—To	Masonic Cemetery, Alpha Home Lodge 72, for cert. No. 73.....	3 00
	26	Alpha Home Lodge 72, on account, rent.....	91 50
	26	Grand Lodge assessment, Alpha Home Lodge 72, for 6 degrees.....	18 00
	27	Temple B. Com. Amount from sundries, donation...	25 00
	27	Masonic Temple, Temple Sinai assessm't note No. 2..	5000 00
	27	... Interest on same.....	824 44
	28	Temple B. Com. E. Blessey, donation.....	225 00
	28	Grand Lodge Hall, Ida Social Club on acc't B. R.....	50 00
	28	... Redemption, int. and sale of scrip Cres. M. Ins. Co 262 22	
	28	... Sun Mutual Ins. Company 105 80	
	28	... Orleans Mut. Ins. Comp'y 171 98	540 00
	30	... P Clissey, November rent.....	30 00
	30	... Geo Wash. Lodge 65. ex. meeting	5 75
Dec.	2	Temple B. Com. Amount from sundries, donation..	158 75
	3	... ..	6 25
	4	Masonic Cemetery, S Werks, for vault 42, and cert...	68 00
	4	Expense account Indivisible Com. 1, for P. O. Box...	6 00
	5	Temple B. Com. Amount for on sundries.....	131 25
	5	Grand Lodge Hall, N. O. L. and P. Ass'n, note, rent..	250 00
	7	... La. Benevolent Ass'n' bal. B. R.	50 00
	7	Masonic Cemetery, Jno N Lippe, rent.....	10 00
	9	Temple B. Com. from W H Mackay, donation.....	6 25
	9	Grand Lodge Hall, H Hamburger, Dec. rent.....	50 00
	9	... Sister Mary Joseph, acc't fair.....	200 00
	12	Orleans Commandery No. 3, account rent.....	200 00
	12	Temple B. Com. Amount from sundries, donation...	56 25
	16	La. C. R. & S. M. No. 2, account, rent.....	25 00
	16	Grand Lodge Hall, McEvoy's Hibernicon express chgs	1 35
	17	Grand Lodge assessment, Orleans Lodge 78, on 8 deg.	24 00
	19	Grand Lodge Hall, Sister Mary Joseph, acc't fair.....	77 00
	19	... Mignorett Social Club on B. R.....	35 00
	20	... Sister Mary Joseph, fair	35 00
	20	... Geo Washington Lodge 65, rent...	90 00
	21	Masonic Temple Property, P T Barnum, on rent.....	500 00
	24	Grand Lodge Hall, Sister Mary Joseph, bal. on fair...	138 00
	24	... P Clissey, supper-room, Dec. rent..	30 00
	26	... Friends of Harmony Lodge 58, r'nt	90 00
	26	Masonic Temple Property, P T Barnum, rent.....	100 00
	28	Grand Lodge Hall, Hiram Lodge 70, rent.....	182 25
	31	... Delta R. A. C. No. 15, rent.....	100 00
	31	... Orleans R. A. C. No. 1, rent.....	105 00
	31	... Blind Tom, 100 less discount, B. R	99 60
	31	... Alpha Home Lodge 72, rent.....	91 50
	31	Masonic Cemetery Orleans R. A. C. 1, for vault No. 8	60 00
	31	... Louisiana 102, cert. & vault No. 41	88 00
	31	... F. of Harmony No. 58, cert. & vt. 39	68 00
	31	... N Jenkins, per Mrs. Stem, on acc't vault No. 24	46 00
	31	Grand Lodge Hall, Grand R. A. C. annual donation..	50 00
	31	Expense Account sale of Proceedings.....	35 25
	31	Diploma acc't, 8 diplomas at \$2 50 since June.....	20 00

 \$43,795 74

GRAND SECRETARY CASH.

1872.				Cr.
January	22.	By Grand Treasurer, amount transferred to.....		2079 25
Febr'y	12.	.....	.....	15151 07
March	8.	.....	.....	1896 90
	15.	.....	.....	1334 30
April	9.	.....	.....	4871 59
	30.	.....	.....	564 35
June	30.	.....	.....	732 38
July	23.	.....	.....	1372 80
August	31.	.....	.....	415 25
Sept.	18.	.....	.....	105 00
	28.	1686 50
October	31.	1513 51
Novem'r	19.	2162 75
	30.	6849 85
Dec.	31.	3060 24
				\$43,795 74

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*Supplementary Report of Grand Secretary of Receipts from 1st January
to February 3d, 1873.*

1873.				
February 3.—	From Grand Lodge Hall rents,		1203 00	
	“ Polar Star Hall rents,.....		275 00	
	“ Masonic Cemetery, rents and vaults, ..		190 00	
	“ Lodges for dues,.....		5047 00	
	“ Donation to Masonic Temple,.....		50 00	
	“ Masonic Temple Property,		700 00	
	“ Grand Lodge Assessment,.....		1152 00	
				\$8617 00
February 3.—	By amount transferred to Grand Treasurer.....			\$8617 00
MEMORANDA.				
Amount coupons remaining unpaid	January 1st, 1873,.....			\$380 00

TRIAL BALANCE

From the books of the Grand Lodge for the year ending December 31, 1872.

FOLIO.	ACCOUNTS.	DR.	FOLIO.	ACCOUNTS.	CR.
3	Polar Star No. 1.....	207 60	2	Perfect Union No. 1.....	1 00
10	Feliciana No. 31.....	50	6	Los Amigos del Orden No. 5...	1 00
29	Dudley No. 68.....	96 50	32	Alpha Home No. 72.....	2 00
30	Marion No. 68.....	90 75	47	Monticello No. 92.....	3 00
31	Hiram No. 70.....	1 50	50	St. Helena No. 96.....	2 00
58	Mount Lebanon No. 104.....	9 10	56	Louisiana No. 102.....	24 00
66	Thos. Jefferson No. 113.....	1 00	61	Sparta No. 108.....	1 00
73	Deerfield No. 120.....	6 00	62	Castor No. 109.....	3 00
80	Springhill No. 127.....	5 50	74	Lisbon No. 121.....	2 97
97	Ocean No. 144.....	90 00	76	Liberty No. 123.....	1 00
98	Hope No. 145.....	30	101	Red Land No. 148.....	1 00
99	Silent Brotherhood No. 146.....	30	121	Louisiana Relief No 1.....	1000 00
111	Eastern Star No. 159.....	30	152	Interest account.....	824 44
113	Morganza No. 159.....	5 50	156	Atchafalaya No. 163.....	1 00
119	Bills Receivable.....	8875 03	165	Charter account.....	180 00
151	Expense Account.....	6704 00	175	Dispensation account.....	180 00
155	Brookville No. 161.....	4 00	188	Dues account.....	9116 00
158	Linn Wood No. 167.....	700 00	194	Little Flock No. 180.....	9 00
159	Silencio No. 9.....	93 00	202	Capital account.....	21005 78
161	Haynesville No. 169.....	12 50	206	Diploma.....	40 40
163	Montgomery No. 168.....	85	222	Mount Olivet No. 194.....	4 50
166	Excelsior No. 166.....	272 10	228	Grand Lodge Hall.....	17572 13
182	Orient No. 173.....	90 00	231	Bonds Grand Lodge.....	55500 00
183	Dante No. 174.....	88 00	246	Missionary u. d.....	48 50
185	Eureka No. 177.....	38 50	250	Franklinton No. 101.....	1 00
186	Perfect Harmony No. 176.....	90 75	251	Franklin No. 57.....	1 00
190	Polar Star Hall.....	9335 23	253	St. Albans No. 28.....	3 00
192	Tulip No. 178.....	50	262	Donation to Masonic Temple...	19199 75
196	Longwood No. 183.....	5 50	263	DeSoto No. 55.....	1 00
208	Grand Lodge Library.....	2318 43	278	Rent Account.....	2279 00
211	Grand Lodge Register account	158 00	283	Grand Lodge Assessment.....	42 00
213	Kisatchie Union No. 186.....	1 00			
216	Grand Treasurer.....	3406 94			
218	Masonic Temple.....	44586 35			
221	Trenton No. 195.....	1 00			
230	Masonic Cemetery.....	5530 07			
233	Oak Grove No. 200.....	2 00			
237	Interest Gr. Lodge Bonds, acc't	18900 00			
239	City of N. O. 7 per cent bonds..	2249 20			
240	Olive No. 52.....	1 00			
242	Tyrrian No. 206.....	30			
249	Orleans No. 78.....	259 79			
255	Athens No. 136.....	1 00			
258	Temple Building Committee ...	21559 13			
266	Thibodeaux Benevolent No. 90	2 00			
267	Lafayette No. 56.....	60 00			
270	Polar Star Chapter No. 21.....	300 00			
272	Indivisible Friends Com. No. 1	200 00			
273	Jacques de Molay Com. No. 2...	224 00			
274	Orleans Commandery No. 3.....	205 00			
275	Eagle Council K-h No. 6.....	29 50			
276	Pelican Ch. R. † No. 11.....	166 50			
277	Silencio Ch. R. † No. 9.....	60 00			
280	Sabine No. 75.....	1 00			
281	Hermitage No. 98.....	3 50			
		\$127,050 52			\$127,050 52

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS GRAND LODGE HALL.

The Grand Secretary submitted the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge Hall; on motion the same was received and ordered to be printed in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

GRAND LODGE HALL, N. O., January, 1873, 5873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana F. & A. M.:

The Board of Grand Lodge Hall Directors respectfully submit the following annual report.

At the first meeting of the Board after the close of the communication of 1872, viz.: on the 26th February, the re-organization of the same was announced as follows:

EX-OFFICIO

Samuel Manning Todd, M. W. Grand Master.....President.
Hy. Rufus Swasey, R. W. Grand Treasurer,.....Treasurer.
J. C. Batchelor, M. D., R. W. Grand Secretary.....Secretary.

MEMBERS FOR 1872, 73 AND 74.

Jos. P. Hornor, D. G. M.....P. M. Orient Lodge No. 173.
Jno. B. Sorapura, P. J. G. W.....P. M. Foyer Maçonnique Lodge No. 44.
Wm. H. Moon, P. G. S.....P. M. Mount Moriah Lodge No. 59.

MEMBERS FOR 1872 AND 1873.

Wm. M. Perkins, P. G. M.....P. M. Marion Lodge No. 68.
J. Q. A. Fellows, P. G. M.....P. M. Marion Lodge No. 68.
Jno. G. Fleming,.....P. M. Quitman Lodge No 76.

MEMBERS FOR 1872.

Edw. Marks, J. G. W.....P. M. Dudley Lodge No. 66.
R. L. Bruce,.....P. M. Excelsior Lodge No. 166.
Ed. Booth.....P. M. Perfect Harmony Lodge No. 176.

The term of the latter class expire with this communication.

GRAND LODGE HALL.

This property has been kept in good repair, but unnecessary expense carefully guarded against.

The receipts from stores on ground floor has been \$850 more, and that from ball and supper room \$1065 40 and from Masonic Bodies \$612 75 less than in 1871. The receipts exceed the expenditures \$6575 82. The amount due from Masonic Bodies is \$494 50 less than in 1871. The credit to this account is \$17,572 18.

POLAR STAR HALL.

This property is in somewhat better repair than last year, but other repairs, especially in upholstery of lodge room, has been deemed necessary, and the same is just completed.

The receipts for the year have been \$386 20 less, and the amount disbursed \$385 40 less than in 1871. The receipts exceed the expenditures \$189 25 and the amount due for rent is \$54 60 less than in 1871. The debit balance to this account is \$9335 23.

MASONIC CEMETERY.

This property has been improved in appearance, except the fence and sexton's house. The former was reported upon last year and needs renewing, with a handsome iron railing and gateways, but the condition of the account has prevented the Board from incurring the amount of indebtedness necessary to make

the change. The house being much out of repair, and in an unseemly and inconvenient position, steps have been instituted to remove it to the extreme end of the ground, and then put it in repair. Forty new vaults have been completed, and although adding to the immediate outlay, have added much to the appearance of the cemetery and will ultimately prove a source of revenue. The almost impassable condition of the streets leading to the cemetery, reported last year, has been remedied, and the streets are now in good order. The receipts for the past year is \$541 less, and the disbursements \$677 02 more than in 1871, caused by expenditures for the new vaults. The amount due for lots and vaults is but \$10 less than in 1871. The amount to debit of this account is \$5530 07.

MASONIC TEMPLE PROPERTY.

This property is in good condition. The receipts have been \$600 and the disbursements \$633 14. The debit amount to this account is \$44,586 35.

DONATION TO MASONIC TEMPLE.

The collections to credit of this account is \$15,197 25, making a credit to this account of \$19,199 75.

TEMPLE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The disbursements on this account is \$20,400 88 making a total debit to this account of \$21,559 13, all of which, with the work now in progress, will be more particularly exhibited in the report of your Building Committee.

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

Of the \$13,875 reported on hand last year, \$5000 have been collected, leaving amount on hand \$8875.

BONDS OF GRAND LODGE.

There has been purchased since last report six bonds, viz.: Nos. 11, 12, 41, 42, 43, 67, 75 amounting to \$6000. Making total amount purchased and cancelled \$19,500.

FIRE INSURANCE AND SCRIP.

The fire insurance remains the same as at last report, except that one policy for \$10,000 has been transferred to another company. A portion of the scrip on hand at last report has been redeemed, and a portion sold, leaving on hand \$230.

All of which, together with annexed tabular statement, is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,
Secretary for Board.

GRAND LODGE HALL.

RECEIPTS.

For rent of hall and supper room.....	\$1,624 60
For rent of stores, ground floor.....	5,850 00
For rent from Masonic bodies.....	2,501 25
For insurance scrip and interest.....	541 20—\$10,517 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Repairs to building, furniture, alterations, fixtures, etc..	\$481 10
Insurance on building and furniture and rents to date....	573 63
Salaries of Assistant Secretary and Hall-keeper.....	1,980 00
Gas bills for Grand Lodge Hall.....	904 00
Incidental expenses.....	62 50—\$ 4,001 23

Excess of receipts.....\$ 6,515 82

DUE FOR RENT BY MASONIC BODIES.

Dudley Lodge No. 66.....	\$ 96 50	
Marion Lodge No. 68.....	90 75	
Orient Lodge No. 173.....	90 00	
Perfect Harmony Lodge No. 176.....	90 75	
Excelsior Lodge No. 166.....	271 50	
Hiram Lodge No. 70.....	1 50	
Orleans Lodge No. 78.....	180 00	
Indivisible Friends Commandery No. 1.....	200 00	
Jacques de Molay Commandery, No. 2.....	224 00	
Orleans Commandery No. 3.....	205 00	
Polar Star Chapter No. 21.....	300 00	
Eagle Council Kadosh 30° No. 6.....	29 50	
Pelican Rose Croix 18° No. 11.....	166 50	—\$ 1,946 00

POLAR STAR HALL.

RECEIPTS.

For rent.....	\$430 00	
For gas (Polar Star Lodge No. 1, on account.....	52 55	— \$482 55

DISBURSEMENTS.

Repairs to building, etc.....	66 20	
Gas bills.....	141 60	
Insurance.....	85 50	\$293 30

Excess of receipts over disbursements..... \$189 25

Leaving a balance to debit of this account of \$9335 23.

RENT DUE ON 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

Silencio R. t. Chapter No. 9.....	\$ 60 00
Dante Lodge No 174.....	90 00
Silencio Lodge No. 9.....	93 00
Ocean Lodge No. 144.....	90 00
Total.....	\$333 00
Polar Star Lodge No. 1 for gas.....	\$207 60

MASONIC CEMETERY.

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Sexton's salary, repairs, lumber, etc.....	\$662 56	
For amount advanced on account building vaults.....	1360 00	— \$2022 56

RECEIPTS.

For lots sold.....	\$260 00	
For vaults sold.....	471 00	
For interment fees and rent.....	151 00	\$882 00

Excess of disbursements over receipts..... \$1140 56

A debit balance of \$4389 51 was brought down to this account last year, consequently the nett debit to the account is \$5530 07.

DUE FOR LOTS IN CEMETERY.

By Orleans Lodge No. 78.....	\$81 79
By Linn Wood Lodge No. 167.....	700 00
By Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 59.....	300 00
By Alpha Home Lodge No. 72.....	100 00
	\$1181 79

DUE FOR VAULTS.

By Saints John Lodge No. 153	\$85 00
By Dudley Lodge No. 66.....	65 00
By Excelsior Lodge No. 166.....	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$210 00

MASONIC TEMPLE PROPERTY.

DISBURSEMENTS.

For repairs on banquette, fencing, etc	\$633 14
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RECEIPTS.

For rent of ground.....	600 00
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Excess of disbursements over receipts.....	\$33 14
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Leaving a balance to debit of this account of \$44,586 35.

TEMPLE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bricks, foundation, corner stone, architect, hauling and piling bricks, plumbing, etc., etc., December 31st, 1872.....	\$20,400 88
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DONATION TO MASONIC TEMPLE.

For amount collected to 31st December, 1872.....	\$15,197 25
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A credit balance of \$4002 50 was brought down to this account last year, consequently the total credit to the account is \$19,199 75.

FIRE INSURANCE.

POLICIES NOW RUNNING, VIZ:

On buildings, Grand Lodge Hall.....	\$70,000 00
On furniture in same.....	9,000 00
On rents for same.....	6,000 00
On Polar Star Hall.....	10,000 00

Total.....	\$95,000 00
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INSURANCE SCRIP ON HAND.

Home Mutual Insurance Company.....	\$20 00
Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.....	130 00
Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.....	80 00

Total.....	\$230 00
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GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

M. W. Bro. Scot, from Special Committee on the distribution of the M. W. Grand Master's Address, submitted the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

NEW ORLEANS, February 10, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana:

Your Committee to whom was referred the Address of the M.W. Grand Master, recommend that it be distributed as follows:

1. That portion relating to the death of members of the Grand Lodge and brethren of sister jurisdictions, to a Special Committee.

2. So much as relates to Representatives to and from other Grand Bodies, to a Special Committee.

3. Those portions relating to the Grand Lodge of Canada, the claim of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, the Memorial of the Star in the East Lodge in the Island of St. Thomas, Covington Lodge No. 188, the case of the late Bro. Perez Snell, and the decisions of the Grand Master, and their application to the Lodges Perfect Union No. 1, and Lafayette No. 87, as also the decisions of the Deputy Grand Master, to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence.

4. Those portions relating to the reports of the Deputy Grand Master, and District Deputies, with the exception of such matters as have been specially referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, to the Committee on Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges.

5. All that relates to Lodges *u. d.*, to the Committee on Work and Returns of Lodges *u. d.*

6. Those portions relating to finance, and the publication of 500 copies of the Outline of the Rise and Progress of Masonry in Louisiana, to the Committee on Audit and Accounts.

Faternally submitted,

JAMES B. SCOT,
JOHN A. STEVENSON,
N. H. BRAY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Whereupon the following Special Committees were appointed as per above report :

ON DEATH OF MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

W. Wm. W. Leake, W. W. L. DeGraffenreid, R. W. Geo. A. Pike, R. W. Geo. H. Braughn, and Rev. and R. W. Hy. S. Jacobs.

ON REPRESENTATIVES TO AND FROM THIS GRAND LODGE.

R. W. S. O. Scruggs, W. Ed. Booth, and J. W. Higman.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

R. W. Jas. B. Scot submitted the report of the committee in manuscript, with the following appended resolution :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Louisiana hereby recognizes the Grand Lodge of Utah as a regularly constituted Grand Lodge, and extends to it a fraternal greeting and the right hand of fellowship.

On motion the report and resolution was received, the resolution laid over until to-morrow's session ; that part of the report relative to Canada was referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence and the report ordered to be printed with the proceedings.

AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS.

W. Bro. Whitaker submitted the following report from the Committee on Audit and Accounts :

NEW ORLEANS, February 1, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Committee on Audit and Accounts respectfully beg leave to report, that they have carefully examined the books of the Grand Lodge, and the reports and accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary.

We find the accounts and reports of those officers correct, and in accordance with the books of the Grand Lodge.

The vouchers for expenditures correspond with the statements of the books, and having been found correct, have been duly cancelled.

The following is a summary statement of the assets and liabilities of the Grand Lodge on the 1st day of January, 1873.

ASSETS.

Three (3) Bonds, City New Orleans, drawing 7 per cent. in erest.....	\$3000 00	
Unpaid dues of Constituent Lodges, accrued to Dec. 31, 1871.....	128 10	
Due on account of Masonic Cemeteries (for lots and vaults.....	1391 79	
Grand Lodge Hall, St. Charles street.....	125,000 00	
Masonic Temple Property (near Tivoli Circle).....	70,000 00	
Masonic Cemetery.....	18,000 00	
Polar Star Hall property.....	10,000 00	
Furniture, fixtures and library, Grand Lodge Hall...	10,000 00	
Insurance Scrip.....	230 00	
Gas bill unpaid by Polar Star Lodge No. 1.....	207 60	
Rents due Grand Lodge Hall.....	1946 00	
Bills receivable.....	8875 00	
Cash in hands of the Grand Treasurer.....	3406 94	
Due from Constituent Lodges (other than dues).....	36 55	\$252,221 98

LIABILITIES.

Bonds of the Grand Lodge, bearing 8 per cent. int.	55,500 00	
Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1.....	1000 00	
Due constituent lodges.....	110 97	
Interest Coupons due Sept. 15, 1872, not presented and unpaid.....	380 00	56,990 97
Total assets.....	\$252,221 98	
Total liabilities.....	56,990 97	
Assets over liabilities.....	\$195,231 01	

Your committee present the following statement of amounts due from constituent lodges to this Grand Lodge, for dues accrued up to December 31st, 1871, and recommend the adoption of the resolution on the subject hereto appended

Lafayette Lodge No. 56, dues 1871.....	\$60 00
Sabine Lodge No. 75, dues 1870.....	1 00
Thibodaux Benevolent Lodge No. 90, dues 1870.....	2 00

Hermitage Lodge No. 98, dues 1871.....	1 00
Mount Lebanon Lodge No. 104, dues 1871.....	9 10
Thos. Jefferson Lodge No. 113, dues 1871.....	1 00
Deerfield Lodge No. 120, dues 1870.....	1 00
Athens Lodge No. 136, dues 1871.....	1 00
Brookville Lodge No. 161, dues 1871.....	4 00
Haynesville Lodge No. 169, dues 1871.....	7 00
Eureka Lodge No. 177, dues 1871.....	38 50
Tulip Lodge No. 178, dues 1871.....	50
Kisatchie Union No. 186, dues 1871.....	1 00
Trenton Lodge No. 195, dues 1871.....	1 00 \$128 10

The sum \$1946 was due the Grand Lodge for rents on the first day of January last, against \$2440 50 due on this account last year, and it is probable that this amount will be considerably reduced before this report is laid before you.

The books of account, registers and other records of the Grand Lodge are in perfect order, and have been kept during the past year with the customary accuracy and fidelity displayed hitherto by the Grand Secretary.

A good degree of progress has been made in the accumulation and arrangement of books and pamphlets in the Grand Lodge Library, which is becoming a valuable collection of Masonic and other literature. Sufficient attention has not been paid to fostering the growth of this important part of the property of the Grand Lodge, but the Grand Secretary's efforts in its behalf have been in many quarters generously seconded with excellent results.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

EDWIN MARKS,
WM. R. WHITAKER,
Z. M. PIKE.

Resolved, That the statement of the indebtedness of constituent lodges, accrued to December 31st, 1871, included in the report of the Committee on Audit and Accounts, be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

On motion the report and resolution were adopted.

LOUISIANA RELIEF LODGE NO. ONE.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report, which, on motion, was received and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

NEW ORLEANS, December 22d, 1872.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana:

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN—Another year has closed upon our labors, during which it has pleased the Supreme Grand Master to favor the craft in this jurisdiction with uninterrupted good health, therefore the mortality among us, I am happy to state, has been exceptionally small. On the 26th of May, I buried, with the assistance of Bro. Edwin Marks, J. G. W., and other brethren, Bro. G. N. Shaw, last of Hamilton Lodge, Tennessee. And on the 15th Nov. I ordered a coffin, hearse and carriage for the burial of Bro. George H. Penn of Covington Lodge 188, Louisiana, at the earnest request of his widow

and orphans, who took the body to Covington, La., for sepulture. These two cases are the only ones which this lodge had during the past year. Amount expended during the year for relief, \$1334.45, for details of which, see Report of Secretary.

A report of the work of this lodge for eighteen years is also appended.

The system of voluntary contributions having failed to produce a fund sufficient to meet the wants of the needy, I was compelled to draw from the Grand Lodge \$452, before the end of the year. With this timely addition, I am happy to be able to state, that all worthy applicants have been relieved as far as the means in hand would justify. As Master of Louisiana Relief Lodge, I have found that it is more blessed to give than it is to receive. To soothe the unhappy, to sympathise with them in their misfortune, to me has been productive of a joy unspeakable.

Thus silently has the lodge continued to perform the pleasant duty of almoner of these charities. And my earnest wish is, that her sphere of usefulness may continue until time shall be no more.

And now, brethren, I am sorry to be compelled to complain of what appears to be a want of courtesy among the craft, as my predecessors have done frequently before. Several jurisdictions do not publish a list of their members, and we are, by this omission, deprived of that means of identification of their members. And although our rule is always to notify lodges whose members we relieve, of the fact, our communications generally remain unanswered. This is not courteous, and I do trust our brethren of all parts of the country will in future feel it to be their duty to answer all our communications promptly.

And now I will close and will rest satisfied that all my successors in office may find the duties of the office as pleasant as I have during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Fraternally,

W. H. HUTCHINGS, SR., W. M.

FINANCIAL.

Amounts received from lodges comprising Relief Lodge No. 1.

January 1, 1872—Cash on hand.....		\$239 24
Hermitage Lodge No. 98.....	\$ 25 00	
Ocean Lodge No. 144.....	75 00	
Dudley Lodge No. 66.....	50 00	
Friends of Harmony Lodge No. 58.....	25 09	
Orien Lodge No. 173.....	75 00	
Hiram Lodge No. 70.....	25 00	
St. John Lodge No. 153.....	25 00	
George Washington Lodge No. 65.....	25 00	
Marion Lodge No. 68.....	50 00	
Jefferson Lodge No. 191.....	25 00	
Alpha Home Lodge No. 72.....	43 50	443 50
Amount drawn from Grand Lodge.....		452 00
Total.....		\$1134 47

DONATIONS.

Orleans R. A. C. No. 1.....	\$ 5 00	
Am't donated by G. Lodge—collections laying corner stone	222 80	
Louisiana Lodge No. 102—donation.....	50 00	
Dante Lodge No. 174.....	10 00	
M. W. Bro. S. M. Todd—surplus from supper tables.....	30 00	
Lafayette Lodge No. 87.....	10 00	
W. Bro. W. R. Whitaker of Linn Wood Lodge No. 167.....	14 00	
Tyrian Lodge No. 206.....	5 00	
Bro. Ocheltree, St. John—donation.....	2 00	
Orange Lodge No. 14, S. C., use Mrs. Nelson.....	25 00	
M. W. Bro. J. P. Hornor—donated.....	8 00	
Clouterville Lodge No. 103, donated.....	10 00	
DeSoto Lodge No. 55, donated.....	25 00	
Order of High Priesthood by Bro. Batchelor.....	10 00	
Columbia Lodge No. 47, use Mrs. Barrow.....	20 00	
Contribution from Bro. J. H. Hill, “.....	18 00	
David Arent of Union Fraternal Lodge No. 53.....	5 00	
Temperance.....	2 55	
From Grand Lodge, being amount returned by Chicago Board Masonic Relief to Grand Lodge and balance of fund	106 00	578 35
Total.....		\$1713 09

AMOUNTS REFUNDED.

Champlain Lodge, No. 237, N. Y.....	\$ 17 25	
John Martin Leslie Lodge No. 225, Michigan.....	10 00	
Helion Lodge No. 1, Alabama.....	40 00	
Baltic Lodge No. 284, New York.....	10 00	
Henry Lodge No. 57, Virginia.....	12 00	
Cosmos Lodge No. 282, St. Louis.....	30 00	
Livingston Lodge No. 61, Missouri.....	10 00	
Chesterfield Lodge No. 161, Virginia.....	27 00	
Sycamore Lodge No. 131, Illinois.....	15 00	
Madison Lodge No. 126, Texas.....	20 00	
Holland Lodge No. 1, Texas.....	20 00	
From Bro. F. Gouly for a brother.....	5 00	
Returned by brothers.....	54 00	260 25
Total.....		\$1973 34
Have drawn Orders from No. 1 to 142 inclusive, amounting to.....		1497 30
Balance in treasury.....		\$ 476 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

Alabama.....	\$ 40 00	Michigan.....	5 00
Arkansas.....	32 00	Missouri.....	55 00
Australia.....	10 00	Maryland.....	30 00
California.....	12 00	Mississippi.....	118 00
Canada.....	82 00	New Hampshire.....	12 00
Cuba.....	10 00	New York.....	96 45
China.....	47 00	North Carolina.....	15 00
Cape of Good Hope.....	15 00	Maine.....	11 00
British Columbia.....	15 00	South Carolina.....	73 00
Denmark.....	5 00	South America.....	3 00
England.....	60 00	Scotland.....	20 00
East India.....	16 00	Tennessee.....	43 00
Florida.....	30 00	Texas.....	55 00
Georgia.....	200 00	Vermont.....	15 00
Illinois.....	52 00	Virginia.....	69 00
Indiana.....	17 00	West Virginia.....	10 00
Iowa.....	13 00	Peru.....	15 00
Kentucky.....	3 00		
Louisiana.....	30 00	Total.....	\$1334 45

R. S. Burk, Tyler.....	\$ 16 50	
Secretary	55 00	
R. H. Swasey, Record Book by W. M.....	20 00	
Picayune office, advertising tomb.....	37 70	
Half ream Circulars.....	5 00	
Washing aprons \$3, lock for desk 50cts, ink 40.....	3 90	
Amount expended by W. M., postage stamps, etc.....	24 75	162 85

\$1497. 30

Dec 22—Balance cash on hand..... 476 04

Total.....\$1973 34

All of which is fraternally submitted,

HILEL MARKS, Secretary.

I have the honor to report to you a synopsis of the workings of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, for the past eighteen years, or from the date of the charter up to February of this year, 1872.

Relief to Foreign Brethren, their Widows and Orphans.

Ireland.....	709 50	Switzerland.....	37 00
France.....	450 00	Holland.....	112 50
Scotland.....	909 00	Montevideo, South America,..	43 00
England.....	653 50	Malta, Island of.....	30 00
Nova Scotia.....	165 50	Cuba, Spanish West Indies,..	235 00
Canadas.....	450 00	Surinam.....	15 00
Vancouver.....	188 00	Hamburg.....	10 00
Gibraltar.....	80 00	Sweden.....	80 00
British West Indies.....	528 00	St. Thomas, Danish W. Indies	15 00
Cape of Good Hope.....	45 00	Martinique, French W. Indies	60 75
British Columbia.....	128 00	San Domingo.....	15 25
St. John's, New Brunswick,..	17 00	Guayaquil, South America,..	15 00
Singapore.....	47 00	Denmark.....	35 00
Calcutta, East Indies.....	31 00	Finland.....	15 00
Hong Kong, China.....	19 00	Iceland.....	5 00
Shanghai, China.....	20 00	Venezuela, South America,..	49 00
Buenos Ayres, South America,	35 00	New Grenada.....	15 00
Canton, China.....	15 00	Australia.....	73 00
Prussia.....	235 25	New Zealand.....	21 00
Germany.....	280 45	Tasmania.....	10 00
Mexico.....	175 00	Egypt.....	35 00
Brazil.....	90 00	Asia Minor (Felix Aden)	10 00
Chili.....	45 00	Foregin Widows and Orphans	2116 90
Central America.....	35 50		
Netherlands.....	20 00		\$8425 10

Relief to Brethren, their Widows and Orphans of U. S. Jurisdictions.

Alabama.....	2868 00	Maine.....	167 00
Arkansas.....	1067 25	Minnesota.....	100 00
Connecticut.....	166 50	New Hampshire.....	65 00
California.....	496 00	New York.....	3422 50
Carolina, South.....	903 00	Ohio.....	554 00
Carolina, North.....	695 10	Oregon.....	100 75
Columbia, District of.....	426 00	Pennsylvania.....	774 00
Delaware.....	90 00	Rhode Island.....	115 00
Florida.....	292 00	Tennessee.....	175 00
Georgia.....	1513 00	Texas.....	1763 00
Iowa.....	153 00	Vermont.....	268 00
Idaho.....	65 00	Virginia.....	958 25

Indiana,	604 00	Virginia, West,.....	75 00
Illinois,	766 00	New Jersey,.....	89 75
Kentucky,	740 00	Dakota,.....	35 00
Kansas,.....	110 00	Wisconsin,.....	1125 98
Missouri,	705 00	Widows and Orphans of above	6755 78
Maryland,.....	482 00	Louisiana Brethren,.....	1125 98
Mississippi,	1195 00	Louisiana Wid. and Orphans,	861 98
Massachusetts,	474 00	Total for tombs, funerals, etc..	9783 07
Mexico, New,.....	45 00	General Expenses,	2640 01
Michigan,.....	495 00		
		Total United States, tombs, etc.....	46,673 88
		Total Foreign,.....	8,425 10

\$55,098 98

Of this amount the constituent lodges contributed directly 15,445 95

The balance, by voluntary donations, benefits, etc., including the amounts returned,

39,653 03

\$55,098 98

By this report, brethren, it seems that the usefulness of this system is clearly established, beyond all cavil or doubt, as well as the benefits to the craft generally, and to those in distress particularly: there all those needing assistance, who can prove their just claims find speedy relief, whilst the unworthy and impostors are detected and sent away, and their attempts at imposition exposed to the craft. Our by-laws require immediate notice sent to the lodges whose members are relieved; but which I regret to state, are seldom answered.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. HUTCHINGS, SR., W. M.

After prayer by Rev. and W. Bro. J. C. Carpenter, Grand Chaplain, the M. W. Grand Master called off the Grand Lodge until to-morrow, Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL M. TODD, *Grand Master,*

M. E. GIRARD, *Senior Grand Warden,*

EDWIN MARKS, *Junior Grand Warden.*

ATTEST:

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,

Grand Secretary.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1873.

The Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, after prayer by Rev. J. C. Carpenter, Grand Chaplain, was called to labor on the Third Degree by M. W. Samuel M. Todd, Grand Master.

OFFICERS PRESENT:

M. W. SAMUEL MANNING TODD,	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH P. HORNOR,	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. MICHEL ELOI GIRARD,	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. EDWIN MARKS,	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. HENRY RUFUS SWASEY, P. G. M.,	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
W. REV. JOHN C. CARPENTER,	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
W. GEORGE GIBSON GARNER,	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. GEO. W. RACE,	<i>as Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. LEWIS G. PERKINS,	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. LOUIS PRADOS,	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WILLIAM H. STROUBE,	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. ORLANDO COLLINS,	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. C. B. WHEELER,	<i>as Grand Steward.</i>
W. FRED. A. DENTZEL,	<i>Grand Tyler</i>

PAST GRAND OFFICERS:

Past Grand Master.....	ABEL J. NORWOOD,
Past Deputy Grand Masters	A. G. CARTER, S. O. SCRUGGS, AMOS KENT.
Past Senior Grand Warden.....	GEORGE A. PIKE.
Past Junior Grand Warden	JOHN A. STEVENSON.

REPRESENTATIVES:

Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Canada, Brazil and Chili.

ROLL OF LODGES.

On call of roll the following were found to be represented :

P. S. 1, 3, 19, 28, 31, 44, 46, 47, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 63, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 75, 76, 78, 83, 84, 92, 96, 98, 101, 102, 103, 115, 120, 122, 124, 125, 135, 136, 139, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 152, 156, 159, 160, 161, 164, 166, 167, 172, 173, 175, 176, 183, 185, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 197, 205, 206, 207, 208, 213.—Total, 70 chartered lodges.

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report, which, on motion, was received and referred to the Committee on Credentials :

GRAND LODGE HALL, Feb'y 11, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Grand Secretary respectfully reports the following lodges as having made returns and paid dues :

Mallet Woods Lodge 199, made returns and paid dues in part, \$64.00.

Assumption Lodge 203, paid dues in full.

Montgomery Lodge 168, paid dues in full.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,
Grand Secretary.

Also, Caddo Lodge 179, and Jackson 45, paid dues.

Land Mark make returns, sends up dispensation, transcript of proceedings, and petitions for a charter.

MINUTES.

The M. W. Grand Master directed the Grand Secretary to read the minutes of session of 10th inst., which were read and approved.

AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS.

W. Bro. Whitaker, from Committee on Audit and Accounts, submitted the following report and resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted :

NEW ORLEANS, February 11, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Committee on Audit and Accounts respectfully beg leave to report, that they have duly considered those portions of the address of the M. W. Grand Master to them referred.

Considering the intrinsic value of the contribution of R. W. Bro. James B. Scot to the recorded history of Masonry in Louisiana, presented to the Grand Lodge during its present session: recognising the ability, labor and faithfulness displayed in its preparation, and the length of time necessary to compile and digest such a work, your committee deem it incumbent upon them to offer for your consideration, and to recommend for adoption, the appended resolution in this regard.

We cordially approve the suggestion of the M. W. Grand Master that five hundred extra copies of the Report on History, prepared by R. W. Bro. Scot, be published for distribution, and offer a resolution to that effect.

Considering the recent severe misfortunes of Silent Brotherhood Lodge No. 146, and the embarrassed financial condition of that body, we recommend the adoption of the annexed resolution, donating to that lodge a sum equal to that paid by it for the dues of the last Masonic year.

In the matter of the loss of a \$500 Grand Lodge bond by Hermitage Lodge 98, we believe that action should be taken by the Grand Lodge for the protection of Hermitage Lodge, but in such manner as to prevent any risk to this Grand Body. We therefore recommend the adoption of the resolution appended upon this subject.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWIN MARKS,
WM. R. WHITAKER,
Z. M. PIKE.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana are due, and are hereby tendered to R. W. Bro. James B. Scot, for his invaluable services in preparing his report upon the history of Masonry in Louisiana—a work requiring unwearied research, patient perseverance, sound judgment, Masonic zeal and literary ability, all of which have been by him devoted to this work.

Resolved, That 500 extra copies of the report on the History of Masonry in Louisiana, prepared by R. W. Bro. Jas. B. Scot, be published for distribution, and that a sum sufficient to defray the expense of publication be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for that purpose.

Resolved, That the sum of seventy-two dollars be donated to Silent Brotherhood Lodge 146, by this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to issue a duplicate \$500 coupon bond of the Grand Lodge to Hermitage Lodge 98, *provided*, that lodge first furnishes to the Grand Lodge an indemnity bond with good sureties, in an amount sufficient to cover principal and accruing interest, conditioned to secure the Grand Lodge from any loss on account of the discovery or presentation of the original bond at any time or by any person.

CREDENTIALS.

W. Bro. Prados, from Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

NEW ORLEANS, February 11th, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully beg leave to report, that the following lodges have paid dues, and recommend that they be entitled to representation.

ASSUMPTION 203—E. B. Cox, W. M.; P. J. Gilbert, S. W.; J. E. Moreman, J. W.
MONTGOMERY 168—J. S. Payne, W. M.; S. Bernstein, S. W.; D. H. Shumate, J. W.
(W. A. Strong, proxy for all.)

CADDO 179—J. G. McWilliams, W. M.; L. A. Pires, S. W.; J. W. Warner, J. W.
JACKSON 45—G. W. Riggins, W. M.; C. Flournoy, S. W.; J. M. Martin, J. W.

MALLET WOODS 199—Has paid dues in part, owing but ten dollars. Jas. Chenier, W. M.; W. Turner, S. W.; J. M. Young, J. W.

Bro. Q. J. Beauchamps of Humble Cottage Lodge 19, proxy for Senior Warden of said lodge.

Bro. Lewis Texada of Oliver Lodge 84, for Junior Warden of said lodge.

Bro. H. T. Burkhalter of Franklinton Lodge 101, proxy for Senior Warden of said lodge.

Bro. W. H. Hutchings of Alpha Home Lodge 72, proxy for Liberty Lodge 123.

Bro. Chas. A. Scott of Linn Wood Lodge 167, proxy for W. M. of said lodge.

Bro. E. Hays of Orphans' Friend Lodge 185, proxy for Magnolia Lodge 197.

Bro. Paul Laborde of Perfect Union Lodge 1, proxy for W. M. of said lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

L. PRADOS,
J. WILLIAM DAVIS,
W. C. DRIVER.

EASTERN STAR LODGE.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report :

Your Grand Secretary respectfully reports that Eastern Star Lodge No. 151, has paid its dues.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,

Grand Secretary.

On motion, was received and referred to Committee on Credentials.

WORK AND RETURNS OF CHARTERED LODGES.

W. Bro. Pinckard from Committee on Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges, submitted the following report, which was, on motion received and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

NEW ORLEANS, 10th February, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Committee on Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges, respectfully beg leave to report, that they have received from the Grand Secretary, and carefully examined the Returns of 138 Lodges, for the year 1872—and submit the following results :

Lodges rendering "correct returns," within the constitutional time. P. S. 1, St. A. 5, 9, 28, 31, 44, 46, 47, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 63, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 75, 76, 78, 84, 90, 92, 94, 96, 102, 103, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 122, 133, 135, 138, 139, 144, 149, 150, 153, 155, 158, 159, 160, 161, 164, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 180, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 196, 197, 198, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 213. Total 79.

Of the above, the following deserve special mention. St. André No. 5, 70, 102, 133, 144, 153, 166, 167, 190, 191, 198.

The following are correct, but more or less marred with erasures, scratches, blots, etc. P. S. 1, 96., 175.

The following with seal illegible. Nos. 111, 158, 183.

Lodges rendering "incorrect returns," within the constitutional time. P. U. 1, 3, 4, Los A del Orden 5, 19, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 80, 83, 86, 87, 89, 95, 98, 101, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 117, 118, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 131, 136, 145, 146, 148, 151, 152, 154, 162, 163, 165, 169, 178, 179, 182, 195, 201, 204, 205, 211, 212. Total 54.

DETAIL OF IRREGULARITIES.

P. U. 1.—Omitted 5; unaccounted for 1; two life members, date of creation not given.

3. No Seal.

4. Junior Warden, no signature.

L. A. del O. 5—Omitted 5.

19 Unaccounted for 1; two life members, date of creation not given.

45. Omitted 1; unaccounted for 1.

50. Omitted 3; return on Old Form; in two pieces and generally bad.

51. Senior and Junior Wardens, no signature.
52. Omitted 1.
53. Omitted 3; unaccounted for 2; duplicated 2; W. M. no signature; J. W. signs as Master, J. D. as J. W.
56. Omitted 6; unaccounted for 1; no seal.
80. Omitted 4; W. M. no signature; only three meetings reported during the year.
83. Omitted 1; S. W., no signature.
86. Reports 3 stricken from the roll, contrary to law.
87. Omitted 1.
89. Omitted 2; returns 1, previously reported dimitted.
95. Secretary signs Junior Warden's name "per Secretary."
98. Omitted 1; returns 1, previously reported dimitted.
101. Omitted 3; unaccounted for 1; returns pretty considerably mixed.
104. Omitted 1; return marred with interpolations and erasures.
105. Lodge from which one of the members affiliated, not given.
108. Omitted 2; seal illegible.
109. Omitted 2; duplicated 1.
110. Duplicated 3.
117. Omitted 1.
118. Omitted 1.
120. Omitted 1; Duplicated 1.
121. Unaccounted for 1; return marred with erasures and re-writings
123. Omitted 1.
124. No seal; S. D. signs as J. W.; six meetings only reported.
125. Returns 8 life members, with no data as to when created.
126. Omitted 1; one member dimitted in 1871, not heretofore reported.
127. Omitted 2; unaccounted for 1; duplicated 7; J. D. signs as S.W. two members sign as S. and J. Wardens; J. W. elect, reported dimitted 13th January. Officers elect reported not installed up to 21st January; a second list of officers reported in the interior of return.
131. Unaccounted for 1.
136. Omitted 2; return much marred with ink erasures.
145. Omitted 2.
146. Omitted 1.
148. Omitted 3; unaccounted for 1.
151. Omitted 2; return marred with ink erasures.
152. Omitted 3; unaccounted for 1; duplicated 9; seal illegible.
154. Junior Warden, no signature.
162. Omitted 1: no seal; no meetings reported; signature of S. and J. Wardens vary from those returned as such.
163. Omitted 1; unaccounted for 1; S. W. no signature.
165. Signature of S. and J. Wardens vary from those returned as such; very indifferent return.
169. Omitted 7; unaccounted for 4; very indifferent return.

- 178. No seal.
- 179. Signatures of officers omitted.
- 182. Signature of S. and J. Wardens omitted.
- 195. Omitted 6; unaccounted for 3.
- 201. Unaccounted for 1.
- 204. Junior Warden, no signature.
- 205. Omitted 1.
- 211. No seal.
- 212. Junior Warden, no signature.

The following were reported by the Grand Secretary as received after the time prescribed by the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge.

Nos. 38, 140, 147, 156, 202. Total 5, of which

- 140. Is correct.
- 38. Bears no seal.
- 147. Correct, but marred with ink erasures and re-writing.
- 156. Correct, but written in pencil.
- 202. Unaccounted for 1.

J. WM. DAVIS,
GEO. J. PINCKARD,
WM. H. STROUBE.

Your Committee on Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges report further, that it is impossible for them to make a correct report on the Life members made by the various lodges in this jurisdiction, as the date of raising—time of service or of making them life members are not given—also that the lodges have not been charged with dues for the life members made during the year, although some were on the roll last year; also that the returns of the following lodges were received at the undermentioned dates, after the closing of the Grand Lodge, 1872:

- Summerfield No. 201, received 19th February, 1872.
- Kisatchie Union No. 186, received 8th March, 1872.
- Rapides No. 158, received 25th March, 1872.
- Eureka No. 177, received 9th May, 1872.

The returns of Summerfield Lodge was detained by the boat getting aground; report them correct, dues paid.

Kisatchie Union 186, and Rapides 158 correct, dues paid.

The returns of Eureka Lodge reported, "to best of recollection," the lodge room, together with books, etc., destroyed; they are correct as reported; the lodge paid no dues: the amount for the dues was remitted in a registered letter, which was stolen on its way to the city.

Fraternally submitted,

J. WM. DAVIS,
WM. H. STROUBE.

CREDENTIALS.

W. Bro. Prados, from Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana:

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully beg leave to report, that Eastern

Star Lodge No. 151, has paid its dues and recommend that it be entitled to representation.

EASTERN STAR 151.—S. M. Brian, W. M. ; D. Mackie, S. W. ; D. Kelley, J.W. :
(Jno. J. Dickerson, proxy for W. M. and S. W.)

Fraternally submitted,

J. WM. DAVIS,

L. PRADOS,

DRIVER per PRADOS.

LOGGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

W. R. L. Bruce, from Committee on Work and Returns of Lodges under Dispensation, submitted the following report and resolutions :

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Committee on Lodges *u. d.* respectfully beg leave to report, that they have examined the documents placed in our hands relating to Fellowship, DeCastro, Good Intent, Friendship, Land Mark, and submit the following :

DeCastro, *u. d.*—This lodge has done little work, but its proceedings appear regular, except the minutes do not show that the fee for initiations accompanied the petition. They ask for a renewal of their dispensation.

Good Intent *u. d.*—The transcript of work and By-Laws of this lodge appear correct. They ask for a charter.

Land Mark, *u. d.*—The work of this lodge appears correct. They ask for a charter.

Friendship *u. d.*—The work of this lodge appears correct, but the By-Laws need correction, to-wit: Art. 1, Sec. 3, providing the penalty for non-payment of dues to be "stricken from the roll" is contrary to edict of the Grand Lodge.

We respectfully recommend that the accompanying resolution be adopted :

Resolved, That the petition of DeCastro Lodge, *u. d.*, for a renewal of their dispensation be granted, without additional fee, except that for the Grand Secretary.

Fellowship *u. d.*—The committee have also examined the returns, copy of proceedings and by-laws adopted by Fellowship Lodge, *u. d.*, and have but little in them to find fault with. There are several sections of the by-laws which are improper and some others that are wholly unnecessary, as containing provisions that are provided for in the regulations of the Grand Lodge; your committee have stricken out the sections referred to.

The proceedings have been correctly kept and show a good knowledge of Masonic law and usage, with one exception: at the last meeting of the lodge an election for the officers under charter was held which was improper, as such election could only be held after the lodge had been constituted under charter.

Resolved, That charters be granted to Good Intent, *u. d.*, Land Mark, *u. d.*, Friendship, *u. d.*, and Fellowship, *u. d.*

R. L. BRUCE,

GEORGE JOHNSTON,

J. B. DUNN.

On motion of W. Bro. Whitaker, the financial portion of the foregoing

was referred to the Committee of Audit and Accounts, and the balance of the report and resolutions were adopted:

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

W. Bro. Jno. G. Fleming, from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, submitted the following four reports, with resolutions; which reports and resolutions were separately considered and adopted:

NEW ORLEANS, February 9th, 1873.

To the *M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana*:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances respectfully beg leave to report, that they have examined thoroughly, the papers laid before them in the case of the appeal of Bro. John Drew Holly against the sentence of expulsion passed upon him by Deerfield Lodge No. 120, and have also had the benefit of verbal evidence in regard to it, and we are of the opinion that the action of the lodge was just, and we would respectfully offer the following resolution for your adoption:

Resolved, That the appeal of Bro. John Drew Holly to this Grand Lodge against the action of Deerfield Lodge, be and is hereby dismissed, and the sentence of the lodge approved.

Signed by the Committee.

They have had submitted for their consideration, a copy of a request preferred by Foyer Maçonique Lodge No. 44 to Marion Lodge No. 68, desiring their intercession for a restoration to the rights and privileges of Freemasonry of Bro. J. W. Nequelona, who was expelled in 1857.

This petition was accompanied by a copy of a resolution passed by Marion Lodge No. 68, recommending to this Grand Lodge the restoration of the brother in question, your committee can see no good cause for opposition, and would therefore submit for your action the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion passed in 1857 upon Bro J. W. Nequelona, be and is hereby rescinded, and that he be restored to the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, by a compliance with its laws relative to affiliation.

Signed by the Committee.

That they have with care, fully examined the papers submitted to them regarding the appeal of Bro. W. W. Boylston against the sentence passed upon Bro. J. J. Myers, by Saline Lodge No. 196, and would respectfully report, that they find much in the action of the lodge to deplore, and much in the conduct of Bro. Myers to censure. This case affords another of the but too many proofs, that whilst the members of a lodge are fully convinced of the guilt of a brother, yet they will seldom uphold the reputation of the fraternity by punishing him according to his deserts.

Your committee have, however, heard verbal testimony in this case, and are of the opinion that it would be injudicious to refer this affair back to the lodge for a new trial, by reversing its decision, and would therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the appeal of Bro. W. W. Boylston against the sentence passed by Saline Lodge No. 196 upon Bro. J. J. Myers, a member of that lodge, be and is hereby dismissed.

Signed by the Committee.

They have had placed before them the papers in the matter of the appeal of

Bro. J. M. Williamson, from the sentence passed upon him by Holly Springs Lodge No. 202, and we find it a strange case indeed.

The lodge was organized under charter in 1870 and Bro. Williamson was elected S. W. and installed by proxy, but not having been present at either the election or installation, he refused to accept the office and asked for a dimit. This was refused him, on the ground that he was Senior Warden and could not legally dimit; and yet, although he was elected S. W. and installed by proxy, and his dimit refused because he *was* S. W., he does not appear as such on the work and returns of the lodge to this body. Neither does it appear in the office of the G. Secretary that any dispensation was ever granted to that lodge to hold another election for S. W. And while the name of another brother appears in the returns as S. W., Bro. Williamson appears in the character of a member only. And the brother appears to have been tried for a minor offence, while at the same time, it seems from the evidence, he was guilty of a greater one.

He was tried and indefinitely suspended for the non-payment of dues, (amounting to four dollars as per bill of lodge), and it is in evidence that he had positively refused to obey a summons given him by the W. M. of Holly Springs Lodge, thereby disregarding his duty as a M. M. Poverty may have been a justifiable excuse for the non-payment of his dues, (as he states in his appeal that he is a poor man,) but there is no excuse offered for his disobedience.

On the other hand, Bro. Williamson in his appeal sets up the plea that he did not wish to go seven miles to attend a lodge, when there was one within three miles of him, namely Minden Lodge No. 51, yet the returns of that lodge (Minden) show that he affiliated with it in 1870 and dimitted from it in 1871; and then in 1872 he puts forth the plea that he preferred to attend *its* communications (which he could only do as a visiting brother) to attending those of a lodge which he had assisted in forming, and which desired, and was in need of, his Masonic services.

Your committee, however, recognizing the fact that a brother has a right to apply for a dimit when he desires to do so, unless he is an officer of the lodge, and that he cannot be compelled to accept office; and that the installation of officers in Masonic bodies by proxy is irregular and not binding on the brother elected, but fraught with pernicious consequences, would respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension pronounced against Bro. J. M. Williamson by Holly Springs Lodge No. 202, be and is hereby rescinded; and that he be restored to all his rights and privileges as a M. M., upon the payment of his dues to that lodge up to the time at which he applied for his dimit.

Fraternally submitted,

JNO. G. FLEMING,
M. E. GIRARD,
JOS. P. HORNOR,
M. A. CALONGNE,
GEO. M. LALLY,
JOS. H. DEGRANGE,
SAMUEL J. POWELL,

MASONIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

R. W. Kro. Hornor submitted the following report and resolutions:

NEW ORLEANS, February 11, 1873.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence respectfully beg leave to report, that they have had under consideration the case of the late Bro. Perez Snell, who was expelled by this Grand Lodge in 1841, as reported by the Grand Master in his address; and they find that Bro. Snell was improperly expelled, because he was charged with no offence against this Grand Lodge, and it had evidently no jurisdiction over the matters and things urged against him, which he so maintained at the time; and that the action against Bro. Snell was urged, directed and dictated by members of other bodies, calling themselves Masonic, and who used their influence in the Grand Lodge to procure its action, in order to use its authority to support the pretensions of those bodies, and that in justice such action be rescinded; and they recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the action of this Grand Lodge in 1841, in expelling Bro. Perez Snell, is now declared to have been improperly taken, and is hereby rescinded, and Bro. Perez Snell declared to have been in good standing at the time of his death.

Signed by the Committee.

The above report and resolution was on motion adopted, when the R. W. Bro. submitted the following :

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence respectfully beg leave to report, that they have had under careful consideration the decisions made by the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master during the past Masonic year, and approve the same as reported; but in view of the importance of several of the subjects passed upon, and in order to make our General Regulations more explicit, and to remedy any hiatus there may be therein, they recommend the adoption of the appended resolutions :

We have also had under consideration a question propounded by Bro. Geo. N. Clampitt, D. D. G. M. of the 12th Masonic District, whether a lodge forfeits its charter by having failed to be represented in the Grand Lodge for two successive years, which we answer in the affirmative, as it is expressly so decreed by Sec. 7 of Art. 7 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge.

In relation to the communication from the Grand Lodge of Georgia, requesting the refunding to Solomon Lodge No. 1, of the amount of \$251, expended by that lodge for the funeral expenses of the late Bro. Jno. T. Monroe, a member of Orleans Lodge No. 78, of Louisiana, and for money furnished to his family; we consider that the bill of Solomon Lodge constitutes no legitimate demand upon the treasury of this Grand Lodge. 1st. Because Bro. Monroe was not a member of this Grand Lodge; 2. That no lodge has any *claim* upon any other Lodge for the refunding of money spent by it in charity, though it is highly proper that such money should be refunded by the lodge to which the recipient of the charity belonged; 3. Because this is a matter exclusively belonging to the private business of Solomon Lodge No. 1, and Orleans Lodge No. 78, and that the Grand Lodges of Georgia and Louisiana have no right to interfere therewith, and in this connection, we think that the action of Orleans Lodge No. 78, as expressed by its W. M., in his communication to Solomon Lodge No. 1, wherein, while expressing his desire to refund the money expended as soon as his lodge

is able to do so, he protests against the extravagance of the bill and the right to charge money so expended against his lodge was highly proper, and all that could be required or expected by our brethren of Georgia; and we deem any action by this Grand Lodge in the premises unnecessary. This committee further desire to here express the opinion, that the practice of one lodge constituting itself the agent of another in the distribution of the charity of that other lodge, is wholly at variance with the spirit and principles of Masonry.

The following amendments to the By-Laws of Alpha Home Lodge No. 72, have been referred to us for approval:

"Sec. 7 of Art. 1. Any member in arrears for dues over 12 months, is hereby declared ineligible to office.

"Sec. 3. of Art. 6. Any member in arrears for dues over 18 months is hereby debarred from voting upon any subject, except only that he may vote on petitions for degrees."

We are obliged to disapprove these amendments as being contrary to the principles of Masonry and the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, inasmuch as they constitute certain actions as Masonic offences, a power exclusively in the Grand Lodge, and provide for the punishment of Masons without charges being preferred or trial had, or any of the formalities required by the Grand Lodge for trials and sentences being complied with. We therefore recommend that said amendments be disapproved, and that Alpha Home Lodge No. 72, be notified of such action.

Fraternally submitted,

W. M. PERKINS,
HY. R. SWASEY,
AMOS KENT,
A. G. CARTER,
A. J. NORWOOD,
JOSEPH P. HONOR.

1st. *Resolved*, That Sec. 2, Art. 1, of Chap. II of the By-Laws, be amended, by adding at the end thereof:

And no business of a character affecting the financial affairs of the lodge, the disposal of its property, the standing of any of its members, or the election of its officers, shall be transacted, unless there be present seven members of the Lodge, one of them being its Master or a Warden.

2d. *Resolved*, That Sec. 2 of Art. 2 of Chap. II of the By-Laws be amended, by striking out the words "*in writing*" in the last line, and by adding at the end of the section, "and no record shall be made of the nature of the report."

3d. *Resolved*, That the District Deputy Grand Masters be authorized to grant dispensations for the elections and installations of officers of such Constituent Lodges as may have failed to elect and install within the time prescribed by the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

4th. *Resolved*, That the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master shall not be eligible to hold any office in a subordinate lodge.

A motion was made that the report be received and the resolutions adopted

W. Bro. Whitaker offered as a substitute that the report be received and the resolutions considered separately.

Which substitute was adopted.

The first and second resolutions were then read, and, on motion, laid over, in accordance with the by-laws, until to-morrow evening.

The third resolution was read, and, on motion, adopted.

The fourth resolution was then read.

Considerable discussion arose as to the adoption of this last resolution, participated in by a large number of the brethren.

R. W. Bro. J. C. Batchelor offered the following amendment, which was lost :

In the case of the election of a W. M. of a lodge to be M. W. G. M., or Deputy G. M., his installation as Grand Master or Deputy shall vacate his chair in the lodge, and shall act as a dispensation to said lodge to elect a W. M. at any subsequent stated meeting.

R. W. and Rev. Henry S. Jacobs offered an amendment to the effect that no Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master shall be eligible to be elected to any office in a constituent lodge.

Which was lost.

The fourth resolution was then (on a rising vote) rejected.

On motion of W. Bro. Whitaker, the further consideration of the foregoing report was postponed until to-morrow evening, to be taken up with its appended resolutions, which were laid over.

GRAND SECRETARY'S CIRCULARS.

W. Bro. Wm. R. Whitaker, offered the following resolution, which, on motion was laid over until to-morrow's session for consideration. A motion to refer the same to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence having been lost :

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to send his regular monthly reports of rejections, expulsions, etc., and the annual reports of the proceedings of this body to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Louisiana, to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Council of La., to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of La., to the Grand Registrar of the Grand Consistory of La.; and that this Grand Body officially recognizes the existence and Masonic standing of the other Grand Bodies above named.

GRAND LODGE OF UTAH.

R. W. Bro. J. B. Scot called up the resolution submitted from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, relative to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Utah. On motion the same was adopted.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

W. Bro. Whitaker called up the following resolution offered at the last annual grand communication, and laid over until the present for consideration :

Resolved, That the edict of this W. Grand Lodge, adopted February 8th, 1870, which strikes out of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge Sec. II of Art. III, Chap. III, be now repealed, and that said Section II, as it existed prior to said edict, be now revived and re-enacted, so as to read thus :

Sec. II.—The constituent lodges may strike from the roll of their members any brother who may be able and fail to pay his regular dues and contributions to the lodge for the space of one year; provided, that the brother whose name is so stricken off, may renew his membership at any time within six months after he shall have been notified of the same, by paying all arrearages against him, including the time for which his name was stricken from the roll; but should he fail to renew his membership within the six months after notification, he shall not be allowed to do so without first paying all arrearages up to the time he applies, and takes all the steps necessary for affiliation.

E. MOREL, UNION, 172.

WM. R. WHITAKER, CORINTHIAN, 190.

and moved its adoption.

W. Bro. Fleming moved as a substitute that action on the same be postponed until to-morrow's session, which substitute was adopted.

After prayer by the Rev. J. C. Carpenter, Grand Chaplain, the M. W. Grand Master called off the Grand Lodge until Wednesday, the 12th, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL M. TODD, *Grand Master*.

M. E. GIRARD, *Senior Grand Warden*.

EDWIN MARKS, *Junior Grand Warden*.

ATTEST:

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,

Grand Secretary.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1873.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, Free and Accepted Masons, was, after prayer by the W. and Rev. Grand Chaplain, called to labor on the Third Degree, by M. W. Samuel M. Todd, Grand Master, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The following

OFFICERS PRESENT :

- M. W. SAMUEL MANNING TODD,..... *Grand Master.*
 R. W. JOSEPH POTTS HORNOR,..... *Deputy Grand Master.*
 R. W. MICHEL ELOI GIRARD,..... *Senior Grand Warden.*
 R. W. EDWIN MARKS,..... *Junior Grand Warden.*
 R. W. HENRY RUFUS SWASEY, P. G. M..... *Grand Treasurer.*
 R. W. JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D..... *Grand Secretary.*
 W. REV. JOHN C. CARPENTER,..... *Grand Chaplain.*
 W. JOHN W. JONES,..... *Senior Grand Deacon.*
 W. JOHN F. WYCHE,..... *Junior Grand Deacon.*
 W. GEORGE GIBSON GARNER,..... *Grand Marshal.*
 R. W. SAMUEL J. POWELL, P. J. G. W..... *as Grand Sword Bearer.*
 W. J. K. COLLINS, JR.,..... *as Grand Pursuivant.*
 W. W. H. STROUBE,..... *Grand Steward.*
 W. O. L. COLLINS,..... *Grand Steward.*
 W. HUGH BREEN,..... *as Grand Steward.*
 W. J. B. COOPER,..... *as Grand Steward.*
 W. F. A. DENTZEL,..... *Grand Tyler.*

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

- Past Grand Masters..... Wm. M. PERKINS and A. J. NORWOOD.
 Past Deputy Grand Masters..... S. O. SCRUGGS and AMOS KENT.
 Past Senior Grand Warden..... GEO. A. PIKE.
 Past Junior Grand Wardens..... JNO. A. STEVENSON, Wm. McDUFF, JOHN
 B. SORAPURU.

REPRESENTATIVES :

Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, North Carolina, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Brazil, Canada and Chili.

ROLL OF LODGES.

On call of roll the following lodges were found to be represented :

- P. S. 1, 4, 19, 31, 44, 46, 47, 52, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 63, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 75, 76, 78, 83, 84, 87, 90, 92, 95, 96, 98, 101, 102, 103, 109, 110, 112, 115, 120, 122, 125, 135, 136, 139, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 151, 152,

154, 159, 160, 161, 162, 166, 167, 168, 172, 173, 374, 175, 176, 179, 180, 182, 184, 185, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 197, 199, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 212, 213.—Total 85 chartered lodges.

MINUTES.

The Grand Master directed the Grand Secretary to read the minutes of the session of Tuesday, the 11th inst. The same were read and approved.

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report, which was received, and, on motion, referred to the appropriate committees:

Your Grand Secretary respectfully reports that Corner Stone Lodge No. 204 and Little Flock No. 180, have paid dues, and that Adonijah Lodge v. d., has made returns, paid dues, sent up transcript of minutes, by-laws, return of dispensation and petition for charter. Further, that he has the pleasure of reporting the reception of a commission from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, appointing M. W. Bro. Henry R. Swasey, as the Representative of that Grand Body at this Grand East.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,
Grand Secretary.

CREDENTIALS.

W. Bro. J. Wm. Davis submitted the following reports, which, on motion, were adopted:

NEW ORLEANS, February 12, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana:

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully beg leave to report, that the following lodges have paid dues, and recommend that they be allowed representation:

CORNER STONE 204—D. M. Stone, W. M.; B. W. Stone, S. W.; Jno. E. Bain, J. W. (Bro. Isaac Gans, proxy for W. M.)

LITTLE FLOCK 180—W. M. Antony, W. M.; A. Curtis, S. W.; Geo. W. Neel, J. W. (Bro. J. W. Davis, of Marion No. 68, proxy for all.)

Bro. H. Marks, of Friends of Harmony Lodge 58, as proxy for J. W. of same lodge.

W. Bro. Tim. Carroll, of Hiram Lodge No. 70, as proxy for S. W. of same lodge.

R. W. Bro. J. C. Gordy, as proxy for W. M. of Lafayette Lodge 87.

Bro. J. C. Riddle, of Marion Lodge 68, as proxy for W. M. of Castor Lodge No. 109.

W. Bro. G. Sontag, of Geo. Washington Lodge 65, as proxy for W. M. and S. W. of Fillmore Lodge 154.

Bro. Robt. Babington, of Franklinton Lodge 101, as proxy for S. W. of Amite City Lodge 175.

Also, W. Bro. J. L. Sorapur of Foyer Maçonique Lodge No. 44, as proxy for J. W. of same lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

J. WM. DAVIS,
W. C. DRIVER.

REPORT ON AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS.

W. Bro. Whitaker, submitted the following from Committee on Audit and Accounts, which on motion was received and adopted :

NEW ORLEANS, February 12, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Committee on Audit and Accounts respectfully beg leave to report, that they have duly considered the case of the application of Eureka Lodge 177, asking a remission of the annual dues of the lodge for 1871, on the ground that the money to meet those dues was properly forwarded to the Grand Secretary through the mail by a registered letter, which was lost in transmission. It has transpired that the registered letter was stolen, and the thief, but not the funds, has been apprehended and taken care of. There is no evidence before your committee that the lodge is placed in any great distress by reason of the loss of the money. The national government is not legally responsible for its disappearance, and certainly the Grand Lodge is not. The Grand Secretary never received it, and cannot be held accountable, because he did not. The lodge would have chosen a surer mode of transmission had it forwarded the money by a representative in this Grand Lodge. We have no reason to suppose that the Grand Lodge is better able to afford the loss than Eureka Lodge. There may be reasons, however, for the exercise of Masonic liberality in this case, which do not come before us in the extremely informal and brief application presented. Under the circumstances, we recommend the adoption of the appended resolution.

Resolved, That action on the application of Eureka Lodge 177, for donation on account of loss of its dues of 1871, be deferred.

Fraternally submitted.

EDWIN MARKS,
WM. R. WHITAKER.
Z. M. PIKE.

COMMITTEE ON OBITUARIES.

The M. W. Grand Master then announced the appointment of R. W. Bro. Geo. A. Pike, as a member of the Special Committee, on death of members of this Grand Lodge and sister jurisdictions, in place of W. L. DeGraffenreid, absent.

REPORT ON MASONIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

M. W. Wm. M. Perkins, submitted the following report and resolution, from the committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence :

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence respectfully beg leave to report, that they have had under consideration the case of Covington Lodge No.

188, whose charter had been arrested by the Deputy Grand Master, and after a careful examination, we find that the action of that officer was fully justified in the premises, for the reasons set forth at length in his report, and we have arrived at our conclusions after a strict investigation of the facts, and after having heard the Master and one of the Past Masters of the lodge.

While we are unwilling at this time to positively and absolutely revoke the charter thus arrested, we do not deem it for the interest of Masonry that the lodge, as at present constituted, should be allowed to resume its work, but if it should hereafter appear that a sufficient number of brethren, possessing the necessary qualifications, in that or a neighboring locality, shall come together and desire to re-establish the lodge, in that event, we are of the opinion that their charter should be restored; we therefore append the following resolution:

Resolved, That the charter of Covington Lodge No. 188, remain suspended until a sufficient number of brethren, members of said lodge, shall petition the Grand Master for its restoration; and should he be satisfied that the best interests of Masonry will be promoted by such action, that he be authorized to restore said charter.

W. M. PERKINS,
A. J. NORWOOD,
HY. R. SWASEY,
AMOS KENT.

The report was received. There was some debate on the resolution, which after a personal explanation by the R. W. Joseph P. Hornor, Deputy Grand Master, relative to his action in the premises, was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OBITUARIES.

R. W. and Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, from the Special Committee on Obituaries, submitted the following report and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a vote of honor.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12th, 1873.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana:

The Special Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Address of the M. W. Grand Master relating to the death of various members of this Grand Body, and of sister jurisdictions, during the past year, respectfully offer the following report:

IN MEMORIAM.

Again hath Death come up into our windows, and entered into our sanctuary. By its inexorable summons many of our brethren, who for years were associated with us in the great and good work of our beloved Order, have been taken from our midst, called by the Divine and All-wise Grand Master from the labors of earth, to partake of the refreshment of eternal beatitude. Conspicuous among these, from having been members of this Grand Lodge, we desire to place on record the names of the following brethren, who have gone the way before us, in fraternal appreciation of their moral worth and of their Masonic virtues:

- W. Bro. C. C. MEREDITH, W. M. Columbia Lodge 164—Died March 4th, 1872.
- W. Bro. ISAAC WALL, P. M. Olive Lodge 52—Died 15th February, 1872.
- W. Bro. JNO. W. PEARCE, P. M. Evergreen Lodge 189.

W. Bro. GEO. W. BEAMAN, P. M., Quitman Lodge 76—Died 10th March, 1872.

W. Bro. WILSON G. MYERS, P. M. Brookville Lodge 161—Died 12th May, 1872.

W. Bro. LIBERTY K. THOMAS, P. M. Napoleon Lodge 94.

W. Bro. WM. H. LEWIS, P. M. George Washington Lodge 65—Died 10th May, 1872.

In the death of CHARLES XV. King of Norway and Sweden, and Grand Master of that Jurisdiction, our order may justly lament the loss of a true and worthy brother. It is not because of his Royal dignities that we express this sorrow, for mere earthly rank and power have for us, as Masons, but little claim on our admiration

“The parchment scroll of titled line, the ribbon at the knee,
Can still suffice to ratify, and grant such high degree”

It is the internal and not the external qualifications of the MAN which are passports to our regard; and in the life-long Masonic career of this departed Grand Master we recognize the exemplification of those principles, which are

“Mightiest in the mightiest, and become
The shrouded monarch better than his crown.”

Our sister jurisdictions in these United States have also cause to mourn the death of several distinguished brethren. We cordially sympathize with them in the loss of such tried and trusty men and Masons as

M. W. PHILIP SWIGERT, Past Grand Master of Kentucky;

M. W. EDWARD HERNDON, Past Grand Master of Alabama;

M. W. DAVID E. BOSTWICK, Past Grand Master of Connecticut;

M. W. The Rev. WM. M. DUNAWAY, Grand Master of Tennessee.

They were worthy and well qualified for the work which they taught and practised, and were venerated for their many noble qualities; and whilst we grieve to reflect that their places shall know them no more, yet are we cheered and sustained by those Masonic hopes, that though gone from us,

“We all shall meet in future days;
There ever bask in uncreated rays:
No more to sigh or shed the bitter tear,
Together hymning our Creator's praise,
In such society, yet still more dear;
While circling time moves round in an eternal sphere.”

The committee submit the subjoined resolutions, and recommend their adoption:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge has heard with sincere sorrow the announcement of the death of the distinguished brethren reported by our M. W. Grand Master, and hereby tenders its heartfelt sympathies to our sister Grand Lodges, and our own constituent lodges, which have been thus bereaved.

Resolved, That a blank page of the printed proceedings of this Grand Communication be devoted to the memory of the deceased members of our constituent lodges mentioned in the foregoing report, to be draped in mourning, with appropriate inscriptions.

Resolved, That the emblems of this Grand Lodge be clothed in mourning for the space of one year, and that the Grand Officers and members of this Grand Lodge wear the usual badge for the space of thirty days.

Fraternally submitted,

W. W. LEAKE,
HENRY S. JACOBS,
GEORGE A. PIKE,
G. H. BRAUGHN.

REPRESENTATIVES.

R. W. Brother Scruggs, from the Special Committee on Representatives, submitted the following report:

NEW ORLEANS, February 12th, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana:

Your Special Committee appointed to consider that portion of the Grand Master's address, in regard to the Representatives to this Grand Lodge from the Grand Lodges of Quebec and Pennsylvania, beg leave to report, that they have examined the Credentials of R. W. Bro. Jas. B. Scot, and M. W. Bro. Hy. R. Swasey, and find them correct, and ask that they be received as the Representatives of the Grand Lodges of Quebec and Pennsylvania, near this Grand East.

Respectfully submitted,

S. O. SCRUGGS,

Chairman of Committee.

On motion, the report was adopted.

R. W. Bro. S. O. Scruggs, at the request of the M. W. Grand Master introduced to the Grand Lodge, M. W. Hy. R. Swasey, as the representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania, and R. W. Bro. James B. Scot, as the representative from the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

R. W. Bro. Scruggs, delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he alluded to M. W. Bro. Swasey, and R. W. Bro. Scot, as "two of the most honored of our Fraternity in the jurisdiction."

M. W. Bro. Swasey, and R. W. Bro. Scot, responded with appropriate remarks, commendatory of the Grand Lodges which they represented at this Grand East, and appreciative of the manner of their reception.

After which, they were with appropriate honors, conducted to the East.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE

ON GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

R. W. Bro. Hornor, submitted the following report and resolution, which, on motion, were received and adopted.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana:

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, to whom was referred those portions of the address of the Grand Master, and the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence which treat of the relations between the Grand Lodge of Canada and this Grand Lodge, and the recent acts of the former, beg leave to report:

That they observe with great sorrow the course that our brethren of Canada have seen fit to pursue relative to the Grand Orient of France, in view of its invasion of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, at once openly and avowedly committed, and see no good reason avowed by the Grand Lodge of Canada, why she receives into her bosom a foreign Grand Body which has been cut off from

Masonic intercourse with almost every Grand Masonic Body on this continent.

That while this committee shall always contend that two wrongs can never make a right, and that no excuse whatever can palliate the deliberate unfriendly act towards us, committed by the Grand Lodge of Canada, in seeking for, obtaining and granting reciprocal friendly representation with and in the Grand Orient of France, we must unqualifiedly deny that the charges and insinuations made in the last published proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada, to the effect that any injustice has been done that body by our Grand Lodge, are not within the limit of the facts as they exist. That notwithstanding the fact that one of our most important committees for upwards of two years, urged the very evident righteous claims of the Grand Lodge of Quebec for recognition, this Grand Lodge actuated wholly by its friendly feelings for the Grand Lodge of Canada, and loth to be precipitate in its action in the premises, although many precedents had been already set up in that direction by very many of our influential sister Grand Lodges, persisted in refusing to take the action finally adopted, until such had become the declared opinion of a majority its sister American Grand Lodges, and further postponement would have worked unnecessary injury to those of our brethren manifestly entitled to demand recognition at our hands.

Your committee consider that the action of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the matter of its singularly precipitate exchange of representatives with the Grand Orient of France, its total disregard of our resolutions of 1872, and refusal to adopt them; its unfraternal designation of those resolutions as a "threat" fully justify this Grand Lodge in withdrawing its Grand Representative from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, near the Grand Lodge of Canada, be and he is hereby withdrawn.

W. M. PERKINS,
HY. R. SWASEY,
AMOS KENT,
A. J. NORWOOD,
JOSEPH P. HORNOR.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

W. Bro. Wm. R. Whitaker, called up the resolutions Nos. 1 and 2, submitted by the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, in session of the 11th inst., in reference to amendment of Sec. 2, Art. 1, Chap. II, and Sec. 2, Art. 2, Chap. II of By-Laws.

The same were read. On motion, the first resolution in reference to Sec. 2, Article 1, Chap. II, was unanimously adopted. The second resolution was lost.

OMITTED RESOLUTIONS.

The following additional resolutions were then offered by the said Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, which were omitted at the time of the presentation of the report to which said resolutions were appended :

5. *Resolved*, That the decisions reported by the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master be approved.

6. *Resolved*, That no action of this Grand Lodge is necessary as to the communication of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, relative to the claim of Solomon's Lodge No. 1 of Georgia.

7. *Resolved*, That the proposed amendments to the By-Laws of Alpha Home No. 72, be disapproved.

Signed by the Committee.

The fifth and sixth resolutions were read separately, and on motion, adopted.

On the consideration of the seventh resolution, referring to the amendment of the By-Laws of Alpha Home Lodge No. 72, W. Bro. Pinckard submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That resolution No. 7, be and is hereby recommitted to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, with instructions to report thereon to-morrow, Thursday evening, prior to the election of Grand Officers.

On motion, the resolution to recommit, was adopted, and the seventh resolution referred back to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence.

GRAND SECRETARY'S CIRCULARS, ETC.

W. Bro. Whitaker called up the resolution submitted by him in session of the 11th inst., in reference to the Grand Secretary sending his monthly reports to other Grand Bodies, and offered to amend by striking out said resolution, "all after the word Louisiana, where last used in said resolution."

Considerable discussion as to the adoption of this resolution arose, during which M. W. Wm. M. Perkins moved that the consideration of this subject be indefinitely postponed, which was lost.

On the question being put as to the adoption of the resolution as amended, a vote by lodges was called for; the same was ordered with the following result:

Yeas.—S. G. W., J. G. W., G. T., G. Sec., G. Chap., J. G. D., Lodges Nos. P. S. 1, 19, (two votes); 44, 47, 54, 55, 57, 58, (two votes); 59, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 75, 76, 78, 87, 95, 96, 98, 102, 103, 109, 110, 112, 122, 125, 139, 144, (two votes); 145, 146, 152, 154, 160, 161, 167, 172, 174, 179, 180, 185, 187, 189, 190, (two votes); 191, (two votes); 192, 193, 197, 199, 207, 208, 212, 213. Total 163 votes.

Nays.—G. M., P. G. M. Perkins, D. G. M., S. G. D., G. Marshal, G. Stewards, Collins and Stroube, Lodges Nos. 4, 19, (one vote); 46, 58, (one vote); 63, 84, 90, 92, 101, 115, 120, 136, 144, (one vote); 149, 151, 173, 175, 176, 190, (one vote); 191, (one vote). Total 57 votes.

Motion adopted.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

W. Bro. Whitaker called up the resolution offered last year, (in reference to striking from the roll,) laid over from last evening's session.

A motion to lay over from R. W. Bro. Scot, was lost.

A vote by lodges was called for and ordered with the following result :

Yeas.—G. Chap., G. Steward, Stroube, Nos. P. S. 1, 4, 19, 44, 47, 54, 57, (two votes); 58, 59, 65, 68, 70, 72, 75, 76, 78, 92, 95, 102, 109, 136, 144, (one vote); 146, 152, 167, (one vote); 172, 174, 175, 176, 180, 185, 187, 190, 197, 199, 207. Total yeas, 107.

Nays.—G. M., P. G. M., D. G. M., S. G. W., J. G. W., G. Tr., G. Sec., G. S. D., G. J. D., G. Steward, Collins, Nos. 46, 55, 57, (one vote); 63, 66, 83, 84, 87, 90, 96, 98, 101, 103, 110, 112, 115, 120, 122, 125, 139, 144, (two votes); 145, 149, 151, 154, 160, 161, 167, (two votes); 173, 182, 189, 191, 192, 193, 208, 212, 213. Total nays, 115.

The resolution declared lost.

PROXIES.

W. Bro. J. F. Wyche, submitted a motion relative to proxies, which on being read, was declared by the M. W. Grand Master out of order, as it abridged the privileges of W. Masters and Wardens, when the same was withdrawn.

CANDIDATES ELECTED, ETC.

W. Bro. C. A. Scott, submitted the following resolution, which, on motion, was laid over until to-morrow's session:

Resolved, That no degree of Masonry shall be conferred upon a candidate who fails to apply for it within one year from the date of his election thereto, unless his character and qualifications are again reported upon by an Investigating Committee, and a second favorable ballot of the lodge had upon his application for initiation or advancement.

After prayer by Rev. Bro. J. C. Carpenter, Grand Chaplain, the M. W. Grand Master called off the Grand Lodge until to-morrow, Thursday, 13th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL M. TODD, *Grand Master*,
M. E. GIRARD, *Senior Grand Warden*,
EDWIN MARKS, *Junior Grand Warden*.

ATTEST:

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,
Grand Secretary.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. and A. M. was called to labor on the Third Degree, M. W. Samuel M. Todd, Grand Master, presiding, at 6 o'clock, P. M., the following

OFFICERS PRESENT:

M. W. SAMUEL MANNING TODD,.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH P. HORNOR,.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. MICHEL ELOI GIRARD,.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. EDWIN MARKS,.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. HENRY RUFUS SWASEY, P. G. M.,.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
W. REV. JOHN C. CARPENTER,.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
W. JOHN W. JONES,.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. JOHN F. WYCHE,.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE GIBSON GARNER,.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. SAMUEL J. POWELL,.....	<i>as Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. S. B. WRIGHT,.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. LOUIS PRADOS,.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. ORLANDO L. COLLINS,.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. W. H. HUTCHINGS,.....	<i>as Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. B. COOPER,.....	<i>as Grand Steward.</i>
W. FRED. A. DENTZEL,.....	<i>Grand Tyler</i>

PAST GRAND OFFICERS:

Past Deputy Grand Masters.....	S. O. SCRUGGS and AMOS KENT.
Past Senior Grand Wardens.....	J. C. GORDY and GEO. A. PIKE.
Past Junior Grand Wardens.....	J. A. STEVENSON J. B. SORAPURU. and Wm. McDUFF.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

From Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Canada, Quebec, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Three Globes, Royal York of Friendship, Prussia; and Saxony.

ROLL OF LODGES.

On call of roll the following lodges were found to be represented:

P. U. 1, P. S. 1, 3, 4, L. A. del O. 5, 9, 19, 31, 44, 46, 47, 54, 55, 58, 59, 63, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 75, 76, 78, 83, 84, 87, 90, 92, 95, 96, 98, 101, 102, 103, 109, 110, 112, 115, 120, 122, 123, 125, 135, 136, 139, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 151, 152, 154, 156, 159, 160, 161, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 179, 180, 182, 184, 185, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 197, 199, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 212, 213.—
Total, 88 lodges.

MINUTES.

The M. W. Grand Master directed the Grand Secretary to read the minutes of the session of Wednesday, 12th inst. The same were read and approved.

CREDENTIALS.

W. Bro. James Wm. Davis submitted the following:

NEW ORLEANS, February 13th, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully beg leave to report :

Bro. John A. Peel, of Quitman Lodge 76, as proxy for W. M. of St. Helena Lodge 96.

R. W. Bro. J. B. Sorapuru, as proxy for W. M. of Orus Lodge 170.

Signed by the Committee.

On motion the report was adopted.

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report, which, on motion, was received and ordered to be referred to the appropriate committees :

NEW ORLEANS, February 13, 1872.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Grand Secretary respectfully reports the following lodges as having paid their dues :

Sparta Lodge No, 108, and Long Wood Lodge No. 183.

The Grand Secretary would also report the reception of a petition from Cloutierville Lodge 103, asking to surrender their charter, accompanied by a communication from the Worshipful Master.

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.

Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

R. W. James C. Batchelor, M. D., Representative from the W. Grand Lodge of Canada, submitted the following :

NEW ORLEANS, February 13, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

M. W. GRAND MASTER—Having been honored with the appointment of Representative from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada, and fully recognising my duty as a member of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and its jurisdiction, to abide by and enforce its laws and edicts when promulgated, and that personal opinion, however contrary it may be to the policy adopted by the Grand Lodge, is no excuse for non performance of a duty ; and deeming after the action of this Grand Lodge at last evening's session in reference to its representation at the Grand Lodge of Canada, that due courtesy to, and the dignity of the Grand Body from whom I had the honor of the appointment required it, I have this day forwarded my resignation to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada, as its Repre-

sentative at this Grand East. And I respectfully request permission to withdraw my commission as such Representative from the archives of the Grand Lodge.

And, M. W. Grand Master, permit me to hope that at an early day all differences of opinion now existing between the two Grand Bodies will be removed, and that peace, concord and good fellowship will prevail throughout both jurisdictions, and that old cord of union shall be made so strong, that no strain hereafter imposed may be able to effect its strength or durability, and that some more deserving Brother may receive the appointment and represent our Canadian Brethren at your Grand East.

Respectfully and Fraternally,
 JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,
Late Representative Grand Lodge of Canada.

On motion the communication was received, and R. W. Bro. Batchelor permitted to withdraw his credentials as Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada at this Grand East.

DECASTRO LODGE U. D.

W. Bro. Whitaker submitted the following report and resolution, which were adopted:

NEW ORLEANS, February 13, 1872.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Committee on Audit and Accounts respectfully beg leave to report upon the resolution offered on the 11th instant by the Committee on Lodges under Dispensation relative to DeCastro Lodge U. D., recommending that its Dispensation be continued without cost to the lodge, except the fee of the Grand Secretary; that they approve the suggestion of the Committee on Lodges under Dispensation in this regard, and offer the subjoined resolution:

Resolved, That DeCastro Lodge U. D., be permitted to renew its Dispensation without cost, except the fee of the Grand Secretary.

Signed by the Committee.

WORK AND RETURNS OF CHARTERED LODGES.

W. Geo. J. Pinckard submitted the following report and four resolutions

NEW ORLEANS, February 13th, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

The Committee on Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges respectfully beg leave to report, that they have considered that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's Address referred to them in reference to R. F. McGuire Lodge 209; Silent Brotherhood Lodge No. 146; Dawson Lodge No. 129. and Lafayette Lodge 87.

They have also examined the reports of the D. D. Grand Masters of the several districts, and find the work of the lodges under their supervision satisfactorily reported upon: R. W. Bro. Clampitt, of the Twelfth Masonic District, alone reporting his inability to cause the Secretaries of lodges to make the necessary entries in the Grand Lodge Registers.

In case of Many Lodge No. 68, whose charter was declared forfeited at the last communication of this Grand Body, R. W. Bro. Bray of the Sixteenth Masonic District especially recommends that relief be afforded this lodge. Your com-

mittee would recommend that the whole matter be left in the hands of the M. W. Grand Master.

In the case of Silent Brotherhood Lodge No. 146, asking for remission of dues, the committee being in perfect accord with the statement of the M. W. Grand Master, in his address on this subject, do not consider they can with propriety recommend the relief in the manner prayed for by the lodge; but would recommend that the sum of \$, equal in amount to the dues of the lodge for 1872, be donated the lodge.

Your committee have also considered the petition of the following lodges, asking permission to drop from their rolls the following members, to-wit: Dudley No. 66, W. W. Carloss, H. E. Call; Marion No. 70, H. Buchanan, A. Forrest; Sabine No. 75, H. P. Welch; Louisiana No. 102, A. Heine, John Mure, J. B. Hill, B. F. Reinhardt, J. P. Barbot, N. Ralli, A. L. Weitzel, R. H. Read, M. J. Asch; Rapides No. 158, J. M. Landrum.

In all these cases the parties have been absent for years, there whereabouts is unknown, and the committee recommend the relief prayed for be granted.

The committee have also considered the question of devising means by which lodges in a similar condition may in the future act without reference to this Grand Body, or to the Grand Master.

In view of all which, the subjoined resolutions are submitted for your consideration.

1. *Resolved*, That the action of the M. W. Grand Master, in that portion of his address referring to lodges No. 209, 146, 87 and 129, be and the same is, hereby approved.

2. *Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be invested with full powers to act at his discretion in reference to the restoration of the charter of Many Lodge No. 88, reporting such action, if any, he may take, at the next annual communication.

3. *Resolved*, That Dudley Lodge No. 66, Hiram No. 70, Sabine No. 75, Louisiana No. 102 and Rapides No. 158, be and are hereby permitted to drop from their rolls the names of the parties mentioned in the body of this report.

4. *Resolved*, That the lodges in this jurisdiction be and are hereby permitted to drop from their rolls the names of such members as may be absent from the jurisdiction, whose residences are unknown, and who shall have failed to pay their dues for the space of two years. *Provided*, That the members so dropped may be re-instated at any time within twelve months upon payment of all dues, by a majority vote of the lodge at any stated meeting; notice of which, with dates, shall be sent to the Grand Secretary.

On motion of W. Bro. Jas. Wm. Davis, the report was received and the resolutions separately considered.

The first resolution was read and adopted.

The second resolution was read. W. Bro. Whitaker then offered an amendment to insert the words, "When the dues of the lodge for the Grand Lodge Hall fund are paid."

Which amendment was adopted.

The resolution in reference to Many Lodge 88, having attached to it the amendment, which being adopted, made part of the resolution, was then considered.

The reading of the resolution as amended was called for and read :

2. *Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be invested with full powers to act at his discretion in reference to the restoration of the charter of Many Lodge No. 88, when dues of the lodge for the Grand Lodge Hall fund are paid ; reporting such action, if any he may take, at the next annual communication.

The amended resolution was then, on motion, adopted.

The third and fourth resolutions were then separately considered, and, on motion of W. Bro. Whitaker, referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, with instructions to report whether these resolutions do not involve an amendment to the By-Laws of this Grand Body.

Your Committee on Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges further report, that they have received from the Grand Secretary during the session of the Grand Lodge, the returns of the following lodges :

Assumption Lodge No. 203 ; Spring Creek Lodge No. 184 ; Mallet Woods No. 199, and Eureka Lodge No. 177.

Those of Assumption, 203, Mallet Woods, 199, and Spring Cerek, 184, are correct.

Eureka 177 bears no seal and has duplicated two names.

Fraternally submitted,

Signed by the Committee.

On motion, adopted.

CREDENTIALS.

W. Bro. J. Wm. Davis submitted the following report which, on motion, was received and adopted :

NEW ORLEANS, Feb'y 13, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully beg leave to report, that the following lodges have paid dues, and recommend that they be entitled to representation :

SPARTA LODGE 108—A. Stall, W. M. ; D. J. Hightower, S. W. ; T. S. Pierson' J. W.

LONG WOOD LODGE 133—T. R. Vaughan, W. M. ; R. T. Cole, S. W. ; J. P. Hearne, J. W.

W. Bro. G. Seguiy Gahona of Silencio Lodge No. 9, as proxy for W. M. of said lodge.

Bro. E. S. Burford of Oliver Lodge 84, as proxy for W. M. of said lodge.

Also, Bro. W. W. Leake, of Feliciana Lodge 31, as proxy for S. and J. Wardens of Keystone Lodge 213.

Signed by the Committee.

MASONIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

W. Bro. J. P. Hornor, submitted the following report and resolution, which, on motion, were adopted :

NEW ORLEANS, 13th February, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, to whom was specially referred back to them by the Grand Lodge at its last session, the matter of certain amendments to the by-laws of one of the constituent lodges, respectfully report, that certain amendments to the by-laws of one of the constituent lodges have been referred to your Committee for approval, as follows :

“ Any member in arrears for dues over twelve months is hereby declared ineligible to office.

“ Any member in arrears for dues over eighteen months is hereby debarred from voting upon any subject, except only that he may vote upon petitions for degrees.”

We are obliged to disapprove these amendments as being contrary to the principles of Masonry and the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, inasmuch as they constitute certain actions as Masonic offences, a power exclusively vested in the Grand Lodge, and provide for the punishment of Masons without charges being preferred or trial had, or any of the formalities required by the Grand Lodge for trials and sentences being complied with.

It has been brought to our notice that the by-laws of several of the constituent lodges, containing similar provisions, have been formerly approved by individual members of former committees of this Grand Lodge on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, but not at any regular meeting of such committees; and such approvals do not appear to have ever been submitted to or acted upon by this Grand Lodge: the present decision of your Committee is therefore general upon the subject under consideration, and is intended to affect the by-laws of all constituent lodges containing similar provisions.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the amendments to the by-laws of the constituent lodge herein before set forth, be disapproved; and that all parts of the by-laws of the constituent lodges of this Grand Lodge similar in substance to the said amendments are hereby declared null and void.

Signed by the Committee.

THE STAR IN THE EAST LODGE.

The same Committee made the following report in regard to Star in the East Lodge, Island of St. Thomas :

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, respectfully beg leave to report, that they have had under consideration the case of The Star in the East Lodge, in the Island of St. Thomas, and the comments made thereon by the M. W. Grand Master in his address.

It appears that the Island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, belongs to the Kingdom of Denmark; but the Grand Lodge of Denmark has never exercised any Masonic authority over its territory, and has no subordinate lodges there; that there are other lodges working under charters from the Grand Lodge of England, and the Supreme Council of France, all of which hold friendly relations with The Star in the East Lodge.

The Star in the East Lodge, No. 25, was regularly chartered in 1871, by the Grand Lodge of Colon, in the Island of Cuba, a regular Masonic Power duly

recognized by this Grand Lodge and its sister Masonic Powers, and since that time has worked successfully and with great credit to itself; but owing to the present condition of affairs in Cuba, which compels the Grand Lodge of that Island to an existence in secret, that Grand Body is without power to demonstrate its continued existence to the Masonic world, and to afford that protection to "The Star in the East Lodge," its subordinate, which is necessary for it to prove and maintain its legal existence.

These various facts are officially vouched for to us by Ill. Bro. Albert Pike, Hon. Junior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge, and the acknowledged legality of "The Star in the East Lodge" is proved to us by an official document to that effect from the Grand Lodge of England, and by certificates from many lodges in different parts of the universe working under undoubted Masonic authorities.

Suffering from the want of an acknowledged and public Masonic authority, and duly authorized by the Grand Lodge of Colon, to take such steps as might be best calculated for its welfare, Star in the East Lodge applied to Ill. Bro. Albert Pike, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, to be taken under the care and protection of that body; but the Supreme Council having declined to exercise any authority over bodies of Symbolic Masonry, on account of its recognition of the absolute control of Grand Lodges over the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and being thus unable to comply with the request, at the instance and suggestion of Bro. Pike, The Star in the East Lodge has presented a petition to this Grand Lodge, praying to be taken under its jurisdiction, and that a charter may be issued to them, under which they may work and take an undisputed place among the constituent lodges of a recognized and powerful Grand Lodge, amply able to afford them position and protection; and Bro. Pike has very ably and earnestly requested that this Grand Lodge may grant the prayer of their petition.

This application, coming as it does from a regularly constituted lodge, is materially different from a petition from a number of brethren to constitute a new lodge, and the general regulations relative to the constituting of a lodge under dispensation do not apply; but if they did, our brethren of The Star in the East Lodge, have sent up more than the required number of certificates of good standing of its members, and a copy of its by-laws, which we have duly revised and approved. But this petition is from the lodge itself, and asks in effect to change its parentage and to transfer its allegiance with the consent and approval of the Masonic Power which constituted it, and for reasons that demand careful consideration and equitable action.

We are satisfied that the favorable action of this Grand Lodge in this matter will enure to the benefit of our beloved institution, and promote its most useful ends, while at the same time it will in no manner interfere with any Masonic Power, and cannot cause any ill-feeling or misunderstanding anywhere.

The papers which accompany the petition of The Star in the East Lodge, are of the most satisfactory character and are drawn up with that care and precision which amply prove to us the high Masonic standing and ability, of the brethren; the lodge is in possession of ample funds, of a numerous membership; has an admirably adapted Hall of its own, together with all the furniture, jewels, working-tools and complete paraphernalia of a well regulated lodge, and deserves to be continued in its undoubted course of usefulness :

With these convictions, based upon the authorities and circumstances which we have detailed, we append the following resolution, and move its adoption.

Resolved, That a charter be granted to The Star in the East Lodge, situated in the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, under the Number —; and that upon the receipt of said charter, said lodge is ordered to return the charter from the Grand Lodge of Colon, under which it is now acting, to the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, to be retained in its archives until such time as said Grand Lodge of Colon shall resume its public existence as a Grand Lodge, and as such shall take further action relative to said charter.

Fraternally submitted,

H. R. SWASEY,
AMOS KENT,
JOSEPH P. HORNOR.

On motion, the report aere resolution was adopted.

LODGES U. D.

W. Bro. J. B. Dunn submitted the following report:

NEW ORLEANS, February 13, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana:

Your Committee on Lodges U. D., respectfully beg leave to report, that they have examined the records, by-laws, and returns of Adonijah Lodge U. D. This lodge petitions for a charter.

Their records exhibit some irregularities. Some of the officers were installed by proxy. Two petitions for affiliation were received and ballots taken "instantner." One petition for initiation was received and ballot taken without the fee for degree. On application for second degree, the "W. Master becoming responsible for the fee."

The by-laws are exceedingly lengthy and mostly superfluous. Art. 3, secs. 2 and 3, fix the time for annual election and installation in the month of June, conflicting with the Grand Lodge By-Laws, Chapter 2, Art. I, sec. 1. Sec. 3 of Art. 3, implies that officers may dimit. The most of Art. 7 should be stricken out, as it does not conform to Art. 3, Chap. 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws, and if it did, would be superfluous and unnecessary.

We respectfully submit the accompanying resolution and recommend its adoption.

Resolved, That the petition of Adonijah Lodge U. D., for a charter be granted, and that the form for by-laws approved by the Grand Lodge be recommended to said lodge, and the installing officer be specially instructed to point out to them their irregularities and the nullities and superfluities in their by-laws.

R. L. BRUCE,
GEO. JOHNSON,
J. B. DUNN.

On motion, the report was received and the resolution considered separately.

W. Bro. Anderson offered as a substitute for the resolution: "That the dispensation to Adonijah Lodge, U. D. be continued for another year," which substitute was adopted.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The M. W. Grand Master declared the election of Grand Officers in

order, and appointed W. Bros. Jas. Wm. Davis of Marion Lodge No. 68, and G. Sontag, of George Washington Lodge No. 65, tellers.

The election of Grand Officers was then held; the following brethren having received a majority of the votes cast, were declared elected to office, as follows:

MICHEL ELOI GIRARD, of Hope Lodge No. 145, M. W. Grand Master.

Who appointed JOHN GRAHAM FLEMING, of Quitman Lodge No. 76, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

EDWIN MARKS of Dudley Lodge No. 66, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.

WM. RITCHIE WHITAKER, of Corinthian Lodge No. 190, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

HY. RUFUS SWASEY, P. G. M., of George Washington Lodge No. 65, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D., of Alpha Home Lodge 72, R. W. Grand Secretary.

On motion of W. Bro. James B. Scot, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master elect, do elect the remaining Grand Officers by appointment, and also the three members of the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge Hall.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that the installation of Grand Officers would take place on to-morrow, 14th inst.

After prayer by the Rev. J. C. Carpenter, Grand Chaplain, the M. W. Grand Master called off the Grand Lodge until to-morrow, Friday 14th, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

SAM'L M. TODD, *Grand Master.*

M. E. GIRARD, *Senior Grand Warden.*

EDWIN MARKS, *Junior Grand Warden.*

Attest:

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.

Grand Secretary.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, Free and Accepted Masons, was, after prayer by the W. and Rev. Grand Chaplain, called to labor on the Third Degree, by M. W. Samuel M. Todd, Grand Master, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The following

OFFICERS PRESENT:

M. W. SAMUEL MANNING TODD,	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH POTTS HORNOR,	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. MICHEL ELOI GIRARD,	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. EDWIN MARKS,	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. HENRY RUFUS SWASEY, P. G. M.	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
W. REV. JOHN C. CARPENTER,	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
W. JOHN W. JONES,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. JOHN F. WYCHE,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE GIBSON GARNER,	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. JOHN G. McWILLIAMS,	<i>as Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. LEWIS G. PERKINS,	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. W. H. STROUBE,	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. B. COOPER,	<i>as Grand Steward.</i>
W. E. B. COX,	<i>as Grand Steward.</i>
W. W. H. HUTCHINGS,	<i>as Grand Steward.</i>
W. F. A. DENTZEL,	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

PAST GRAND OFFICERS:

Past Grand Master	WM. M. PERKINS.
Past Deputy Grand Master	S. O. SCRUGGS.
Past Senior Grand Warden	GEO. A. PIKE.
Past Junior Grand Warden	JNO. A. STEVENSON.

REPRESENTATIVES:

Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, North Carolina, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Quebec.

ROLL OF LODGES.

On call of roll the following lodges were found to be represented:

P. U. 1, P. S. 1, 19, 47, 54, 55, 57, 58, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72, 75, 76, 78, 83, 87, 90, 92, 95, 98, 101, 109, 110, 112, 115, 122, 123, 124, 135, 136, 139, 144, 145, 146, 147, 151, 156, 161, 164, 166, 167, 168, 173, 176, 179,

180, 185, 187, 189, 190, 191, 193, 197, 199, 203, 205, 207, 208, 212.
—Total 58 chartered lodges.

MINUTES.

The M. W. Grand Master directed the Grand Secretary to read the minutes of the session of Thursday, the 13th inst. The same were approved as read

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report :

NEW ORLEANS, February 14, 1873.

Your Grand Secretary respectfully reports, that Union Fraternal Lodge No 53, has paid its dues.

Fraternally,

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,
Grand Secretary.

On motion, the report was received and referred to the Committee on Credentials.

LOUISIANA RELIEF LODGE No. 1.

R. W. Bro. J. B. Scot submitted a resolution in regard to report of Louisiana Relief Lodge, which was received and directed to be spread upon the minutes.

CREDENTIALS.

W. Bro. Davis submitted the following, which, on motion, was adopted :

NEW ORLEANS, February 14, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully beg leave to report, that Union Fraternal Lodge No. 53, has paid dues, and recommend that said lodge be permitted representation.

Henry Brown, W. M.; J. C. Lewis, S. W.; J. Wolf, J. W.

R. W. Bro. A. Kent, of St. Helena Lodge 96, as proxy for J. W. of Amite City Lodge 175.

W. Bro. H. P. Buckley, of Marion Lodge 68, as proxy for W. M. Plains Lodge No. 135.

Fraternally submitted,

J. WM. DAVIS.

CLOUTIERVILLE LODGE No. 103.

R. W. Bro. Hornor submitted the following:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the communication of Cloutierville Lodge No. 103, surrendering its charter, respectfully report that the papers are in due form, that there is no reason why the same should not be accepted, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the surrender of the charter of Cloutierville Lodge No., 103 be and the same is hereby accepted.

Signed by the Committee.

On motion the report was received.

R. W. Bro. S. O. Scruggs, offered the following as a substitute for the resolution of the committee: "That the further consideration of the surrender of the charter of Cloutierville Lodge 103, be deferred until the next annual grand communication"; which was adopted.

GRAND OFFICERS.

The M. W. Grand Master elect, then announced the appointment of the following Grand Officers:

REV. JOHN C. CARPENTER, Quitman Lodge 76, W. Grand Chaplain.
 RICHARD H. DAY, St. James Lodge 47, Senior Grand Deacon.
 CLAUDIUS MAYO, Humble Cottage 19, Junior Grand Deacon.
 JOHN G. McWILLIAMS, Caddo 179, Grand Marshal.
 C. CHAPLIN, Jr., Phoenix 38, Grand Sword Bearer.
 SAMUEL H. BROWN, Union 172, Grand Pursuivant.
 ROBERT BABINGTON, Franklinton 101, Grand Steward.
 M. H. LIPPMINS, Homer 152, Grand Steward.
 DAVID MOORE, Thibodeaux Benevolent 90, Grand Steward.
 G. W. C. TREZEVANT, Deerfield 120, Grand Steward.
 FRED. A. DENTZEL, George Washington 65, Grand Tyler.

W. Bro. Whitaker asked permission to submit the following resolution, which was granted:

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be authorized to annually appoint an organist for this Grand Lodge.

On motion, adopted.

Whereupon the M. W. Grand Master appointed W. Thomas, Cridps, of Marion Lodge No. 68, Grand Organist.

INSTALLATION.

The M. W. Grand Master Samuel Manning Todd, assisted by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master Joseph Potts Hornor, then proceeded to and did install the following

GRAND OFFICERS:

MICHEL ELOI GIRARD.....	M. W. Grand Master.
JOHN GRAHAM FLEMING.....	R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
EDWIN MARKS.....	R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
WM. RITCHIE WHITAKER.....	R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
HENRY R. SWASEY.....	R. W. Grand Treasurer.
JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.....	R. W. Grand Secretary.
REV. JOHN C. CARPENTER.....	W. Grand Chaplain.
CLAUDIUS MAYO.....	W. Junior Grand Deacon.
JNO. G. McWILLIAMS.....	W. Grand Marshal.
SAM'L H. BROWN.....	W. Grand Pursuivant.
DAVID MOORE.....	W. Grand Steward.
THOMAS CRIPPS.....	W. Grand Organist.
FREDERICK A. DENTZEL.....	W. Grand Tyler.

The M. W. Grand Master Michel Eloi Girard, ascended the East, and the Grand officers were saluted and proclaimed installed, in AMPE FORM.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS TO P. G. M. TODD.

The M. W. Grand Master then addressed M. W. P. G. M. Samuel M. Todd, on behalf of the M. W. Grand Lodge and himself, expressing his regret that circumstances, as set forth in his address, would not longer permit him to serve as Grand Master, and thanked him for the very able, efficient and satisfactory manner in which he had presided over the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana for the last four years.

The M. W. Grand Master then ordered that those officers elect who were not present and installed this evening, be installed in their respective lodges at the earliest opportunity.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

W. Bro. John W. Jones submitted a printed copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, with manuscript notes, as an amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws, with a request to have the same received and laid over for consideration until Tuesday of the next annual communication.

M. W. Samuel Manning Todd moved to refer the proposed amendments to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, whose report to be presented to the M. W. Grand Master, and if approved by him, to be published with the proceedings; which motion was adopted.

W. Bro. Samuel H. Brown submitted the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence:

Resolved, That Art. IV, sec. 2, of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge be amended by inserting in the first line the words, "Deputy Grand Master" after the words "Grand Master," and by striking out the words, "the Grand Master shall appoint the Deputy Grand Master and the balance of the," in the fifth and sixth lines.

W. PHILIP WINFREE.

The R. W. Grand Secretary submitted a communication and petition from W. Bro. Philip Winfree, of Excelsior Lodge No. 166 complaining of settlement on account by the Grand Secretary, which had been offered at session of Thursday, the 13th instant, and laid over.

The R. W. Senior Grand Warden moved that the same be dismissed.

The Grand Secretary then requested that the same be read, and also the letter of the M. W. Grand Master to Excelsior Lodge No. 166, on this subject, and the report of the Committee on Audit and Accounts upon the same subject, (which report was rendered after an examination, by direction of the Grand Master.)

At the request of the Grand Secretary R. W. Bro. J. P. Hornor read

the communication of W. Bro. Philip Winfree and the letter of the Grand Master.

After the same were read, on motion of R. W. Bro. Hornor the whole matter was dismissed.

HONORARY JEWEL TO R. W. JAMES BRUCE SCOT.

Wor. Bro. Whitaker submitted the following resolution :

Resolved, That as a mark of the appreciation of this Grand Lodge of the valuable services to Masonry rendered by R. W. Bro. Jas. B. Scot, as Chairman of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence, for many years past, and in the preparation of his historical report during the last year, the sum of two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to be expended by the M. W. G. M. in the purchase of a Past Master's jewel, to be presented to R. W. Bro. Scot in the name of this Grand Body.

Whereupon, R. W. Jno A. Stevenson, P. J. G. W., moved to so amend the resolution as to leave the amount to be appropriated to the discretion of the M. W. Grand Master.

The amendment being accepted by the mover, the resolution as amended was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC HISTORY.

W. Bro. Whitaker submitted the following resolutions, which were severally adopted :

1. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Masonic History be a standing and permanent committee, and that the number of its members be increased to five, one of whom shall be the Grand Master for the time being.

VOTE OF THANKS.

2. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be returned to Friends of Harmony No. 58, and Hiram No. 70, for the use of their lodge jewels at this annual communication.

M. W. Hy. R. Swasey submitted the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due and are hereby presented to Bro. Philip Werlein, No. 80 and 82 Baronne street, New Orleans, for the benefit of his fine organ, tendered for their use during this communication.

W. Bro. Z. M. Pike, from the Committee on Audit and Accounts, submitted the following :

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated to the W. and Rev. Grand Chaplain for services during this communication.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated to W. Bro. Thos. Cripps for his services as organist during the present communication.

The resolutions were severally acted upon and adopted.

W. Bro. Thos. Cripps, in accepting the appropriation, stated his appreciation of the compliment, and donated the amount to the Temple Building Committee for the Temple fund.

WORK AND RETURNS OF CHARTERED LODGES.

W. Bro. George J. Pinckard asked if the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence were prepared to report upon the resolutions referred to them, submitted last (Thursday) evening³ by the Committee on Work and Returns of Chartered Lodges: to which M. W. Bros. W. M. Perkins and H. R. Swasey replied, stating the Committee were unprepared to report, owing to the absence of the chairman.

JEWELS FOR OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

W. Bro. J. Wm. Davis submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Master procure suitable jewels to be worn by the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Wardens of this Grand Lodge on appropriate occasions.

Fraternally submitted,

J. WM. DAVIS.

R. W. Bro. John A. Stevenson moved that the subject matter be referred to the Committee on Audit and Accounts, to report at the next communication, which motion was lost.

The resolution was then put and carried.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

M. W. Michel E. Girard, then stated that owing to his election as Grand Master, he withdrew his name as a member of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, and that he had accepted the resignations of the R. W. Deputy Grand Master and R. W. Senior Grand Warden, as members of similar committees, and then announced the following appointments and changes in committees:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, GRAND LODGE HALL--1873, 1874, 1875.

M. W. Samuel M. Todd, P.G.M.Marion Lodge No. 68.
 R. W. Edwin Marks, s. g. w.Dudley Lodge No. 66.
 W. Rufus L. Bruce,.....Excelsior Lodge No. 166.

ON AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS.

R. W. Wm. R. Whitaker, J. G. W.....Corinthian Lodge No. 190.
 W. Z. M. Pike.....Geo. Washington Lodge No. 65.
 W. Wm. Carson,.....Corinthian Lodge, No. 190.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

W. Jos. H. DeGrange.....Dudley Lodge No. 66.
 W. M. A. Calongne.....Perseverance Lodge No. 4.
 W. A. De B. Hughes.....Linn Wood Lodge No. 167.
 R. W. C. B. Wheeler.....Mt. Gerizim Lodge No. 54.
 W. S. B. Newman, Jr.Louisiana Lodge No. 102.
 W. W. W. Leake.Feliciana Lodge No. 31.
 W. Hardy Richardson,.....Spring Creek Lodge No. 184.

ON MASONIC HISTORY.

M. W. M. E. Girard,.....	Grand Master.
M. W. J. Q. A. Fellows.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. Samuel M. Todd.....	Past Grand Master.
R. W. James Bruce Scot,.....	Geo. Washington Lodge No. 65.

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

R. W. and Rev. Henry S. Jacobs.....	Louisiana Lodge No. 102.
W. Geo. H. Pabst.....	Union Lodge No. 172.
W. W. W. Leake.....	Feliciana Lodge No. 31.

APPLICANTS FOR DEGREES.

Bro. C. A. Scott called up his resolution in reference to candidates who fail to apply for degrees or membership within a year from date of election, which was offered in session of the 13th inst., and laid over, and moved its adoption, which was carried.

MINUTES.

W. Bro. James Wm. Davis submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be authorized and requested to approve and sign the minutes of this communication, after the close of the session.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF R. W. BRO. N. H. BRAY.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN:

Before the close of the session of the Grand Lodge, I desire to occupy a few moments of your time. For a long number of years it has been one of the principal pleasures of my life to participate in the work and responsibilities resting upon the constituents of this Grand Body. It does not become me to say that here and elsewhere I have tried to do my duty to the Masons of Louisiana. This is probably the last occasion when I can make one of this Grand Lodge: the last time when I can attempt to assist you in deliberation for the good of our beloved fraternity. Years bear heavily upon my feeble frame. My home is hundreds of miles hence. I am very far from rich. Increasing infirmities warn me that my allotted time for labor is nearly closed. I have passed by two years the allotted span of three score years and ten. My heart is in the work of Masonry: you know that, and knowing it you can thoroughly understand how deeply it grieves me to bid you, to-night, adieu. My loving regard and warmest prayers will remain with you.

During my membership of this Grand Body I have been often deeply interested in matters before it, and have engaged earnestly in discussions concerning them. My habit has been to think carefully and then to speak strongly; but if in all the years during which I have been a member of the Grand Lodge, I have in any way given offence by language or vote to any brother, I desire to ask from him a full absolution.

Brethren, we may not again meet here. God willing we shall be united again in "That Temple not made with hands."

R. W. Edwin Marks moved that the farewell address of W. Bro. Bray

be inscribed upon the minutes of the Grand Lodge, which motion was adopted.

CLOSING GRAND LODGE.

No further business being proposed, the Grand Lodge, through the W. and Rev. Grand Chaplain, returned praise and thanks to the All Wise Grand Master of the Universe: after which M. W. Michel E. Girard, Grand Master, closed the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, in AMPLE FORM, until the next Annual Grand Communication, to be held in the Grand Lodge Hall, New Orleans, on the 9th day of February next, A. D. 1874, A. L. 5874.

MICHEL E. GIRARD,

Grand Master.

ATTEST:

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,

Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, }
GRAND LODGE HALL,
CORNER ST. CHARLES AND PERDIDO STREETS.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that the foregoing pages, from 1 to 131 contains a true transcript of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, at its last Annual Grand Communication, held in the City of New Orleans, from the Tenth to the Fourteenth of February, A. D. 1873, inclusive.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto affixed the Seal of
the M. Worshipful the Grand Lodge
of the State of Louisiana, F. and
A. Masons, together with my Offi-
cial Signature, this Nineteenth day
of February, A. D., 1873, A. L.
5873.

ATTEST :

James C. Batchelor, Secy.
Grand Secretary

N. B.—All Communications should be addressed to JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D., Grand Secretary, Lock Box No. 872, Post Office, New Orleans, La.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

To M. E. Girard, M. W. Grand Master :

The Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence to whom was referred the propositions of W. Bros. Jones and Brown to amend the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, have endeavored to hold meetings on several occasions to consider the matters above referred to them, but have been unable to obtain a quorum on any occasion. The committee consists of seven, of whom four only reside in New Orleans, and the absence of one of those four on any occasion prevents a quorum. The members of the committee are unanimous in the opinion that at least a majority of the committee should agree in order to report on any subject, or at least a majority of a quorum. Three members met on Monday, 28th of April, and, considering the matter of amendments above referred to them, agreed unanimously :

First. That as amendments to the By-Laws or Regulations could be definitely acted upon after one day's notice, or even less, and as the amendments proposed were already printed in pamphlet form, and as the printing of such amendments would be attended with considerable and unnecessary expense, and which printing was not contemplated in the Regulations of the Grand Lodge for their amendment, that said amendments should not be reported by the committee for printing.

Second. They also agreed unanimously that the amendment of W. Bro. Brown would be a violation of the Ancient Landmarks.

Third. They also agreed unanimously, to report in favor of the amendment to Section 1 of Article VIII of the Constitution, the last proposed by R. W. Bro. Jones, namely, to insert in the third line after the words, "during the year," the words, "Life and Honorary Members excepted, (provided said Life Member shall have been a member or this lodge for fifteen consecutive years)."

Fourth. The members of the committee being unable to agree upon certain of the five other proposed amendments, and being unanimous in opposition to the others, agreed to report against the printing of any of them, except the one just reported.

They do not think, even if printed, they could be legally acted upon at the next annual grand communication, as they doubt the power of the Grand Lodge to substitute the finding of a committee and approval of the Grand Master for the consent of a majority of the Grand Lodge, as required by the first section of the last article of the Constitution. They would therefore suggest to the Grand Master the propriety of abstaining from printing the proposed amendments or any one of them in the proceedings.

Fraternally submitted,

J. Q. A. FELLOWS,

For Committee on M. L. and Jurisprudence.

RETURNS OF CONSTITUENT LODGES

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

PERFECT UNION LODGE No. 1.

Chartered August 15, 1812.

Rampart street, between Main and St. Philip streets, N. O.—Meets second Wednesday and fourth Friday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Réné Laffon de Ladebat.....	W M	E M St. Le Breton.....	J D
P. Laffon de Ladebat.....	S W	E DeBuys.....	Or
Theo Guyol.....	J W	A Mendez.....	M E
Oscar Robin.....	Treas	H Martin.....	M C
E N Bardon.....	Sec	J G Monrose.....	Hospitaler
V Baudier.....	S D	A Texier.....	In. Guardian
Chas. Raymond.....		Tyler.	

PAST MASTER—Réné Laffon de Ladebat.

LIFE MEMBERS.

A Schreiber, P. M.	C E Forstall,	Geo Eustis,	J L Lewis,
D. Augustin, P. M.	A Mazureau,	O Gaillard,	E J McCall,
A. Pitot, P. M.	Chas Raymond,	F Gardere,	M Musson,
C. Laffon, P. M.	S Choppin,	C Honold,	A P Noblom,
A F Elliot, P. M.	C DeBlanc,	G Leaumont,	W A Nott,
		Theo Guyol,	

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Wm H Hewett,	L Prados, P. M.	Albert Pike, P. M.
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MEMBERS.

Burthe, P	Ducatel, Henri	Guyol, L	Oriel, Ramon
Boudousquie, L	Duvigneaud, G	Hubbard, R D	Piseros, A
Brandin, Jas	DeLasus, C L	Judice, P N	Pitot, G
Benachi, P M	Fusilier, F	Laborde, P	Tissot, A L
Cabiro, A	Forstall, Paul	Lombardi, C	
Damiens, H	Gerard, J	Lauve, P M	
DeArmas, R	Grima, P	Livaudais, J E	63 members

Initiated—John G Monrose, E N Bardon, E M St. Le Breton.

Passed—John G Monrose, E N Bardon, E M St. Le Breton.

Raised—John G Monrose, E N Bardon, E M St. Le Breton.

Dimitted—E J McCall.

Died—W A Nott.

POLAR STAR LODGE No. 1.

Chartered 15th August, 1812.

Polar Star Hall, corner Rampart and Kelerec streets, N. O.—First and third Fridays.

OFFICERS.

W Maylie.....	W M	C R Fagot.....	Orator
B Cazere.....	S W	F Renaudin.....	M E
S Hayem	J W	P J Carrere.....	M C
T Soule.....	Treas	F Dajean.....	Econ
F Levasseur.....	Sec	L Payesse.....	Hosp
A Doliac.....	S D	J M Couget.....	I G
F Escoubas.....	J D	J Bourdonnay.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

C R Fagot, W Maylie.

LIFE MEMBERS.

A R Morel, P. M.	F. Levasseur, P. M.	M. Hernandez,	T D Farrar,	L Lay,
J L. Tissot,	Chas Claiborne,	R Schnaidre,	Rd Seichaydre.	

MEMBERS.

Artigue, P	Cressy, J M	Hayem, A	Pouchelu, D
Antognini, C	Cambouzon, A	Lugenbuhl, J L	Reichard, J
Babled, C	Caillot, Jos	Lehman, L	Saliba, J B
Beer, R	Camy, F	Lehman, Isadore.	Schwaner Otto
Bidault, P	Carreau, T	Mindeck, A	Verges D
Bertrand L	Chanfrau, S Sr	Mouret, Eugene	Vogt, A L
Beyries, P	Dousse, D	Newman, E	
Bonnet, A	DeGruy, H	Navas, M	
Cazebonne, J	Dufort, H	Pascal, L	55 members.

Initiated—F Camy, J Reichard, S Chanfrau, Sr., Sam'l Hayem, P. Dufort, Eug. Mouret, T Carreau, F Escoubas, G Morehead.

Passed—F Camy, J Reichard, S Chanfrau, Sr., S Hayem, P Dufort, E Mouret, T Carreau, F Escoubas.

Raised—F Camy, J Reichard, S Chanfrau, Sr., S Hayem, P Dufort, E Mouret, T Carreau, A L Vogt, F Escoubas.

Suspended—J M Cressy, Hy DeGruy, C Babled, P Estebenet, (1871), O Marceax, (1871).

CONCORDE LODGE No. 3.

Chartered 15th August, 1812.

Perseverance Hall, corner Dumaine and St. Claude—First Wednesday of every month.

OFFICERS.

Louis Prados.....	W M	E A Louis.....	Sec
Alcide Delpeuch.....	S W	J A Ottman.....	S D
G Gast.....	J W	V H Loez.....	J D
H Masseau.....	Treas	Hy Kuntz.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—L Prados

LIFE MEMBERS.

S Meilleur, Sr., P. M., P. J. G. W.	Thos Gaspard,	A Hillman.
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MEMBERS.

Aaron, Samuel	Devron Jos P	Fazende, F Leonce	Meyrand, R
Briou, Jos	Devron Oscar H	Hickok, Daniel	Ople, F T
Bardeau, F	Durbridge, W	Kuntz, Jos	Pinto, B A
Bonnot, G. J	Dacosta, Benj	Lefranc, E	Paillotet E
Beauchange, A	Decorte, Y	Lee, P O	Prados, Jos.
Barbier, R	Dubois, Victor	Mandry, Auguste	Silvestre, F
Carteau A	Dyring, H J T	Masset, P G	Salvant, J M
Devron, E A	Edgely, A W	Mandry, G	42 members.

Initiated—Raphael Barbier, Jos A Ottman.

Passed—Raphael Barbier, Jos A Ottman.

Raised—Raphael Barbier, Jos A Ottman.

Died—O H Devron.

Suspended—F Silvestre, S Aaron.

Expelled—G J Bonnot.

Reinstated—S Aaron.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE No. 4.

Chartered August 15th, 1812.

Corner Main and St. Claude streets, New Orleans—Second and fourth Sundays.

OFFICERS.

J Magendie.....	W M	Elicien Morere	J D
Hy Duviau	S W	A Lafage.....	Orator
P N Canterou.....	J W	J Pujol.....	M C
Henry Padarre.....	Treas	Paul Daverede.....	M E
M A Calongne.....	Sec	Bernard Lanabere.....	Steward
L Beney.....	S D	G Andriex.....	In. G
		J L Daussat	Tyler.

PAST MASTER—Hy St Gez.

LIFE MEMBERS.

M A Calongne, P.M.	F L Frigerio,	Louis Beney,	Jean Fisse,
Jos Marcou,	J L Daussat,	J P Sarrazin,	Hy Pedarre.

MEMBERS.

Andrie, F	Chagnard, A	Glaudot, Aug	Merlin J
Bois, Oscar	Cazes Jean	Lapeyrolierie, J	Parenton, Louis
Baillieix Hy	Daverede A	Labusquiere, Max	Rousse, D
Bru, Ulysses	Duco, Jean	Laade, W H C	Sarthon, Pascal,
Barrere, P	Delucky F	Lapuyade, J B	Segassie J,
Cessac, J M	Develle, L D	Lavigne, Jean	
Carrouche, Aug	Ducasse, J	Lacaze, A	
Campagnolle, J	Didieu, D	Louis, A J	47 members.

Initiated—Jean Cazes, Elicien Morere, J Marie Sahuqué.

Passed—Jean Cazes, Elicien Morere.

Raised—Jean Cazes, Elicien Morere.

Dimitted—P. Barrère.

Suspended—L D Develle—A Chagnard. Hy Baillieu.

Expelled—J Merlin.

ST. ANDRE LODGE No. 5.

Chartered as "Disciples du Masonic Senat," 3d June, 1839; name changed to St. Andre, Feb. 14, 1865.

Conti, between Villere and Robertson Streets, N. O.—First and third Wednesdays.

OFFICERS.

A Leicher.....	W M	J P Carrere.....	Orator
P Cauhape.....	S W	E Danty	M E
A M Morvan.....	J W	J M Danos.....	M C
P Bergeret.....	Treas	L Lagarde.....	Hosp
P S Bossoney.....	Sec	J Bergeret.....	Steward
G Tujague.....	S D	M Sanchez.....	I G
M Coig.....	J D	F Gelbert (not a member).....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS

Pierre Cauhape, E Danty, H Cerisse, A Leicher.

MEMBERS.

Bonnafon, J A	Dumestre, E	Lusse, G	Nihoul, M
Boudreau, J	Daray, J	Lafontaine, R	Pansas, J
Berje P	Decroo, F	Masson, M	Pradere, P
Cauhape, F	Dubocs, G	Masquere, E	Rey, J M
Carite, C	Dupassier, C	Michon, J T	St. Upery, B
Crozad, F	Esteben, P	Michon, T	Tournier, N
Cazaux F	Gomez, Wm	Moreau, F	Uheilt P
Casanbielh, P	Larcade, B	Monnier, E	
Dazet, V	Lamy, C	Meunier, D	48 members.

Initiated—T Moreau, Jean Loustaunau, Ferrol Artigues.

Passed—L Lagarde, G Dubocs, P Casanbielh, P Bergerot, J M Danos, P Pradere, F Moreau.

Raised—L Lagarde, G Dubocs, P Casanbielh, P Bergerot, J M Danos, P Pradise, F Moreau.

Dimitted—J Pansas, J T Michon, J Boudreau.

Died—D Meunier, F Crozad.

LOS AMIGOS DEL ORDEN LODGE No. 5.

Chartetred 24th September, 1842.

Corner of Main and St. Claude streets, N. O.—Second and fourth Mondays.

OFFICERS.

Jayme Tray.....	W M.	A del V Noguera.....	Orator.
D Angulo.....	S W.	F Caballero.....	M E.
A Gonzales.....	J W.	V Lopez.....	M C.
Mateo Azcona.....	Treas.	F Rendueles.....	Hos.
C F. Sarovich.....	Sec.	Francisco Pace.....	K of S.
V Padilla.....	S D.	J Planellas.....	Stew.
J M Alvarez.....	J D	M Pereira.....	I G.
		J L Dossat, (not a member,) Tyler.	

PAST MASTERS.

Jose Planellas, Jayme Triay.

LIFE MEMBR—Angel Martin.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

H Gilman,

W W Wilson.

MEMBERS.

Barba, Fernando	Flores, Juan	Munoz, B	Simone, S P
Bianco, M J	Flores, Manuel	Mayronni, M	Saurez, Evaristo
Berry, Fred	Fernandez, Jose G	Navailles, L	Sitges, M
Bechlor, F A	Forto, F	Pelliser, G	Sambola, Antonio
Borras, Juan	Ferrer y Ferrer, J	Palayo, Marino	Saurez, Juan
Barcelo, Juan	Llado, S	Palermo, Jose	Trigo y Torrado, M
Bens, Carlos	Linares, Lorenzo	Pretos, V	Triay y Sintes, J
Carmona, Fra	Menendez, Jose	Pons y Sintes, J	Villegas, F
Cahue, Juan	Martinez, Domingo	Roseto, P	Vichini, G
Desanglis, J B	Maher, Albert A	Rodriguez, M E	Ynfante Rossell, J
D'Hamel, H B	Mascaro, Juan	Ruñ, Esteban	
Ferrer y Trilla, Jose	McHughes, Juan	Rivas, Jose	
Fernandez, Ant.	Martinez, J E	Riera y Alcina, J	

64 members.

Initiated—Jose Pons y Sintes.*Passed*—Jose Pons y Sintes.*Raised*—Jose Pons y Sintes.*Dimitted*—Jose Pons y Sintes.*Died*—Jose Ferrer y Trilla, Lorenzo Linares.*Suspended*—Michael Mayronni.

SILENCIO LODGE No. 9.

Chartered 12th February, 1861.

Polar Star Hall, corner Rampart and Kelerec streets, New Orleans.—First and third Thursdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

F de P Villasana.....	W M.	Louis Mendola.....	J D.
J Miangolarra.....	S W.	Juan de la Cruz Silvera.....	Orator.
Martin Perez.....	J W.	Jose Rosello.....	Hosp.
Jose Barba.....	Treas.	H Begue.....	Econ.
Francisco Orfila.....	Sec.	M Cordova.....	I G.
Clemente Gonzales.....	S D.	J Bourdonnay (not a member)...	Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

Gabriel Segui y Gahona,

F de A Ribot.

HONORARY MEMBER—Antoni Cosso.

MEMBERS.

Alabau y Prats, J	Ginart, J	Martinez, Juan A	Schwartz, David
Begue, Juan	Gelbert, Felix	Marsal, M	Sintes, G
Begue, J M	Hevia, Jose de P	Nodal, Jacinco del	Turro, P
Bado, A	Julia, Jose	Pons, Miguel J	Toscano, Jose R
Cahue, P	Jaureguiberry, P	Pujol, Dionisio	Tarantino, L
Cimarelli, G	Llambias, Wm	Perez, P	Xampen, Tomas
Claudon, L	Lopez, V	Pages, F	Ximenez, C
Cosso, A	Llambias, A	Pons, Antonio	Ysern, Pablo
Estella, Miguel	Llubera, M	Romaguera, J	Ysern, Jose
Ensenat, Jose	Menendez, J	Roses, Juan	
Fronti, P A	Monterola, J B	Roig, F	
Ferrer, C	Martinez, Jose A	Relimpio, P V	
Garcia, Jose	Mendola, A		

61 members,

Initiated—Hipolito Begue, Juan Begue, Valentin Lopez, Miguel Llubera, Jose R. Toscano.

Passed—H Begue, J Begue, Jose Julia, V Lopez, M Llubera, Antonio Pons. Juan de la Cruz Silvera, Jose R Toscano.

Raised—H Begue, J Begue, J Julia, V Lopez, M Llubera, A Pons, J de la Silvera, Jose R Toscana.

Affiliated—Mannel Cordova, Gabriel Sintes, Ludovico Tarantino.

Dimitted—Antonio Casso, F Gelbert, Jose de P Hevia, P Jaureguiberry, J Julia, Miguel Llubera, Jaime Ginart, Francisco Roig, Jese R Toscano.

Died—Miguel Estella, J B Monterola, Jacinto Nodal.

Suspended—Antonio Bado, Louis Claudon, Jose A Martinez, Jose Romanguera, Pablo Ysern, Jose Ysern.

HUMBLE COTTAGE LODGE No. 19.

Chartered 12th July, 1820.

Opelousas, St. Landry Parish—Stated Meetings first Wednesday before the Full Moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

Claudius Mayo.....	W M	T W Jackson.....	S D
C A Frazee	S W	B A Guidry.....	J D
Geo Pulford.....	J W	Jos Block.....	Chaplain
C N Ealer.....	Treas	W G May.....	} Stewards
K H Bodemuller.....	Sec	Jules Cachere.....	
L Lejune.....		Tyler	

PAST MASTERS—James Ray, C Mayo.

LIFE MEMBERS.

P Leonce Hebrard, P. M.

J J Beauchamp, P. M.

MEMBERS.

Andrus, E	Earbee, Glover	Loeb, S	Richard, J
Brewer, W P	Going, Aaron	Liberman, H	Read, Ben W
Brown, A F	Garland, Hy L	Lewis, E T	Richard, Jos D
Bridges, Allen	Hargrove, M V	Morgan, John J	Schmidt, J B
Brooks, B F	Hartman, H B	Mayo, Thad	Swindall, Jas W
Blum, Jos	Hudspeth, G W	Martel, B A	Steel, Chris
Bissingier, F	Houston, J H	Moore, Jos M	Thompson, J M
Bluestein, M	Harman, S B	Meyers, J	Thompson, Chas
Cochran, W R	Isaac, Sol	McDowell, W C	Tatman, C D
Chachere, R	Johnston, W M	McMillan, J M	Vatter, Louis D
Cochran, J	King, S L	Nelson, J W	*White, B T
Debrest, L	King, John E	Polinque, J B	
Daly, Lawrence	Kuhnle, G	Pickett, C C	
Earbee, Floyd	Lassiter, L B	Pearce, S T	67 members.

Initiated—Marx Bluestein, W C Johnson, John D Currie, Thos C Anderson, Benj A Guidry, A B Anderson, W M Thompson, Fred Munzeshheimer.

Passed—M Bluestein, B A Guidry.

Raised—M Bluestein, B A. Guidry.

Affiliated—M G May, Gustave Kuhnle, S T Pearce.

*Unaccounted for.

WESTERN STAR LODGE No. 24.

Original charter, 12th July, 1823—New charter granted, 1840.

Monroe, Ouachita Parish, La.—Stated meetings first and third Saturdays of each month.

OFFICERS.

Jos F McGuire.....	W M	R Richardson.....	S D
F Endom.....	S W	G C Ensminger.....	J D
S Meyer.....	J W	Jos W Locke.....	} Stewards
S Marx.....	Treas	J W McFee.....	
L W Surghnor.....	Sec	John G Sanders.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

W J Q Baker, F L McCormick, Jos F McGuire, Jos Hoffman,
F C Jones, Robert Richardson,

MEMBERS,

Bry, Henry M	Herron D B	Mitchell, J H	Shields, L A
Roffenschen, Chas	Herring, H	McQuiller, David	Swafford, B W
Burke, S P	Herron, J E	Meyer, H	Slack, A L
Chapman, M B	Howard, John M	McKittrick, Ed	Swan, J T
Chamberlain, G	Hanna, J E	McGuire, Jos A	Stubbs, F P
Delery, Chas	Herndon, Geo L C	McMichael, E H	Scarborough, J W
Faulk, David	King, G	McLain, J L	Trask, Ira W
Feibleman, M	Kennedy, W G	Naughton, Thos	Wilson, Rob't J
Garrett, F	Ludeling, John T	Oliver, Alex B	Wintzel, John
Garrett, Isaiah	Lawson, T B	Richardson, R W	Walker, Jos H
Gerson, H, Jr	Layton, Robert	Ray, James S	
Hinson, Andrew	McEnery, J D	Shuster, Isaac	60 members.

Affiliated—Ira W Trask.

Died—Chas Delery, David B Herron, John Wintzel.

ST. ALBANS LODGE No. 28.

Chartered January 6th, 1827.

Jackson, East Feliciana Parish, La.—Stated meeting Saturday on or before full moon of each month.

OFFICERS,

Alfred Hazard.....	W M	Thos S Jones.....	S D
William C Matingly.....	S W	N G Rhodes.....	J D
E S Norwood.....	J W	Rev R D Norsworthy.....	Chap
W W Weldon.....	Treas	S E Beauchamp.....	} Stewards
W F Norsworthy.....	Sec	E C Kiblinger.....	
		L A Belvin.....	Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

W T Rogillio. John C Miller. Alfred Hazard,

MEMBERS.

Austin, Chas B Sr	Fulsom, W W	Miller, L H	Sims, R C
Austin, John	Hagaman, F D V	Miller, W C	Sims, S W
Austin L S	Haynes, F J	Openheimer, M	Turner, P
Austin, C B Jr	Hart A B	Posey, H A	Thoms, A D
Bannon, A L	Jones, J W	Pond, Hy L	Vaughan, R S Sr
Boyd, John	Johnson L B	Rogillio, W H	Vaughan, R S Jr
Chapman, P C	Jackson, J J	Reams, P A	Walden C W H
Dawson, Thos S	Kent, Giles W	Rogillio, John G	Wolf, Chas.
Douglas, W W	Keller John F	Sullivan, Pat	Worthy, Jas N
Driggs, M H	Lee, Thomas J	Sullivan, F M	
Delery, J D	Maguire, P J	Sewell B W	
East, J	Miller, A G	Smith, T M	
Flonacker, Jos	McVea, C	Sullivan, Warden	62 members.

Initiated—Jas N Worthy, Thos S Jones, R H Harbour.

Passed—J N Worthy, Thos S Jones, R D Norsworthy, R H Harbour.

Raised—J N Worthy, Thos S Jones, R D Norsworthy.

Affiliated—R C Sims, S W Sims, A D Thoms, J D Delery.

Dimitted—Chas Wolf, J J Jackson, W T Rogillio, P M., John Boyd, P Turner
P J Maguire, W W Fulsom.

Died—A B Hart, W H Rogillio, C W H Walden.

Reinstated—John Boyd.

FELICIANA LODGE No. 31.

Chartered March 25th, 1828.

St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish, La.—Stated meetings first and third Saturdays.

OFFICERS.

S J Powell.....	W M	J P Mumford.....	S D
T T Lawson.....	S W	A B Briant.....	J D
C W Tempel.....	J W	J Freyhan.....	} Stewards
J S Wooster.....	Treas	A H Pillet.....	
L Adler.....	Sec	E Newman.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Samuel J Powell, p. J. g. w., H S Welton, W W Leake, D. D. G. M.,
James Reid, R C WICKLIFFE.

LIFE MEMBERS.

J M Nibling,

W Town.

MEMBERS.

Annis, W C	Davis, Jesse	Leake, F V	Munford, F M
Barrow, John J	Edwards, G W	Levy, Abram	Percy, Clarence
Barton, Robert	Fischer, Peter	Leonard, T	Parrioux, Arthur
Bethany, Thos	Gorham, D B	Levy, Morris C	Sterling, R G
Burgess, L A	Hale, James	Magearl, Wm H	Schneider, L
Cotton, S H	Hamilton, Jeff	Moser, C T	Walker, W P
Chambers, J J	Henshaw, J H	Muse, K P	43 members.

Initiated—John P Mumford, W P Walker.

Passed—John P Mumford, W P Walker, Morris C Levy.

Raised—John P Mumford, W P Walker, Morris C Levy, Frank M Mumford.

Affiliated—J H Henshaw.

Dimitted—W C Annis, L Schneider.

PHOENIX LODGE No. 38.

Chartered October 6th, 1836.

Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish, La.—Stated meetings first and third Saturdays of each month.

OFFICERS.

C Chaplin, Jr.,	W M	Ed Phillips.....	Sec
Isaac Jacob.....	S W	S W Kile.....	S D
Hy M Levy.....	J W	Jacob Levy.....	J D
Isaac Kahn.....	Treas	F Petitjean.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

John R Williams, Thos Hunter, P A Morse, P Myers, J H Stevens,
C Chaplin, Jr D D G M S W Kile.

MEMBERS.

Brosset, M C	Harkins, Wm D	Martin, J J A	Robinson, N A
Chaplin, Thos P	Hamlin, C	Martin, Jos	Smith, J Ben
Carroll, F L	Harkins, C J	Marcy, L	Stephens, Jos G
Carroll, J A	Hervey, Wm	Morrow, W P	Stimpson, T J
Cunningham J H	Hill, Jas H	Michaelson, A	Wolfson, J A
Capmartin, O	Jack, Wm H	Ponder, W A	Wacholder, Marks
Cocheron, S B	Keizer, J C	Perini, A	42 members.

Initiated—A Michaelson.

Passed—A Michaelson.

Raised—A Michaelson.

Dimitted—F L Carroll, J A Carroll, S B Cocheron, C Hamlin, L Marcy.

FOYER MACONNIQUE LODGE No. 44.

Chartered 6th October, 1838.

Perseverance Hall, corner Dumaine and St. Claude streets—Second and fourth Tuesdays.

OFFICERS.

B Campiglio	W M	Julius Miller.....	S D
R Fasnacht.....	S W	O F Frantz.....	J D
D Weil.....	J W	M Scooler.....	Orator
G B Ittmann.....	Treas	M Vergnole.....	M C
J P Sorapuru, P. M.	Sec	F Constantini	Almoner
G Weil.....	M E	A Sbisa.....	I G

P Brugier, Sr.....Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

U Marinoni, P Brugier, Jr B Campiglio.

LIFE MEMBERS.

N Amedeo, P Brugier, Sr., J F M Fondard, P. M. A Benedic, A Sbisa,
F Constantini, W H Sheppard, J Vegas, J Llado.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Jos Santini, P. J. G. W. C Kahn, M Cantoni.

MEMBERS.

Anthoine, H	DeVerges, Ed	Laty, Marius	Rose, J
Allmont, N	Erath, Auguste	Lanotte, Alex	Sbisa, G
Bompét, M	Fick F	Levy, H	Sangassan, B
Brauer C	Fehrenbach, M	Lambert, L	Suari, Adolph
Bizot, P	Falk, B	Levy, S	Sorapuru, L
Baum, J G	Frankel F	Laens, J M	Verrand, C
Berrond, D	Gery, L F	Masich, Pierre	Wattigny, G
Berthaut, C	Gavin, G W	Nicklaus, P V	Weil Myer
Cerf, H	Hyver, G W	Nouillet, L	Weiss, J
Courtois, Chas	Heidensfelder, L	Panzer, S H	Weil, Maurice
Campbell, W S	Keller, T	Pirolle, J B	Zuberbier, H
Charbonnet, A B	Keller, T A	Perceau A C,	Zadick, I
Dreyfous, A	Kerner, J Jr	Petrie, Chas	
D'Estrampes, L A	Kern, A	Redon, Leon	
Deffarge, Gustave	Lazard, C	Raas, Isaac,	81 members.

Initiated—Camille Berthaut, Claude Verrand.*Passed*—Camille Berthaut, Claude Verrand.*Raised*—Camille Berthaut, Claude Verrand.

Dimitted—G Sbisa, T A Keller, Hy Antoine, L F Gery, Felix Franbel, L A D'Estrampes, P Massich, Juan Vegas, C L Brauer, Hy Cerf, M Bompét, N Allmont.

Suspended—Chas Courtois, B Saggassan.

JACKSON LODGE No. 45.

Chartered January 28th, 1843.

Greenwood, Caddo Parish, La—Stated meetings, third Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Geo W Riggins.....	W M	J A McRady	Sec
Comp. Flournoy.....	S W	Ed McCaffrey	S D
Jas M Martin.....	J W	A A Carter.....	J D
J A Harrison.....	Treas	Wm Morgan.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

A Flournoy, Sr.,

J M Ford,

G W Riggins.

MEMBERS.

Agurs, W C	Cates, E J S	*Ford, C	Rudd, J D
Bozeman, Jas	Cates W	Henderson, C C	Schumpert, Jno J
Bradford, M H	Dockery, L B	Howell Zac	Watt, H
Baugh, E H	Flournoy, Alf Jr	Lake, John	Warnock, Jno M
Cromwell, Will C	Flournoy, Chas	Mulhall, Wm	
Coleman, E M	Flournoy, A	Roth, M	31 members.

Dimitted—W M Cromwell, J M Warnock.

Died—Ed H Baugh, E J S Carts, C Ford.

*R_cported dimitted, 1868.

GERMANIA LODGE No. 46.

Chartered 18th April, 1844.

318 St. Louis street, bet. Derbigny and Roman—Every second and fourth Wednesdays.

OFFICERS.

C Fisher.....	W M	D Heilbruner.....	K of S
M Heiseman.....	S W	J H Kohn.....	M E
Ph Pfeffer.....	J W	Felix Roth.....	M C
G Steenken.....	Treas	J Kühner.....	Almoner
Ed Erhard.....	Sec	Sam Gugenheim.....	Organist
J Lang.....	S D	G J Eschbacher.....	Steward
J Janssen.....	J D	L Mann.....	I G
W Kersten.....	Orator	Claus Dröge.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

P Jensen,	John Gerlack,	Chas Fisher,	John Wild,
Ph Schneider,		Chas Koerenzig.	

MEMBERS.

Abry, J G	Federich, J	Lau, John	Schwartz, H
Aukenkolk, F	Frommayer, W	Lippe, J N	Schehin, Louis
Arnholtz, Nicholas	Fried, Wm	Lubinsky, S	Stich, Isidore
Boh, J B	Feherhazy, M	Lukasch, A	Schulte, Jos
Brandt, Chas	Flack, Geo	Martens, Chas	Springer, C
Becker, Jacob,	Gugenheim, Jacob	Mayer, T F	Troder, F
Braun, H	Grubel, G	Moses B	Vollrath, H
Baum, S	Giesela, R	Michelfelder, John	Wild, Chris
Bullinger, C F N	Hechinger, G	Marks, Isadore	Wolfson, W H
Borchers, F	Herman, P	Marks, I	Wolfson, L
Bravermann, Max	Hartman, Wm	Merz, Geo	Wunderlich, E G
Bohner, Wm	Helden, H R	Neuduscher, Robt	Wurtzlow, W
Brupbacher, Robt	Heilbron, Max	Osterman, G	Werner, Jacob
Buck, C F	Hahn, C	Plettinger, J G	Wahl, C
Cohn, H	Heideman, H	Reuter, E J	Wild, J F
Cohen, Sam	Kaiser, J L	Rees, Chas	Weil, Simon
Delfs, F	Kirchmeyer, John	Rosenbaum, L	Zollinger, Jacob
Deck, F P	Kloppenburg, John	Schmidt, Adam	
Fulda, Julius	Kirkenburg, W	Spiro, H	
Fulda, L P	Kasche, Hy	Schoreitz, H J	98 members.

Initiated—Jos Haller, Fred Hollerbach.

Dimitted—Simon Weil, Geo. Plettinger.

Died—G Hechinger, A G Hoffman, (1869), A Lukasch, (1870).

Suspended—Wm Wurtzlow, S Lubinsky.

Expelled—H R Hedden, Israel Marks.

ST. JAMES LODGE No. 47.

Chartered 24th June, 1844.

Baton Rouge La—Meets first Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

W H Stroube.....	W M	Wm Gardner.....	S D
H J Hyams.....	S W	Lewis Fearson, Jr.....	J D
Ed Jolly.....	J W	Hy Gentles.....	Marshal
W G Randolph.....	Treas.	M Granary	} Stewards
G Henderson	Sec	Chas B Bergeron.....	

W. G. Reeder, Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

S M Hart, P. S. G. W., W H Stroube, R H Day, A S Herron.

MEMBERS.

Abramson H P M	Evatt, C B	Kowlaski, A	Rosenfield A
Abbot, P C	Elam, J E	Knikerbocher, R W	Rivett, A C
Aldrich, M C	Frank, A	Krain, Jos	Rose, Emmanuel
Annis, Wm C	Fuqua, J O	Lobdell, J L	Stephens, Barney,
Bates, J W	Fine, J D	Lanone, J C	St Martin, Alex
Burke, R H	Fraenhel Felix,	Liggitt, J B	Sheppers, A
Buffington, T J	Fairie, Robt J B	McMain, J West	Turner, James
Bauer, Philip	Gerard, Jos	Mendelshon, S	Tully, L J
Balckie, W	Hayden, J F	McKittrick, D L	Trahan F
Bogel, Wm	Holt, O	McKay, A	Thiel, Chas A
Bunker, F	Huguet, J S	Martin, G N	Van Pelt, J V
Blouin, J E	Hubbs, Wm	Middleton, Robt	Walker, Jos
Bogel, A J	Hodd, Thos G	Perrillatt, F	Williams, F R
Chesnee, Hy	Hawsey, I D	Pratt, J W	
Dalsheimer, H	Jones, H	Pruyn, R L	
Dubroca M E	Jastremski J V	Reynaud, Wm	
Dubroca, V A	Jadot, Lambert	Reynaud, L F	78 members.

Initiated—Lewis Fearson, Jr., Robt J B Fairie, Wm Gardner, Thos G Hood, Isham D Hawsey, Robt Middleton, Robt L Pruyne.

Passed—L Fearson, Jr., R J B Fairie, J D Fine, Jos Gerard, Wm Gardner, T G Hood, I D Hawsey, R Middleton, R L Pruyne.

Raised—L Fearson, Jr., R J B Fairie, J D Fine, J Gerard, W Gardner, Thos G Hood, I D Hawsey, G N Martin, R Middleton, R L Pruyne, Anthony C Rivett.

Affiliated—Wm C Annis, Augustus J Bogel, Felix Fraenkel, Emmanuel Rose.

Dismissed—Philip Bauer, M E Dubroca, Jos Walker, Jas L Lobdell, Angus Mc Kay, L F Reynaud, V A Dubroca, (charter members of Blazing Star Lodge No. 212), J D Fine, G N Martin, Alfred Sheppers, F R Williams.

Reinstated—Alfred Sheppers Chas A Theil.

PROVIDENCE LODGE No. 50.

Chartered 19th April, 1845.

Lake Providence, Carroll Parish, La.

OFFICERS.

W R C Lyons	W M	E F Newman.....	Sec
E J Deloney.....	S W	A Manson.....	S D
M J Grace.....	J W	D Dreyfus	J D
S Lewis.....	Treas	A Richard	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

D L Morgan, W F Pennington, F M Goodrich. E R Egelly,

MEMBERS.

Aicklen, J F	Griffith, Thos	McCarrell, J L	Spurlock, J L
Bass A	Goffe, C H	McAllister, Chas	Stein, Jacob
Bernd Jos	Goffe, J L	Mayer, Leopold,	Spinnetti, Jno
Bell, W D	Guest, Jno A	Pilcher C M	Webb, John F
Blount W D	Jenkins, D C	Prescott, J W	Webb, C H
Clarkson, L B	Kent, J N	Purdy, V M	Webb, Allen
Deeson, H L	Larche, S A	Rosenburg, H	
Davis J L	Larche, E L	Smith, R M	
Eggers, H L	Meyer. E	Scott, G W	
Ferry, E	McCorkle, J D	Smithe, G W	48 members.

Initiated—J J Stanfill.

Passed—J J Stanfill, Jos Bernd, Jacob Stein, David Dreyfus, Herman Rosenberg.

Raised—Jos Bernd, Jacob Stein, David Dreyfus, H Rosenberg, Leopold Mayer.

Affiliated—J L Davis, W D Bell, A Manson.

Dimitted—Jno L McCarrell, John F Webb.

Died—Geo W Smithe, Geo. W. Scott, Thos Griffith.

MINDEN LODGE No. 51.

Chartered 19th April, 1845.

Minden, Webster Parish, La.—Stated meetings, first Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Thos M Fort, D D G M.....	M W	Thos Monzingo.....	S D
John L Hart.....	S W	Robert H Burnett.....	J D
J H McCreary.....	J W	R B Holland.....	} Stewards
J J Cartor.....	Treas	T R Gersen.....	
J W Berry.....	Sec	W Life.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—W E Paxton.

LIFE MEMBERS.

H McFarland, P. M.,	Thos J Gassaway,	Hy B Permenter,
J W Berry, P. M.,	Elisha G Burson,	Daniel McFarland,
H Ratcliffe,	J P Gerren,	John G Lane,
E T Nickerson,		J M Sledge

MEMBERS.

Doyle, D B P M	Fleming, Lemuel	Lunsford, W B	Roberts, Archie
Mudworth, Wm	Franks, W L	Lindsay, W A	Reynolds, A J
Bates, P P	Goodwill, A	Miller, M	Shea, W D
Beck, E	George, A B	McKinney, Jas S	Smith, M C
Bryan, J N	Gray, S	McKinney C W	Sanders, Thos
Blewer, E P	Garland W W	Miller, S B	Smith, D O
Canfield, F M	Green Wm H	Moreland, T H	Taylor, W
Colbert A J	Holliman, J T	Monzingo, J L	Thompson, Jas H
Collins, H G	Hodges, John J	Monzingo Sam	Turner, C M
Collins, Jesse,	Harper, J D	Monzingo, R E	Tompkins, Jno T
Carter J N	Hunter, J Thos	Monzingo, J J	Taylor, Jas F
Colbert, D J	Holly, N	Monzingo. Geo W	Warren, Gentry W
Canfield J M	Hargrove Pat H L	Montgomery, A V	Woodard, W S
Culpepper, S W	Hamilton, D B	Morgan, Joseph	Wren, B C
Colbert, J A	Hamilton, J B	Mimms, Jos T	White, John G
Dunbar, G C	Kea, C J	Neal, T B	Whitfield, Jas K
Deck, B P	Kennon, E J	Nickerson, J W	Youngblood, Sacob
Davis, W G	Lowry, L P	Nukolds, R M	
Elkins, J G	Loye, John C	Philips, L J	
Everett, Canna	Lewis, Geo W	Palmer, A E	
Faunt Leroy, T K	Lewis, E F	Ratcliffe, I	91 members,

- Initiated*—T R Gerren, W B Lunsford, John L Hart.
Passed—T R Gerren, W B Lunsford, John L Hart.
Raised—T R Gerren, W B Lunsford, John L Hart, B B Holland.
Affiliated—E P Blewer, Thos M Fort, W A Lindsay, G W Monzingo, Jas F Taylor, John G White.
Dimitted—F M Canfield.
Died—Jas K Whitfield, H G Collins.

OLIVE LODGE No. 52.

Chartered 27th Nov. 1855.

Clinton, Parish of East Feliciana, La.—Stated meetings, Saturday before full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

G H Packwood.....	W M	T H D'Armond.....	Sec
W A Knapp.....	S W	A B Payne.....	S D
S J Hall.....	J W	S Adler.....	J D
J G D'Arm5nd.....	Treas	G M Richart.....	Tyler

PAST MEMBERS.

G W Munday,

G H Packwood.

MEMBERS.

Wall, Isaac P M	Felps, Isaac T	Jackson, J C	Perkins, J C
Adams, T S	Felps, E R	Kernan, W F	Rist, C A
Brown, R S	Felps, J F	Kilbourne, J C	Robbins, T W
Bilger, C	Felps, Thos	Kent, L B	Ross, E
Brown, Lafayette W	Fuqua, J T	Knox, J P	Reams, L T
Booker, J R	Felps, LaFayette	Kent, S B	Rogers, John R
Ballard, W E	Fay, Ed H	Langworthy, O P	Seals, Lucius J
Bakewell, A G	Godfrey, J H	Louis, V	Sandel, C
Currie, A F	Gayle, C O	Lea, O M	Stone, John H
Carney, J G	Green, W H	Monahan, J P	Sadler, Wm
Covert, J I	Goldenburg, B	McPherson, T J	Tilden, N
Cornelius, C R	Hayney, P J	Myers, J H	Vaughan, Hy
Dreher, I	Hardee, D C	McGuffey, H	Wall, Wesley, W
Doughty, Ben	Higinbotham, J B	Myers, William,	Wood, John
D'Armond, Frank	Hardesty, Frank Sr	Moore W L	White J
Delery, J D	Hayden, S A	Norman, Lewis	Walter, L H
Dunn, W W	Haygood, J W	Norwood, J A	Young, J M
Eddards, O G	Hartner, W H	Neafus, G A	
East, T L	Hennegan, F M	O'Neil, C	
Embery, Joseph	Israel, Jos	Pullen, E J	
Fawver, B W	Jordan, W M	Pegram, E B	

89 members.

- Initiated*—La Fayette Felps, J H Caldwell, Sr., R M Drewche.
Passed—La Fayette Felps, W L Moore, G M Richart.
Raised—La Fayette Felps, F M Hennegan, O M Lea, W L Moore, G M Richart.
Affiliated—E H Fay, C O'Neil, A B Payne.
Dimitted—W E Ballard, J D Delery, Jarrel White, L H Walter.
Died—B Doughty, J H Myers; Isaac Wall, P. M.
Reinstated—Wm Sadler, L H Walter.

UNION FRATERNAL LODGE No. 53.

Chartered 13th September, 1845.

Farmersville, Union Parish, La.—Stated meetings third Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Hy Brown	W M	L R Taylor.....	Sec
T C Lewis.....	S W	F E Trimble.....	S D
Jonas Wolf.....	J W	J M Lee, Jr	J D
W A McFarland.....	Treas	J Shuster, (not a member).....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

B F Dillard, J L Barrett, D. D. G. M., W C Smith, J E Trimble.

MEMBERS.

Areat, D	Findley, T B	Ham, H H	Thompkins, Thos B
Baker, E H	Futch, R W	Laupheimer, David,	Taylor, J G Sr
Baker, Jos	Guliy, John M	Kolb, J G	Turner, S W
Bransford, J A	Gilbert, Thos F	McVicker, P H	Ward, E H
Culbertson, W H	Hall, W C	Odom, Pinckney	
Carr, Allen	Hearn, W H	Rossiter, J B	
Davenport Wm-	Honeycutt, A	Rosenstock, L	35 members,

Initiated—John M Lee, Jr.*Passed*—John M Lee, Jr.*Raised*—John M Lee Jr.*Affiliated*—Levi Rosenstock.*Died*—Jos Baker, Jas A Bransford, E H Baker, W H Culbertson.

MOUNT GERIZIM LODGE No. 54.

Chartered 28th November, 1846.

Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, La.—Stated meetings on Saturday before full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

J W Higman.....	W M	A S Helmick.....	S D
W T Hall.....	S W	Moses Wolf.....	J D
J R Broadnax.....	J W	J W Brown.....	Mar
J B Briscoe.....	Treas	G M Croxton.....	} Stewards
S W Reily	Sec	F W Turpin.....	
Geo F Tisdale.....		Tyler.....	

PAST MASTERS.

J W Higman, R D Marble, J H Broadnax.

C. B. Wheeler, D. D. G. M.

LIFE MEMBERS.

John B Briscoe, R B Todd, P. M., D Newton, A T Worley.
S G Parsons, R H Jones, Ed Starnsey,

MEMBERS.

Anderson, J G	Douglass W P	James, W C	Petit, J L
Bussey, A L	Etheridge, A M	Levy, J M	Perks, B F
Brodnax, T A	Evans, D M	Levy, Mat	Schardt, Joe J
Brown, J M	Furniss, B F	Lawhead, Wm	Schardt, John C
Carter, C W	Gray, J Hy	Moloney, J	Silbernagle, B Jr
Cason, J T	Gray, Fred C	Monette, Jas	Smith, B W
Carter, J M	Heller, J S	McFee, Eugene	Sandidge, Geo M
Carney, S W	Holt, D M	McCreight, W R	Silbernagle, B Jr
Cotten, R	Henderson Jno	Morgan, D C	Schneider, Hy
Cox, W	Howell, J D	Naff, I T	Taylor, W B
Dunn, C T	Hall, B C	Pratt, J L	Taylor, J C F
Davenport, J	Higman, W A	Pratt, W G	
Douglass, D W	Honeycutt, A	Patton, B P	70 members.

Initiated—D Simms Brown.

Affiliated—J Hy Gray, Fred C Gray; A Honeycutt.

Dismissed—B F Perks.

Died—Daniel Newton.

DESOTO LODGE No. 55.

Chartered 17th March, 1847.

Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, La—Stated meetings first and third Tuesday in each month.

OFFICERS.

John L Scales.....	M W	J Douglas.....	S D
F J Williams.....	S W	J E Hewitt.....	J D
D J Law.....	J W	G W Burns.....	} Stewards
I W McElroy.....	Treas	J L Williams.....	
J J Yarborough.....	Sec	Rev John Pipes.....	Chap
		W F Herron.....	Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

R Mundy, Boling Williams, J H Sutherlin, J Douglas, S P DuBois.

LIFE MEMBER—Wilson Godfrey.

MEMBERS.

Terry, Thos L, P. M.	Emmerson, E E	Johns, Able	Stephenson, J M
Alexander, J M	Eastham, J H	Jeffries, Thos D	Sutherlin, G H
Ataway, W W	Flenken, M D	Jackson, W R	Stone, Asa B
Brown, Israel	Frasier, R A	Lard, D J	Stewart, J W
Bailey, W B	Fincher, J P	Lester, T M	Thweatt, H V
Brasier, F C	Fortson, A J	McLaughlin, Sam	Thompson, J R
Burgess, D G	Goldman, H L	Mayes, J L	Thigpen, Burket
Best, Isaac J	Guy, S E	McClanahan, J T	Thigpen, Job
Best, Eli R	Graham, Geo W	Moss, J M	Williams, J M
Bishop, Elbert	Grubbs, A	Nolan, J W	Williams, S T
Boyd, John W	Herriott, D M	Nabors, John H	Walker, J F, Sr
Chandler, W F	Holman, P S	Parsons, Jas M	Walker, J F, Jr
Caspari, P W	Harrington, C	Phifer, S	Walker, S F
Clifton, Robt	Hatcher, R S	Perks, J T	Woodham, L H
Chapman, Benj F	Jackson, Jas	Reiley, John	Yates, Chas F
Cook, T M	Jenkins, B F	Rudicil, M R	
Cunningham, W N	Johnson, J B	Steel, J G	
Durham, J F	Jackson, J S	Shackleford, P	84 members.

Initiated—Douglas J Law, J E Hewitt, J L Williams.

Passed—Douglas J Law, J E Hewitt, J L Williams.

Raised—Douglas J Law, J E Hewitt, J L Williams; L H Woodham.

Affiliated—Silas Phifer.

Dismissed—Samuel T Williams, J Thigpen.

Suspended—J W Boyd, W F Chandler.

LAFAYETTE LODGE No. 56.

Chartered 27th November, 1847.

Vernon, Jackson Parish, La—Stated meetings, third Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

John W Jones.....	W M	R A Parker.....	Sec
M A Childs.....	S W	John R Barr.....	S D
D C Goodwin.....	J W	J T McBride.....	J D
H T Smith.....	Treas	J S McBride.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

J W Jones, D. D. G. M.

Jno C Jones, P. J. G. W.

MEMBERS.

Allen, J Y	Hawthorne, F	McBride, G L	Scholars, A B
Allen, W J	Jones, R B	Miles, J A	Sims, A J
Ballard, Wm	Kidd, M B	McDonald, W B	Smith, Willis
Bernard, S FM	Kidd, W T	Null, N B	Stigall, J W
Coon, J A	Kidd, Ibid J	Oxford, Jas	Thrift, J H
*Carleton, W F	Kavanagh, J R	Pool, Wade	Tate, J F
Davis, J E	Lewis, J G W	Powell, F J	Wyatt, S H
Embry, R S	Murphy, Wm	Sherrard, H W	
Graham, E M	McLeroy, Y W	Sanderson, H F	Williams, D O
Gentry, T C	McBride, Wm	Spinks, W J	47 members

Initiated—David O Williams, Sylinger H Wyatt, G W Edmonson, B C C Bradley.

Passed—D O Williams, S H Wyatt, A F Ward, G W Edmonson.

Raised—D O Williams, S H Wyatt, S F M Bernard.

Affiliated—J R Kavanagh, E M Graham.

Dismissed—S H Wyatt.

Died—R B Jones.

Expelled—W T Kidd.

*Unaccounted for.

FRANKLIN LODGE No. 57.

Chartered 24th January, 1848.

Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, La—First Tuesday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Jas Todd.....	W M	A G Frere	Sec
Homer H SmitL.....	S W	A C Allen.....	S D
M Mayer.....	J W	John T Gordy.....	J D
Wilson McKerall.....	Treas	J S Black.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

R W Allen,

A L Tucker.

LIFE MEMBERS.

J C Gordy, P. S. G. W., D. D. G. M.,

H H Smith, P. M.,

Jesse E Lacey,

Wilson McKerall.

MEMBERS.

Atkinson, John J	Gordy, Minos T	Parkerson, J G	Splane, B R
Boneno, J B	Gordy, Michael B	Palfrey, C C	Schmülen, M
Brown, I B	Godchaux, D	Perrett, F P	Schwann, Valentine
Baster, John	Hatcher. Robert	Peterman, J A	Smith, C M
Burnett, L T	Hull, H W	Pharr, H H	Sheppard, Geo B
Bedell, J D	Heidenreich, Chas	Parker, Wm C	Tucoc, Martin
Boneno, Jas	Hine, T D	Pecot, Peter	Trowbridge, N
Campbell, F M	Hungerford, Wm	Robert, C	Tucker, C F
Cook, W H, Jr	Hopkins, G W	Rose, Edmund	Trowbridge, W D
Davis, Ira	Knight, Wm O	Randlett, S L	Todd, John R
Davis, Edwin A	Levy, Felix U	Reynolds, Thos R	Walker, J H
Dennett, Dan	Mayer, S	Smylie, W L	Walker, Wm
Diffey, J P	Moss, J E	Smith, J A	Wendell, G
Forgay, J P	Murphy, J C	Saint, J D	Writt, Thos
Fourney, Jas C	McGeorge, Wm R	Saxon, Wm G	
Foster, M J	Murphy, John	Sanders, E E	
Fellder, W E	Palfrey, F C	Smith, Abe	
Garrett, M A	Pumphrey, O L	Smith, Charles	80 members.

Initiated—John R Todd, Hy Saunders, J P Diffey.
Passed—J R Todd, J P Diffey.
Raised—J R Todd, J P Diffey.
Affiliated—Samuel Mayer.
Dimitted—G W Hopkins.
Died—Jesse E Lacey.
Suspended—John A Smith, Jas H Walker, C C Palfrey, H W Hull, John E Moss,
 W Hungerford, Ghs Smith, W Walker, P Pecot L T Burnett.
Reinstated—David Godchaux, W E Feilder, J E Moss.

FRIENDS OF HARMONY LODGE No. 58.

Chartered 18th June, 1848.

Grand Lodge Hall, corner St. Charles and Perildo streets, N. O.—Meets every Tuesday.

OFFICERS.

Alex Trelford.....	M W	J C Crimens.....	J D
T D Davieson.....	S W	Hy J Agnew.....	M of C
W McC Jones.....	J W	D DaSilva.....	Chap
S Kaufman.....	Treas	W Moore.....	} Stewards
H Marks.....	Sec	Geo Austin.....	
P Condon.....	S D	H Cruice (not a member).....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

W H Holland, T J O'Regan, Chas E Whitmore.

LIFE MEMBERS.

James Gale,	Thos R Smith,	G Miner,	T Jorda,
Joseph Leeeh	A Trelford, P M	J Ochiglevich,	RS Keaghey, P M.,
Emanuel Lang	James C Wilner,	C E Kells,	J H Clark, P. M.
William Moore,	G Goslinski,	H Marks,	
John C Smith,	L Hyland,	J B Lockwood,	

MEMBERS.

Adams, W G	French, W K	Leeson, W H	Shonfeldt, S
Adler, E	Grier, J King	Leitch James,	Scott, John K
Borges, Jerome M	Gothiel E	Marks, Hy	Smith, R C
Begg, W H	Greenlee, L S	McColgan P	Spink, E
Berry, John	Gay, S	Miller, H	Schwartz, Lewis
Cook, L D	Gomilia, M J	Maroncovich, J M	Selleck, J R S
Cognovich A	Gompert, G S	Myers, John	Todd, Alex
Clark, A W	Gordon, James	Nicoll, D	Vidovich, S
Cummings, J	Gildig, J A	Nielson, G W	Wheeler, C
Dreyfus, Jos	Graham, H W	Nathan, S	Webb, Geo W
Dematruvis, P M	Geale, H	O'Regan, W G	Warren, Thos
Desforges, L O	Hutchinson, John	Perry, Walter J	
Dreyfus H	Houghman, John,	Pearson, H	
DeLacy, W	Housen, John H	Patterson, P	
Fielding, T R	Hirsh, Abram	Rickers, F H	

85 members.

Initiated—Wm McC Jones, Patrick Condon, Thos D. Davieson, H Geale, H W Graham.

Passed—J C Crimens, W McC Jones, P Condon, T D Davieson, H Geale, H W Graham.

Raised—J C Crimens, W McC Jones, P Condon, T D Davieson, H Geale, H W Carnam.

Affiliated—Benj Da Silva.

Dimitted—J R S Selleck.

Died—Walter J Perry.

Expelled—David Mitchell.

Reinstated—Samuel Nathan.

MOUNT MORIAH LODGE No. 59.

Chartered 24th March, 1849.

No. 163 Camp Street, between Girod and Julia, N O—Meets every Tuesday.

OFFICERS.

W D Bedford.....	W M	E Vergnes.....	J D
D R Graham.....	S W	A H De Pass.....	M C
C W Hotchkiss.....	J W	J G Dunlap.....	Chap
W M Grant.....	Treas	H R Russell.....	} Stewards
James Furneaux.....	Sec	A Solomon.....	
J E Harloe.....	S D	P C Nessin.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

John Anderson, J W Black, F W Delesdernier, W H Moon.

LIFE MEMBERS.

C M Emerson, P. M.,	Robt Brown,	S J Font, P. M.,	W H McLellan.
Thos H Shields,	Geo. Benson,	F H Knapp,	J C Pooley,
J W Dodd,	Geo W Race,	W Stewart,	J Wolf.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

W D Davidson, P M.

Alex Trelford, P. M.

MEMBERS.

Armstrong, J	Christie, John	Howard, H	McCulloch, Wm
Angleberger, A	Clark, John	Harte, J H	Murdock, L T
Albro, J W	Crippin, J H	Hans, M	Morse, R S
Berry, S A	Clark, G H	Hatch, F H	Miltenberger, C A
Booth, W B	Clark, Phil	Haase, C	Menzies, James
Bryde, A	Campbell, W	Harp, R J	Malarcane, F J J
Benners, R	Crowley, C	Hyland, W	McMasters, W
Behan, T W	Colle, H	Hobson, John	Muse, J F
Boulware, A	Dorand, J H	Howell, J M	Mitchell, W G
Bajurin, J A	Dodart, J B	Harriss, John	Maybin, W
Behan, J H	Davis, James	Hempstead, O H	Medina, G E
Barrera, A	Downey, Roßert	Heron, A C	Murray, William
Bidwell, Hy	Dobulvitch, A	Hyatt, A W	Machray, J A
Bosworth, W	Dorand, W H	Hadley, F	McCormick, Jas
Baker, John	Depass, D A	Houghton, Benj	McGrath, Peter
Burns, J	Donella, O J	Jameison, H	Mure, Joseph M
Bietry, John	Eckert, J H	Jacobshagen, G	Montgomery, D
Bone, F	Engmann, Peter,	Janvier, C A	McFarland, D L
Bairnsfather, Geo	Edmondson, T N	Jordan, John.	Mallerich, F
Baxter, J B D	Fabian, A	Kelly E C	Morgans, F L
Beaumont, F	Font, Jules	Kearney, J M	Morgan, Jas
Boyd, John	Florat, Chas	Kip, A P	Mitchell, J B
Bosley, A E	Font, J Fred,	Koontz, W B	Nichols, John
Berckes, F	Forstall, A C	Knoop, Otto	Olle, J
Barstow, C J	Fitzhenry, J W	Lambert, Richard	Olle, B
Cope, E L	Gresham, James, A	Larrimore, J	Oser, W
Cook, Thos	Gamet E	Lyman, G W	O'Leary, M
Cousley, James	Gubernator, J L	Leslie, G C	Poincy, B
Childs, J A	Gilmore, W T	Legare, J C	Preston, R L
Corry, Philip	Gilman, S H	Luhman, W	Perthus, J J
Calmes, W N	Graw A	Lampton, E E	Peck, M A
Calder, Thomas	Grijalva, C G de	Lyons, Michael	Pope, C W Jr
Collins, J K, Jr.	Gregor, G W	Levy, Louis	Purves, J R
Cohen, Bernard	Grancr, A	Lohte, J	Pasley, John
Carey, Robt	Gordon, S F	Larkin, J	Pendleton, W E
Carvin, M	Gardiner, Jas	Lowe, J B	Purves, George
Corson, J J	Hayden, J	McCulloch, J	Powers, James

Phillips, J A	Rollins, A	Surls, Wm M	Van Slooten, J
Paysons, Asa	Ryans, W W	Samuel, J	Voss, A H
Pastereau, C	Ramelli, D S	Sieward, A H	Wells, William
Popp, J F	Roberts, Robt	Schermerhorn, W	Wilson, W C
Probst, Fred	Reynolds, W H	Smith, William	Weems, A W
Roberts, Isaac E	Royer, F T	Stanley, H H	Wang, Fred
Richards, W T	Rennyson, H	Stanton, W C	Wang, Augustus
Roquest, E H	Slator, M J	Stow, Warren	Weiners, J J H
Rice, Felix	Smith, W C	Shropshire, H E	Williams, H
Raynal, L T	Stewart, D	Silcock, R	Weiss, Chas
Raymond, E	Silcock, J R	Sheen, D	Watson, Robt
Robinson, J D	Stith, Gerard	Taylor, L J	Zeigler, Joseph
Rainey, H H	Stephens, T A	Towne, A	
Richter, A F	Siza, Lorenzo	Volz, C L	229 members

Initiated—J Lohte, N C Forstall, Jas R Silcock, D A De Pass, Dennis Sheen, Hugh R Russell, Angel Solomon, E Le Loup.

Passed—J Lohte, N C Forstall, J R Silcock, D A De Pass, D Sheen, H R Russell, A Solomon, Frank Mallerich.

Raised—J Lohte, Jas Morgan, N C Forstall, J R Silcock, D A De Pass, D Sheen, H R Russell, A Solomon, F Mallerich.

Affiliated—M J Slator, Fred Lewis Mathews, Benj Houghton, Jacob B Mitchell

Dimitted—S F Gordon, Frank Hadley, J Fred Font.

Died—Geo H Clark, John K Collins, Jr., D L McFarland, Thos W Behan, Wm McCulloch, Robt Watson.

Expelled—C A Janvier, G W Lyman, J Larrimore.

Reinstated—Frank Hadley, J Larkin.

TUNICA LODGE No. 63.

Chartered 28 Jan. 1850.

Tunica Landing, West Feliciana Parish, La—Stated meetings, Saturday, on or before the full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

R Day.....	W M	J H Hobgood.....	Sec
W A Williams.....	S W	W H Day.....	S D
A G Reilly.....	J W	J C Wright.....	J D
W A Porter.....	Treas	J J Jackson.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—John H Hobgood.

LIFE MEMBERS.

W T Cox, P. M., Roland Day, P. M., Wm B Keller, P. M., Burgess Robinson.

MEMBERS.

Bradshaw, W N	Keller, J Q	Roberts, Josiah F	Seeders, R B
Doherty, S C	Quine, R W	Row, J A	White, W B
Haile, W R			20 members.

Initiated—Joshua C Wright, Walter Nelson Bradshaw.

Passed—Joshua C Wright, Walter Nelson Bradshaw.

Raised—Joshua C Wright, Walter Nelson Bradshaw.

Affiliated—John J Jackson.

Dimitted—Robert B Seeders, W T Cox, P. M., W B Keller, P. M., Jas Q Keller.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE No. 65.

Organized 1847. Chartered 3d March, 1850.

Grand Lodge Hall, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, N. O.—Every Wednesday.

OFFICERS.

D W C Peck.....	W M	F A Dentzel.....	Sec
O S Babcock.....	S W	J P Eckelburg.....	S D
J H Syme.....	J W	O Gernon.....	J D
H R Swasey.....	Treas	H Cruice (not a member).....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

A E Dick,

W H Lewis,

Z M Pike.

LIFE MEMBERS.

H R Swasey, P. G. M.,	David Bidwell,	Jules A Florat,	Ferd J Kunholz,
Thos R Brady, P. M.,	Nathan Benedict,	Thos Freeland,	Chas Raymond,
Jas B Scot, P. M.	John H Carter,	T Greenfield,	Jacob Sandak,
Gus Sontag, P. M.	Jos D Clarke,	Hy Hamburger,	John A Watkins,
Thomas W Bothick,	Paul J Christian,	Smith L Izard,	Wm A Wilson,
Arch P Buchholz,	H Cassidy,	B Kovalski,	Chas Walker,
Walter O Bell,	Fred A Dentzel,		

MEMBERS

Hedges, Rev. C S P M	Cayton, Geo J	Hyland, James	Quilliam, Jno
Pomet, G G P M	Carnahan, H S	Henriques, J D	Regan, T D
Adams, Geo W	Caspar, J	Hall, Robt F	Rooney, Hy
Ankrim, Proctor	Davey, Thos W	Irwin, Hy L	Sandak, Sol
Andrews, Hy C	Dickson, Wm	Lee, J J	Taylor, Francis
Baxter, E	Dick, Jos F	Murphy, Wm E	Turck, Jos R
Boyle, Ed	Enderlin, Jacob	Munch, John	Thompson, C A
Baltz, Jno L	Eyrich, Albert	Mahan, Hy C	Walsh, P P
Boylan, Thos N	Ernest, A J	Mellon, Jno J	Walker, Jno S
Bonnabel, Hy	Feltus, Henry, J	Neeley, Wm M	West, Jos
Bredig, Meyer	Fauche, W A	O'Berne, Wm J	Wingard, J C
Brown, John	Gray, Stephen, A	Philips, Michael	Whitaker Chas F
Clancy, Patrick	Giraud, Isadore	Peck, Ossian F	Wagner, Peter
Carroll, Mich	Grove, D E	Pollard, J M	Wirth, Julius
Collins, Geo W	Gribble, Robt H	Paech, E A F	Wilson, J F
Cowper, John	Golding, J C	Poff, John	Wenman, W J

96 members.

Initiated—Jacob Caspar, Owen Gernon, Hy. Rooney, Wm J Wenman, W A Fauche, Sam'l B Ashbey.

Passed—J Caspar, O Gernon, H Rooney, W J Wenman, Jas O Wright, W A Fauche.

Raised—J Caspar, O Gernon, H Rooney, W S Wenman, W A Fauche.

Affiliated—John F Wilson.

Dimitted—Walter O Bell, P P Walsh.

Died—Hy C Mahan, W H Lewis, P. M.. P Ankrim, S L Izard.

DUDLEY LODGE No. 66

Organized 1847. Chartered 3d March, 1850.

Grand Lodge Hall, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, N. O.—Every Thursday.

OFFICERS

Geo H Braughn.....	W M	W T Brown.....	Sec
G Schwartz.....	S W	N Jenkins.....	S D
S E Rundle.....	J W	J R Mitchell.....	J D
H F Hall.....	Treas	John A Mouchon.....	M C
		E O Sullivan (not a member).....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

T D Van Horn, John A Stevenson, P. J. G. W., Edwin Marks, S. G. W.
W G Bradford, Jos H DeGrange.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Lucien Adams. L Klopmann.

MEMBERS.

Chamberlain, J P M	Ellis, L L	Marks, Wash	Robinson, H E
Allen, J M	Estlin, C T	Mackey, Alex	Reynolds, E W
Adams, R W	Evans, M W	McCartney, John	Rousseau, J A A
Abernathy, W M	Friedlander, S	Marks, Theo	Shumway, Sam
Arbuckle, Jas	Fox, J B	Montgomery, B J	Smith, F C
Alexander, J W	Gennison, J H	Montgomery, R M	Snodgrass, Sam
Baldwin, J M	Glenn, J W	Meyenno, L L	Smith, Jacob
Bachus, C D	Gause, H C	Marsden, T W	Stoulig, Peter
Bender, Jas J	Germaine, H St	Moses, Wm	Seixas, C L
Bingham, J W	Hurd, S R	Moore, R L	Simmons, F
Barker, Jas	Hall, J W	Myers, Jacob	Seymour, S J
Blum, Jacob	Hopper, T J	McClintock, J R	Spooner, E W
Bodley, T B	Hawkins, John,	McFarland, John	Simon, Jos
Burton, J H	Holcomb, W R	McClelland, S	Schinotti, E G
Bullard, E C	Ivens, E M	Mosely, G M	Thomas, H C
Benedict, J	Jackson, D	Norman, Jas	Tarbell, B
Bloom, Isaac	Johnson, Dave, C	Orvis, D A	Thomas, A
Coleman H D	Jordan, W A	Purves, Jno T	Taylor, Henry
Cooper, Wm	Kuzac, J C	Parker, C A	Work G P
Carloss, W W	Keiffer, M	Pierce Jas E	Woods, M
Canter, D Costa	Levy, M	Pfeifer, M	Wood, R H
Call, H E	Lockhart, I	Roberts, B	Worthy, J
Dixon, C H	Levy, Isaac	Russ, S K	Woods, P F
Davis, J B	Lewis, John	Reeder, J T	
Diamond, J A	May, W T	Randolph, E R	113 members.

Initiated—Emile D Levy, Jas R Mitchell.

Passed—Emile D Levy, James R Mitchell, Patrick F Woods.

Raised—James R Mitchell, Patrick F Woods.

Dimitted—Alex Mackay, D A Orvis, Jas Arbuckle.

Died—J H Gennison.

Suspended—E W Spooner.

MARION LODGE No. 68

Organized, 1847. Chartered 3d March, 1850.

Grand Lodge Hall, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, N. O.—Meets every Thursday.

OFFICERS.

R H Brown.....	W M	J H Hillman.....	S D
A B Small.....	S W	J P Hopkins.....	J D
C McR Selph.....	J W	J C Riddle.....	M C
J Santini.....	Treas	Robert Strong.....	} Stewards
Thos Cripps.....	Sec	C H Young.....	
W Tell (not a member).....		Tyler.	

PAST MASTERS.

J W Davis,

Thos Cripps.

LIFE MEMBERS.

W M Perkins, P. G. M.,	D E Colton,	J S McIntyre,
S M Todd, P. G. M.,	F W Coeler,	P R Middlemiss,
J Q A Fellows, P. G. M.,	O Dorsey,	C T Nash,
L E Reynolds, P. M.,	S G Ferguson,	H M Robinson,
Thos F Hedges, P. M.,	G W W Goodwyn,	J B Robertson,
Hy P Buckley, P. M.,	D Harrison,	W D Rickarby,
R Angell, P. M.,	Thomas Keefe,	Chas Schmidt,
E Blessey,	C Killili,	J A Stevenson,
W H Beebe,	James Lindsey,	J Strenna,
George Bain,	Jno H Ludwigen,	J L Swan,
H R Brown,	Louis Mayer,	E H Wilson,
		J M Weymouth,

MEMBERS.

Newton, C W P M	Douglass, J P	Johnson, A B	Packwood, R T
Chaffe, Chas P D D G M	Dallimore, P E	James, T A	Piekert, J A
Chaffe, John P M	Davis, Robert	Jones, Thos C	Pike, W S
Colgin, Geo J P M	Dahlgren, J A	Kahn, Samuel	Postlewaite, J J
Pennington, S F P M	Dahlgren, Chas G	King, G H	Pelton, John M
Dillingham, J P P M	Dwyer, J W	Knee, Thos	Reynolds, L
Fuller, Chas A P M	Endel, Wolf	Lewis, J S	Rogers, F C
Albertson, B, Jr	Florance, Hy C	Lee, John M	Reed, C H
Bassetti, U	Folger, Jr N C	Levy J H	Robinson, C W
Betterton, W G	Fisher, Jerrie B	Lavender, Chas	Sansoni, A J
Beard, Jos C	Fisher, George D	Lathrop, Geo T	Scherck, L
Behan, John Hy	Fitzgerald, W E	Lieberman, E	Simonds, J S
Buck, F H	Foote, A S	Levi, Isadore	Sylvester, W F
Buck, W H	Gaudet, F B	Macon, T L	Scott, Thos M
Bremer, F W	Garson, Oscar F	Mahe, J A	Todd, Wm E
Custer, A B	Gardiner, S	Molaison, J O	Tobin, John
Casey, John	Gibbs, J F	Macmurdo, C	Taylor, R G
Craig, E D	Hamilton, J D	Morgan, W H	True, H H
Cresap, H B	Hummel, J H	McKenzie, W R	Van Benthuyssen, J D
Cohen, M	Holt, Joseph	Maddox, H S	Wolff, Morris
Christian, R J	Halsey, D W	McClellan, G D	Walshe, B T
Chisholm, R W	Hatch, L B	Manning, W H	Welskans, Chas N
Campbell, J G	Herrick, S S	Navra, M L	Way, N H
Davis, Jr G L C	Haas, M	Norcom, W R	West, B J
Danese, N	Hamilton, E J	Oliver, S D	Winslow, H
Dinwiddie, Jas A	Hewitt, W H	Otway, B	Watt, J W
Delmas, A H	Higinbotham, H Jr,	Patton, Thos F	Yorke, Ed A
Dapremont, A	Higinbotham, T H	Peete, G A	155 members.

Initiated—Thos C Jones, Jas F Gibbs, Thos H Higinbotham, Israel E Nagle.

Passed—Thos C Jones, Jas. T. Gibbs, Thos H Higinbotham.

Raised—Thos C Jones, Jas. T Gibbs, Thos H Higinbotham,

Affiliated—John C Riddle, John W Watt.

Dimitted—Chas A Fuller, P. M., Hy S Maddox, B Albertson, Jr., Chas A Dahlgren.

Died—John S Simmonds, F W Coeler, N C Folger, Jr. S G Ferguson, S F Pennington, P. M.

HIRAM LODGE No. 70.

Organized, 1847. Chartered 3d March, 1850.

Grand Lodge Hall, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, N. O.—Meets every Friday.

OFFICERS.

John Kellett,.....	W M	Wm D Taylor,.....	Sec
G Samson,.....	S W	Jacob Moses,.....	S D
P H Leonard,.....	J W	P S Anderson,.....	J D
Wm Davis,.....	Treas	Hy Cruice,.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Timothy Carroll,	R E Diamond,	Samuel Levy,	O Czarnowski.
	C Miller.		

MEMBERS.

Albright, E P. M.	Helmke, A	Labarthe, J J	Roberts, W
Basch, Louis	Hansen, Thos	Ludlow, John	Roach, John
Black, T J	Hawkins, D	Lucas, P	Ryder, R G
Buchanan, H	Howell, G W	McKenzie, Robert	Reid, James
Bernstein, S	Hymann, S	McNamara, Robert	Sullivan, Pat
Behrens, J	Hall, Thos	McMahan, C	Schroeder, F
Carraher, Pat	Harrison, C	Maire, Alf	Sitzman, Geo
Connell, J T	Jeffrey, John	Medd, James	Savage, Pat
Commings, Wm	Kaiser, S	McCarty, R	Salm, A
Chapsky, Robt	Kay, John A	Mahler, E W	Sincer, Louis
Devereaux, Thos	Kalberlah, Wm	Neames, Chas	Stockton, G W
Ellsworth, O	Kaufman, Jos	O'Bryan, J	Smith, John H
Forrest And	Lagan, M D	O'Meallia, H M	Thomason, T H
Guthrie, J	Loeb, S	Pincus, Jos	Veit, Morris
Grossman, J	Loeber, F	Peeetz, John J	Wills, John
Harper, John	Long, Robert	Plaff, Wm	Wardle, J R
Hochstein, Tobias	Lewis G	Preston, T L	Wood, J F
Heymann, Abram	Ludwig, Chas	Pou, Emilio	Yates, John P
Heidensfelder, E	Lahnstein, M	Rosenthal, W U	88 members

Initiated—Thos McCarty, E W Mahler, P S Anderson, Robert Chapsky, Chas Dixon, Henry Carthy, J C Burrows, Henry Carns.

Passed—E W Mahler, P S Anderson, Wm Cummings, Robert Chapsky. C Dixon

Raised—E W Mahler, P S Anderson, W Cummings, R Chapsky.

Affiliated—John H Smith.

Dimitted—J P Yates, A Salm, Geo Lewis.

Died—James Medd, Joseph Kaufman, P Carraher.

ALPHA HOME LODGE No. 72.

Alpha organized 1848. Home organized 1855. Chartered as Alpha Home, 14th Feb. 1860.

Grand Lodge Hall, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, N. O.—Meets Tuesday evenings.

OFFICERS.

Geo J Pinckard,.....	W M	F Armbruster,.....	J D
C F Verlander,.....	S W	Thos Lunn,.....	M C
Jos P G Sumner,.....	J W	James Wilson,.....	} Stewards
Fendel Horn,.....	Treas	James Clague,.....	
W W Flood,.....	Sec	W W Hutchings, Sr,.....	Chaplain
Ed Bell,.....	S D	W Tell, (not a member).....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—Fendel Horn,

LIFE MEMBERS.

W H Hutchings, P. M. D F Mitchell, P. M. J C Batchelor, M. D. P. M. & G. S,

HONORARY MEMBER—A Pike, P. J. G. W

MEMBERS.

Archer, T A	Glennon, R	Miller N	Smith, S H Jr
Anderson, John	Gardiner, Wm A	Maguire, J W	Schilling, H T
Barry, D	Griffing, J F	Mandal, P C	Smith, H S
Brenford, J T	Graner, John	Meade, J M	Sevart, C L
Borque, P	Harman, Jacob	McStocker, T	Smith, W B
Beattie, Wm	Hillger, Chas L	Ohnmacht, H	Steinmitz, J H
Bevan, Geo	Haughlin, P H	Olsen, Fred	Simmons, W C
Barnes, William	Huston, R C	Oppenheim, B	Thomas, R B
Crofton, Robt	Huft, B	Pierce, W E	Thienemann, A
Cronk, A B	Hubener, H G F	Phillips, A	Traube, L L
Drews, W	Hill, Wm H	Pettis, P W	Vetters, Geo
Donold, S	Kent, Jas	Porthouse, R	Ward, Ed
Divine, W Watt	Koch, F A	Reynolds, H W W	Williamson, A C
Farwell, S P	Krantz, E	Rasback, T	Westerfield, J W
Farwell, H A M	Kirk, W E	Smith, J S	Wharton, W W
Frank John	Laudner, Emile N	Seymour, J W	
Fisher, Martin	McCartney, J H	Simpson, Geo	79 members.

Initiated—Carroll White, Wm H Hill, Walter C Simmons, Henry Langford, W Breedlove Smith, Wm W Flood.

Passed—W H Hill, W C Simmons, H Langford, W B Smith, W W Flood.

Raised—W H Hill, Frank Armbruster, Wm E Kirk, W C Simmons, W B Smith W W Flood.

Affiliated—J H Steinmitz, T A Archer.

Died—Thos J Brinkley.

SABINE LODGE No. 75.

Chartered 4th March, 1850.

Fort Jessup, Sabine Parish, La.—Saturday, before second Sunday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Jas C Armstrong,.....	W M	R A Forbis,.....	Sec
S P Dowdell,.....	S W	G Munson, p. m.....	S D
Riley Stoker,.....	J W	J R Rodggers,.....	J D
T Beck,.....	Treas	Jos L Daniels,.....	Tyler

LIFE MEMBERS.

J C Armstrong, Leslie Barbee, P. M. J H Martin.

MEMBERS.

Armstrong, T A	Cassidy, A E	Levy, L	Simon, H
Barnhill, W Y	Fleming, C B	Lynch, J T	Welch, H P
Crump, S D	Hawkins, M P	Royston, R F	Walker, J W
Crump, S M	Horn, D J	Stoker, W	25 members.

Initiated—Jas H Bozman, W H Gallion, John R Rodggers, Jonathan Clark.

Passed—J H Bozman, J R Rodggers.

Raised—Chas B Fleming, J R Rodggers.

Affiliated—Jas T Lynch.

Dimitted—Daniel J Horn, Leopold Levy, Harris Simon.

QUITMAN LODGE No. 76.

Chartered 4th March, 1850.

Odd Fellows' Hall, Camp street, N. O.—Meets Friday Evenings.

OFFICERS.

J Grayham Fleming,	W M	Fred Eyle,	Sec
J K Collins, Jr.	S W	H M Van Solingen,.....	S D
C L Walker,.....	J W	F H Drake,.....	J D
Ed A Tyler,.....	Treas	Rev J C Carpenter,.....	Chaplain
Robert Wilson,.....		Tyler.	

PAST MASTERS.

T A Bartlette,	J G Fleming, D. G. M.	Geo. Johnston,
S J Flatow,		W H Seaman.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Ben Bloomfield, P. M.	A H Isaacson,	G M Bayly,
Geo W Beaman, L. M.	J W Langdon,	T F Searing,
T C Herndon, P. M.	D H Marks,	S Silverstein,
I W Homan, P. M.	W Tenbrink,	J H Wingfield,
Wm Bloomfield, Jr	M H Waters,	W J Taylor.

MEMBERS.

Alston, S	Eicholz, F W	Johnson, J L	Pierson, F A
Ashbridge, A M	Eichelberger, J	Jones F A	Pierpont, A C
Abbott, John	French, G P	Kouns, G L	Peterson, A H M
Abbot, Wm	Folwell, J N	Kouns, J	Pfetzinger, Chas
Bloomfield, J M	Fernald, G P	Kleiber, E	Portis, Thos J
Bennett, P	Fisher, J A G	Killpatrick, W H	Peel, John, A
Bartlette, F A	Fletcher, R	Kellogg, C S	Parker, Chas G
Biggar, J R	Forno, L	Kay, B W	Patton, John
Bartine, Chas	Faust, R M	Kopman, H	Patton, A
Barnes, J S	Fort, Peter Jr	Kreger, S G	Bead, H
Barker, Pierre A	Geiffers, H	King, Jas	Romaine, Frank
Broker, C	Gillan, Wm	Lichtenstein, H	Rickey, Rufus, S
Bohning, F F W	Giffen, W B	Langsfield, J H	Ruleff, Frank D
Brand, Erlick	Gogreve, H R	Langdon, T J	Russell, B
Berkson, Theo	Goodman, H W	Ligion, W E	Robins, W C
Coyle, W G	Gill, T M	Landfried, Frank	Soule, Geo
Church, G W	Geiffers, F	Levy, J	Summers, John
Carey, G W	Gerard, W F	Levy, E H	Summers, A M
Clark, R B	Hamilton, G C	Laurence, Chas S	Schwartz, J M
Clark, C W	Howard, T J	McChesney, W H	Stevens, H B
Cleveland, Wm F	Hopkins, S Jr	McChesney, J C	Slaymaker, J S
Cutler, W C	Herndon, A C	Mullan, H J	Spovell, W T
Cottle, Walter P	Herwig, P F	Meyer, M	Sproule, R
Clark, Chas L	Hanning, John,	Mohr, P W	Stafford, J
Cortie, C S	Hall, E A	Mackay, W H	Smith, G W
Cassidy, Hy	Hastings, J R	Malone, T L	Suter, Alex R
Casson, Theo	Higgins, J P	Mullvey, R	Scovell, M L
Dickey, N L	Harper, W P	McLean, Daniel	Smith, Ed
Davenport, Isom C	Harris, T B	Maxwell, R	Turner, S
Dirrhammer, J M	Homan, G W	Maxwell, T L	Thiel, F W
Dutton, Wm	Haas, Isaac L	McConnell, A	Trunnell, J W
Dewing, W T	Haggart, S B	McClellan, O R	Taylor, A
Dibrell, W C	Harral, J A	McBride, Wm	Tilden, Jas D
Davidson, A S	Hansell, W S	Moore, John C	Tillberg, L
Dodge, J	Hall, G L	Morphy W J	Venables, R S
Dewing, C A	Hardin, J S	Macdonald, R	Voorhies, O
Duffy, T	Holloway, Chas	O'Neil, J S	Venables, G W
Deck, Alex	Israelsky, Augustus	Offergeld, A	Wright, Thos Jr,

Wolf, J C	Wasson, D J	White, Wm C	Wadsworth, G M
Wall, Frank	Wilson, J	Werlein, P	Young, J, Jr
Wilkinson, G	Wiltz, E V	Walker, G T	Young, John
Wells, W H	Williams, D M	Walker, J A	Young, W H
Wallace, J	Watkins, F	Wren, S W	199 members.

Initiated—James Macdonald, Richard Macdonald, Geo M Wadsworth, Chas S Cortie, Wm S Hansell, Theodore Casson, James King, Erick Brand.

Passed—R Macdonald, Andrew Patton, G M Wadsworth, C S Cortie, Henry Kopman, W S Hansell, T Casson, J King, E Brand, Wm Moore.

Raised—R Macdonald, A Patton, G M Wadsworth, C S Cortie, H Kopman, W S Hansell, S G Kreeger, T Casson, J King, E Brand.

Affiliated—S W Wren, Berry Russell, Henry Cassidy, Wm Abbott, Lorenz Tillbergh, Wm C Robins, Theo Berkson.

Dismissed—R S Venables, A M Ashbridge, Richard Mulvey, J R Hastings.

Died—Geo W Beaman, P. M., John Patton, J M Dirhammer.

ORLEANS LODGE No. 78.

Organized 1847. Chartered 4th March, 1850.

Grand Lodge Hall—Friday Evenings.

OFFICERS.

G M Lally,.....	W M	P Goldstein,.....	S D
L Stern,.....	S W	Jas Low.....	J D
P McGovern.....	J W	T Conley.....	M C
Ed Prophet.....	Treas	C F Rutherford.....	} Stewards
Chas Sparrow.....	Sec	Julius Kottwitz.....	
R F Burns.....		Tyler	

PAST MASTERS.

C F Hufft,	S D Stafford,	S B Churchill
A Queant,		G M Lally.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Briggs, N C	Finkle, B	Pausen, M	Stewart, J C
Cane, L B	Kaiser, L	Porter, J A	Ward, John
Collins, L E	Newman, C	Salomon, E	Watson, J C
Dailey, J R	Nimiek, Jas	Stevenson, R	Wolf, B J

I S Holden.

MEMBERS.

Adler, A	Dolson, C L	Gusowky, J L	Putnel, C A
Asher, Julius	Dewitt, Jos	Hester, Geo	Pettigrew, John T
Allabaugh, J R	Doughtey, Sam	Henning, Frank	Pincus, L
Bruenn, Z	Dublo, N	Harrison, J W	Pandelly, Geo
Berwin, M	Evans, Jos	Hunter, D	Reiber, T
Bevan, Geo	Finkle, J	Hughes, Jno P	Roth, Jacob
Brown, G H	Fontaine, Hy	Kuntzman, Jno	Rosenburg, B
Bell, W R	Finberg, L	Jones, Theo	Rosenthal, P
Beckman, J F	Fielder, F W	Langdon, S L	Ripinski, Chas
Burke, Wm	Finnegan, W H	Lorick, H	Smith, H P
Breard, C A	Fernon, Jas	Marks, M A	Stafford, E R
Butland, Geo C	Flood, J R	Munroe, S F	Smith, Wm W
Caspar, J M	Feitel, G	Munn, C	Stein, S
Clark, W M	Groves, J S	McGoneghey, W	Stewart, Jas H
Creevy, W J	Gilson, W	McClenahan, J	Smith, Jos H
Cohn H	Gilchrist, Jno E	Nathan, H	Sahl, H
Cohn, J	Gould, J	Ohlsen, C F	Stern, D
Draée, Jno	Gilding, John	Powers, John	Tallon, J E
Daniels, M	Green, P	Pickett, E G	Tilton, J A

Thomson, Jno	Wilson, J T	Weinges, G H	Wilson, W H
Tilton, N	Webb, W H	Wallace, H	Wheeler, A W
Vesey, Chas	Walsh, W F	Wallace, A J	
Van Houten, C	White, G A	Waite, Geo E	
Wilson, L	Williams, C F	Winslow, J M	126 members.

Initiated—H Richters, A W Wheeler, Thos Fernon, Isaac Newton, Gotchalk Feitel, C Bigger.

Passed—P Richters, A W Wheeler, T Fernon, G Feitel,

Raised—A W Wheeler, T Fernon, G Feitel.

Affiliated—W H Wilson.

Dimitted—W F Walsh.

Died—Henry Lorick, J T Wilson, C F Williams, H P Smith, N Dublo, Henry Sahl, C A Putnel.

Suspended—A J Wallace.

Expelled—Jos Evans.

DEWITT CLINTON LODGE No. 80.

Chartered 4th March, 1850.

Marion, Union Parish, La.—First Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS,

W A Kirkpatrick	W M	H H Hill	Sec
S H Spignor	S W	Jessee B Ivey	S D
W T Hollis	J W	J S Sessions	J D
W D Cooper	Treas	Jno G Hollis	Tyler

PAST MASTER—B B Thomas.

MEMBERS.

Alston, G M	Cooper, L	Dollar, N E	Morrison, D C
Baker, L D	Cooper, C M	Gresham, Jas	Porter, W T
Cooper, T S	Cole, Isaac,	Johnson, C E	Reppond, Isaac
			21 members.

Initiated—G E Powell.

Passed—G E Powell.

Raised—G E Powell.

Affiliated—G M Alston.

Dimitted—B B Thomas, P. M., G A Alston.

Died—L D Baker.

Expelled—C E Johnston,

MOUNT VERNON LODGE No. 83.

Chartered 24th March, 1850.

Logansport, DeSote Parish, La.—Meetings first Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Jno L Cole	W M	R M Nash	Sec
Jos W White	S W	A M Morris	S D
F L Hickey	J W	C D Stell	J D
W O Fletcher	Treas	W C Farmer	Tyler

PAST MASTER—John L Cole.

LIFE MEMBERS.

John Norris, Sr.

John B Sinclair,

Jos W White.

MEMBERS.

Attway, E B	Douglas, G W	Pyle, Peter,	Smith, Noah
Adams, L	Hickey, S G	Pyle, Jas K	Samson, J M
Brown, E	Hickey, J L	Ramsey, F M	Thomas, John
Creech, T J	Miller, A M	Smith, W M	27 members

Initiated—Ezekiel B Attway, Warren Bell, Augustus M Hill, Chas W Welch.
Passed—E B Attway, A M Hill, C W Welch.
Raised—E B Attway.
Affiliated—A M Miller.

OLIVER LODGE No. 84.

Chartered 4th March, 1850.

Alexandria, Rapides Parish, La.—First and third Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

John M Barrett.....	W M	Jonas Rosenthal.....	J D
J J Ferguson.....	S W	D Lehman	} Stewards
Sol Hess	J W	W J Rogers	
J A Williams.....	Treas	S Weil.....	M C
Algernon Hilton.....	Sec	Henry St John.....	Chaplain
Moses Rosenthal	S D	J B Gibsson.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

L Texada,

Julius Levin,

J M Barrett

MEMBERS.

Allen, J D	Fellows, Jos	Koone, Jno W	Tankersly, G W
Arden, D D	Fox, R L	Martin, A	Texada, J W
Abadie, Louis	Fellows, Sam	Neal, M	Weil, Jonas
Barker, Jas	Fish, Jas S	Oswald, Ph H	Weiss, Ben
Baillio, Landry	Goldman, D	Osborn, Hy P	Walker, John, L
Bolton, G W	Gossens, L	Peart, Francis L	Walden, C H
Burford, Spurille	Haygood, S B	Paul, David	Williams, S D
Campbell, S C	Hyams, K R	Paul, M, Jr	Wise, J C
Calvit, C M	Hammill, F M	Price, E B	Woodward, J D K
Daigre, H L	Heyman, A	Ridge, W S	Well, Ed
Dammon, W O	Johnson, J W	Rosenthal, Miers	White, Jas G
Dodge, E E	Kaffia Harris	Scott, Benj F	Wells, Levi
Dozier, C H	Koone, Thalius	Swann, A G	
Etheridge, D T	Koone, John	Schmalinsky, Sam	68 members.

Initiated—W Lewis Burgess, Wm J Rogers.

Passed—Levi Wells, W J Rogers.

Raised—Spurille Burford, Levi Wells, W J Rogers.

Dimitted—Moses Rosenthal, *J D K Woodward, *A G Swann, *S D Williams, *Benj F Scott, *John Koone, G W Tankersley, *John W Koone, *E E Dodge D C Paul, Thalius Koone, (1870), J D Allen, (1870), Jas Barker.

Suspended—C M Calvit.

*Petitioners for dispensation for Fellowship Lodge u. d.

PLEASANT HILL LODGE No. 86.

Chartered 4th March, 1850.

Pleasant Hill, DeSoto Parish, La.—Third Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Jos W Foster.....	W M	N C Gibbs	S D
S D Chapman.....	S W	E M Chapman	J D
J M Stoddard.....	J W	J B Skinner	} Stewards
Jas M Gibbs, Sr	Treas	Jas Fike	
R W Freeman.....	Sec	Henry L Smith.....	Chaplain
John H Clark.....		Tyler.	

PAST MASTERS.

S D Chapman,	John Jordan,	J J Fike.
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MEMBERS.

Fostr, Jos W P. M.	Griffith, E J	Kennedy, HS	Reed, W P
Beall, A J	Gibbs, J M, Jr	Leopold, Jos C	Rains, Jas A
Brown, J D	Gaddis, T F	Litton, A	Rains, A B
Crawford, Jas M	Hopkins, T J	Litton, John	Robertson, Wm
Collins, H H	Hampton, W	Martin, G W	Slay, N W
Davis, H J	Horn, W J	O'Burne, Jas E S	Wagley, F H
Etheridge, C D	Jourdan, W H	Parker, N W	39 members.

Initiated—Wm W Musgrove, Isaac Rains, Jr.

Passed—Benj F Chapman.

Affiliated—John Litton, Hugh S Kennedy, Jas M Stoddard.

Dimitted—J E S O'Beirne, J A Rains.

Suspended—F H Wagley, A J Beall, E J Griffith, J M Crawford.

LAFAYETTE LODGE No. 87.

Chartered March 4th, 1850.

Pattersonville, St. Mary Parish, La.—First Thursday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Joseph Knight	W M	B Levy	Sec
J A Hartman	S W	John Knight,	S D
J A Stansbury.....	J W	J B Bateman	J D
J Vetter	Treas	W Kern,	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Desiré Como,	Geo G Zenor,
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LIFE MEMBERS.

Nelson Keys, P. M	Wm Ager,	Joseph Knight,	James M Rawls.
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MEMBERS.

Bellisien, T	Holmes, Jas	Muggah, Thos R	Rentrop, A A
Bourdier, J P	Hamilton, Wm	Malcom, Jas	Smith, W M
Bethel, W D	Huntington, H M	Rogers, Jas B	Williams, Geo
Charpentier, J M	Hanks, H H	Rogers, John M	
Canssienne, A	Knight, Ed	Roach, M A	
Downing, J E	May, J H	Robbins, D	34 members.

Initiated—W Newton Bradley, Lewis D Knight, Henry John Hooper.

Raised—Henry H Hanks.

Dimitted—Jas Malcom, A A Rentrop, Geo Williams.

Suspended—David Robbins.

CYPRESS LODGE No. 89.

Chartered 10th February, 1850.

Benton, Bossier Parish, La.—Stated meeting Saturday on or before full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

W E Adger	W M	T W Woodruff.....	Sec
H W Ogden	S W	Jacob Willard	S D
J D Wilson.....	J W	A C Strain	J D
J L C Graham.....	Treas	M Roy.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

B B Matlock, Wm E Adger, C E R King.

MEMBERS.

Arnold, C W	Foote, J W	Miller, S	Stockwell, J J
Adger, J D	Gardner, W L C	Marks, J H	Stanley, William
Arnold, J M	Hancock, Jas	Marks, Jas, Jr	Strahan, J P
Bush, W J	Herron, Jas A	Milling, J S	Smith, Thos H
Calhoun, G M	Hooker, W W	Marks, N M	Tidwell, J T
Coates, Martin	Harper, J M	Norman, Carter	Underwood, H M
Chasteen, Thos	Hommel, Fred	Ogden, John G	Vance, S W
Doles, Z	Hanks, F M	Prather, W R	Whitman, McD
Davidson, D A	Kirk, Thos C	Pegues, E J	
Doles, W L	Lowry, R J B	Roundtree, J T	
Ellison, W H	Morris, R Allen	Stinson, R T	51 members.

Affiliated—John G Ogden.

Dimitted—McD Whitman, Thos H Smith.

Died—Sam'l Miller, Thos C Kirk.

THIBODEAUX BENEVOLENT LODGE No. 90.

Chartered 21st January, 1851.

Thibodeaux, Lafourche Interior, La.—Second and last Sundays in each month.

OFFICERS.

D Moore.....	W M	F L Mead.....	Sec
E M Lawless	S W	W H Ragan.....	S D
Jas Rogers.....	J W	Richard Burton.....	J D
A Weisse.....	Treas	Rev C F D Lyne.....	Chap
		Owen Coulon.....	Tyler.

PAST MASTER—W H Ragan.

LIFE MEMBERS.

F L Mead, P. M. M B Stampley, R G Darden.

MEMBERS.

Aubert, L C	Helper, T J	Long, W	Rutledge, W L
Armitage, C	Hoffmann, F	McSpadden, S N	Rutledge S M
Bruff, E J	Head, W L	Murray, R A	Stewart, J J
Burton, W D	Keefe, L	Meege, E	Seaborn, Alex
Billiu, Jas A	Kling, D	Moore, I D	Williams, J P
Barrois, O	Lyle, John N	Meyer, L	Williams, C C
Byrne, Jas	Ledet, Hy E	Perkins, Jas S	
Harvey, Wm	Lawhon, F M	Perkins, F H	39 members.

Initiated—Richard Burton, Jas Byrne, August Hefner, Alex Seaborn, William Wing.

Passed—R Burton, Jas Byrne, A Seaborn, W Wing.

Raised—R Burton, Jas Byrne, A Seaborn, W L Rutledge.

Affiliated—Chas F D Lyne.

Died—Chas Armitage.

Suspended—Francis M Lawhon, John N Lyle.

MONTICELLO LODGE No. 92.

Chartered 21st January, 1851.

Floyd, Carroll Parish, La—Stated meetings, third Saturday each month.

OFFICERS.

H R Lott.....	W M	A G Belden.....	Sec
H D Briggs.....	S W	W T C Anderson.....	S D
W A Hedrick.....	J W	T A Jackson.....	J D
E D Hannegan.....	Treas	J W Jones.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

John M Gaddis, H R Lott, D. D. G. M., N J Drew, R H Dollerhide,
W T C Anderson, John L Cheatham.

MEMBERS.

Herring, J S, P. M.	Draghon, J W	Lott, J D	Milliken, J S
Adams, B F	Faith, George R	Leftwitch, John S	McCandless, T D
Bass, John C	Fleming, E M	Land, L J	Mercer, J A
Brown, John R	Gnier, George	Motley, C T	Sims, John P
Cochran, Thos M	Gerald, R S	Massingill, L C	Young, John A
Dickerson, W	Hedrick C A	McIntyre, R S A	Young, J T
DeFrance, C A	Loudon, R J	Myers, Thos	38 members.

Initiated—J S Milliken.

Passed—J S Milliken, J W Jones.

Raised—J S Milliken, J W Jones.

Dimitted—John A Young.

NAPOLEON LODGE No. 94.

Original Charter 21st January, 1851—Revived, 1851.

Onachita City, Union Parish, La—Stated meetings, second Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Hy Bartlett.....	W M	C C Norman.....	Sec
John R Parks.....	S W	W J Hill.....	S D
C M Smith.....	J W	J W Halley.....	J D
H Youngue.....	Treas	J N Heath.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

L K Thomas,

Hy Bartlett.

LIFE MEMBER—Benj Ford, P. M.

MEMBERS.

Absent, Chas	Holeman, R L	Parks, Levi J	Scriber, Wm
Beesley, J P	Hill, J G	Parks, Wm	Stephenson, W
Bumpers, Wm	Jinright, J T	Perks, B F	Spier, J B
Briggs, Squire B	Kennedy, J T	Potts, E A	Turner, J M
Cole, John F	Knox, W W	Roberson, J	Williamson, Jos
Cook, B P	Love, R K	Sawyer, Samuel	
Chapman, S	Mathews, E F	Steele, O B	
Farrar, A P	Markham, J J	Swan, A L	39 members.

Initiated—John N Heath, Squire B Briggs, Rich L Holeman, F M Jones, Jesse J Halley.

Passed—J N Heath, S B Briggs, R L Holeman, J J Halley.

Raised—J N Heath, S B Briggs, R L Holeman, Edgar A Potts.

Affiliated—Wm Stephenson, Claiborne M Smith, Benj F Perks.

Dimitted—E F Mathews, A P Farrar.

Died—L K Thomas, P. M., Chas Absent.

BELLEVUE LODGE No. 95.

Chartered 21st January, 1851.

Bellevue, Bossier Parish, La—Stated meetings second Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

J A Snider.....	W M	Wm H Hill.....	Sec
W J Mobley.....	S W	J A W Lowry.....	S D
C J Gray.....	J W	Newson A Durdin.....	J D
Ed R Moore.....	Treas	Joseph L Briggs.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Jos L Briggs,	J A Snider.	W H Scanland,
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MEMBERS.

Braden, Thos N	Doyle, S W	Head, W R	Mosely, B T
Collins, W N	Edwards, Jas A	Hodges, E W	Mitchell, D N
Denmon, G B	Edwards, Wm S	Hodges, T C	Rasberry, L C
Davis, J N	Fuller, Thos W	Johnson, Jas	Swan, W M
Doyle, J M	Fort, Thos M	Keith, W C	Young, J Ellis
Durdin, Geo W	Griffin, John R	Monzingo, Geo W	32 members.

Passed—Geo W Durdin.

Raised—Geo W Durdin.

Affiliated—Jas A Edwards.

Dimitted—Jas A Edwards, Thos M Fort, E W Monzingo, Benj F Mosley.

ST. HELENA LODGE No. 96.

Chartered 22st Jan., 1851.

Greensburg, St. Helena Parish, La—Meets third Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

J J Thompson.....	W M	L R Parker.....	Sec
Chas W Williams.....	S W	John B Dunn.....	S D
Geo W Nesom.....	J W	A M G Chapman.....	J D
Wm A Gill.....	Treas	A D Methvin.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—W W Carter.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Amos Kent, D. G. M.:	J McKinney,	D W Thompson,
D. D. G. M.	D K Gorman,	W H Tillery
E Story, P. M.	J J Thompson,	J E Wilson.
W A Carter, P. M.	H W Strickland,	

MEMBERS.

Addison, W A	Cole, Jas W	Odom, Isaac	Thompson, W L
Addison Ashford	Davis, D C	Powell, J G	Tull, J F
Allen, Chas H	Dennis, J	Prescott, W G	Vernon, D J
Amacker, O P	Dennis, Wm	Pearson, S H	Wheat J J
Birch, J W	Day, D D	Powell, John W	Watson, B M
Bates, W S	Everett, T A	Quinn, J H	Womack, Abner A
Burton, J G	Freiler, J	Robertson, T C S	Womack, A B
Bennet, Thos	Hendry, J S	Richards, A P	Watson, John G
Burton, R Y	Hyde, C H	Richardson, Jos A	Watson, James C
Branninger, J	Jones, Thos A	Strickland, C D, Jr	Williams, J A
Bond, Martin	Kemp, J D	Strickland, C E	Williams, H E
Carruth, W K	Kemp, Dempsey	Smith, Jas E	Williams, J H
Clark, R J	Kent, J F	Smith, Wm A	Womack, Abram
Curtis, C	Miller, Jas A W	Smith, Hy W	Womack, And M
Croft, Thos R	Mathews, J A	Smith, Austin W	Woodward, Jos M
Carter, Hannibal	McGehee, D L	Tate, Thos	Yarborough, E
Carter, Haley M	Nicholson, Jos	Terry, S R	84 members.

Initiated—Jos O Sitman, John W Arburthnot, And M G Chapman.

Passed—A M G Chapman.

Raised—A M G Chapman.

Dismissed—Henry E Williams, H Carter, J G Burton.

Died—D W Thompson.

HERMITAGE LODGE No. 98.

Chartered 21st Jan., 1851.

Tchoupitoulas street, between Philip and Jackson—Meets Thursday evenings.

OFFICERS.

A W Skardon	W M	Jas Brandin.....	S D
Jas Wilson.....	S W	Charles Russell.....	J D
Geo S Pettit.....	J W	F Hufft	} Stewards
A Leitz.....	Treas	J W Reich	
W Weser,.....	Sec	H Herinhausen	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

W Woelper,	A W Skardon,	William Weber.	A Gerstner.
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LIFE MEMBERS.

John G Mayer, P. M.	Geo W Rebentisch,	Clementrown, P. B M.
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MEMBERS.

Andrews, Samuel	Drum, Ph	Miller, C H	Shepherd, J H
Atchway, James	Freidheim, Abram	Mohr, Nic	Troye, M
Abbott, I A	Friedman, Frank	Mabelin, Peter	Tinney, E B
Beattie, John	Gerstner, F	Oberkamp, Chas	Taylor, J D
Brunnies, Richard	Gerstner, Nicholas	O'Dowd, James	Turner, Hy C
Benton, Jas	Geiger, Chas	Osborne, F	Williams, Jos
Bairly, Charles	Henry, William	Redon, O M	Weser, W F
Burnett, John	Hautau, Fred	Rawlings, R G	Werkle, Peter
Baumann, Aug	Hambacker, Max	Ricks, E	Weil, Samuel
Bensel, Hy	Hausner, J V	Rotz E L	Walsh, J A
Bostick, John E	Irving, Edgar	Reilman, Geo	Weser, Adolph
Boulloq, P L	Klinchhole, C	Seibert, William	Wilims, A R
Brandt, Hy	Klein, Martin	Schanneville, V	White, William D
Bluist, F J	Loos, A	Sweeney, James	
Coulhad, John	Ludolph, J H	Schorr, Thomas	
Deilman, P W	Loeb, J J	Smith, John F	
Dalton, John G	Miller, John	Strohmeyer, J	75 members.

Initiated—Isaac A Abbott, Chas Geiger, Fredk Hufft, Henry C Turner, Fred'k Withmayer, Daniel Young.

Passed—I A Abbott, C Geiger, F Hufft, H C Turner, F Withmayer, D Young.

Raised—I A Abbott, C Geiger, F Hufft, H C Turner.

Dimitted—Thos Wilson, (1869).

Died—Geo W Rebentisch.

FRANKLINTON LODGE No. 101.

Chartered 21st January, 1851.

Franklinton, Washington Parish, La—Stated meetings, second Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

J Wadsworth,.....	W M	S W Bickham.....	Sec
J R Burch.....	S W	L H Self.....	S D
J F Chambers	J W	Chas J Burch.....	J D
Hy T Burkhalter.....	Treas	R Babington.....	Chaplain
J Passman		Tyler	

PAST MASTER—J J Slocum.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Robert Babington, P. M	Sanderlin W Bickham,	John Mizell,
James M Burris, P. M.	Levi H Bankston,	Welcome Penny,
Jacob Magee, P. M.	John R Burch,	W P Richardson,
John Wadsworth, P. M	Elzy B Dees,	J C Foil,
Hy T Burkhalter,	John E Morris,	Mat Thomas,
A C Bickham,	Ed McCain,	John R Wood.

MEMBERS.

Alford, M T	Graves, Nat	Mizell, S	Springfield, D H
Bickham, Abner C	Hobgood, O M	Ott, W W	Simmons, J M
Bullock, D H	Haley, E	Ott, David, G	Thomas, C P
Brumfield, J Q	Holton, And	Ott, Chas D	Thomas, James
Brock, James	Kemp, Jos	Pierce, James	Warren, S J
Brumfield, Josiah	King, W H	Pounds, J J	Williams, Wm
Burris, W A	Magee, Z T	*Pool, Abner C	Wallis, J M
Crow, John L	Magee, T M	Spring, J S	
Carroll, T B	Morris, J E	Seal, C B	
Dixon, W H	Morse, A J	Smith, J W	62 members.

Passed—Andrew J Morse.

Raised—Andrew J Morse.

Dimitted—Andrew Holton, Joseph Kemp, S A Hayden, (1866), Thos J Bennett, ((1866), B Edwards, (1868).

Died—O M Hobgood.

Suspended—W A Burris, Stephen Mizzell.

*Unaccounted for.

LOUISIANA LODGE No. 102.

Chartered 23d January, 1851.

Odd Fellows' Hall—Stated meetings, every Thursday evening.

OFFICERS.

S B Newman, Jr.....	W M	E Boulogny.....	J D
A T. Abbott.....	S W	B R Lawrence.....	M C
E J Kursheedt.....	J W	P P Greenwood.....	} Stewards
E A Palfrey.....	Treas	C C Cotting.....	
A N Cummings.....	Sec	Rev H S Jacobs, P M.....	Chaplain
Jos B Norris.....	S D	L A Seward.....	Organist
G W Gavin, (not a member).....		Tyler.	

PAST MASTERS.

Harmon Doane,

C H Luzenberg.

LIFE MEMBERS.

W C Driver, P. M.

Geo Nathan,

G W Sizer.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

C S Stewart, P, M,

J Anderson, P. M.

J C. Batchelor, M. D., P. M.

MEMBERS.

Clements, T, P. M.	Dunnin, J H	Logan, S	Stocker, C H
Herron, F J, P. M.	Donnelly, Thos	Meyer, A	Sebastian, G C
Allen, C H	Elliot, John F	McLearn, J G	Seixas, H O
Asche, M J	Fitz, J D	Meyer, Victor	Scott J D
Allynn, I T	Fazende, P O	Mott, Robert	Seixas, J M
Abbatt, J M	Flanagan, Thos	Mure, John	Skinner, J S
Bowers, Geo F	Glenny, Isaac E	Morgan, P H	Sager, W
Buckner, E E	Gardner, L H	Moonney, H C	Slocomb, C H
Brickell, W E	Gayle, R H	McKnight, Chas H	Scriven, R D
Buckner, John A	Hardie, W T	Mitchell, W S	Steever, W
Barnes, F	Hailey, A B	Mebnert, Hugo	Surget, E
Bolles, E C	Heaney, James	McQuithy, Wm H	Schonfeldt, F W
Beck, Jr T J	Hart, Toby	Merriam, W A	Smith, Howard
Bates, W A	Hill, J B	Nixon, J O	Sherry, Jas N
Beard, C	Hill, J D	Nixon, J O, Jr,	Starke, W N
Blair, James D	Hays, H T	North, Thos	Snowden, S H
Benachi, N M	Harris, Jr. A	Pierson, H	Sampson, F G
Barbot, J P	Harrod, B M	Perry, A W	Smith, J Pinckney
Baldwin, A	Houston, J D	Pearce, Jos W	Thompson, P K
Buckner, S B	Hutchinson, R C	Peale, A H	Twitchell, H T
Buchanan, Henry	Heine, Armand	Price, F L	Waugh, A
Battles, Hy A	Harris, Edwin	Pierce, J C	Witherspoon, H E
Bonito, F A	Hite, Geo D	Randall, M C	Walker, Thos F
Benton, C R	Joseph, L H	Rebenstisch, C G	Williams, Thos E
Cushman, B C	Johnson, C F	Rountree, A W	Woods, L E
Crawcour, I L	Janney, J	Railey, C R	Walton, Jas B
Clark, Waters P	Kennard, J H	Reade, Robert H	Williams, Thos S
Campbell, Wm	Krumbhaar, W B	Railli, N P	Weitzel, Hy L
Carey, J T	Krnl, C F	Reade J E	Welton, L A
Converse, G T	Kaufman, L	Reinhardt, B F	Wall, S R
Churchill, P J	Lipmann, J	Rice, Geo C	
Dupre, E	Lonsdale, H H	Routh, S M	144 members.

Initiated—John Magee, John M Abbott, Chas H Stocker, Thomas North, P Jos Churchill, W H H Ford, Jas B Wasson.

Passed—J Magee, J M Abbott, C H Stocker, T North, P J Churchill, J B Wasson.

Raised—J M Abbott, C H Stocker, T North, P J Churchill.

Affiliated—Adolph Meyer.

Dimitted—Jas Heaney, E Surget, R Mott, P H Morgan, E C. Bolles, N M Starke,

Died—Thos E Williams, Francis Barnes, H H Lonsdale, W H McQuithy.

Suspended—A Waugh.

CLOUTERVILLE LODGE No. 103.

Chartered January 21st, 1852.

Mouth Cane River, Rapides Parish, La.—Stated meetings, first and third Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

W L Richardson.....	W M	J W Garrett.....	Sec
Hy Haas	S W	A L Grow	S D
A O Morceaux	J W	P Morceaux.....	J D
Robert Aaron.....	Treas	J F Ferrier.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

S O Scruggs, P. D. G. M.

A L Grow.

MEMBERS.

Boswell, J S	Carnahan, Jno	Calhoun, W S	Kraft, Ben
Bullitt, B W	Carnahan, W F	Deen, R M	Morantini, J C
Collins, D			18 members.

Passed—Walter B Hopkins.*Raised*—R M Deen, Hy Haas.*Dimitted*—David Collins.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE No. 104.

Chartered 21st January, 1852.

Mt. Lebanon, Bienville Parish, La.—Stated meetings on third Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

J F McDaniel	W M	B H Stall	Sec
John Brice.....	S W	C E Jennings.....	S D
W H Murphy	J W	D J Mizzell.....	J D
R A Smith	Treas	H H Walker	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

J C Rogers

R A Smith,

B H Stall,

J C Egan

J Brice,

F Courtney.

MEMBERS.

Candler, F M	Holston, J D	Hillburn, J A	Perkins, A
Duke, J D	Howerton, J J	Key, M W	Sheppard, D H
Hays, S N	Hillburn, J B	Lewis, G W	Tooke, T A
			23 members.

Affiliated—Daniel H Sheppard, John F McDaniel, Clark E Jennings.*Dimitted*—J C Rogers, P. M. T A Tooke.*Expelled*—J J Howerton.

TRINITY LODGE No. 105.

Chartered 21st January, 1852.

Trinity, Catahoula Parish, La.—Stated meetings, first and third Saturdays of each month.

OFFICERS.

F Giffin.....	W M	E O Bartsh	Sec
John H McCabe.....	S W	Thos A Murray.....	S D
J A Synder.....	J W	John O Murray.....	J D
I Slenker.....	Treas	C R Bronson	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

A Montpelier,

J L Davis,

F Griffin.

MEMBERS.

Armstrong, J G	Campbell, S W	Kerr, L P	Reddick, N
Beard, Wm	Cosgrove, S D	Lemle, D	Rouke, J E
Beard, M J	Dale, Wm	Lemle, Isaac	Spinks, H
Barron, M R	Ellis, T P	Lacroix, M J	Thomas, W H
Barrow, Eugene	Elam, S S	May, G P	Virgin, L R
Brown, R R	Gibson, B J	Marx, M	Wharton, F H
Breithaup, T	Gibson, R G	Morris, W T	Wright, J A
Block, S	Gillespie, G W	Ogden, W M	Wilson, C H
Baker, B F	Hanes, P	Ogden, J P	Wilson, Hugh
Calhoun, D P	Horton, J W	Percy, Thos	Weil, L
Carter, R M	Kiger, P	Routh, Jr., F	Walters, E T
Crooks, Ph	Kiper, J R B	Rothrock, N W	Walters, R B

58 members.

Initiated—J G Armstrong, Edwin O Bartsh, Geo M Gillespie, Isaac Lemle, Michael J Lacroix, Thos A Murray, John O Murray, Moses Mark, Enos T Walters, Oscar B Crooks, Willie J Watson, Isaac F Faulk, Richard E Yancy.

Passed—J G Armstrong, E O Bartsh, G M Gillespie, J Lemle, M J Lacroix, T A Murray, J O Murray, M Marx, E T Walters, O B Crooks, W J Watson.

Raised—J G Armstrong, Samuel Block, E O Bartsh, G M Gillespie, J Lemle, M J Lacroix, T A Murray, J O Murray, M Marx, L R Virgin, E T Walters.

Affiliated—Benj F Baker, Lazarus Weil.

Dimitted—John P Ogden.

Died—J W Horton, J R B Kiper, W Dale.

Suspended—W H Thomas.

VIENNA LODGE No. 106.

Chartered 21st January, 1852.

Vienna, Jackson Parish, La.—Stated meetings second Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

J W Calcote.....	W M	R E Russ.....	Sec
J E Vining.....	S W	J M Stallings.....	S D
Jas Davis.....	J W	T L Walker.....	J D
W Harrison.....	Treas	W C Calcote	Tyler

PAST MASTER—J W Calcote.

MEMBERS.

Aswell, D S	Colvin, M T	Jackson, J W	Simmons, J A
Autey, T J	Colvin, W D	Kinman, J M	Simmons, J N
Baremore, H	Colvin, D	Leggett, S P	Slaton, H C
Ball, J R	Colvin, Thos	Manning, J A	Ship, G W
Beck, Chas	Colvin, G H	Moore, W C	Tribble, E
Baughman, M	Collie, John	Mitchell, W T	Tipton, J T
Brothers, A M	Cox, G W	McDowell, J T	Wood, Willis
Brothers, G L	Delony, M	Newton, Geo	Windsor, Isaac
Broughton, W D	Faison, W B	Robinson, A	Wilder, S J
Brittain, B B	Files, J L	Rinehart, J W	Walker, J C
Barnett, L G	Garr, W P	Richardson, W	Williamson, R T M
Byers, F M	Gay, Elijah	Skinner, Samuel	Woodward, Thos
Colvin, A H	Huey, John	Spivy, M	Woodward, J E
Colvin, A F	Hedgepeth, J S	Simonton, A C	
Colvin, J T	Hines, Wiley	Stuart, R H	

67 members.

Passed—G W Cox.

Raised—G W Cox, L G Barnett.

Affiliated—T J Autey, M Deloney.

Dimitted—F M Byers, Thos Woodward, J Kinman and J N Simmons, (1871.)
Died—Geo Newton, John Huey, J W Jackson, R H Stuart.
Reinstated—Thos Woodward.

SPARTA LODGE No. 108.

Chartered 21st January, 1852.

Sparta, Bienville Parish, La—Stated meetings, third Thursday of each month.

OFFICERS.

August Stall.....	W M	J T Boone.....	S D
Thomas J Hightower	S W	B Stern.....	J D
Jas F Pierson.....	J W	J J Sprawls.....	Steward
R M Crowson.....	Treas	T J Fouts.....	Chaplain
S B Dubose.....	Sec.	Thos F Ruff.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

R M Crowson,	J T Boone.	J Stall.
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LIFE MEMBERS.

John Cockerham,	Wm S Cockerham, P. M.,	Hy J Schene,
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MEMBERS.

Allen, P	Holder, J P	Murphy, Jesse	Strause, Reuben
Blume, J B	Hamilton, Thos H	Murphy, Elias	Smith, J F
Blum, Isadore	Head, J R	Melton, Isaac W	Stephens, Jno F
Barron, L G	James, W M	McCoy, Gilbert	Thompson, R K
Campbell, C W	Kimball, W P	Neal, S F	Tenison, L C
Crawford, Thos	King, H M	Noles, O L	Upshaw, Jas
Chance, Jas M	Kolb, Jas R	Pearce, J L	Warren, John
Caldwell, W M	Kirtley, E F	Pickens, A O P	Warren, E N
Collingsworth, O M	Koonce, R A	Poole, Jno N	Wardlaw, L B
Crawford, E A	Koonce, Amander	Paxton, T E	Wooley, R W
Cotton, A R	Loe, W M	Preslar, W C	Wooley, J M
Day, Simon P	Long, J E	Pearce, Wm J	Webb, Isaac P
Grice, Lewis	Mays, Jas A	Rinehart, J H	64 members.

Initiated—Phillip Allen, Isadore Blum, Benj R Edwards, John H Reinhard.

Passed—P Allen, I Blum, J H Rinehart.

Raised—P Allen, I Blum, J H Rinehart.

Dimitted—W P Kimball, A O P Pickens, R K Thompson, Jas Upshaw, J M Wooley.

Suspended—E F Kirtley.

CASTOR LODGE No. 109.

Chartered 21st January, 1852.

Cuba, P. O., Caldwell Parish—Stated meetings first Full Moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

W L DeGraffenreid.....	W M	S Thomas.....	S D
W T Nettles.....	S W	H H Summers	J D
J A Meredith.....	J W	W W Butler.....	} Stewards
A A Lacy.....	Treas	T H W Baynard.....	
D G Brown.....	Sec	Josiah Rawls.....	Tyler.

LIFE MEMBERS.

W L DeGraffenreid,	D. D. G. M.	W T Nettles,	A B Wood,	Jas Brown.
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MEMBERS.

Butler, T B	Hinson, Wm C	Taylor, Jas M	Webb, S
Baer, Jacob	McDonald, U	Thomas, D B	
Cook, H M	Roberts, E M	Tatum, Joel	
Ellis, W J	Thomas, G B	Womack, W	25 members.

Initiated—Wm C Hinson.

Passed—Wm C Hinson, W J Ellis.

Raised—Wm C Hinson, W J Ellis.

Dimitted—Wm Womack, Joel Tatum, G B Thomas.

Died—D B Thomas, A B Wood, J M Taylor.

Suspended—H M Cook.

HARRISONBURG LODGE No. 110.

Chartered 21st January, 1852.

Harrisonburg, Catahoula Parish, La—Stated meetings, second and fourth Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Jacob Wolf.....	W M	Z T Holloman.....	Sec
Josiah F Ellis.....	S W	S D Fairbanks.....	S D
J Lanian.....	J W	D S McDonald.....	J D
Hy Newman.....	Treas	Jos H Moore.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Richard H Harris,	J Wolf, D. D. G. M.,	J F Ellis.
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LIFE MEMBERS.

C C Duke, P. M.,	A Conn,	J Lanian,	L Mayer,
	A R Phillips.		

MEMBERS.

Boudurant, H	Davis, Isaac N	Johnson, R H	Rheinart, Thos
Baker, Benj F	Enright, John	Lovelace, P E H	Routon, T A
Beasley, R M	Forsyth, Jas	Lovelace, J H	Roach, D
Bambrick, Jas P	Faulk, Jas M	Laudauer, E	Sheffield, J P
Blackman, J S	Green, T L	Nix, Thos D	Splawn, E
Beasman, J S	Gaulden, W E	Newman, H	Scott, John G
Blackman, Chas R	Hodkins, E L	Owen, Thos F	Smith, Benj E
Carter, P H	Hanks, T W	Prichard, D M	Taliaferro, H B
Clark, W M	Hanks, J W	Prichard, W S	Thompson, C
Duke, L G	Harper, M H.	Prichard, John	Wineburg, M
Demsey, M	Hodges, R F	Peck, John G	Walker, S D S
Davis, A J	Heard, Jas E	Pippins, W H	Womack, W F
Dosher, John	Hoffman, Benj	Reed, Isaac A	
Doniphan, Hy S	Heard, A B	Redditt, W C	67 members.

Initiated—Benj F Baker, David S McDonald, Wm H Pippins, Elias W Watson.

Passed—B F Baker, D S McDonald, W H Pippins.

Raised—B F Baker, Zachariah F Holloman, D S McDonald, W H Pippins.

Affiliated—R M Beasley, Carter Thompson.

Dimitted—H Bondurant, W M Clarke, Hy S Doniphan, M H Harper, John H Lovelace, John G Peck, D Roach, (charter member of Keystone Lodge 213,) R H Johnson, Thos F Owen, B F Smith.

Died—J N Davis, T L Green.

URIM LODGE No. 111.

Chartered 2d February, 1853.

Forksville, Ouachita Parish, La.—Stated meetings every Saturday preceding full moon.

OFFICERS.

John M Brooks.....	W M	J N Fuller	Sec
A W Sheppard.....	S W	Chas H Peevy.....	S D
A Calhoun	J W	W T Brooks.....	J D
William W Patrick.....	Treas	S T Wyatt.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—John M Brooks.

LIFE MEMBERS.

R Gainey,	A W Sheppard, P. M.,	L S Britt,	J E Puckett.
	W W Patrick, P. M.		

MEMBERS.

Achord, L F	Britt, L F	Hathaway, J T	Thompson, W
Arrant, David	Collins, Sam W	Hodge, C W	Wallace, Wm B
Averett, E D	Covington, Jno A	McLendon, A D	Young, W R
Bryan, W	Dillard, W M	Newton, E D	Zeigler, N L
Brooks, R L	Fuller, John	Parker, M. H	Zeigler, J A
Brady, G W	Finkley, S R	Parker, P C	Zeigler, A C
Butler, G W	Griggs, J M	Parker, A F	
Butler, Jas J	Huey, B M	Sheppard, F M	40 members.

Initiated—Spencer T Wyatt, John C Tolbert.

Passed—Spencer T Wyatt.

Raised—Spencer T Wyatt

Affiliated—Stephen R Finkley.

Dimitted—W M Dillard.

Died—A C Zeigler.

Reinstated—Wm M Dillard.

BARTHOLOMEW LODGE No. 112.

Chartered 25th February, 1853.

Plantersville, Morehouse Parish, La.—Stated Meetings, second Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

M S Hunter.....	W M	B Scott Haddick.....	Sec
W L Watt.....	S W	B E Walling.....	S D
W R Bunckley.....	J W	Arthur McNeil.....	J D
Thos Bunckley.....	Treas	W E Risor	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

John McCroy,	Thos. Simpson,	M S Hunter.
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MEMBERS.

Arant, N S	Huff, R S	McNeil, N A	Vaughan, G B
Arant, J D	Humphrey, Wm	Perry, Z C	Worley, J C
Carson, Levy	Johnson, N W	Peterkin, Geo A	Williams L D
Duckworth, E D	Jenkins, Wm	Roane, A E	Washburn, W M
Daniel, E L	Knox, John S	Richmond, W L	Yeldell, J F
Edwards, Thos H	Knox, Robert J	Scales, E W	Zachary, R
Eggers, Hy	Knott, J B	Thigpen, H A	
Harp, Jas N	Kimbrough, G W	Vaughan, H D	40 members.

Initiated—Geo. H Johnson, Thos O. Leavel, N A McNeil, Arthur McNeil.

Passed—G H Johnson, N A McNeil, A McNeil.

Raised—N A McNeil, A McNeil.

Affiliated—N S Arant, N W Johnson, J F Yeldell.

Died—John S Knox, Thos H Edwards.

THOMAS JEFFERSON LODGE No. 113.

Chartered 25th February, 1853.

Spearsville, Union Parish, La.—First Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

G R Carroll.....	M W	Wm D Henderson.....	Sec
N L Nelson.....	S W	John Gray.....	S D
J B Spears.....	J W	G L McCowen.....	J D
David Henderson.....	Treas	L Seals.....	Chap
	W A Woolley.....		Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

J R Goyne,

B F Harrell,

R M Boatner.

MEMBERS.

Cuny, A A, P. M.	Doster, T H	Henderson, J W	McDonald, C C
Abbott, L B	Fitzgerald, J H	Key, J M	Moore, W T
Burton, G W	Gardner, D G	Lawrence, Thos P	Post, Jas M
Brazzeal, Sam'l	Hayes, Jeremiah	Love, John B	Spears, J P
Cole, H V			31 members.

Initiated—G W Burton.*Passed*—G W Burton.*Raised*—G W Burton.*Affiliated*—A A Cuny, T H Doster, L B Abbott, H V Cole.*Dismissed*—J R Goyne, P. M., S Brazzeal, J W Henderson, J P Spears, J M Post.*Died*—Thos P Lawrence, H V Cole.

SHREVEPORT LODGE No. 115.

Chartered 27 January, 1853.

Shreveport, Caddo Parish, La.—Stated meetings, Second and Fourth Fridays of each month.

OFFICERS.

B Holzman.....	W M	W Winter.....	Sec
J A Jacobs.....	S W	E Dreyfus.....	S D
S G Dreyfus.....	J W	J McCloud.....	J D
L H Fisher.....	Treas	B P Barker.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

S M Asher,

Geo Williamson,

LIFE MEMBER—W Hecox, P. M.

MEMBERS.

Allen, H E	Heffner, Jas	Moore, J L	Spilker, C H
Asher, Levi	Hay, A L	Mahle, J W	Scovell, N
Asher, Louis	Hoss, N	Marshal, A W	Stacey, A J
Bodenheimer, L	Hecox, J H	McCoy, E W	Stevens, R M
Brice, J P	Jacobs, Ed	Marlin, E B	Strauss, L
Beck, W C	Jacobs, B	Mulhaupt, F X	Spilker, F W
Bertrand, G B	Johnson, Chas	Murphy, N W	Van Nostrand, E M
Boazman, H C	Kaufman, M, Sr	Poland, Thos Jr	Waldorn, F M
Condon, C	Kilpatrick, J H	Pobst D	Wisnor, W B
Dickinson, John	Kahn, A	Phelps, J E	Wells, Samuel
Dillenberger, H	Levy, S, Jr	Rankin, R E	Wolf A
Duringer, L	Leavenworth, J P	Sheridan, J S	Weideman, Louis
Frank, Chas	Linman, H	Smithley, C A	Wheaton, J W
Fisher, Albert	Levy, Moses	Samfield, M	Weil, J N
Gustine, L	Levy, Sam	Stoner, J H	70 members.

- Initiated*—Peter L F Frank.
- Passed*—Chas Johnson.
- Raised*—Chas Johnson.
- Affiliated*—L Durringer, L H Fisher.
- Dimitted*—Levy Asher, Moses Levy, J L Moore, M Samfield.
- Died*—A L Hay, R M Stevens.

ACACIA LODGE No. 116.

Chartered January 17, 1854.

Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, La.—Stated meetings, Saturday on or before full moon of each month

OFFICERS.

Hy S Browne.....	W M	Henry Desobry	Sec
David N Barrow	S W	J S Whitney.....	S D
J Marcot.....	J W	J S Brown.....	J D
Jno F Altimus.....	Treas	S Kahn	Tyter

PAST MASTERS.

Paul O Hebert,	Henry S Browne,	John Marcot,	John S Whitney
D N Barrow,	G Schlater	Sam Mathews,	

MEMBERS.

Austin, J W	Freeman, G B	Levy, A	Scott, A W
Blanchard, J S	Hall, Alfred	Landry, M	Savory, Ira J
Brown, J M	Hebert, A O	McWilliams, J	Schlater, R
Boote, W R	Heath, W H	Marionneaux, B	Shelly, Evan
Commeaux, J J	Jumel, Allen	McCrary, J W	Smith, W A
Cocker, Wm	Jefferson, J	Orent, Ira E	Tuttle, Jas S
Chauvin, J	Kloss, John	Réuss, John	Toffier, W A
Dodd, C S	Levy, Daniel	Shearkey, J	42 members.

Initiated—John Jefferson, John Kloss, J W McCrary, John Réuss, Wm H Heath, Wm Cocker, Silvain Levy.

Passed—J Jefferson, Seligman Kahn, J Kloss, Wm A Smith, J W McCrary, J Réuss, W H Heath, W Cocker.

Raised—J Jefferson, S Kahn, J Kloss, W A Smith, J W McCrary, J Réuss, W H Heath, W Cocker, W M Toffier.

Dimitted—J S Tuttle, J M Brown.

Died—C S Dodd.

MILFORD LODGE No. 117.

Chartered January 20, 1854

Manchac Settlement, East Baton Rouge, La.—Stated meetings, Thursday on or before full moon of each month—P O., Baton Rouge.

OFFICERS.

P S Harelson,	W M	H T Brown.....	Sec
And B Booth.....	S W	J P Wilkerson.....	S D
O Adams.....	J W	S W McCloy,.....	J D
H J Harelson.....	Treas	W J Quinn.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

J R Young,

J S Gardner.

MEMBERS.

Brown, T Z	Dixon, S S	Garig, Geo	Simpson, J L
Bullion, O A	Denham, R T	Lusk, Henry,	Tarleton, J T
Courtney, J	Delaune, Jas	Miller, D H	Webb, C C
Chambers, J S	Denham, J J	St Amand, V	Watkins, E
Dixon, E A	Felder, J T	Smith, W W	
Dixon, E			30 members.

Initiated—J B Odom.
Passed—J B Odom.

TERRYVILLE LODGE No. 118.

Chartered January 17, 1854.

Terryville, Vienna P. O., Claiborne Parish, La.—First Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS,

H F Petty.....	W M	T C Knowles	Sec
Green W Davidson.....	S W	B W Wilson	S D
Joseph Swint.....	J W	J W Sherrard	J D
G W Knowles.....	Treas	W F Adkins	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

H F Petty, T C Knowles.

MEMBERS.

Dorman, J M P. M.	Dark, L J L	Murphy, W H	Parett, Madison
Bickham, S J	Henry, J F	McLeroy, W B	Taylor, W W
Bartlett, W W	Henry, Milton A	McLeroy, A J	Trussell, J
Chapman, J M	Hood, William	Norris, Thos	
Duty, M			26 members.

Dimitted—Thos Norris, J M Dorman, P. M.

DEERFIELD LODGE No. 120.

Chartered, January 17 1854.

Delhi, Richland Parish, La.—Stated meetings fourth Saturday of each month,

OFFICERS.

W E Atchison.....	W M	Charles R Slider.....	Sec
J F Trezevant.....	S W	T A Spiers.....	S D
D S McKelvey	J W	G W Trezevant,	J D
D S Travis.....	Treas	H W McLemore.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS

D S Travis W E Atchison

LIFE MEMBERS.

G W Trezevant, P. M.	W J Maybin,	Alex Armstrong,
Wm C Purvis,	N S Balph,	J H Wolfe.

MEMBERS.

Brumby, Geo McD	Frisby, D W	Mulholland, C T	Roberts, E B
Balph. O P	Fox, Simon	Montgomery, G W	Smith, John P
Barker, Chas	Fleming J R	Merritt, Jonathan	Stubblefield, J B
Baker, B W	Graves, P S	McLemore, Ben, F	Trumper, E
Couch, John W	Holly, John D	Mulholland, M M	Trezevant N W
Couch, Marion F	Heffner, Oliver	Moore W A	Trezevant, R
Coe, Thos J	Hamilton, S W	Owen, S A	Vick, J T
Carlton, J R	Irwin, Ed	Rainey, Anson	Williams, B C
Coke, W W	Keel, Sam A	Reid, Jas A	Whatley, Waiter
Feenan, P B	Lampley, B F	Rosson, Jas N	54 members.

Initiated—John R Fleming.

Passed—J R Fleming, Rembert Trezevant, Michael Tallient.

Raised—J R Fleming, R Trezevant, Bushrod W Baker.

Affiliated—Jas A Reid, Eldridge B Roberts, Benj F Lampley, Samuel W Hamilton.

Died—Alex Armstrong, Samuel A Keel, Wm J Maybin.

Expelled—J D Holly, on second trial; (affirmed by Grand Lodge, session 1873)

LISBON LODGE No. 121.

Chartered 17th January, 1854.

Lisbon, Claiborne Parish, La—First Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

T H Pennington	W M	D A J Caruthers.....	Sec
W D Hester	S W	J J Duke.....	S D
J H Slayton	J W	J Aycock.....	J D
W D Bullock	Treas	C D Young.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

W D Hester, E Sparks, John L Williams, T H Pennington, D. D. G. M.

LIFE MEMBER—James Cook.

MEMBERS.

Akin, John	Greer, J W	Killgore, B S	Tait, R E
Autrey, W M	Gilbert, Thos J	Killgore, J B	Waugh, J W
Bullock, E	Heard, Jas F	Lay, L R	Williams, J H
Cross, J F	Hilley, F A	McClendon, C W	Williams, D A
Clements, Jas M	Hargrove, B F	McAdams, J T	Walden, W W
Cook, John W	Harris, Eli	*Marsh, M S	Wright, John M
Curry, A A	Jackson, J V	Tatum, S	Young, Jesse
Ford, Jas F	Kimball, William	Thomasson, J M	46 members.

Initiated—Jesse A Aycock.

Passed—Jesse A Aycock.

Raised—John M Wright.

Affiliated—Thos J Gilbert, John H Slayton, C D Young.

Dimitted—John M Wright,

Died—Seth Tatum.

Suspended—D A Williams, Benj S Kilgore, Eli Harris, Chas W McClendon.

*Unaccounted for.

MACKEY LODGE No. 122.

Chartered 20th January, 1854.

Ringgold, Bienville Parish, La—Stated meetings, third Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

J H Scott.....	W M	Sol McGraw	S D
Thomas G McGraw.....	S W	W D Mims.....	J D
J G Pate.....	J W	A J Evans.....	} Stewards
J B Booth.....	Treas	C F Thomas.....	
Alex J Kolb.....	Sec	E N Kirtley	Chaplain
		D Batchelor.....	Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

A J Kolb,

E N Kirtley.

H D Shehee.

LIFE MEMBERS.

John H Scott, P M.,

James Bryan,

J B Bryan.

MEMBERS.

Bailiff, J T	Evans, Jacob	Melvin, G W	Thomas, B F
Bryan, T C	Grigsby, J J	McElroy, W T	Theus, Wm P
Bryan, Terrell	Giddens, Jacob	Monroe, Jas	Tucker, A
Blount, B B	Hand, H	Norman, D R	Woodard, J E
Brinson, P P	Hall, H J	Norris, Benj	Woodard, W E
Cook, J J	Hayes, G S	Nettles, W T	Waters, Peter S
Cook, Jos W	Harper, F N	Pate A W	Williams, M D L
Cotter, W H	Hodge, Benj F	Perry, J C	Woolly, John M
Christian, Geo W	Jones, B E	Pratt, Vinson	
Conly, C J	Long, J J	Regan, John	
Connally, C C	Martin, W A	Todd, W D	
Davis, E W	Maxey, H T	Theus, E P	

60 members.

Initiated—Choron F Thomas, Wm J Slayton.

Passed—Choron F Thomas.

Raised—Choron F Thomas, Wm J Slayton.

Affiliated—Geo S Hayes, Benj Norris, John M Woolly.

Demitted—Chas C Connally, James J Grigsby, Jas. Monroe.

Reinstated—James Monroe.

LIBERTY LODGE No. 123.

Original charter 14th February, 1855, restored 1866.

Keachi, DeSoto Parish, La—Third Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Chas E Crawford	W M	W G Spilker.....	Sec
O T Hollingsworth.....	S W	G J Varner	S D
Jas Powell.....	J W	J T Fisher.....	J D
T P Fullilove.....	Treas	T D Coty.....	Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

A G Caffey,

Chas Schuler,

Robt Horn,

C E Crawford, D. D. G. M.

LIFE MEMBER—D S Wells.

MEMBERS.

Anderson, J A	Cönnell, C B	Holmes, Wm	Powell, E
Anderson, T D	Davis, Wm H	Headrick, W G	Peavy, Wm
Adams, E B	Dewitt, W M	Hall, S E	Rich, A G
Blunt, L C	Doah, F Y	Hall, John E	Rogers, Y W
Brown, Jas	Donaldson, W S	Iverson, A F	Schuler, Ernest
Beazley, J S	Eastling, W W	Lee, J B	Williams, J
Boney, W G	Gamble, W F	Long, John J	Williamson, Jacob
Cator, W G	Hungerford, C	Loveless, Geo	
Chaffin, J J	Harrison, F J	McDaniel, J H	
Caldwell, C W	Holmes, Robt	Mason, Silas W	
Cole, Reuben	Headrich, Geo	Moore, J F	

52 members.

Initiated—John T Fisher, S L Ball.

Passed—John T Fisher, S L Ball.

Raised—John T Fisher.

Affiliated—Geo Loveless.

Dimitted—J H McDaniel, W S Donaldson, C W Caldwell.

Died—Wm Peavy.

KELLERTOWN LODGE No. 124.

Chartered February 14th, 1855.

Kellertown, East Feliciana Parish, La., P. O. Clinton—Second Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

L G Perkins.....	W M	A J Norwood	Sec
J C Riley	S W	R J Pemble.....	S D
Clement Gore.....	J W	J R Skipwith.....	J D
Z Freeman	Treas	W R Skipwith.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

A J Norwood, P. G. M. L G Perkins, R J Pemble.

LIFE MEMBER—Thos F Collins.

MEMBERS.

Carruth, Ansel	James S W	Palmer, N C	Smith, Adam P
Delee, C P	Lipscomb, S W	Palmer, L A	Stanley, Jesse S
Freeman, J R	McQueen, N	Palmer, C	Tousinou, D
Garig, W W	McCants, T S	Palmer, C S	Williams, J P
Graves, Thos J	McHugh, T J	Ramsey, J A	Williams, Jesse
Hunt, J M	Norwood, J E	Smith, Isaac B	
Henderson, John	Newsome, J B	Scott, Ed A	35 members.

Affiliated—John Henderson.

Suspended—J P Williams.

PEARL RIVER LODGE No. 125.

Chartered February 14, 1855.

Line Academy, Shady Grove P. O., Washington Parish, La.—Stated meetings third Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

W C Warren.....	W M	J E Ford.....	Sec
D R Warren.....	S W	D N Ball	S D
B L Applewhite.....	J W	H R Warren	J D
A W Cochran.....	Treas	N W Piggott.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—W C Warren.

LIFE MEMBERS.

W C Warren, P. M., D R Warren, N W Piggott, W H Adams,
 Jas A Amacker, Robert Daniels, J C Smith, Jos C Seale.

MEMBERS.

Ard, John F	Batson, Eli	Grimsley, J J	Ryall, Hardy
Ard Joseph	Bateman, H L	Harvey, A A	Rouse, C R
Adams, S W	Baxter, Jas	McKenzie, A C	Ryall, J B
Adams, P G	Ball, J W	Moody, John	Stoval, W G
Baugman, M L	Forbes, A J	Pittman, Jos A	Warren, W Jr
Baugman, Joel	Forbes, N C	Rankin, S E	Warren, Thos J

37 members.

Dimitted—W G Stoval.

ARCADIA LODGE No. 126.

Chartered February 14, 1855.

Arcadia, Bienville Parish, La.—First Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

G N Clampitt.....	W M	A M Oden	Sec
W J Fields	S W	J G Sharp.....	S D
R T Goff.....	J W	C C Brice.....	J D
W D Young.....	Treas	John F Gray	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Geo N Clampitt, D. D. G. M.,

W J Fields.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Jas Brice, Jr., P. M.,

J A H Givens,

Benj S Mitchell,

J F Gray.

MEMBERS.

Aswell, B W	Hilburn, E B	McGuire, Jas A	Roberts, Wade H
Birt, J D	Hayes, Jno C	Murphy, Richard	Ryant, J N
Birt, D H	Henderson, P	Mitchell, John W	Ragan, W W
Brown, J M	Jones, Jas M	McConathy, J J	Smart, S S
Brown D E	Jones, W A	Martin, N A	Spurlock, R
Beard, P R	Jordan, John M	Mizell, W J	Teasley, L
Brice, John C	Jones, Rich M	Powell, J A	White, W
Calhoun, Thos N	Jackson, J A B	Patterson, W C	Wood, J W
Driskill, Jas C	Jordan, John H	Robertson, J H	Young, Jas
Haynes, J T	Lee, Jas	Rogers, Jas	Youngblood, Wm

52 members.

Dimitted—E B Hilburn, B S Mitchell.
Died—N A Martin, Jas Young.

SPRING HILL LODGE No. 127

Chartered February 14, 1855.

Spring Hill Church, P. O. Union Cross Roads, Union Parish, La.—Second Saturday of each month.

*OFFICERS—1872.

O P Wood	W M	Geo F Clark	Sec
E M Evans.....	S W	A H Hardwick.....	S D
J M Gathright.....	J W	W H Harris.....	J D
J T White.....	Treas	W T Poole.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Geo W Murphy,

J P Everett,

J McGovern,

O P Wood.

MEMBERS.

Alston, G M	Eckles, J B	Haynie, J E	Robinson, J B
Buckley, J O	Everett, T M	Jones, J B	Thomas, J T
Cammack, A J	Garner, T J	Newsome, M P	Watkins, D A
Casky, J W	Gaught, J H	Poole, T P	Young, P R
Daniel, M E	Gathright, W H	Pickel, W J	22 members.

Initiated—G M Alston.

Passed—G M Alston, J B Jones.

Raised—G M Alston, J B Jones.

Affiliated—J E Haynie.

Dimitted—J M Gathright, W H Gathright, G M Alston, †J W Casky, J B Robinson, E H Evans, T P Poole.

*Officers for 1873 elected, but not installed.
 †Reported Dimitted 1870.

SHILOH LODGE No. 131.

Chartered February 14, 1855.

Shiloh, Union Parish, La.—Fourth Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

J D Hamilton	W M	T T Elliott.....	S W
J J Booles.....	S W	W G Simmons	J D
W T St John	J W	B F Pleasants	} Stewards
W A Booles.....	Treas	T T Porter	
J C B White	Sec	W P Smith.....	Chaplain
Walker Breed,.....		Tyler.	

PAST MASTERS.

E B Bolton,

R Roberts.

LIFE MEMBERS.

S M Fuller, P. M.,
S S Heard,
H Tilman Porter

A W Harris,
C J Henry,

J C B White,
W R Weldon.

MEMBERS.

Byram, Q A	Green, John B	Hutchins, C M	Milner, Jonathan
Bolton, J T	Grafton, John T	Johnson, W M	Mitchell C J
Bagwell, Bayliss	Grafton, Benj F	Johnson, Geo W	Parish, Jas O
Cook, Wiley,	Heard, C A	Jackson, F V	Patten, W M
Dacus, A T	Heard, J D	Land, J H	Thaw, Jos
Duty, John W	Hardin, T R	Liggin, H S	Tanders, W L
Duty, L Scott	Heard, J R, Sr	Moore, P	Sabor, R J
Elliot, C W	Hammock, J A	Moore, G W	Tabor, John L
Edmunds, W J	Harper, H W	*Moore, R T	Satum, P L
Fuller, D W	Heard, J R, Jr	Mabry, Jas T	Tatum, J A
Fuller, Jas R	Heard, J P	McLaurin, D K	Watson, J T
Findley, L F	Harden, Calvin	Martin, W H K	Welch, W P
Ferguson, J N	Harper, A C	Manning, F C	64 members.

Initiated—Thos W Harper, — Bennett, Jas M Pollock, T A Heard, E Doores.
Passed—T W Harper, — Bennett.
Raised—L Scott Duty.
Dimitted—J Milner, W L Saunders, Jas H Land, J T Watson, W P Welch.
*Unaccounted for.

GORDY LODGE No. 133.

Chartered February 14, 1855.

Cheneyville, Rapides Parish, La.—Stated meetings, second Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

G W Stafford.....	W M	J H Audebert.....	Sec
M R Marshall.....	S W	J P Snellings.....	S D
Chas G McCormack	J W	M E Bennett	J D
Hy F Long.....	Treas	T Lansdell	Chaplain
J Unsworth.....		Tyler.	

PAST MASTERS.

J H Audebert

J P Snellings,

G W Stafford.

LIFE MEMBER—D M Callihan.

MEMBERS.

Bracewell, J N	Gill, Thos J	McDonald, J W	Slaughter, S
Bass, D W	Helm, T B	Marshall, G B	Stafford, D T
Bass, J W	Jackson, R S	Mathews, Orlando	Tanner, R L
Bass, Jos D	Johnson, Isaac C	Mathews, C J	Wells, M
Boyd, C R	Knight, C W	Pearce, J L	Williams, D W
Cheney, O			31 members.

Initiated—Jos D Bass.
Passed—Jos D Bass.
Raised—Jos D Bass.
Affiliated—Thos J Gill.
Dimitted...J N Bracewell.

PLAINS LODGE No. 135.

Chartered February 12, 1856.

Plains Store, East Baton Rouge Parish, La.—Stated meetings, second Wednesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Howell Carter.....	W M	J T Young.....	Sec
W B Loudon	S W	A Levi.....	S D
R Chick.....	J W	W E Atkinson.....	J D
J D Nettles.....	Treas	S W Newport.....	Chaplain
		J Rist,	Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

H C Young,	A G Carter, P. D. G M.	R T Young,
	H Carter. D. D. G. M.	

LIFE MEMBERS.

W L Young, P. M.,	Jas M Loudon.
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MEMBERS.

Austin, R S	Knox, J C	O'Brien, P	Troth, R S
Atkinson, L G	Kirkland, J D A	Pinckney, T F	Whitaker, J B
Barnett, B B	Lilley, J Y	Pennington, A J	Woodside, E L
Brown, T B	Lusk, D H	Rogillio, Julian	Wolf, Louis
Culbreath, D	McHugh, J A	Sherburne, W L	Wolf, Chas
Corcoran, R E	McHugh, Jos	Sherburne, H N	Whiteman, C P
Delee, F	Mills, T L	Slaughter, W S Jr	Young, W B
Harrell, C W	Neville, A M	Taylor, S J	45 members.

Initiated—W E Atkinson, W P Griffith.
Passed—W E Atkinson, W S Slaughter, Jr.
Raised—W E Atkinson, W S Slaughter, Jr., S W Newport.
Affiliated—Chas P Whiteman, Chas Wolf.
Dimitted—Julian Rogillio.
Died—W L Sherburne.
Suspended—Madison Marsh, (unaffiliated, late of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 77.)
Expelled—R T Davis, a F. C.

ATHENS LODGE No. 136.

Chartered February 12, 1856.

Athens, Claiborne Parish, La.—First Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

H A McFarland.....	W M	M W Brooks	Sec
J W McFarland.....	S W	W A Atkins.....	S D
J H Carr.....	J W	J H Beauchamp.....	J D
J F McFarland.....	Treas	B W Bridges.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

W F Bridges,	H A McFarland.
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MEMBERS.

Philips, H, P. M.	Henry, F	Methvin, D J	Smith, B P
Aubrey, P A	Johnston, J C	Morris, Jourdan,	Simmons, J H
Bickham, W T	Keener, J H	Mooty, J F	Webb, R D
Bridges, R J	Knigheten, W C	Payne, J H	Walker, N H
Cargill, D	Kidd, J A	Perkins, H A	Walker, W H H
Davis, W O	Leatherman, Thos	Peel, J M	Webb, B B
Fry, G W			33 members.

Initiated—W A Atkins. H F Henry.

Passed—W A Atkins, H F Henry.

Raised—W A Atkins.

Affiliated—J H Beauchamp.

Dimitted—W C Knigheten.

JEFFERSONIAN LODGE No. 138.

Chartered February 12, 1856, and as No. 181, 1867; old charter restored 1868.

Kingston, DeSoto Parish, La.—Stated meetings on Saturday before second Sunday of each month.

OFFICERS.

J T Means.....	W M	B R Hogan.....	Sec
E W Lacy.....	S W	J G Marshall.....	S D
L F Scott.....	J W	J H McCreery.....	J D
W S Frierson.....	Treas	G W Jefferson.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

L F Scott,

A F Stephenson.

MEMBERS.

Graves, J A P. M.	Furman, S C	McLeod, H S	Russ, A W
Allison, L	Frierson, T C	Nelson, J M	Riggs, R H
Baker, J R	Hundley, J L	Nott, T H	Scott, Thos
Baker, J C	Logan, B S	Parker, W E	Taylor, L A
Burke, W R	Loftus, P J	Russ, Asa	Wood, Jos
Cowley, J H	Lester, A V	Russ, S E	
Furman, J M			34 members.

Initiated—Archibald V Lester, Julius C Baker.

Passed—A V Lester, J C Baker, Hermann S McLeod.

Raised—A V Lester, J C Baker, H McLeod.

Affiliated—Jas L Hundley, J A Graves.

Dimitted—J L Hundley, B S Logan.

Died—J R Baker.

HOUMA LODGE No. 139.

Chartered February 12, 1856.

Houma, Terrebonne Parish, La.—Saturday on or before full moon.

OFFICERS.

J B Dunn.....	W M	R H Bagby.....	Sec
Jas Philson.....	S W	R W Francis.....	S D
A W Connelly.....	J W	W R Davis.....	J D
J A Gagne.....	Treas	S Wolf.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

John R Bisland,

Jas B Dunn,

D S Cage.

LIFE MEMBERS.

M D Fuqua.

Jos A Semple.

MEMBERS.

Atkinson, S T	Guidry, F E	Lyons, L C P	Quick, W A
Blahut, J	Hatch, G G	Lawson, W A	Root, R A
Buford, Thos	Hepler, E A	Middleton, C D	Rutledge, C S
Brown, Simon,	Hatch, W	Moore, Jos M	Sanders, J M
Bisland, W A	Hargis, T J	Miller, E	Singleton, T W
Corbin, P S P	Knight, J M	Pattison, J E	Tenent, C
Delaporte, A J	Loewenstein, H	Paul, Xavier	White, Edmund
Earnest, R G			34 members,

Initiated—Richard H Bagby, C S Rutledge, Edmund White.

Passed—R H Bagby, C S Rutledge. E White, W R Davis.

Raised—R H Bagby, W R Davis, C S Rutledge, E White.

Affiliated—P S P Corbin.

Dimitted—R G Earnest, John M Knight.

Died—T J Hargis.

Reinstated—R W Francis.

COOL SPRING LODGE No. 140.

Chartered February 12, 1856.

Colquitt, Homer P. O., Claiborne, Parish, La.—Stated meetings third Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

E Gray.....	W M	G W Tigner.....	Sec
J Sturges.....	S W	R R Hightower.....	S D
Matthew Odom.....	J W	J W Nichols.....	J D
A W Palmer.....	Treas	T J Foreman.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

J T Tigner, A H Brown.

MEMBERS.

Allen, Y D	Camp Wm H H	Moreland, Wm F	Taylor, J H M
Allen, Robert	Glover, Isaac N	Nelson, A J	Taylor, J P
Allen, J J	Gennings, E Clark	Nelson, Thos A	Traylor, D G
Allen, F U	Hanson, H C	Odom, H P	Traylor, W H
Alexander, W F	Hanson T S	Pool, A J	Wilson, John
Brunham, J S	Herring, A H	Smith, Otis A	
Cleveland, R H	Jarrell, W M	Smith, Jos H	36 members.

Initiated—Hiram P Odom, Wm C Larkin.

Passed—H P Odom, Jos H Smith.

Raised—H P Odom, J H Smith.

Affiliated—E Clark Gennings, A T Nelson, W H H Camp, W F Alexander.

Reinstated—W F Alexander.

DOWNSVILLE LODGE No. 143.

Chartered 12th February, 1856.

Downsville, Union Parish—Stated meetings, first Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

C T Hines.....	W M	H K Miles.....	J D
G W Thompson.....	S W	D L Hicks.....	Chap
W J Brewster.....	J W	J A Mayes.....	} Stewards
John R Shultz.....	Treas	J T Mayes.....	
G L Gaskins.....	Sec	W B Anderson.....	Marshal
A J Calaway.....	S D	James Brewster.....	Tyler,

PAST MASTERS.

John R Shultz, John W Hester, C H Raley, C T Hines,

MEMBERS.

Landers, J B, P. M.	Ethridge, W B	McCormick, W B	Raney, Wm J
Auldbrinton, W	Futral, W	McFarland, M	Rinehart, W L
Boddie, D A	Greer, Thos J	McGee, R	Richardson, J C
Brewster, W	Gordia, M F	McCormick, F	Smith, W J
Brooks, B F	Hammond, M	Miles, E	Thompson, J M
Buchanan, J D	Henry, H C	Mosely, H E	Tucker, M P
Crawford, N S	Henry, J M	Maxwell, R Y	Thornton, G P
Carter, John	Hicks, J A	Miles, F F	Taylor, Elias
Cox, T W	Hughs, John W	Norris, W S	Tidwell, Jas H
Dacus, C H	Henry, R H	Pipes, Jos	Wade, Jas
Downs, H D	Jones, Gilbert	Pardue, L	Watson, N G
Dring, J	Kendall, W S	Peavy, H H	Wilson, H
Ellis, John E	Kern, L	Peavy, M	Wheat, J W
Ellis, Jos G	Larche, S W	Pardue, B W	Williamson, J W
Ellis, Geo H	Laurence, M A	Pipes, E S	73 members.

Initiated—A J Calaway, G L Gaskins, R Y Maxwell, Lewis Taylor, J W Wheat, J W Williamson.

Passed—A J Calaway, G L Gaskins, R Y Maxwell, F F Miles, J W Wheat, J W Williamson.

Raised—A J Calaway, G L Gaskins, R Y Maxwell, F F Miles, J W Wheat, J W Williamson, J M Thompson.

Affiliated—S W Larche, J T Mayes, M P Tucker.

Dismissed—John W Hester, P. M., E S Pipes.

Died—J W Williamson.

OCEAN LODGE No. 144.

Chartered 10th February, 1857.

Polar Star Hall, corner Rampart and Kelerec streets, New Orleans—Wednesdays.

OFFICERS.

J B Cooper	W M	A Bunck.....	J D
W Erslew.....	S W	Hy Geerkin.....	Marshal
C E Deal.....	J W	J F Toebelman.....	Chaplain
Martin J Schwarm.....	Treas	J D Schehr.....	} Stewards
Jno A Letten.....	Sec	P Donnelly.....	
M Boyne.....	S D	G A Mehl.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

J B Cooper,

J Robinson.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Ed Barnett, P. M., P. D. G. M.,	Jos Diggs, John H Lewis,	Jas Cooper, Richard England,	R L Meekins, Mark Peterson,
Jas P Warner, P. M.	Wm Smith,	Thos Conner,	M O Tracy,
A Goldman, P. M.	O Anfoux,	John A Letten,	Hy Wright,
H Millsbaugh, P. M.	M Boyne,	Webster Long,	A Bunck,

MEMBERS.

Adams, Chas A	Cain, G L	Guitierrez, F	Kennedy, Jas
Arnet, Wm F	Carroll, Thos	Hunter, R E	King, W H
Boster, Chas	Cain, John	Hebert, A S	Kneal, Wm
Blazer, F	Dreyfous, Jacob	Healey, W P	Kelly, Wm
Blohm, Henry	Dumas, Theodore	Hall, Chas B	Marks, A
Batchelor, W M	Grayer, John	Ingle, E W	McCarthy, Chas

Mølder, W	Peterson, A G	Sturtevant, Wm H	Weeks, S
Mayer, D	Powers, Louis	Stow, Geo W	Walker, Jos W
Matz, Jacob	Post, Hy	Sunner, N	Westholtz, H W
Newman, Peter	Raymer, F W	Schoenstein, J F	Worch, Herman
Ohse, A	Smith, J H	Theodore, N	
Parker, Jas	Smith, Wm H	Teens, Henry	71 members.

Initiated—Chas A Adams, Thomas J Wright.

Passed—C A Adams, T J Wright.

Raised—C A Adams, W Kelly.

Dimitted—W M Batchelor.

Died—Jas Kennedy.

Suspended—N Sunner, W H Smith.

HOPE LODGE No. 145.

Chartered 10th February, 1857.

Vermillionville, Lafayette Parish—Meets on Saturday on or before the full moon.

OFFICERS

M E Girard.....	W M	J H Wise.....	Sec
L M Roger.....	S W	W B Bailey.....	S D
F S Mudd.....	J W	A V Martin.....	J D
Wm Brandt.....	Treas	P S Arceneaux.....	Tyler

LIFE MEMBERS.

M E Girard, G. M.	C H Mouton,	P S Arceneaux,	W Brandt,
J J Caffry,	B Dugat,	F Daigle,	Alex Mouton, P. M.
	A V Martin,	H Eastin,	

MEMBERS.

Arceneaux, L J	Deen, W H	Haas, A	Siebeck, L
Bendel, Wm	Deblanc, A	Judice, J N	Salles, B A
Boudreau, Jos	Delmouly, E	Martin, F	Smith, W O
Bernard, E	Falk, I	Mouton, Wm	Trahan, J D
Bernard, Jos T	Garnier, A	Monge, E	Webb, Thos F.
Chargois, A	Guidry, O A	Perry, R S	
Dubose, H N			39 members.

Initiated—Wm. Miller.

Passed—Conrad DeBaillon.

Raised—Etienne Delmouly, Louis J Arceneaux.

Affiliated—Jos Boudreau, Ed Thos Nix.

Dimitted—Robt S Perry.

SILENT BROTHERHOOD LODGE No. 146.

Chartered 10th February, 1857.

Coushatta, Red River Parish, La—First Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

J R Hayes.....	W M	R A L McCurdy.....	Sec
W T Wilkinson.....	S W	Jos Pierson.....	S D
Geo A Friend.....	J W	S T Friend.....	J D
M Lisso.....	Treas	Joslin Jones.....	Chap
	J R Bosley, Sr.....	Tyler.	

PAST MASTERS.

Julius Lisso, D. D. G. M.	R A L McCurdy.	Franklin L Armistead,
John E Murph,	Duke H Hayes,	B G Kenney.

MEMBERS.

Armistead, Wm W	Hammett, Robt E	Lawson, And J	Rowlett, B A
Baird, J H	Hammett, Geo	Lindsey, M J	Selby, Thos B
Berly, B F	Hainey, R B	Mangham, J G	Singleton, Geo W
Birdwell, Thos	Hailey, Jno F	Marbacher, Chas E	Stallings, M H
Brince, H	Howell, Thos W	McAllister, J	Sprowl, J
Bazemore, W J	Jones G W	McLemore, J M	Treadwell, W H
Clayton, Jas	Jones, Isaah	Newsom, Wm A	Twitchell, M H
Cawthorn, G W	Jones, O	Nettles, H M	Williams, Jno O
Clark, S N	Kenney, Jas E	Perry, W A	Watson, Jno A
Capers, R L	Lockwood, J C	Pior, B B	Warmesley, T C
DeBruhl, E C	Lee, B S	Pior, A S B	Webb, O T
Friend, Edwin	Love, L E	Patton, W F	Williams, W S
Gahagan, O P	Lee, P A	Penny, O S	Wolfson, Ben
Giddins, D M	Little, J M	Russ, S	69 members.

- Initiated*—Chrislinson Harrold.
Passed—John C Lockwood.
Raised—John C Lockwood.
Affiliated—Jos Pierson, Sampronius Russ, W F Patton.
Dimitted—Thos Birdwell, S A Clark.

ANACOCO LODGE No. 147.

Chartered 10th February, 1857.

Anacoco, Vernon Parish, Leeville P. O.—Stated meetings Third Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

J A Brown.....	W M	J B McGee.....	Sec
J Franklin.....	S W	R A Brown.....	S D
W W Taylor.....	J W	J J Kirk.....	J D
J W Franklin.....	Treas	J G Russell.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

N H Bray, D. D. G. M.

J A Brown.

MEMBERS.

Bray, Isaac P. M.	Franklin, J M	Mitchell, W T	Turner, B
Bray, David	Franklin, T J	Richardson, J R	Winfree, Isaac O
Bray, Davil	Lambert, J N	Smart, W W	Wright, A
Cain, W P	McAlpin, M	Smart, W H	
Evans, A F			25 members.

- Initiated*—F M Snell.
Raised—W T Mitchell.

RED LAND LODGE No. 148.

Chartered 10th February, 1857.

Bedland, Collinsburg P. O. Bossier Parish, La.—Stated meetings Saturday on or before full moon of each month, and second Saturday thereafter.

OFFICERS.

J B Campbell.....	W M	J B Crawford.....	Sec
F M Barnett.....	S W	M H Brock.....	S D
S J Boggs.....	J W	C Tipton.....	J D
Jno Heifner.....	Treas	C Swindle.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

John B Campbell, John G Allen, J J Swindle, M H Brock.

MEMBERS.

Allen, R H	Franks J N	McLemore, J F	Stroud, J H
Allen, H C	Gosset, W B	O'Daniel, C S	Stroud, W A
Allen, Gideon	Goodwin, Thos M	Owens, L D	Winfrey, H R L
Broom, P C	Hughes, W J	Rosborough, B C	Wyche, R E
Byram, J C	Johnson, W E	Rogers, Israel	Whitaker, A
*Currie, A A	Lynn, B F	Smith D	Walker, G H
Edens, A K	Mading, J B	Scott J J	Walker, J W
Fish Wm J	Martin, J A	Spurling, A J	41 members.

*Reported demitted 1866.

Initiated—Thos Daniels.
Affiliated—J C Byram, Israel Rodgers.
Demitted—W B Gosset, W J Hughes.

DARLINGTON LODGE No. 149.

Chartered February 10, 1858.

Darlington, St. Helena Parish, La—Stated meetings second Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

O L Collins	W M	J L Nettles.....	Sec
J M Nettles.....	S W	Geo W White.....	S D
Hy C Newsom	J W	Isaac Jackson.....	J D
W F Doughty.....	Treas	S S Nettles.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—O L Collins.

MEMBERS.

Allen, T D	Davis, W K	Lee, W G	Stewart, L
Allen, W D	Doughty, Hy C	Pipkin, H W	Strickland, H K
Adams, A C	Hobgood, J W	Robertson, J F	Stone, Wm M
Bradford, Thos C	Henley, Geo R	Rogers, Jas P	Thompson, B W
Carter, W M	Hurst, W J	Ramsey, W H	White, A J
Chance, B	Hodges, John H	Rogers, T J	Williams, R W
Carruth, A W	Heap, Benj F	Rogers, Moses	White, John A
Clinton, Jas W	Kemp, D C	Raborn, Quincy	
Clinton, Benj J	Kemp, W B	Story, W L	42 members.

Initiated—Acy C Adams, Wm D Allen, Wm M Stone, Hy C Doughty.
Passed—A C Adams, W D Allen, W M Stone, H C Doughty.
Raised—A C Adams, W D Allen, W M Stone, H C Doughty, Benj J Clinton.
Affiliated—Benj F Heap.
Demitted—Jas W Clinton.

PERKINS LODGE No. 150.

Chartered February 10, 1858.

Donaldsonville, Ascension Parish, La—Stated meetings first Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Chas Geeks.....	W M	H Loeb.....	S D
J J Claverie.....	S W	H B Claverie	J D
M Marks.....	J W	Max Israel.....	} Stewards
Sol Weinschenk.....	Treas	Victor Maurin.....	
H W Miller.....	Sec	A J Dalfares.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

J J Claverie.

Hy Loeb.

MEMBERS.

Canty, J L	Humbert, P	Lacaze, B	Parks, J H
Cahn, M	Irvin, R A	Mavor, C L	
Dodd, J A	Leon, S	Mason, E W	20 members.

Dimitted—C L Mavor, S Leon.

Died—M Cahn.

EASTERN STAR LODGE No. 151.

Chartered 10th February, 1858.

Winnfield, Winn Parish, La.—Stated meetings, second Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

S Morgan Brian.....	W M	Joseph Smith.....	S D
D Mackie.....	S W	R L Tannehill.....	J D
Daniel Kelley.....	J W	D P Morris.....	} Stewards
J A Mathis.....	Treas	E P Martin.....	
John M Abel.....	Sec	J J Dickerson.....	Marshal
	W E Stephens.....	Tyler.	

PAST MASTERS.

John A Dixon.

J R Bevil,

J P Cook.

MEMBERS.

Allbright, W S	Dean, Seaborn	McCarty, P	Swain, J W
Allbright, J A	Earnest, Sam	McCarty, A	Starks, C
Allbright, Ben	Eagles, Ed	Milling, T D	Smith, Jas
Anderson, Ed P	Griffin, W A	Neeley, James	Stevens, W E
Adams, J B	Goodson, H B	Nugent, Chas R	Stevens, W
Abel, Jos	Halston, J W	Pierson, D	Snelling, J W
Attwood, W J	Huthnance, H	Peters, William	Smith, W A
Abel, W F	Jackson, S	Roberts, John	Smith, S M
Barr, M A	Jackson, Jas M	Richardson, J H	Sims, S W
Beale, W J	Jones, R C	Rentz, James	Starks, John
Bryan, J C	Jackson, M E	Rains, S P	Sours, Geo M
Banks, A C	Jackson, Wyatt F	Radescich, A W	Shumate, E T
Blackwell, Felix	Killen, John	Roberts, W R	Teddle, W J
Carter, G B	Kelly, G A	Radescich, A J	Thompson, L H
Corley, I T	Kelly, John F	Shumake, F	Wilson, J T
Clifton, G D	McCarty, Allen	Sims, R C	Wright, W A
Cunningham, G W	McCain, James M	Smith, H P	Wynn, John F
Carter, William	Moseley J W	Smith, P	Womack, Rich'd
Collins, D W	Maybin, J O	Shelton, J	West, R J
Davis, Thomas			90 members.

Initiated—Ed T Shumate, Wm Kelly, Abner Smith, Andrew J Radescich, Wyatt F Jackson, Rowell D Wall, Sterling Evans, Christian James.

Passed—E T Shumate, A Smith, A J Radescich, W F Jackson, Robert J West.

Raised—E T Shumate, W F Jackson, R J West.

Affiliated—Felix Blackwell, Jas W Halston.

Dimitted—R C Simms, S W Simms, W A Griffin, W R Roberts, G W Cunningham, J A Allbright.

Died—Wade A Wright.

HOMER LODGE No. 152.

Chartered 10th February, 1858.

Homer, Claiborne Parish—Meets first Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

F A Jones.....	W M	B D Harrison	S D
J R Ramsay.....	SW	J H Hide.....	J D
M R Bryan.....	J W	L W Wilcox.....	Chaplain
A Weil.....	Treas	J A Richardson	} Stewards
R T Vaughan.....	Sec	J K Millicin.....	
A G Millicin		Tyler.	

PAST MASTERS.

A C Hill,

F A Jones.

MEMBERS.

Todd, J W, P. M.	Egan, J C	Mitchell J H	Shocoley, B S
Warner, R J P. M.	Ellenbrook, C	McLeod, W H	Sligh, T
Allen, W J	Ferguson, J	McCranie, A	Spane, S D
Arbuckle, W W	Grigsby James	Meadows, O W	Thigpen, B
Anderson, O P	Garrison, V N	Neely, J D	Thigpen, J H
Blackburn, W J	Greer, J T	Nail, Julian	Tinsley, J B
Cunningham, B F	Hamilton, T P	Nalle, M	Wilson, J W
Cole, Frank C	Hightower, T J	Obier, John	Witter, J A
Coleman, B R	High, A J	Otts, W T	Weil, M
Cornelius, M A	Lippmins, M H	Price, G W	Ward, A
Cater, C J	Lankford, E C	Reams, W J	Winsett, J H
Crutcher, W C	McKenzie, Thos	Reynolds, J B	Young, John
Demoss, W M	Mitchell, W J	Scott, N J	Young, J S
Duntze, P			65 members.

Initiated—J R Ruffner, Napier Bartlett, J H Hide.

Passed—J H Hide.

Raised—J H Hide.

Affiliated—C Ellenbrook, A C Hill, P. M., J W Todd, P. M.

Dimitted—J T Greer, O P Anderson, J H Mitchell, W J Mitchell, R J Warner, P. M., O. W Meadows, M Martin, (stricken from roll several years ago.)

Died—A Ward, W C Crutcher.

STS. JOHN LODGE No. 153.

Chartered February 10, 1858.

Algiers, Orleans Parish, La—Every Tuesday evening.

OFFICERS.

A B Seger.....	W M	John F Follett.....	Sec
W Hy Martin.....	S W	P Fink.....	S D
F P Killeen	J W	J F Maxwell.....	J D
Wm Sarazin.....	Treas	Jno Mooney	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

A B Seger,

Jno McCluskey,

J O McLean.

MEMBERS.

Bell, Robert	Garner, Hy	Lindenger, F	Russell, M C
Barclay, W	Geich, L F	Landry, S	Riley, W H
Brady, Terence	Geisch, J L	Layton Jas W	Riley, John N
Briel, C P	Hotard, E A	Mahoney, John	Richardson, J
Buchanan, J	Hasam, Thos	Martin, F	Stafford, J E
Brunett, John	Herbert, Geo	Muirehead, Thos	Sturtevant, J A
Bayley, G W R	Haggett, Thos	Mitchell, Jas	Sloan, G W
Callier, J B	Haight, Rufus	Morse, M A	Sherwood, P W
Crane, K C	Heap, Sam D	McCann, John H	Schwarzenbach, H
Charlton, Jas	Hall, B F	Mackie, Thos G	Seery, Jas
Dodge, L W	Harkins, E	Miller, Robt O	Thibodeaux, F
Dodge, L J	Hastings, C H	Nelson, T F	Truswell, Wm
Dyer, John G	Holland, Jos M	Noyes, F	Wilson, R M
DeSeamus, J F	Jennings, T L	O'Connor, D H	Witherow, Jas
Francis, M W	Kussman, W	Oxenford, J C	Young, H L
Forrest, John	Kruger, Geo	Powell, Wm	Young, E H
Fee, Wm	Lennox, A	Porter, T K	Ziffle, G
Freeman, W W	Long, D A	Robb, J W	81 members.

Initiated—Jas W Layton, John F Maxwell, Richard Robb, Jas Witherow.

Passed—J W Layton, J F Maxwell, Robt O Miller, Jas Witherow.

Raised—J W Layton, J F Maxwell, R O Miller, J Witherow.

Dimitted—Dan'l A Long, S D Heap.

Died—John Brunett, C P Briel, Ed Hawkins.

Suspended—J B Callier, Thos Haggett, J Wash Robb, J E Stafford.

Expelled—J C Oxenford.

Reinstated—John Richardson.

FILLMORE LODGE No. 154.

Chartered February 12, 1858.

Fillmore, Bossier Parish, La.—Stated meetings first Saturday of each month.

*OFFICERS.—1872.

H Barnacastle.....	W M	W H Bledsoe.....	Sec
M W Haughton.....	S W	W E Brothers.....	S D
J W McGee.....	J W	J H Childers.....	J D
P B Thompson.....	Treas	A F Minchew.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

A J McDade,

Henry Barnacastle.

MEMBERS.

Boulware, H W	Dortch, J N	Ferguson, S	Miller, Jacob
Burns, A H	Dennard, J S	Hickman, W J	Platte David
Burton, B F	Dortch, W E	Harrell, C W	Rains, J W
Coombs, R K	Daniels, B F	Lilly, G W	Skamel, E
Connell, W E	Ford, Jas	Lawrence A	28 members.

Initiated—W E Connell, A H Burns.

Passed—W E Connell, A H Burns.

Raised—W E Connell, A H Burns, H W Boulware.

Dimitted—Jacob Miller, H W Boulware, B F Burton.

Died—J H Childers, S Ferguson, (1869).

*Officers for 1873 not installed.

CHERRY RIDGE LODGE No. 155.

Chartered February 12, 1858.

Zion Hill Church, Farmerville P. O., Union Parish, La.—Stated meetings, Saturday before first Sunday of each month.

OFFICERS.

S J Beard.....	W M	M L McFarland.....	Sec
Geo Fenton.....	S W	S P Ward.....	S D
W D Ragan.....	J W	Jesse Odom.....	J D
W E Davis.....	Treas	C McDougle.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

E J Lee, S J Beard, George Fenton.

MEMBERS.

Boatright, J N	Glasgow, F B	Odom, J M	Pearce, E J
Elkins, H R	Holloway, J W	Phelps, John	Regan, W H

17 members.

Initiated—Wm H Regan, Ed V Dudley.
Passed—Wm H Regan.
Raised—Wm H Regan.
Dimitted—Jas M Odom.

KISATCHIE LODGE No. 156.

Chartered February 12, 1858.

Mt. Carmel, Sabine Parish, La.—Stated Meetings, first Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

John D Addison.....	W M	S Whatley.....	Sec
J K Pharis.....	S W	H McClendon.....	S D
L J Nash.....	J W	D W Self.....	J D
A C Leach.....	Treas	John H Jordan.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

W Jackson Self, L J Nash, John D Addison.

MEMBERS.

Pharis, Jas K, P. M.	Corley, F M	Leach, W G	Shilling, Dennis
Black, B F	Hays, W B	Murray, David	Wooley, W B
Cobb, W	Hardman, Thos	Moss, Enoch	Walters, R T
Corley, Walter F	Leach, M E	Nash, R S	Wrinkle, A D
Corley, Zachariah	Leach, Jas W	Ricks, Wm J	26 members.

Initiated—Zachariah Corley, Dennis Shilling.
Passed—Zachariah Corley, Dennis Shilling, Walter F Corley.
Raised—Z Corley, D Shilling, W F Corley.
Dimitted—F M Corley, Benj F Black, Wm J Ricks, Thos Hardman.

RAPIDES LODGE No. 158.

Chartered 16th February, 1859.

Huddleston, P. O. Alexandria, Vernon Parish, La.—Stated meetings, second Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

C K Oakes	W M	H L Saunders, Jr.....	Sec
C C Hunt.....	S W	A M Phillips.....	S D
Hy Cooper.....	J W	D Cooper.....	J D
C H Cavanaugh.....	Treas	Isaac W Midkiff.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

G B Burr,

C K Oakes,

P H Cavanaugh.

HONORARY MEMBER—Jos W Moore.

MEMBERS.

Ainsworth, A	Hewitt, J T	Perkins, B G	Stephens, N A
Burr, C B	Iles, John	Perkins, W	Turner, A C R
Cooper, L	Knight, Thos S	Perkins, W O	Word, Jas H
Eddleman, Jno P	Knight, D R	Roberts, Samuel	
Hatch, Jos T	Landrum, J M	Scoggins, H W	28 members.

Initiated—Samuel C Smith, W Johnson Eaves.*Raised*—Wm O Perkins.*Dimitted*—John P Eddleman, Jos T Hatch, J Iles, W O Perkins.*Reinstated*—John Iles.

MORGANZA LODGE No. 159.

Chartered 16th February, 1859.

Morganza, Pointe Coupee Parish, La.—First and third Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

J W Denson	W M	Geo W Brown.....	Sec
W W Vosburg.....	S W	A Morgan, Jr.....	S D
F J Myers.....	J W	A M Catlett.....	J D
Jas A Morgan.....	Treas	J V Ledoux.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

J W Newsom,

J W Denson.

MEMBERS.

Altman, C	Denson, T S	Hess, Wm	Newsom, Geo R
Barrow, W B	Falconer, W R	Lejune, Ovide	Vignes, Adelon
Bonachaud, A	Hosea, C E	Leonard, N	Yoist, John
Claiborne, A J	Harbour, W A	Marden, Jas A	24 members.

Raised—Chas Altman.*Dimitted*—Calvin E Hosea.*Reinstated*—Calvin E Hosea, A Bonachaud.

LIVINGSTON LODGE No. 160.

Chartered February 16, 1860.

Pontchatoula, Tangipahoa Parish, La.—Fourth Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

C Wainwright.....	W M	C W White.....	S D
W Akers.....	S W	J P Helmick.....	J D
W W Bankston.....	J W	J S Morgan.....	} Stewards
W H Holden.....	Treas	Z Tucker.....	
C I Bradley.....	Sec	H Johnson.....	Tyler

		PAST MASTERS.		
W Akers,		C Wainwright,		A B Bobertson.
MEMBERS.				
Anderson, H	Cole, Thos R	Lard, John T		Stewart, Kinchin
Bankston, G W	Dunnington, R L	Murphy, E J		Terry, T M
Bankston, S M	Durbin, James	Robertson, D T		Windham, J
Bradley, Alfred	Hansford, A W	Robertson, W A		Wall, W C
Carter, M T	Lanier, R M	Stevens, E B		30 members.
<i>Initiated</i> —John S Morgan.				
<i>Passed</i> —J S Morgan.				
<i>Raised</i> —J S Morgan, John T Lard.				
<i>Dimitted</i> —M T Carter, J T Lard.				
<i>Died</i> —W A Robertson.				
<i>Suspended</i> —W W Bankston, R M Lanier.				

BROOKVILLE LODGE No. 161.

Chartered 16th February, 1860.

Oak Ridge, Point Jefferson P. O., Morehouse Parish, La—Stated meetings first Saturday of each month

OFFICERS.

T W Baird.....	W M	N F Smith.....	Sec
G W Dannals.....	S W	J P Myers.....	S D
Wm J McCord.....	J W	T L Hansey.....	J D
A W Bridges.....	Treas	J A Wallace.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

J P Myers,	G W Higinbotham.	Wilson G Myers,	G W Dannals
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MEMBERS.

Blakemore, P M	Higinbotham, Cla	Madison, J F	Rhymes, W F
Bridges, W H	Higinbotham, D F	McGowen, P	Stafford, J Q C
Blakemore, J C	Huffman, J M	McAdams, Thos B	Stark, L R
Cresler, George	Harp, J H	Mott, Geo W	Sharp, A F
Carter, J J	Jones, John	McCord, J W	Williams, T W
Davis, J W	Larkin, M K	McGowen, Jas E	Wallace, Thos H
Eason, C W Jr	Larkin, Porter J	Oliver, Thomas F	Wynn, R A
Eason, Joseph J	Lindsay, W H	Phillips, R E	Wynn, C G
Fitch, W P	Malone, G T	Puckett, E B	Yarborough, W F
Gordon, Thomas			46 members.

Initiated—Wm J McCord, T LaFayette Hansey, Nat F Smith, Marquis D L Rodgers, John Kennedy, W R Hansey.

Passed—W J McCord, T L Hansey, N F Smith, M D L Rodgers, Wm Henry Bridges.

Raised—W J McCord, T L Hansey, N F Smith, W H Bridges.

Dimitted—A F Sharp, J H Harp.

Died—C Higinbotham, Thos B McAdams, Wilson G Myers, p. m., Geo W Mott.

BURNSVILLE LODGE No. 162.

Chartered February, 10, 1860.

Shangaloo, Webster Parish, La—Stated meetings, third Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

W F Wingfield.....	W M	G J Wise.....	Sec
Calvin Marshall.....	S W	J W P Adams.....	S D
Wm Hayley.....	J W	B F O'Neal.....	J D
D M Haynes.....	Treas	Jas Roseberry.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

G J Wise,

D H Courtney,

W F Wingfield.

MEMBERS.

Adams, J	Fletcher R B	McCarthy, A	Sears, A K
Burns, T F	Formby, M M	Morgan, C K	Shaw, S W
Beaucum, D C	Holt, John	Nations, L	Stevens, H Y
Courtney, J F	Henry, R J	Pruett, T J	Thomas, W M
Campbell, J M	Kea, F A	Remkin, J A	Wagoner, E P
Cleaver, J M	Lansford, P R	Sandlin, T A	Ward, E
Day, J W	Lewis, J M	Sanders, T B	Ward, John
Davis, H	Lewis, J H	Sykes, B F	
Fletcher, D C	McDonald, John C	Sikes, Jesse	46 members.

Initiated—T A Sandlin, W G Marshall, James Ammond.

Passed—T A Sandlin.

Raised—T A Sandlin.

Affiliated—Wm Hayley.

Died—A K Sears.

NOTE. Officers for 1873 incomplete.

ATCHAFALAYA LODGE No. 163.

Chartered February 16, 1860.

Simsport, Red River Landing, P. O., Avoyelles Parish, La.—Meets on Saturday before full moon.

OFFICERS.

T F Sitton.....	W M	R Wright.....	Sec
A T Way.....	S W	W B Brooks.....	S D
A D Harmanson.....	J W	W T Pouncey.....	J D
S M Winstead.....	Treas	G W Keller.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—T F Sitton.

MEMBERS.

Armstrong, W E	Dauthier, A	Johnson, J	North, Levi T
Barbre, S	Harmanson, T P	Kennerly, Thos C	Rogers, Wm
Boone, W S	Harmanson, S R	Kirk, J Ben	Stribling, S R
Callihan, H G	Holden, H V	Moreland, H J	Simpson, C C
Casey, Z	Harrington. B C	Nesmith, F J	Way, J W O

28 members.

Initiated—H V Holden, Julius D Howard.

Passed—H V Holden.

Raised—H V Holden.

Affiliated—Zadock Casey, Wm Rogers.

Dimitted—Thos C Kennedy.

Died—Levy T North.

COLUMBIA LODGE No. 164.

Chartered February 16, 1860.

Columbia, Caldwell Parish, La.—Stated meetings, first Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

A H Harris,	W M	R S Slemmons.....	Sec
T E Meredith	S W	Courtland Smith.....	S D
J J Butler.....	J W	W R Broadway.....	J D
Hy Haas.....	Treas	A J Whittington.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

J F Varner,	C C Meredith,	A H Harris,	W H Hough.
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MEMBERS.

Bridger, I C, Sr, P. M.	Dixon, W S	Humble, T J	Morrison, Wm
Brown, Fielding	Daws, L M	Hogan, Wm	Saucier, J G
Boyd, Jas A	Everett, J I B	Hough, T J	Simmons, M
Bridger, I C Jr	Ewing, W	Humphries, D	Stringer, John J
Bridger, R D	Fluitt, John S	Higginbotham, I M	Smith, P R
Blanks, F A	Fluitt, S	Hill John W	Thornhill, F M
Bowman, W J	Graves, J Q	Irby, N G	Wooten, W L
Broadway, Thos J	Grayson, W B	Johnson, R	Wright, J E
Claunch, W T	Gray, Jas M	Meaks, E N	Wear, Geo
Curry, M F	Godfrey, C R	Masters, Jesse	
Dial, J N	Gregory, L W	Meredith, John J	
Dixon, W Y	Humphries, A	Meredith, D C	
Davis, N M	Harris, E W	McClary, W D	59 members.

Initiated—Jas V Jordan, Wm Morrison, F M Ray.*Passed*—L W Gregory, Alex Morrison, Wm Morrison, F M Ray.*Raised*—L W Gregory, I M Higginbotham, J W Hill, Wm Morrison.*Dimitted*—W Y Dixon, W H Hough, E W Harris, I M Higginbotham.*Died*—J A Boyd, J M Gray, W Hogan, R Johnson, C C Meredith, P. M., P R Smith.

LAKE CHARLES LODGE No. 165.

Chartered February 16, 1860.

Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, La.—Stated meetings, third Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

G H Wells.....	W M	J W Bryan.....	Sec
John G Gray.....	S W	P Fitzgerald.....	S D
W H Haskell	J W	M J Rosteet.....	J D
D J Reid.....	Treas	E R Sims.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

L Leveque,	Ed R Sims,	G H Wells, D. D. G. M.
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MEMBERS.

Fairchild, S A, P. M.	Fountain, J	Lyons, O S	Pujo, A
Andrus, C	Gill, Wm E	Lyons, T J	Perkins, Ivin A
Benoit, M	Goos, Daniel Sr	Lecoq, Jas O	Reeves, Geo, Sr
Clark, Isaac, E	Hebert, D	Miller, John	Reeves, Geo W
Cole, Ewell L	Lyons, D H	O'Bryan, Jeremiah	Rutland, W R
Derouen, L	Lyons, E J	Pharris, M P	Ryan, J
Fancher, Jas M	Lyons, S R	Platz, Peter	Vondy, Jno
Fairchild, Wm L	Lyons, O F	Perkins, A J	40 members.

Initiated—David D McCorquodale, John McCorquodale, Ephraim McCorquodale, Wm H Prather, Eli A Perkins, Nathaniel Windsor.

Passed—J McCorquodale, W H Prather, E A Perkins, N Windsor.

Raised—Jonathan Fountain, Thos J Lyons.

Dismissed—Wm R Rutland, Isaac E Clark.

EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 166.

Chartered 12th February, 1861.

Grand Lodge Hall, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets, New Orleans—Wednesday evenings.

OFFICERS.

E T Fellows,.....	W M	E A Burk,.....	S D
Geo Selby,.....	S W	Fred Barrett.....	J D
L A Burthe,.....	J W	Rev. Chas Morrison,.....	Chap
R L Bruce,.....	Treas	B A McDonnough,.....	M C
Wm Starr,.....	Sec	E B O'Sullivan.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Victor Hebert,	E D Beach,	R L Bruce.
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MEMBERS.

DeHaven, D P. M.	Cottam, H T	Hardy, H F	Overall, J W
Winfree, P, P. M.	Croff, Geo L	Harvey, A D	Otto, Frederick
Adams, J W	Drew, E S	Hastings, F J	Priest, A W
Anderson, W C	Dunbar, A F	Huchez, Cesare	Philips, Wm
Augustus, E D	Davidson, D	Hinton, Isaac T	Prichett, Geo D
Basset, Wm S	Doyle, E J	Hurley, John	Pecot, S J
Black, H J	Dastillion, P	Henning, W H	Roy, John
Brown, Chas	Dill, E G	Halsey, W S	Robbins, Jas L
Bruce, N L	Dirmeyer, A L	Hart, Alex	Rivers, R E
Berthelot, W H	Dirmeyer, C E	Hastings, F J	Stroud, Geo
Butler, S L	Dunbar, Geo H	Isaacson, H M	Slawson, S W
Bnrke, J S	Eckford, F M	Kinney, M H	Springer, T G
Breedlove, W W	Fellows, E A	Lyman, Chas D	Thorn, Thos
Boning, Geo	Finlay, L M	Logan, W Y	Thayer, F N
Brown, Jos A	Fitch, John	Lea, Jas W	Terry, Geo W
Biggio, Wm	Fish, J S	Lyon, John H	Tucker, Jas T
Blanc, B F	Fletcher, Geo H	Morgan, L J	Tracy, C C
Crawford, J D	Fellows, E J	Martin, J M	Urban, D
Carey, Thos	Gullet, N C	Mount, W S	Webster, L J
Conant, F A	Grandjean, C W	McRee, Robt	Walker, Samuel
Canning, Wm	Gause, ThosA	Morel, Octave	Walker, Jos
Carter, Thos W	Gould, C W	Murray, Thos	Wrede, Jno W
Curtis, Geo	Hall, Jno A	Meyers, F E	Williams, Geo W
Cox, M S	Hill, H T	Nelson, John	
Campbell, A	Holyland, F	Noyes, L T	

109 members.

Initiated—Theo G Springer, Frank E Myers, Robt T Creamer, Wilson C Nicholas, Thos Murray, Laurent A Burthe, Rev Chas Morrison, Sam'l R Keen, Thos. McLeay, Hy Chiapella.

Passed—T G Springer, F E Myers, Chas W Barriere, R T Creamer, T Murray, L A Burthe, G Morrison.

Raised—T G Springer, F E Myers, T Murray, L A Burthe, C Morrison, B F Blanc.

Affiliated—G W Williams, Octave Morel.

Dismissed—W S Halsey, G W Williams, Jas W Lea, W Canning, C W Gould, S Walker, D Davidson.

Suspended—D De Haven, E J Doyle, F M Eckford, F J Hastings, J Hurley, John H Lyon, L J Morgan, John Nelson, A W Priest, Jas T Tucker, John W Wrede.

LINN WOOD LODGE No 167.

Chartered 13th February, 1861.

163 Camp Street—Thursday evenings.

OFFICERS.

A De B Hughes	W M	Jacob Gray	S D
E S Curry.....	S W	E J Mehnert.....	J D
S B Wright.....	J W	W B Abel.....	M C
P Keenan	Treas	C W Davisson.....	} Stewards
Henry Abel.....	Sec	W P Stewart.....	
Z Moose,		Tyler	

PAST MASTERS.

Thos McGinnis,	Wm McDuff, P. J. G. W.,	Geo Baldey,
C A Scott,	E E Adams.	

MEMBERS.

Shackelford, S B P. M.	Cosby, John J	Krantz, A	Robinson, W M
Belcher, C P. M.	Cellos, John V	Killaher, P	Rose, J C
Wilson, D P. M.	Coombs, G W	Lusse, Hy	Reid, Ed
Barkdull, E J P. M.	DeLeon, J A H	Lattimer, W A R	Richards, John, L
Allen, J D	Dutton, R J	Leetch, Wm	Stockdale, S A
Alexander, E	Donnelly Chas	Lewis, A J	Sheehan, Thos
Aldrich, D C	Dixon, S O	Lowell, Chas W	Sinclair, N
Aikman, W M	Fish, W R	Loengardt, J	Steele, H R
Aikman, J B	Farquier, R M	Lydon, M	St Clair, J F T
Bigelow, J	Fredburg, Alfred	Maginnis, J J	St Clair, Chas T
Brent, J S	Fredericks, C S	May, Thos P	Staples, Geo
Beyer, C D	Follet, Jos L	Masters, E H	Sypher, A J
Bennett, F S	Gruneburg, C H	Miller, A M	Sweet, O J
Breese, J L	Guthrie, Jas B	Menninger, Geo	Smith, W
Bailey, C A	Greely, A W	Mathieu, W M	Sherman, E J
Billings, E C	Guion, E B	Marshall, J	Shook, E A
Beers, Frank H	Gitzinger, J	Merritt, Chas H	Thomas, R B
Bernheim, J C	Greathouse, W R	McNeil, Alex	Taylor, J G
Brower, S G	Grant, Wm	McNeil, Duncan,	Widney, L S
Brook, Samuel	Galt, Hy	Mandell, Kaufman,	Walsh, J J
Bendernagle, John	Hearsey, C G	Madden, John W	Wolffley, F A
Burbank, N	Hall W B	Mayer, A	Wilder, Jas
Burr, A B	Hart, L	McKee, J H	White, J C
Barrett, A J	Hawkins, Jacob	Morey, Frank	Wilson, F H
Barringer, H V	Hunt, F O	Noe, Jas	Wildman, Chas C
Booth, John	Harde, J D	Neveue, Carl	Wolf, Simon
Bartlett, E	Hinman, J H	Ollendorf J G	Webber, H
Butrick, Geo	Herwig, J L	Perkins, W F	Winn, Thos R
Buhler, Theo	Hyatt, W H	Parle, Andrew	Woolsey, L R
Babcock, A C	Hart, Daniel	Parker, Richard	Wynne, Chas E
Batchelor, W M	Harris, John L	Pearson, Geo	Wells, W A
Coxe, F M	Harris, Geo	Packard, Geo W	Williams, John
Coupland, T V	Hart, M	Porter, C S D	Weingart, Chas
Crawford, L S	Ingalls, C E	Pierce, Jos B	Young, A J
Chase, A B	Jones, S	Radetzki, G H	
Collier, H	Joseph, M	Russ, E K	
Campbell, Benj	King, V O	Rogers, Thos J	
Collins, B L	Keene, A	Romine, H H	

164 members.

Initiated—Sam'l O Dixon, James Grenough, Michael Lydon, E J Sherman.*Passed*—A C Babcock, S O Dixon, M Lydon, E J Sherman, E A Shook, Chas Weingart.*Raised*—Walter B Abel, A C Babcock, Geo W Combs, S O Dixon, M Lydon, E A Shook Chas Weingart, E J Sherman.

Affiliated—Wm M Batchelor.
Dimitted—Allen J Duncan, J L Follett, A W Greeley, F O Hunt.
Died—Collier Hudson, Robt J Dutton, E H Masters.
Suspended—John D Harde.
Reinstated—F O Hunt.

MONTGOMERY LODGE No. 168.

Chartered 13th February, 1861.

Montgomery, Grant Parish.—Fourth Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

J S Payne.....	W M	W A Strong	S D
S Bernstein.....	S W	S C Curry	J D
D H Shumate.....	J W	W W O'Neal.....	} Stewards
A V Ragan.....	Trras	D T Fletcher.....	
David Hardy.....	Sec	F M McCain.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

S Bernstein,

Jas W Jones.

MEMBERS.

Bernstein, P	Fletcher, Geo W	McLemore, R S	Shumate, T T
Bickham, J J	Gonder, John P	Muirhead, P	Scoggin, B B
Buys, J G	Gans, Mich	Newman, S B	Sharp, F M
Bonnet, Jas R	Harrison, Thos O	O'Quinn, J C	Wilson, Wiley J
Cockerham, J W	Holloway, Sam'l	O'Quin,n D S	Wheeler, Chas M
Drewitt, C Frank	Holstein, Mc K	O'Quin,n A H	Watson, Jesse J
Drewitt, Wm H	Jackson, R E	Phillips, J T	Watson, Thos A
Davison, G W	Killingsworth, R	Plunkett, J M	Williams, S K
Davison, Hugh	Lowe, Thos J	Pryor, John W	Waddell, D S
Dunn, C C	Lang, John	Roe, John	
Deen, S A	Marks, I A	Smith, D M	
Evans, T R	McNaughton, J T	Shumate, T	56 members.

Initiated—Douglas S Waddell, Benj B Scoggin, W W O'Neal.
Passed—Felix M McCain, D S Waddell, B B Scoggin, W W O'Neal.
Raised—F M McCain, D S Waddell, B B Scoggin, W W O'Neal.
Dimitted—John W Pryor, Thos A Watson, Jesse J Watson, J J Bickham.
Died—Isaac A Marks.

HAYNESVILLE LODGE No. 169.

Chartered February 13, 1861.

Haynesville, Claiborne Parish, La.—Stated meetings on Saturday before the third Sunday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Jas R Smith.....	W M	J J Potts.....	Sec
H W Kirkpatrick.....	S W	S Turner.....	S D
A W Peters.....	J W	D M Phillips.....	J D
W C Hightower.....	Treas	John Gibson.....	Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

H W Kirkpatrick, P.D.D.G.M.

W L Oakes.

Jas R Smith.

HONORARY MEMBER—John C Gordy, P. M.

MEMBERS.

Payne AH, P M.	Darden, J H	Lindsey, D	Reed, R E
Broadnax, J H P	Dyer, Isaac M	Lewis, Jos L	Ruple, E
Browning, J A	Dawson, O H P	Maddox, W A	Short, Geo W
Bennett, J S	Dunn, John F	Moore, T J	Stevens, J B
Bond, R P	Eidson, J W	Meeks, Nancy	Smith, A J
Beckett, S	Evans, D R	Moore, John D	Shockley, M H
Brooks, H G	Featherston, L H	Moncrief, Asa W	Tinsley, W H
Brown, J L	Fuller, G W	Maddox, J E	Traylor, W P
Cabiness, D H	Green, J C	McLeod, C C	Taylor, Jonathan
Copeland, W S	Heflin, F M	McCamie, J A B	Taylor, Sam M
Camp, J M W	Harp, T J	McWilliam, W T	Valentine, N J
Camp, J W	Hearn, E C	Neil, B R	Winn, H
Carraway, M	Hoyle, D L	Narmore, John	Whaley, J M
Callier, P C	Kite, Sam, E	Nelson, W E	White, J M
Cobb, J W	Kirkpatrick, S	Phipps, Isaac	Whaley, Thos
Camp, W H H	Kelly, J R	Price, Thos	Winn, R A N
Deloach, A T	Knox, H	Rogers, J C	Waters, B A
Demoss, G			78 members.

Initiated—M V Williams.

Affiliated—Wm H H Camp.

Dimitted—F M Heflin, Jas W Cobb.

Died—Thos Whaley.

ORUS LODGE No. 170.

Chartered February 9, 1864.

Conti, between Villere and Robertson streets, N O.—Stated meetings first and third Friday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Morris Levy.....	W M	Louis E Marchand.....	Orator
A Hausse.....	S W	Ernest Marz.....	M E
Edward Marx.....	J W	V L Favre.....	Hosp
Alphonse Walz.....	Treas	Jos A Bailly.....	M C
L Jolisant.....	Sec	A Schwenke.....	En
Eugene Antoine.....	S D	Henri Vesseron.....	I G
Chas Fabbrone.....	J D	F Gelbert (not a member).....	Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

R D Ouvard,	M Levy.	L Hautman.
HONORARY MEMBER—	J B Sorapuru, P. M. P. J. G. W.	

MEMBERS.

Artigues, J	Chavannes, C	Jacquet, Adolphe	Montamat, John P
Amiel, F	Callu, L P	Jary, Arthur	Pelissier, A
Auger, Ben A	Charpentier, F J	Levy, A	Regottaz, L
Bellocq, F	Duplan, J	Loustannau, J	Sanarens, J B
Bouricand, F	Dupas, E A	Leveque, A	Soudain, J
Barthelemy, C	Doyen, N	Labardens, B	Villeneuve, G
Birkenstock, P M	D'Albarade, Just	Michel, F	Wust, L
Bernard, P	Hayem, Eugene	Moreau, H	Welchhans, Fred
Camblong, E	Jagou, J	Malapart, F	52 members.

Initiated—Jos Augustin, J Emile Godel, Remi Lubeigt, Henry Vesseron.

Passed—Hy Vesseron.

Raised—Henry Vesseron.

Dimitted—J Artigues, C Chavannes, E Hayem.

Died—J Loustannau.

Suspended—F Amiel, A Jacquet, H Moreau, A Pelissier, J B Sanarens.

KOSMOS LODGE No. 171.

Chartered, 9th February, 1864.

Corner Commercial Alley and Camp street.—Second and fourth Mondays.

OFFICERS.

L P Heintz.....	W M	W Weisborn.....	J D
F V Clerck.....	S W	F Falkenheimer.....	M Ex
J Keller.....	J W	J Graeser.....	M C
V Fabian.....	Treas	C Thorhauer.....	Chap
L A Lehman.....	Sec	Jos Schmidt.....	I G
T Heckler.....	S D	Louis Grote.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Ludwig P Heintz,

V Fabian.

MEMBERS.

Arnold, F C E	Euchenhofer C F	Loeffler, J	Schallert, L
Armbruster, B	Eylandt, J E	Lepor, A	Weishaar, C Jr
Albers, Otto	Enemoser, J E	Meyer, J T	Waldsauer, F
Ahrens, W F	Guhmann, J	May, F G	Wachenfeld, Chas
Brochmann, A E H	Grau, C	Muller, D	Waltersdorff, A Von
Behme, T	Heft, Peter,	Nil, C H	Yalets, Gustave
Braun, Fred	Hufft, J F	Pluemer, J	Zimmermaan, A
Behr, F W	Jagermann, J H	Rombach, B	
Boensel, J	Klemm, John	Schulze, H	
Dressel, W			

47 members.

Initiated—John Guhmann, Jacob Graeser, David Muller, Hy Sporer.*Passed*—J Guhmann, J Graeser, D Muller, Ludwig Schallert.*Raised*—J Guhmann, J Graeser, D Muller, Ludwig Schallert.*Died*—Christian Grau.*Expelled*—A Loeper, Jos Meyer, C H Nil, O Albers, John Boensel.

UNION LODGE No. 172.

Chartered 17th February, 1865.

Corner Commercial Alley and Camp streets.—Thursday evenings

OFFICERS.

E Morel.....	W M	Geo H Pabst.....	Orator
Thomas O'Connor.....	S W	Gus Troy.....	M Ex
John T Shearer.....	J W	S H Brown.....	M C
S W Moore.....	Treas	S Brocard.....	Almoner
C Assenheimer.....	Sec	J Potter.....	Steward
A C Morel.....	S D	M C Murray.....	I G
E Offner.....	J D	L Grote (not a member).....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Samuel H Brown, G H Pabst, S.D.D.G.M. Charles Assenheimer, E Morel.

MEMBERS.

Breen, J W	Fritz, Fred	Kinsela, A E	Meister, H
Brebop, H C	Folger, Josiah	Karstendick, J A	Nichols, J D
Clark, John	Holbrook, C J	Knopf, Louis	Purcell, John
Collins, T S	Hodgins, W	Lautier, Jos J	Pfeifer, E
Coam, Chas	Hibsich, M	Leech, J W T	Reitmeyer, F
Croft, John	Hoffman, A F	Moritz, L	Rooney, John
Carlisle, C C	Hughes, David	Miller, C D	Hy Stark
Dushane, S P	Henthorn, W S	May, John W	Suhling, Geo
Dussell, J	Helm, Ph	Mitchell, Jas	Saxon, J
DeMahey, Jos C	Jacobs, B	Meyers, Chas A	Stromeyer, G G
Fox, Aug	Kreider, J J	Morel, O	Slawson, J B, Jr

Singleton, R	Sypher, J H	Wilson, C	Yates, W H
Schneider, L F W	Taylor, John	Wolverton, N W	Zenger, Jos, Jr
Schneider, Caspar	Tabony, Jas H	Walsh, John	73 members.

Initiated—Septine Brocard, J W Dugger, S H Larose, M C Murray.

Passed—S Brocard, Octave Morel, M C Murray.

Raised—S Brocard, Octave Morel, M C Murray, M Hibsich.

Dimitted—C C Carlisle, O Morel, J Saxon, F Fritz.

Died—John W May, J Folger, John Nichols.

Suspended—Thos S Collins, Louis Moritz.

Expelled—L F W Schneider.

Reinstated—C C Carlisle, J W May.

ORIENT LODGE No. 173.

Chartered 17th February, 1865.

Grand Lodge Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, N. O.—Every Monday evening.

OFFICERS.

J P Hornor.....	W M	Thos Lawrence.....	S D
Hy Perry.....	S W	Jas N Quin.....	J D
E Baker.....	J W	Hy Street.....	M C
Joseph H Wilson.....	Treas	W McCubbin.....	} Stewards
Vincent Mielly.....	Sec	M Hessel.....	
William Tell.....		Tyler.....	

PAST MASTERS.

Joseph P Hornor, P. D. G. M.,

W S Benedict,

A Shaw.

MEMBERS.

Norris, J W, P. M.	Cromer, John	Kiernan, Geo	Stone, G H
Stearns, C F, P. M.	Cason, N	Ludeke, C D	Scott, John H
Abell, Edmund	Colton, C W	Maxwell, S D	Thompson, G H
AtLee, Wm Y	Deems, John H	Martin, Chas T	Tomlinson, J M
Adams, John W	Dalfares, Jos	Madden, Chris	Turner, W R B
Armitage, Wm J	Deynoodt, L F	Mudge, C	Todd, W P
Baker, W	Dennee, R S	Messonnier, Hy	Thorn, John
Brown, Benj L	Dowling, Jas A	Moore, Thos T	Thorn, Chas
Benjamin, L	Drysdale, John	Oplatek, J	Timbrell, G H W
Blake, Geo A	Dewhurst, G W	Onorato, B	Trephagen, H F
Bensel, Henry, Jr,	Edwards, Jas D	Page, Edward	Taylor, David
Baker, John P	Ehrlich, Samuel	Pierce, H D	Todd, W M
Black, C, Sr	Finnerty, M	Pace, F, Jr	Valentine, J W
Bairnson, Jas	Graham, A S	Perry, H A	Weiman, J M
Barrett, J T	Hall, S B	Quirk, Edward	Watson, Robt
Christie, John	Hire, Samuel S	Rusha, E M	Winteler, M
Curtis, Charles	Hire, W H	Roosen, Theo	Weil, Benj
Callinan, D F	Hero, A., Jr.	Russell, B	Weisheimer, W F
Cosby, John	Hunt, Ira W	Rykoski, John	Wilson, J H, Jr
Clibborn, R C	Heath, Edward	Swift, John A	Wright, John
Clarke, Robt	Houston, Jas	Smith, D M	
Crooks, H M	Jervis, Alfred	Shearer, D L	99 members.

Initiated—Hy Stamm, John Drysdale, Geo Kiernan, Chas W Colton, Napoleon Cason.

Passed—Benj L Brown, J Drysdale, G Kiernan, Jas W Valentine, John Wright, C W Colton, N Cason, Wm M Todd.

Raised—B L Brown, J Drysdale, G Kiernan, J W Valentine, J Wright, C W Colton, N Cason, Wm J Armitage, W M Todd.

Affiliated—Thos T Moore, John H Scott.

Dimitted—A Shaw, P. M., John A Swift, Benj Russell.

Suspended—W Y AtLee, Geo A Blake, H M Crooks, John H Beems, I W Hunt, Robt Clark, C D Ludeke, H D Pierce, Geo H Stone.

Expelled—C F Stearns, P. M.

DANTE LODGE No. 174.

Chartered February 14, 1866.

Polar Star Hall, corner Rampart and Kelerec streets, New Orleans—Monday evenings.

OFFICERS.

G Radovich.....	W M	G Toranelli	Orator
P Pozzi	S W	G Bregazzi.....	M E
G B Persenico	J W	A Pedretti	M of C
B Antonio.....	Treas	S Ratto	Hosp
F Gauss.....	Sec	C Villa	Steward
P Scalano.....	S D	S Toranelli.....	Sentinel
A Cattanaro	J D	J Bourdonnay (not a member)....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

G Radovich,

G B Rossi.

MEMBERS.

Bossio, G B	Debasbieri, E	Nicolich, Ellia	Rakelich, G
Borzone, A	Drouet, Leon	Negro, E	Ravetti, Gio P
Bissio, G	Draskovich, M	Ossognat, A	Saredo, G
Bosso, A	Fulda, D	Ollivari, C	Soucier, Ph
Biggio, A	Figallo, G	Perrelli, A	Sardi, L
Bartoli, Luigi	Giacone, L	Pergoli, F	Sereni, V
Borzone, G	Garbini, N	Pippo, F	Torre, A
Bugua, S	Herbez, G	Planetta, G	Torre, G
Bossini, E	Ivichevich, D	Pazino, A	Tresconi, G
Cevasco, P	Limongi, F	Peregra, E	Vincentini, F
Cetti, Angelo	Menghini, G	Pozzi, Carlo	Varsalla, P
Cowin, Giorgio	Marice, S	Pattani, S	Zonaroli, D
Dulfini, S	Majole, Luigi		64 members.

Initiated—Antonio Pedretti, Francisco Pergoli.

Passed—A Pedretti, F Pergoli.

Raised—A Pedretti, F Pergoli.

Dimitted—Eugenio Negro.

Died—G Rakelich.

AMITE CITY LODGE No. 175.

Chartered February 14, 1866.

Amite City, Tangipahoa Parish, La.—Stated meetings, first Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Jno M Moore.....	W M	J W Addison.....	Sec
S D Ellis.....	S W	John Durnin.....	S D
W H Wilder	J W	J P Amaker.....	J D
L Bankston.....	Treas	Jas R Bradley.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—Chas S Stewart

MEMBERS.

Addison, J W, P. M.	Ellis, E J	Lillard, W H	Vernon, M W W
Aby, C H	Ellis, E P	Lemon, J J	Waller, R M
Bankston, D H	Ellis, T C W	Mack, Geo C	Weigle, John
Crane, A C	George, Chas W	Parry, Wm J	Whitehead, Jos
Carpenter, J M	Gurtman, J M	Price, Thos	Wilson, Wm D
Causey, T J	Gullett, B D	Randall, H P	Zackary, T D
Carter, Thos J	Gullett, A A	Sibley, C C	
Cason, D B	George, E	Settoon, J B	
Davis, C H	Grace, E D	Sibley, P M	
Duncan, Wm	Hooton, J A	Spring, Jas L	44 members.

Passed—Wm J Mullen.

Raised—Jas R Bradley, Thos J Carter, D B Cason.

Affiliated—H P Randall.

Dimitted—Chas H Davis.

Died—Jas L Spring.

PERFECT HARMONY LODGE No. 176.

Chartered February 14th, 1867.

Grand Lodge Hall, corner St Charles and Perdido streets, N. O.—Stated meetings, Monday Evenings.

OFFICERS.

J O DeCastro.....	W M	E Benjamin.....	S D
Levi DeMeza.....	S W	P Mackray.....	J D
A Hollander.....	J W	Geo Bull.....	M C
Hy Stern.....	Treas	M J Hart.....	S S
Louis L Miller.....	Sec	J Miller.....	J S
	R S Burk.....	Tyler.....	

PAST MASTERS.

J O DeCastro,

E Booth.

MEMBERS.

Aarons, M	Eyrich, R G	Meyer, Leon	Stern, Isaac
Abrams, John	Gutman, H	Moses, B	Stern, H L
Bloom, L	Graves, P S	Mount, M S	Samuels, M M
Blum, M	Gerson, Geo	Meyer, M	Sternklar, B
Block, C B	Handy, Thos H	Madge, T J	Salomon, W
Bergman, E	Hiller, M	Marks, S M	Schwartz, M
Brugere, EP	Henriques, A D	Newstader, L	Sutton, A S
Block, S	Huey, John	Pearson, A F	Thompson, F H
Baer, A	Kaufman, C A	Ralph, Theo	Traub, E
Blum, Jacob	Kaufman, M	Rae, J W	Trudeau, Jas
Cammack, R C	Kloppenborg, H W	Riordan, Jas	Wren, W S
Davidson, L	Keiffer, J	Roos, A	White, W A
DeSola, A	Kahn, G	Salomon, P W	White, E A
Dunford, Geo H	Landsberg, A	Stern, Sol	Wolf, A
DaSilva, B	Levy, A	Seligman, M	Weil, A M
Darling, Jas H	Levy, M	Seligman, S	
Evans, R	Landman, B	Salomon, L F	
Eldridge, L	Lanny, O R	Stern, M	81 members.

Initiated—Alfred M Weil, Maurice J Hart, Geo Robb.

Passed—Alfred M Weil, Maurice J Hart, Emile Benjamin.

Raised—Alfred M Weil, Maurice J Hart, Emile Benjamin.

Affiliated—Oscar R Lanny.

Dimitted—Thos J Madge, C B Block, M Stern, S M Marks.

Died—A Landsberg, Hy L Stern, S Seligman.

EUREKA LODGE No. 177.

Chartered February 14, 1867.

Bonner, Jackson Parish, La.—Stated meetings, fourth Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

W W Pattison.....	W M	J W Mallory.....	Sec
C J Watts.....	S W	W E Redwine.....	S D
C N Howell.....	J W	H E Goodwin.....	J D
A L W Reid.....	Treas	J W McKee.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

C N Howell, H E Goodwin, W E Redwine. W W Pattison.

MEMBERS.

Bryant, Hy	Gunn, Jas W	Madden John C	Nunn, Wyatt G
Cade, James	Gunn, W H	McAdams, Robt E	Pollard, Madison B
Cariker, Sidney S	Jackson, Edmund	McCormick, Ferd M	Riser, Belton D
Coffey, Chris C	Kinman, Jos M	McCurley, Wm	Stewart Wm W
Goodwin, Jas M	Lindsay, Thos	Mitchell, Walter J	
Gullatt, Alex	Lyles, Charver W	Nelson John H	

Initiated—1871, Wyatt G Nunn, Belton D Riser, W J Mitchell. 1872, Hy Bryant

Passed—1871, W J Nunn, B D Riser, W J Mitchell. 1872, Hy Bryant.

Raised—1871, W J Nunn, B D Riser, W J Mitchell. 1872, Hy Bryant.

Affiliated—1872, Alex Gullatt, Robt E McAdams.

Dimitted—1871, C C Grisham; 1872, Ed Jackson.

Died—1871, C N Howell, W P Taylor. 1872, Ed Jackson, Jos M Kinman.

Suspended—John C Madden, Wm McCurley.

TULIP LODGE No. 178.

Chartered February 14, 1867.

Tulip, Homer P. O., Claiborne, Parish, La.—Stated meetings, fourth Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

J Watts.....	W M	H D Windsor.....	S D
C L Hays.....	S W	R W Bridges.....	J D
J L Davis.....	J W	J H Jordan.....	Chap
T B Wafer.....	Treas	W A Watson.....	} Stewards
W C Cooksey.....	Sec	J D Echols.....	
	J S Callender.....	Tyler	

PAST MASTERS.

J Watts,

C L Hays.

MEMBERS.

Bullock, T J	Frazier, B C	Landers, C	Morton, J C
Coleman, Ben R	Gowan, W C	Lawley, E	McClish, Jno
Coleman, T B	Gunn, G T	Leseur, J A	Payne, S G
Carr, H K	Hood, B	Lewis D H	Sherman, J R
Duke, E M H	Hood, W S	Marsales, P	Smith, B F
Dick, E G	Hall, F	Mercer, W J	Tylor, R S
Dobbins, G W	Hays, H L	Mask, John	Wafer, W C

38 members.

Passed—H D Windsor.

Raised—H D Windsor.

Affiliated—T B Coleman, H K Carr, D H Lewis, E Lawley, Jno McClish.

Dimitted—J R Sherman.

CADDO LODGE No. 179

Chartered 14th February, 1867.

Shreveport, Caddo Parish, La.—Stated meetings, first and third Saturdays of each month.

OFFICERS.

J G McWilliams	W M	R B Burns.....	S D
L A Pires	S W	Fred S Crews.....	J D
J W Warren.....	J W	F J Alcocke.....	} Stewards
G A Pike	Treas	J G Kirksey.....	
W W McCain.....	Sec	W T D Dalzell.....	Chaplain

B P Barker, (not a member).....Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

John W Jones, D. D. G. M.,	W Robson, P. G. S. W.	G A Pike, P. G. S. W.
Sam'l M Morrison,	J F Davis.	P W H Cummings.

MEMBERS.

Gilmore, J B, P. M.	Gribble, C F	Lindsay, R H	Sour, A
Turner, W M, P. M.	Gregg, N	Lewis, C W	Spencer, J W
Dyer, H D, P. M.	Hamilton, W B	Martin, D B	Stoner, R B
Cawthorne, J D, P. M.	Haymakeur, G W	McCutchen, S B	Simon, Sol
Allen, N S	Hunter, J C	Moore, C	Taylor, S L
Buckner, J C	Hurt, C W	Murff, N B	Thatcher, J
Bush, A J	Hodges, J B	Nicholson, W F	Teah, A
Baer, M	Henning, H E	Newman, A J	Trippett, R S
Black, Wm R	Hamilton, W E	Patterson, R B	Thurmond, C J
Bercher, F	Hotchkiss, T P	Pearson, E F	Vance, J C
Booty, A J	Iler, Thos H	Page, A P	Wharton, J T M
Buckner, R T	Jacobs, T E	Phillips, L R	Watts, Wm T
Clay, D M	Jacobs, Thos H	Randall, J S	Williamson, Geo H
Calhoun, J C	Judd, J W	Ratcliff, Jas W	Woodward, Geo L
Capers, W C	Kahn, R	Reynolds, J H	Wright, R J
Chapman, S M	Kaufman, M Jr	Rogers, J V	Wise, W H
Cumpston, Jas S	Lewis, W S	Rae, Geo J	Weil, A B
Cole, G W	LaCossitt, P	Romagnoli, C P	Watson, A J
Eberstadt, E	Lewis, J B Jr	Sewall, J A	Williams, F R
Elstner, J C	Leonard, A M	Seay, R T	
Engel, A	Lewis, H S	Schaffner, A	97 members.

Initiated—John Bonham, Geo W Denizen, W W McCain.

Passed—J B Hodges, W W McCain.

Raised—J B Hodges, W W McCain.

Affiliated—F Bercher, A J Booty, Henry E Henning, A B Weil, A J Watson, F R Williams.

Dimitted—A Engle, R T Seay.

Died—Richard J Wright.

LITTLE FLOCK LODGE No. 180.

Chartered February 14, 1867.

Wineburg, Sabine Parish, La.—Stated meetings, first Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Wm M Antony.....	W M	M K Speight	Sec
A Curtis	S W	Taylor Curtis	S D
G W Neel.....	J W	J S Curtis.....	J D
M Morris.....	Treas	W R Shea.....	Tyler

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[RETURNS

PAST MASTER—William M Antony.

MEMBERS.

Caldwell, J P. M	Brown, W S	McCollister, Wm	Salter, W J
Antony, M J	Frank, S	Morris, G	Youngblood, W A
Brown, Edward	Jackson, S B	McCollister, I N	
Bennett, C	Kelly, G B	Sibley, W W	22 members.

SAM TODD LODGE No. 182.

Chartered February 14, 1867.

Sugar Town, Vernon Parish, La. (P. O. Alexandria).—Stated meetings first Saturday of each month

OFFICERS.

G W Richardson	W M	I H Smith	Sec
B J Ford	S W	Geo Theilman	S D
Jas M Hanchey	J W	Lewis A Ford	J D
J W Dear	Treas	S Gill	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

B J Ford,

G W Richardson.

MEMBERS.

Ashley, Jas B	Deason, John J	Iles, John	Simpson, W P
Bishop, W	Garlington, S S	Kemp, W H	Singletary, A C
Bailey, Isam	Gill, Wiley	Kent, J T	Simmons, C
Bailey, A L	Gill, Jesse	LeBlanc, L	Simmons, V
Cagle, R J	Hanchey, Jno W	Lewis, Thaddeus S	Stracner, Benj
Cole, S D	Harper, Samuel	Liles, D P	Teal, W C
Cole, D A	Heard, J T	Loftin, M T C	Watson, A J
Oole, Y D	Hall, Jos	Miller, L A	Wisby, Wm
Cole, Jacob	Heard, J H	Marrow, D F	Young, Jefferson
Cain, S M	Harden, Griffin, R	Marrow, Wm M	
Carraway, C B	Harper, Jesse	Peninger, H P	50 members.

Initiated—John J Deason, Wm Wisby, Wm H Kemp, Levi A Miller, Chas B Carraway.

Passed—Benj Stracner, Hy P Peninger, J J Deason, W Wisby, W H Kemp, L A Miller, C B Carraway.

Raised—B Stracner, H P Peninger, J J Deason, W Wisby, W H Kemp, L A Miller, C B Carraway.

Affiliated—Isaiah H Smith, John W Hanchey, B J Ford, p. m., W P Simpson, John Iles.

Dismissed—G R Harden, L LeBlanc, Calvin Simmons.

LONGWOOD LODGE No. 183.

Chartered February 14, 1867.

Hoss' Mills, Caddo Parish, La.—First Thursday in each month.

OFFICERS.

T R Vaughan	W M	J B Porter	Sec
R T Cole	S W	B H Bickham	S D
J P Hearn	J W	B F Logan	J D
L Rhodes	Treas	D W Yarborough	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Thomas R Vaughan,

R T Cole,

Z W Barnes

MEMBERS.

Attaway, A	Erwin, Juo W	Lindsay, W H	Miller, J R
Burcham, Jas A	Francis, M W	Mooring, H W	Newberry, John
Bradley, R R	Hearn, T J	Mooring, J C	Noel, W E
Bickham, T F	Henderson, J G	McClure, D F	Smyley, John W
Compton, J M	Hoyler, J D	Martin, B M	Thompson, J C
Currie, H D	Hoyler, N	Moore, J M	Vaughan, S F
Currie, H	Hoyler, D F	Mooring, T M	Wasson, W E
Currie, J A			38 members.

Passed—G W Hutto.

Dimitted—M W Francis, 1871; T M Mooring, A J Burcham, S F Vaughan.

SPRING CREEK LODGE No. 184.

Chartered 14th February, 1867.

Spring Creek, Tangipahou Parish, La—Saturday before second Sunday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Hardy Richardson	W M	W G Breeland.....	Sec
N S Edwards.....	S W	Jas P Welch.....	S D
H W L Lewis.....	J W	J R Givens.....	J D
W McDaniel.....	Treas	J Westmoreland.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

H Richardson,

C P Bailey.

MEMBERS.

Breeland, J M	Ford, J D	Kemp, E	Morris, Jas
Bond, G S	Fisher, J C	Kennon, C E	Bicks, W W
Clower, A J	Gibbon, M F	Lea, Jas	Strickland, F E
Dyson, G W	Hodges, N N	Lea, B L	Tate, J G
Dixon, W W	Holton, And	Lewis, W J	Wall, J P
Eady, F W	Jenkins, H Z	Mixon, S C	32 members.

Initiated—Walter T Ott, T Fleming Tynes, James Hennessey.

Passed—W T Ott, T F Tynes.

Affiliated—Andrew Holton, Jas P Welch, Chas E Kennon.

Died—W W Dixon.

ORPHANS' FRIEND LODGE No. 185.

Chartered 15th February, 1867.

Big Cane, St. Landry Parish, La—Meets on Saturday on or before the full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

O S Smith.....	W M	John M Dunn.....	Sec
S C Fleshman	S W	Joel Vanoy.....	S D
Frank Carter.....	J W	O H P Walls.....	J D
C Sfmmons.....	Treas	H O White.....	Chap
		L G Sloane.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

G W Bundick,

O S Smith,

MEMBERS.

Butler, Thos N	Gibbons, T C	Jacobs, P	Reynolds, W B
Calliham, P F	Gudchaux, L	Jackson, J B	Richard, M J
Cole, J H	Gardiner, R H	Kirkpatrick, J A	Street, M S
Carmonche, E A	Hayes, E O	Lester, J H	Singleton, M V
Curey, D A	Hebert, N M	Morrow, E	Smith, J J
Cason, F W	Hicks, T A	Morris, J L	Smith, W R
Decuir, H W	Havard, T S	O'Quin, E J	Swords, Jas T
Eilert, H	Hudspeth, D D	Oliver, C C	Ward, S P
Fogleman, J S	Hudspeth, John	Pickett, J M	
Fraser, D L	Hart, Robt	Quirk, W P	48 members.

Initiated—F L Jewell, H W Decuir.

Passed—H W Decuir, Sam'l Thompson.

Raised—J N Butler, J M Dunn, H W Decuir, J B Jackson.

Affiliated—D L Fraser.

Dimitted—W R Smith, C C Oliver, T C Gibbons.

KISATCHIE UNION LODGE No. 186.

Chartered February 13, 1868.

Kile's Mills, Natchitoches P. O., Natchitoches Parish, La.—Stated Meetings fourth Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Jas J Key.....	W M	A R Dowden.....	Sec
Jas C Bush.....	S W	E A Bush.....	S D
A W Marshall.....	J W	J M Kile.....	J D
W K Taylor.....	Treas	Jacob Kile.....	Chap
	G Airhart.....	Tyler	

PAST MASTERS.

Jacob Kile, J J Key, A Airhart.

MEMBERS.

Airhart, Alex	Gilbert, W B	Killeen, B F	Powell, Isaac
Adair, R H	Grant, S	Owens, M J	Reece, O M
Airhart, Wm	Jackson, R H	Owens, W F	Thibadore, Chas
Biles, V	Jackson, A W	Pate, Littleton J	Weldon, E
Brazzeal, Russell			26 members.

Initiated—Thos Franklin.

Passed—Thos Franklin,

Dimitted—W F Owens, E Welden.

FLAT LICK LODGE No. 187.

Chartered February 13, 1868.

Flat Lick Bayou, Homer P. O., Claiborne Parish, La.—Stated meetings, Saturday before full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

W P Myers.....	W M	S M D Webb.....	Sec
F Sykes.....	S W	N M Hasty.....	S D
J H Curry.....	J W	Jas Reagan.....	J D
J P S Harvey.....	Treas	W M Philips.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Wm P Myers.

J W Todd.

MEMBERS.

Bridgman, T	Gryder, H	Lane, F A	Robinson, W M
Benthall, W T	Grisby, L Z	Lewis, J G	Sykes, Jackson
Cole, J M	Grisby, L M	Martin, N M	Vickers, W A
Culver, J N	Hamiter, J F	Maddox, W S	Wood, T
Deloche, W W	Hasty, R D	Miller, J A	
Ellenbrooke, C	Hobbs, Wm	Mimms, S	
Ingram, Jas	Krouse, F O	Pair, I	34 members.

Initiated—John W Wood, Marion Anderson.*Passed*—Sam Mimms.*Raised*—Sam Mimms, J N Culver, Israel Pair.*Demitted*—Chas Ellenbrook, J N Culver, John M Todd, P. M., Thompson Wood, W T Benthall.

*COVINGTON LODGE No. 188.

Chartered 13th February, 1868.

Covington, St. Tammany Parish, La.—Stated Meetings, first and third Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

J M Yates.....	W M	W Kennedy.....	Sec
T J Goodbee.....	S W	Frank Level.....	S D
M Burus.....	J W	F Lossett.....	J D
J M Allison.....	Treas	F Goodbee, (not a member).....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

R F Clute, J M Thompson, F P Martindale, T B Mortee.

MEMBERS.

Bradley, W Chas	Gusman, P L	Hangen, W H R	Spring, H F
Dutsch, C L	Heintz, Chas	Levy, N	Taylor, Jas
Edwards, B	Hosmer, W B	Miller, Elisha	Thomas, E B
Ford, J M	Hosmer, J R	Penn, Geo H	Theobald, John
Givens, Alonzo	Hosmer, W F	Simon, A	30 members.

Initiated—M Lapouyade, W Kennedy, Wm Purvis, J H Thompson.*Passed*—J M Allison, Miller Burns, W Kennedy.*Raised*—J M Allison, Miller Burns, W Kennedy.*Died*—Chas L Dutsch, Geo H Penn.

*Charter arrested 18th January, 1873, and restored 28th March, 1873.

EVERGREEN LODGE No. 189.

Chartered February 13, 1868.

Evergreen, Avoyelles Parish, La.—Meets Saturday, on or before the full moon of every month at 5 o'clock, P. M.

OFFICERS.

M Bennett.....	W M	Jesse J Toone.....	Sec
H C Kemper.....	S W	H A Ditto.....	S D
W O Pearce.....	J W	Isaac Haas.....	J D
Isham West.....	Treas	T E Muse.....	Chaplain
	J O Easton.....		Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

John W Pearce, M Bennet, H A Ditto, Wm M Ewell.

MEMBERS.

Williams, A B, P. M.	Frith, T P	Irion, R R	Perkins, S M
Scofield, L, P. M.	Feunell, D	Jackson, D H	Rushing, S H
Allen, W J	Griffin, J F	Jones, C D	Stewart, W A
Bass, A S	Gillecoat, W G	Keller, C W	Stewart, W H
Branch, L K	Goudchaux, L	Loper, P M	Spencer, J B
Cheney, W F	Hadley, O F	Miles, L T	Weir, D S
Cappel, Joseph	Hudson, D B	Muse, J T	Winn, W H
Culpepper, L B	Heard, T J	Marshall, R B	Weir, T D
Duval, C W	Hudson, J J	Oliver, W H	Walden, S
Ewell, J	Irion, A B	O'Quin, John	44 members.

Initiated—Isaac Haas, L Goudchaux, T J Heard, Chas F Heisman, H C Edwards, G W Wilson,

Passed—I Haas, L Goudchaux, T J Heard.

Raised—I Haas, L Goudchaux, T J Heard.

Affiliated—A B Williams, Sam'l Walden, B H Jackson, S O Easton.

Dismissed—L Scofield, P. M.

Died—John W Pearce, P. M., D S Weir.

CORINTHIAN LODGE No. 190.

Chartered 9th February, 1869.

No. 163 Camp, between Girod and Julia streets—Stated meetings every Friday.

OFFICERS

William Carson.....	W M	Jas McR Hanna.....	Sec
W J Bovard	S W	H A Nash	S D
W T Benedict.....	J W	C H Charlton.....	J D
Chas Stich.....	Treas	W G James.....	M C
E B O'Sullivan (not a member)...Tyler.			

PAST MASTERS.

Alfred E Billings, W R Whitaker, W Carson, W G James.

MEMBERS.

Abbott, G H	Dickinson, S R	Pitcher, G E	Terry, D S
Bovard, R D	Ingalls, John D	Rice, C S	Tannehill, J T
Badger, A S	Kellogg, H	Remick, F C	Valentine, W G
Benedict, A W	Logan, H	Robbins, W C	Warden, S
Bragdon, O D	McQuoid, W	Snow, W C	Wrotnowski, A F
Brodie, F A	Moore, G W	Slaight, H L	Warmouth, J H
Clarke, T D	Morris, D E	Standford, W L	Wilder, G W
Doherty, T			39 members.

Initiated—Geo W Mores, Geo W Wilder, Hy Logan, Jas McRea Hanna, Chas H Charlton, Robert W Gillespie, Hy Gehl, Horatio Mayer.

Passed—G W Moores, G W Wilder, H Logan, J McR Hanna, C H Charlton.

Raised—G W Moores, G W Wilder, H Logan, J McR Hanna, C H Charlton.

Affiliated—Homer A Nash, Fred A Brodie.

Dismissed—W G Valentine, Wm C Robbins.

JEFFERSON LODGE No. 191.

Chartered 9th February, 1869.

Berlin street, between Magazine and Camp, City of Jefferson—Stated meetings, every Friday evening.

OFFICERS.

H C Brown.....	W M	J P Collins.....	Sec
H C Duncan.....	S W	A B Wefelsburg.....	S D
J M Conway.....	J W	Geo Weiss.....	J D
S Seymour.....	Treas	W H Perry.....	M C
	J Joachim.....	Tyler.	

PAST MASTERS.

Hugh Breen,

G G Garner.

MEMBERS.

Aycock, J T	Donaldson, J	Meyers, F	Stendel, J, Jr
Bourdette, J P	Frank, M	Mitchell, R B	Southerland, P F
Blessey, P	Friend, T	Martin, H J	Schmittle, J
Rruns, J H C	Hay, A	Mansburg, M	Story, Ed
Cazabat, A	Kramer, W	Mansburg, Joseph	Tucker, G W
Commagere, E	Klebs, T A	Noyes, H N	Ulmer, J
Cohn, J	Lenea, C P	Philips, H P	Winn, I Z
Campbell, R	Landry, J	Samuels, F	Whitesides, J
Campbell, S R	Lemle, D	Schreiner, A	Wright, J S
Cooney, W J	Milner, U R	Stapper, G W	
Chevally, E R			51 members.

Initiated—Emile R Chevally, Gus W Stapper, Louis Faivre, A B Wefelsburg, Geo W Tucker, Frank M Caraher.

Passed—E R Chevally, G W Stapper, A B Wefelsburg, Geo W Tucker.

Raised—E R Chevally, G W Stapper, A B Wefelsburg, G W Tucker.

ABBEVILLE LODGE No. 192.

Chartered 9th February, 1869.

Abbeville, Vermillion Parish, La—Stated meetings Saturday on or before full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

Joseph T Labitt.....	W M	Clark H Remick.....	Sec
H Bartels.....	S W	W Laffleur.....	S D
Granville B Shaw.....	J W	H B Lyons.....	J D
S Wise.....	Treas	J A Brookshire.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

W P White,

J T Labit

MEMBERS.

Vanslyke, P C, P. M.	Henry, William	Ramsay, J B	Swain, W H
Asher, C	Morgan, J T	Stubbs, I W	Trahan, Jos
Bernard, A	Robinson, J M	Stansbury, U D	White, J M
Ewing, E	Roger, E C	Stansbury, S	
Harrington, J W	Read, H P	Stephens, Wm	27 members.

Affiliated—J B Ramsay, Wm Stephens.

Died—J W Stubbs.

Suspended—Wm H Swain.

AURORA LODGE No. 193.

Chartered 10th February, 1859.

New Iberia, Iberia Parish, La.—First and third Mondays of each month.

OFFICERS.

Jas A Breaux.....	W M	H Ehrman.....	Sec
M J Hamilton.....	S W	M Heyman.....	S D
D Levy.....	J W	J T DeValecourt.....	J D
Wm Robertson.....	Treas	E Eiesemann.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—John F Wyche.

MEMBERS.

Leake, W S, P. M	Fuller, J C	Lourd, W	Robertson, J
Berry, John G	Fagot, J A	Lombard, E M	Ribbeck, A
Border, W	Goodwyn, A E	Lydon, Phillip O	Richardson, F D
Border, J P	Harris, H H	Linscott, R L	Tansey, L J
Boas, H C	Hart, H	Millard, N P	Vuillemet, J A
Bourne, E	Jessup, L Y	Pharr, J A	White, J T
Cougenheim, H	Kokernot, Jas M	Pointer, J V	Walker, Wm E
Cade, Chas T	Knuckles, J M	Perry, Robt S	White, W R
DeVlcourt, Alex	Longnecker, E	Richardson, W M	Zell, Edward L
Fuller Jas E			46 members.

Initiated—John Allison.*Passed*—Chas T Cade.*Raised*—Jas E Fuller, Chas T Cade.*Affiliated*—Robt S Perry, N P Millard, Alex DeValecourt.*Dimitted*—W S Leake, P. M., Jas M Kokernot, J A Pharr, D T Willis (1871) omitted last year.*Died*—Jas E Fuller.

MT. OLIVET LODGE No. 194.

Chartered 10th February, 1869.

Bayou Boeuf, St. Landry Parish, La.—Stated meetings first Saturday after each full moon.

OFFICERS.

E A B Hanks.....	W M	Louis Stagg.....	Sec
J W Daniels.....	S W	J W Harvey.....	S D
A Stagg.....	J W	John P Reed.....	J D
P Stagg.....	Treas	Isaac R Sawyer.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

T N McCrory,

E A B Hanks,

J M Neylaud.

MEMBERS.

Edwards, D S	Savant, H	Tate, Wm	Vidrine, T
			14 members.

Initiated—Emile Tate.*Affiliated*—Louis Stagg.

TRENTON LODGE No. 195.

Chartered 10th February, 1869.

Trenton, Ouachita Parish, La.—Stated meetings, second and Fourth Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

D H Key.....	W M	R J Wheaton.....	Sec
T Dreyfus.....	S W	Julius Picard.....	S D
J H Madden.....	J W	J H Noble.....	J D
J H Flournoy.....	Treas	J C Hutson.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

F M Dawson, W Miller, D H Key.

MEMBERS.

Borden, J Lane	McGuire, Thos	Morris, T M	Stamper, M G
Evans, C F	McCloud, H W	McGuire, Jos E	Sheppard, B D
Garlington, M E	McClendon, R W	Potts, J H.	Standifer, Thos C
Johnson, Thos F	May, Alex H	Rudisill, S	25 members.

Passed—Alex H May.

Raised—J C Hutson, Alex H May, Julius Picard, C F Evans.

Dimitted—J Lane Borden, Hy W McCloud, F M Dawson, P. M., Thos F Johnson, J H Potts, S Rudisill (1871.)

SALINE LODGE No. 196.

Chartered 10th February, 1869.

Saline, Bienville Parish, La.—Meets fourth Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

E T Egerton.....	W M	H H Hathorn.....	Sec
M R Joiner.....	S W	W W Readheimer.....	S D
J G Readheimer.....	W J	D M Simmons.....	J D
H M Protho.....	Treas	Jas Thomas..	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

James H Allen, W C Ross, D M Simmons.

MEMBERS.

Egerton, E T, P. M.	Bridger, John J	Luckey, Geo W	Rigdon, Thos S
Bishop, A W	Duncle, W R	Myers, John J	Rentz, S P
Brown, D B	Gee, Chas P	Moore, M A	Rushing B
Boylston, J J	Hartley, J A	Pitts, W W	Sullivan, D F
Boylston, W W	Harrell, John A	Protho, Thos L	
Brown, G E	Lewis, Oscar F	Readheimer, L J	31 members.

Initiated—Burrell Rushing.

Passed—Burrell Rushing,

Raised—Burrell Rushing.

Dimitted—M A Moore.

Died—David B Brown.

MAGNOLIA LODGE No. 197.

Chartered 16th, February, 1870.

Washington, St. Landry Parish, La.—Stated meetings on Saturday before full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

W A Robertson.....	W M	G Baillio.....	Sec
Jno O Trainor.....	S W	W J Offutt.....	S D
T Fontenot.....	J W	Jacob Isaacs.....	J D
E Plonsky.....	Treas	Jos Agnelly.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Daniel H Quirk,

G O Elms.

MEMBERS.

Robertson, W A P.M.	Gannt, E	Lastrapes, Hy	Prescott, L D
Crawford, Wm	Goodrich, C LeG	Lansburg, W G	Quirk, T C
Curley, Wm	Gay, W E	Lazaro, N	Quirk, W P
Carriere, G	Hinckley, O S	Morrogh, J A	Reed, John
Dreyfus, G	Hicks, J J	Muller, Jos	Stagg, Louis
Doucet, P	Kaufman, Sam'l	Oden, J L	Thoms, R W
Ehrhardt, J	Kaufman, Chas	Pitre, F L	36 members.

Initiated—Andre Dardeau, Prosper Daire.*Passed*—A Dardeau, Jacob Isaacs, P Daire.*Raised*—J Isaacs.*Dimitted*—Louis Stagg, C Carriere, T C Quirk, G Dreyfus.

BROOKLINE LODGE No. 198.

Chartered 16th February, 1870.

Hood's Mills, Jackson Parish, La.—Stated meetings first Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

J L Hearn.....	W M	W R Womack.....	Sec
J S Fowler.....	S W	E Hearn.....	S D
Isaac M Covington.....	J W	T J Smart.....	J D
Whitfield Hood.....	Treas	B A Goleman.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

J L Hearn.

J S Fowler.

MEMBERS.

Andrews, T J	Hearn, Thos	Kennedy, S D	Salisbury, E L
Brown' B H	Hearn, A F	McCaskill, D M	Strickland, I R Sr
Campbell, A R	Hearn, O R	Pharris, Van B	Williams, Wilson
Chaddick, Wm	Hatton, P	Pharris, E J	Weems, J J
Chaddick, Wm H	Hobbs, W	Robinson, W S	Womack, Wm
Cox, Zachariah	Hampton, John	Sikes, J E	
Everett, W B	Hauthorn, L T	Smart, T S	34 members.

Initiated—B H Brown, Geo E Miller, Thos J Andrews, J E Sikes.*Passed*—B H Brown, T J Andrews, J E Sikes.*Raised*—B H Brown, T J Andrews, J E Sikes, L T Hauthorn.*Affiliated*—John Hampton, Wm Womack.*Dimitted*—Van B Pharris, W H Claddick, W Claddick, J R S Strickland.

MALLET WOODS LODGE No. 199.

Chartered 16th February, 1870

Prudhomme City, St. Landry Parish.—Stated meetings first Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

J Chenier.....	W M	J Richard.....	Sec
W Turner.....	S W	F Savoie.....	S D
Jas M Young.....	J W	S Clement.....	J D
C W Foreman.....	Treas	A Haning.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

F J Hundley,

J Chenier.

MEMBERS.

Andrus, J H	Elkins, Wm	Merritt, B G	Saunders, S H
Bradley, J E	Francois, C	McEachen, Jas B	Savoie, Valentine
Browning, G W	Hundley, C J	Miller, Asa	Spears, Geo W
Barousse, J	Hayes, D B	McGee, F H	Thomas, S
Beaten, W H	Heard, A E	Morris, W F	Wyatt, J H
Cates, Jos	Lumpkins, Jos H	Pringle, J M	Wyatt, J A
Clavia, Wm	Lee, Jas E	Prudhomme, G	Young, Z T
Campbell, J G	Moore, S D	Starks, John	
Dean, Thos H			

41 members.

Initiated—Arthur Daigle, John Starks, J H Andrus, Stephen Clement, Ech Clement, John W Young.

Passed—J Starks, J H Andrus, S Clement, E Clement, J W Knox.

Raised—J Starks, J H Andrus, S Clement.

Affiliated—Z T Young, Jas A Wyatt, J H Wyatt.

OAK GROVE LODGE No. 200.

Chartered 28th March, 1870.

Oak Grove, Carroll Parish,—Stated meetings, second Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Joel L Hurley.....	W M	Geo S Lewis.....	Sec
J A Bennett.....	S W	E Farmer.....	S D
S A Gerald.....	J W	F S Cooper.....	J D
Andrew Jackson.....	Treas.	W A Russell.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—J L Hurley.

MEMBERS.

M S Carson, P. M.	Foot, T H	Mercer, W W	Settoon, B L
S W Lacks, P. M.	Foot, Wm	Nash, C H	Shyrah, J D
J. T Brown, P. M.	Callaway, F D	Robinson, Jas H	Williamson, W J
Bradley, W H	Hurley, L M C	Reneau, T B	Wood, Thos
Barrott, John	Herron, J D	Ratcliffe, D F	Withowskie, S
Cash, R F	Keller, W	Ravan, J	Worley, Jos
Castleman, D F	LaForge, Chas	Sage, T J	
Counts, C M	Martin, J H	Saunders, J N	

38 members.

Raised—Chas LaForge.

Raised—Chas LaForge, John D Shyrah.

Affiliated—F D Gallaway.

Dimitted—T H Foot, Wm Foot, L M C Hurley.

Died—J T Brown, P. M., D F Ratcliff.

SUMMERFIELD LODGE No. 201.

Chartered 25th April, 1870.

Summerfield, Claiborne Parish, La.—Stated meetings first Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

W S Thompson.....	W M	C J Cargile..	.....Sec
F L Dickerson.....	S W	J M Greer.....	.....S D
W J Alford	J W	J J Meadows.....	.....J D
Thos J Tanner.....	Treas	John T Greer .....	.....Tyler

PAST MASTER—John Hardy.

MEMBERS.

Alford, A B, p. m.	Glover, J J	Kennedy, W R	Spears, Wiley M
Alexander, Wm	Hart, J A	Kerlin, S	Smith, S E
Butler, J	Hayes, R G	Kimball, B F	Sellers, W M
Brown, W F	Havis E T	Mc Kinley, H B	Scaife, C P
Cochrane, J T	Harper, A L	O'Bannon, T W	Sayers, D J
Dukes, Jas	Kennedy, S C	Randall, Wm H	Thurmon, W A

33 members.

Initiated—Wm H Randall, W T Mills, Jas Dukes.*Passed*—Wm H Randall, W T Mills, Jas Dukes.*Raised*—Wm H Randall, Jas Dukes.*Affiliated*—Benj F Kimball, Wm Alexander, H B McKinley.*Dimitted*—John Hardy, p. m.*Died*—John T Cochrane.

HOLLEY SPRINGS LODGE No. 202.

Chartered 25th April, 1870.

Holley Springs, Claiborne Parish, La.—Stated meetings second Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

G W Alexander.....	W M	J O Knighton.....	.....Sec
Thos M Curry.....	S W	G M C Raney.....	.....S D
W A Alexander.....	J W	John Murrel.....	.....J D
John Holley.....	Treas	Robt Alexander.....	.....Tyler

PAST MASTER—G W Alexander.

MEMBERS.

Beauchamp, W G	Beauchamp, Jas A	Greer, John F ;	Williamson, J M
Beauchamp, J H	Fincher, Benj	Slayton, J H	15 members.

Affiliated—John F Greer.*Suspended*—J M Williamson.

NOTE—Decision in case of Williamson reversed by Grand Lodge, February, 1873.

ASSUMPTION LODGE No. 203.

Chartered 15th February, 1871.

Napoleonville, Assumption Parish, La.—Stated meetings, second and last Saturdays of each month.

OFFICERS.

E B Cox.....	W M	H H Carver.....	Sec
Pierre J Gilbert.....	S W	Thos H Jones.....	S D
J E Moseman.....	J W	O Simonean.....	J D
Thos D Cox.....	Treas	H M Newchurch.....	M C
Pierre Juliat.....		Tyler.	

PAST MASTER—E B. Cox.

MEMBERS.

Ayraud, John H	Folse, L U	Klotz, Sol	Stafford, Sam'l W
Atkin, O	Ford, Jos D	LeBlanc, Desire	Sims, Wm
Blanchard, S	Gaudin, F	Levy, David	Simoneau, Jos
Brand, Jos A	Joseph, Moise	Lauve, A P	Simon, Simon
Block, A	Kling, Gabriel	Munson, Tim B	Vives, Edward
Drury, G	Kling, Alphonse	Nichols, F T	Whitaker, W A
Dupaty, Chas	Klotz, Abraham	Parnell, Levi	36 members.

Initiated—Austin J Bourg, Levi Parnell, John H Ayraud, Jos D Ford, Pierre Juliat, Thos Devine.

Passed—A J Bourg, L Parnell, J H Ayraud, J D Ford, P Juliat.

Raised—L Parnell, Sol Klotz, J H Ayraud, J D Lord, P Juliat.

Affiliated—A Block.

Dimitted—W Sims, S Simon.

CORNER STONE LODGE No. 204.

Chartered 15th February, 1871.

Lewisville, Winn Parish, La.—Stated meetings, first Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Dennis Mackie Stone.....	W M	W M Moffett.....	Sec
B W Stone.....	S W	J T Milam.....	S D
Jas E Bain.....	J W	J M Wasson.....	J D
John Stinson.....	Treas	William Stone.....	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

J W Barnum,

D M Stone.

MEMBERS.

Box, W	Jones, Allen H	Pyburn, J	Stovall, G S
Barnes, John W	Murphy, Wm M	Peevy, A J	Savage, Hy W
Cooper, Jas H	Moffett, N M	Radesich, L P	Stinson, A L
Embry, Jas W	Lewis, J T	Satcher, Isaac W	Walsworth, W
Gans, Isaac	Miller, J W	Satcher, A G	28 members.

Initiated—Jas H Cooper, John W Miller, Wm C McDonald, Andrew J Peevy, Luke P Radesich, Geo S Stovall, Hy W Savage, Alex L Stinson, Wm Walsworth.

Passed—J H Cooper, J W Miller, A J Peevy, L P Radesich, G S Stovall, H W Savage, A L Stinson, W Walsworth.

Raised—J H Cooper, John T Lewis, J W Miller, A J Peevy, L P Radesich, G S Stovall, H W Savage, A L Stinson, W Walsworth.

Dimitted—J W Barnum, P. M., A G Satcher.

DORIC LODGE No. 205.

Chartered February 15, 1871.

Brashear City, St. Mary Parish, La.—Stated meetings second Wednesday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Jas Costello.....	W M	A Ermann.....	Sec
J B Davis.....	S W	.....	S D
L Loeb.....	J W	.....	J D
D Gougenheim.....	Treas	A Comeaux.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—Jas Costello.

MEMBERS.

Brown, Chas	Gougenheim, Louis	Morgan, Thos	Shannon, D
Bateman, M W	Gathright, Z P	Morgan, Jas	Solomon, N
Cowan, Jas L	Golding, C B	Morse, Thos L	Vallier, Jos
Fowler, Ed	Hartz, M	Reichman, L	Williams, Thos
Gribble, Hy M	Jaret, A	Renthrop, A A	Walker, Chas F
Greenwood, J J	Malcolm, Jas M	Rathkamp, H G	29 members.

Initiated—D Shannon, F Wanderlick.

Passed—D Shannon.

Raised—D Shannon.

Affiliated—Chas Brown.

TYRIAN LODGE No. 206.

Chartered February 15, 1871.

Williamsport, Pointe Coupe Parish, La.—First and third Thursdays of each month.

OFFICERS.

D Leatherman.....	W M	I Blum.....	Sec
H W Coyle.....	S W	C W Baker.....	S D
B F Miles Jr.....	J W	S Stribling.....	J D
M Sauter.....	Treas	P J Whitley.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—F H Babbitt.

MEMBERS.

Bunch, S W	Haber, Valentine	Hightower, H H	Meobias, Hy
Bundick, Ewell	Hale, C G	Kornbacher, J J	Stocking, Dennis
French, Robt F F	Hale, Geo H	Mills, Jas W	Watson, John P
Gayle, J R	Henderson, M L	Meobius, John, Sr	Yoist, Frank M
			25 members.

Raised—Hy Meobius.

Dimitted—F H Babbitt, P. M., J J McRea, (1871).

Died—S W Bunch, Jas W Mills.

HOWARD LODGE No. 207.

Chartered February 15, 1871.

Springfield, Livingston Parish, La.—Saturday on or before full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

S S Hoyt.....	W M	W B Round.....	Sec
J J Freeman.....	S W	J M Houze.....	S D
John B Mack.....	J W	W S Palmer.....	J D
S D Simms.....	Treas	S A Bankston.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—S S Hoyt.

MEMBERS.

Freeman, J J, P. M.	Houze, Wm	Morgan, S G	Reid, E C
Holden, S P	Kemp, S	Round, W S	Settoon, D T
Hutchinson, Robt			16 members.

Initiated—Jas H Spowl.*Passed*—S B Simms.*Raised*—E C Reid, W S Palmer.*Expelled*—S B Holden.

N. H. BRAY LODGE No. 208.

Chartered 15th February, 1871.

Walnut Hill, Vernon Parish, La.—Third Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Jas Groves.....	W M	W B Wales.....	Sec
Madison West.....	S W	W A Holton.....	S D
P C Long.....	J W	Jehu Self.....	J D
Calvin D Collins.....	Treas	L C Sweet.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—Jas Groves.

MEMBERS.

Bolgiano, F A	Hagan, J T	Moore, Jos W	Spurgeon, F
Crumpler, W B	Hagan, Benj T	Martin, S	Thompson, W
Collins, H D	Hagan, Stephen D	Parker, Miles G	Weeks, W H
Coleman, W J	Hicks, Jas	Stephens, Thos	White, A
Davis, W A	Knight, R W	Stanley, M H	
Groves, L P	Lewis, Allen	Self, J H	30 members.

Initiated—L P Groves, Wm R Davis, J T Hagan, J H Self, W J Coleman, F B Gordon, F Spurgeon, Wm H Weeks, Baylin Golman.*Passed*—L P Groves, W R Davis, J T Hagan, Jehu Self, J H Self, W J Coleman, F B Gordon, F Spurgeon, Wm H Weeks.*Raised*—L P Groves, W R Davis, J T Hagan, J Self, Jehu H Self, P C Long, W J Coleman, F Spurgeon, Wm H Weeks.*Affiliated*—A White.*Dimitted*—H D Collins.

R. F. McGUIRE LODGE No. 209.

Chartered 15th February, 1871.

Rayville, Richland Parish, La.—Stated meetings, second Wednesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

P M Ryan.....	W M	W N Potts.....	Sec
D R Pettit.....	S W	W T Ivy.....	S D
W T Oliver.....	J W	W A Scott.....	J D
W P Mangham.....	Treas	J A Liddell.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—J G Richardson.

MEMBERS.

Balfour, C R, P. M.	Bledsoe, Francis M	Gandy, John J	Mangham, Thos J
Oliver, W T, P. M.	Brashear, Chas H	Hill, Jesse W	Scott, Elijah
Pettit, D R, P. M.	Boult, John H	Lewis, Irvin E	Thompson, J A
Archibald, Thos	Ferrelly, Jas	Liddle, Moses J	Vickers, Hy F

23 members.

Initiated—J Ed Hibbler, John L Gauger, Oscar T Smith, Chas E Weiser, Wm Day Oliver, Chas P Balfour, John S Summerlin.

Passed—Wm N Potts, O T Smith.

Raised—Wm N Potts.

Affiliated—Jesse W Hill, John H Boult, Jas Ferrelly, John J Gandy.

MISSIONARY LODGE No. 210.

Chartered 14th February, 1872.

Missionary Ridge, (P. O. Columbia,) Catahoula Parish.—Stated meetings Saturday before third Sunday of each month.

OFFICERS.

W P Maxwell.....	W M	B F Lee.....	Sec
C P Kees.....	S W	Z F Whidden.....	S D
Isaac R Adams..	J W	J Neal.....	J D
J Prestidge.....	Treas	F W Stroud.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—Wiley P Maxwell.

MEMBERS.

Arledge, J W	Davis, Jas A	Mills, Frank M	Roberts, John
Adams, Jas W	Dunn, Jas M	Maxwell, C A	Steen, John
Blake, John P	Elliott, R L	McDonald, W M	Waggoner, West
Cockerham, Jno T	Frost, Jas	Newsom, L	Whittington, J P
Cockerham, Abner	Holloman, W H	Patten, Sam'l H	Whitten, J A
Claunch, W L	Holmes, Robt	Pendarvis, Benj H	31 members.

Initiated—W Love Claunch, Jas M Gillmore, Jos N Hamilton, W H Williams.

Passed—John W Arledge, W L Claunch, J M Gillmore, J N Hamilton, Wm M McDonald, Leonidas Newsom.

Raised—J W Arledge, W L Claunch, Jas M Dunn, Jas Frost, W M McDonald, L Newsom.

Dimitted—Jas Frost.

Died—J M Gillmore, (F. C.,) Robert Holmes.

BEACON LODGE No. 211.

Chartered 14th February, 1872.

Arizona, Claiborne Parish, La.—Stated meetings, second Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

W J Leslie,	W M	J C Baker.....	Sec
J D Pennington.....	S W	J P Nelson.....	S D
E M Oakes.....	J W	D W Gladden.....	J D
J W Corry.....	Treas	H A Roberson.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—Augustus H Brown.

MEMBERS.

Coleman, Wm G	Moreland, J F	Nixon, And M	Taylor, J H M
Cornelius, M A	Monroe, T C	Nicholson, M T	Willis, Thos M
Eaves, J	Menifee, H W	Newman, S C	
Goodson, M S	Nelson, And T	Pyor, J B	
Harris, J W	Nicholson, W B	Strickland, E	26 members.

Initiated—Jas W Nicholson, Cassius C Mayfield.*Passed*—C C Mayfield.*Raised*—John B Pyor.*Affiliated*—David H Gladden, Ezekiel Strickland.*Dimitted*—Mat A Cornelius.*Died*—S C Newman.

BLAZING STAR LODGE No. 212.

Chartered 14th February, 1872.

West Baton Rouge, Parish of West Baton Rouge—Meets last Tuesday in each month.

OFFICERS.

L F Reynaud.....	W M	Octave M LeBlanc.....	Sec
Cordelius J Barrow.....	S W	Joseph Walker.....	S D
James L Lobdell.....	J W	W H Esque.....	J D
Phillip Bauer.....	Treas	Angus McKay.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—A Valerian Dubroca.

MEMBERS.

Dubroca, E M	Dubroca, M	Grossman, J	Grabenheimer, Hy
			13 members.

Initiated—Hy Grabenheimer, Max Mayer.*Passed*—Hy Grabenheimer, Maurice Dubroca, Wm Hy Esque.*Raised*—H Grabenheimer, M Dubroca, W H Esque.

KEY STONE LODGE No. 213.

Chartered February 14, 1872.

Sicily Island, Catahoula Parish, La.—Meetings, first Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Hy S Donophan.....	W M	A L Hopkins.....	Sec
J H Lovelace.....	S W	T F Owen.....	S D
W H Harrington.....	J W	B Doyle.....	J D
H Bondurant.....	Treas	G Krause.....	Tyler

PAST MASTER—Hy S Doniphan.

MEMBERS.

Clark, W M	Harper, M H	Roach, David	Thompson, M L
Estill, J G	Higgins, John	Racine, O L	
Gibson, J B	Peck, J G	Scott, J G	18 members.

Initiated—Albert L Hopkins, John Higgins, Andrew J Ensminger.

Passed—A L Hopkins, John Higgins, Wm W Richardson.

Raised—A L Hopkins, J Higgins, Wm W Richardson, Bernard Doyle, John G Estill.

Died—Miles H Harper.

LAND MARK LODGE U. D.

Chartered February 13, 1873, as 214.

Spring Ridge, Caddo Parish, La.—Meets second Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

*Israel W Pickens.....	W M	*Wm G Boney.....	S W
		*John S Gamblin.....	J W

MEMBERS.

*Bozeman, Gab H	*Hendrick, John	McCutcheon, T E	*Robinson, Thos N
*Bozeman, Jas	*Jones, O S	Miller, Isaac J	*Scott, Wm J
*Davidson, L	*Lee, David R	Metcaff, W V	*Sullivan, W J
*Davidson, Jos M	Lee, Jesse	*Pollard, Hy A	*Webb, Fred F
*Hagan, Elish M	*Mulhall, Wm	*Pollard, Willis	22 members.

Initiated—Luther Davidson, James M Davidson, Thos C McCutcheon, Walter V Metcaff, Wm J Sullivan, Jos T Colquitt, David H Adams, J W Wilson, Littleton E Walker.

Passed—L Davidson, J M Davidson, T C McCutcheon, W V Metcaff, W J Sullivan, D H Adams, J W Wilson.

Raised—L Davidson, J M Davidson, John Hendrick, T C McCutcheon, W V Metcaff, W J Sullivan.

Affiliated—Jas Bozeman, Orlando S Jones, Jesse Lee, Isaac J Miller, Thomas N Robinson.

Died—Jesse Lee, Hy A Pollard.

*Applicants for Charter.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, U. D.

Chartered 13th February, 1873, as No. 215. Organized 10th April, 1873.

Friendship Church, Bienville Parish. P. O, Sparta.

OFFICERS.

*L J Readheimer.....	W M	*J A Hartley.....	S D
*A W Bishop.....	S W	*T M Blackwood.....	J D
*C Shively	J W	*A Shively.....	} Stewards
*J N Pool.....	Treas	*W A Pullen.....	
*R B Eastley.....	Sec	*H B Pllen.....	Tyler

MEMBERS.

Bradley, A	*Caldwell, W M	*Satcher A G	13 members.
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Initiated—W A Pullen, H B Pullen, J M Williams, W R Pullen, L M Pullen.

Passed—W A Pullen, H B Pullen, M N Bates, W R Pullen, L M Pullen.

Raised—W A Pullen, H B Pullen.

Affiliated—R B Easley, A Bradley.

*Applicants for Charter.

GOOD INTENT LODGE, U. D.

Dispensation issued 8th July, 1872.—Chartered February 13, 1873, as No. 216.

Loggy Bayou, Red River Parish—Meets second Saturday in each month.

*W M Threadwell..... W M *Sylvester N Clark..... S W
*Thad C Wamsley..... J W

MEMBERS.

*Baird, A W *Kenney, Jas E *Mizell, Luke T *Stalling, M H
*Boulware, H W *Lauson, And J *Sprowl, Jonathan Wamsley, W E
*Foley, Jas *Marbacher, Chas G Smith, Stark H 14 members.

Initiated—Geo D Brown, Daniel R Coleman, Alfred M Davidson, Jas Foley, John Johnson, Luke T Mizell, David W McCoy, Hugh J Ratcliffe, Stark H Smith, Stanislaw F Spencer, Wm E Wamsley.

Passed—A M Davidson, J Foley, L T Mizell, S H Smith, S F Spencer, W E Wamsley.

Raised—J Foley, L T Mizell, S H Smith, W E Wamsley.

Dimitted—S H Smith.

*Applicants for Charter.

FELLOWSHIP LODGE, U. D.

Dispensation granted 10th March, 1872.

Chartered 13th February, 1873, as No. 217. Organized 8th April, 1873.

Hineston, P. O., Spring Creek, Rapades Parish—Meets fourth Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

*Benj F Scott..... W M *S W Stokes..... Sec
*A J Swann..... S W *E E Dodge..... S D
*W L Squires..... J W *T J Crawford..... J D
S D Williams..... Treas *John Koone..... Chap
T R Neal..... Tyler

MEMBERS.

John Dove, P. M. *Lawson, Robt W Stoker, Sam W *Woodward, J D K
*Hardin, G R *Neal, Thos R *Smith, Archibald
*Koone, John W *Paul, David C *Sorrell, Jas H 17 members.

Initiated—Sam'l W Stoker, Archibald Smith.

Passed—S W Stoker, Wm L Squires, A Smith.

Raised—S W Stoker, Wm L Squires, A Smith.

Affiliated—Thos R Neal, Robt W Lawson, David C Paul, Jas H Sorrell.

Dimitted—John W Koone.

*Applicants for Charter.

THE STAR IN THE EAST LODGE No. 218.

Chartered February 14, 1873.

Located in the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies.

Reorganized 31st March, 1873.

OFFICERS.

David E Pierre, Jr.....	W M	Johannes Pierre.....	J D
Pedro R Ecuero.....	S W	Casinnero N de Moya.....	Orator
Leopold P Galiber	J W	Antoine Semidei.....	1st M Cer
Jos Sill.....	Treas. and Almoner	Fred W Pierre.....	2d M Cer
Gustave A Ffrench.....	Sec	Eloi Latour.....	1st Expert
Christian Rostgaard.....	Asst. Sec	Thos Clark.....	2d Expert
Joseph H Guet.....	S D	John W Williams.....	Tyler and Ban. M

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Albert Pike, P. J. G. W.

David E Pierre, Sr.

MEMBERS.

Arabar y Juan Esteban	Jackson, Chas F	Quinones, Felipe R y
Blairmayer, Wm	Laverque, Jules	Ricci, Rodolpho
Carbia Feliciano	Meraval, Isadore	Steele, Emile
Catuna, Mathieu	Menendez, Jose	Suffront, Jules
Cardoza, Constantine	Olarard, Hypolite	Wright, Rich H
Galiber, Felix R	Pass, Benjamin	
Gordon, Jas	Psychiers, John C	
Henriquez, Pierre	Piedza, Jose C Roderiquez	35 members.

ADONIJAH LODGE, U. D.

Smoot's Store, Caddo Parish, La.—Dispensation continued February 1873.

OFFICERS.

*R K Harrison.....	W M	*Jas C Harrell.....	S W
		*W F Armington.....	J W

MEMBERS.

Browning, W D	*Henning, John	Russell, Jas M	Vining, Wade H
*Huffine, R M	Moore, D G	*Stallcup, W M	
*Harrison, J R R	May, W H	Stevenson, John	13 members

Initiated—Lewis W Maxey, Hy A Huffmeister, John Barr, Thos H Stallcup.*Passed*—L W Maxey, Fred G Sperman.*Affiliated*—W H May, W D Browning, Wade J Vining, Jas M Russell, Dudley G Moore.

*Applicants for disprnsation.

LIVONIA LODGE U. D.

*Dispensation issued 22d October, 1872. Name changed from DeCastro.

Livonia, Point Coupee Parish.—Meets, first and third Thursdays of each month.

OFFICERS.

W J Rogillio.....	W M	J M Bailey.....	S W
		Sam'l W McNeeley.....	J W

MEMBERS.

John Offut,	Julian Rogillio,	J Knox Pickett,	J L Mathews,
W W Fulsome,		P Joffrion,	9 members.

LOUISIANA RELIEF LODGE No. 1.

Meetings first Sunday in each month, in Grand Lodge Hall.

OFFICERS.

A. B. SMALL.....	W. M.	R. LAMBERT.....	Sec.
GEO. J. PINCKARD.....	S. W.	Z. M. PIKE.....	S. D.
W. D. G. BEDFORD.....	J. W.	E. BAKER.....	J. D.
SAMUEL M. TODD, P. G. M.....	Treas.	R. S. BURK.....	Tyler.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- PERFECT UNION LODGE, No. 1.
René Lafon de Ladebat, P. Lafon de Ladebat, T. Guyol.
- FRIENDS OF HARMONY LODGE No. 58.
Alex. Trelford, T. D. Daveson, W. McC. Jones.
- MOUNT MORIAH LODGE, No. 59.
W. G. D. Bedford, D. R. Graham, C. W. Hotchkiss.
- GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 65.
D. W. C. Peck, O. S. Babcock, J. H. Syme.
- DUDLEY LODGE, No. 66.
G. H. Braughn, G. Schwartz, S. E. Rundle.
- MARION LODGE, No. 68.
R. H. Browne, A. B. Small, C. McR. Selph.
- HIRAM LODGE No. 80.
J. Kellett, G. Sampson, P. H. Leonard.
- ALPHA HOME LODGE, No. 72.
G. J. Pinckard, C. F. Verlander, J. G. P. Sumner.
- HERMITAGE LODGE, No. 98.
A. W. Skardon, Jas. Wilson, Geo. S. Pettit.
- OCEAN LODGE, No. 144.
J. B. Cooper, W. Erslew, C. E. Deal.
- SAINTS JOHN LODGE, No. 153.
A. B. Seger, W. H. Martin, F. P. Killeen.
- EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 166.
E. T. Fellows, Geo. Selby, L. A. Burthe.
- UNION LODGE, No. 172.
E. Morel, T. O'Connor, J. T. Shearer.
- ORIENT LODGE, No. 173.
J. P. Hornor, P. D. G. M., H. A. Perry, Ed. Baker.
- PERFECT HARMONY LODGE, No. 176.
J. O. DeCastro, L. DeMeza, A. Hollander.
- JEFFERSON LODGE, No. 191.
H. C. Brown, H. C. Duncan, J. M. Conway.
- KEYSTONE LODGE No. 214, Catahoula Parish,
Hy. S. Donophan, W. M.. J. H. Lovelace, S. W.; W. H. Harrington, J. W.

NON-CONTRIBUTING LODGES IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—Polar Star No. 1. Concorde No. 3, Perseverance No. 4, St. Andrew No. 5, Los Amigos del Orden No. 5, Silencio No. 9, Foyer Maçonique No. 44, Germania No. 46, Quitman, No. 76, Orleans No. 78, Louisiana No. 102, Linn Wood No. 167, Orus No. 170, Kosmos No. 171, Dante No. 174, Corinthian No. 190.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES,

WITH

NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF GRAND SECRETARIES.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	RESIDENCE.
ALABAMA.....	DANIEL SAYRE.....	Montgomery.
ARKANSAS.....	LUKE E. BARBER, P. G. M.....	Little Rock.
ARGENTINA.....	ROBERTO HEMPEL.....	Buenos Ayres, Arg't'a.
BRAZIL.....	DR. A. FRIERE DO AMERAL.....	Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	H. F. HEITERMAN.....	Victoria.
CALIFORNIA.....	ALEX. G. ABELL.....	San Francisco.
CANADA.....	THOS. BIRD HARRIS.....	Hamilton, Ontario.
CHILI.....	JOSE MALDONADO.....	Valparaiso.
COLORADO.....	E. C. PARMELEE.....	Central City.
CONNECTICUT.....	JOSEPH K. WHEELER.....	Hartford.
DELAWARE.....	JOHN P. ALMOND.....	Wilmington.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.....	C. W. HANCOCK.....	Washington City.
ENGLAND.....	JNO. HERVEY.....	London.
FLORIDA.....	DEWITT C. DAWKINS, P. G. M.....	Jacksonville.
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.....	KARL PAUL.....	Frankfort, Prussia.
GEORGIA.....	SAMUEL LAWRENCE.....	Atlanta.
IDAHO.....	H. E. PRICKETT.....	Boise City.
INDIANA.....	JOHN M. BRAMWELL.....	Indianapolis.
IOWA.....	THEO. S. PARVIN, P. G. M.....	Iowa City.
ILLINOIS.....	ORLIN H. MINOR.....	Springfield.
IRELAND.....	MAXWELL CLOSE.....	Dublin.
KENTUCKY.....	J. M. S. MCCORKLE, P. G. M.....	Louisville.
KANSAS.....	JOHN H. BROWNE.....	Leavenworth.
LOUISIANA.....	J. C. BATCHELOR, M. D.....	New Orleans.
MAINE.....	IRA BERRY.....	Portland.
MARYLAND.....	JACOB H. MEDAIRDY.....	Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS.....	C. H. TITUS.....	Boston.
MICHIGAN.....	JAMES FENTON.....	Detroit.
MINNESOTA.....	WILLIAM S. COMBS.....	St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI.....	JOHN L. POWER.....	Jackson.
MISSOURI.....	GEORGE FRANK GOULEY.....	Saint Louis.
MONTANA.....	C. HEDGES.....	Helena.
NEBRASKA.....	WM. H. BOWEN.....	Omaha.
NEVADA.....	JNO. C. CURRIE.....	Virginia.
NORTH CAROLINA.....	DONALD W. BAIN.....	Raleigh.
NEW YORK.....	JAMES M. AUSTIN, M. D.....	New York City.
NEW JERSEY.....	JOSEPH H. HOUGH.....	Trenton.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	ABEL HUTCHINGS.....	Concord.
NEW BRUNSWICK.....	WILLIAM F. BUNTING.....	Saint John's.
NOVA SCOTIA.....	BENJ. CUBBEN.....	Halifax.
OHIO.....	JOHN D. CALDWELL.....	Cincinnati.
OREGON.....	J. E. HURFORD.....	Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	JOHN THOMSON.....	Philadelphia.
QUEBEC.....	J. H. ISAACSON.....	Montreal, (Quebec.)
RHODE ISLAND.....	EDWIN BAKER.....	Providence.
ROYAL YORK OF FRIENDSHIP.....	KARL PAUL BOUCHE.....	Berlin, Prussia.
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	BENJ. RUSH CAMPBELL.....	Laurens.
SAXONY.....	CARL GUSTAV WESTERN.....	Dresden, Prussia.
SCOTLAND.....	.....	Edinburg.
TENNESSEE.....	JOHN FRIZZELL.....	Nashville.

TEXAS.....	GEORGE H. BRINGHURST.....	Houston.
THREE GLOBES.....	G. PETERSON.....	Berlin, Prussia.
UTAH.....	CHRIS. DIEHL.....	Salt Lake City.
VIRGINIA.....	JOHN DOVE.....	Richmond.
VERMONT.....	HENRY CLARK.....	Rutland.
WISCONSIN.....	W. T. PALMER, P. G. M.....	Milwaukie.
WEST VIRGINIA.....	O. H. LONG.....	Wheeling.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.....	THOMAS M. REID.....	Olympia.

GRAND MASONIC BODIES OF LOUISIANA

Holding their Meetings in Grand Lodge Hall--City of New Orleans.
1873.

GRAND LODGE F. AND A. MASONS.

MICHEL ELOI GIRARD, Vermillionville.....	M. W. Grand Master.
JOHN GRAHAM FLEMING, New Orleans.....	R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
J. C. BATCHELOR, M. D., New Orleans.....	R. W. Grand Secretary.

Second Monday in February of each year.

GRAND CHAPTER R. A. MASONS.

JOSEPH POTTS HORNOR, New Orleans.....	M. E. Grand High Priest.
SAMUEL J. POWELL, St. Francisville.....	R. E. Deputy Grand High Priest.
JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D., New Orleans.....	R. E. Grand Secretary.

First Tuesday after the second Monday in February.

ORDER OF HIGH PRIESTHOOD.

SAMUEL M. TODD, New Orleans.....	President.
MICHEL E. GIRARD, Vermillionville.....	Vice President.
JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D., New Orleans.....	Recorder.

During the Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter.

GRAND COUNCIL E. AND S. MASTERS.

JOHN W. JONES, Shreveport.....	M. P. G. M.
JOHN A. STEVENSON, New Orleans.....	D. P. G. M.
GUSTAVUS SONTAG, New Orleans.....	G. Recorder.

First Thursday after second Monday in February.

GRAND COMMANDERY K. T.

SIR JOS. HENRY DEGRANGE, New Orleans.....	R. E. G. Commander.
SIR HUGH BREEN, New Orleans.....	D. G. Commander.
SIR GUSTAVUS SONTAG, New Orleans.....	G. Recorder.

First Friday after second Monday in February.

GRAND CONSISTORY S. P. P. R. S. 32°.

JAMES BRUCE SCOT, 33°, New Orleans.....	G. Commander-in-Chief.
JOSEPH P. HORNOR, 32°, New Orleans.....	First Lieut. Com.
SAMUEL HUMES BROWN, 32°, New Orleans.....	Second Lieut. Com.
GUSTAVUS SONTAG, 32°, New Orleans.....	Grand Registrar.

ACTIVE MEMBERS S. C. 33d FOR LOUISIANA.

JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D., 33d.....	New Orleans.
SAMUEL MANNING TODD, 33d.....	New Orleans.
JNO. QUINCY ADAMS FELLOWS, 33d.....	New Orleans.
ACHILLE REGULUS MOREL, 33d.....	New Orleans.

STANDING COMMITTEES—1873.

ON AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS.

R. W. WM. R. WHITAKER, J. G. W.....	Corinthian Lodge.....	No. 190
W. Z. M. PIKE.....	Geo. Washington Lodge.....	No. 65.
W. WM. CARSON.....	Corinthian Lodge.....	No. 190.

ON WORK AND RETURNS OF CHARTERED LODGES.

Section No. 1.

R. W. SAM'L J. POWELL.....	Feliciana Lodge.....	No. 31
W. HOWELL CARTER.....	Plains Lodge.....	No. 135
W. W. H. STROUBE.....	St. James Lodge.....	No. 47

Section No. 2.

W. GEO. J. PINCKARD.....	Alpha Home Lodge.....	No. 72
W. JOHN F. WYCHE.....	Aurora Lodge.....	No. 193
W. J. B. COOPER.....	Ocean Lodge.....	No. 144

ON WORK AND RETURNS OF LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

W. RUFUS L. BRUCE.....	Excelsior Lodge.....	No. 166
W. JAMES B. DUNN.....	Houma Lodge.....	No. 139
W. GEO. JOHNSTON.....	Quitman Lodge.....	No. 76

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

W. JOS. H. DEGRANGE.....	Dudley Lodge.....	No. 66
W. A. DEB. HUGHES.....	Linn Wood Lodge.....	No. 167
R. W. WM. W. LEAKE.....	Feliciana Lodge.....	No. 31
W. M. A. CALONGNE.....	Perseverance Lodge.....	No. 4
W. SAM'L B. NEWMAN, JR.....	Louisiana Lodge.....	No. 102
R. W. CHAS. B. WHEELER.....	Mount Gerizim Lodge.....	No. 54
W. HARDY RICHARDSON.....	Spring Creek Lodge.....	No. 184

ON MASONIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

M. W. J. Q. A. FELLOWS.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. WM. M. PERKINS.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. ABEL J. NORWOOD.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. HY. R. SWASEY.....	Past Grand Master.
R. W. AMOS KENT.....	P. D. Grand Master.
R. W. ALBERT G. CARTER.....	P. D. Grand Master.
R. W. JOS. P. HORNOR.....	P. D. Grand Master.

ON WORK.

M. W. HY. R. SWASEY.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. SAMUEL M. TODD.....	Past Grand Master.
R. W. SY. G. PARSONS.....	P. D. Grand Master.
R. W. JOHN C. GORDY.....	P. S. Grand Warden.

Standing Committees.

ON MASONIC HISTORY.

M. W. M. E. GIRARD.....	Grand Master.
M. W. SAM'L M. TODD.....	P. Grand Master.
M. W. J. Q. A. FELLOWS.....	P. Grand Master.
R. W. JAS. B. SCOT.....	P. M.

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

R. W. and REV. HY. S. JACOBS.....	Louisiana Lodge.....	No. 102
R. W. WM. W. LEAKE.....	Feliciana Lodge.....	No. 31
W. GEO. H. PABST.....	Union Lodge.....	No. 172

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GRAND LODGE HALL.

Ex-Officio.

M. W. M. E. GIRARD.....	Grand Master,
R. W. HY. R. SWASEY.....	Grand Treas.
R. W. J. C. BATCHELOR, M. D.....	Grand Sec'y.

Members for 1873-4-5.

M. W. SAM'L M. TODD, P. G. M.....	Marion Lodge.....	No. 68
R. W. EDWIN MARKS, S. G. W.....	Dudley Lodge.....	No. 66
W. R. L. BRUCE.....	Excelsior Lodge.....	No. 166

Members for 1873-74,

R. W. JOS. P. HORNOR.....	Orient Lodge.....	No. 173
R. W. J. B. SORAPURU.....	Foyer Maçonnique Lodge.....	No. 44
W. WM. H. MOON.....	Mount Moriah Lodge.....	No. 59

Members for 1873.

M. W. WM. M. PERKINS, P. G. M.....	Marion Lodge.....	No. 68
M. W. J. Q. A. FELLOWS, P. G. M.....	Marion Lodge.....	No. 68
R. W. JNO. G. FLEMING, D. G. M.....	Quitman Lodge.....	No. 76

NAMES AND RESIDENCES
OF THE
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

APPOINTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS
TOGETHER WITH THE LODGES UNDER THEIR CHARGE.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be empowered to divide the State into a convenient number of Masonic Districts, and appoint for each District a District Deputy Grand Master, which Deputies shall be required to attend on the Annual Communications of this Grand Lodge, and lecture together under the supervision of the Committee on Work, until they have acquired the Work and Lectures alike. After returning to their several Districts, they shall notify each Lodge in their District to send one or more delegates to such place as they shall name, which should be some central point in each district, there to remain and lecture until they have acquired the Work and Lectures as their District Deputy Grand Masters have them, and on their return home they shall instruct their Lodges in the same manner.

Resolved, That the appointment of District Deputy Grand Masters shall be held at the pleasure of the M. W. Grand Master. [Adopted February 15, 1871.]

We would respectfully recommend to the M. W. Grand Master, that any District Deputy Grand Master who fails to visit for the space of twelve months, the Lodges under his immediate supervision, without such excuse as bears upon its face actual and positive necessity forbidding, should at once be superseded by another appointment; as a brother by accepting, most certainly promises to perform the very important duties confided to him—that in his hands the interests of the fraternity will not suffer. Unless each brother placed to guard the gates of admission and the usages of the order, strictly attends to his duty, it is folly to suppose anything like perfect work or organization can possibly exist.—[Report of Com. on W. and R. of C. Lodges, February 14, 1871.]

FIRST DISTRICT—FIRST DIVISION.

EDWIN MARKS, R. W. S. G. W.....*New Orleans.*

Marion Lodge 68; Quitman 76; Louisiana 102; Ocean 144; Linn Wood 167; Orient 173; Perfect Harmony 176; Corinthian 190; Jefferson 191; *St. Thomas, (W. I.)* The Star in the East 218.

FIRST DISTRICT—SECOND DIVISION.

WM. RICHIE WHITAKER, R. W. J. G. W.....*New Orleans.*

Friends of Harmony 58; Mount Moriah 59; George Washington 65; Dudley 66; Hiram 70; Alpha Home 72; Orleans 78; Sts John 153; Excelsior 166; Union 172.

FIRST DISTRICT—THIRD DIVISION.

B. CAMPIGLIO, P. M.....*New Orleans.*

Perfect Union 1; Polar Star 1; Concorde 3; Perseverance 4; St. Andre 5; Los Amigos del Orden 5 Silencio 9; Foyer Maçonnique 44, Orus 170; Dante 174.

FIRST DISTRICT—FOURTH DIVISION.

GEO. H PABST, P. M.....*New Orleans*

Germania 46; Hermitage 98; Kosmos 171.

SECOND DISTRICT.

AMOS KENT, P. D. G. M.....*Tangipahoa Parish.*

St. Helena Parish—St Helena 96; Darlington 149; Amite City 175. *Washington Parish*—Franklinton 101; Pearl River 125; Spring Creek 184. *Tangipahoa Parish* Livingston 160. *Livingston Parish*—Howard 207.

THIRD DISTRICT.

HOWELL CARTER.....*Plains Store, East Baton Rouge Parish.*

District Deputy Grand Masters.

East Baton Rouge Parish—St James 47; Milford 117; Plains 135. *West Baton Rouge Parish*—Blazing Star 212. *Iberville Parish*—Acacia 116. *Ascension Parish*—Perkins 150. *Assumption Parish*—Assumption 201.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

WM. W. LEAKE.....*St. Francisville, East Feliciana Parish.*
East Feliciana Parish—St. Albans 28; Olive 52; Kellertown 124. *West Feliciana Parish*—Feliciana 31; Tunica 63. *Point Coupee Parish*—Morganza 159; Livonia u. d.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

JACOB WOLF.....*Harrisonburg, Catahoula Parish.*
Catahoula Parish—Trinity 105; Harrisonburg 110; Missionary 210; Keystone 213.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

HIRAM R. LOTT.....*Floyd, Carroll Parish.*
Carroll Parish—Providence 50; Monticello 92; Deerfield 120; Oak Grove 200.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHAS. B. WHEELER.....*Bastrop, Morehouse Parish.*
Morehouse Parish—Mount Gerizim 54; Bartholomew 112; Brookville 161. *Ouachita Parish*—Western Star 24; Trenton 195. *Richland Parish*—R. F. McGuire 209. *Union Parish*—Napoleon 94.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

.....*Union Parish.*
Union Parish—Union Fraternal 53; DeWitt Clinton 80; Thomas Jefferson 113; Spring Hill 127; Shiloh 131; Downs ville 143; Cherry Ridge 155. *Ouachita Parish*—Urim 111.

NINTH DISTRICT.

JOHN W. JONES.....*Vernon, Jackson Parish.*
Jackson Parish—Lafayette 56; Vienna 106, Eureka 177. *Bienville Parish* Friendship 215.

TENTH DISTRICT.

W. L. DEGRAFFENREID.....*Cuba P. O., Caldwell Parish.*
Caldwell Parish—Castor 109; Columbia 164; *Winn Parish*—Eastern Star 151; Corner Stone 204. *Jackson Parish*—Brookline 198.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

JULIUS LISSO.....*Coushatta, Red River Parish.*
Red River Parish—Silent Brotherhood 146; Good Intent 216. *Bienville Parish* Sparta 108; Mackey 122; Saline 196. *Natchitoches Parish*—Bethany Lodge u. d.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

REV. GEO. N. CLAMPITT.....*Arcadia, Bienville Parish.*
Bienville Parish—Mount Lebanon 104; Arcadia 126. *Claiborne Parish*—Terryville 118; Athens 136; Tulip 178.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN W. JONES.....*Shreveport, Caddo Parish.*
Caddo Parish—Jackson 45; Shreveport 115; Caddo Parish 179; Longwood 183; Land Mark 214; Adonijah, u. d.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

CHAS. E. CRAWFORD.....*Kingston, DeSoto Parish.*
DeSoto Parish—DeSoto 55; Mount Vernon 83; Pleasant Hill 86; Liberty 123; Jeffersonian 138.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

C. CHAPLIN, JR.....*Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish.*
Natchitoches Parish—Phœnix 38; Cloutierville 103; Kisatchie Union 186.
Grant Parish—Montgomery 168.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

REV. N. H. BRAY.....*Anacoco, Vernon Parish.*
Vernon Parish—Sabine 75; Anacoco 147; N. H. Bray 208. *Rapides Parish*
 —Kisatchie 156; Rapides 158. *Sabine Parish*—Little Flock 180.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

JNO. C. GORDY, P. S. G. W.....*Franklin, St. Mary Parish.*
St. Mary Parish—Franklin 57; Lafayette 87; Doric 205. *Lafayette Parish.*
 Hope 145. *St. Landry Parish*—Humble Cottage 19; Orphan's Friend 185; Mount
 Olivet 194; Magnolia 197; Mallett Woods 199. *Iberia Parish*—Aurora 193.
Rapides Parish—Oliver 84; Gordy 133; Fellowship 217; Solomon U. D. *Lafourche*
Interior Parish—Thibodeaux Benevolent 90. *Avoyelles Parish*—Atchafalaya 163;
 Evergreen 189. *Point Coupee Parish*—Tyrian 206. *Terrebonne Parish*—Houma 139.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

GEO. H. WELLS.....*Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish.*
Calcasieu Parish—Lake Charles, 165. *Vernon Parish*—Sam Todd 182.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

T. H. PENNINGTON.....*Lisbon, Claiborne Parish.*
Claiborne Parish—Lisbon 121; Cool Spring 140; Homer 152; Haynesville 169;
 Flat Lick 187; Holly Springs 200; Summerfield 201; Beacon 211. *Webster*
Parish—Burnsville 162.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

JAS. M. FORD.....*Minden, Webster Parish.*
Webster Parish—Minden 51. *Bossier Parish*—Cypress 89; Bellevue 95; Redland
 148; Fillmore 154.

EDICTS OF THE GRAND LODGE IN FORCE.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Louisiana extend the right hand of Masonic amity and friendship to all the legal governing bodies of the higher degrees of Masonry of whatever Rite.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Louisiana will grant Charters and Dispensations to hold Symbolic Lodges, and work in the various languages, and to the forms prevalent in our State and jurisdiction, so long as such lodges recognize the supremacy of the Grand Lodge, and do not violate the "Land Marks or Constitutions" as understood and practiced by this Grand Lodge since its organization in 1812, and comply with the general regulations which may from time to time be made.

Adopted February 14, 1858.

Resolved, That all Masonic intercourse be and is hereby strictly forbidden with any Mason who does not acknowledge his duty of obedience, when within our jurisdiction, to this Grand Lodge, and the lodges of this jurisdiction are hereby ordered to strike from their roll of members all such Masons.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge does hereby authorize the establishment of a

Lodge of Instruction, composed of the Masters and Wardens of lodges, and such other Master Masons as may choose to join it, in New Orleans, for the purpose of giving instructions and lectures on the various forms and symbols of the Three Symbolic Degrees, and to investigate, in connection with the Special Committee on Work, the various means of recognition, and the ties which bind us together as Masons; and that the said committee report the result of their investigation to the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication.

Resolved, That the Permanent Committee on Work, and the lodges of this jurisdiction, be and are hereby instructed, that this Grand Lodge expects and requires that UNIFORMITY in the following particulars shall be both taught and practiced, viz :

1. In the means of recognition.
2. In the ties which bind them together as Masons.

Adopted 1858.

Resolved, That in future all notices of applications for the degrees of Masonry in the city of New Orleans, shall contain the actual residence of the candidate by street and number.

Adopted February 16, 1859.

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Audit and Accounts be empowered and directed to examine from time to time the accounts and books of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and to report thereon to the Grand Lodge at the opening of the Grand Annual Communication, and also to report to the Grand Master during the recess, whenever required by him, or by them deemed proper.

Resolved, That all claims against the Grand Lodge, except those on account of the Grand Lodge Hall, and those provided for in the general regulations or special orders of the Grand Lodge, shall, before payment, be submitted to and approved by the Committee on Audit and Accounts.

Adopted 1860.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to insert in the printed proceedings published yearly, the names and numbers of the lodges which no longer appear on the roll of this Grand Lodge, giving the place where said lodges met, the authority and dates of their creation; also, the date and cause of their disappearance, and if any old number has been revived, to state the same.

Adopted 1861.

Resolved, That the contract of purchase of the property of Polar Star Lodge No. 1, made by the M. W. Grand Master, by act before Edward Barnett, Notary Public, on the 22d day of May, 1861, be ratified and approved; and be it further

Resolved, That said property be placed under the control and future management of the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge Hall, in all respects the same as the Grand Lodge Hall now is, and the revenues arising from the same, for all future time, be devoted exclusively to charitable purposes, as is set forth in Section 6, Article 1, Chap. 3, of the present regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the appointment of the Committee on Work shall be permanent.

Adopted February 11, 1862.

Resolved, That every lodge in this jurisdiction shall, previous to the initiation of a candidate, demand of him, in addition to the usual interrogatories propounded to him in the ante-room of the lodge, " whether he has applied to or has been rejected by any Masonic lodge."

Adopted February 18, 1865.

Resolved, That no resolution, or order appropriating money, shall be made until the same shall have been referred to the Committee on Audit and Accounts, or a special committee raised for that purpose, and a report made to the Grand Lodge in regard to its propriety.

Adopted February 18, 1865.

A candidate for advancement having been rejected, must wait six months before he can again be balloted for.

Pages 102 and 103, proceedings of 1865.

On motion, the future compensation of an Assistant Grand Secretary was referred to the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge Hall.

Adopted February 17, 1865.

A candidate who has lost an arm cannot have any Masonic degree conferred upon him.

Page 153, proceedings of 1866.

No D. D. Grand Master has the power to authorize the continuance of a dispensation beyond the time for which it was issued by the M. W. Grand Master, nor to authorize a change of officers.

Page 154, proceedings of 1866.

Resolved, That the resolution adopted February 18, 1861, viz: That election-earing for Masonic offices is unmasonic, and is reprobated by this Grand Lodge, is in full force and vigor; and that the same be hereafter published with the resolutions and edicts of this Grand Lodge.

Adopted February 17, 1867.

Resolved, That the regulation of this Grand Lodge, adopted February 15, 1869, providing "that no one made in a clandestine lodge can be affiliated with or healed by our lodges, but must come in as a profane, or by a special dispensation from the Grand Lodge, in each particular case as it may arise," remains in full force and vigor.

Adopted February 11, 1868.

Resolved, That every Mason in this jurisdiction is strictly forbidden to display Masonic emblems on sign-boards, business cards, or advertisements, and the lodges are hereby directed to discipline any brother, who continues to do so after being duly warned to discontinue the same.

Adopted February 11, 1868.

Resolved, That all lodges are strictly forbidden to confer the first section of the first and second degrees, and the first and second sections of the third degree on more than one candidate at the same time.

Adopted February 11, 1868.

Resolved, That the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars be annually appropriated to meet the expense of the permanent Committee on Work in disseminating Masonic knowledge in this jurisdiction, the same to be expended by said committee, under the supervision of the Grand Master.

Adopted February 12, 1868.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary shall transfer to capital account, and therefrom to a "black book," all accounts now standing upon the books of the Grand Lodge against lodges whose charters are forfeited or surrendered, and all other credits of the Grand Lodge that are, from time to time, deemed valueless by the Committee on Audit and Accounts, for the time being.

Adopted February 14, 1868.

Resolved, That Chapter 3, Article 1, Section 2, By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, be amended so as to read "nine" instead of "six" other members, etc.

Adopted February 15, 1868.

Amendment to Section 2, Article 1, Chapter 3, By-Laws.

"This committee shall consist of twelve members, viz: Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, ex-officio, and nine others, six of whom shall be Masters or Past Masters of lodges, and three of whom may be selected from the craft at large, to be divided into three classes, composed of two of the former and one of the latter; one class to pass out and another to be chosen annually by the Grand Lodge for the long term, at the same time and under the same regulations which are provided in the election of Grand Officers; vacancies occurring during the recess of the Grand Lodge may be filled by the Grand Master.

Adopted February 12, 1869.

Resolved, That it is improper to perform any of the public ceremonies peculiar

to the fraternity, in connection with other secret associations, and especially so with 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 this desire has been expressed. When, however, this has been done, our ceremonies should not be encroached upon after the religious rites are ended, and the body taken charge of by the brethren, by the ceremonies of any association of any kind whatever.

Adopted February 10, 1869.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recognizes none other than a written proxy presented.

Adopted February 16, 1870.

That the W. Master of La. Relief Lodge No. 1, has and possesses all the rights and privileges of the Master of any regular lodge, except that of voting in the Grand Lodge, and the restriction expressly stated in the charter of that lodge, and in Section 4, Article 2, Chapter 3, of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge; and he and the Past Masters of that lodge are entitled to all the courtesies of Masters and Past Masters of other lodges.

Adopted February 16, 1870.

That the resolution of 1866, in regard to the concurrent jurisdiction of lodges in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, is hereby rescinded.

Adopted February 16, 1870.

That to encourage the establishment of the system of Life Membership in lodges, the amount of dues in the Grand Lodge for life members be remitted, if so created, for a continued service of not less than fifteen years.

Adopted February 16, 1870.

That Section 2, Article 3, Chapter 3, be stricken out of the By-Laws (containing provisions permitting lodges to strike from the roll.)

Adopted February 18, 1870.

That any Mason heretofore stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, by any of the constituent lodges, under Section 2, Article 3, Chapter 3 of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge as it stood prior to this Grand Annual Communication, may be reinstated a member in good standing of his lodge upon his paying his arrearages of dues at the time he was stricken from the roll, and for six months thereafter, by a vote of a majority of the members of the lodge present at any stated meeting of the lodge.

Adopted February 18, 1870.

Resolved, That so much of the edict adopted 11th February, 1862, as makes the appointments of District Deputy Grand Masters permanent, be repealed, and said officers shall be henceforth appointed by the Grand Master and hold their office at his pleasure.

Adopted February 14, 1871.

Resolved, That the status of a brother stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, is similar to one who is unaffiliated, but with this difference: A brother stricken from the roll can claim from the fraternity none of the rights of a Mason, and has no right, except to apply to his lodge for reinstatement, and while he remains outside of his lodge he cannot claim the right of visit, nor to walk in Masonic procession, nor Masonic relief, nor burial.

Adopted February 15, 1871.

Resolved, That the W. Master of every lodge receiving a charter, shall, at the first meeting of said lodge, cause notice of the fact to be sent to every lodge from which the charter members hail, giving each lodge the name of their members inserted in the charter.

Adopted February 15, 1871.

Amendment to Section 10, Art. 2, Chap. II, By-Laws, add: "Provided when the application is made to a lodge which is not the nearest to his residence, that the notice of the application be given to said nearest lodge, and its consent

received before action be taken on the application, and should said lodge refuse to consent thereto, that the reasons for the refusal be given."

Adopted February 15, 1871.

Resolved, That Section 1, Art. II, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge be amended by inserting after the word "officers," the words, "and Past Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge."

Adopted February 15, 1871.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be authorized and instructed to procure a handsome colored photograph of the M. W. Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, after the installation, and of such past Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge as can be obtained, (whose portrait or photograph is not now in possession of the Grand Lodge,) to be placed in the Grand Lodge Library.

Adopted February 17, 1871.

Resolved, That each and every lodge in this jurisdiction be and are hereby required to procure a register, such as prepared by the Grand Lodge, and all W. Masters and D. D. Grand Masters, are strictly enjoined to see that the proper entries are made therein at each meeting of the lodge.

Adopted February 17, 1871.

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 may hereafter 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.

Adopted February 14, 1872.

1. *Resolved*, That the several lodges under this jurisdiction be required to collect (for the Temple fund) the sum of three dollars for each degree conferred; provided, that this regulation shall not apply to degrees for which applications shall have been filed previous to the adoption of this resolution.

2. *Resolved*, That the several lodges of this State be requested to solicit and collect contributions for the Temple fund of the Grand Lodge from their own members and others, payable annually or otherwise, and that each lodge be requested to add subscriptions of such sums from its general funds, as it may be within its power to give.

3. *Resolved*, That books of subscription (to be provided by the Grand Lodge) be opened and permanently kept by each lodge in the State, and that the W. M.'s be specially charged to have them carefully and neatly preserved, and the signatures of the donors taken in writing for reference by those who shall follow us.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, adopted February 14, 1872.

Resolved, That District Deputy Grand Masters be authorized to grant Dispensations for the election and installation of officers of such constituent lodges as may have failed to elect and install within the time prescribed by the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Adopted February 11, 1873.

Resolved, That no business of a character affecting the financial affairs of the lodge; the disposal of its property, the standing of any of its members, or the elections of its officers, shall be transacted, unless there be present seven members of the lodge, one of these being its Master or a Warden.

Adopted February 12, 1873.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to send his regular monthly reports of rejections, expulsions, etc., and the annual reports of the Proceedings of this Body, to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Louisiana; the Grand Recorder of the Grand Council of Louisiana; the Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Louisiana, and to the Grand Registrar of the Grand Consistory 32°, A. and A. S. R. of Louisiana.

Adopted February 12, 1873.

Resolved, That the amendments to the By-laws of the constituent lodges (i. e.

"Any member in arrears for dues over eighteen months is hereby debarred from voting upon any subject, except only that he may vote upon petitions for degrees." "Any member in arrears for dues over twelve months, is hereby declared ineligible to office)," be disapproved, and that all parts of the By-laws of the constituent lodges of this Grand Lodge similar in substance to the above amendments (quotations) are hereby declared null and void.

Adopted February 13, 1873.

Resolved, That the Committee on Masonic History be a standing and permanent committee, and that the number of its members be increased to five, one of whom shall be the Grand Master for the time being.

Adopted February 14, 1873.

Resolved, That no degree of Masonry shall be conferred upon a candidate who fails to apply for it within one year from the date of his election thereto, unless his character and qualifications are again reported upon by an investigating committee, and a second favorable ballot of the lodge had upon his application for initiation or advancement.

Adopted February 14, 1873.

EDITS DE LA GRANDE LODGE MAINTENANT EN FORCE.

Résolu, Que la Grande Loge de l'Etat de la Louisiane tend sa main droite en signe d'amitié maçonnique, à tous les hauts corps maçonnique légalement constitués à quelque rite qu'ils appartiennent.

Résolu, Que la Grande Loge de l'Etat de la Louisiane octroyera des Chartes et des dispenses pour établir des Loges Symboliques, et que le travail pourra se faire en diverses langues, pourvu que le dit travail soit conforme aux formes adoptées et existantes dans notre Etat et sous notre juridiction, tant que ces loges reconnaîtrai la suprémacie de la Grande Loge, et ne violeront pas les *Landmarks* et les constitutions, tels que la Grand Loge les entend et les pratique depuis son organisation en 1812, et qu'elles se conformeront aux réglemens généraux, qui de temps en temps pourraient être décrétés.

Adopté le 13 Février 1858.

Résolu, Qu'il est strictement défendu d'avoir aucune relation Maçonnique avec tout Maçon, qui ne reconnaîtrai pas d'avoir obéissance à cette Grande Loge, tant qu'il sera sous sa juridiction ; et il est ordonné aux loge de cette juridiction de rayer du contrôle de leurs membres tout Maçon qui se mettra dans ce cas.

Résolu, Que cette Grande Loge, pas ces présentes, permet d'établir une Loge d'Instruction, qui sera composée des Vénérables et des Surveillants des loges, et de tels autres Maîtres-Maçons qui désireront en faire partie, dans le but d'instruire et de donner des lectures sur les différents symboles des trois degrés symboliques, et d'approfondir, conjointement avec le comité spécial sur les travaux, les différents moyens de reconnaissance, et les liens qui nous nuisent comme Maçons ; et le comité devra faire, à la prochaine Grande Communication annuelle, un rapport sur le résultat de son investigation.

Résolu, Que le Comité Permanent sur les travaux et sur les loges de cette juridiction, sache, que cette Grande Loge requiert que l'on enseigne et que l'on pratique l'uniformité dans les particularités suivantes, savoir :

1. Dans les moyens de reconnaissances.
2. Dans les liens qui nous nuisent comme Maçons.

Adopté en 1858.

Résolu, Qu'à l'avenir, toute application pour les degrés de la Maçonnerie, dans

la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, devra avoir le numéro de la rue où réside actuellement le postulant.

Adopté le 16 Février 1859.

Résolu, Que le Comité Permanent des Contrôles et des Comptes a le Pouvoir et il devra, de temps en temps, examiner les comptes et les livres du Grande Trésorier et du Grand Secrétaire, et devra en faire son rapport à la Grand Loge, à l'ouverture de la Grande Communication Annuelle; et devra aussi faire un rapport au Grand Maître quand il le demandera, ou que le comité le jugera nécessaire pendant les réces de la Grande Loge.

Résolu, Que toutes réclamations contre la Grande Loge, excepté celles pour le local de la Grande Loge, et celles qui sont prévues par les réglemens généraux et les ordres spéciaux de la Grande Loge, devront être examinées et approuvées par le comité des contrôles et des comptes avant d'être payées.

Adopté en 1860.

Résolu, Que le Comité des Contrôles et des Comptes est requis de spécifier, dans son rapport annuel à la Grande Loge, les comptes pour lesquels le Grand Secrétaire a tiré ces mandats.

Adopté le 15 Février 1862.

Résolu, Que le Grand Secrétaire est autorisé d'insérer dans les procès verbaux imprimés annuellement, les noms et les numéros des loges qui ne paraissent plus dans la liste de la Grande Loges, donnant le lieu où les dites Loges s'assemblaient, la date de leur création, aussi que la date et la cause pour lesquelles elles ont cessé d'exister; et de mentionner si quelques vieux numéros ont été réintégré.

Adopté en 1861.

Résolu, Que le contrat, pour l'achat de la propriété de la Loge Etoile Polaire No. 1, fait par le Très Ill. Grand Maître, par acte passé par devant Edouard Barnett, Notaire Public, le 22 Mai 1864, soit ratifié; et qu'il soit de plus.

Résolu, Qu'à l'avenir la dite propriété soit placée sous la direction du conseil des Directeurs de la bâtisse de la Grande Loge de la même manière que ce trouve maintenant la bâtisse de la dite Grande Loge; et que les fonds provenant de cette source seront exclusivement employés à des buts charitables, comme il est dit Sec. 6, Art. 1, Chap. III, des réglemens actuels de la Grande Loge.

Résolu, Que la nomination des Députés Grands Maîtres de District, ainsi que le Comité des Travaux, sera permanente.

Adopté le 11 Février 1862.

Résolu, Que chaque loge dans cette juridiction, avant d'initier un candidat, devra lui poser, outre les questions ordinaires qui lui sont faites dans les parvis de la loge, les questions suivantes: s'il n'a pas fait application et s'il n'a été rejeté par aucune loge Maçonnique.

Adopté le 18 Février 1865.

Résolu, Que l'on ne pourra ballotter de nouveau pour un candidat qui demanderait une augmentation de salaire, que six mois après son dernier rejet.

Pages 102 et 103 des procès-verbaux de 1865.

Résolu, Que les loges, dans les paroisses d'Orléans et de Jefferson, auront juridiction égale dans les deux paroisses, et observeront les mêmes règles et les mêmes formalités, comme si les deux paroisses n'en formaient qu'une. Que les loges dans ces deux paroisses auront le droit de se placer à l'endroit qui sera le plus convenable à leurs intérêts: pourvu que les dites loges obtiennent d'abord le consentement du Très Ill. Grand Maître.

Adopté le 13 Février 1866.

Tout candidat qui a perdu un bras ne peut recevoir les degrés Maçoniques.

Page 153 des procès verbaux de 1866.

Aucun Député Grand Maître de District n'a le pouvoir de prolonger une dispense au delà du temps pour lequel le Très Ill. Grand Maître l'a donnée, ni d'autoriser un changement d'officiers.

Pages 154 des procès verbaux de 1866.

Résolu, Que la résolution adoptée le 18 Février 1861, savoir : "Que la Grande Loge réproouve et déclare anti-maçonnique la cabale pour les emplois Maçonniques," soit en pleine force et vigueur, et qu'elle soit publiée par la suite parmi les édits et les résolutions de la Grande Loge.

Adopté le 17 Février 1867.

Résolu, Que le règlement de cette Grande Loge, adopté le 15 Février 1856, disant : "Qu'aucune personne reçue dans une loge clandestine ne pourra être affiliée ou réintégrée, dans ses droits par nos loges, mais que cette personne devra entrer comme profane, à moins d'une dispense spéciale de la Grande Loge dans chaque cas particulier," demeure en pleine force et vigueur.

Adopté le 11 Février 1868.

Résolu, Qu'il est défendu à tout Maçon de cette juridiction de se servir d'emblèmes Maçonniques sur des enseignes, des cartes d'affaires ou des annonces. Les loges doivent réprimander tout frère qui continuera à le faire après qu'on l'aura notifié de cesser.

Adopté le 11 Février 1868.

Résolu, Qu'il est strictement défendu de conférer la première section du premier et du second degré, et la première et la seconde section du troisième degré à plus d'un candidat à la fois.

Adopté le 11 Février 1868.

Résolu, Que la somme de sept cent cinquante piastres soit annuellement appropriée, afin de pouvoir aux dépenses du comité permanent sur les travaux pour repandre les lumières Maçonnique dans cette juridiction. Le montant devant être dépensé par le dit comité sous la surveillance du Grand Maître.

Adopté le 12 Février 1861.

Résolu, Que le Grand Secrétaire transférera au compte principal, et de là à un "livre noir" tous le comptes maintenant portés sur les livres de la Grande Loge contre les loges dont les chartes ont été forfeites ou rendues, ainsi que tous autres crédits de la Grande Loge qui seront, de temps en temps, considérés, par le comité des contrôles et comptes, comme perdus.

Adopté le 14 Février 1868.

Résolu, Que le Chapitre 3, Article 1, Section 2, des réglemens de la Grande Loge, soit amendé de manière à lire "neuf" au lieu de "six" autres membres, etc.

Adopté le 15 Février 1868.

Résolu, Qu'il n'est pas convenable de faire aucune des cérémonies publiques appartenant à la fraternité, avec d'autres associations secrètes, et particulièrement en ce qui concerne les services funèbres. Si le frère décédé avait exprimé le désir d'être enterré maçonniquement, ou si la famille exprimait le même désir, dans ce cas seul il serait du devoir des Maçons de l'enterrer maçonniquement, pas autrement.

Il n'est obligatoire à personne, et il n'est pas même convenable de le faire, à moins que ce désir n'ait été exprimé. Lorsque ce désir aura été exprimé, aucune autre association, quelle qu'elle soit, n'aura la suprématie sur nos cérémonies, et après que les services religieux sera terminé, et le corps remis à la charge des frères

Adopté le 10 Février 1869.

Résolutions adoptées en 1870 :

Résolu, Que l'acte du Très Ill. Grand Maître, en ordonnant de convertir les billets de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, en bons de la dite ville, portant intérêt à 7 pour cent. soit approuvé par la Grande Loge.

Adopté le 15 Février 1870.

Résolu, Que la Grande Loge de l'Etat de la Louisiane reconnaît, comme Grands Corps Maçonniques régulièrement constitués, la Grande Loge de Ouest Virginie et le Grand Orient de Lavradio du Brésil.

Adopté le 15 Février 1870.

Résolu, Que l'acte du Grand Maître en émettant les bons de la Grande Loge

pour le montant de soixante quinze mille piastres, avec des coupons attachés portant 8 pour cent. d'intérêt, et garantis par hypothèque sur la bâtisse de la Grande Loge, soit et est par ces présentes approuvé.

Adopté le 16 Février 1870.

Résolu, Que la Grande Loge ne reconnaitra dorénavant aucun proxy, à moins qu'il ne soit écrit et présenté.

Adopté le 16 Février 1870.

Résolu, Que les décisions du Grand Maître mentionnées dans son adresse, de 1 à 9 inclusivement, soient adoptées.

Adopté le 16 Février 1870.

Résolu, Que le Vén. Maître de la Loge de Secours No. 1, jouira de tous les droits et privilèges dont jouissent les Vén. Maîtres des autres loges régulières, excepté le droit de voter à la Grande Loge, et les restrictions expressément statuées dans la charte de cette loges, dans la Sec. 4, Art. 2, Chapter 3, des réglemens de la Grande Loge. Le vénérable actuel et l'ex-vénérables de cette loge auront droit à toutes les courtoisies dûes aux vénérables et ex-vénérables des autre loges.

Adopté le 16 Février 1870.

Résolu, Que la résolution adoptée en 1866, concernant la juridiction des loges dans les paroisses d'Orléans et de Jefferson, soit rappelée.

Adopté le 16 Février 1870.

Résolu, Que, afin d'établir un système de membres à vie dans les loges, tout Maçon qui aura été fait membre à vie d'une loge après un service continué de quinze années, sa loge ne paiera aucune redevance pour lui à la Grand Loge.

Adopté le 16 Février 1870.

Résolu, Que la somme de deux cent cinquante piastres soit appropriée par la Grande Loge pour la traduction des vieilles archives et autres documents concernant l'histoire primitive de la Maçonnerie en Louisiane.

Que la compilation de l'histoire de la Maçonnerie dans cet Etat, soit laissée au comité nommé par la Grande Loge pour préparer la dite histoire; et que la somme de cinq cents piastres soit appropriée pour subvenir aux dépenses d'impressions des rapports du dit comité, durant l'année courante.

Adopté le 17 Février 1870.

Résolu, Que l'amendement, à la Sect. 3, Art. 11, Chap. 1, offert à la dernière Grande Communication, afin de remplacer les mot "quinze cents" par le mots "deux mille cinq cents," salaire de Grand Secrétaire, soit et est par ces présentes adoptés.

Adopté le 18 Février 1870.

Resolu, Que le Grand Secrétaire est autorisé à amender les procès verbaux imprimés de la dernière Grande Communication, de manière à faire voir que l'amendements proposé par le Frère J. B. Scot à la Sect. 2, Art. 1, Chap. 3, des réglemens, concernant l'élection future du conseil des Directeurs de la bâtisse de la Grande Loge, a été adopté.

Adopté le 18 Février 1870.

Résolu, Que les réglemens soient amendés de maniere que la Sect. 2, Art 3, Chap. 3 (donnant aux loges le droit de rayer de leurs contrôles certains membres) soit effacée.

Adopté le 18 Février 1870.

Résolu, Que toutes les loges qui auront fait leurs retours et payé leurs redevances pour l'année 1869, dans le temps prescrit par la Constitution, mais qui auraient négligé de faire le retour concernant les fonds de charité, comme il est prescrit par les réglemens, et qui donneront de bonnes raisons, ne perdront pas leurs droits à la distribution des dits fonds pour cette année.

Adopté le 18 Février 1870.

Résolu, Que tout maçon, qui aurait été rayé, comme membre par aucune des loges constitutantes, pour non paiement de quotités—sous la Sect. 2, Art. 3, Chap. 3 des réglemens de la Grande Loge, ainsi qu'il était statué avant cette

grande communication, pourra être réintégré, comme membre jouissent de tout ses droits maçonniques dans sa loge, pourvu qu'il paye tout ce qu'il devait à la loge au moment de sa radiation et six mois en plus, par un vote de la majorité des membres de la loge présentes à une assemblée régulière.

Adopté le 18 Février 1870.

Résolu, Que le Grand Secrétaire fera imprimer 1600 copies des procès-verbaux; 200 desquelles seront vendues au prix coutant.

Adopté le 18 Février 1870.

Résolu, Que la partie de l'édit, adoptée le 11 Février 1862, qui rend permanent la nomination des D. D. G. M., soit rappelée; et que dorénavant ces officiers seront nommés par le G. M., et garderont leurs place *selon son plaisir*.

Adopté le 14 Février 1871.

Résolu, Que la position, d'un frère rayé pour non paiement de quotités, est la même que celle d'un frère qui n'est pas affilié; mais avec cette différence, qu'un frère rayé du contrôle de la loge n'a pas le droit, de réclamer de la fraternité aucun des privilèges dû à un maçon, excepté celui de s'adresser à la loge pour le faire réintégré dans les droits maçonnique. Tandis qu'il est sous le coup de cette sentence, il ne peut réclamer les droit de visite, ni celui de le joindre à une procession Maçonnique, ni recevoir de secours ni le privilège d'être enterré Maçonniquement.

Adopté le 15 Février 1871.

Résolu, Que le Vénérable de toute loge qui recevra une charte, devra à la première tenue de la loge, faire notifier chaque loge à laquelle appartenaient les membres dont les noms sont sur la charte.

Adopté le 15 Février 1871.

Amendement à la Sec. 10, Art. 2, Chap. II des réglemens, ajoutez: "Pourvu que, lorsque l'application sera adressée à une loge qui ne se trouvera pas la plus rapprochée de sa résidence, notice en soit donnée à la dite loge la plus rapprochée, et aucune action ne sera prise concernant cette demande, avant que la dite loge n'ait donné son consentement, et si elle refusait de le donner, elle devra en donner les raisons."

Adopté le 15 Février 1871.

Résolu, Que la Sec. 1, Art. II, de la Constitution de la Grande Loge soit amendé, de manière à mettre après le mot "officiers" les mots "Ex-Grands Maître de la Grande Loge.

Adopté le 15 Février 1871.

Résolu, Que le Grand Secrétaire, ait à se procurer une photographie coloriée du Très Ill. G. M. après son installation, et de tels Ex-Grands Maîtres de cette Grande Loge (dont les portraits ne sont pas en notre possession) si toute fois il peut se le procurer, afin de les placer dans la bibliothèque de cette Grande Loge.

Adopté le 17 Février 1871.

Résolu, Que toutes loges de cet Orient auront à se procurer un registre tel qu'ils sont préparés par la Grande Loge, et que tous le Vénérables et les D. D. G. M. vielleront à ce que les entrées soient régulièrement faites chaque jour de séance.

Adopté le 17 Février 1871.

Résolu Qu'il est du devoir du comité de correspondance étrangères de s'enquérir de la condition de tous les grands corps étrangers avec lesquels nous sommes en correspondance ou qui dorénavant pourraient demander à être reconnus, et de s'assurer s'ils reconnaîtront et maintiendront inviolable les doctrines de juridiction absolues et exclusives des Grandes Loge Américaines, et d'en faire un rapport spécial.

Adopté le 14 Février 1872.

Résolu, 1. Qu'il soit requis des différentes loges de cette juridiction de collecter (pour la construction de temple) trois piastres pour chaque degré conféré; pourvu, que ce régleme ne frappe pas ceux qui auraient fait application avant l'adoption de ce régleme.

Résolu, 2. Que les loges de cette juridiction soient requises de solliciter et de collecter des subscriptions pour la constructions du temple, soit de leurs propres membres soit des étrangers, payable annuellement ou à leur convenance, et chaque loge soit requise de souscrire de ses fonds généraux telle somme qu'il sera et son pouvoir de donner.

Résolu, 3. Que des livres de souscription (que la Grande Loge fournira) seront ouverts et tenu continuellement dans chaque loge de cet Etat, et que le Vén. Maître voit à ce qu'ils soient tenus proprement et que le noms des souscripteurs soient pris par écrit, pour référence par nos successeurs.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, adoptés le 14 Février 1872.

Résolu, Que les Députés Grands Maîtres de District sont autorisés à accorder des dispenses pour l'élection et l'installation des Officiers de telles loges constituantes qui auraient négligé d'élire ou d'installer les officiers au temps prescrit par les réglemens de la Grande Loges.

Adopté le 11 Fevrier 1873.

Résolu, Qu'aucune loge ne pourra s'occuper d'affaires de finances de la loge, ni d'affaires pour disposer de sa propriété, ni s'occuper de la condition de ses membres, ni faire l'élection de ses officiers, à moins qu'ils ne soient sept membres présents et que l'un d'eux soit le Vénérable ou l'un des Surveillants.

Adopté le 12 Février 1873.

Résolu, Que le Grand Secrétaire soit instruit d'envoyer, sa communication mensuelle concernant les suspensions, les expulsions, etc., et le rapport annuel des procédures de ce corps, au Grand Secrétaire du Grand Chapitre de la Louisiane, au Grand *Recorder* du Grand Conseil de la Louisiane, au Grand *Recorder* de la Grande Commanderie de la Louisiane, et au Grand *Registrar* du Grand Consistoire 32 Degré, R. E. A. A. de la Louisiane.

Adopté le 12 Février 1873.

Résolu, Que les amedemens aux réglemens des Loges Constituants; (Ainsi conçu : "Aucun membre devant dix huit mois de quotités, ne pourra voter sur aucune question, excepté sur les pétitions pour les degrés. Aucun membre qui devra une année des quotités ne pourra être éligible à aucune dignité" sont désapprouvés, et que toutes parties des réglemens des loges constituantes travaillant sous l'obéissance de cette Grande Loge, qui auraient quelque rapport avec ce qui et coté plus haut, sont déclarés nulles et non-avenues.

Adopté le 13 Fevrier 1873.

Résolu, Que le comité, sur l'histoire de la maçonnerie, soit un comité permanent, et que le nombre de ses membre soit augmenté à cinq, et que le Grand Maître à l'avenir sera un des cinq.

Adopté le 14 Février 1873.

Résolu, Qu'aucun degré ne sera conféré à un candidat, qui aura négligé de se faire recevoir pendant l'année de son élection, à moins qu'un nouveau comité d'investigation agisse de nouveau sur son application, et que le dit comité ait fait un rapport, et qu'un nouveau ballot soit pris et qu'il lui soit favorable; soit pour initiation ou pour augmentation de salaires.

Adopté Fevrier 14 1873.

GRAND MASTERS' DECISIONS,

APPROVED BY THE GRAND LODGE.

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE BALLOT.—“Neither you nor I, nor any one else, can properly know how others have voted, nor why unfavorable ballots have been cast. No member should ever, by act or word, expose his own ballot; if one may say he has voted favorably, others of course can, and they *will* do the same, and thus the *secrecy* of the ballot will be practically done away with.” *Perkins*, 1867.

“The ballot for the advancement of a candidate should never be taken unless all the brethren are satisfied of his proficiency in the preceding degree, and this should be ascertained verbally.” *Todd*, 1870.

ON VISITATION.—“I have given my opinion in several instances, that a Mason has not the inherent right of visitation (so called). This is a courtesy extended to the visitor by the W. M. and the lodge, and may be refused if the W. M. or members see proper to do so. It is the bounden duty of the W. M. to prevent any visitor from entering the lodge whose presence would cause dissension or difficulties therein, or in any manner disturb the harmony of the lodge, and particularly if any member of the lodge should object to the admission of such visitor. A member who objects to sit in a lodge with a visiting brother need not prefer charges against him, unless he thinks proper to do so. The right of objecting to the entrance of a visiting brother should not be lightly exercised, nor without sufficient cause; but the brother objecting is the proper judge of this, and the matter is between him and his conscience.” *Todd*, 1870.

REINSTATEMENT.—“I decided that reinstatement should properly be by the same vote which is required to suspend, being two-thirds of the members presents at the time the vote is taken. And that the proper vote of the lodge to recommend the reinstatement of a brother who had been expelled should be three-fourths; but the vote should not be taken in either case unless due notice be previously given to all members within hail, of such intended action.” *Todd*, 1870.

ON TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION.—“An E. A. or F. C. moving out of the jurisdiction, may obtain the consent of his lodge to be transferred to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he has acquired a permanent residence.” *Todd*, 1870.

ON QUALIFICATIONS.—“The loss of an eye is not a disqualification, the candidate being able to see well with the other eye.” *Todd*, 1871.

ON MEMBERSHIP.—“Every candidate raised to the third or Master's degree in a lodge, becomes a member of it without further action on the part of the lodge: the newly admitted member should, however, sign the By-Laws of the lodge in order to place his signature on record, but this is not absolutely necessary, as he has previously, in the most solemn manner, agreed to stand to, and abide by them.” *Todd*, 1871.

ON OBJECTIONS AND SECOND BALLOT.—“Although a candidate has passed through the usual ordeal and been duly elected, yet, when he presents himself for initiation, if any brother, member of the lodge, objects to him as being unworthy, he cannot be initiated nor admitted afterwards so long as said brother, or any other member of the lodge, continues to object to him, nor until such objection shall have been withdrawn. The lodge cannot by a majority vote, overrule the objection of a member of the lodge to the initiation of a candidate. There is nothing improper in demanding a second ballot on the petition of a candidate *who had been declared elected*, if any member of the lodge should think

it necessary to do so, and rejection on such second ballot would have the same effect as if done in the first instance." *Todd*, 1871, 1872.

"When a visiting brother objects to a candidate for initiation, the work should stop and not be proceeded with until a full and complete investigation of the nature of the objection be made and reported upon to the lodge. If the committee to whom this duty has been entrusted should ascertain that the candidate was not in "good repute" among his fellow, or that his character and antecedents were such as should exclude him from membership in an institution founded as ours is, upon the principles of morality and brotherly love, they should so report; and then a new ballot would be eminently proper." *Todd*, 1871.

ON COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.—"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 convictions." *Todd*, 1871.

ON D. D. G. MASTERS.—"They should only exercise such powers as are expressly delegated to them by the Grand Master, and they cannot properly exercise any of the prerogatives of the Grand Master, without special authorization. That a summons to the members of a lodge for the trial of a brother, or for any other purpose, should emanate from the W. M. or in case of his absence or inability to act, from the Warden in charge." *Todd*, 1871. (see Edict, 1873.)

ON LODGE ROOMS.—"That the room in which a lodge holds its meetings should be duly dedicated and consecrated in accordance with Masonic usage, and that it is improper for a lodge to continue to hold its meetings in a place which has not been thus devoted to Masonic purposes. That it is improper for lodges to hold their meetings in a place jointly occupied with them by other *secret* associations." *Todd*, 1871.

ON CHARGES.—"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 charges in accordance with the averments made by the unaffiliated brother, or by 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." *Todd*, 1871.

ON SUMMONS.—"A summons from a lodge must be obeyed personally. A written response may be received when the brother summoned is unable to obey the summons in person, giving the reasons why he is unable to attend at the time and place designated in the summons. A verbal explanation or excuse given by another brother cannot be deemed sufficient, if the brother summoned is able to attend in person or write his excuse. The W. M. must decide as to the sufficiency of the excuse given, either in writing or through a brother." *Todd*, 1872.

TRIALS.—"Any officer of the Grand Lodge, or W. M. of a constituent lodge, would have a right to demand a trial before the Grand Lodge, if under charges for offences committed while holding said office; and also Wardens of lodges, if for acts in connection with their office, as Warden." *Todd*, 1872.

AFFILIATION.—"An unaffiliated brother who has honestly endeavored to affiliate, cannot be deemed in bad standing. The rejection of his petition for affiliation did not affect his standing, though it doubtless would be a great mortification to his feelings." *Todd*, 1872.

ON QUORUMS.—Three Master Masons, members of a lodge, can *legally* transact business at a stated meeting, with the exception of balloting for candidates, there being one of the three principal officers of the lodge present and presiding.* *Todd, 1873.*

That seven members present at a stated meeting can transact any business which may properly be brought before it. *Todd, 1873.*

DIMITS.—That the W. Master has not the power to grant dimits. This right belongs only to the lodge. *Todd, 1873.*

MASONIC HALLS.—That there is no impropriety in building a Masonic Hall in connection with a religious association, and that both associations might hold their meetings in the same room, under proper restrictions; but that it would not be proper, under the rulings of this Grand Lodge, to allow any secret association, not Masonic, to hold meetings in a lodge room. *Todd, 1873.*

REJECTIONS.—That Sec. 7, Art. II, Chap. II, By-Laws of the Grand Lodge requires that when a candidate for initiation has been rejected in any Masonic lodge, that before any lodge in this jurisdiction can take action on his petition it must have the recommendation, in writing, of five members of the lodge by which he had been rejected, two of whom must be of the first three officers. *Todd, 1873.* (See comments on this in address.)

CIRCULARS.—That under no circumstances can a lodge under this jurisdiction apply by circular for pecuniary aid to brethren in this State or elsewhere, without first having obtained the consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master. *Todd, 1873.* (See G. Master's address in 1860, page 26.)

That in addressing circular letters they should bear the imprint of the seal of the lodge, and also the certificate of the Grand Secretary that the appeal has been sanctioned by the proper authority, or, if the latter be inconvenient to obtain, a statement that such sanction had been granted should be added to the circular. *Todd, 1873.*

INSTALLATIONS.—That an installation by proxy is no installation at all. No brother can properly be installed unless present and agreeing to the same. *Todd, 1873.*

In a case where a brother was elected W. M. and installed by proxy during his absence, and who afterwards refused to accept that position in the lodge, I decided that the election and installation were null, (as before stated,) and that the former Master must retain his position until his successor was duly elected and installed. That in the new election for W. M., the brother selected must have served as Warden, unless it should happen that no member so eligible would consent to serve; in which case, a selection may be made from among the other members of the lodge. *Todd, 1873.*

PROCESSIONS.—That E. A. and F. C. Masons may be admitted in all public processions, with the exception of funerals, and assigned to positions as laid down in the Monitors and Trestle Boards. *Todd, 1873.*

ELIGIBILITY OF GRAND OFFICERS.—That the Seventeenth Regulation adopted by the Grand Lodge of England in the year 1721, has not the force of law in this jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge never having adopted its provisions. There are several instances on record where the Grand Master and other officers of this Grand Lodge have been elected to and held offices in the constituent lodges of this jurisdiction. *Todd, 1873.*

CANDIDATES ELECTED.—In the case of a F. C. who had been elected to receive the Master's degree, but who had been estopped by the written protest of a member of the lodge, alleging that the candidate was unworthy, I held that the W. Master was bound to respect the protest, and that the objecting member could not be required to make known the particular reasons which influenced his action. *Todd, 1873.*

*An Edict was passed at this session requiring seven members to be present, etc. (See Edicts.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.—When a report upon a petition is due, if only one of the committee to whom it has been referred is present and ready to report, action should be deferred until a majority report can be obtained. Should it be necessary to displace any member of the Committee of Investigation on account of illness, absence from the jurisdiction, or other sufficient cause, the newly appointed committee should be allowed ample time to make their investigation before being required to report. *Todd, 1873.*

CHARGES.—That it is the duty of the W. M. of a lodge, whenever the fact is made known to him that any member of the lodge has been guilty of immoral or unmasonic conduct, to have the matter duly investigated, and if the nature of the case requires such action, and no charges have been preferred, to designate some member of the lodge to perform this duty, that a trial of the offending brother may be had. *Todd, 1873.*

BURIALS.—That a Mason dying in good Masonic standing in his lodge, having requested Masonic burial, or his family desiring it for him, this honor should be paid to his remains, although his death may have been caused by the too free indulgence of intoxicating drinks. *Todd, 1873. (See comments in address.)*

TEMPLE FUND.—That it is entirely unnecessary for any lodge to change its by-laws in order to collect from candidates the assessment in aid of the Temple fund, as required by the resolution adopted in Grand Lodge, February 14, 1872. *Todd, 1873.*

FEES OF CANDIDATES.—That the law as expressed in Section 3, Article VIII, Constitution of the Grand Lodge, requiring a special fee for the three symbolic degrees to be paid in advance, is imperative and must be obeyed. That a lodge has not the right to remit the fee for the degrees, nor to evade the law by returning it afterwards. There is no exception to this rule. *Todd, 1873.*

LODGES FORMING THE GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA.

(Organized June 20th, 1812.)

1. PARFAITE UNION, Chartered by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, No. 29, 21st November, 1793, New Orleans. La.
2. CHARITIE, Chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, No. 93, 1st March, 1802, New Orleans, La.
3. CONCORDE, Chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, No. 117, 27th October, 1810, New Orleans, La.
4. PERSEVERANCE, Chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, No. 118, 27th October, 1810, New Orleans, La.
5. ETOILE POLAIRE, Chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, No. 129, 3d June, 1811, New Orleans, La.

HISTORICAL TABLE OF LODGES

WHICH FOUNDED THE GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA, AND THOSE CREATED BY IT SINCE ITS FOUNDATION.

Num.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No.	PLACES OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.	Date of Organ	DATE OF PRESENT CHARTER.	REMARKS.
1	Perfect Union.....	1	New Orleans.....	1793	Aug. 15.....1812	Founded Grand Lodge.
2	Polar Star	1	New Orleans.....	1811	Aug. 15.....1812	do do
3	Charitie.....	2	New Orleans.....	1802	Aug. 15.....1812	do do Ch. forfeited '49.
4	Concorde.....	3	New Orleans.....	1810	Aug. 15.....1812	do do
5	Perseverance	4	New Orleans.....	1810	Aug. 15.....1812	do do
6	Amis Réunis.....	2	New Orleans.....Organized by G. O. F	1829	.....	Annexed to Perseverance 4.
7	Trinosophes.....	2	New Orleans.....Organized Febr'u'y 17	1833	.....	do do
8	Liberal.....	3	New Orleans.....Organized Febr'u'y 19	1833	Extinct.....	26th January, 1845.
9	Amor Fraternal.....	4	New Orleans.....Organized April 1	1839	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited 1852.
10	Disc. du Sénate Maçonique } now (14 Feb, '55) St Andre }	5	New Orleans.....	1839	June 3.....1839	
11	Los Amigos del Orden.....	5	New Orleans.....	1842	Sept. 24.....1842	
12	Friendship	6	Mobile, Ala.....	1813	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited March 17, 1820.
13	La Union Frater. de Caridad	7	Havana, Cuba.....	1815	Extinct.....	do do
14	Los Amigos Reunidos	8	Vera Cruz, Mex	1816	Extinct.....	
15	Reunion de la Vertud,.....	9	Campeache, Yucatan.....	1817	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited August 11, 1821.
16	l'Etoile Flamboyant.....	10	Baton Rouge.....	1817	Extinct.....	do do
17	El Templo de la Divina Purido	11	Matanzas, Cuba.....	1818	Extinct.....	do do 1822.

18	La Vérité	12	Donaldsonville, Assumption Parish.....	1818	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited Aug. 11, 1829.
19	Union.....	13	Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish.....	1818	Extinct.....	do do 1828.
20	La Rectitude.....	14	Havana, Cuba.....	1818	Extinct.....	do do 1821.
21	Columbian	15	Alexandria, Rapides Parish.....	1819	Extinct.....	1849.
22	Eureka	16	Blakeley, Alabama.....	1819	Extinct.....	1849.
23	Washington.....	17	Baton Rouge, E. Baton Rouge Parish.....	1819	Extinct.....	1849.
24	Aurora de ****.....	18	Yucatan.....	1820	Extinct.....	1849.
25	Humble Chaumière, now Humble Cottage	19	Opelousas, St. Landry Parish.....	.....	Aug. 19.....	1820
26	Tripple Bienfaisance.....	20	New Orleans.....	1820	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered March 1, 1829.
27	Sincère Amité.....	21	St. Martinsville, St. Marins Parish.....	1821	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered August 1, 1825.
28	Mobile.....	22	Mobile, Alabama.....	1821	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited.
29	De la Union.....	23	St. James Parish.....	1823	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered 1833.
30	Western Star.....	24	Monroe, Ouachita Parish.....	1823	.....	1840 A new charter granted. [Dudley 66.
31	La Fayette.....	25	New Orleans.....	1824	Extinct.....	Charter for'd '49, and members formed
32	Harmony.....	26	New Orleans.....	1826	Extinct.....	Since 1837.
33	Numantina.....	27	New Orleans.....	1826	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited 1849.
34	St. Albans.....	28	Jackson, E. Feliciana Parish.....	Jan. 6.....	1827	
35	Harmony.....	29	Opelousas, St. Landry Parish.....	1827	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited 1849.
36	La Fayette.....	30	Vermillionville, La Fayette Parish.....	1827	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited 1849.
37	Feliciana.....	31	St. Francisville, W. Feliciana Parish.....	1817	March 25.....	1828
38	Louisiana	32	New Orleans.....	1828	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited 1842.
39	Hiram	33	Cheneyville, Avoyelles Parish.....	1828	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited 1849.
40	Selected Friends	34	Clinton, Avoyelles Parish.....	1829	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited 1849.
41	Fraternité.....	35	New Orleans.....	1833	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited 1840.
44	Holland.....	36	Brazoria, Texas.....	1836	Now No. 1, Tex...	Founded Grand Lodge Tex., in 1838.
43	Alexandria.....	37	Alexandria, Rapides Parish.....	1836	Extinct.....	
44	Phoenix.....	38	Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish.....	.....	Oct. 6.....	1836
45	Poinsett.....	39	New Orleans.....	1837	Extinct.....	Members formed Marion No. 68.
46	Milam.....	40	Nacogdoches, Texas.....	1837	.....	Founded Grand Lodge Texas, 1838.
47	McFarland.....	41	San Augustine, Texas	1837	.....	Founded Grand Lodge Texas, 1838.
48	Morning Star.....	42	Arkansas Post, Arkansas.....	1838	.....	Founded Grand Lodge Arkansas, '42.
49	Western Star.....	43	Little Rock, Arkansas	1838	.....	Founded Grand Lodge Arkansas, '42.
50	Foyer Maçonniqne.....	44	New Orleans.....	.....	Oct. 6.....	1838

HISTORICAL TABLE OF LODGES—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No.	PLACES OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.	Date of Organ	DATE OF PRESENT CHARTER.	REMARKS.
51	Désert.....	44	Napoleonville, Assumption Parish.....	1841	Extinct.....	1845.
52	Jackson.....	45	Greenwood, Caddo Parish.....		Jan. 28..... 1843	
53	Germania.....	46	New Orleans.....		April 18..... 1844	
54	St. James.....	47	Baton Rouge, E. Baton Rouge Parish.....		June 28..... 1844	
55	Hospitaliere du Teche.....	48	St. Martinsville, St. Martin Parish.....	1844	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited 1849.
56	Caddo.....	49	Shreveport, Caddo Parish.....	1845	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered 1853.
57	Providence.....	50	Lake Providence, Carroll Parish.....		April 19..... 1845	
58	Minden.....	51	Minden, Webster Parish.....		April 19..... 1845	
59	Olive.....	52	Clinton, E. Feliciana Parish.....		Nov. 27..... 1845	
60	Union Fraternal.....	53	Farmerville, Union Parish.....		Sept. 13..... 1845	
61	Mount Gerizim.....	54	Bastrop, Morehouse Parish.....		Nov. 28..... 1846	
62	De Soto.....	55	Mansfield, De Soto Parish.....		March 27..... 1847	
63	Lafayette.....	56	Vernon, Jackson Parish.....		Nov. 27..... 1847	
64	Franklin.....	57	Franklin, St. Mary's Parish.....		Jan. 24..... 1848	
65	Friends of Harmony.....	58	New Orleans.....		April 22..... 1848	
66	Mt. Moriah.....	59	New Orleans.....		March 24..... 1849	[proceedings 1852.
67	Coushatta.....	60	Coushatta, Natchitoches Parish.....	1849	Extinct.....	Since 1854. Last returns p. 141,
68	Western Star.....	61	Monroe, Ouachita Parish.....		Nov. 1..... 1849	Number changed to 24 in 1866.
69	Herman.....	62	New Orleans.....	1849	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered in 1852.
70	Tunica.....	63	Tunica, West Feliciana Parish.....		Jan. 28..... 1850	
71	Edna.....	64	Columbia, Caldwell Parish.....	1849	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited in 1856.
72	George Washington.....	65	New Orleans.....	1847	March 3..... 1850	
73	Dudley.....	66	New Orleans.....	1847	March 3..... 1850	
74	Warren.....	67	New Orleans.....	1850	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered June 5, 1852.
75	Marion.....	68	New Orleans.....	1850	March 3..... 1850	[in 1851.
76	Crescent City.....	69	New Orleans.....	1850		Annexed to Geo. Wash'gton Lodge 65,
77	Hiram.....	70	New Orleans.....	1850	March 3..... 1850	
78	Eureka.....	71	New Orleans.....	1848	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered in April 22, 1850.
79	Alpha Home.....	72	N. O., Alpha, organized 1848, Home.....	1855	Feb. 14..... 1860	A union of Alpha <input type="checkbox"/> 72 & Home <input type="checkbox"/> 142.

80	St. Johns.....	73	New Orleans.....	1847	.....	Annexed to Warren Lodge 67, in '52.
81	Joppa.....	74	Shreveport, Caddo Parish.....	1850	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered in July 1857.
82	Sabine.....	75	Fort Jessup, Sabine Parish.....	1850	March 4.....1850	
83	Quitman.....	76	New Orleans.....	1850	March 4.....1850	[proceedings 1867.
84	Mount Moriah.....	77	Port Hudson, E. Feliciana Parish	1850	Extinct.....	Charter sur'd Aug. '66, last ret's p. 195
85	Orleans.....	78	New Orleans.....	1847	March 4.....1850	
86	St. Joseph	79	St. Joseph, Tensas Parish.....	1850	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited February 12, 1862.
87	DeWitt Clinton	80	Marion, Union Parish	1850	March 4.....1850	
88	Iberville.....	81	Plaquemine, Iberville Parish.....	1850	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited in 1856.
89	Clinton York.....	82	Clinton, E. Feliciana Parish	1850	.....	Annexed to Olive No. 52, in 1852.
90	Mount Vernon.....	83	Logansport, DeSoto Parish.....	1849	March 4.....1850	
91	Oliver.....	84	Alexandria, Rapides Parish.....	1849	March 4.....1850	
92	Florida.....	85	Jackson, E. Feliciana Parish.....	1849	.....	Annexed to St. Albans Lodge No. 28.
93	Pleasant Hill	86	Pleasant Hill, DeSoto Parish.....	1850	March 4.....1850	Charter restored February, 1866.
94	Lafayette.....	87	Pattersonville, St. Mary Parish.....	1849	March 4.....1850	
95	Many.....	88	Many, Sabine Parish.....	1850	Extinct.....	Forfeited 16th February, 1872.
96	Cypress.....	89	Collingsburg, Bossier Parish.....	1860	Feb. 10.....1858	
97	Thibodaux Benevolent.....	90	Thibodaux, Lafourche Interior.....	.....	Jan. 21.....1851	
98	Livonia.....	91	Livonia, Point Coupée Parish.....	1851	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered in 1857.
99	Monticello.....	92	Monticello, Carroll Parish.....	.....	Jan. 21.....1851	
100	Les Vrais Amis.....	93	Cheniére Camiada, Barataria.....	1851	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited in 1856.
101	Napoleon.....	94	Onachita City, Union Parish.....	1851	.....	Charter forfeited in '57. Rev'd in '58.
102	Bellevue.....	95	Bellevue, Bossier Parish .....	.....	Jan. 21.....1851	Charter surrend'd in '57. Rev'd in '66
103	St. Helena.....	96	Greensburg, St. Helena Parish.....	.....	Jan. 21.....3851	[turns 1858.
104	Patmos.....	97	Richmond, Madison Parish.....	1854	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered in 1859. Last re-
105	Hermitage.....	98	New Orleans.....	.....	Jan. 21.....1851	
106	Henderson	99	Cotile, Rapides Parish.....	1851	Extinct.....	December, 1862.
107	Taylor.....	100	Homer, Claiborne Parish.....	1851	Extinct.....	Charter forfeited in 1858.
108	Franklinton	101	Franklinton, Washington Parish.....	.....	Jan. 21.....1851	
109	Louisiana.....	102	New Orleans .....	.....	Jan. 23.....1851	
110	Cloutierville.....	103	Mouth of Cane River, Natchitoches Par.....	.....	Jan. 21.....1852	
111	Mount Lebanon.....	104	Mount Lebanon, Bienville Par.....	.....	Jan. 21.....1852	
112	Trinity.....	105	Trinity, Catahoula Parish.....	.....	Jan. 21.....1852	
113	Vienna.....	106	Vienna, Jackson Parish.....	.....	Jan. 21.....1852	
114	Patrick Henry.....	107	City of Jefferson, Jefferson Parish	1852	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered in 1855.

HISTORICAL TABLE OF LODGES—Continued.

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Num.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No.	PLACES OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.	Date of Organ	DATE OF PRESENT CHARTER.	REMARKS.
115	Sparta.....	108	Sparta, Bienville Parish.....		Jan. 21.....1852	
116	Castor.....	109	Castor Landing, Caldwell Parish.....		Jan. 21.....1852	
117	Harrisonburg.....	110	Harrisonburg, Catahoula Parish.....		Jan. 21.....1852	
118	Urim.....	111	Forksville, Ouachita Parish.....		Feb. 2.....1853	
119	Bartholomew.....	112	Plantersville, Morehouse Parish.....		Feb. 25.....1853	
120	Thomas Jefferson.....	113	Spearsville, Union Parish.....		Feb. 25.....1853	
121	Friendship.....	114	Woodville, Jackson Parish.....	1853	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered in 1861.
122	Shreveport.....	115	Shreveport, Caddo Parish.....		Jan. 27.....1853	
123	Acacia.....	116	Plaquemine, Iberville Parish.....		Jan. 17.....1854	
124	Milford.....	117	Manchac Settlement, East Baton Rouge.....		Jan. 20.....1854	
125	Terryville.....	118	Terryville, Claiborne Parish.....		Jan. 17.....1854	
126	Constantine.....	119	Waterproof, Tensas Parish.....	1854	Extinct.....	Charter sur'd Feb. 7, '62, p. 46, pro. '62.
127	Deerfield.....	120	Delhi, Richland Parish.....		Jan. 17.....1854	
128	Lisbon.....	121	Lisbon, Claiborne Parish.....		Jan. 17.....1854	
129	Mackey.....	122	Ringgold, Bienville Parish.....		Jan. 20.....1854	
130	Liberty.....	123	Keachie, DeSoto Parish.....		Feb. 14.....1855	Charter Restored February, 1866.
131	Kellertown.....	124	Kellertown, East Feliciana..... [Parish.		Feb. 14.....1855	
132	Pearl River.....	125	Line Academy, (Shady Grove,) Wash'n		Feb. 14.....1855	
133	Arcadia.....	126	Arcadia, Bienville Parish.....		Feb. 14.....1855	
134	Spring Hill.....	127	Springhill Church, Union Parish.....		Feb. 14.....1855	
135	D'Arbonne.....	128	D'Arbonne, Union Parish.....	1855	Extinct.....	Charter surrendered in 1859.
136	Dawson.....	129	Scottville, Claiborne Parish.....		Extinct.....	Charter forfeited Feb. 16, 1872. [1869.
137	Solomon.....	130	Goodrich Landing, Carroll Parish.....		Extinct.....	Char. forf'd '59. Last ret'n p. 207, pro.
138	Shiloh.....	131	Shiloh, Union Parish.....		Feb. 14.....1855	
139	Warren.....	132	Winnsboro, Franklin Parish.....		Extinct.....	Char. restored Feb. '66, forf'd Feb. '70
140	Gordy.....	133	Cheneyville, Rapides Parish.....		Feb. 14.....1855	
141	Harry Hill.....	134	Bastrop, Morehouse Parish.....	1855	.....	Annexed to Mt. Gerizim No. 54, in '62.
142	Plains.....	135	Plains Store, East Baton Rouge.....		Feb. 12.....1856	
143	Athens.....	136	Athens, Claiborne Parish.....		Feb. 12.....1856	

Historical Table of Lodges.

144	Murray	137	Alexandria, Rapides Parish	1856	Extinct	Charter forfeited in '57, p. 96, pro. '59
145	Jeffersonian	138	Jefferson Mills, DeSoto Parish	1856	Feb. 12	1856 Charter surrend'ed in '60. Rest'd in '68
146	Houma	139	Houma, Terrebonne Parish	.....	Feb. 12	.....1856
147	Cool Spring	140	Colquit, Claiborne Parish	.....	Feb. 12	.....1856
148	Huntington	141	Minden, Webster Parish	1856	.....	Annexed to Minden No. 51, 1866.
149	Home	142	New Orleans	1856	.....	Annexed to Alpha Home No. 72, '59.
150	Downsville	143	Downsville, Union Parish	.....	Feb. 12	.....1856
151	Ocean	144	New Orleans	.....	Feb. 10	.....1557
152	Hope	145	Vermilionville, Lafayette Parish	.....	Feb. 10	.....1857
153	Silent Brotherhood	146	Coushatta, Red River Parish	.....	Feb. 10	.....1857
154	Anacoco	147	Anacoco, Vernon Parish	.....	Feb. 10	.....1757
155	Red Land	148	Red Land, Bossier Parish	.....	Feb. 10	.....1857
156	Darlington	149	Darlington, St Helena Parish	.....	Feb. 10	.....1858
157	Perkins	150	Donaldsonville, Ascension Parish	.....	Feb. 10	.....1858
158	Eastern Star	151	Winnfield, Winn Parish	.....	Feb. 10	.....1858
159	Homer	152	Homer, Claiborne Parish	.....	Feb. 10	.....1858
160	Saints John	153	Algiers, Orleans Parish	.....	Feb. 10	.....1858
161	Fillmore	154	Fillmore, Bossier Parish	.....	Feb. 12	.....1858
162	Cherry Ridge	155	Zion Hill, Union Parish	.....	Feb. 12	.....1858
163	Kisatchie	156	Kisatchie, Sabine Parish	.....	Feb. 12	.....1858
164	Grosse Tête	157	Rosedale, Iberville Parish	1859	Extinct	} Charter surrendered February, '69. } Last returns page 220 pro. '68.
165	Rapides	158	Huddleston, Rapides Parish	Feb. 16		.....1859
166	Morganza	159	Morganza, Point Coupée Parish	.....	Feb. 16	.....1859
167	Livingston	160	Pontchitoula, Tangipahoa Parish	.....	Feb. 16	.....1859
168	Brookville	161	Point Jefferson, Morehouse Parish	.....	Feb. 16	.....1860
169	Burnsville	162	Shangaloo, Claiborne Parish	.....	Feb. 16	.....1860
170	Atchafalaya	163	Simmsport, Avoyelles Parish	.....	Feb. 16	.....1860
171	Columbia	164	Columbia, Caldwell Parish	.....	Feb. 16	.....1860
172	Lake Charles	165	Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish	.....	Feb. 16	.....1860
173	Silencio	9	New Orleans	.....	Feb. 12	.....1861
174	Excelsior	166	New Orleans	.....	Feb. 12	.....1861
175	Linn Wood	167	New Orleans	.....	Feb. 13	.....1861
176	Montgomery	168	Montgomery, Winn Parish	.....	Feb. 13	.....1861
177	Haynesville	169	Haynesville, Claiborne Parish	.....	Feb. 13	.....1861
	Crescent, U. D.	.....	.....	1862	Extinct	Surrend'd May, '65, p. 505, pro. '66.

HISTORICAL TABLE OF LODGES—Continued.

Num.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No.	PLACES OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.	Date of Organ	DATE OF PRESENT CHARTER.	REMARKS.
178	Orus.....	170	New Orleans.....	.....	Feb. 9.....1864	
179	Kosmos.....	171	New Orleans.....	.....	Feb. 9.....1864	
180	Union.....	172	New Orleans.....	.....	Feb. 17.....1865	
181	Orient.....	173	New Orleans.....	.....	Feb. 17.....1865	
182	Dante.....	174	New Orleans.....	.....	Feb. 14.....1866	
183	Amite City.....	175	Amite City, Tangipahoa Parish.....	.....	Feb. 14.....1866	
184	Perfect Harmony.....	176	New Orleans.....	.....	Feb. 14.....1867	
185	Eureka.....	177	Bonner, Jackson Parish.....	.....	Feb. 14.....1867	
186	Tulip.....	178	Tulip, Claiborne Parish.....	.....	Feb. 14.....1867	
187	Caddo.....	179	Shreveport, Caddo Parish.....	.....	Feb. 14.....1867	
188	Little Flock.....	180	Wineburg, Sabine Parish.....	.....	Feb. 14.....1867	
189	Jeffersonian.....	181	Kingston, DeSoto Parish.....	.....	Feb. 14.....1867	Charter 181 sur. and char. 138 res. '68
190	Sam Todd.....	182	Sugar Town, Vernon Parish.....	.....	Feb. 14.....1867	
191	Longwood.....	183	Longwood, Caddo Parish.....	.....	Feb. 14.....1867	
192	Spring Creek.....	184	Spring Creek Church, Tangipahoa Parish.....	.....	Feb. 14.....1867	
193	Orphan's Friend.....	185	Big Cane, St. Landry Parish.....	.....	Feb. 15.....1867	
194	Kisatchie Union.....	186	Kile's Mills, Natchitoches Parish.....	.....	Feb. 13.....1868	
195	Flat Lick.....	187	Flat Lick, Claiborne Parish.....	.....	Feb. 13.....1868	
196	Covington.....	188	Covington, St. Tammany Parish.....	.....	Feb. 13.....1868	Charter Arrested 1873, restored 1873.
197	Evergreen.....	189	Evergreen, Avoyelles Parish.....	.....	Feb. 13.....1868	
198	Corinthian.....	190	New Orleans.....	.....	Feb. 9.....1869	
199	Jefferson.....	191	Jefferson City, Jefferson Parish.....	.....	Feb. 9.....1869	
200	Abbeville.....	192	Abbeville, Vermillion Parish.....	.....	Feb. 6.....1869	
201	Aurora.....	193	New Iberia, Iberia Parish.....	.....	Feb. 10.....1869	
202	Mount Olivet.....	194	Bayou Boeuf, St. Landry Parish.....	.....	Feb. 10.....1869	
203	Trenton.....	195	Trenton, Ouachita Parish.....	.....	Feb. 10.....1869	
204	Saline.....	196	Saline, Bienville Parish.....	.....	Feb. 10.....1869	
205	Magnolia.....	197	Washington, St. Landry Parish.....	.....	Feb. 16.....1870	
206	Brookline.....	198	Brookline, Jackson Parish.....	.....	Feb. 16.....1870	

207	Mallet Woods.....	199	Prudhomme City, St. Landry Parish.....	Feb. 19.....	1870
208	Oak Grove.....	200	Oak Grove, Carroll Parish.....	March 23.....	1870
209	Summerfield.....	201	Summerfield, Claiborne Parish.....	April 25.....	1870
210	Holley Springs.....	202	Holley Springs, Claiborne Parish.....	April 25.....	1870
211	Assumption.....	203	Napoleonville, Assumption Parish.....	Feb. 15.....	1871
212	Corner Stone.....	204	Lewisville, Winn Parish.....	Feb. 15.....	1871
213	Doric.....	205	Brashear City, St. Mary Parish.....	Feb. 15.....	1871
214	Tyrian.....	206	Williamsport, Point Coupee Parish.....	Feb. 15.....	1871
215	Howard.....	207	Springfield, Livingston Parish.....	Feb. 15.....	1871
216	N. H. Bray.....	208	Walnut Hill, Vernon Parish.....	Feb. 15.....	1871
217	R. F. McGuire.....	209	Rayville, Richland Parish.....	Feb. 15.....	1871
218	Missionary.....	210	Misssionary Ridge, Catahoula Parish.....	Feb. 14.....	1872
219	Beacon.....	211	Arizona, Claiborne Parish.....	Feb. 14.....	1872
220	Blazing Star.....	212	W. Baton Rouge, W. Baton Rouge Par.....	Feb. 14.....	1872
221	Key Stone.....	213	Sicily Island, Catahoula Parish.....	Feb. 14.....	1872
222	Landmark.....	214	Spring Ridge, Caddo Parish.....	Feb. 14.....	1873
223	Friendship.....	215	Friendship Church, Bienville Parish.....	Feb. 14.....	1873
224	Good Intent.....	216	Loggy Bayon, Red River Parish.....	Feb. 14.....	1873
225	Fellowship.....	217	Hineston, Rapides Parish.....	Feb. 14.....	1873
226	The Star in the East.....	218	St. Thomas, West Indies.....	Feb. 14.....	1973
227	Adonijah.....	U. D	Smoot's Store, Caddo Parish.....	.....	.....
228	Livonia.....	U. D	Livonia, Point Coupee Parish.....	.....	.....
229	Solomon.....	U. D	Pineville, Rapides Parish.....	.....	.....
230	Bethany.....	U. D	Grapps Bluff, Natchitoches Parish.....	.....	.....

Dispensation continued.

Dispensation continued.

List of Past Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, from its Organization to the Present Year.

256

YEAR	GRAND MASTERS.	DEP. GRAND MASTERS.	SEN. GRAND WARDENS	JUN. GRAND WARDENS	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1812	*P Francis DuBourg..	*L C Moreau Lislet..	*J Blaque.....	*Francis Pernot.....	*Jean Baptiste Pinta..	*J B Gregoire Veron
1813	P Francis DuBourg..	L C Moreau Lislet..	J Blaque.....	*J B DesBois.....	Jean Baptiste Pinta..	J B Gregoire Veron
1814	P Francis DuBourg..	L C Moreau Lislet..	*J Soulié.....	*Dominique Roquette	Jean Baptiste Pinta..	J B Gregoire Veron
1815	*J Soulié.....	L C Moreau Lislet..	*Dominique Roquette	*J B Mod Lefebvre....	Jean Baptiste Pinta..	*Auguste Guibert
1816	J Soulié.....	L C Moreau Lislet..	*J B Mod Lefebvre....	*Y Lemonnier.....	Jean Baptiste Pinta..	Auguste Guibert
1817	J Soulié.....	L C Moreau Lislet..	J B Mod Lefebvre....	Y Lemonnier.....	Jean Baptiste Pinta..	Auguste Guibert
1818	*L C Moreau Lislet..	*J B Mod Lefebvre....	*Jean B DesBois.....	Y Lemonnier.....	Jean Baptiste Pinta..	Auguste Guibert
1819	*J B Modeste Lefebvre	*Jean B DesBois.....	*Jean Lemonnier.....	*Aug Macarty.....	Jean Baptiste Pinta..	*NVisnier, *F Dissard
1820	* Y Lemonnier.....	*Aug McCarty.....	*J F Canonge.....	*G Dubuys.....	Jean Baptiste Pinta..	*F Dissard
1821	*Aug Macarty.....	*J F Canonge.....	*G Dubuys.....	A Peychaud.....	*G W Morgan.....	F Dissard
1822	*J F Canonge.....	*G Dubuys.....	*Y Lemonnier.....	G Leaumont.....	G W Morgan.....	F Dissard
1823	*D F Burthe.....	G Dubuys.....	*L C Moreau Lislet..	*L A de Bodin.....	G W Morgan.....	F Dissard
1824	*J F Canonge.....	*Y Lemonnier.....	*L A de Bodin.....	*A Longer.....	G W Morgan.....	F Dissard
1825	*John H Holland.....	*L A de Bodin.....	*A Longer.....	*Charles Maurin.....	*C Miltenberger.....	P Dissard
1826	John H Holland.....	M Flietas.....	A Longer.....	Charles Maurin.....	C Miltenberger.....	F Dissard
1827	John H Holland.....	M Flietas.....	*Charles Maurin.....	*A Morphy.....	C Miltenberger.....	F Dissard
1828	John H Holland.....	*A Morphy.....	Charles Maurin.....	*A Longer.....	C Miltenberger.....	F Dissard
1829	*J F Canonge.....	*D F Burthe.....	*A Longer.....	*J B Fagot.....	C Miltenberger.....	F Dissard
1830	*John H Holland.....	*A Longer.....	*M Fouche Cougot....	J B Fagot.....	*L H Feraud.....	F Dissard
1831	John H Holland.....	*J B Fagot.....	*Seth W Nye.....	Jean Lamothe.....	L H Feraud.....	F Dissard
1832	John H Holland.....	*Aug Doucen.....	Seth W Nye.....	*Thomas Blois.....	*Alex Phillips.....	F Eissard
1833	John H Holland.....	Aug Douce.....	Jean Lamothe.....	*J B F Giquel.....	Alex Phillips.....	F Dissard
1834	John H Holland.....	Aug Douce.....	Jean Lamothe.....	*Charles Revoile.....	Alex Phillips.....	F Dissard
1835	John H Holland.....	Aug Douce.....	*F J Verrier.....	*J B F Giquel.....	Alex Phillips.....	F Dissard
1836	*L H Féraud.....	*J F Canonge.....	*J B F Giquel.....	Jean Lamothe.....	Joaquin Viosca.....	F Dissard
1837	L H Féraud.....	*F J Verrier.....	J B F Giquel.....	F Coquet.....	Joaquin Viosca.....	F Dissard
1838	*John H Holland.....	*J J Mercier.....	*J B Lambert.....	*Zenon Colson.....	*Francois Coquet....	F Dissard
1839	John H Holland.....	*Alexander Phillips.	*F J Verrier.....	*Perez Snell.....	*Cotton Henry.....	F Dissard
1840	*A W Pichot.....	*G A Montmain.....	J Viosca.....	†Ramon Vionnet.....	Jean Lamothe.....	F Dissard, *L H Feraud
1841	A W Pichot.....	Jean Lamothe.....	J Viosca.....	†Ramon Vionnet.....	*Fleury Generelly.....	*P Dubayle

List of Past Grand Officers.

1842	Jean Lamothe.....	† Ramond Vionnet...	* Paul Bertus.....	Ramon Viosca.....	* Fleury Generally.....	P Dubayle
1843	* E A Canon.....	* Robert Preaux.....	A D Guesnon.....	* H Kidel.....	Fleury Generally.....	P Dubayle, * F J Verrier
1844	E A Canon.....	Robert Preaux.....	* Lucien Hermann.....	* Francis Calongne.....	† Ramon Vionnet.....	* F J Verrier
1845	* Robert Preux.....	* Felix Garcia.....	* Lucien Hermann.....	Francis Calongne.....	Ramon Vionnet.....	F J Verrier
1846	* Felix Garcia.....	* Lucien Hermann.....	* Francis Calongne.....	* Joseph Lisbony.....	Ramon Vionnet.....	F J Verrier
1847	Felix Garcia.....	* Robert Preaux.....	* François Meilleur.....	† Roman Brugier.....	Ramon Viounet.....	F J Verrier
1848	{ * Felix Garcia.....	{ * Lucien Hermann.....	{ * Thomas B Patten.....	{ * Alexander Derbes..	{ † Ramon Vionnet....	{ F J Verrier
L G L	{ M R Dudley.....	{ * Thoms H Lewiss.....	{ * W P Coleman.....	{ G Gorin.....	{ Daniel Blair.....	{ * W H Howard
1849	{ * Lucien Hermann...}	{ * F Calongne.....	{ Antoine Mondelli...}	{ Simon Meilleur.....	{ † Ramon Vionnet....}	{ * F J Verrier
L G L	{ * John Gedge.....	{ * John W Crockett...}	{ Wm M Perkins.....	{ * J W McNamara.....	{ Daniel Blair.....	{ * W H Howard
1850	* Lucien Hermann...	* F Calongne.....	Antoine Mondelli.....	* George W Catlett....	† Ramon Vionnet.....	* J J E Massicot [nett
1851	* John Gedge.....	* George W Catlett....	* R F McGuire.....	W L Knox.....	* S Herriman.....	J J E Massicot, E Bar-
1852	* H R W Hill.....	* Robert F McGuire...}	Wm L Knox.....	S M Hart.....	S Herriman.....	* Edward Barnett
1853	H R W Hill.....	Wm L Knox.....	S M Hart.....	* W H Huntington.....	S Herriman.. [mann	Edward Barnett
1854	Wm M Perkins.....	Wm L Knox.....	* H W Huntington.....	* Geo D Shadburn.....	S Herriman & Good..	* Samuel G Risk
1855	Wm M Perkins.....	* Geo D Shadburn...}	* M H Dosson.....	* Law P Crain.....	* Stephen C Michell...}	Samuel G Risk
1856	Wm M Perkins.....	* M H Dosson.....	Louis Texada.....	S O Scruggs.....	Stephen C Michell...}	Samuel G Risk
1857	Wm M Perkins.....	* Amos Adams.....	* A S Washburn.....	S O Scruggs.....	Stephen C Michell...}	Samuel G Risk
1858	* Amos Adams.....	Samuel M Todd.....	S O Scruggs.....	A J Norwood.....	Stephen C Michell...}	Samuel G Risk
1859	Samuel M Todd.....	S O Scruggs.....	A J Norwood.....	Joseph Santini.....	Stephen C Michell...}	Samuel G Risk
1860	J Q A Fellows.....	A G Carter.....	John C Gordy.....	* Henry Regenburg.....	S C Michell & S M Todd	Samuel G Risk
1861	J Q A Fellows.....	A G Carter.....	John C Gordy.....	Henry Regenburg.....	Samuel M Todd.....	Samuel G Risk
1862	J Q A Fellows.....	A C Carter.....	* B G Thibodaux.....	Samuel J Powell.....	Harmon Doane.....	Samuel M Todd
1863	J Q A Fellows.....	A G Carter.....	B G Thibodaux.....	Samuel J Powell.....	Harmon Doane.....	Samuel M Todd
1864	J Q A Fellows.....	A G Carter.....	B G Thibodaux.....	Samuel J Powell.....	Henry R Swasey.....	Samuel M Todd
1865	J Q A Fellows.....	* Edward Barnett....}	George A Pike.....	* John Booth.....	Henry R Swasey.....	Samuel M Todd
1866	Wm M Perkins.....	A J Norwood.....	S O Scruggs.....	John C Jones.....	Henry R Swasey.....	Samuel M Todd
1867	A J Norwood.....	H R Swasey.....	John C Jones.....	John A Stevenson.....	Samuel M Todd.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1868	Henry R Swasey.....	Sy G Parsons.....	S O Scruggs.....	Wm McDuff.....	Samuel M Todd.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1869	Samuel M Todd.....	Sy G Parsons.....	Amos Kent.....	John L Barrett.....	H R Swasey.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1870	Samuel M Todd.....	Amos Kent.....	Wm Robson.....	John B Sorapuru.....	R H Swasey.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1871	Samuel M Todd.....	Amos Kent.....	Wm Robson.....	John B Sorapuru.....	H R Swasey.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D
1872	Samuel M Todd.....	Jos P Hornor.....	M E Girard.....	Edwin Marks.....	H R Swasey.....	Jas C Batchelor, M D

*Dead.

†Expelled by Grand Lodge for Defalcation and Swindling as Grand Treasurer.

‡Not in god standing.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

BODY.	COUNTRY.	REPRESENTATIVE FROM	APP'D.	REPRESENTATIVE AT	RESIDENCE.	APP'D.
Grand Lodge	Alabama.....	M W Samuel M Todd.....	1857	M W David Clopton.....	Montgomery.....	1871
...	Arkansas.....	R W Geo A Pike.....	1870	M W Luke E Barber.....	Little Rock.....	1857
S. C. 33d...	Argentina.....	R W Segui y Gahona.....	1870	.....	.....	.....
Grand Orient	Brazil, Valley Lavradio	R W U Marinoni.....	1871	Dr A Freire do Amaral.....	.....	1871
...	Chili.....	R W U Marinoni.....	1868	.....	.....	.....
Grand Lodge	California.....	M W J Q A Fellows.....	1869	R W Isaac S Titus.....	Stockton.....	1869
...	Connecticut.....	R W Chas M Emerson.....	1660	M W James L Gould.....	Bridgeport.....	1869
...	Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. C. 33d...	Colon.....	Ill Ezekiel Salomon.....	1868	.....	.....	.....
Grand Lodge	District of Columbia...	M W Samuel M Todd.....	1869	R W Albert Pike.....	Washington City.....	1870
...	Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Florida.....	M W J Q A Fellows.....	1861	M W DeWitt C Dawkins....	Jacksonville.....	1869
...	Frankfort-on-the-Main.	R W Geo H Braughn.....	1871	R W Carl Paul.....	City of Frankfort.....	1869
...	Georgia.....	R W Jno Geo Dunlap.....	1869	R W G W Adams.....	Forsyth.....	1860
...	Illinois.....	M W J Q A Fellows.....	1869	M W Ira W Buck.....	Aurora.....	1860
...	Indiana.....	R W Chas W Newton.....	1861	M W H G Hazelrigg.....	Lebanon.....	1860
...	Iowa.....	R W L E Reynolds.....	1861	M W James R Hartsock.....	Iowa City.....	1860
...	Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Ireland.....	R W T J O'Regan.....	1861	R W Lucius H Deering.....	Dublin.....	1860
...	Kentucky.....	R W Jas C Batchelor, M D	1870	R W Fred Webber.....	Louisville.....	1872
...	Kansas.....	R W A G Carter.....	1861	R W Erasmus T Carr.....	Leavenworth.....	1869
...	Maryland.....	M W J Q A Fellows.....	1869	R W Chas Goodwin.....	Baltimore.....	1860
...	Maine.....	R W Clifford Belcher.....	1860	M W Josiah H Drummond..	Portland.....	1869
...	Minnesota.....	M W J Q A Fellows.....	1863	M W Chas H Nash.....	St. Paul.....	1869
...	Missouri.....	R W Jno A Stevenson.....	1869	M W Thos E Garrett.....	St. Louis.....	1869
...	Michigan.....	M W H R Swasey.....	1872	M W S C Coffinbury.....	Constantine.....	2869
...	Mississippi.....	M W J Q A Fellows.....	1869	M W Geo R Fearn.....	Canton.....	1870
...	Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Grand Lodge	North Carolina.....	M W Samuel M Todd.....	1869	M W Robert B Vance.....	Asheville.....	1869
...	New Jersey.....	R W Emmett D Craig.....	1861	R W Josiah H Hough.....	Trenton.....	1860
...	New York.....	R W Edward Barnett [*]	1869	R W Jas M Austin, M D.....	New York City.....	1857
...	Nebraska.....	R W A B Seger.....	1869	R W J N Wise.....	Plymouth.....	1869
...	Nevada.....	M W Samuel M Todd.....	1869	M W G W Hopkins.....	Virginia.....	1869
...	Ohio.....	R W Jas B Scot.....	1869	M W Wm B Dodds.....	Cincinnati.....	1860
...	Oregon.....	R W Jas C Batchelor, M D.....	1869	R W S F Chadwick.....	Roseburg.....	1869
G. 3 Globes..	Prussia, (Berlin).....	R W Geo H Braughn.....	1871	R W C F Heinersdorff.....	Berlin.....	1869
G. R. Y. of Fr	Prussia, (Berlin).....	R W Geo H Braughn.....	1871	R W C F Weilprecht.....	Berlin.....	1867
Grand Lodge	Pennsylvania.....	M W Hy R Swasey.....	1872	M W Samuel C Perkins.....	Philadelphia.....	1869
...	Quebec.....	R W James B Scot.....	1872	R W Thos Wood Durham.....	Quebec.....	1872
...	Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	M W Thos A Doyle.....	Providence.....	1860
...	South Carolina.....	R W and Rev H S Jacobs.....	1867	M W Henry Buist.....	Charleston.....	1869
...	Saxony.....	R W Geo H Braughn.....	1871	R W Carl Robt Gehl.....	Dresden.....	1869
...	Tennessee.....	M W Wm M Perkins.....	1861	R W Hy L Claiborne.....	Nashville.....	1869
...	Texas.....	M W Wm M Perkins.....	1868	R W Fr B Sexton.....	San Augustine.....	1860
S. C. 33d...	Uruguay.....	.....	1868	Ill Juan de la Sierra.....	Montevideo.....	1869
Grand Lodge	Vermont.....	M W J Q A Fellows.....	1858	R W Wm P Russell.....	Middleburg.....	1858
...	Virginia.....	M W Wm M Perkins.....	1861	M W James Evans.....	Richmond.....	1869
...	West Virginia.....	.....	.....	M W W J Bates.....	Wheeling.....	1869
...	Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	M W Hy L Palmer.....	Milwaukie.....	1869

*Died March 1st, 1873.

Grand Representatives.

FULL MOONS IN 1873, 1874.

1873.											
MONDAY 13.	TUES'DY 11.	FRIDAY 14.	SATUR'DY 12	MON'DY 12	TUES'DY 10	WED'Y 9	FRIDAY 8	SATUR'DY 6	SUNDAY 5	TUESDAY 4	WED'Y 3
Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1874.											
FRIDAY 2	SUNDAY 1	TUESDAY 3	WEDNS'Y 1	F'y 1, S. 31	MONDAY 29	TUES'DY 28	THURS'Y 27	FRIDAY 25	SUNDAY 25	MONDAY 23	TUED'Y 23
Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.

Register and Work of Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana.

NUMERICAL No..	NAME OF LODGES.	NUMBER.	LOCATION.	PARISH.	NAME OF W. M.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	NUMBER OF MEM-BERS.	INITIATED	PASSED	RAISED	AFFILIATED	DIMITTED	DIED	SUSPENDED	REINSTATEED	EXPULSED	BALANCE DR. MARCH 31, 1873.	BALANCE CR. MARCH 31, 1873.
1	Perfect Union	1	New Orleans	Orleans	R Lafon de Ladebat	E N Bardon	51	3	3	3		1	1				1 00	
2	Polar Star	1	"	"	Wm Maylie	F LeVasseur	53	9	9	9				5			7 60	
3	Concorde	3	"	"	Louis Prados	E A Louis	59	2	2	2			1	3	1			
4	Perseverance	4	"	"	Jean Magendie	M A Calongne	47	3	3	3		1						
5	St. Andre	5	"	"	A Leicher	P S Bossoney	48	3	7	7								1 00
6	Los Amigos del Orden	5	"	"	Jayne Triay	C Strovich	64	1	1	1		1	2	1			3 00	
7	Humble Cottage	19	Opelousas	St Landry	C Mayo	H K Bodemuller	67	8	8	8								
8	Western Star	24	Monroe	Ouachita	Jos F McGuire	L W Surgnor	60				1		3				60 00	
9	St Albans	28	Jackson	East Feliciana	Alfred Hazard	W F Norsworthy	62	3	4	3	4	7	3		1			3 00
10	Felicians	31	St Francisville	West Feliciana	Sam'l J Powell	Leon Adler	44	2	3	4	1	2					50	
11	Phenix	38	Natchitoches	Natchitoches	C Chaplin, Jr	E Phillips	40	1	1	1		5						
12	Foyer Maçonnique	44	New Orleans	Orleans	B Campigio	J B Sorapur	81	2	2	2		12		2				
13	Jackson	45	Greenwood	Caddo	Geo W Riggins	J A McRady	31					2	3					
14	Germania	46	New Orleans	Orleans	Carl Fisher	Ed Ehrhard	98	2				2	3	2	2		5 00	
15	St James	47	Baton Rouge	E. Baton Rouge	W H Stroube	Geo Henderson	78	7	9	11	4	11			2			1 00
16	Providence	50	Lake Providence	Carroll	W R C Lyons	E F Newman	48	1	5	5	3	2	3					6 00
17	Minden	51	Minden	Webster	Thos M Fort	Jos W Berry	102	3	3	4	6	1	2					1 00
18	Olive	52	Clinton	East Feliciana	G H Paokwood	T H D'Armond	88	3	3	5	3	4	3		2			1 00
19	Union Fraternal	53	Farmerville	Union	Hy Brown	L R Taylor	35	1	1	1	1		4					1 00
20	Mount Gerizim	54	Bastrop	Morehouse	John W Higman	S W Reilly	70	1				3	1	1				
21	DeSoto	55	Mansfield	DeSoto	John L Soales	J J Yarbrough	85	3	3	4	1			2				1 00
22	Lafayette	56	Vernon	Jackson	J W Jones	R A Parker	47	4	4	3	2	1	1				18 00	
23	Franklin	57	Franklin	St Mary	James Todd	A G Frere	80	3	2	2	1	1	10		3			
24	Friends of Harmony	58	New Orleans	Orleans	Alex Trelford	H Marks	85	5	6	6	1	1	1		1			
25	Mount Moriah	59	"	"	W D Bedford	Ja Furneaux	229	8	8	9	4	3	6		3	2		
26	Tunica	63	Tunica	West Feliciana	Rowland Day	J H Hobgood	20	2	2	2	1	4	1					
27	George Washington	65	New Orleans	Orleans	D W C Peck	F A Dentzel	98	6	6	5	1	2	4					5 00
28	Dudley	66	"	"	Geo H Branghn	W T Brown	113	2	3	2		3	1				75	
29	Marion	68	"	"	Richard H Browne	T Cripps	155	4	3	3	2	4	5					
30	Hiram	70	"	"	John Kellett	W D Taylor	88	8	5	4	1	3	3					
31	Alpha Home	72	"	"	Geo J Pinckard	W W Flood	79	6	5	7	2		1					
32	Sabine	75	Fort Jessup	Sabine	James C Armstrong	R A Forbis	25	4	2	2	1	3						1 00
33	Quitman	76	New Orleans	Orleans	John G Fleming	F Eyle	198	8	10	10	6	4	3					
34	Orleans	78	"	"	Geo M Lally	C Sparrow	126	6	4	3	1	1	7	1	1		259 79	
35	De Witt Clinton	80	Marion	Union	W A Kirkpatrick	H H Hill	21	1	1			1	2	1				23 00
36	Mount Vernon	83	Logansport	DeSoto	John L Cole	R M Nash	22	4	3	1	1							1 00

37	Oliver.....	84	Alexandria.....	Rapides.....	John M Barnett.....	A Hilton.....	68	2	2	3	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
38	Pleasant Hill.....	86	Pleasant Hill.....	DeSoto.....	J W Foster.....	R W Freeman.....	39	2	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Lafayette.....	87	Pattersonville.....	St Mary.....	Jos Knight.....	B Levy.....	34	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
40	Cypress.....	89	Benton.....	Hossier.....	Wm E Adger.....	Thos W Woodruff.....	51	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1 00	.....
41	Thibodaux Benevolent	90	Thibodaux.....	LafourcheInt'r	David Moore.....	F L Mead.....	41	5	4	4	1	.....	1	2	.....	2 00	.....
42	Monticello.....	92	Floyd.....	Carroll.....	H R Lott.....	A G Beldon.....	38	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....
43	Napoleon.....	94	Ouachita City.....	Un'on.....	Hy Bartlett.....	C C Norman.....	39	5	4	4	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Bellevue.....	95	Bellevue.....	Bossier.....	J A Snider.....	Wm H Hill.....	32	.....	1	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	St Helena.....	96	Greensburg.....	St Helena.....	J J Thompson.....	W R Parker.....	80	3	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2 00	.....
46	Hermitage.....	98	New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	A W Skardon.....	Lm Weser.....	78	6	6	4	.....	2	1	.....	3 50	.....	.....
47	Franklinton.....	101	Franklinton.....	Washington.....	John Wardsworth.....	S W Bickham.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....
48	Louisiana.....	102	New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	S B Newman.....	A N Cummings.....	144	7	6	4	1	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....
49	Cloutiersville.....	103	Mouth Cane River	Grant.....	W L Richardson.....	J W Garret.....	18	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Mount Lebanon.....	104	Mount Lebanon.....	Bienville.....	John F McDaniel.....	B H Stall.....	23	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	32 70	.....
51	Trinity.....	105	Trinity.....	Catahoula.....	F Griffin.....	E O Bartsh.....	58	13	11	11	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....
52	Vienna.....	106	Vienna.....	Jackson.....	J W Calote.....	R E Russ.....	66	.....	1	2	2	2	4	.....	1	68 00	.....
53	Sparta.....	108	Sparta.....	Bienville.....	A Stahl.....	S B DuBose.....	64	4	3	3	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1 00	.....
54	Castor.....	109	Castor Landing.....	Caldwell.....	W L DeGraffenreid.....	D C Brown.....	25	1	2	2	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
55	Harrisonburg.....	110	Harrisonburg.....	Catahoula.....	Jacob Wolf.....	Z T Holloman.....	65	4	3	4	2	10	3	.....	.....	5 00	.....
56	Urim.....	111	Forks ville.....	Onachita.....	John M Brooks.....	J N Fuller.....	40	2	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
57	Bartholomew.....	112	Plantersville.....	Morehouse.....	M S Hunter.....	R Scott Haddick.....	41	4	3	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Thomas Jefferson.....	113	Spearsville.....	Union.....	G R Carroll.....	W D Henderson.....	31	1	1	1	4	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Shreveport.....	115	Shreveport.....	Caddo.....	B Holzman.....	W Winter.....	70	1	1	1	2	4	2	.....	.....	3 00	.....
60	Acacia.....	116	Plaquemine.....	Iberville.....	Hy S Browne.....	Hy Desorby.....	42	7	8	9	.....	2	1	.....	.....	14 00	.....
61	Milford.....	117	Manchac Settlen't	E Baton Rouge	P S Harelson.....	H T Brown.....	31	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....
62	Terryville.....	118	Terryville.....	Claiborne.....	H F Petty.....	T Croft Knowles.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	.....
63	Deerfield.....	120	Delhi.....	Richland.....	W E Atchison.....	C B Shder.....	52	1	3	3	4	.....	3	1	.....	6 00	.....
64	Lisbon.....	121	Lisbon.....	Claiborne.....	T H Pennington.....	D A J Caruthers.....	43	1	1	1	3	1	4	.....	.....	5 03	.....
65	Mackey.....	122	Ringgold.....	Bienville.....	John W Scott.....	A J Kolb.....	60	2	2	1	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
66	Liberty.....	123	Keachi.....	DeSoto.....	Chas E Crawford.....	W G Spiker.....	52	2	2	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	6 00	.....
67	Kellertown.....	124	Kellertown.....	East Feliciana	L G Collins.....	A J Norwood.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	Pearl River.....	125	Line Academy.....	Washington.....	W C Warren.....	J E Ford.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	48 00	.....
69	Arcadia.....	126	Arcadia.....	Bienville.....	Geo N Clampitt.....	A M Odum.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Spring Hill.....	127	Springhill Church	Union.....	O P Wood.....	W J Pickel.....	22	1	2	2	2	7	.....	.....	.....	6 50	.....
71	Shiloh.....	131	Shiloh.....	Union.....	J D Hamilton.....	J C B White.....	71	5	2	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Gordy.....	133	Cheneyville.....	Rapides.....	G W Stafford.....	J H Audibert.....	31	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 00	.....
73	Plains.....	135	Plains Store.....	E Baton Rouge	H Carter.....	Jos T Young.....	45	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1 00
74	Athens.....	136	Athens.....	Claiborne.....	H A McFarland.....	Thos W Brooks.....	33	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	41 00	.....
75	Jeffersonian.....	138	Kingston.....	DeSoto.....	Jas T Means.....	B R Hogan.....	33	2	3	3	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	Houma.....	139	Houma.....	Terrebone.....	Jas B Dunn.....	R H Bagby.....	41	4	4	4	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
77	Cool Springs.....	140	Colquit.....	Claiborne.....	E Gray.....	G W Tigner.....	36	2	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	Downsville.....	143	Downsville.....	Union.....	C T Hines.....	G L Gaskins.....	73	6	6	7	3	2	1	.....	.....	17 00	.....
79	Ocean.....	144	New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	M B Cooper.....	J A Letten.....	75	2	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Hope.....	145	Vermillionville	Lafayette.....	M E Girard, c m.....	J H Wise.....	39	1	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	9 70	.....
81	Silent Brotherhood.....	146	Coushatta.....	Red River.....	John R Hays.....	R A L McCurdy.....	69	1	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
82	Anacoco.....	147	Anacoco.....	Vernon.....	John A Brown.....	J B McGee.....	25	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Red Land.....	148	Red Land.....	Bossier.....	J B Campbell.....	J B Crawford.....	41	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	19 00	.....

Register and Work of Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana.—Continued.

NUMERICAL No.	NAME OF LODGES.	NUMBER.	LOCATION.	PARISH.	NAME OF W. M.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.	INSTALLED.....	PASSED.....	RAISED.....	AFFILIATED.....	DIMITTED.....	DIED.....	SUSPENDED.....	EXPELLED.....	REINSTATED.....	BALANCE DR..... MARCH 31, 1873...	BALANCE CR..... MARCH 31, 1873...
84	Darlington	149	Darlington	St Helena	O L Collins	Jos L Nettles	42	4	4	5	1	1						
85	Perkins	150	Donatisonville	Ascension	Chas Geeks	H W Miller	20											
86	Eastern Star	151	Winfield	Winn	Sol M Bryan	J M Abel	90	8	5	3	2	6	1				30	
87	Homer	152	Homer	Claiborne	F A Jones	R T Vaughan	66	3	1	1	2	7	2					
88	Sts John	153	New Orleans	Orleans	A B Seger	John P Follett	81	4	4	4		2	2					
89	Fillmore	154	Fillmore	Bossier	H Barnacastle	W H Bledsoe	28	2	2	3		3	2					
90	Cherry Ridge	155	Zion Hill Church	Union	S J Beaird	M L McFarland	17	2	1	1		1					24 00	
91	Kisatchie	156	Mt. Carmel	Sabine	John D Addison	S Whately	26	2	3	3		4						
92	Rapides	158	Huddleston	Vernon	Chas K Oakes	H L Saunders, Jr.	28	2		1		4					30 00	
93	Morganza	159	Morganza	Point Coupée	John W Denson	Geo W Brown	24			1		1					5 50	
94	Livingston	160	Ponchitoula	Tangipahoa	C Wainwright	C I Bradley	30	1	1	2		2						
95	Brookville	161	Oak Ridge	Morehouse	T W Baird	A F Smith	47	6	5	4		2	4					
96	Burnsville	162	Shangaloo	Claiborne	W F Wingfield	Geo J Wise	45	3	1	1	1		1				1 00	
97	Atchafalaya	163	Simsport	Avoyelles	T F Sitton	Robert Wright	27	2	1	1	2	1	1					1 00
98	Columbia	164	Columbia	Caldwell	A H Harris	R S Stemmmons	59	3	4	4		4	6					
99	Lake Charles	165	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	Geo H Wells	J W Bryan	40	6	4	2		2						
100	Silencio	9	New Orleans	Orleans	F de P Villasana	F Orfila	61	5	8	8	3	9	3				3 00	
101	Excelsior	166	"	"	E T Fellows	Wm Starr	169	10	7	6	2	7	2	11			1 272 10	
102	Linn Wood	167	"	"	A B De Hughes	Hy Abel	164	4	6	8	1	4	3	1			1 700 00	
103	Montgomery	168	Montgomery	Winn	J S Payne	D Hardy	56	3	4	4		4	1				85	
104	Haynesville	169	Haynesville	Claiborne	Jas R Smith	J J Potts	78	1			1	2					94 50	
105	Orus	170	New Orleans	Orleans	Morris Levy	L Jolirsant	51	4	1	1		3	1	5				
106	Kosmos	171	"	"	Ludwig P Heintz	L Lehman	47	4	4	4			5					
107	Union	172	"	"	E Morel	C Assenheimer	68	4	3	4		4	3	2	1	2		
108	Orient	173	"	"	Jos P Hornor	Y Mielly	99	5	8	9		2	3		9	1		
109	Dante	174	"	"	G Radovich	F Gauss	64	2	2	2		1	1					
110	Amite City	175	Amite City	Tangipahoa	John M Moore	J W Addison	44			1	3	1	1	1				
111	Perfect Harmony	176	New Orleans	Orleans	J O DeCastro	L L Miller	81	3	3	3	1	6	3				9 25	
112	Eureka	177	Bonner	Orleans	W W Pattison	J W Mallory	29	1	1	1	2	1	1	2			2 00	
113	Tulip	178	Tulip	Claiborne	Isaih Watts	W W Cooksey	38			1	1	5	1				50	
114	Caddo	179	Shreveport	Caddo	J G McWilliams	W W McCain	97	3	2	2	6	2	1					
115	Little Flock	180	Wineburg	Sabine	Wm M Anthony	M K Speight	22										9 00	
116	Sam Todd	182	Sugartown	Calcasieu	G W Richardson	J H Smith	50	5	7	7	5	3						
117	Longwood	183	Hoss' Mills	Caddo	Thos R Vaughan	J B Porter	38	1				4					5 50	
118	Spring Creek	184	Spr'g Cr'k Church	Tangipahoa	H Richardson	W J Breland	32	3	2			3		1				
119	Orphans' Friend	185	Big Cane	St Landry	O S Smith	C Simmons	48	2	2	4	1	3						
120	Kisatchie Union	186	Kile's Mills	Natchitoches	J J Key	A R Dowden	26	1	1				2				1 00	

EXPELLED, SUSPENDED AND REINSTATED.

From Returns, Work of 1872.

Expelled.

LODGE.	NO.	NAME.
Perseverance Lodge,.....	No. 4	J. Merlin
Germania Lodge,.....	No. 46	H. R. Hadden, Israel Marks
Lafayette Lodge,.....	No. 56	W. T. Kidd
Friends of Harmony Lodge,...	No. 58	David Nicholl
Mount Moriah Lodge,.....	No. 59	C. A. Janvier, G. W. Lyman, John Larimore.
Orleans Lodge,	No. 78	Jos. Evans
DeWitt Clinton Lodge.....	No. 80	C. E. Johnson
Mount Lebanon,.....	No. 104	J. J. Howerton
Deerfield Lodge,	No. 120	J. Drew Holly
Plains Lodge,.....	No. 135	R. T. Davis
Sts. John Lodge,.....	No. 153	J. C. Oxenford
Kosmos Lodge,	No. 171	Jos. Meyer, C. H. Nill, Albers Otto, John Boensel, Adolph Loeper.
Union Lodge,.....	No. 172	L. F. W. Schneider
Orient Lodge.	No. 173	C. F. Stearns
Howard Lodge,.....	No. 207	S. P. Holden

Suspended.

Polar Star Lodge,.....	No. 1	J. M. Cressy, H. DeGruy, C. Babled, P. Estebenet, 1871, O. Morceaux, 1871.
Concorde Lodge,.....	No. 3	O. H. Devron, Felix Silvestre, Samuel Aaron.
Perseverance Lodge,	No. 4	L. P. Deville, A. Chagnard, Hy. Bailleux
Los Amigos del Orden Lodge, No.	5	Michel Mayronny
Silencio Lodge,.....	No. 9	Antonio Bado, Lewis Claudon, José Antonio Martinez, Jose Romaguera, Pablo Ysern, Jose Ysern.
St. Albans Lodge,.....	No. 28	W. L. Brown (1871)
Foyer Maconnique Lodge,.....	No. 44	Chas. Courtois, Bernard Sagassan
Germania Lodge,.....	No. 46	Wm. Wurtzlow, Sam. Lubinsky
DeSoto Lodge,.....	No. 55	J. W. Boyd, W. F. Chandler
Franklin Lodge,.....	No. 57	John A. Smith, Jas. H. Walker, Chas. C. Palfrey, Henry W. Hull, John E. Moss, Wm. Hungerford, Chas. Smith, W. Walker, Peter Pecot, L. F. Burnett

Dudley Lodge,.....	No. 66	.....E. W. Spooner
Orleans Lodge,	No. 78	.....A. J. Wallace
Oliver Lodge,.....	No. 84	.....D. G. Paul
Pleasant Hill Lodge,.....	No. 86	F. H. Wagley, A. J. Beale, E. J. Griffith, J. M. Crawford.
LaFayette Lodge,.....	No. 87	.....David Robbins
Thibodeaux Benevolent Lodge	No. 90	.....Francis M. Lawher, John N. Lyle
Franklinton Lodge,	No. 101	.....W. A. Burris, Stephen Mizzell
Louisiana Lodge,.....	No. 102	.....Arthur Waugh
Trinity Lodge,.....	No. 105	.....W. H. Thomas
Sparta Lodge,	No. 108	.....E. F. Kirtley
Castor Lodge,.....	No. 109	.....H. M. Cook
Lisbon Lodge,.....	No. 121	D. A. Williams, Benj. S. Kilgore, Eli ^d Harris, Chas. H. McClendon.
Kellertown Lodge,	No. 124	.....J. P. Williams
Plains Lodge,.....	No. 135	.....Madison Marsh
Ocean Lodge,.....	No. 144	.....Napoleon Sumner, W. H. Smith
Sts. John Lodge,.....	No. 153	J. B. Callier, Thos. Haggett, J. Wash. Robb, J. C. Stafford.
Livingston Lodge,.....	No. 160	.....Geo. W. Bankston, Robert M. Lanier
Excelsior Lodge,.....	No. 166	David DeHaven, E. D. Doyle, F. M. Eck- ford, Frank J. Hastings, John Hurley, John H. Lyons, L. J. Morgan, John Nelson, A. W. Priest, Jas. T. Tucker, John W. Wrede.
Linn Wood Lodge,	No. 167	.....John D. Harde
Orus Lodge,.....	No. 170	F. Amiel, A. Jacquet, H. Moreau, A. Pel- lissier, J. B. Sanares,
Union Lodge,.....	No. 172	.....Thos. S. Collins, Louis Moritz
Orient Lodge,.....	No. 173	Wm. Y. AtLee, Geo. A. Blake, Hugh M. Crookes, John H. Deems, Ira W. Hunt, R. W. Clarke, Conrad D. Ludeke, Har- vey D. Pierce, Geo. H. Stone.
Eureka Lodge,.....	No. 177	.....J. C. Madden, Wm. McCurley
Abbeville Lodge,.....	No. 192	.....Wm. H. Swain
Holley Springs Lodge,.....	No. 202	J. M. Williamson, decision reversed by Grand Lodge, 1873.

Reinstated.

Concorde Lodge,.....	No. 3	.....Samuel Aaron
St. Albans Lodge,.....	No. 28	.....W. H. Rogillio
St. James Lodge,	No. 47	.....Alfred Sheppers, Chas. A. Thiel
Olive Lodge,	No. 52	.....Wm. Sadler, L. W. Walter
Franklin Lodge,.....	No. 57	David Godchaux, W. E. Fielder, John E. Moss.
Friends of Harmony Lodge,...	No. 58	.....Samuel Nathan
Mount Moriah Lodge,.....	No. 59	.....Frank Hadley, J. Larkin
Vienna Lodge	No. 106	.....Thos. Woodward

Urim Lodge,.....	No. 111	Wm. M. Dillard
Houma Lodge,.....	No. 139	R. W. Francis
Cool Spring Lodge,.....	No. 140	W. F. Alexander.
Sts. John Lodge,.....	No. 153	John Richardson
Rapides Lodge,	No. 158	John Iles
Morganza Lodge,.....	No. 159	Calvin E. Hosea, A. Bonachaud
Excelsior Lodge,,.....	No 166	W. S. Halsey
Linn Wood Lodge,	No. 167	F. O. Hunt
Union Lodge,.....	No. 172	C. C. Carlisle, J. W. May.
Kisatchie Lodge,.....	No, 186	W. B. Gilbert

To the Memory of

W. Bro. ISAAC WALL,

P. M. OF OLIVE LODGE 52. DIED FEBRUARY 13, 1872.

W. Bro. C. C. MEREDITH,

W. M. OF COLUMBIA LODGE 164. DIED MARCH 4, 1872.

W. Bro. GEORGE W. BEAMAN,

P. M. OF QUITMAN LODGE 76. DIED MARCH 10, 1872.

W. Bro. WM. H. LEWIS,

P. M. OF GEO. WASHINGTON LODGE 65. DIED MARCH 10, 1872.

W. Bro. LIBERTY K. THOMAS,

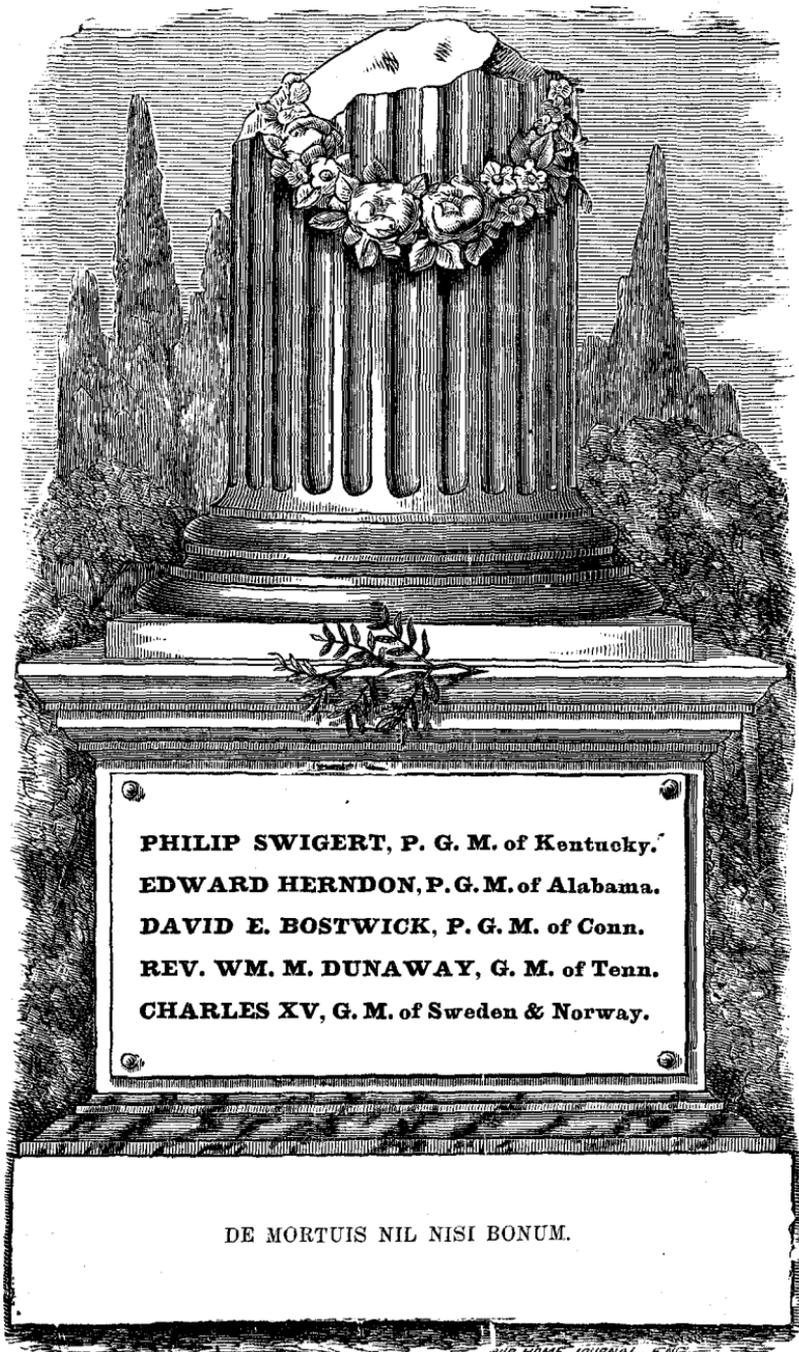
P. M. OF NAPOLEON LODGE 94. DIED FEBRUARY 19, 1872.

W. Bro. JOHN W. PEARCE,

P. M. OF EVERGREEN LODGE 189. DIED FEBRUARY 19, 1872.

W. Bro. WILSON G. MYERS,

P. M. OF BROOKVILLE LODGE 161. DIED MAY 12, 1872.



PHILIP SWIGERT, P. G. M. of Kentucky.
EDWARD HERNDON, P. G. M. of Alabama.
DAVID E. BOSTWICK, P. G. M. of Conn.
REV. WM. M. DUNAWAY, G. M. of Tenn.
CHARLES XV, G. M. of Sweden & Norway.

DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN GRAND LODGE LIBRARY

JANUARY, 1873.

PROCEEDINGS OF GRAND LODGES.

Alabama,	-	1823.	1868	7	Missouri,	-	1842.	1868	9
Arkansas,	-	1844.	1870	7	New Hampshire,	-	1789.	1870	6
Connecticut,	-	1789.	1869	9	New Jersey,	-	1786.	1870	9
California,	-	1850.	1870	7	New York,	-	1840.	1871	12
Colorado,	-	1861.	1867	1	North Carolina,	-	1813.	1871	9
Canada,	-	1857.	1868	4	Nebraska,	-	1857.	1870	3
District of Columbia,	-	1818.	1868	5	Nevada,	-	1865.	1868	1
Delaware,	-	1850.	1868	3	New Brunswick,	-	1868.	1870	1
Florida,	-	1830.	1870	6	Ohio,	-	1808.	1870	8
Georgia,	-	1844.	1870	7	Oregon,	-	1851.	1870	4
Illinois,	-	1845.	1871	9	Pennsylvania,	-	1811.	1870	6
Indiana,	-	1817.	1870	8	Rhode Island,	-	1843.	1869	5
Iowa,	-	1844.	1872	12	South Carolina,	-	1814.	1866	5
Kentucky,	-	1845.	1871	9	Tennessee,	-	1844.	1860	3
Kansas,	-	1860.	1868	3	Texas,	-	1837.	1869	12
Louisiana,	-	1832.	1870	96	Virginia,	-	1791.	1871	7
Maryland,	-	1820.	1867	6	Vermont,	-	1806.	1870	6
Massachusetts,	-	1859.	1868	2	Wisconsin,	-	1846.	1869	5
Michigan,	-	1845.	1866	3	Washington Territory,	-	1858.	1868	2
Minnesota,	-	1850.	1869	4	Western Virginia,	-	1865.	1871	2
Maine,	-	1820.	1866	8	Alphabetically arranged	-	1855.	1859	20
Mississippi,	-	1819.	1871	13	Clandestine,	-			1

CONSTITUTIONS OF GRAND LODGES, Etc.

Miscellaneous,	-	1863.	1870	1	Louisiana,	-	1819.	1858	16
A. and A. S. Rite.	-	1859.	1867	2	Concorde No. 3,	-		1826	1
Alabama,	-		1868	1	Mississippi,	-		1843	1
England,	-	1722.	1830	3	Missouri,	-		1871	1
England, (Chapter)	-	1843.	1863	2	Pennsylvania,	-	1857.	1871	2
France,	-		1804	2	South Carolina,	-		1853	1
Georgia,	-		1859	1	Tennessee,	-		1866	1
Ireland,	-	1750.	1858	4	Virginia,	-	1818.	1866	4
Iowa,	-	1866.	1871	3	Digests and Codes,	-	1852.	1869	9

GRAND R. A. CHAPTERS.

Alabama,	-	1841.	1868	3	Illinois,	-	1850.	1868	3
Arkansas,	-	1842.	1859	2	Kentucky,	-	1849.	1870	3
Connecticut,	-	1827.	1869	4	Louisiana,	-	1846.	1867	8
California,	-	1854.	1868	2	Maine,	-	1843.	1868	5
Canada,	-	1859.	1870	2	Maryland,	-	1816.	1871	4
Florida,	-	1849.	1868	3	Michigan,	-	1852.	1869	3
Georgia,	-	1845.	1861	2	Missouri,	-	1846.	1869	5
Gen'l Gr. Chap. (U.S.)	-	1797.	1865	3	Massachusetts,	-	1856.	1857	1
Iowa,	-	1854.	1867	2	Mississippi,	-	1846.	1870	6
Indiana,	-	1846.	1864	3	New Hampshire,	-	1824.	1867	3

Catalogue of Grand Lodge Library.

New Jersey, -	1855. 1868	2	Tennessee, -	1857. 1868	1
New York, -	1847. 1870	2	Texas, -	1844. 1868	4
North Carolina, -	1849. 1868	3	Vermont, -	1828. 1870	4
Ohio, -	1817. 1868	6	Virginia, -	1827. 1868	6
Pennsylvania, -	1856. 1870	2	Wisconsin, -	1864. 1871	4
Rhode Island, -	1855. 1870	2	Grand Chapters, Alphabetically		
South Carolina, -	1855. 1868	3	arranged -	1855	3

GRAND COUNCILS R. & S. MASTERS.

Alabama, -	1841. 1871	1	Louisiana, -	1842. 1872	2
Arkansas, -	1842. 1857	1	Maryland, -	1854. 1871	1

GEN'L GD. ENCAMPMENT, U. S.	-	-	-	1816. 1862	3
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GRAND COMMANDERIES.

Georgia, -	1852. 1870	1	New York, -	1857. 1870	1
Indiana, -	1854. 1871	3	Ohio, -	1843. 1870	1
Illinois, -	1857. 1870	2	Pennsylvania, -	1854. 1868	1
Iowa, -	1864. 1870	1	Texas, -	1855. 1859	1
Kentucky, -	1856. 1869	1	Virginia, -	1850. 1870	1
Missouri, -	1860. 1870	1	Wisconsin, -	1859. 1870	1
Mississippi, -	1856. 1859	1			

A.. and A.. S.. RITE.

Sup. Council 33°, N. J.	1858. 1871	1	Sup. Council 33°, S. J.	1859. 1870	2
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MASONIC.

American Freemason—Brennan,	2	Evergreen,	2
Ancient Landmark—Smith,	3	Frederbud, German Songs,	1
Acacia—Mellon,	2	Freemason's Mo. Magazine—C. W.	
Ancient Mysteries—Fellows,	1	Moore,	36
Analogy of A. C. M. and R. Religion—Scott.	1	Foreign Correspondence,	1
Acta Latamorum,	2	Freemason—Gouley	3
Addresses and Reports,	2	Guide to the Chapter—N. Y. P. C.	1
American Freemason,	5	Hiram, 1773,	1
Ahiman Rezon—Sickles,	5	History of the Knights of Malta—	
“ “ Keatigue, 1797,	2	Tarffe,	4
Annals of Masonry,	1	History of the Initiation—Oliver	1
A Speculation on Masonry—Town,	8	History of Masonry, Kentucky—	
American Freemasonry—Morris,	1	Morris,	1
Bulletin du G. O. de France,	1	History of Masonry, Scotland,	1
Book of the Chapter—Mackey,	3	History of Masonry, South Caro-	
Catalogue of Masonic Books—Wilson	2	lina—Mackey.	1
Circulars of Grand Lodges, U. S.	1	History of Masonry, Virginia—Dove,	1
Circulars of Foreign Grand Lodges,	1	History of Masonry, Philosophical	
Cours Philosophie—Ragoon,	1	—Arnold,	1
Calcott on Masonry, 1769,	1	History of Masonry—Fendal	1
Calend्रे Maçonique, 1811,	1	History of Masonry, and Digest—	
Cross' Chart, 1820,	1	Mitchell,	1
Craftsman, Canada,	1	Hughan's Old Charges, British	
Cyclopedia of Freemasonry,—McCoy,	2	Freemason, 1872,	1
Columbian Lodge, Mass.,	1	Journal, Masonic—Randell,	5
Documents Grand Lodge, 1813-50,	2	Journal, Masonic—Lamarre.	1
Eulogies and Orations on death of	1	Key Stone, M. Arch—Scott,	1
Washington,	1	Lyra Masonica,	1
	1	Landmarks of Masonry,	2

London F. & M. Mirror,	4	Oliver's Dictionary,	1
Moral Probe—Judson,	1	Oliver's Asche's Manual,	1
Masonic Monthly—Mitchell,	3	Oliver's Hutchison's Spirit of M.	2
Magazine, Sentimental and Masonic, 1794,	1	Oliver's Jacob's Ladder,	1
Mystic Circle—Grey,	2	Oliver's Book of the Lodge,	1
Mystic Tie—Mackey,	1	Oliver's Mirror for J. Masons,	1
Masonic Chart—Cross,	1	Oliver's Star in the East,	2
Masonic Chart—Shore,	1	Oliver's Theocratic philosophy of	1
Masonic Miscellany—Mackey,	4	Outlines of the Temple—Moore,	1
Masonic Union—King,	3	Origin de la Maçonnerie,	1
Masonic Mirror—Cal,	3	Oliver's Preston,	2
Masonic Mirror—Hyman,	1	Oliver's Works,	30
Masonic Mirror—Moore & Terry,	1	Obituaries,	1
Masonic Library,	4	Portfolio and Journal,	3
Masonic Manual—Tannehill,	1	Review, Masonic—C. W. Moore,	27
Masonic Monthly,	3	“ “ “	5
Masonic Review,	1	“ “ Mackey,	2
Masonic Review, Mackey,	2	“ “ Moore,	16
Masonic Review—Moore,	3	Revue Maçonnique,	2
Masonic Addresses,	2	Signet and Journal—Lawrence	6
Mirror and Key Stone—Cal	8	Signet, Masonic—Mitchell,	10
Manuel Generale de la Maçonnerie,	1	Stone on Masonry and Anti-Masonry	1
Manual Masonico—Cerneau,	1	Stewart's Manual,	1
Monitor Genia de los Frank Maçoneros,	1	Stray Leaves,	1
Masonic Trial, H. Beebe. by Grand Lodge,	1	Spirit of Masonry—Hutchins,	1
Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Creigh.	1	Short View of Masonry—Sands,	1
Monumental Masonic Record,	1	Spirit of Masonry—Heseltine,	1
Masonic Eclectic—Macoy and Sickles,	3	Sketches and Reprints—Hughan,	1
Masonic Review and Trowel,	1	Sinda de las laces.	1
Mysteries of Masonry—Reynolds,	2	The Ashlar—Weston,	9
Manual of Masonry—Mackey,	1	The Freemason's Monitor, 1797—	1
Mystic Star,	1	The Temple—Bloomingthal,	3
Michigan Freemason,	3	Traditions of Masonry—Pierson,	1
Mackey's National Freemason,	1	Tales of Masonic Life,	1
National Freemason,	3	Universal Masonic Record and Directory,	1
Oliver's History of Iaitiation,	2	Universal M. Library,	30
Oliver's Antiquities,	1	Voice of Masonry,	1
Oliver's Signs and Symbols,	1	Vocabulaire du FrankMaçons,	1
Oliver's Historical Land Marks,	2	Western Freemason,	3
Oliver's Preston's Masonry,	2	World's Masonic Register—Hyneman,	1
Oliver's Reviews of Masonic Writers,	5	Webb's Monitor, 1816	3
		Washington and his Masonic Compeers,	1

HISTORICAL.

History of America,	1	French Revolution,	3
History of England,	3	Campaign of Mobile, Ala,	1
History of Roman Empire,	1	Frost's United States,	1
History, Modern,	1	Federal Convention, Debates on,	1
History of Jesus,	1	Impeachment Trial of Johnson,	3
Administration of John Adams,	1	World Displayed,	1
American Constitutions,	1	Rollin,	1
Battles of the United States,	1	War of 1812,	1
British Possessions in Europe,	1	Report of Committee on,	1
Conquest of America,	1		

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Life of Francis Marion,	1	Life of John Randolph,	2
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Life of General Morgan,	1	Life of Napoleon,	2
Life of General Andrew Jackson,	1	Biographies of signs of deceased	.
Life of Gen'l Thos. J. Jackson,	1	Inds,	1
Life of General Lee—Sumpter,	1	Autographs of Johnson's Island	1
Life of Isaac Watts, D.D.	1	Prisoners,	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arkansas Advocate,	1	Nevada and Arizona, Explorations	1
Acquirà's Physiognomy,	1	and Surveys,	1
Algebra,	1	Nicholson's Dictionary of Archi-	3
Anthon's Virgil,	1	tecture,	1
Bible, English,	2	Neuvo Testamento,	1
Bible, French,	1	Newport Illustrated,	1
Bible Class Magazine,	1	Odd Fellows' Rest,	1
Book of Beauty,	1	Oyggia—Irish Events, 1793 ,	1
Brown's Perspective Plates,	1	Phillips' French Character,	1
Brown's English Grammar,	1	Phillips' French B. and Holiness,	1
Balmour's French Grammar,	1	Pomeroy's Democrat,	1
Congressional Globe,	18	Phonography,	1
City Laws and Ordinances,	1	Pyramids of Gizeh, (Elephant,)	1
Coleridge's Works,	1	People's Journal,	1
Cowper's Poems,	1	Poems of Ossian,	1
Contested Elections in La.	2	Pope's Poetical Works.	1
Colton's Atlas of the World,	2	Rise and Progress—Doddridge.	1
Congressional Directory,	1	Six Books of True Christianity, 1497,	1
DeBow's Review,	1	Sermons,	1
England's Yeoman,	1	Science of A. and J.—Potter,	1
Educational Report, La.	2	Society in America,	1
Executive Documents, La,	1	Sherwood's Works,	9
Footprints of the Creator,	1	Swedenborg's True Christian Reli-	1
Fowler's French Accédence,	1	gion,	1
Goldsmith's Works,	1	Swedenborg's Heaven and Hell,	1
Gazetteer, U. S.	1	Swedenborg's Four leading doctrines,	1
History of the Confessional,	1	Thorndale.	1
Hebrew Ex. of Plate (in Library)	1	The Oracles of Truth.	1
Ivanhoe,	1	Tredacteur Français,	1
Interesting Anecdotes of Women,	1	The South,	1
I. O. O. F., Pro. Gr. Lodge U. S.,	1	The Daily Times,	4
“ “ “ Louisiana,	1	The Picayune,	2
Jay's Works,	1	The Crescent,	2
Journal of the House, La.	1	The Weekly Creole,	1
Journal of the Senate, La.	1	UNITED STATES REPORTS.	
Log of ship of war Mount Blanc,		Agriculture,	9
1797,	1	Commerce and Navigation,	3
Ladies' Companion,	1	Commercial Relations,	2
Latin Grammar,	2	Census, Eighth,	3
Lindley's Horticulture,	1	Census, Ninth,	1
Lacon—Colton,	1	Indian Commission,	1
La Rose de la Vallie,	1	Education,	2
L'Art D'Apprendre, parfait la Lan-		Treasury,	2
guage Italian,	1	Finance,	1
Language de Industrie,	1	Geological Surveys,	1
Mysticism and Results,	1	Interior,	4
Monograph of a Dollar,	1	Land Office,	3
Mormonism,	1	Surveys and Explorations,	4
Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair, La,	1	Mining Statistics,	1
Mineral Resources of North West,	1	State Department,	2
Masonic Board of Relief, Chicago		War Department,	6
—Report of	2	Navy and Post Office,	2

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Tonnage,	1	Abridgement Message and Doc.	6
Coast Survey,	1	Von Humboldt, Alex. Correspondence	1
Patent Office,	20	Webster's Dictionary, Unabridged,	1
Smithsonian Institute,	5	Young's Christian,	1
Commission at Paris,	6	Zell's Encyclopedia and Dictionary,	2

Total number of volumes, 1201.

APPENDIX.

Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA:

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence have received from the Grand Secretary the proceedings of the following

AMERICAN GRAND LODGES:

ALABAMA, 1871.	KENTUCKY, 1871.	NORTH CAROLINA, 1871.
ARKANSAS, 1871.	MAINE, 1872.	NOVA SCOTIA, 1872.
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1871.	MARYLAND, 1872.	OHIO, 1872.
CALIFORNIA, 1871.	MASSACHUSETTS, 1871.	OREGON, 1872.
COLORADO, 1871.	MICHIGAN, 1872.	PENNSYLVANIA, 1871.
CONNECTICUT, 1872.	MINNESOTA, 1872.	SOUTH CAROLINA, 1871.
DELAWARE, 1872.	MISSISSIPPI, 1872.	TENNESSEE, 1871.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA, 1871.	MISSOURI, 1871, 1872.	TEXAS, 1872.
FLORIDA, 1872.	MONTANA, 1871.	UTAH, 1872.
GEORGIA, 1871.	NEBRASKA, 1872.	VERMONT, 1871.
IDAHO, 1871.	NEVADA, 1872.	VIRGINIA, 1871.
ILLINOIS, 1871.	NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1871.	WASHINGTON, 1871.
INDIANA, 1872.	NEW JERSEY, 1872.	WEST VIRGINIA, 1872.
IOWA, 1872.	NEW YORK, 1872.	WISCONSIN, 1872.
KANSAS, 1872.		

—43 Grand Lodges: Canada, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Rhode Island have not been received, but we hope they will arrive in season to be noticed in an *addenda*. Of Foreign Grand Bodies we have proceedings of the Grand Lodges Three Globes, Eclectic Union, and Chile, and Bulletins of the Grand Orient of Brazil and France, from which and other sources we have gleaned such items in relation to the condition of Freemasonry abroad as in our opinion would prove interesting to the brethren of this jurisdiction.

Under a special head will be found an Outline of the Rise and Progress of Freemasonry in Louisiana, compiled from the original records and documents in the archives of the Grand Lodge and its subordinates. A reference to it will show the reasons that caused the work to be undertaken, and the time and labor bestowed upon its compilation will be amply compensated if it merits your favorable judgment.

Taking up the American Grand Lodges in alphabetical order, we commence our review with

ALABAMA.—Fifty-first annual communication at Montgomery, Dec. 4, 1871; Joseph H. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master, presiding; 218, out of 296, lodges represented; session, four days.

A few weeks after the close of the annual communication of 1870, Grand

Master Wm. P. Chilton met with an accident that resulted fatally, and the government of the craft devolved upon the Deputy Grand Master, who appears to have faithfully performed the duties of the office. In a brief, but business-like, address, the acting Grand Master pays a feeling and well-merited tribute to the memory of Bro. Chilton, and the Grand Lodge adopted appropriate resolutions. Owing to pressing business engagements, he had visited only a few of the subordinate lodges, but as far as he could learn they are in a healthy and, in many instances, a prosperous condition; he also says: "So far as I am able to judge, the order is in a flourishing condition in Alabama, and is a *great power* in the hands of *good men and true*, and used by them in doing much good."

He reports a number of decisions. In 1869, the Grand Lodge adopted a resolution in reference to dimitts, which enforced a system of compulsory membership and was, moreover, in conflict with its own regulations. This had given rise to much dissatisfaction; and while holding that it is the absolute duty of every Mason to be a member of some lodge, yet a duty that cannot be enforced, he decided

That a dimit is simply the severance of lodge membership, and is complete when the brother has paid his indebtedness to the lodge, and the lodge has by resolution consented to such severance. The act of the lodge severs the membership, not the issuing of the certificate by the secretary.

The Grand Lodge endorsed the decision by repealing the obnoxious edict of 1869. We also note and comment on the following:

It is lawful for any subordinate lodge to confer any or all the three degrees of Masonry upon a candidate resident within the jurisdiction of such subordinate lodge. * * * No length of residence is prescribed in this State.

We regret that Alabama forms an exception to the general rule requiring one year's residence. It needs no argument to prove that the best interests of the craft demand that length of probation, and most of the vexatious complaints arising from the violation of the jurisdictional rights of Grand Lodges are occasioned by degrees having been conferred upon temporary residents, whose *bona fide* domicil was in another State.

That the widow of a man not a Mason, notwithstanding her first husband was a Mason, cannot claim the protection and charity of the fraternity; but that the children of the first marriage are entitled to its protection and charity.

This decision, in which we fully concur, overrules that of Grand Master Norris reported in 1868. But neither decision has been endorsed by the Grand Lodge, and under the *regime* of a new Grand Master the craft will be in doubt which is law and which an *obiter dicta*. It is proper, however, to remark that the decisions of the acting Grand Master were referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which failed to report thereon, and at the close of the session, as if to prevent the recurrence of such neglect, the following excellent resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all questions propounded to the Grand Master during the recess of the Grand Lodge, after decision by him, shall be transmitted to the chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, that he may report at the next annual communication.

Twelve charters were granted, six forfeited charters restored, and one arrested: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized; a report on work made and concurred in; and a large amount of local business transacted.

A lodge found a brother guilty of immoral and unmasonic conduct, but refused to inflict punishment: on appeal, the Grand Lodge remanded the case, and ordered the lodge "to immediately expel" the accused under penalty of having its charter arrested. But in another case, a lodge having inflicted a trivial punishment for a grave offence, the Grand Lodge reversed the decision and expelled the accused. There may have been reasons for discriminating between the two cases which do not appear upon the record, but in our opinion it would have been far better, and more in accordance with Masonic law, if the Grand Lodge had expelled the accused in the first case instead of delegating that duty to its subordinate and holding a rod *in terrorem* over its shoulders when performing it.

From the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which was concurred in, we quote the following:

It is not unmasonic for a Mason to plead the statute of limitations in any case in which it is allowed to be pleaded by the law of the State; but it is unmasonic for a Mason to refuse to pay his just debts when he has the ability to do so.

If a Master Mason leaves his wife for some cause for which he could not get a divorce, and the legislature passes an act relieving him from the pains and penalties of bigamy should he marry again, but not releasing him from any obligation to his wife, and he does marry again, the lodge to which he belongs, or in whose jurisdiction he resides, must judge whether or not he has violated the moral law, and if he has proceed accordingly.

This is a novel decision, and, although all the facts are not stated, we believe it correct and think there can be no doubt as to what action a lodge ought to take in such a case. If a Mason accused of any crime is tried before the courts of the country and acquitted, that does not prevent his lodge from proceeding against him for the same offence. So in the case of this bigamist, the act of the legislature merely prevents the law from sending him to the penitentiary, and should have no influence on the action of the lodge—more especially when it is generally believed that in this latitude special legislation can always be obtained for a "valuable consideration."

M. W. Bro. David Clopton presented his commission as representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and was cordially received and welcomed as such. He also introduced to the Grand Lodge P. G. M. William Leigh, who was in attendance as a delegate from one of the lodges, and of whom the Grand Secretary says:

Bro. 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.

The Committee on Chartered Lodges is divided into ten sections, each composed of five members and their reports show that they had given some attention to the returns of the subordinate lodges. But in the appendix, we find *sixteen closely printed pages* entitled "Mistakes over-looked and Unconsidered Errors picked up by the Grand Secretary." The returns of the lodges that pass muster are few indeed: "seal wrong side up" and "seal crank-sided" are mistakes of frequent occurrence, but "names of members not given in full" like

Aaron's rod swallows up all the rest. This is an excellent idea, and the returns will doubtless be prepared with more care hereafter. The use of mere initials cannot be too severely reprobated: it is a slovenly practice at the best, which occasionally leads to annoying mistakes and cannot be relied on to establish identity.

Bro. Richard F. Knott presented the report on Foreign Correspondence (97 pp.) in which the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges are reviewed in an able and fraternal manner—Louisiana receiving a favorable notice of three pages.

Under the head of Canada, noticing a case where a member had applied for a dimit because he had joined the Roman Catholic Church, whose regulations forbid belonging to the order, and the Grand Master had recommended that the lodge remit his dues from year to year but refuse the dimit, Bro. Knott very correctly remarks:

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*.

In his review of Kentucky, he thinks some of our M. W. Brothers take too much notice of the opposition of "certain vindictive bigots" to Freemasonry, and says "Let them alone, brethren; it pleases some people to gnaw at a file: why disturb them?" This is excellent advice; but we question if it will be followed. There is a great deal of human nature in Masons as well as in most folks—and some people are never happy except when making a fuss.

In reference to voting against a candidate at the request of a brother Mason, he says:

If a worthy brother, from sickness or other sufficient cause, should be unable to attend the lodge, and should say to us, "A. is to be balloted for to-night; I cannot possibly be present, but if there, I should surely vote against his admission"—unless we had very good reasons for doing otherwise, we should deem it our duty to cast our vote in accordance with the expressed wishes of our brother, who, we hold, has claims upon us, and rights in the lodge, superior to those of any profane.

Joseph H. Johnson, of Talladega, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and Daniel Sayre, of Montgomery, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

ARKANSAS.—Thirty-third annual communication at Little Rock, November 6, 1871; Sam. W. Williams, M. W. Grand Master; 129, out of 251, lodges represented; session, four days.

In a carefully prepared address, after gratefully acknowledging the many blessings vouchsafed during the past year, the Grand Master recalls those duties and obligations which, as Masons, we owe to God and to each other. Trite as

the subject is, the following extracts are of general application and contain admonitions which cannot be too often repeated or too strongly enforced:

So long as Masonry will tolerate the profane swearer, the drunkard and the libertine in her lodges unscourged, so long will the world, which we call the profane, as distinguished from our sacred initiates, have a right to call us hypocrites, and say we profess one thing and practice another; and with how much greater force does the world utter its judgments if we select the swearer, the drunkard, or the libertine to rule, because he is a bright Mason? The standard of Masonic morality must be elevated in Arkansas, and we must become more earnest workers in the world, or we deserve to be regarded as a merely negative institution, without any positive qualities or sentiments, and in this aggressive age we will sink.

I do not wish to be understood as asserting that our lodges in selecting their officers are not influenced in their choice by the moral character of the person selected; nor do I say that there are very many instances of the opposite kind in Arkansas; but I have known many more than one such, and one is too many. If you have no Masons in your lodge, of good moral character, who are bright enough to exemplify your work, or willing and able to learn to do it, you had far better surrender your charter and cease to exist as a lodge, than to stand as a moral blight in the vineyard of Masonry, by having men to govern your lodges, whose lives are a libel upon the moral principles and teachings of the order; who set an evil example to young Masons, whom it is their duty to teach, and whose influence for good or evil is augmented by their position in the lodge. * * *

We are not true when, after promising most solemnly, to obey a brother's summons, as well as to go upon his errand to save his life, or relieve his necessity, when summoned to his sick bed, we refuse to go, without excuse, or put up some flimsy, unreal one; and brethren, I am afraid that in case of many good brethren, if they were summoned to a feast, or occasion of pleasure, instead of a sick bed, they would find that business engagement less pressing, that headache, or those corns, or that little touch of rheumatism less troublesome; and although a night's sitting up usually makes them sick, and they are unfit for night-nurses, a night's dancing agrees with them finely, sometimes I notice. This, brethren, is not as it should be. We should endeavor to be just men, good and true; and let not our short-comings—which will be, let us do our best—be the result of wilful purpose or criminal neglect. Now I have said enough to convince us all that we all come short, but the remedy. First, then, let each of us resolve to be better than himself, and assist our brother to be better than we are. Then guard the door; do not recommend, or receive any one, who will not, as you believe, fully conform to our rules; and when the black-ball is cast against your best friend do not fret over it, but with that charity which I have above described, trust something to your brethren, and believe that there was reasons for it, which, as an intimate friend of the party, could not well be made known to you; for it is true that we learn evil of ourselves from our enemies soonest, and sometimes our enemies teach us our faults, which our friends, like ourselves, have not discovered, and to the good man, who desires to correct his faults, an enemy, plain-spoken though he be, and malicious though his motive may be, is useful often in showing us the serpent in our own hearts. Then trust that your brethren know more of your friend than you do, and that they will do right; and rest assured of one thing, we have now more Masons than keep our rules. On the other hand, never cast a black-ball against a man whom you believe to be really good and true, because you do not like him; and look well into the matter, if he is your enemy, before you reject him, for in the matter of difference between you, he may have been right, and the really just man will hesitate in judging in his own cause against his adversary.

During the recess, the Grand Master granted dispensations for the formation of eighteen new lodges: general harmony prevails among the craft, but he regrets that one lodge is "in a state of confusion, growing out of political differences." St. John's College, he says, "is still progressing under the most encour-

aging auspices": the number of students had largely increased, the college is out of debt, its property is annually becoming more valuable, and, with a few years more of patient effort on the part of the fraternity, he hopes the college will be fully endowed and the other wings of the building completed.

Owing to the early records having been destroyed, the history of the Grand Lodge prior to 1845 was chiefly matter of tradition; during the past year, however, a complete list of the Past Grand Officers had been obtained, and also a synopsis of the proceedings of the convention which formed the Grand Lodge in 1838. We regret that the recommendation of M. W. Bro. Williams to print this "synopsis" with the proceedings was not acted upon: but he states that four lodges were represented in the convention,—one acting under a charter from Tennessee, two (Morning Star and Western Star) acting under charters from Louisiana, and one under a dispensation from Alabama. Of these lodges, Morning Star became extinct years ago, but the other three still live and prosper.

He reports a number of decisions, from which we select the following:

A man, whose right knee is so stiff that he cannot bend it, cannot be initiated.

The family of a wilfully non-affiliated Mason has no Masonic rights or status.

On a Masonic trial, the tyler being present must vote, and to do so intelligently must hear the evidence, and for this purpose the outer door should be closed, and he should come inside and vote: the office of tyler being a precautionary and not an indispensable office.

He bases this decision on the ritualistic quorums of seven, five, and three for the respective lodges of E. A., F. C. and M. M. It is almost impossible to cite a stronger case to show that such quorums were never intended for the practical working of Masonic lodges, and the Grand Lodge correctly held that "by the landmarks of Masonry the office of tyler is *indispensable*," and that "*every lodge must be duly tyled*."

An E. A. having been refused advancement, the Grand Master was asked if he possessed the power to make Masons at sight, and whether he would exercise it in behalf of the rejected E. A., who was vouched for as a man of unblemished reputation. Holding that the making of Masons at sight is a prerogative of the Grand Master, he declined to exercise it and assigns the following excellent reason:

We have enough lodges to work up all our material, and I would not exercise the power, in any case, except by dispensing with time, in favor of a lodge duly applying, and would much less do it where the applicant has been rejected by a lodge.

We noticed in our last report that the Grand Lodge reversed the judgment of one of its subordinates, and remanded the case for a new trial with a District Deputy to preside. On the new trial, the charge was clearly proved and, although the District Deputy presided, the lodge failed to convict. The Grand Master arrested the charter, and the Grand Lodge ordered it to be "withdrawn." In our opinion, it would have been much better if the Grand Lodge had finished its own work in the first instance.

On appeal, where a lodge found a brother "guilty of a high crime, but refused to inflict any penalty whatever," the case was remanded for a new trial, with the admonition if it was not done "in a reasonable time" the charter would be withdrawn. The committee say:

Of the truth of the charges the lodge was fully satisfied, as shown in their

proceedings, and of which we have no doubt from the evidence. And how a subordinate lodge, professing to have the moral courage to try and find one of its members guilty of so unmasonic and premeditated a crime as this, and then refuse to inflict any punishment therefor, is indeed a mystery to your committee.

It is certainly a "mystery" to us why such a case should be remanded for a new trial.

Twenty-six charters were granted, four dispensations continued and one granted: ten charters withdrawn for non-payment of dues, and one for other causes: the resolution of 1868 abolishing affiliation fees was repealed: the work exemplified; and the surplus funds of the Grand Lodge appropriated to St. John's College.

The Grand Orator, Bro. O. C. Gray, delivered a very fine address, from which we quote:

We may claim many things for Masonry, but we reach too far when we claim for it the sanctity and saving power of *religion*. Masonry is not, never was, and never can be religion. It, however, may be granted the most excellent dignity of being the coadjutor, nay, more, the very hand-maiden of religion. But Masonry is *not* religion! Its meaner birth-place was the brain of an Israelitish king, and all its aims and labors and successes are confined to *earth*, while religion, taught us at our mother's knee, sprung from the brain of the eternal God. Masonry is alone for *time*, while religion is for *eternity*. All that we need, or should dare to claim for Masonry, (in addition to the arts and sciences it teaches) is that it is designed to smooth the rugged pathway of life; to make our journeyings easier; to teach morality and rectitude; to inculcate virtue, and to enjoin the integrity of committed trusts. But Masonry teaches more! It teaches that there is for every good man, a working, earnest *life*, a *grave* with its darkened solitude; a resurrection from the dead and a ceaseless eternity beyond. It teaches the struggling millions of earth, that they have immortal souls—but never ventures to map out the method of their salvation. Masonry may timidly point the weary "sojourner" to the temple and city of the Great King, but can never furnish the passwords by which the mystic veils are parted and an entrance gained to the Holy of Holies.

The report on Foreign Correspondence (96 pp.) reviews the proceedings of thirty-eight Grand Lodges, Louisiana receiving fraternal notice. It is the joint production of Bros. B. S. Johnson and Fay Hempstead; the former makes few comments, but fully concurs in all opinions and remarks of the latter—many of which are quite piquant. He goes for "buncombe" and the mutual admirationists with a zest: A reviewer having stated that he had the toothache while writing his report, Bro. Hempstead says:

Now what does the Masonic world care to know that Bro. M. had the toothache? If the introduction of things of this kind is to be sanctioned, we should shudder lest when we pick up another report we might find it recorded how many times during the year Bro. Schuldigsein's little boys had the belly-ache.

He ridicules the publication of prolix details and minutiae in our proceedings, and is particularly severe on Rhode Island for giving a full description of the ceremonies at laying the corner-stone of a monument, including route of procession, etc. 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.

We can appreciate this as a squib: but some less good-natured critic may class it, as Bro. H. did the description to which it refers, under the head of "information for the benefit of Masonry in general."

Bro. Hempstead holds that initiation confers the right of advancement and that if the candidate is proficient in the preceding degree the only way in which he can be prevented from advancing is for the objector to prefer charges against him. Such may be the rule under the one ballot system; but Louisiana and most Grand Lodges require a separate ballot for each degree, and a black-ball as effectually stops advancement as it would in the first instance have prevented initiation. The subject is governed by local regulation, and every Mason is bound to respect and obey the by-laws, rules, and regulations of his Grand Lodge. Bro. Hempstead's remarks on several decisions in regard to advancement show that he overlooked this point, as we do not suppose he was writing for "buncombe," and cannot believe he would deliberately violate the regulations of any Grand Lodge, or advise others to do so.

Sam. W. Williams, M. W. Grand Master, and Luke E. Barber, R. W. Grand Secretary—both of Little Rock and both re-elected.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—On the 21st of October, 1871, a Masonic convention was held in the city of Victoria, V. I., with the consent and by the authority of the District and Provincial Grand Masters representing the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland in the Province of British Columbia: Eight lodges were represented and after full deliberation it was resolved that the best interests of the fraternity rendered it expedient to form a Grand Lodge; Grand Officers were then elected and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and general regulations.

On December 26, 1871, the convention met pursuant to adjournment and completed the organization of the Grand Lodge by the installation of the Grand Officers elect: a constitution, which appears to have been modeled after that of England, although many changes make it assimilate more to the American practice, was adopted: the late District Grand Lodge turned over its jewels, seal and regalia to the new Grand Body which assumed its liabilities, amounting to about \$430; the Provincial Grand Lodge, which was free from indebtedness, also presented its jewels, property and archives to the Grand Lodge; and while it was conceded that a uniformity of work and ritual was desirable, it was deemed best for the present to permit the lodges to work in whichever system—English or Scotch—they preferred. The creation of a charity fund, the erection of a Masonic hall, and various other matters of local interest, were recommended by the Grand Master and concurred in by the Grand Lodge.

I. W. Powell, M. W. Grand Master and H. F. Heisterman, V. W. Grand Secretary, both of Victoria, B. C.

The installation address of the Grand Master and other documents in the pamphlet contain some valuable information in regard to the movement which resulted so happily. There were in the Province a Provincial Grand Lodge under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and a District Grand Lodge under the Grand Lodge of England—the former with five subordinates and the latter with four, and each having concurrent jurisdiction. The confederation of the separate British Provinces, had opened British Columbia to any or all of the Grand Lodges in the Dominion of Canada as territory in which they could establish lodges. The creation of the English District Grand Lodge had prevented M. W. Bro. Powell, when Pro. Grand Master, from carrying out his long-cherished desire to see the craft united under one supreme head; but during his absence from the Province a convention had been held for the purpose, and on his return he found that differences of opinion had arisen respecting the legality of its action, and that there was danger of estrangement between the English and Scottish brethren. After consulting with R. W. Bro. Robert Burnaby, District Grand Master, the question of forming an independent Grand Lodge was submitted to a vote of all the lodges in the Province: the five Scotch lodges voted unanimously in favor of the measure, a majority of the members of three English lodges were also in favor of it, but one lodge voted against it and the convention was held with the result above stated. In the meantime communications were addressed to the Grand Lodges of Scotland and England apprising them of this action: no reply had been received from the former, but the Grand Secretary of the latter in acknowledging the receipt of the resignation of D. Grand Master Burnaby, states that when the application for recognition of the new Grand Lodge is officially presented, it would doubtless receive favorable consideration, provided the lodge continuing its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England would have its rights respected. Bro. Burnaby appears to have assented to this arrangement; Grand Master Powell, however, claims exclusive jurisdiction for his Grand Lodge; he cannot understand what reasons influence this lodge to remain isolated from their brethren, and trusts that such isolation will be of short duration; but the Grand Lodge has taken no action in the matter, and, until it asserts its lawful claim to absolute and exclusive jurisdiction in and over the Province, the edict of our Grand Lodge forbids us to recommend recognition and fraternal correspondence. We sincerely regret this as the new Grand Lodge was legally formed, and its establishment resulted from a sincere desire to promote the harmony and prosperity of the craft.

CALIFORNIA.—Twenty-second annual communication at San Francisco, October 10, 1871; Leonidas E. Pratt, M. W. Grand Master; 163, out of 173, chartered lodges and 10 v. d. represented; session, five days.

The address of the Grand Master is long, but well written. Portions of it are so applicable to the general condition of affairs in Louisiana that we quote freely from it, and commend our extracts to the attentive consideration of the craft. After welcoming the brethren, he states that the year had not been one of general prosperity, "as empty granaries, idle hands, diminished incomes, and unusual calls for charity had too often testified;" and alluding to the causes that had

contributed to this result, as "questions fit only to be considered in another forum," he says:

I do not propose to enter upon a discussion, which, however rationally conducted, might seem to partake of a political and partisan 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.

These principles he vigorously enforced. In two cases of public notoriety and aggravated character, he directed the Masters of their lodges to demand of the members accused an abandonment of their shameless practices, and, in the

event of their refusal, to proceed as speedily as possible to the expulsion of the offenders. The Masters, with evident sorrow and regret, replied that although the accusations were true, still the condition of the lodge was such and the popularity of the offenders so great, that a trial would result in their acquittal. This, however, did not avail and he directed them to proceed at once, holding "that the lodge *must* properly punish the offenders, or be punished itself for the omission." Other cases, less flagrant, had occurred, which were disposed of without difficulty, and generally there is a growing disposition to exact from all a rigid compliance with the ethics of Masonry. He says:

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 cannot violate the Masonic code and escape its penalties; and good ones have been gladdened by the elevation of our moral standard.

In other respects, too, the system has proved grandly efficient. It has corrected the loose manner of transacting the general business of the lodges, brought about a strict compliance with the constitution and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and forced upon those inspected uniformity in the work and lectures. In brief it has succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations, and the good already accomplished cannot be estimated.

The manner in which the inspectors had performed their duties is warmly commended: experience, however, had developed some imperfections in the system—the districts being generally too large, and on his suggestion they were reduced in size and the number increased. After referring to several matters of local interest, he renews his request of the previous year that the Grand Lodge settle definitely several mooted questions in regard to balloting and physical qualifications, as "the law of Masonry ought to be so clear that no one who reads it could err therein." He recommends that the affiliation fee be abolished *in toto*, and that the rule of one ballot for the three degrees be made obligatory on all the lodges: the first was concurred in, no action appears to have been taken on the second, and his argument in favor of the one ballot system contains nothing new. He had been several times asked for instructions how to proceed, and what position to assign to other societies, when they desire to participate, as societies, in funerals conducted by Masonic lodges, and his invariable reply was:

The Masonic funeral service is complete in itself, and permits no interruption or interpolation. Until the Grand Lodge shall take some action, other societies, on such occasions, must be treated as citizens simply, without any recognition of their distinctive character as organizations. When we bury a brother Masonically we must take the precedence, complete our ceremonies, and retire; nothing more—nothing less.

Opposed to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, he recommends some definite action to be taken on the question as the current had set so strongly in favor of recognition that there was little doubt that most of the Grand Lodges on this continent would soon be in fraternal intercourse with Quebec. Three of the Committee on Jurisprudence, to which the subject was referred, reported against and two of the committee in favor of recognition; when,

after discussion, the whole subject was postponed until next annual communication.

He regrets that the Grand Orient of France still persists in its unwarrantable invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana: reports succinctly his official acts, and calls attention to the claims of that noble charity the San Francisco Board of Relief. The report of this body shows that its receipts from all sources during the year amounted to \$7452.02, and that it had expended for the relief of the sick and distressed \$7420.58, as follows:

For Masons of the jurisdiction of California.....	\$2227.75
For Masons of other jurisdictions.....	2670.68
For Widows and Orphans of Masons of California.....	512.00
For Widows and Orphans of other jurisdictions.....	2010.15— 7420.58.

The total number of cases was one hundred and thirty-eight; one of which hailed from Louisiana and received \$3.50. Boards of Relief are also located at Sacramento, Marysville and Stockton: the Grand Lodge appropriated one thousand dollars "to be divided among those several Boards according to the membership of the lodges in the cities named."

The report of Grand Secretary Abell presents a clear and concise statement of the business of his office, as well as such matters requiring action during the session. We learn from it that in addition to the \$250 appropriated by the Grand Lodge to the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, \$1006.45 had been contributed by forty-four of the constituent lodges: and his report closes with the usual gratifying announcement that all the lodges had made returns and paid dues.

The Grand Lecturer reports that the time is not far distant when uniformity in the work will be an established fact. There are, however, three lodges in San Francisco which work in foreign languages, viz. French, German and Italian: the two latter lodges have translated the work and lectures as adopted by the Grand Lodge into their respective languages—but the French lodge has made no effort to acquire the authorized work, and as the Grand Lodge had for years tacitly consented to the degrees being conferred by it "according to its peculiar customs," he had not felt at liberty to interfere, although he believed the law ought to be enforced.

Eight charters were granted, two dispensations continued, and one lodge declared extinct: the work exemplified: a testimonial consisting of five pieces of silver plate presented to P. G. M. William A. Davies; and a very large amount of business possessing merely a local interest transacted.

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.

This contribution amounted to \$1005 in coin, and a telegram announcing the

dispatch of \$6800 currency was immediately sent to the Grand Master of Illinois, at Chicago.

The Grand Secretary presented the famous citation of the Lodge Henri IV., received "*par ballon monte*," to the Emperor and Crown Prince of Germany, to appear and answer to charges of perjury, etc. It was referred to the Committee on Correspondence, who submitted the following report thereon which 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 Orients 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 several able reports which were adopted. They hold 1. That when the Investigating Committee report a petitioner for the degrees morally unworthy, or mentally or physically disqualified, the ballot should not be taken; but in such cases the Master should, on reception of the report, declare the candidate rejected; and 2. That a petition after it has been referred, can in no case be returned without a ballot. From the first proposition, we dissent *in toto*: the report is received as information, and upon it the lodge proceeds to accept or reject the candidate *by ballot*. The second proposition, in our opinion, is too stringent. If the candidate is a minor, physically disqualified, or a non-resident of the jurisdiction, we can see no reason why his petition should not be returned. His ignorance of our regulations should not subject him to the mortification of being black-balled, but the brethren who recommended his petition richly deserve a reprimand. Bro. Drummond, of Maine, in dissenting from the conclusions of the committee assigns the following reasons:

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 reported against any relaxation of the rule of the Grand Lodge adopted in 1864, in relation to the physical qualifications of candidates, which is in substance the same as that of Louisiana: but they held that a Mason may be tried for any act wrong in itself, committed before his initiation. But if tried, could he be convicted? We think not. The question was very fully discussed a few years ago, and the following conclusions, in which we fully concur, arrived at: For anything done before his initiation, a Mason cannot be tried or dealt with, provided it was or might have been known on due inquiry; but if the petition contains any false statement, or if the candidate, on being interrogated wilfully deceives, or fraudulently conceals facts affecting his character, then he may be tried and expelled—"not for unmasonic conduct but because the fraternity choose to rescind the compact they were induced to enter into by his fraud."

In answer to the inquiry "Is it proper for a lodge to canvas the character of an applicant for the degrees of Masonry in open lodge, after the report of the Investigating Committee, and prior to the ballot?" the committee say:

Your committee are of the opinion that it would be entirely proper and, in many cases, specially desirable that the members of a lodge should, on the coming in of a favorable report from an Investigating Committee, speak freely together of the qualifications of the candidate and of the propriety of receiving him as a member of that lodge. The very object of such committees is that the lodge and all its members may be informed of the fitness of the applicant to be received into the Masonic family; and if any member of the lodge knows the candidate personally, and desires to state any reasons why he should be received, and particularly if he knows any reasons why he should *not* be received, let him by all means have an opportunity to state them. The character of every applicant ought to be considered by the lodge, and if any one would dislike to have his character thoroughly canvased, let him understand that a Masonic lodge is not the place for him. If any one asks us to receive him as a brother, we have the right, and it is a duty we owe to ourselves, to be fully advised of his qualifications and his fitness in all respects to be so received before we do receive him. If his character will not bear examination, let him keep aloof from us.

In reporting against a proposed amendment to the constitution—authorizing the Grand Master to grant dispensations to receive and act upon petitions of persons engaged in the naval and military service of the United States, who had not resided twelve months in the State and six months within the jurisdiction of the lodge—the committee, after stating that the constitutional period is frequently too short, very correctly remark:

The lodge receiving an application for the degrees of Masonry is acting, not only for itself, but for the whole body of Masons; and it ought to know the man to whom it is about to open the doors of all Masonic lodges—whom it is about to recommend to Masons everywhere as worthy to be received into their families as a friend and brother. It is true that officers in the army and navy of all civilized countries have the standing of gentlemen, but it is also true that there are some of them whose notions of moral rectitude are not above the ordinary standard—that there are some whom a prudent citizen would not desire to introduce to his family. The very object of delay is to furnish the means of knowing who of them are worthy and who are not. If it is important to become acquainted with the personal character of clergymen, physicians, lawyers, and merchants before receiving their petitions, your committee think it is quite as important to know that of sailors and soldiers.

A document, signed "Peter Anderson, 33°, W. M. Mosaic Lodge No. 38, and D. D. Grand Master under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge for the State of

Pennsylvania," propounding a series of questions before the said Peter Anderson proceeded any further "in the exercise of his prerogative" to establish lodges in California, was presented at the last annual communication and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. After answering the questions by a reference to the constitution and regulations of the Grand Lodge, which make no distinction "in regard to color," the committee add:

As Mr. Anderson has seen fit to speak in the foregoing document of his Masonic standing and authority, and to append to his signature sundry titles, it may be proper to add that this Grand Lodge recognizes no man as a Mason unless he has been regularly made one in some just lodge of Masons, acting under charter or dispensation from some Grand Lodge having proper authority to grant such charter or dispensation—that it does not recognize any authority except in itself, to grant any charter or dispensation for a Masonic lodge in the State of California—that it does not recognize any degree or title of 33°, or any degrees except those of E. A., F. C., and M. M., or any titles except those appropriate to the officers of a Grand or subordinate lodge—and that it does recognize the *legitimate* Grand Lodge A. Y. M. of the State of Pennsylvania as having exclusive Masonic authority and jurisdiction in the State of Pennsylvania, but not as having authority to establish lodges in or appoint officers for, or in any way interfere with, Masonic affairs in this State.

We regret to notice a case of embezzlement by a brother holding a prominent position in the fraternity. Lawrence C. Owen, late Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, was convicted by his lodge on a charge of appropriating and converting to his own use the funds of the Grand Chapter, and suspended. On appeal, the Grand Lodge deeming the punishment inadequate, reversed the sentence and expelled the accused.

An eloquent and interesting address was delivered by the Grand Orator, Bro. John M. Browne, who selected for his theme, "Masonry, its origin, object and effect."

Bro. William H. Hill again presented the report on "Correspondence" (100 pp. fine print.) The proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges, several of them for two years, are reviewed in his usual able manner, and altogether the report is one of the best in the whole series.

He devotes considerable space to Louisiana for 1871, giving a synopsis of our doings and commending the work of our Relief Lodge; but he dissents from Grand Master Todd's decision that it is improper for a Masonic lodge to hold its meetings in a hall occupied conjointly with other secret associations as "exclusive," and says it appears to him a "narrow-minded rule." He would have each lodge to be the judge in this matter, "subject always to the control of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge, if an unsuitable or unsafe room was used." This admission, in our opinion, establishes the correctness of the decision. Masonry is an "exclusive" institution: lodge rooms are, or ought to be, dedicated to its service; and when dedicated they are both "unsuitable" and "unsafe" if used in common with other secret societies, to say nothing of the impropriety of such joint occupancy.

In reply to our objections to mixing up the funeral service with that of other organizations, he says:

Bro. Scot finds fault with our position that other orders should be permitted by the Masons to perform their services at a Masonic funeral, subordinate always to us. We think he is fighting one of the windmills of Don Quixote. We cer-

tainly have never found any of them living giants to dread, in present or future times. "Policy" may be urged as our only position, but policy may sometimes be coincident with sterling principle. The word has no terrors for us. Attach the adjective "good" to it, and we are ready to carry it out to any reasonable extent.

This does not meet our argument, but by a flank movement attempts to reduce it to a question of policy. We cannot, however, admit that in this case policy is "coincident with sterling principle." The reference to Don Quixote is very good, as we think with Sancho Panza that no one could have found the giants except in his own head. But as our good brother's remarks were evidently written before he was cognizant of Grand Master Pratt's decision on this question, we refer him to it, and quote his "farewell shot" at us on another subject :

As to that "Burial of Suicides" matter, as our own Grand Lodge has gone back on itself, it is now a dead issue, and might better be buried also. So we permit our brother to have the last word, only remarking that our own opinion is not changed in the least.

He holds that an unfavorable report by an Investigating Committee is equivalent to a rejection, and a ballot is not necessary or proper: a subject upon which we have already commented.

With the exceptions noted, there is nothing of any consequence in the report "to find fault with"—but much, very much, to approve and commend. For instance, under the head of Maryland, he says:

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 Dominic 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 any body 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.

Our space will only permit us to give the following from his conclusion :

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 intention was overruled and Bro. Hill re-appointed chairman of the committee; we are glad of it, and hope to have the pleasure of reading many more reports from his pen.

Leonidas E. Pratt, M. W. Grand Master, and Alexander G. Abell, V. W. Grand Secretary—both re-elected and both of San Francisco.

COLORADO.—Eleventh annual communication at Denver, Sept. 26, 1871; Henry M. Teller, M. W. Grand Master; 14, out of 15, lodges represented; session, two days.

The annual address is chiefly devoted to the history of the Grand Lodge. The first lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, Oct. 17, 1860, and the Grand Lodge was organized August 2, 1861, by three lodges with a membership of 62: the latter have increased to 993, and the former to seventeen, including two *v. d.* which received charters during the session. Prosperity and harmony prevail among the craft: the lodges are financially in good condition: there is as great a uniformity of work as can reasonably be expected, but he does not think it best to strain this point, holding it "far better to see that there exists a true Masonic spirit among the brethren of the jurisdiction; that we are Masons in act and deed, and not in words."

The business transacted was principally of local interest: the matter of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec was again referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence to report next year: P. G. Master Bromwell, of Illinois, was present during the session and delivered an address: the Committee on Appeals and Grievances reported verbally that no business had been referred to them: there is no report on Foreign Correspondence; but the constitution is published with the proceedings.

Henry M. Teller, of Central City, M. W. Grand Master, and Ed. C. Parmelee, of Georgetown, R. W. Grand Secretary—both re-elected.

CONNECTICUT.—Eighty-fourth annual communication at Hartford, May 8, 1872; James L. Gould, M. W. Grand Master; 101, out of 104, chartered lodges, and 2 *v. d.* represented: session, two days.

The Grand Master's address is chiefly devoted to matters of local interest. P. G. M. David E. Bostick died during the recess, and an affectionate tribute is paid to his memory. General prosperity prevailed and nothing had occurred to disturb the peace and harmony of the craft. He granted dispensations for the opening of two new lodges, and had received many cordial invitations to visit subordinate lodges on festive and other occasions. One of the most agreeable as well as novel of them, was a special communication of King Hiram Lodge No. 12, held in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a visit from the older brethren, who were prevented from attending the regular meetings on account of advanced years, bodily infirmities, or remote residence. The hall was appropriately fitted up and decorated for the occasion: the third degree was conferred, an excellent quartette rendering the music in fine style: about 300 were present, a large proportion had passed the "high twelve" of life, many had traveled ten or fifteen, and some more than twenty miles to participate in the re-union. A number of distinguished visitors were present, and the combined

age of the seven eldest brethren reached 583. After the work was over, a splendid collation was set in the hall: the whole affair was a grand success, and, as it is understood that these annual re-unions are to be continued, we doubt not they will be attended with the happiest results.

He reports a case of "making Masons at sight." "Two gentlemen of worth and high social standing," temporarily residing in Connecticut, but legal residents of New York, were desirous to receive the degrees of Masonry in a certain lodge, "and had procured the regular consent of the proper authority therefor;" owing, however, to a by-law of the lodge suspending its meetings during the summer, no stated communication could be held to receive and act upon the petitions until so late that business engagements would prevent their obtaining the degrees. Satisfied that it was the unanimous wish of the lodge that he should exercise the so-called prerogative of making Masons at sight, at its request the Grand Master opened an emergent lodge and initiated the two gentlemen "in due and ancient form:" on the fourth day after, he passed and raised them: the fees were paid to the lodge preferring the request, and at the earliest opportunity the two newly made brethren affiliated with it.

We have heretofore on more than one occasion stated our objections to the reasons advanced in favor of a Grand Master making Masons at sight, but, in our opinion, no better argument can be adduced against the exercise of the so-called prerogative than the above case, as the power appears to have been exercised, not for any supposed benefit that would result therefrom to the craft, but solely for the personal convenience of the applicants, who were not even legal residents of the jurisdiction.

He called attention to the circular of the Grand Master of New Jersey protesting against the invasion of his jurisdiction by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and also to the resolutions of our own Grand Lodge denouncing foreign interference with, and encroachment upon, Grand Lodge jurisdiction: and, in submitting the matter to the earnest consideration of the Grand Lodge, says he is "fully impressed with the conviction that it is the duty of every American Grand Lodge to make common cause with the Grand Lodges of Louisiana and New Jersey, in uniting upon some effective measures to protect ourselves from the aggressions of foreign so-called grand bodies." The subject was referred to a special committee to report next year.

As soon as the news of the conflagration at Chicago reached him, he issued a circular appealing for aid for the sufferers which met with a generous response; and, in forwarding the contributions, the sufferers in Wisconsin and Michigan were not overlooked.

Two charters were granted: the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah recognized: and the usual routine business transacted.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. Joseph K. Wheeler, presented the report on Foreign Correspondence (83 pp.) which reviews in a fraternal manner the proceedings of forty-two Grand Lodges—Louisiana included.

Noticing the illegal and unmasonic invasion of the jurisdictional rights of New Jersey by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, he says the subject "demands the united efforts of all American Grand Lodges, to suppress any further intrusions of like character," and adds:

For years, this same Grand Lodge of Hamburg has had planted two lodges

within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, and all appeals to withdraw the same have been received by that Grand Lodge with perfect indifference, if not actual contempt. The action of American Grand Lodges, universal as it has been, in not recognizing the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, or any of its dependencies, for such intrusion, has amounted to simply nothing in removing the trouble, and but the throwing of grass, where stones are needed.

We must have accorded to us, exclusive jurisdictional rights, within our territorial limits, by every Masonic power in the world; and any and every Grand Masonic Body that will not recognize this principle, is unworthy of our recognition, and there is no doubt but that every American Grand Lodge will join hands in resisting any such illegal invasion of territory.

Under the head of Louisiana, he says the address of Grand Master Todd "is an excellent Masonic paper, showing much ability and thoroughness in the discharge of his duties." The remarks on foreign interference are pronounced "well timed," and he quotes them at length, as also the resolutions adopted on the same subject.

In his notice of Nova Scotia, he makes the following remarks on the "quorum" question, which coincide with our own opinion on the subject:

We fail to see how *three* can conduct the work of the lodge, and do it properly. It is said that three anciently constituted a lodge of Master Masons, and great stress is laid upon this, in determining the proper number to conduct the business of the lodge. If only three are necessary, it seems to us that the same number should be all that is necessary to form a new lodge, or to retain the charter after being formed. Why require seven Master Masons to form a lodge, or to retain the same, and allow three to undertake to do what they cannot, and do it properly? We must bear in mind that a lodge of the present day is not what it was in ancient times, when three constituted a lodge of Master Masons, and that the labors conducted may reasonably be supposed to be very different. We therefore believe that no lodge should be opened for work or business, unless there be seven present.

Luke A. Lockwood, of Greenwich, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and Joseph K. Wheeler, of Hartford, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE.—Sixty-sixth annual communication at Wilmington, June 27, 1872: John Collins McCabe, D. D., M. W. Grand Master; all the lodges (20) represented; session, one day.

In his annual address, the Grand Master says that if Masonry in Delaware, during the past year, has not made that rapid progress which marks its seeming prosperity in other jurisdictions, it is "in a progressively healthy condition;" and reports having granted a dispensation for the formation of a new lodge. He is not in favor of making Masons by steam or lightning, as will be seen by the following. He says:

In glancing over the proceedings of other Grand Bodies in the United States, and in the reports of their committees, and the generally excellent addresses of their Grand Masters, I have found in several instances the following term, "*Rail-road Masons*," a term happily applied to those lodges which *put a man through* in one night—but I think it remains for *this* jurisdiction, so far as one of its subordinate lodges is concerned, to beat "the whole world, and the rest of mankind," as the following telegram will show. Of course I omit the name of the lodge and its location, because I believe want of proper information, and not a desire to perpetrate a wrong, caused the course pursued by the Worshipful Master of said lodge:

"Please grant to——Lodge, a dispensation to pass and raise a brother of our lodge, a mariner. Answer by telegraph!!"

As the twelfth regulation of the Grand Lodge, adopted in 1864, says: "That in all applications for any, or all the three degrees in Masonry, by dispensation, five dollars shall accompany the application;" and as that sum was not *telegraphed* to the Grand Master, to be forwarded to the Grand Secretary, as provided for by Masonic law in this jurisdiction, I did not find it expedient to "answer by telegraph." The worthy brother, presiding over——Lodge, gave the Grand Master *no name* of the applicant, nor any *reason* why he should be passed and raised. As the Dutchman said, "Do you call this Masonry? If you do, I don't."

He issued a circular recommending that each member of a lodge in the jurisdiction procure a Grand Lodge diploma, as such a document "is not only a proper introduction to the visitor, but a guarantee that he is not an impostor nor a clandestine:" the Grand Lodge, however, thought otherwise, and the recommendation was not adopted. He refers briefly to the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, in Wilmington, on the 18th of April, 1872, and the appendix contains a full report of the doings upon that occasion and the banquet that followed, as well as an excellent oration delivered by the Grand Master.

A clandestine organization composed of men of African descent, claiming to be the "M. W. Hiram Grand Lodge of the most ancient and Honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Delaware and its jurisdiction," sent the Grand Master a copy of its proceedings, which was promptly returned through the post-office. He says the pamphlet contained abuse of himself and the Grand Lodge: admitting it did, it seems to us that it would have been better for the Rev. and M. W. Brother not to have noticed it, at all events not in the manner he has done. In connection with this subject he reports at length the case of Alpha Lodge, at Newark, N. J. The facts are stated substantially as reported in the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, with the exception that the official report makes no mention of the initiation of negroes. As the Grand Lodge took action on this case, we condense his statement:

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey in 1870. eleven colored men, claiming to be Masons, presented a petition for a warrant for a lodge at Newark, to be known as Cushite Lodge. The petition was referred to a special committee, which, at the annual communication of 1871, reported adversely and a warrant was not granted. At the same communication a petition was received from nine Master Masons in good standing, for a warrant to establish a lodge in Newark, to be known as Alpha Lodge, which was referred to the appropriate committee. Before the committee reported, it was rumored that it was the intention of the petitioners, if they obtained the warrant, "to make Masons of negroes." They positively and unequivocally denied the assertions, and the warrant was granted: under it Alpha Lodge was regularly organized and at its second meeting thirteen candidates were proposed, of whom twelve were negroes. This becoming known, a complaint, signed by one hundred and sixty-nine members of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, setting forth among other things that the warrant of Alpha Lodge had been obtained through "deceit and misrepresentation," was made to the Grand Master, who arrested the warrant and referred the case to the appropriate committee for investigation. The committee reported at the annual communication of 1872, and the action of the Grand Master was sustained. A motion was then made to restore the warrant, which was adopted—the officers of Alpha Lodge stating "that it was within their knowledge that every one of those candidates would have been black-balled." Notwithstanding this assertion, at the first meeting of Alpha

Lodge after the restoration of its warrant two colored men were initiated and nine elected, upon whom it continued to confer the degrees.

Such, in brief, is the statement made by Grand Master McCabe, and, disclaiming the right to legislate for a sister jurisdiction, he recommends the Grand Lodge of Delaware to instruct its subordinates to hold no Masonic communication with Alpha Lodge or its members, and assures the Grand Master and Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey that he holds them "in the highest regard and esteem." The recommendation was adopted, and the Grand Secretary ordered to notify the subordinate lodges.

We deprecate the remarks of the Grand Master and the action of the Grand Lodge as tending to revive agitation on a question with which Masonry has nothing to do. If Alpha Lodge No. 116 has violated the ancient landmarks by initiating men who are not free-born, a complaint to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey would have been the proper course to pursue: such complaint would have received respectful attention, and if, on investigation, substantiated, the correct remedy would doubtless have been applied. On the other hand, if any Grand Lodge permits its subordinates to violate the ancient landmarks with impunity, the Grand Body and not the subordinate ought to be held responsible.

In 1867, Delaware, legislating upon this subject, introduced into its lodges an innovation, which on "sober second thought" it afterward abrogated. May we not hope that for the future it will temper zeal with discretion: all special legislation on the subject is mischievous and uncalled for, as it is governed by the following well established principles, which are of universal application and not confined to "race or color":

1. A clandestine lodge (Grand or subordinate) cannot be recognized as a Masonic body.
2. A clandestine Mason cannot be admitted as a visitor into a regular lodge.
3. An objection by a member of a lodge prevents the admission of a visitor—and the objecting member is not required to state his reasons for objecting.
4. On an application for initiation or affiliation, one black ball rejects the applicant.

The Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio was recognized, and the usual routine business transacted.

Brother J. Thomas Budd presented the report on Foreign Correspondence (21 pp.) in which the proceedings of twenty-five Grand Lodges are reviewed in a brief but fraternal manner.

In his notice of Louisiana, he dissents from the decision of Grand Master Todd, that a duly elected candidate can be estopped by the objection of a member of the lodge, "and no reason for such objection need be given." This he considers unjust, holding that by his election the candidate has acquired rights of which he cannot be deprived without an investigation, and "the privilege of facing his accusers." We are at a loss to understand what "mutual obligations" confer this right on a candidate, as until initiated he is a profane and has no rights in the lodge. We hold that an objection made previous to initiation operates as a rejection, until withdrawn: that no one can be admitted into a lodge without the unanimous consent of its members: that, if a member of a lodge, subsequent to a favorable ballot, learns any fact which at the time of balloting would have justified him in casting a negative vote, it is his duty to object to

the initiation of the candidate: and that the lodge is bound to presume that the objection is made for good and sufficient reasons.

J. C. McCabe, D. D., of Middletown, M. W. Grand Master, and J. P. Allmond, of Wilmington, R. W. Grand Secretary—both re-elected.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—At a stated communication, January 11, 1871, a committee reported adversely to the adoption of Bro. A. G. Mackey's "Lodge Manual" as a text book for the use of the constituent lodges, on the ground that it would rather impede than facilitate the efforts to secure uniformity of work; and 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, for the purpose of receiving a portrait of P. G. Master B. B. French, which was presented to the Grand Lodge by the artist, Bro. Max Weyl, and is said to be an accurate likeness as well as a superior work of art: Bro. Albert Pike, representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, (whose credentials had been presented at the January meeting, when he was detained at home by sickness,) was present on the occasion and, at the invitation of the Grand Master, addressed the Grand Lodge. A committee was also appointed to take the necessary measures to extend to the Grand Master of Masons of England a suitable reception. The reception took place April 10, 1871; it was a complete success, and was duly noticed in our last report.

At the semi-annual communication, May 10, 1871, Grand Master Stansbury called attention to the financial condition of the Grand Lodge, its indebtedness being \$960 and the balance in the treasury only \$107: the Grand Secretary was authorized to borrow \$700 for six months to meet accruing liabilities, the repayment of which was provided for by levying a special assessment of twenty-five cents upon each member, in good standing, of the constituent lodges. A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to M. W. Bro. R. W. Donaldson: the lodges were reported working harmoniously and prosperously, no complaints of any kind had been made, and no occasion for discipline had arisen.

The sixty-first annual communication was held in Washington City, Nov. 8, 1871; C. F. Stansbury, M. W. Grand Master; and 18 out of the 19 lodges represented.

The annual address is chiefly confined to matters of local interest. The Grand Visitations, then just completed, the Grand Master says were eminently satisfactory—the delivery of addresses and the introduction of music adding much to the impressiveness of the ceremonies: he recommends that measures should be adopted to increase the value and efficiency of the Grand Lodge Library, and that a committee be appointed on Masonic history: when the news of the Chicago calamity reached Washington, he "immediately called a mass meeting of the fraternity," and a liberal response was made to his appeal, which was forwarded by a special committee to Chicago: not a single Masonic trial had occurred in the jurisdiction during the year, and but few questions of Masonic

law had been submitted to him: on the question of physical qualifications of candidates he holds to a strict construction of the ancient landmarks on the subject; and decided that the *status* of a Mason dropped for non-payment of dues, during the period of his disability, was that of a non-affiliate.

Forms for installation ceremonies were adopted, but not published in the proceedings: assessments to defray the funeral expenses of brethren belonging to other jurisdictions, but residing in the District at the time of their death, are hereafter to be made *pro rata*, according to membership, upon all the lodges in the jurisdiction: the committee appointed to consult with a similar committee from the Odd Fellows, with a view to secure harmonious co-operation at mixed funerals, reported that in their opinion any question of "courtesy" arising on such occasions, "belongs exclusively to the W. M. of the lodge having charge of the funeral;" the report was adopted, and, if we are correctly informed, it leaves the whole question exactly where the committee found it.

In the report of the Grand Lecturer, we find the following:

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 Tenterden, 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.

The question of work, we respectfully refer to those Grand Lecturers who for years have been asserting that they possess the only original and genuine article. But we do not understand why "it is but proper" that "the standard of Masonic knowledge" should be higher in Washington City than in any other place in the country. If there is any good reason why it should be so, we are perfectly willing to doff our cap and shout with the loudest "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" We are, however, rather inclined to think that the Grand Lecturer (who evidently is a wag in his way) merely intended to compliment the brethren whose lines have fallen in pleasant places beneath the shadow of the dome of the Capitol, and at the same time indulge in a little complacent self-laudation, expecting that we Provincials would take it *cum grano salis*. And this opinion is confirmed by the following, which we find in the report on Foreign Correspondence:

"The clerks of Washington are the brains of the nation," was said long years since, and it is emphatically true—we are not one of them—for they transact all the business of every department of the Government. You change your President and Cabinet officers every four years, but the clerks continue, some twenty, some thirty, and some forty years, at the same desks and with the same portfolios, and no department head ever dreams of removing them. These men grace our lodges, chapters and commanderies, and upon them we rely to keep up the legal *status* of our institution.

C. F. Stansbury was re-elected M. W. Grand Master, and C. W. Hancock elected R. W. Grand Secretary—both of Washington City.

At the installation communication, December 27, 1871, after being installed, Grand Master Stansbury delivered a brief, but excellent address, in which he says :

It is not my purpose to indulge in an extended address on this occasion. I have no pledges to make or new policy to lay down. As in the past, so in the future, I desire so to exercise the authority confided to me as to interfere as little as possible with the affairs of the constituent lodges, and always in such a manner as to facilitate the performance of their Masonic duties and functions, rather than in any way to embarrass and obstruct them. It would be a real matter of congratulation to me if, at the end of the Masonic year, not a case or a question had arisen which had to be referred to the Grand Master for decision.

Bro. W. R. Singleton presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, (148 pp.), in which he reviews in an able and interesting manner the proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges—Louisiana for 1871 receiving brief but fraternal notice.

The principal feature in the report is an attempted defence of the old rule of his Grand Lodge which permitted the initiation of non-residents by the lodges in the District. He exhumes two cases that at the time produced much irritation and heartburning, coming nigh isolating the Grand Lodge of the District from her sisters, and says the reviewers "all jumped at conclusions without stopping to investigate the facts." We can see nothing to be gained in discussing dead issues—his Grand Lodge having, in 1870, removed the stumbling-block of offence by amending its constitution.

Under the head of Georgia, 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.

Noticing the effort made by Missouri to enforce compulsory membership, he remarks :

This has been a fruitful source for discussion and Grand Lodge legislation ever since the writer became a Mason, and for a long period anterior to that. And out of this grew the system of registering and certificates, and while we are decidedly of the opinion that it is right and expedient that every Mason should be an active member of some lodge, and be a contributor to the funds necessary to keep up the institution, we have no confidence in the various plans adopted to this end. The action of the Grand Lodge of Missouri shows that something was necessary to be done to relieve those who suffered under the former action of that body ; and, we prophesy, in advance, that no compulsory scheme will work smoothly and harmoniously in a voluntary association of gentlemen where there is not a corresponding "quid pro quo;" and as we have said elsewhere, you must adopt the whole system of which these are but a part, and instead of being a benevolent institution make it a beneficiary and health assurance company, like the one from which all these plans have been stolen. But far be the day when anything of this kind shall be proposed! Masonry, under the present system, has flourished in this country by a purely voluntary plan, over any of the other institutions where the whole compulsory system is carried out, and men are induced to become members for the "benefits" merely to be derived from the associations ; thus being a beneficial, not a benevolent institution. Let Masonry recommend itself to the good, the wise, and the virtuous ; and those who see no benefit to themselves in the lessons taught by our lectures, or beauty in the rituals, let them retire from our association, and then Masonry will be practiced by the *select and honored* few who can appreciate its value and find improvement in its teachings.

The Grand Master of Kansas having decided that the refusal to receive a petition does not operate as a rejection of the candidate, and Bro. Drummond, of Maine, having concurred in the decision, Bro. Singleton says :

This was the rule many years ago. We remember that about the year 1841 to '42, just before the convention at Baltimore, in 1843, the question was agitated, and the present rule, now almost universally in use, of receiving every petition and balloting on the application became imperative. We agree in the principle above enunciated, but as Masons are but men, it seems almost impossible to trust the question to the fraternity at large. When it should be found that a petition might be black-balled, it would be easy to get a withdrawal granted, rather than have the unfavorable ballot; and many a bad man has been introduced into another lodge, when he would have been rejected in the first. Our present rule, for thirty years, has worked admirably, and we fear a return to the former might work as it did originally, and the same cause would produce the like effect, (*i. e.*) a change again. If Bros. Drummond and Brown will refer to the old regime, they will find what we say to have been the real state of the case, and the abuse of this principle was the superinducing cause of the present practice, and the way out of it is clear upon the merits of any special case requiring a withdrawal. Where the applicant is not eligible, the committee can so report; and a ballot would not be regular. The W. M. would or should so decide, and the lodge could, by a vote, allow the petition to be withdrawn. The committee are the proper tribunal to decide upon eligibility. No injustice can be done to the party, and the fraternity will be protected.

In his conclusion, Bro. Singleton "professes to be a Mason of the old, *old* school;" "many new-fangled notions," he says, have obtruded themselves into our order, and he adds: "We have seen emblems, symbols, and ceremonies so changed that they have lost their original significance, and we have sought in vain from those who now teach them to know what was the lesson taught by them, or from whence did they originate." We hope that Bro. Singleton, who, we are pleased to see, has been re-appointed on the committee, will freely impart to the craft such information as he possesses on these matters.

FLORIDA.—Forty-second annual communication at Jacksonville, February 13, 1872; Samuel Pasco, M. W. Grand Master; 32, out of 61, lodges represented; session, three days.

In his annual address the Grand Master gives a clear, business-like statement of his official acts, from which we learn that general harmony prevails and that four new lodges had been created by dispensation. A lodge having expelled a brother, without trial, on a charge of contempt, he gave the lodge an opportunity to withdraw its action and proceed regularly in the matter; the lodge re-affirmed its decision, and he suspended its action until the annual communication when the Grand Lodge very properly reversed the sentence. A number of his decisions are reported, all of which were concurred in, and as they are in accordance with well established principles no comments are necessary. He called attention to the many needless formalities required at lodge trials, suggesting that the law be amended so that its main points should be: 1. a charge plainly stated, 2. reasonable notice to the accused, and 3. a speedy trial; and the recommendation was adopted. Strongly in favor of uniformity of work, he was not prepared to submit a plan by which such result might be attained, on account of their territory being so large and their means so small: the Grand Lodge, however, assigned the supervision of the work to the District Deputies,

increasing their number from four to seven—that is, one for each Judicial District in the State.

No general effort has been made to establish Masonic schools since the war, and in a country so thinly settled the Grand Master is of opinion that the craft ought not to sever their efforts in the cause of education from those of their neighbors and fellow-citizens, advising them to assist the local schools so that if they could not be thrown open to all, at least the children and orphans of Masons would be educated: the appropriate committee report that few of the lodges mention the subject in their returns, and account for this by supposing that few calls are now made on the lodges for this charity, owing to the aid received from the Peabody fund and the operation of the State free school system, which is said to be a good one.

Four charters were granted: the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah recognized: mutual representation entered into with the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio: it was decided that membership ceases when the lodge grants a dimit: affiliation fees abolished: and the following excellent resolution adopted:

Resolved, That no lodge hereafter organized in this Grand Jurisdiction shall bear the name of a living man.

Bro. D. C. Dawkins submitted the report on Foreign Correspondence (52 pp.) in which the proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges, our own included, receive brief but fraternal mention. Instead of following the style of his last report, he returns to the one generally adopted and notices each Grand Lodge separately and in alphabetical order. He invites our attention to his remarks on the subject of "jurisdiction of lodge membership," as set forth in his report for 1871, and requests "a logical reply." The subject was fully noticed in our last report, and we are of opinion that if our good brother will only exercise sufficient patience to "wait for the wagon," he will find as the different proceedings reach him that his peculiar views on that subject have called forth "logical replies" which will require all his ingenuity to answer.

In December, 1868, Bro. Dawkins was elected W. M. of the lodge of which he was a member: in January following he was elected Grand Master: by this promotion he vacated his official position in the subordinate lodge, and the S. W. ought to have succeeded to the East, but at the request of the S. W. and the lodge the Grand Master granted a dispensation "to hold a new election for Master, and also to fill such vacancy as might occur by such election." The legality of this action was questioned by several reviewers, ourselves among the number. Under the head of Arkansas Bro. D. replies at length, admitting, however, that "the S. W. had an absolute and inherent right to take the East and to fill that office for the residue of the term, and that under ordinary circumstances it would have been his duty to do so." But he claims that the welfare and harmony of the lodge imperatively demanded the interposition of the Grand Master on account of the incompetency of the S. W. to discharge the duties devolving upon him, "coupled with recent facts and circumstances reflecting upon his individual character and reputation as a man and a Mason." The case is evidently an exceptional one—or, as Bro. D. terms it, "a meritorious exception" to the general rule—and the above statement of facts, in our opinion, is a better defence of the action of the Grand Master than all the special pleading

advanced in support of it. We therefore pass over his argument until we come to the following question: If the S. W. was not qualified or was unworthy to go to the East, why not suspend him from office and try him upon charges? In reply, he says:

1st. We do not feel at liberty or inclined to give publicity to the peculiar facts in the case. 2d. The mantle of Masonic charity may also sometimes be discreetly used to preserve a brother from wreck or injury, when it is not prudent to place him at the head of the craft. And 3d. The plan adopted better promoted the harmony and interest of the lodge without detriment to any one.

Notwithstanding this, we are inclined to think that the charges against the S. W. were not of a very serious character, otherwise the leniency exercised toward him might have brought reproach upon the craft: and in accepting the plea that "it was all for the best," we do not suppose a stronger case could be cited to show the absolute necessity of lodges electing their best men to office.

Florida having espoused the cause of Canada, Bro. D. says "our stand has already been taken, and another year's development has but served to convince us more thoroughly of its correctness." He has lost hope of a speedy termination of the controversy, and fears that it will give rise to new complications. He assumes that the Grand Lodges which have recognized Quebec acted "precipitately," and advances the idea that as it requires a unanimous ballot to admit a profane to initiation, the same principle ought to apply in extending recognition to Grand Bodies. He holds that "a respectable minority must be respected;" that no "given number of Grand Lodges have the power to force recognition upon others," and that "every regular Grand Lodge, by virtue of its supremacy, has the absolute right to choose its own associates and peers."

No question ever presented for discussion has received a more thorough and searching investigation than the legality of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the charge that the Grand Bodies extending it recognition have acted "precipitately," does not merit serious consideration. Should new complications arise, it will be owing to Canada continuing its unwarrantable invasions of the jurisdiction of Quebec, in which acts it is countenanced by Florida and one or two others. In that case the questions mooted by Bro. D. may have to be considered: in the meantime we cannot reconcile his idea that the recognition of a new Grand Lodge should require a unanimous ballot with the proposition that every Grand Lodge "has the absolute right to choose its own associates and peers." If we accept the proposition, the logical sequence is that Grand Lodges, having the absolute right to choose their own associates, must, like individuals, be judged by the company they keep, and if they, unfortunately, fall into bad company, they must either abandon it or accept the consequences.

In his report for 1871, he astonished everybody by the assertion that eight Grand Lodges had decided against the recognition of Quebec, and he now reduces the number to six; but at that time the number was four, viz.: Florida, Minnesota, Missouri and New Jersey. Notwithstanding his success at cyphering, he admits that a majority of the Grand Lodges of the United States have recognized Quebec, and says:

We hope that our brethren everywhere, who have assumed or been led into the error of recognition, will re-examine and reconsider their action, and thus drive the Quebec organizers into proper terms of Masonic propriety and regu-

larity, whereby true fraternal harmony may once more be restored among all the craftsmen in North America.

At that date about three-fourths of the American Grand Lodges had recognized Quebec; and we are at a loss to determine whether the *naïveté* of the compliment to their intelligence, or the *bonhomie* of the request that they should "drive the Quebec organizers into proper terms of Masonic propriety and regularity," is most to be admired. The bitterness of feeling which has marked the controversy, and which he so much deploras, is due, in a great measure, to the creation of duplicate lodges by Canada, in violation of every principle of Masonic law. In this aggressive policy, Canada has received aid and comfort from the Grand Bodies sympathizing with her, and, before preferring his request, it would have been well for our brother to have inquired what influence their action exercised in perpetuating the strife and preventing an amicable settlement of the question.

Samuel Pasco, of Monticello, M. W. Grand Master, and Dewitt C. Dawkins, of Jacksonville, R. W. Grand Secretary—both re-elected.

GEORGIA.—Annual communication at Macon, October 31, 1871; Samuel Lawrence, M. W. Grand Master; 220, out of 276, lodges represented; session, three days.

In opening his address, the Grand Master well 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 mistake, 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.

He calls attention to the invasion of the jurisdictional rights of New Jersey by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, (but no further notice appears to have been taken of this outrage on Masonic comity,) and submits a detailed statement of his official acts,—which proves that the duties of the Grand Mastership had been zealously and efficiently performed.

Georgia has four regular Deputy Grand Masters, each of whom, judging from the reports submitted, possesses and exercises all the power and authority of the Grand Master. We do not understand this *imperium in imperio*, and therefore cannot explain what advantage it has to recommend it—but the reports of these officers are full and interesting. Bro. D. N. Austin, D. G. M. of the First District, recommended that the Grand Lodge take decisive action in adopting an "unalterable mode of work and lectures," assigning as a reason, that "innovation

after innovation is constantly creeping in, and sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between a Masonic lecture, a temperance address, or an effort to make prominent some particular denomination of Christians." The other Deputies say nothing on this subject, but all report their official acts, such as granting dispensations, deciding questions of Masonic law, etc., and it is evident, as M. W. Bro. Lawrence remarks, that general harmony prevails.

The Grand Secretary reports that, in accordance with the action of the Grand Lodge, he had requested the Grand Lodge of Canada to refund the amount expended by the Masonic bodies of Savannah for the funeral expenses of a member of a lodge in Montreal; that the Grand Master of Canada had declined to do so on the ground that the lodge of which the deceased had been a member, had transferred its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and that thereupon he had sent the request to the Grand Secretary of Quebec who informed him that the matter would receive attention.

We could understand this, if we had read it in the proceedings of a Mutual Aid Association: but it is strangely out of place in those of a Masonic Grand Lodge, as the idea of requesting, or demanding, the reimbursement of money expended in attending to a sick brother and performing the last services for him when dead, conflicts with the teachings of Masonry. In 1870, Bro. Drummond, of Maine, in defending the action of the Grand Lodge in rejecting a claim similar to the one above cited, stated the correct Masonic principles governing such cases, and assigned the following reasons:

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 our 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.

In our report for 1871 we concurred in these views, but had no idea that we would so soon be called upon to reproduce them in a case to which our Grand Lodge has been made a party. In the proceedings before us, we find the following:

Bro. R. T. Turner submitted a bill of two hundred and fifty-one dollars, in favor of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, at Savannah, for funeral expenses of Bro. John T. Monroe, ex-Mayor of New Orleans, and money furnished family of deceased to enable them to return home, accompanied with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to forward the accompanying bill to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, with the request that the amount be refunded.

It will be seen that the request was made on our Grand Lodge as for "a debt due:" to recognize such a claim would be subversive of the principles of Masonry, and reduce our institution to the level of a beneficiary or health insurance society.

Five charters were granted and five refused: a committee appointed to revise the constitution during recess: and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the special appropriation to Grand Officers of honor, as a precedent, is a bad one, and that hereafter this body shall not donate any money for the services of Grand Officers where there are no provisions made in the grand constitution for the same.

The Building Committee reported the purchase of a lot for \$11,500 and the making of a contract for the erection of a Grand Lodge Hall for \$45,400: it is estimated that the total cost of the lot and hall will be \$60,000—an increase of about \$17,000 over the estimate of the previous year: the amount expended and on hand was about \$32,000, and the committee were authorized to raise the amount necessary to complete the hall by a mortgage of the property.

The Southern Masonic Female College is reported to be on "a better footing than ever before," and sanguine hopes are entertained of its ultimate success: a plan has been suggested to raise an endowment fund, and \$1000 was appropriated to keep the property in repair.

At the last annual communication, the Grand Secretary offered a series of resolutions relative to non-affiliation and dropping members from the roll for non-payment of dues, which were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence who now presented a very able report, which was, on motion, referred to the committee appointed to revise the constitution and report next year. As the subject is one of general interest, we quote that portion of the report containing the conclusions arrived at by the committee:

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.

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 landmarks 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 ability 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 names 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.

The views of the committee, as to the injustice of striking the names of members in arrears from the roll, are in accordance with those we have always advocated. We have no sympathy with voluntary non-affiliates. As a class, they have by their own act disfranchised themselves; they are perfectly indifferent as to what legislation is had in regard to their *status*, and we question if one in a thousand of them can be coaxed, or forced, back into our ranks. The above plan proposes to expel them unless they affiliate with some lodge, when notified. But compulsory membership is opposed to the voluntary principle of Masonry, it is impossible to enforce it, and, even if it were practicable, no good would result from it. If the plan is adopted, it may reduce the number of non-affiliates by increasing the number of expelled Masons:—but we doubt if it would have any other effect, and, in our opinion, the rule that denies voluntary non-affiliates all Masonic privileges, except that of applying for affiliation, is more consonant with the principles of Masonry.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. J. Emmett Blackshear, presented the report on Foreign Correspondence (111 pp.), in which he reviews the proceedings of all the Grand Lodges in the United States and Canada—Oregon excepted.

Louisiana for 1871 receives fraternal notice: a number of Grand Master Todd's decisions are given, without note or comment: the work of our Relief Lodge is commended, and, in correcting a "misconstruction" placed upon the language of his report for 1870, by the committee to whom it was referred, in relation to the amounts refunded by his Grand Lodge, he says:

In the report at that time [February, 1870,] made by La. Relief Lodge, acknowledgment was made of the reception of the amount refunded in 1868, viz: \$112, but not of the amount ordered refunded in 1869, viz: \$109. I am informed by the Grand Treasurer, however, that he holds receipts for both amounts.

This matter was fully explained in our last report, and if Bro. B. had added to the above, "in the proceedings before us we find the \$109 duly acknowledged in the report of the Relief Lodge," his explanation would have been complete. But although he overlooked this, he appears to have been fully satisfied on the subject, as he recommended the refunding to the Relief Lodge the amounts expended by it in 1870 and 1871 for the relief of applicants from Georgia. A resolution to this effect was adopted, and the Relief Lodge requested to furnish the names of the brethren relieved, together with the name and number of the lodges from which they hail. On behalf of our Relief Lodge we thank our brethren for the generous appreciation of its labors.

He reproduces the report of our Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, defining the *status* of a brother stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, and "goes for" our committee as follows:

This reminds us of the little boy's composition, which ran "thusly!:"

"THE OAK."

"The oak is a very fine tree, especially the pine."

Now, a brother stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, becomes unaffiliated, *especially* suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry: for what else does it amount to under this ruling? Such being the penalty, we hope they will have them brought regularly to trial before striking their names.

In his previous report Bro. Blackshear made the astounding discovery that the only elective office in our Grand Lodge was that of the Grand Mastership, and this year he has again "struck ile." At our annual communication in 1870, the constituent lodges were prohibited from striking a brother's name off the roll for non-payment of dues, the Grand Lodge holding "that a brother cannot be deprived of any of his Masonic privileges without due trial, and after conviction of a violation of Masonic engagement;" and means were also provided to facilitate the re-instatement of brethren who had been previously stricken from the roll. Few of them, however, availed themselves of the provision in their favor, and at the annual communication of 1871, this led to the question which the committee answered. We dislike to throw cold water on "the little boy's composition," but we cannot see its relevancy to the question decided, any more than we can that of the remarks which follow, and we hope the next time our brother "goes for" Louisiana he will remember the advice of Davy Crockett: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

The report contains much of interest: Bro. Blackshear's views are in the

main correct, and we would gladly give some extracts from it, if to use his own phrase, "time and space permitted."

Samuel Lawrence, of Atlanta, M. W. Grand Master, and J. Emmett Blackshear, of Macon, R. W. Grand Secretary—both re-elected.

IDAHO.—Fourth annual communication at Silver City, October 2, 1871; Samuel B. Connelly, M. W. Grand Master; all the lodges (8) represented; session, five days.

In his annual address, the Grand Master gives a concise statement of his official acts, and congratulates the craft on the favorable condition of Freemasonry throughout the jurisdiction. He says that although none of the lodges possess an abundance of funds, they have sufficient to meet present wants and supply the ordinary demands of charity: the accessions by initiation during the year were not large, but he thinks the lodges have been more careful in the selection of material, and hails this as an advance in the right direction. He states the Quebec question briefly but clearly; reports a number of decisions, all of which are in accordance with established principles, and concludes with an exhortation against slander, profanity and intemperance. He well says:

Slander, under ordinary circumstances, among people who do not sustain toward each other any uncommon relation, is one of the lowest offences against social order; it involves falsehood, malignity and cowardice; but to calumniate a brother Mason violates the fundamental laws of the Brotherhood, and destroys the principles upon which it is built. The slanderer is a disgrace to our order, and its enemy. The maxims of Masonry prescribe the method in which evil reports should be brought to the knowledge of those whom they affect, and for whose injury they were invented; this duty should be discharged in all kindness, and while it places the party injured on his guard, much pain and trouble may be avoided.

Owing to the prevalence of intemperance and other vices, the Grand Master was authorized to issue a circular, enjoining Masters of lodges to endeavor to arrest the evils complained of by "moral suasion," and that failing to discipline the offenders.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized: intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended: the establishment of an "Orphan's Fund" abandoned as premature for so young a Grand Lodge: a "Representative Fund" created, and the accumulations of the former transferred to the latter: and a new constitution adopted.

On appeal in two cases from the same lodge, in which the accused were acquitted, the Grand Lodge held that the verdicts were not in accordance with the evidence, adopted a resolution censuring the lodge, and sent the cases back to it for a new trial! In referring to these cases the committee say:

The facts are that Masonry in this jurisdiction is becoming a reproach and by-word, not only among the good and true of our order, but among the business men and families in our several communities, and it is time now to put a stop to these flagrant outrages against our beloved order. Our lodges must be purified, the subordinates must act promptly and enforce our laws, and if kind words and brotherly affection will not cure the evils existing, then we must cut off the unworthy by expulsion.

Under the circumstances disclosed by this report, and the fact that the verdicts were contrary to the evidence, we consider the Grand Lodge arrived at a "most lame and impotent conclusion," as it ought to have decided the cases

and awarded the punishment: and had it arrested the charter of the lodge that proved so unfaithful to its trust, it would have done more to purify the others than can be effected by preaching a thousand homilies.

The former Grand Secretary, P. E. Edmondson, had "gone away" in 1870, and it was feared his accounts were not correct, but a committee, as we noticed last year, reported that they were. In the proceedings before us he is reported expelled, and a resolution was adopted directing the Grand Secretary to forward a description of the man and cause of expulsion for the information of the craft in Texas and Louisiana.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence, but the new constitution is published in the appendix. It provides that none but Past Masters shall be eligible to any elective office in the Grand Lodge, except the Grand Master who may be elected from the body of the craft. This conflicts with the American usage, and we consider it a very objectionable provision. If it is necessary that any officer of the Grand Lodge should be a Past Master, that one certainly ought to be the Grand Master. It is true, however, that originally the Grand Master was elected from the body of the craft, and the present constitution of the Grand Lodge of England contains no provision to the contrary.

J. W. Brown, of Idaho City, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and L. F. Cartee, of Boise City, R. W. Grand Secretary.

ILLINOIS.—Thirty-first annual communication at Chicago, October 3, 1871; Dewitt C. Cregier, M. W. Grand Master; 540, out of 627, lodges represented; session, three days.

The annual address is chiefly devoted to matters of local interest, and contains a clear and concise statement of the official acts of the Grand Master. The death of three members of the Grand Lodge is announced; also that of M. W. Bros. Giles M. Hillyer, of Mississippi, and Thos. J. H. Anderson, of Texas—the former at the time of his death being the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near that of Mississippi. In rendering an account of his stewardship, the Grand Master states that he had divided the State into thirty Masonic districts, and that most of the District Deputies had reported a gratifying condition of peace and prosperity among the craft intrusted to their supervision: he reluctantly issued dispensations for the formation of twenty new lodges, all the requirements having been fully complied with, as he considers the number of lodges in the State disproportionate to the total membership: many applications for permission to initiate candidates in less than the constitutional time had been made—he granted three, and although issued "to worthy lodges in behalf of worthy men" he would have gladly recalled them if possible, as he regards the practice equivalent to making Masons at sight, and says:

I believe no man should be allowed to join the fraternity without ample time being allowed to scrutinize his character by those with whom he is to be associated. A petition for this purpose generally sets forth very fully the great advantage and accommodation that would accrue to the candidate by such proceedings, but seldom or never does it show that Masonry or the lodge would be benefited by them.

He reports several cases of discipline: a rejected candidate having changed his residence, applied for and received the degrees in another lodge without obtaining the consent of the one that rejected him. Complaint having been made,

the Grand Master ordered an investigation, when it appeared that the candidate had practiced a gross deception on the lodge that initiated him, by declaring that he had never been rejected by any other lodge: whereupon charges were preferred against him and, after a fair trial, he was duly expelled.

The Master of a lodge failed to announce an unfavorable ballot: at a subsequent meeting, in the absence of the rejecting member, a new ballot was had, the candidate declared elected, and immediately thereafter the degrees were conferred upon him. On complaint, the Grand Master suspended the W. M. from the functions of his office; but as no blame attached to the member thus admitted, he ordered his name to be erased from the roll, and declared him an unaffiliated Mason in good standing—thus vindicating the potency of the ballot and maintaining the harmony of the lodge.

He reports thirty-three decisions made during the year: most of them are in accordance with well-established principles or local regulations, and we quote the following:

Charges cannot be withdrawn after the accused pleads guilty.

A suspended Mason may be tried upon *new charges* and expelled.

A brother who commits suicide does not thereby affect the claims of his widow or orphans upon the fraternity.

Officers of a lodge must be installed as often as re-elected.

No publicity should be given to the expulsion or suspension of a member pending an appeal.

It is improper to permit the use of a lodge room for a public meeting.

The Master of a lodge is entitled to vote as a *member*. In the event of a tie it would be proper for him to cast an additional or deciding vote as *Master*.

We cannot concur, even if it should be claimed that this decision is in accordance with parliamentary usage, of which, by the way, we have already too much in Masonry. The Master has no more right to two votes than any other member of the lodge, and if he votes and there is a tie the question is lost, for a tie decides nothing. But so far as we have seen, when the W. M. submits the question to the lodge he *does not vote himself, but simply announces the result*: should there be a tie, he may decide. This, in our opinion, is the true rule: whereas to permit a W. M. to vote, and, in event of a tie, to decide, is more in accordance with political tactics than the teachings of Masonry.

Calling attention to the financial condition of the Grand Lodge, which ranks second on this continent in numbers but has little or no rank in material wealth, he recommends rigid economy and that all disbursements be governed by prudence and justice, as the pay roll of the previous annual communication showed that some members of committees had received eight dollars a day instead of four as prescribed by the resolution of the Grand Lodge: while the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary and his assistant received salaries, which had been fixed each year by the Grand Lodge, in the absence of a regular by-law upon the subject. This portion of the address was referred to the Finance Committee who recommended that the salaries of the Grand Officers and other expenditures should be clearly specified and defined by statute; instructed the Grand Secretary to notify the brethren who had received the eight dollars per day of the mistake, so that they might have an opportunity to rectify it; and recommended that the Grand Master be paid \$1500 for services during the past year, \$460.94 for office and traveling expenses, and \$250 for clerk hire. The report was adopted.

That the Grand Mastership is no sinecure we freely admit, and the record

proves M. W. Bro. Cregier to have been a zealous and efficient officer. But paying a salary to the Grand Master is a recent innovation, and one we cannot look upon with any degree of favor. It is repugnant to our ideas of Masonic propriety, and, even granting that it may work well for a short time, we believe that in this money-loving age it will result in evil, and evil only. As we remarked on a former occasion "we are afraid 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 whom, good Lord deliver us!"

Twenty-one charters were granted; five dispensations continued, four granted, and one refused; a new constitution adopted, and a large amount of local business transacted.

The records of the Grand Lodge having been destroyed by the fire at Springfield, (February, 1871), a special committee recommended the republication of the proceedings from the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1840 to 1860 inclusive, but, we regret to add the Grand Lodge deemed it inexpedient to incur the expense.

It was held "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."

It having been claimed that clergymen are exempt from payment of dues by usage, and practically in law, it was decided "that the usage is a mere matter of comity, in no sense binding, and that no clergyman can claim exemption from the payment of dues, *unless by authority of express law.*"

A number of lodges, having lost their lodge rooms and furniture by fire, had their dues refunded; but as an erroneous impression prevailed among the lodges on the subject, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every subordinate lodge to keep its property fully insured, and that in case of loss when insured, there is no justice or occasion for applying for a return of Grand Lodge dues. When without insurance it is their own fault; and that if in such cases this Grand Lodge assists them, it should be clearly understood that it is a charity.

The report on Foreign Correspondence (88 pp.) is from the pen of Bro. Joseph Robbins, whom we welcome back to the corps correspondential. It is an able, exhaustive and courteous review of the proceedings of thirty-two Grand Lodges—the copies of the others having been lost in the fire which destroyed the archives of the Grand Lodge.

Louisiana for 1871 receives extended and fraternal notice: an impartial synopsis of our doings is given, the work of La. Relief Lodge commended, and particular attention paid to our report for that year.

He still advocates one ballot for the three degrees, and, reproducing our remarks on the subject of advancement, replies at length. Saying we quoted the "opening sentence" of the Fourth of the Ancient Charges, he bases his argument on the concluding portion of the same charge and, after quoting it, makes the following comments:

Is not the assurance plain here that his [an Apprentice's] fitness is to be determined *before* he is made a Mason? Is it not equally plain that after he has been subjected to the ordeal of "previous inquiry" and the ballot, and has been made a Mason, he may reasonably look not only for continuous employ-

ment but for advancement? Is it here implied that "an Entered Apprentice has no more right to the second degree than a profane to the first?" we cannot read such a meaning into it; on the contrary it seems to us that the entire drift is the other way.

Is it, then, true that an Apprentice, like a profane, possesses only the right of petition?—and if it is, ought it to be so? However much the rights of the Apprentice have been circumscribed since his class ceased to constitute the great body of the craft, one at least still remains intact—the right of trial by his peers.

Holding that if a candidate "is fit to remain an E. A. he is fit to be advanced"—that is not speaking of proficiency, but of his physical, mental and moral qualifications—he inquires: "While we guard his rights as an E. A. with a jealous care, and agree that he cannot be expelled from them without the opportunity of being heard in his own defence, how can we justly, without as fair a hearing, debar him from that advancement which alone makes their possession any thing but a mockery?" In answer, he says "it is the just expectation that the Apprentice will receive those remaining degrees which make his rights on the first worth retaining," and adds:

There can be no obligation of fealty on the one hand without a corresponding obligation of protection on the other. When a man has been made a Mason our relations towards him as well as his toward us are at once changed. He is our brother, and from that moment he is to be treated as such. For him our laws are to be liberally construed in every case where such a construction will not trench upon the rights of others. The one ballot for the three degrees trenches upon no right. That a brother possesses the right to stay the advancement of another by personal objection to the Master, is no reason why we should place a premium on its exercise by making the objection impersonal.

We have given the gist of Bro. Robbins' reply. A reference to page 41 of our report for 1871 will show that our remarks were not based on the Fourth of the Ancient Charges, of which we quoted the *first line*—not the *opening sentence*—to show that the right of preferment, or advancement, was not inherent but subject to qualification. With this explanation we pass on to the real question at issue.

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana, like that of Illinois, requires a separate ballot for each degree. Bro. Robbins "doubted if a better reason could be given for the existence of this rule than that it is established," and we cited the fact that originally the great body of the craft were Entered Apprentices, that the second and third degrees were only conferred in Grand Lodge "with the unanimous consent of all the brethren in communication assembled," and hence it was evident "the right of advancement" did not then exist. Subsequently when the Grand Lodge permitted the particular lodges to confer the second and third degrees, the Entered Apprentices soon ceased to be the great body of the craft and their rights gradually became circumscribed—but the old rule requiring unanimous consent for advancement remained unchanged. Bro. Robbins does not even allude to this reason for the existence of the rule requiring a separate ballot for each degree, but assuming that initiation confers the right of advancement, he argues the question from that stand-point and uses it as a plea for the exceptional rule of having only one ballot for the three degrees.

But we have shown that originally initiation did *not* confer the right of advancement, and we hold that the law remains unchanged to the present day. The rule requiring a separate ballot for each degree conforms with the old practice. Under it the candidate is elected to receive the first degree only: after

initiation he possesses the right to apply for the second degree, but here his right ceases, and the lodge may grant or refuse his application as it thinks proper. Hence, "an Apprentice, like a profane, possesses only the right of petition." We are asked, "ought it to be so?" and told that after one has been made a Mason he may reasonably hope for advancement. Unquestionably, but may not the profane who sends his petition into the lodge reasonably hope to be elected? Both may be greatly disappointed if their expectations are not fulfilled, but does it follow that a right has been denied in the one case, or an injustice done in the other?

Bro. Robbins, however, claims that if one "is fit to remain an E. A., he is fit to be advanced;" that an E. A. possesses "the right of trial," and as he cannot be expelled without the opportunity of being heard in his own defence, he cannot justly be debarred from advancement without as fair a hearing. In our opinion, this plea simply begs the question, but let us examine it on the merits. The general current of Masonic law is that the rejection of a petition for advancement does not necessarily imply Masonic censure, and deprives the brother of none of his rights. It is not incumbent upon the objector to prefer charges. Even if it were, what would it advantage the E. A. to be tried and acquitted, unless he gained unanimous consent. Then there are cases which no charges could be framed to meet: a man may sustain an excellent reputation in the community, but after initiation a closer acquaintance may disclose traits of character which render him unfit for advancement. In the words of Bro. Albert Pike: "If I believe that a man will not, in good faith and with all his heart, comply with all his obligations to me, through penuriousness, selfishness, indolence, personal antipathy, or any other like defect of character, I not only may, but I ought to refuse to assume those obligations towards him; and none have a right to ask my reasons."

We have lived under both systems of the ballot, but greatly prefer a separate ballot for each degree: it is the old original rule, as well as the safest and best.

Noticing our comments on his zeal for "uniformity," and his remarks that the Pennsylvania work is "different from any thing under the Masonic sun," he says:

We think it quite likely that the Pennsylvania work follows closely the English prior to the time of Preston, but if we are correctly informed it differs more widely from the present English than it does from the Webb work. We did not suppose there was a doubt that the Pennsylvania work differed from any system now in vogue. When we spoke of the "Masonic sun," however, we alluded to the Ancient Craft luminary. We don't know but the Scotch planet, which in Louisiana is permitted to divide the honors with it, may smile upon something akin to the work in the Keystone State.

We read in the Book of Kings that "a certain man drew his bow at a venture," and hit his mark: we rather think our good brother has unwittingly followed the example. Of the five lodges that formed the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in 1812, four received their charters from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and worked its ritual: shortly after its organization, our Grand Lodge adopted the Pennsylvania work as its standard, and one of the original lodges still retains and works it.

Under the head of Canada, noticing the adoption of a resolution summoning certain brethren to appear and show cause why they should not be expelled, he says:

We have alluded to this matter, not for its local, but for its general interest, as illustrating the proneness of Grand Lodges to forget, particularly when feeling runs high, that they are bound by the same principles that are to govern their subordinates. There is no special sanctity hedging in a Grand Lodge that can warrant it in dispensing with the forms of law which have been established that the accused may at all times be secured a full and fair hearing; established to the express end that he shall not be tried by a jury in the first flush of its perhaps just indignation, but after passion shall have had time to cool. Of this we cannot be too often reminded, until we shall have settled down so firmly upon the principle that no brother can be deprived of his Masonic rights without previous notice, specific charges, and a fair hearing, that no gust of passion shall have force enough to sweep away the safe-guards which the experience of ages has proved indispensable.

In his review of Mississippi, he holds that if a Grand Lodge reverses the decision of a subordinate lodge suspending or expelling a member, his rights of membership had never been lost, and correctly remarks:

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.

Under the head of New York, he says:

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 stand-point 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 Ramsey, Frederick, or any other putative father of the Rite it administers. It would have deserved and received the same prompt and general reprobation.

But we must stop, although there is much more in this able and interesting report we would like to notice. And here we would suggest to certain reviewers, who hold opinions on the "right of advancement" similar to those advocated by Bro. Robbins, that it might be well for them to adopt his style of argument. The merits of the question can be discussed in a courteous manner to more advantage than by indulging in uncharitableness; by admitting that those who hold the contrary opinion have the good of Masonry at heart as well as themselves, and that the exercise of the right of objection is more frequently prompted

by pure and worthy motives, than by whim, caprice, spite, or other malignant feelings.

Dewitt C. Cregier, of Chicago, M. W. Grand Master, and Orlin H. Miner, of Springfield, R. W. Grand Secretary—both re-elected.

INDIANA.—Fifty-fifth annual communication at Indianapolis, May 28, 1872; Martin H. Rice, M. W. Grand Master; 427, out of 437, chartered lodges and 11 u. n. represented; session, two days.

The annual address is an excellent business paper. After announcing in feeling terms the death of P. G. M. William Sheets, who had been a member of the Grand Lodge for forty-two years, the Grand Master renders a succinct account of his stewardship. He had received thirty-three petitions for formation of new lodges, but after a careful investigation in regard to the proposed locations, and as to whether the constitutional requirements had been complied with, he granted eleven dispensations—just one-third of the number prayed for. The cornerstones of a large number of public buildings had been laid with Masonic ceremonies during the year, and every thing indicates that the craft are in a healthy and prosperous condition.

He had received the protest of the Grand Master of New Jersey against the unmasonic conduct of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and "a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana on this subject," which he placed in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. Another copy of the report and resolutions adopted by our Grand Lodge on the subject of foreign interference with Grand Lodge jurisdiction was submitted by our representative, P. G. M. Harvey G. Hazelrigg, who asked its reference to the same committee, which was agreed to. No report, however, was presented and the committee, in all probability, hold the matter over under advisement.

The Grand Master recommended several amendments to the regulations which were referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and their report thereon adopted: it was held that "no lodge can legally work, at any time, with less than seven members present;" the rule "restricting the right of appeal to matters on error only" was repealed, the Grand Master stating that it was a dead letter on the statute book as well as "manifestly unjust and antagonistic to the principles of Masonry." But the committee reported adversely to his suggestion that petitioners for a newlodge should present their dimits at the organization of the same, and, in reply to his argument in favor of the proposition, held that upon a correct construction of the existing law "no one can or does become a member of, or is required to pay dues to, more than one lodge at the same time:" and the rule regarding restoration to membership was amended to read as follows:

The payment of all dues, for which a member is suspended, or a majority vote of the lodge inflicting the penalty of suspension or expulsion, for that or any other cause, shall restore him to the rights and privileges of a non-affiliated Mason; but it shall require a unanimous vote to restore to membership a member who has been indefinitely suspended or expelled for any cause whatever.

We greatly prefer the rule of our own Grand Lodge which leaves the restoration to membership of a brother who has been indefinitely suspended to a vote of the lodge which suspended him; but declares that a brother who has been

expelled shall not be restored to Masonic privileges "except by the Grand Lodge, and on the recommendation of the lodge which expelled him."

Ten charters were granted, one annulled, one canceled, [we do not understand the distinction between annulling and canceling,] one refused, and one dispensation continued: the Grand Lodge of Utah recognized: and all Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg dissolved on account of its invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. We were under the impression that this had been done years ago on account of Hamburg planting clandestine lodges in New York, but it seems not as the report on the subject was presented by the Indiana Committee who ought to be fully informed on this point.

A large number of appeals were before the Grand Lodge—the record of the cases being in most instances defective. In one case a brother was charged with unmasonic conduct, and it appeared that on the day set for trial only six officers of the lodge were present, and, the accused not attending, the trial was postponed. On the second day fixed for the trial, four officers and the accused were present—making five in all out of a membership of fifty-two—the hour set for the meeting being the least convenient that could in all probability have been selected: notwithstanding this, the trial was proceeded with and the accused expelled. The case was very properly remanded for a new trial, on the ground that the action of the lodge was illegal—a constitutional number of the members not having been present at the meeting.

Bro. John Caven presented an interesting report on *Foreign Correspondence* (62 pp.) in which the proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges are reviewed. He is of the opinion that, although the cost of printing is increased by the publication of well prepared reports on correspondence, "it is money and labor well expended."

In his review of British Columbia, he says "Should they obtain recognition from the Grand Lodge of England, we have no doubt they will be cordially and promptly recognized by every Grand Lodge in the United States." If we understand this correctly, it is an endorsement of the Gouley doctrine that a new Grand Lodge is not entitled to recognition until it has been first recognized by the mother Grand Lodge.

Louisiana receives an extended notice, the greater portion of which is devoted to our criticism of Folger's so-called *Masonic History*. Alluding to our report for 1871, in which we pronounced the statements made by the Indiana Committee respecting the history of Masonry in Louisiana erroneous in some important particulars, he reprints the rejoinder of the Indiana Committee which, entirely ignoring our reference to the Louisiana report of 1870 for a correction of the errors, gives several pages of extracts from Folger's *History* as the data upon which their statements were based. Our remarks of last year, criticising Folger's book and stating the causes that have delayed our Committee on *History* in the prosecution of their labors, come next in order, interspersed with a running commentary in which we are "gone for" *secundum artem*: in fact, the manner in which our language is construed, the deductions which are drawn from it, and the interrogatories propounded thereon, are fully equal to any thing ever attempted by "the young man of the name of Guppy." Having completely turned our remarks "inside out and outside in," the committee, after making an elo-

quent defence in behalf of Folger, close by expressing their anxiety "to be set right if in error."

Now, there is not a single word in our remarks of last year that we desire to change; not a statement therein contained that requires amendment or alteration. We may remark, however, that three copies of our proceedings for 1870 were sent to the Grand Lodge of Indiana and their receipt acknowledged. In our report for that year we gave a synopsis of the history of Masonry in Louisiana for the purpose of correcting several erroneous statements contained in a report presented to the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes by Count von Wartenleben. At that time we were not aware of the existence of Folger's book, but it is evident that the Count derived his data from it. When we found the same erroneous statements repeated by the Indiana Committee we called their attention to our report of 1870, but no notice has been taken of it. This seems to us rather singular, considering how anxious "the distinguished chairman" is "to aid in eliciting the truth," and who speaks so feelingly of the time employed upon his report, which he says required "a search for facts and information difficult to obtain!" The difficulty must, indeed, have been insurmountable, if not finding our proceedings for 1870 in the library of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, it prevented him from writing to our Grand Secretary for a copy.

Since our report for 1870 was written, a search among the records of our old lodges and the archives of our Grand Lodge has thrown more light upon the subject. We propose to give the result of our investigations under a special head before closing this report, and as the Indiana Committee "are anxious to be set right," we refer them to it.

We had almost forgotten to say that a valuable table of statistics accompanies the report on correspondence.

Christian Felta, of Richmond, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and John M. Bramwell, of Indianapolis, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

IOWA.—Twenty-ninth annual communication at Davenport, June 4, 1872; Ozias P. Waters, M. W. Grand Master; 184, out of 280, chartered lodges and 8 U. D. represented; session, three days.

The annual address is chiefly devoted to matters of local interest. Harmony and prosperity generally prevail throughout the jurisdiction, and the Grand Master had issued dispensations for the formation of twelve new lodges. In all cases he required the prerequisites enjoined by law to be strictly complied with, and, in regard to some disappointments that had ensued, he well remarks:

If the law is a good one, it should be obeyed; if not, the Grand Lodge must change it—the Grand Master cannot. Many have thought that I was "*unco guid*" in so strictly construing the law. If I have erred, I preferred to do so in the path of obedience, not in its opposite. If the necessities of railroad towns, or any other peculiar circumstances, make the law burdensome, the lodges meeting in Grand Lodge must judge and correct the evil. The duties of the Grand Master are certainly not to violate plain law.

In rendering an account of his stewardship, the laying of corner-stones, dedications, etc., are succinctly stated: referring to two lodges that had the misfortune to lose their halls by fire, he notices the customary appeal made in such cases for the Grand Lodge to remit dues and grant a new charter free of expense, and recommends that the subordinate lodges be required to insure their

property and state the amount insured in their annual returns. This recommendation, however, was not acted upon.

He had received the circular of Grand Master Todd and the report and resolutions adopted at our last annual communication, in relation to the encroachments upon the jurisdictional rights of American Grand Lodges by Foreign Masonic Powers, and in calling the attention of his Grand Lodge to the subject, he says:

This Grand Lodge, at its grand annual communication of June, 1870, passed resolutions suspending intercourse with the Grand Orient of France until it should retrace its unmasonic and unfraternal course towards the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. The same course was taken years since towards the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. I think the time has come when we should go further, and place in the same category with these hostile powers, all who side with them. Any individual Mason holding Masonic intercourse with a clandestine or suspended brother becomes himself tainted with his crime; and this rule must be as true of Grand Bodies as of individuals. Therefore, so long as we fraternize with Grand Bodies which countenance those who wrong us, we are unjust to ourselves and disregarding of our own honor. Foreign Grand Lodges and foreign Masons will only learn to respect us when we show self-respect and a determination to be respected. Nor can we afford longer to be careless on this subject. The troubles in Louisiana, in New York and in Michigan, from clandestine lodges, may any day be repeated in Iowa—indeed, might have been before this, if the clandestine lodge at Boonsboro had chosen to apply to the Grand Orient of France for recognition; and as prevention is far better than cure, I trust the Grand Lodge will heartily second the action of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, by striking from the list of corresponding Grand Bodies, and withdrawing our representatives from, all Grand Lodges and Grand Orients which do not fully and entirely endorse our doctrine. In no other way can we avoid the frequent recurrence of those troublesome and humiliating “small wars in Masonry.”

The Committee on the Grand Master's address reported a resolution to carry into effect this recommendation, which was recommitted to them and no further action taken.

Appended to the address are seven pages of decisions, which require no special notice as they are based on local regulations or well established principles of Masonic law.

The report of Grand Secretary Parvin is as usual a model paper. Many of the lodges, about the time of preparing their annual returns, are in the habit of suspending their members for non-payment of dues, and then decline or refuse to pay for what they fail to collect: he suggests that this practice “ought to be effectually stopped,” and as the Iowa law, like that of Louisiana, requires that dues shall be paid on all who have been members during the year, we can see no difficulty in doing so if the law is enforced.

During a visit to the eastern cities, he purchased many rare and valuable works for the Grand Lodge Library, which is one of the best in the United States: but he makes the general complaint that so few brethren take an interest in Masonic literature, and says: “The contrast between the *brightness* of Iowa Masons in the ‘ritual,’ and their general deficiency in the knowledge of the law, history, philosophy, and literature of Masonry, is proverbial and to our shame.” The same remark might be applied to some Masons not far from home.

His statistical tables are prepared with great care and accuracy: the “Annals” are got up in elegant style, and embellished with a fine engraving of Oliver Cock, the first Grand Master of Iowa.

Thirteen charters were granted: the work exemplified: a resolution, extend-

ing to lodges under dispensation the right to admit Masons to membership, adopted: and a *projet* for the creation of a fund to establish a Home for widows and orphans, with a manual labor school attached, submitted by Past Grand Master Guilbert, was laid over until next year.

The report on Foreign Correspondence (124 pp.) was presented by Bro. U. D. Taylor, who quotes liberally from the proceedings of forty-two Grand Lodges, but makes few comments. It is an excellent paper of its kind, but not such a report as we have been accustomed to receive from the Iowa Committee.

Louisiana for 1871 receives extended and fraternal notice: extracts are given from Grand Master Todd's address: the work of Louisiana Relief Lodge commended, and, in suggesting an appropriation to refund the amount contributed to the relief of applicants hailing from Iowa and to draw upon in future cases, he says: "No simple appropriation of moneys would be at all commensurate to the thanks of gratitude due our noble brethren yonder."

He quotes our remarks on the disfigurement of the typography of the Iowa "Annals" by the substitution of logotypes for the word "lodge" and "lodges," and tells us to "remember the mote and beam." In penning the remarks alluded to, we did—and the parallelogramic hieroglyphic has not since appeared in our "bailiwick."

The circular of our Grand Lodge recommending combined action to put an end to the aggressive policy of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and Grand Orient of France, was received by Bro. T. when sending his manuscript to the printer. From his remarks thereon, it is evident that he had not read it, but it will doubtless receive due attention in his report for 1872.

In regard to funeral ceremonies in cases where the deceased belonged to the Masonic and other secret organizations, he correctly remarks:

If a Mason requests a Masonic burial, let it be *Masonic*; if he wishes to be buried by some other order or secret society, let *them* do it;—but Masonry knows of no such thing as a "mixed commission."

He holds that when a lodge expels a member, and, on appeal, the Grand Lodge reverses the decision and restores the brother to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, such reversal restores the brother to membership in his lodge.

Under the head of Idaho, we find the following:

In looking over their new constitution, we notice a peculiar feature, and think the Grand Lodge has got itself into a bad box. All the elective Grand Officers must be Past Masters, except that the *Grand Master may be elected from the floor*. Suppose such a Grand Master should be elected, how could he install the Master of a lodge? and, per consequence, could not constitute a new lodge, *even if the same constitution expressly confers these powers on him!*

The above merely restates an opinion advanced by Bro. Drummond, of Maine. We admit that this feature in the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Idaho is very objectionable, as of all officers of a Grand Lodge the Grand Master ought more especially to be selected from the Past Masters: but we know of no ancient regulation that prohibits him from being chosen from the body of the craft. The fourth of the Ancient Charges proves that no such prerequisite was necessary in the olden time, when the Grand Master was usually appointed by the Crown, and there is no such provision to-day in the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England. Hence each Grand Lodge may regulate this matter for itself, and a brother elected and installed as Grand Master, whether chosen from the floor or

from the Past Masters, is invested with all the prerogatives appertaining to the office.

Following the example set by Bro. R. H. Taylor, of Nevada, he gives a summary of the decisions found in the proceedings—a work entailing much labor. But as the greater portion of the decisions rendered each year are based upon the local regulations of the different jurisdictions, which in many instances conflict with each other, we think such digests have a greater tendency to perplex than benefit the majority of the craft, and prefer the old plan of noticing only such decisions as are new or seem to require discussion.

Ozias P. Waters, of Muscatine, M. W. Grand Master, and T. S. Parvin, of Iowa City, R. W. Grand Secretary—both re-elected.

KANSAS.—Seventeenth annual communication at Fort Scott, October 16, 1872; John M. Price, M. W. Grand Master; 70, out of 104, lodges represented; session, three days.

The Grand Master congratulates the brethren on the favorable auspices under which they had assembled—the past year having been one of “unexampled prosperity and plenty, and of unalloyed peace and harmony.” He had issued dispensations for the formation of twenty new lodges, in every instance requiring a strict adherence to the prescribed formalities. The Grand Lodge, since its formation in 1855, has earnestly endeavored to secure uniformity of work, but it appears with indifferent success. At one time they had a Grand Lecturer; subsequently the duty devolved upon two D. D. Grand Masters; in 1866 three Custodians of the Work were appointed, but either from want of harmony among themselves, or some other cause, the system did not work well, and in January, 1872, twelve assistant lecturers were appointed. The Grand Master thinks that under this system the desired result will eventually be obtained, and in order to give it a fair trial, after much debate, it was continued for another year.

He reports that the committee appointed at the last annual communication to procure a suitable testimonial to Bro. E. T. Carr, for twelve years faithful services as Grand Secretary, selected a silver tea set: the presentation of which afforded an opportunity for a social reunion of the brethren and their wives. He denounces lotteries and gift enterprises as a species of gambling, no matter for what purpose they are gotten up: rebukes a few lodges that had found brethren guilty on charges preferred against them, but failed to assess punishment; and, charging that intemperance was the cause of the trouble, recommends the lodges to purge themselves “of the wicked and unworthy,” and for the future to freely use the black ball at the ballot-box.

In calling attention to the circulars of the Grand Lodges of New Jersey and Louisiana, he says: “It is our solemn and imperative duty to unite with the Grand Lodges of Louisiana and New Jersey, and all others with which we are in amicable intercourse, in protecting ourselves from the aggressions of foreign Grand Bodies.” In accordance with this recommendation, the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kansas, re-affirming its previous action in the matter of the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, again asserts its adherence to the doctrine of supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of every Grand Lodge within the territorial limits of the State or Territory

wherein it is located, and we will therefore, under every and all circumstances assert and aid in the maintenance of the rights and sovereignty of every Grand Lodge, wherever its jurisdiction shall be infringed.

We therefore sever all Masonic connection with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France, and allow none to be held with either of them, or with any other Grand Body which recognizes either or both of them, or any one hailing from them, or from any lodge acting under their authority.

A number of decisions are reported, all of which were concurred in. One of them is based upon a singular state of facts, and as it illustrates the necessity of the utmost care being exercised in vouching for a brother, we condense the statement :

In 1855 or 1856, a candidate was initiated in a lodge at Leavenworth ; he afterward removed to Lecompton, and in 1857 applied to the lodge there for advancement : the then Grand Master was in Lecompton at the time, vouched for the candidate as a Fellow Craft and granted the lodge a dispensation, under which he conferred on him the third degree. Next day the candidate informed the Grand Master of his mistake, whereupon taking the candidate into a private room the Grand Master communicated to him the second degree. This was not reported to the first lodge—the second is extinct and its records lost. The candidate, having removed to Alabama, wrote to the first lodge for a dimit : the Grand Master decided that it had no jurisdiction over him—that the Grand Master, as such, could take no official action—that the case was one over which the Grand Lodge alone had jurisdiction—and it was ordered that a certificate of the facts, authenticated by the Grand Secretary, be sent to the applicant.

Twenty-one charters were granted, six dispensations continued, and one charter suspended : the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah recognized : a resolution to republish the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its formation to 1868 adopted, but afterward reconsidered and rescinded ; and the following resolution adopted :

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge discountenance the practice of using the names of living Masons in naming new lodges.

The report on Foreign Correspondence (107 pp.) reviews the proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges—Louisiana for 1871 included. It was presented by Bro. E. T. Carr, and, like all of his previous efforts, is throughout genial, courteous and fraternal. With it Bro. Carr retires from the "corps correspondential," and his valedictory is just such a one as might have been expected from so true-hearted a brother. He will be missed from the ranks—but we trust it will be only for a season.

John M. Price, of Atchison, M. W. Grand Master, and John H. Brown, of Leavenworth, R. W. Grand Secretary—both re-elected.

KENTUCKY.—Seventy-second annual communication at Louisville, October 16, 1871 ; Charles Eginton, M. W. Grand Master ; 381, out of 409, charter lodges and 14 u. d. represented ; session, three days.

The annual address is a carefully prepared paper, relating chiefly to local matters and containing many valuable suggestions. The Grand Master says :

The symbolisms and allegories of Masonry are still all-powerful, the concentrated principle whereof is the humanizing desire to promote the happiness of mankind and dignify humanity by the exercise of a living faith, and the hope

that hopeth for all that is just and wise, that triumphs over evil, is the friend of truth and prophet of the good time coming; that adorns the sandy desert of life with a tranquil beauty that shall never fade, embellishes it with a wealth of thought, feeling and action; that forgiveth seventy and seven times and is still rich in the treasure of pardon; that smooths the pillow of the dying, drops a tear with the mourner, speaks peace to the afflicted, in a voice sweeter than honey, and administers its power, with hands softer than the down of a dove; that needs no eulogy, carries out their designs with successful energy, and requires all within the fold, who wish to be happy, useful and beloved, to cherish, cultivate and extend their glorious purpose.

This unquestionable prosperity, stability and goodness of intention imperatively demand that every member of the organization

"Stand erect upon the square
An honest man and true—"

attach to each a fixed, determined responsibility of prompt, energetic action, which is not satisfied by merely being in regalia at public festivals, displays or funerals. Non-attendance at the regular meetings cannot be excused, unless absolved by the exceptions mentioned in the charge. Cheerful assistance in the work, and a prompt payment of dues, are indispensable to the success of the lodge; these duties are not sufficiently observed, and yet slight reflection should establish the delinquency in such palatable colors as to induce a thorough correction with every fair-minded brother. "He that will not work, neither should he eat," and the sincere Mason should cheerfully bear his proportion of the heat and burden of the day, and be prompt to do his full part in properly sustaining our great moral structure.

These suggestions were forced upon him by what he observed when visiting the constituent lodges; he impresses the necessity of the utmost care in the selection of material, and remarks that "unless a man is of a charitable disposition, he should neither apply or be made a Mason;" cautions the craft to shun intemperance and profanity, defends the principle of secrecy, and states that peace and harmony reign throughout their borders—the lodges generally being in good condition, and dispensations for nine new ones having been issued during the year. He reports a number of decisions—those not based on well established principles of Masonic law being governed by local regulation.

Thirteen charters were granted and one revoked: twelve dispensations granted, one continued, and three refused: one thousand dollars appropriated to the relief of the sufferers by the then recent conflagrations, \$200 of which was to be given to brethren in Kentucky who had lost their all by the fire-fiend, and the balance to be equally divided between the sufferers in Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin: a committee was appointed to prepare a digest of the decisions of the Grand Lodge: and a large amount of local business transacted.

The finances of the Grand Lodge appear to have been prudently and ably managed. The Finance Committee say:

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 and independent condition we find it to-day.

A lodge suspended a member indefinitely. On appeal, the case was remanded for a new trial for two reasons—1., irregularity, and 2., the penalty being in violation of the constitution, which says: "the only penalties known to Masonry are reprimand, suspension for a definite period and expulsion." The irregularity was glaring and the penalty being unconstitutional, the case was properly remanded: but why indefinite suspension is not a Masonic penalty is something we do not understand, and would like to have a reason therefor.

The Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home is progressing toward completion as rapidly as the pecuniary ability of its managers will permit, and at the time of the Chicago fire it was so far advanced that it was tendered as a temporary home for the suffering women and children of that city.

The report on Foreign Correspondence (71 pp.) is from the pen of the Grand Secretary and reviews the proceedings of forty-two Grand Lodges—Louisiana among the number. Courteous and fraternal as ever, Bro. McCorkle comments more freely than heretofore and his report is so much the more interesting.

Under the head of Arkansas, he dissents from a decision that an unaffiliated Mason is not entitled to Masonic burial, and holds "that the right to Masonic sepulture is a right *inherent in every Master Mason*, of which he cannot be rightfully deprived except by suspension or expulsion:" but elsewhere he qualifies this by saying "provided any lodge is willing to perform the ceremony over his remains." Why this qualification? If the right is inherent it can be insisted on, and it seems to us that the lodge would have to perform the ceremony or render itself liable to discipline. But the right so far from being inherent has always been governed by Grand Lodge regulation. Preston, the first writer on the subject, says:

No Mason can be interred with the formalities of the order, *unless it be at his own special request, communicated to the Master of the lodge of which he died a member*—foreigners and sojourners excepted; nor unless he has been advanced to the third degree of Masonry, from which restriction there can be no exception. Fellow Crafts or Apprentices are not entitled to the funeral obsequies.

This shows the right is not inherent, as it makes it depend on the special request of the deceased, communicated to the Master of the lodge of which he died a member. As an unaffiliate cannot comply with this provision, it follows that he is not entitled to Masonic burial, and the decision objected to is in accordance with the old regulation and the general rule on the subject throughout the United States. Under its operation, a non-affiliate cannot claim Masonic burial as a right; but the lodge, knowing all the circumstances of his case, may, if it thinks proper, grant his request as a favor.

In his review of Mississippi, noticing that Bro. Gray, in reporting adversely on a memorial to do away with the right of the Master and Wardens of a lodge to represent it in Grand Lodge, and give the lodge the right to be represented by one representative, had remarked that so far as he knew "the Grand Lodge of Georgia alone excludes Wardens;" he says:

We can inform our Bro. Gray that for many years the Grand Lodge of Kentucky has confined the representation of the lodges to a single one. According to our constitution, the Master has the right to represent his lodge in the Grand Lodge; in his absence or inability to attend, the right devolves on the Senior Warden, and in his absence on the Junior Warden. In case of the inability of all three to attend, the lodge elects a representative, who must be a Master

Mason and member of the lodge. This has been our practice for years, and it has worked well.

As Bro. McCorkle claims to belong "to the class of *old fogies*," we hope he will "rise to explain" how this innovation can be reconciled with the Old Regulations, as we scarcely think he will plead *expediency*, which, in his notice of Texas, he denounces as "the tyrant's plea."

He defends the A. and A. Rite, and in answer to the charge that it is of "modern origin" and "originated in the present century," he refers to the fact that a Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite was established in the city of Albany, in the then province of New York, in October, 1767, the records of which extending to September, 1770, are still in existence: that the celebrated Sir William Johnson, so distinguished for his military services in what is known as the old French war, was at one time its Master: that he was also Master of St. Patrick's Lodge of the York Rite: that the relations existing between the members of these two lodges were of the most fraternal character: and that, at a meeting of St. Patrick's Lodge, held July 5, 1770, the records of the lodge state, "the Master (Sir William Johnson) addressed the lodge, expressing his concern that the duty of Master of the Ineffable Lodge did not render it convenient for him to continue Master of this lodge," etc.

He gives the Canada version of the Quebec question, but expresses no opinion on the merits, and the case did not come before the Grand Lodge. In his review of Ohio, however, while admitting the correctness of the proposition, "that the brethren of every separate independent political organization have the right to form a Grand Lodge," he denies that it applies to Quebec, which he says is not an independent State, but "simply a political division of a part of the British North American possessions." In our opinion, our brother attempts to prove too much; if the proposition does not apply to Quebec, how can it apply to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia?

He is disposed to think that great good must result from the publication of the names of members of the constituent lodges, as it assists in aiding the craft to protect themselves from traveling impostors. We were once of the same opinion, but within the past few years have become fully convinced that the practice entails a heavy annual expense without any corresponding benefit. We might adduce several reasons for this opinion, but will only cite one: it is almost impossible to get the names printed correctly, and, although it may be "a pleasing thing to see one's name in print," the pleasure must be slightly marred when the owner cannot recognize it. Hence the publication of the names is unreliable for reference, and, when application is made by a stranger for relief, correct information can always be obtained by telegraph with little delay and at trifling expense.

Edward B. Jones, of Paducah, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and J. M. S. McCorkle, of Louisville, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

MAINE.—Fifty-third annual communication at Portland, May 7, 1872; John H. Lynde, M. W. Grand Master; 135, out of 156, lodges represented; session, three days.

The address of the Grand Master, although chiefly relating to local matters, is an able and interesting document. After tendering thanks to the Deity and congratulating the brethren on the prosperity with which their labors had been

crowned, he reminds them of the uncertainty of life by paying an affectionate tribute to the memory of the fraternal dead. Among those summoned from the scene of their earthly labors during the past year was one greatly endeared to the craft, P. G. Master Abner B. Thompson, to whose indomitable zeal and untiring energy the Grand Lodge was indebted for the maintenance of its organization during the dark and stormy days of the anti-masonic crusade, and whose attachment to our institution only ceased with his life.

He granted dispensations for eight new lodges, and in regard to one of them a novel question arose: at a stated meeting of a lodge, notice was given that at the next stated meeting a petition for a new lodge would be presented for approval and a donation from the funds of the lodge asked. At the time stated, a petition signed by nearly half of the active members was presented and the proper recommendation granted: a motion was then made and carried, some of the petitioners voting, that \$1000—nearly one-third the property of the lodge—should be placed in the hands of trustees for a limited time: if, before the limit expired, the petitioners were working under a charter from the Grand Lodge the money was to be paid into their treasury—if not, it was to revert to the parent lodge. Exceptions were afterward taken that the petitioners being interested parties had no right to vote on the question, and that, if they had a right to vote, the lodge could not legally dispose of its funds in such manner. The Grand Master ruled that the petitioners had no right to demand a division of the lodge property: that members of a lodge applying for a dispensation are not on that account disfranchised: 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: and that transferring funds from one chartered lodge to another, without an intention of violating the regulations of the Grand Lodge, is not a diversion of the funds from the purposes for which they were accumulated. At this session the new lodge was granted a charter, and the case coming up "on memorial," was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence and, one of them being unavoidably absent, laid over to next year—the money remaining in trust until the case is decided.

A large number of new halls had been dedicated during the year, and the Grand Master says:

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.

A member of a lodge, charged with the commission of a heinous offence, was tried before the criminal court and the jury failed to agree. Subsequently charges were filed in his lodge: the case came up for trial, was fully discussed, and then postponed until after the time fixed for his second trial in court. Complaint having been made to the Grand Master, he investigated the case, and the conclusion arrived at, with the reasons therefor, is thus stated:

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 trial resulted in the acquittal of the accused, and the case came up on appeal; but the testimony was so voluminous that the committee was continued, with instructions to report at the next annual communication.

He calls attention to the circular of our Grand Lodge anent "*foreign interference*," and the subject was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence who are to report next year.

Alluding to the combinations that are being formed against Masonry, he says our most dangerous enemies are to be found in our own ranks: that "*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.*" And he repeats the old, but none the less important, injunction: "*Guard well the outer door.*"

Having served as Grand Master for three years to the acceptance of the craft, he declined a re-election, and feelingly remarks:

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.

He reported a number of decisions, from which we quote and concur in the following:

None but actual Past Masters should be present when the installing officer is communicating the secrets of the chair to an elected Master.

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.

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.

In waiving jurisdiction over a rejected candidate, the vote should show to what lodge jurisdiction is transferred.

It is not improper or illegal to prevent the admission of a candidate at the request of a brother who cannot be present.

The reports of the District Deputies contain much valuable information, and show that the lodges generally throughout the State are in possession of comfortable halls, enjoy harmony and prosperity, and confer the degrees correctly and impressively. Yet, as in all jurisdictions, there are exceptions which are carefully noted, and the following remarks from the report of the District Deputy of the Thirteenth Masonic District may be read with profit by some lodges not far from home :

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 D. D. 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.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Ira Berry, reports that the examination and re-arrangement of all papers in the archives of the Grand Lodge, to which he had devoted his leisure hours for several years past, has been completed, and all papers relating to the subordinate lodges systematically filed. As these papers had been accumulating for fifty years the labor bestowed must have been immense, but as a means of facilitating reference it will prove invaluable.

Ten charters were granted, one dispensation continued and one granted: the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia, and the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, were recognized: the work exemplified by the Masters and officers of three lodges conferring the degrees upon their own candidates: the "Masonic Token" recommended to the patronage of the craft: and a large amount of local business transacted.

The amendments to the constitution in regard to non-affiliation, proposed last year, were adopted. They provide: 1. That every candidate receiving the third degree in a lodge, thereby becomes a member of that lodge. 2. Every unaffiliated Master Mason residing in the jurisdiction is required within one year to affiliate with a lodge in the State or elsewhere, or, if rejected, to cause himself to be enrolled upon a special register, to be kept by the Grand Secretary for that purpose, and pay yearly dues to the Grand Lodge of one dollar so long as he remains unaffiliated; and any unaffiliated Mason thus registered is 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, unless registered within one year, he is entitled to no rights except such as may be voluntarily accorded him by the lodges or brethren. 3. Affiliation fees are abolished. 4. A certificate of affiliation relieves the brother enrolled from annual dues to the Grand Lodge. An amendment proposed last year as an alter-

native for the above, was postponed until next annual communication in order to test the practical working of the amendments adopted.

The following standing regulations were also adopted :

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.

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 able to report early in the ensuing session.

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.

The last of these regulations was adopted in consequence of information received from the Grand Master of Massachusetts that impostors had gained admission into lodges in that State, and that this had led to the adoption of a similar edict in that jurisdiction.

The Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine reported that eighty-one lodges have furnished their histories complete up to 1870; four lodges have done nothing, but all the others have sent them their histories in part, and they have also been furnished with biographical sketches of prominent members of the fraternity. The value of such material for the compilation of a history cannot be overestimated, and it is to be hoped that the delinquent lodges will, in justice to themselves and to the craft at large, comply with the edict of the Grand Lodge and without further delay furnish the committee with the required information.

M. W. Bro. Josiah H. Drummond presented the report on Foreign Correspondence (120 pp.), reviewing the proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges, several of them for two years. It is characterized by the same careful analysis and critical acumen that mark all productions of his pen, and, as his report for 1870 formed the text of those opposed to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, a large space is devoted to a discussion of that question and a refutation of the fallacious arguments advanced by the supporters of Canada.

Louisiana for 1871 and 1872 receive fraternal and extended notice: extracts are given from Grand Master Todd's addresses, his decisions are concurred in, and the doings of the Grand Lodge impartially stated: on the subject of foreign interference, Bro. Drummond endorses the action of our Grand Lodge and believes it will receive the support of all its American sisters.

Under the head of Iowa, he comments as follows:

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.

In his notice of Mississippi, referring to the meaning of the term "good Masonic standing," he says:

We hold that this applies to *character*: a man indicted for an offence 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.

Under the head of Nevada, in considering the question: "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?" he remarks:

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 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, etc., 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.

In reference to the decisions of a Grand Master, he says:

In that State, [Pennsylvania], 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.

The usual carefully prepared table of statistics accompanies the report.

David Cargill, of Augusta, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and Ira Berry, of Portland, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

MARYLAND.—Meetings of the Grand Stewards' Lodge were held January 4, February 20, and April 4, 1872. It appears that each of the subordinate lodges is represented in this body by one of its Past Masters, who becomes ineligible if elected Master of his lodge, which fills the vacancy by electing from its Past Masters another representative. At the above meeting several matters relating to finance and granting charters came before the body, and on reference to the records it was shown "that formerly at least, the Grand Lodge considered the Grand Steward's Lodge a body equal in power and privileges to itself, and having the same duties and rights, excepting the alteration of the constitution and by-laws." An effort is being made in the Grand Lodge to abolish this system: at the semi-annual communication held May, 1872, the committee appointed to revise the constitution, submitted a new one which, ignoring a Grand Steward's Lodge, vests all Masonic powers and prerogatives in the Grand Lodge.

A special session of the Grand Lodge was held March 7, 1872, to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral of P. G. M. Benjamin C. Howard, the well known reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, who died in Baltimore on the preceding day, in the eighty-first year of his age. Bro. Howard was one of the oldest Past Grand Masters in the United States: the purity of his life, his attachment to the principles of Freemasonry, his private virtues and public services are all feelingly alluded to in the resolutions adopted.

Semi-annual communication, May 13, 1872; Francis Burns, Deputy Grand Master, presiding; 69, out of 83, lodges represented; session, two days.

A brief address was received from the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. John H. B. Latrobe: alluding to the financial embarrassments of the Grand Lodge, consequent upon the erection of the Masonic Temple, he says the plan adopted to meet the liabilities had fully realized their expectations, and induces the hope that the floating debt of the Grand Lodge will be materially reduced, if not paid in full, before the end of the year 1873. He reports that the lodges had responded liberally to his appeal for the sufferers by the fires of Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin: pays a merited tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master Howard: cites a number of his decisions, which re-affirm well-established principles: calls attention to the invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey by Hamburg, and suggests that the circular of our Grand Lodge on foreign interference—which, in his opinion, presents the question fairly and in a satisfactory manner—be referred to a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of his Grand Body on the subject.

M. W. Bro. Charles Goodwin, our representative near the Grand Lodge of Maryland, presented a copy of the circular and requested that it should receive prompt and special attention: the matter was referred to the Committee on Correspondence to report at the annual communication in November.

The Grand Lodge of British Columbia and the Grand Orient of Spain were recognized. We have received no documents from the latter body, and as the committee recommending recognition give no information as to the manner in which it was formed or the principles it professes, we are unable to express an opinion on its Masonic status.

The reports of the Grand Inspectors give interesting details and show that the lodges are generally in a healthy and prosperous condition. The Grand Inspectors of Baltimore city call attention to the loose manner in which committees are sometimes appointed to examine visiting brethren from other jurisdictions, and in recommending that the greatest caution should be exercised in this respect, owing to the existence of clandestine lodges in Michigan, New York and New Jersey—those in the two latter States being held under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg—say :

In this connection we would add, that there is an equally dangerous organization in our midst, preferring to work under a dispensation from the "Grand Orient of France," which Grand Body has already been declared clandestine by this Grand Lodge.

This spurious lodge is called ——— and several of its members have already made application to visit some of our lodges, and of course been refused; their boldness in thus attempting admission among us fully demonstrates that the lodges should appoint the most competent committees, and the said committees must conduct the examination in the most thorough manner.

This is the only reference to the matter in the proceedings before us. If there is such a lodge in the city of Baltimore, the Grand Lodge, in justice to itself, ought to inform sister jurisdictions of its existence and name, in order that the craft receiving due notice might shun it as they would a pestilence.

The proposed constitution is published in an appendix, and was to be acted upon at the annual communication in November, 1872.

John H. B. Latrobe, M. W. Grand Master, and Jacob H. Medairy, R. W. Grand Secretary—both of Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A handsomely bound volume of 750 pages contains the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for the year 1871. Printed in the finest style of the art typographical, and illustrated with fine portraits of Past Grand Masters Wm. Sewall Gardner, Henry Price, and Winslow Lewis, facsimiles of ancient documents, autographs, seals and coats of arms, the volume surpasses in elegance any proceedings heretofore published by a Grand Lodge, and forms a most valuable addition to our Grand Lodge Library. As it is impossible with our limited space to review the proceedings at length, we only notice such matters as are of general interest.

At the quarterly communication held at Boston, March, 8, 1871, the Grand Master, Wm. Sewall Gardner, delivered a brief address in which androgynous Masonry receives the following exhortation :

An attempt has been made to organize in Massachusetts an order of what is termed "Female Masonry," under the designation of the "Eastern Star." Following the precedents established by two of my predecessors in office, I have decided that this order is not a branch of the institution of Freemasonry, and that it has no connection with it, either in form, symbol, dogma, or doctrine. Lodges have been forbidden any connection with it, and have been instructed to deny the use of their lodge-rooms to this anomalous organization. It is contrary to one of the great, fundamental landmarks of the craft, and those who are seeking to propagate this order, either in Massachusetts or elsewhere, are acting in violation of their solemn obligations as Masons; or, if true to their vows, they are practicing a most contemptible imposition upon those women whom they seduce into their lodges. They stand condemned before the enlightened craft, either as traitors or impostors.

He reports having restored the charter of Star in the East Lodge, which on

on account of insubordination had been revoked at the annual communication of 1870.

Three charters were granted, one of which was to Aconcagua Lodge, at Valparaiso, notwithstanding a protest from the Grand Lodge of Chile against this violation of its jurisdictional rights. As the principle involved is of vital importance, we give the following statement of the case.

Previous to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Chile, Massachusetts had established two lodges in that country. In 1869, a petition was presented for a dispensation for Aconcagua Lodge, and the question arose had Massachusetts a legal right to establish other lodges within the territorial limits of the Grand Lodge of Chile. The subject was referred to a committee who reported that objections had been made to the legality of the Grand Lodge of Chile, but that, so far as they were informed, they had not "met with favor in any responsible source," and that although there had been "some informalities in the manner of its organization," they were not regarded "as of sufficient importance" by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in 1862, to restrain the members of Bethesda Lodge from exchanging Masonic civilities with the Grand Lodge of Chile and its constituent lodges: that amicable relations had existed between it and the lodges holding under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for seven years, and that an interruption of friendly relations was not to be apprehended, as the Grand Lodge of Chile was a Scotch Rite body, and, in accordance with the declaration made by the Paris Congress of 1834, did not "claim to exercise any authority over the York Rite or its lodges." In view of these considerations, the committee concluded there was "no legal objection" to placing another lodge at Valparaiso, and the dispensation for Aconcagua Lodge was accordingly issued.

It now appears that the conclusion arrived at was not satisfactory to the Grand Lodge of Chile, which made a dignified protest against the establishment of this new lodge, as a violation of its jurisdictional rights. This protest and a petition for a charter to Aconcagua Lodge were referred to a special committee at the present session. In their report, after stating that they are not fully informed as to the present status of the Grand Lodge of Chile, and that recognition had been extended to it, in 1862, on the recommendation of their "Deputy for the District," the committee say:

The recognition, so authorized, was a qualified and limited one, and left the subject open to future modification or revocation, as more full and complete information should determine. It was, however, sufficient to answer the purposes for which it was asked, and to authorize a mutual interchange of fraternal courtesies with the new Grand Lodge, as the head of a co-ordinate, independent Masonic Power of the Scottish Rite; but it did not authorize any such inference as that this Grand Lodge intended to surrender any of its rights in the jurisdiction to the new body, nor that it was disposed to turn its own lodges, long previously established in the Republic, over to a Masonic Power of a foreign Rite, with the esoteric formula of which they were comparatively unacquainted, and of the laws and usages and obligations of which they had no certain knowledge. This Grand Lodge was willing to recognize the new body for the time being and for the purposes intimated, as a co-ordinate Masonic Power, and to concede to it, within the district, the entire and exclusive control over the Rite of Masonry in which it is established, and which alone it professed to cultivate: but it was not willing, nor did it intend, nor does it now intend, to disown and cast off the children of its own household, to gratify the ambition or desire for

supremacy of any foreign Masonic Power whatever. When its own lodges in Chile shall ask to be relieved of their allegiance to their parent, and to be allowed to enrol themselves under the authority of a body emanating from and imbued with the peculiar characteristics of the Grand Orient of France, or any other foreign Orient, and thus unwisely, as your committee think, to subject themselves to the annoyance of partisan or priestly influences, to which they are now strangers, and against which they are amply protected,—it may then be proper for this Grand Lodge to take the matter into its serious consideration. Until that time shall arrive, your committee believe the case may be safely left as it stands, and that this Grand Lodge will find ample justification for so leaving it, in the organic laws of the Scottish Rite of Masonry, as promulgated at Paris in 1834, and which declare “that *different Rites naturally produce different powers which govern them; that each Rite is independent of all others; and that the action of the Power of a Rite, whether dogmatic or administrative, cannot legally extend except to Masons of that Rite, obedient to the jurisdiction of that body.*” [*Declaration of the Powers of the Scottish Rite, Paris, 1834.*]

In defence of the position thus assumed, the committee cite the example of the Grand Lodge of England which maintains a Provincial Grand Lodge at Buenos Ayres, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic: of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which has a Provincial Grand Master residing within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Venezuela, and has also lodges at Calao and Lima, in Peru: of the Grand Lodge of Ireland that has a Provincial Grand Lodge at Lisbon, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Portugal: and, in view of these precedents, recommend that a charter be issued to Aconcagua Lodge at Valparaiso, adding:

As an evidence of the continuance of our fraternal sentiments towards the Grand Lodge of Chile, and of our sincere wishes for its future prosperity, and desire to maintain, in the future as in the past, social and brotherly relations with it, your committee recommend a renewal of the order of this Grand Lodge, passed in 1862, that until otherwise instructed, our Deputy and lodges in the District of Chile be directed to recognize reciprocally the Grand Lodge of that Republic as the supreme head of the *Scottish Rite* of Masonry, within its proper jurisdiction.

At the annual communication in December, 1871, Grand Master Gardner stated that he had reliable information that the Grand Lodge of Chile had “acquiesced” in this decision, “and that pleasant and fraternal relations still subsist between the two Grand Lodges, notwithstanding the fact that we have chartered Aconcagua Lodge in that State.” And as Massachusetts had now three lodges in Chile, he suggested the propriety of establishing a District Grand Lodge in that country.

We consider the position assumed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts untenable, and although the Grand Lodge of Chile has “acquiesced,” we can only view such acquiescence in the light of a small and weak body submitting to the *dictum* of a rich, prosperous and powerful one, after having appealed in vain to its sense of honor and justice. Such acquiescence has nothing whatever to do with the principle involved in the case. When a Grand Lodge is legally formed, the State or Territory in which it is located is Masonically occupied; and the lodges therein existing ought, of right, to pass under the jurisdiction of the new Grand Body. The Grand Lodge of Chile was formed by three lodges. In 1862, and shortly after its organization, Massachusetts was the first to recognize it; on the strength of that recognition, Chile has been recognized by a number of American Grand Lodges, and now in 1871 we are informed that that

recognition was "a qualified and limited one." From all the information we can obtain on the subject, we are of opinion that the original "qualification," if any, was that the two Massachusetts lodges were to be permitted to remain under the jurisdiction of their parent Grand Lodge,—an arrangement that has been faithfully observed by Chile. There is no reference to these two lodges in her protest, but she does complain that Massachusetts has violated her jurisdictional rights by planting a third lodge within her territorial limits. In answer, the plea of a "qualified and limited" recognition is set up, and it is now construed to restrict the Grand Lodge of Chile to exercise authority only over the Scotch Rite, and in support of this construction the Declaration of the Paris Congress of 1834 is invoked.

No better evidence can be adduced of the weakness of her case, than that Massachusetts is compelled to rely upon such authority to support her pretensions. The Declaration referred to is a dangerous doctrine for an American Grand Lodge to adopt, and this is the first time we have known it appealed to. It strikes at the very root of sole and exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty, and paves the way for a divided jurisdiction. If adopted by Massachusetts for the purpose of invading the jurisdiction of foreign Grand Bodies, she cannot complain if they in their turn invoke the same rule against herself—for it is written: "Ye shall have one manner of law, as well for the stranger as for one of your own country;" "and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." It is claimed, however, that there is no danger as our country is Masonically occupied by the York and Scotch Rites. But there is the Modern Rite, the Rite of Schroeder, and various other Rites, and if the Paris Declaration can be invoked in favor of one Rite it can with equal propriety be invoked in favor of all. Besides, the arguments advanced by the committee to sustain Massachusetts in its invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Chile, apply with equal force and might be aptly used by Hamburg, in defence of its piratical aggressions upon the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodges of New York and New Jersey.

We hold that no foreign Masonic Power can legally plant lodges in a State or Territory that is Masonically occupied: that a Masonic lodge is a Masonic lodge, no matter what Rite it professes; and that all lodges ought to yield obedience to the Grand Lodge of the country in which they are located. Scotch Rite lodges "maintain their identity and integrity" under the Grand Lodges of New York, California and Louisiana, and we doubt not that a similar arrangement could have been made in favor of York Rite lodges with the Grand Lodge of Chile: but even if uniformity of work and ritual had been insisted upon, that would not have justified the invasion of its jurisdictional rights. The action of Massachusetts is deeply to be regretted, and the recommendation of the Grand Master is fraught with danger: a divided jurisdiction must eventually result in the destruction of the harmony and prosperity of the craft.

A special communication was held March 15, 1871, for the purpose of constituting Temple Lodge, of East Boston. The "charges" delivered on the occasion were the same as those used by Grand Master Paul Revere in 1795—the original manuscript, in his hand-writing, having been found in the archives of the Grand Lodge. The new lodge was named after "the famous Temple family," who formerly owned "Noddle's Island," now East Boston. Grand Master

Gardner gave a historical sketch of the Temple family, in which it is stated that Sir John Temple was born on the island in 1731. He was the first Consul-General from England to the United States after the peace of 1783; he died in New York in 1798, and a tablet to his memory was placed in St. Paul's Church of that city.

At the quarterly communication held June 14, 1871, Grand Master Gardner submitted his correspondence with the Grand Lodge of South Carolina on the subject of physical qualifications. He construes the constitution of his Grand Lodge "in the most liberal and broadest manner," remarking:

That the phrase "*does not amount to an inability*," was not answered by anything short of an absolute inability, and that it did not comprehend a compliance with the ritual in an awkward and difficult manner; that in cases where the deformity was overcome by artificial means, so that by such artificial means the deformity does not amount to an inability, then it constitutes no hindrance to initiation.

This construction is a very great relaxation of the ancient rule, being latitudinarian enough to permit the initiation not only of the halt and lame, but even of the maimed. It would be a dangerous experiment, however, for a lodge in Louisiana and most jurisdictions to reduce it to practice.

In regard to making Masons at sight, he says "there can be no doubt of the existence in the Grand Master of this right and power," but adds:

I doubt very much whether the craft in Massachusetts would sustain a Grand Master in the exercise of this prerogative unless it was apparent that an absolute necessity existed therefor, and not then unless the "making" was in a regularly organized lodge, and according to the forms and ceremonies required by our ritual.

He complains of the "unjust and unmasonic conduct" of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire in dismissing a complaint against one of its subordinate lodges that had conferred the degrees upon a rejected candidate belonging to Massachusetts. The subject was referred to a committee, which entered into correspondence with the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire and the matter was satisfactorily arranged, as appears by an exhaustive report presented at the quarterly communication of June, 1872.

R. W. Bro. Solon Thornton having resigned the Grand Secretaryship, the Grand Master appointed W. Bro. Charles H. Titus to the office, and the appointment was approved by the Grand Lodge. The necessary qualifications for a Grand Secretary are thus stated by Grand Master Gardner: "First, an elevated moral character and unblemished reputation; Second, an affability which would render intercourse with the brethren agreeable and pleasant; Third, good business qualities, and a knowledge of Masonry and its jurisprudence." We concur, and a Grand Secretary thus qualified ought to be retained in office as long as he will serve.

The following sophomoric effusion forms the opening paragraph of a report submitted on the death of R. W. Bro. Charles Robbins—as a specimen of flummery it cannot be excelled:

The scythe of time is constantly mowing its swath, and one after another we are launched into eternity; and the same time that cuts the brittle thread obliterates all traces of its ravages. The place which knew us shall know us no more, and the busy world goes round and round, and the scythe of time continues to mow on and on, cutting down the constantly renewed crops of humanity.

A special communication was held June 27, 1871, for the purpose of celebrating the Festival of St. John the Baptist, in connection with the centennial anniversary of Union Lodge, originally chartered by Provincial Grand Master John Rowe, May 27, 1771. An interesting historical sketch of the lodge was read by the Grand Master, and the ceremonies terminated with a banquet and oration.

At the quarterly communication held September, 13, 1871, eight charters were granted, and R. W. Bro. Levi Woodbury submitted a very able report on the relations of Freemasonry to Sectarianism. We refer to our report of 1872 for an extended notice of this interesting paper, and only state that it proves conclusively that the Bible has been used and prayers offered in our lodges, in the same manner as at present, from time immemorial; that the manuscripts of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries all agree that the first charge to a craftsman was "to be true to God and holy church;" that they are full of invocations to Christian worthies, and the Trinity, and the Blessed Virgin; and that the Sloane manuscript, whose date Bro. Hughan gives as A. D. 1650 to 1700, has this interrogatory—"Whence come you?" Answer, "From a Lodge of the Holy St. John."

A special communication was held October 16, 1871, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new Post Office and Sub-Treasury building in Boston. The ceremony was performed at the request of the President of the United States, who was present on the occasion, and to whom the Grand Master handed for inspection the golden urn, the cunning workmanship of the Mason and patriot, Paul Revere, which contains a lock of WASHINGTON'S hair and is carried in all processions of the Grand Lodge.

The annual communication was held in Boston, December 13, 1871; William Sewell Gardner, M. W. Grand Master; 145, out of 185, Lodges represented: session, two days.

The annual address is devoted chiefly to matters of local interest, including a resumé of the official acts of the Grand Master, among which we note that he had issued dispensations for five new lodges. The debt incurred in building the new Temple had been reduced \$73,177.36 since December 1867, but \$326,500 is still unpaid, secured by mortgage on the building and grounds. For this improvement the Board of Directors deserve the lasting gratitude of the craft. The Board was composed not only of earnest Masons, having the interest of the Grand Lodge at heart, but some of them were gentlemen of ample private fortunes. There were times during the past three years when the Grand Treasurer was indebted to Bro. Nickerson over \$60,000, for which a simple memorandum alone was given; sometimes the endorsements of Bro. Sutton reached \$40,000; and it was not unusual, when money could not be had in the market at any price, for the Grand Treasurer to apply to other members of the Board for \$10,000 or \$15,000 as occasion required, and he never applied in vain.

Complaint is made that the Temple is badly ventilated: pumping cold air into the halls when they are occupied fails to remedy the evil, and a committee is charged with the investigation of the subject: the Grand Master thinks some system will probably be adopted which will accomplish the object sought for, but it will necessarily be attended with considerable expense.

He called attention to an extract of a letter which he had received from J. G. Findel, of Leipzig, Saxony, in which that brother says: "We don't acknowledge

the principle that only *one* Grand Lodge can exist in a State; we deem it unmasonic; and we have no horror or hatred against colored people." After this preamble, Bro. Findel declares that "Masonically the Prince Hall Grand Lodge is without any doubt as regular, perfect, just," as the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; that in some months it will be acknowledged by most of the European Grand Lodges, and that some time later there will be two or three Grand Lodges in each State of the Union.

Grand Master Gardner does not seem to have been aware that Findel has been preaching this doctrine for years past without success, as he expresses astonishment at the contents of the communication. But the issue presented he meets boldly, and after alluding to the well-settled policy of our National Government, known as "the Monroe doctrine," says:

The doctrine is not only the policy of our government, but we also recognize it in our Masonic institution. We do not interfere with the administration of foreign Grand Lodges, nor dictate to them what course they should follow, nor what form of government they should establish. We leave them to administer their own laws according to their own judgment. In like manner we claim that no interference with our Masonic governments here in America will be tolerated by foreign Masonic Powers. We will listen to their advice and fraternally consider it, but no more. We will act as we think best, and pursue such policy as our best judgment dictates. I believe that all the Masonic Grand Lodges of the United States are united in this view, and that they recognize the principles of the Monroe doctrine as binding upon them.

The American Grand Lodges are strong and united. They do not need the aid, sympathy or recognition of European Grand Lodges. We should be pleased to have the whole family of Freemasons firmly cemented together, over the surface of the earth, but we cannot yield our rights of self-government, even for this great desideratum.

These views will receive the cordial endorsement of every American Grand Lodge; but the policy pursued by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts toward the Grand Lodge of Chile is a sad commentary on the principles enunciated by its Grand Master.

The contributions to the Chicago sufferers amounted to \$5117.43: the work was exemplified: and the Committee on Appeals made several able reports, which our space will not permit us to notice.

Sereno D. Nickerson was elected M. W. Grand Master, and Charles H. Titus, R. W. Grand Secretary—both of Boston and both elected unanimously.

A stated communication was held December 27, 1871, for the purpose of installing the Grand Officers and celebrating the Feast of St. John the Evangelist. Grand Master Wm. Sewell Gardner delivered an eloquent address in commemoration of Henry Price, the "first Grand Master of Masons in America, and of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1733." It displays great historical research, and is replete with information, the copious notes which are appended giving it additional value. At the conclusion of the installation ceremonies the Grand Lodge repaired to the Banquet Hall, where a bountiful supply of creature comforts had been provided, and the Feast was celebrated after the manner of Masons. The speeches made are reported in full, and many interesting incidents connected with the anti-masonic crusade were related by brethren who remained faithful during the storm, which commencing in Western New York in 1826, soon reached New England and raged with great fury until 1834 when it began to subside.

We have a portion of the transactions of this Grand Lodge for 1872: the proceedings of each quarterly communication being now printed, in pamphlet form, immediately after the close thereof, in order that the craft may be fully informed of the doings of the Grand Lodge; and we briefly notice such as have been received.

At the quarterly communication March 13, 1872, Grand Master Sereno D. Nickerson submitted a report of his official acts and called the attention of the Grand Lodge to several matters which are of general interest. After an appropriate tribute to the memory of R. W. Bros. William North and Richard S. Spofford, who had died during the recess, and reporting that he had granted dispensations for two new lodges, he states that agents are busily engaged in different parts of the State in endeavoring to sell a spurious Masonic publication. As a member of one of the lodges was peddling this book, he correctly remarks: "I cannot too strongly condemn such trash, and I strictly enjoin every brother to do all in his power to discourage and prevent the circulation of such publications. They are gross cheats and frauds, and if the fraternity would let them alone they would soon die out for want of support." Then noticing the circular of the Grand Master of Vermont, cautioning his lodges against such books, he recommends that any brethren found circulating them, whether residents or not, should be brought to trial and expelled.

Owing to complaints that persons not Masons had in several instances gained admission into lodges, he issued an order

That no one be admitted into any of our lodges who is not known to be a Mason in good and regular standing, unless he is vouched for by some well known brother, or produces the certificate of some Grand Lodge and passes a strict examination.

Masters of lodges were strictly enjoined to enforce this regulation stringently, and to caution the brethren that in order to vouch for any one it is necessary to have sat in a lodge with him and to be able to tell the degree upon which the lodge was working at the time; and at the same time the importance of appointing *competent* brethren upon committees of examination is strongly urged. He also says:

One of the most fruitful causes operating to disturb the harmony of the fraternity is the admission of rejected candidates by a lodge other than the one to which application was first made. It is becoming a common practice, as soon as a candidate is rejected, for his friends to quietly procure the recommendation of six members as required by the constitution, studiously concealing their doings from the members known, or supposed, to be unfavorable to the candidate, take the petition to a lodge in another town where he is but little known, and by their personal influence force it through. It is not uncommon for brethren knowing a candidate to be unworthy and conscientiously acting upon that knowledge, to receive the first intimation that their efforts to preserve the purity of the institution have been frustrated, upon the application of the candidate whom they have opposed to visit their lodge in which he was rejected only a few weeks before.

An effectual remedy for the evil complained of would be to require the rejected candidate to obtain the unanimous consent of the lodge rejecting him, at a meeting called for that purpose. The difficulty with New Hampshire arose out of one of the cases alluded to, and the quarterly communication of June 12, 1872, was chiefly occupied with receiving reports on the subject. The case was an aggravated one. A candidate after being black-balled in one lodge, applied to

a second and was twice rejected: within one week afterwards he had a certificate purporting to be signed by the W. M., S. W., Secretary and two members of the lodge granting permission to a lodge in New Hampshire to confer the degrees upon him. One of the signatures was forged, and he was also provided with a false certificate that the Grand Master of Massachusetts had granted permission. On this representation the New Hampshire lodge obtained a dispensation from a District Deputy and conferred the three degrees upon the candidate the same evening. The action of the District Deputy and the lodge was in violation of the constitution. When the case was first brought before the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire it was referred to a committee, who reported in favor of dismissing the complaint, as a Past Grand Officer of Massachusetts appeared before them and stated his Grand Lodge had voted to heal the party who had been made a Mason in this illegal manner. This statement was false; the result is that the N. H. lodge has been placed under surveillance, and measures adopted to bring the parties implicated in the fraud to justice.

We may remark in connection with this case that numerous petitions were presented to the Grand Lodge for "healing," by parties who after being rejected in Massachusetts had received the degrees in other jurisdictions. Each case was decided on its own merits after being subjected to a rigid scrutiny: where it appeared that the petitioner had erred through ignorance of the law, his petition was granted—but otherwise, not.

The Grand Lodges of Utah, British Columbia, and Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, were recognized. The quarterly communication of September 11, 1872, was devoted to matters of local interest. On the 7th of October, a special communication was held to lay the corner-stone of a monument to be erected in Duxbury to the memory of Captain Myles Standish—"the first commissioned military officer of New England," and who found it

"A land of sand and sickness and sorrow,
Short allowance of victual, and plenty of nothing but Gospel."

Several descendants of the old Puritan hero were present, "the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston" formed the escort, and, after the ceremonies were concluded, courteously invited the Grand Lodge to participate in a dinner prepared for the occasion. The invitation was accepted, and the well-known reputation of the corps as "trenchermen," is sufficient guarantee that no "short allowance of victual" was seen at their festive board.

On the 10th of October, 1872, the Grand Lodge attended a communication of St. Andrew's Lodge, held in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the membership of R. W. Bro. Charles W. Moore in that lodge. A number of distinguished brethren were present by invitation, and the feature of the evening was the address delivered by Bro. Moore, which contains many interesting reminiscences of the lights and shadows that have checkered the progress of Masonry in the last fifty years.

MICHIGAN.—Annual communication at Detroit, January 9, 1872; John W. Champlin, M. W. Grand Master; 264, out of 285, lodges represented; session, three days.

The Grand Master's address is an excellent paper. Referring to a desire in some quarters to make Masonry too common, he says "Masonry seeks to elevate

and refine those who enter her sacred portals," and, after defining the aims and objects of our institution, makes the following practical suggestions :

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.

The great source of danger is in the desire for the increase of numbers. Numerical strength is not Masonic strength. Masonic strength does not consist in numbers, but in *unanimity*.

Brethren, let us make our order what it was intended to be, and what it once was—a *fraternity*; and it may then defy the persecution of the world, and amid the mutations of time it will stand firm as the everlasting hills.

He pays a feeling tribute to the memory of Bros. Wm. M. Fenton, Past Grand Master, and Carlos G. Curtis, Junior Grand Warden, who had died during the recess, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

He gives the following account of the fire which, in October, 1871, swept over a portion of the State leaving desolation and ruin in its track :

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. 213, lost their charter and furniture; about one-third of the members lost their homes, and all their furniture and wearing apparel.

This great calamity, appealing to all the better feelings of humanity, enlisted universal sympathy: contributions from all quarters soon began to pour in for the relief of the sufferers, and the Grand Master acknowledges many acts of disinterested benevolence. These are summed up by the committee, to whom the subject was referred, as follows :

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, \$1152.21 ; Grand Lodge of Ohio, \$800.00 ; St. Peter's Lodge, No. 20, Connecticut, \$100.00.

In acknowledgment thereof, the committee submitted the following resolutions which were adopted :

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.

To return to the address. In rendering an account of his stewardship, the Grand Master states that he had granted dispensations for the formation of eleven new lodges, and reports the final disposition of the case of Bro. Czar Jones. At the last annual communication, a committee reported that "Bro. Jones" had undoubtedly incurred the severest Masonic penalty the Grand Lodge could inflict, but as he was then under charges in his lodge, it was deemed improper to interfere, as it was not to be presumed the lodge would fail to do its duty. The trial resulted in the acquittal of Bro. Jones : it soon became evident that there was a disturbing element in the lodge of which Bro. Jones was the cause, and that he was using his influence to bring into contempt the authority and dignity of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master thereupon ordered charges to be preferred against him for violating the edict of the Grand Lodge, forbidding Masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France or any Mason owing it allegiance, and, after a fair and impartial trial, he was found guilty and expelled.

In reference to the reception of petitions from rejected candidates, he says :

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.

After referring to the defects of the regulations of the Grand Lodge on the

subject, he quotes with approval the Maine rule which provides that a rejected candidate shall not be initiated in any other lodge than the one that rejected him, "unless the lodge recommend him to another lodge *by a unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot.*" New York and several other jurisdictions have similar regulations, and on his recommendation an amendment of the constitution of a like character was presented and laid over under the rule.

During the year he had decided over eighty questions of Masonic law, of which he only reports nine, and they are in accordance with established principles: he procured from the Legislature an act incorporating the Grand Lodge, thus enabling it to hold the property of its subordinates in trust, and forms are given for the transaction of such business: he recommends the abolition of lodge dues, and suggests that by the payment of ten dollars any member, clear of the books, should be forever thereafter exempt from paying dues to the lodge, and that the same rule should apply to candidates on receiving the third degree—the subject was referred to a special committee which does not appear to have reported thereon.

Bro. Henry M. Look, Grand Lecturer, reports that the avenues of the temple are more strictly guarded than in years past, and consequently the admissions have been fewer in number but of a better character. He gives a glowing account of the improvement of the lodges in the accuracy and uniformity of their work, and, as he has succeeded in obtaining the original and genuine article, says he is determined to maintain it in all its pristine purity.

Twelve charters and one dispensation were granted: Grand Master Newcomb, of Ohio, was received with appropriate honors, and, in responding, presented the \$800 sent by the Grand Lodge of Ohio for the relief of the sufferers by the fires: a sum not to exceed \$2000, to be paid out of funds then belonging to the Grand Lodge, was appropriated for the same charitable purpose: the representative system adopted: a committee appointed to revise the constitution: one thousand dollars tendered the Grand Master for his expenses during his term of office, and the Grand Secretary instructed to procure and present to him in the name of the Grand Lodge, "a P. G. M.'s jewel, of pure gold."

The Grand Secretary, Bro. James Fenton, presented the report on Foreign Correspondence (32 pp.), containing a brief but fraternal notice of the proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges, our own included. The report can not be called a review, and yet in his introductory he well says:

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 practical 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.

Henry Chamberlain, of Three Oaks, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and James Fenton, of Detroit, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

MIXNESOTA.—Nineteenth annual communication, at St. Paul, January 9, 1872; C. W. Nash, M. W. Grand Master; all the lodges (80) represented; session, four days.

The annual address, although chiefly devoted to matters of local interest, is

an able and interesting paper. After noticing the death of brethren of his own and sister jurisdictions, the Grand Master renders an account of his stewardship, which shows that the duties of the office had been well and efficiently performed. Dispensations for nine new lodges had been issued, and a number, for good and sufficient reasons, refused. Harmony prevails among the craft, but, owing to the depleted condition of the treasury, the visits of the Grand Lecturer were confined to lodges under dispensation. He reports a number of decisions, all of which were concurred in. In one case he decided, that, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the Grand Lodge had exclusive original jurisdiction in the matter of charges and trial of its own members: a resolution to amend the constitution so as to give a subordinate lodge the right to try any of its own members, except its Master and the Grand Master while in office, was offered and withdrawn—a committee being appointed to prepare a new constitution and regulations.

In deprecating a very common evil, “too much and too hasty legislation,” the Grand Master says:

It must be palpable to every Masonic student who has given the subject any consideration, that there is entirely *too much* legislation; and the tendency of a majority of the Grand Lodges in this direction, in connection with an evil equally as ruinous, that is, *hasty* legislation, is to be deeply deplored. Masonry is based upon irrevocable and immutable principles, and these are clearly defined by the ancient landmarks of the order, and the usages and customs of the craft, and are of too great antiquity, and too sacred in their character and influence, to be tampered with as frequently, and in as hasty and inconsiderate a manner as they are. Let us take warning and enact no law but such as is required—wholesome, wise, just, appropriate, and strictly in accordance with the ancient usages; and when it has been enacted and spread upon our statute books, let it be duly and conscientiously observed, and earnestly and honestly, yet firmly administered, by those in authority.

A few useful and salutary regulations for the government of the craft, well and truly to be observed and administered, will prove more efficacious than a volume of impracticable laws passed without careful and due consideration, resulting in a majority of cases in non-observance, and producing a vast amount of discussion and trouble. I need only call your attention to the history of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, to corroborate the truth of my statement.

He devotes considerable space to an elucidation of the morals and dogmas of Freemasonry, and the lessons inculcated in this portion of the address are concisely stated in the following extract from the report of the committee to whom the matter was referred:

That Masonry is not of the *brain* alone, but it is also of the *heart and hand*—that it is not merely a subject for pleasant research, in which to while away an otherwise idle hour, but the embodiment of living truths, which must find a lodgement in the heart, and an expression in the conduct of every true worshipper at her altars—and that he has no rightful claim to be accounted a proficient in her mysteries,—no matter how fluently he may recite her rituals, or how learnedly he may talk of her ancient landmarks, usages, customs, and laws,—whose heart is filled with “hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness,” or whose hand is withheld from the performance of any good deed.

At the annual communication of 1871, two decisions of the Grand Master were referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which now recommended the approval of both. One was

A Mason has not the inherent right of visitation: he has the right to apply to a lodge to visit, and the lodge has the right to refuse to admit him; and a

member objecting to sit in the lodge with a brother proposing to visit, need not prefer charges against him, unless he thinks proper to do so.

This was concurred in, but the other decision, that "if a brother objects to the advancement of a candidate, the W. M. has not the right to demand the reasons for the objection;" was overruled. A resolution was thereupon introduced, instructing the lodges to spread the ballot for each degree: but the committee to whom it was referred were of opinion that it was not necessary to legislate upon the subject, as, although the one ballot system obtains in Minnesota, there was nothing in the constitution or regulations prohibiting the Master of a lodge from spreading the ballot on each degree.

Eight charters were granted and one dispensation continued: the office of Grand Orator created: the annual address of the Grand Master, and the reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary are hereafter to be printed in advance of the annual communication, previous to which the Grand Master is authorized to convene the standing committees: and the question of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to report thereon next year.

The Grand Secretary delayed the publication of the proceedings for eight months, waiting for Bro. A. T. C. Pierson to finish the report on Foreign Correspondence, and then had to publish it incomplete. The proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges are acknowledged; thirty-two receive brief notice; *cetera desunt*.

Grove B. Cooley, of Mantorville, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and William S. Combs, of St. Paul, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI.—Fifty-fourth annual communication at Holly Springs, January 22, 1872; George R. Fearn, M. W. Grand Master; 213, out of 290, lodges represented; session, four days.

The Grand Master's address is a clear, business-like paper, relating almost exclusively to matters of local interest. In feeling terms, he announces the deaths of Past Grand Master Giles M. Hillyer and Grand Treasurer George H. Gray, Sr.—whose names are household words throughout the land—and we sympathize with our brethren in their bereavement.

After congratulating the craft that the general progress of our institution is most satisfactory and exerting a powerful influence for good in sister jurisdictions, he says:

Turning from this extended field to our own jurisdiction, the evidences of the prosperity and progress of Freemasonry are not so cheering. From the reports of the D. D. Grand Masters, it will be seen that in a majority of the districts the adopted work has been more correctly and generally diffused; good order and harmony prevail; and what is still more gratifying, there is a manifest determination to enforce the penalties for the infraction of Masonic law, particularly with reference to profanity, drunkenness and gaming. In some of them, however, the condition of Masonry is anything but encouraging. In some localities, so great is the indifference to, or forgetfulness of Masonic obligations, that serious injury is being inflicted on our ancient and honorable institution. Lodges which were once flourishing and prosperous, are now languishing, and the elements of peace, brotherly love and relief are giving place to the spirit of discord and selfishness. Many lodges have manifested no desire to receive the adopted work, when the opportunity was tendered them, and in no single district has there been held a convention of lodges, although repeated efforts have been made to secure them.

He granted dispensations for the formation of eight new lodges, and reports a large number of official acts. A statement to the following effect was sent him by the Secretary of a lodge, and the question asked if the action of the lodge was correct:

Charges were preferred against a member and notice given; the commission to take testimony notified him of the time and place of taking testimony; accused refused to attend, or "to have anything to do with the proceedings." "Three months were given the brother for reflection," at the expiration of which time new charges for contempt were preferred against him; trial had *instanter*, and he expelled by a two-thirds vote.

The brother having been tried without notice, and expelled by a two-thirds vote when the law required a three-fourths majority, he ordered the W. M. to dismiss the proceedings under the charges last preferred, and to try the accused on the original charges. This act had been questioned as an arbitrary exercise of power, and it had been argued that the accused had no redress except by appeal to the Grand Lodge: without entering into a discussion of the powers of the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Fearn held that he would have been utterly unworthy of the high position to which he had been called, had he quietly submitted "to such a flagrant violation of law—such an utter disregard of the rights of a brother." The Grand Lodge decided that his action in this particular case was correct: but it was considered a very serious question as to how far the Grand Master may go in setting aside the final decision of a subordinate lodge, and it was therefore referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, for "the most mature deliberation," and to report thereon at the next annual communication.

He reports a number of decisions, from which we select the following:

The W. M. of a lodge ought not to entertain a resolution providing for a division of the property of the lodge for the benefit of a contemplated new lodge; it is not in the power of a majority of the lodge thus to dispose of its property.

A Mason dies under suspension for non-payment of dues. His friends propose to pay them, that he may be re-instated and receive Masonic burial. Answer: The brother died under suspension, and must so remain; re-instatement of one dead is an impossibility.

He calls particular attention to this decision, as other cases had arisen in which it was pleaded that the Grand Lodge had, in 1870, made an exception in favor of "distinguished Masons." This exception he considered at variance with the whole spirit of our institution, which teaches us that, as Masons, we meet on the level of equality, and suggested that the Grand Lodge declare that "in no case can a suspended Mason receive Masonic burial." He well says: "No distinction, no exception, should be allowed in this jurisdiction, where, if a brother is unable to pay dues, he will be excused; if he is able, and refuses, let him suffer the consequences, whether he be distinguished or not." The Grand Lodge, very properly, abolished the "distinction."

He recommended the publication of a Masonic Code or Digest of the legislation of the Grand Lodge: the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence admit that the present one "is not by any means perfect;" think it would be a difficult task to frame one that would cover every case that might arise; but attribute this to the rapid increase of lodges and membership, a large proportion of the material having been hurried through the degrees, and remark:

The contest which we witness from year to year, and which gives us so much trouble, is between intelligence and light on the one hand, and ignorance and bigotry on the other. The body of our craft do not read and investigate; you cannot get one in twenty to procure a Masonic periodical at a cost of one or two dollars a year; a large number of them do not even own a Manual. They learn the ritual after a fashion, because any Mason who has a memory can learn that; but how sad is the thought that some of our best ritualists and "brightest Masons" cannot give a reason for any thing that is communicated, and certainly cannot explain the legendary history on which our degrees are founded. The "beauty and glory" of our time-honored institution is to be found in the magnificence of its legendary history and its philosophy.

A committee was appointed to prepare a Code or Digest, and submit the same for approval at the next session: and the "Masonic Tablet," a journal conducted by Bros H. T. Murphy and J. L. Power, (Grand Secretary,) was recommended to the patronage of the craft.

Nine charters were granted, one restored, one surrendered and one annulled; five dispensations granted: it was declared un-masonic for any of the delegates or members to wear their jewels outside of the lodge room, unless under the authority of the Grand Lodge: a proposition from the trustees to transfer "the Orphans' Home, with all its property, franchises and solemn trusts" to the Grand Lodge, subject to the ratification of the State Baptist Convention, was received and ordered to be submitted to the constituent lodges for their action.

A committee appointed at the last annual communication, to take into consideration the erection of a Masonic temple and college, reported that they had sent circulars to the three hundred lodges in the State, that only twenty-one of them had responded by letter, and of that number seven had "decided that such an undertaking was impracticable"—and in this opinion the Grand Lodge concurred.

The Grand Lodge is in embarrassed circumstances, and, with the view to improve its financial condition, resolutions were adopted requesting the delegates to donate one-fourth of their mileage, thereby receiving fifteen cents per mile instead of twenty cents; and increasing the fees to the Grand Lodge for conferring degrees from one to two dollars, and for membership from seventy-five cents to one dollar. We hope that this plan will soon enable the Grand Lodge to extinguish its indebtedness and avoid all future difficulty of the same character: but, with Grand Master Fearn, we cannot see the justice of a Grand Lodge paying return mileage to those members who travel home on the railroads free.

The report on Foreign Correspondence (75 pp.) is again from the pen of Bro. A. H. Barkley. The proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges, Louisiana included, are reviewed in an able and fraternal manner, and the report contains much of general interest.

He is of the opinion that, as a rule, Grand Secretaries do not receive sufficient compensation, and is satisfied this "grows out of ignorance of the amount of work which they are called upon to perform." On the subject of paying the Grand Master a salary, a practice which appears to have become established in more than one jurisdiction, he admits that the services of a good Grand Master cannot be estimated by dollars and cents, but thinks *honor* alone a poor compensation for "precious time and money" expended in the interest of the craft, and is willing to advocate a system that would remunerate him for both. The Grand Secre-

tary, however, is a mere clerical officer, and in many jurisdictions the duties of the office, if properly attended to, occupy all his time. As the laborer is worthy of his hire, the Grand Secretary is therefore entitled to, and should receive, a liberal compensation for his services. But, in our opinion, the office of Grand Master cannot be viewed in this light: it is essentially one of honor—the highest honor in the gift of the craft—and granting that the duties are onerous, the honor is enhanced when those duties are discharged faithfully; whereas, to measure their performance by the standard of dollars and cents, would inevitably tend to detract from the dignity and destroy the prestige which of right belongs to the Grand Mastership. We hold that no brother should aspire to, or if elected accept, the office unless he can devote a considerable portion of his time to the interests of the craft. If elected, and his professional or business engagements will not permit this, he must of necessity either sacrifice his personal interests or those of the craft—thus violating the very principles which it is his duty to protect and maintain—and to compensate the Grand Master for his “precious time” would not remedy the evil, but rather cause the office to be sought after by impecunious Masonic politicians. But for all money expended in the discharge of official duty, we fully agree with Bro. Barkley that the Grand Master ought to be reimbursed.

In his review of California, he disposes of the doctrine that an unfavorable report dispenses with the ballot, as follows :

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.

Dissenting from the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, giving the Master the power to determine the validity of objections made by a member to a visitor, he says :

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 W. M. 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.

Louisiana receives fraternal notice, and in commenting on the resolution submitted by Bro. Morel to repeal the edict of the Grand Lodge forbidding the first section of the first and second degrees, and the first and second sections of the third degree, on more than one candidate at the same time, he says “the process by which men are made Masons appears to be slow for *the young American*

spirit which prevails in the minds of many of the present day ;" nevertheless, he expects the committee to whom the resolution was referred would report "Remove not the old landmark." His expectations were not disappointed.

Under the head of Washington, he makes the following judicious remarks :

The Committee on *Lodges v. v.*, 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.

W. H. Hardy, of Paulding, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and J. L. Power, of Jackson, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

MISSOURI.—Fifty-first annual communication at St. Louis, October 10, 1871; Thomas E. Garrett, M. W. Grand Master; 224, out of 366, lodges represented; session, four days.

The Grand Master's address is an able document, covering thirty-three pages of closely printed matter and relating chiefly to matters of local interest. After paying an appropriate tribute to the memory of P. G. M. John F. Houston, who had died during the year, he gives a "retrospect and prospect" of Masonry in Missouri, in which he says: "we are making too many Masons, and are making them too fast." His remarks on this subject have a general application, and we bespeak for them a careful perusal:

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 unholly 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. * * * * *

Should any danger threaten our order in the future, it will strike from within. We have nothing to fear from the outside world, so long as we remain true to ourselves and our trust. The mutterings of an anti-masonic storm, which we hear in various quarters, come from the clouds of disappointment that have gathered from these very mists of ignorance to which I have referred. They are at present impotent to harm, for the vital principle is not in them. Their pretensions are conglomerate of falsehood, and their lightning is a sham. See to it that no spark of truth gets into them, or a thin vapor, no bigger than a man's hand, may overspread the sky, and then will break the storm.

Great prosperity always begets a careless sense of security, and cheap commodities, though of the best quality, are never prized at their real worth. Let me exhort you to doubly guard your doors against the popular pressure, lest the human sea break through, and sweep into our castle halls, leaving nothing but a wide waste of waters. Let me conjure you to place the true value upon our treasures, that none may squander or throw them away because they are so easy of access, and, so cheap. Realize but this truth: we are making too many Masons, and are making them too fast; and the infallible Masonic instincts will avert the only danger that can threaten the stability of our beloved order. We will also render secure those other orders to whom we furnish all their materials, and who build their structures on our foundations.

During the year he granted dispensations for thirty new lodges, which with the ten dispensations granted and the eleven renewed by the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, made *fifty-one* lodges working U. D.: during the session forty-two charters were granted and one restored; ten dispensations were renewed, eleven granted, and seven refused for the want of the proper recommendation. Missouri is certainly a great and growing State, but at the same time this reads like a commentary on the preceding remarks. M. W. Bro. Garrett reports the craft enjoying a good degree of prosperity all over the jurisdiction, but says that lodges and brethren, in different parts of the State, have fallen into a careless and slovenly way of doing business not only in the lodge-room but also on public occasions.

The greater portion of the address is devoted to his decisions; many of them are governed by local regulation, and in most cases he gives the question, argument and decision. As a corollary to the remarks above quoted, we select the following:

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.

We cannot concur. Mere presumption is not sufficient evidence to divest a brother of his rights, and Masonry does not sanction the use of indirect means to accomplish that which it forbids to be done directly. It is not charged that "the forty delinquents" had combined together for the purpose of not paying dues, and unless some such combination, or joint action, was shown they could not be all held personally interested in the trial of any particular one of the number. Admitting that, under the circumstances, it was doubtful if a fair trial could have been had in the lodge of which the delinquents were members, it seems to us the difficulty might have been avoided and the rights of all respected by sending the case before another lodge for trial.

One thousand dollars were appropriated to the relief of the Chicago sufferers, and the subordinate lodges were recommended to contribute according to their ability.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter had charged themselves with the support of Past Grand Master Dunscomb, and the appropriate committee made the gratifying announcement that there was a marked improvement in his mental and physical condition.

A large amount of business was transacted. The proceedings reached us too late for review in our last report, and have now lost much of their interest; but the following recommendation of the Committee on Grievance, which was adopted, is as novel as it is unjust.

We would here make a particular and fraternal request of lodges of the State, for the benefit of the Committee of Grievance in the future, that they do not allow our worthy brothers who have attorneys-of-law attached to their names to act as counsel for or against any brother under charges in their lodges, as they are so prolific in points of law, and have such a long and round-about way of bringing them out, that it is a decided waste of the time of your committee in having to read three or four quires of legal cap to find out whether Bro. A. or B. had a fair and square trial or not. We hope the lodges will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. So mote it be.

The adoption of this recommendation can only be viewed as a piece of hasty and inconsiderate legislation. It gives a lodge the power to deprive a brother accused of a Masonic offence of the right to select his own counsel, and if he is found guilty and expelled, he may justly complain that he had not a fair and impartial trial. In event of an appeal, a full transcript of the proceedings, including the testimony, etc., is sent up to the Grand Lodge, and in many cases the record is necessary lengthy. Now what chance has the appellant to obtain justice when the committee to whom the appeal is referred, declares "that it is a decided waste of their time" to read the papers submitted to them to ascertain whether the brother "had a fair and square trial or not." It seems to us that it would be far better to abolish the right of appeal than thus reduce it to a mockery and a sham.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. Geo. Frank Gouley, presented the report on Foreign Correspondence (158 pp.) in which he reviews in an able manner the pro-

ceedings of forty-two Grand Lodges (our own included) and also gives the N. Y. report on Foreign Grand Bodies in a condensed form.

In this report Bro. Gouley has "endeavored to furnish a faithful epitome of the jurisdiction and decisions of the year," but in most cases without note or comment, saying he does "not presume to endorse or condemn" all of them. We are pleased, however, to see that he occasionally lets himself out, and under the head of South Carolina, in replying to the assertion that "an unfavorable report of the Committee of Investigation is tantamount to a rejection," he well says:

"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.

The great feature of the report, however, is its denunciation of Quebec. As our Grand Lodge has acted on the question and much space was devoted to the subject in our former reports, we do not deem it necessary to notice it further than to state that he now accuses Quebec of having murdered Grand Lodge sovereignty and erects a monument to the memory of the supposed victim. This monument is quite a curiosity. It is formed of an inverted pyramid, containing the names of a portion of the Grand Lodges that had at that date recognized Quebec, placed on the apex of a regular pyramid on which are inscribed the Grand Lodges that had not, and some of those that had, recognized the new Grand Body, "bending in sorrow over the grave of buried sovereignty." The questionable veracity of tomb-stones is proverbial, and the present instance forms no exception to the general character of *grave literature*.

Seriously, however, we think our impulsive Brother has allowed his zeal to overrun his discretion, and it is only on this supposition that the following remarks can be permitted to escape without reproof:

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. They have surrendered every ideal of sovereignty and placed themselves at the mercy of political cabals and changes. They have and can give no obligation which shall recognize any Masonic duty or obedience that a political movement may not annul.

As Grand Secretary, Bro. Gouley gives some carefully prepared statistical tables to which he appends the following note, which we commend to Secretaries of lodges in Louisiana:

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 lie in the Postoffice, to be destroyed or sent back, and then complain that they have not received proceedings, etc. 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."

Fifty-second annual communication at St. Louis, October 15, 1872; Thomas E. Garrett, M. W. Grand Master; 183, out of 406, lodges represented; session, four days.

The annual address is written in the same style as that of the preceding year and fully equal to it in ability. After announcing in an appropriate and feeling manner the death of P. G. M. George Whitcomb, the Grand Master cautions the craft against mixing up business affairs with Masonry, enjoins upon them the necessity of a strict observance of the secrecy of the ballot, and reports a number of decisions, several of which were qualified before being concurred in. Several of the decisions are of interest, and we give the following, omitting the "argument," etc.:

An objection to the advancement of a candidate is removed by the dismissal, suspension, or expulsion of the objector from the lodge.

A man who can neither read nor write is not a proper candidate for the mysteries of Masonry.

A lodge under dispensation is competent to try non-affiliates who reside within its jurisdiction, as well as its own members.

A summons by a Master of the lodge is legal, ordered either at the session of the lodge or during its recess.

When an expelled member appeals to the Grand Lodge on account of irregularity in the trial, or that there was no such trial as contemplated by the law, and the Grand Lodge upon investigation, finds the ground of appeal correct, and thereupon decides the trial *null* and *void*, the Mason is "restored to membership," as though no trial had ever taken place.

He recommends the celebration by the constituent lodges of the Festivals of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist—"the especial feast-days of the Masonic fraternity all over the world"—and says:

The ceremonies may be varied, according to the particular work the order, in

any given locality, may have in hand, and all Masons ought to join in them with zest and good fellowship. It may be that a hall is to be dedicated, a cornerstone to be laid, a new lodge to be instituted, or new officers to be installed; all are public ceremonies, and all lay open to a greater or less extent the principles and designs of the institution. There may be nothing of this character to do, still the opportunity for doing something pleasant, and rational and beneficial, ought not to be neglected. The old method of celebrating these days was very simple. It consisted of a general assembly of Masons, election and installation of officers, congratulatory addresses, a banquet, sentiments, speeches, recitations and songs. It was the social Masonic event of the year, and we ought not to lose its spirit. Let us carry the bloom of our holidays along with us together with our traditions, and our ancient order will forever preserve the vigor of youth, and present the cheerful spectacle of blossoms and fruit on the same bough.

He had issued dispensations for the formation of thirty-two new lodges, and refused to give his sanction to a "gift concert" for the purpose of building a Masonic hall.

He states that the lodges in St. Louis are taking great interest in their Masonic Board of Relief, and that the system of telegraphing to the lodges from which applicants hail, or profess to have claims, has been eminently successful as a protection from the importunities of professional impostors. He recommends similar associations to adopt this plan, and, in our opinion, it is the only judicious method in which charity funds can be disbursed in cases of doubt—the printed lists of membership affording no protection against impostors.

Thirty-nine charters were granted: the work exemplified: the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized, and a large amount of local business transacted—one item of which as it involves the sanctity of a pledge of Masonic faith deserves special notice.

At the annual communication of 1869, the Grand Lodge, by resolution, assumed the payment of two hundred thousand dollar bonds issued by the Masonic Hall Association, and imposed a *per capita* tax on the members of the subordinate lodges for the purpose of creating a Masonic Hall fund. Dissatisfaction soon manifested itself: the lodges urged that they had not been consulted and resorted to the reprehensible expedient of holding a convention, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the Grand Lodge. The movement, however, was successful, and at the session of 1870 the subscription for the bonds was declared null and void, the *per capita* tax repealed, and the Grand Secretary instructed to return to the subordinate lodges all moneys paid by them under the resolution creating a Masonic Hall fund. At the annual session of 1871, a communication was received from the Masonic Hall Association requesting the Grand Lodge to provide for taking up \$60,000 second mortgage bonds which had been negotiated on the faith of the resolution of 1869. This communication was referred to a special committee which presented a majority and minority report, and the latter, declaring it inexpedient and fraught with danger to the peace and harmony of the craft to tax the subordinates for such a purpose, was adopted by a vote of 118 lodges to 37. A proposition to relinquish to the Masonic Hall Association ten thousand dollar bonds held by the Grand Lodge was laid over, and the association requested to send an agent, at its own expense, to visit and explain matters to each lodge in the State, so that they might "vote intelligently" on the subject when it again

came up. At the present session (1872) the Grand Master stated that he had been served with legal notice that the second mortgage bondholders looked to the Grand Lodge for payment of the bonds, in pursuance of the resolutions of 1869. The committee to whom the matter was referred appear to have given it attentive consideration, and are of opinion that both contracting parties transcended their legal authority in issuing and accepting the stock, but as sixty thousand dollars of these bonds were placed upon the market upon the faith of the action of the Grand Lodge, they think something more than the legal question of legality or illegality is involved. After showing that the total indebtedness of the Masonic Hall Association amounted to \$234,000: that the annual interest and current expenses is \$23,700 while the rental of the entire building only amounts to \$12,000: the committee are of opinion that by the appointment of a special agent the rental might be increased, and the property being exempt from taxation must enhance in value; while a sale under existing circumstances could only be affected at a sacrifice, by which the Grand Lodge would lose its stock and be subjected to an expensive litigation: and with a view to settle the question submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, In order to secure peace and harmony to the subordinate lodges of the State, and to sustain the plighted faith of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge assume the payment of the two hundred thousand dollars in bonds, issued by the Masonic Hall Association.

Provided, That "preferred stock" in said association be issued to the Grand Lodge by said association to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), and that no further issue of stock, either preferred or any other kind, be ever made by said association.

Resolved, That an assessment be levied upon subordinate lodges, for each member in good standing therein, of seventy-five cents per annum, to meet bonds and interest falling due.

These resolutions were adopted by the following vote: lodges 310, individuals 108—418; to lodges 320, individuals 49—369. This was not very encouraging, and on motion the vote was reconsidered, and the matter referred to the subordinate lodges for their action. The bondholders were requested to defer any legal action in the premises until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge: but the last act of the session was the adoption of a resolution requesting the subordinate lodges to loan the Grand Lodge *at least* twenty-five dollars each, until the next annual communication, payable within sixty days: it being "positively understood" that the loan was "to be used only as a temporary compromise for staying a threatened suit against the Grand Lodge without being used prejudicial to its interests."

The report on Foreign Correspondence (168 pp.) was presented by Bro. Geo. Frank Gouley, and is marked for the ability which has characterized his former reports. The Quebec question is re-discussed at great length, but "that monument" is omitted, for the reason, we suppose, that the foundation would not support the superincumbent weight.

Louisiana receives extended and fraternal notice. Referring to the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple, he says:

We notice that the Grand Lodge on this occasion was opened in "AMPLE FORM in the E. A. degree," to perform this duty. We do not pretend to interfere with the regulations of sister Grand Bodies, but beg the privilege to say that we do

not see where the E. A. comes in as a participant in the work which none but Master Masons can appreciate and perform. Of course there can be no objection to their being present, as all others may be, as witnesses of the ceremony, but to have them on a perfect equality to assist in the pronouncement that a stone is perfect, when they never worked on it, is like having the student from a primary school called in to vote on the proficiency of professors for a position in a college. We do not think that a society of professional architects and artisans would call in the cellar diggers and quarrymen to take part or give voice in the solemn consecration of a perfect and finished temple.

We merely throw out these ideas as suggestions. In Missouri none but Master Masons lay corner-stones, Masonic book-makers' formulas to the contrary notwithstanding.

Relative to this subject, we would like to be informed where is the precedent for a "Grand Lodge of Entered Apprentices?"

The usage commented on has obtained in Louisiana from the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1812. When a public ceremony is to be performed, the Grand Lodge performs it, but it invites brethren of all grades to be present on the occasion and join in the procession, and for this reason it is opened on the E. A. degree. As for "Masonic book-makers' formulas," Webb in giving the order of a "procession at laying foundation stones" followed the programme then in general use, and subsequent writers have copied it. Numerous precedents might be cited for a "Grand Lodge of Entered Apprentices,"—but the following settles the question. Originally the General Assembly of Masons was composed of Masters and Fellow Crafts; but in the beginning of the eighteenth century important changes were made. The privileges of Masonry were no longer restricted to operative Masons, and our institution lost its mixed and speculative character, and became entirely speculative. The result was that the lodges soon became chiefly composed of Apprentices: at the re-organization of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717, they were admitted to attend the Annual Assembly, and the thirty-ninth of the General Regulations of 1721 declares that no new regulation should be adopted until at the Annual Assembly, or Grand Feast, it was offered in writing to the perusal of all the brethren, "*even of the youngest Entered Apprentice.*"

So far as the United States are concerned, the subject is one of local regulation. Missouri follows closely the innovations introduced by the Baltimore Convention of 1843—one of which was the transaction of all business in the subordinate lodges on the third degree. As a general rule, previous to that date, all business was transacted on the first degree, and in our opinion Masonry has not been benefited by the change, which has made the American system conflict, in this respect, with all others on the face of the globe. The innovation was not sanctioned in Louisiana until 1850, but the Grand Lodge reserves the right to open on any or all of the degrees as circumstances may require.

Again Bro. Gouley says: "We notice a peculiarity in the Louisiana proceedings, viz.: that each day's proceedings are signed by *all* the elective Grand Officers. Wherefore?" Our printed proceedings are a transcript of the official record so far as it is proper to be made public, and each day's proceedings are signed by certain, not "*all*," elective Grand Officers in accordance with ancient usage. We are "old foggies" enough to hold on to some of the "peculiarities" of those noble men and true Masons who founded our Grand Lodge. We may also remark that the records of the original lodges in Louisiana, anterior to the formation of the Grand Lodge and for many years afterward, show that the

minutes were signed by every brother present at their meetings. As Masonry was proscribed by the Spanish Government, it is supposed that this practice was originally adopted as a means of binding the brethren more closely together and securing fidelity, and that it was continued long after the cause for its adoption had ceased to exist.

Bro. Gouley regrets that his space will not permit a reproduction of the Indiana Committee's "perfect annihilation of the Louisiana strictures on the Scotch Rite question, so far as it related to Grand Lodge sovereignty;" and after giving the closing paragraph of their remarks, adds:

We can say that we have read Folger's History from beginning to end, and have publicly in the Masonic press challenged a denial of the truth of *any part of it*, and have waited for five years for a response, offering to pay one hundred in gold to any one who could prove them false, and have waited in vain.

The italics are ours. A refutation of the misstatements and misrepresentations contained in Folger's so-called "History," so far as Louisiana is concerned, will be found under a special head toward the close of this report. We refer Bro. Gouley to it, and, as he appears to be blessed with a superfluity of wealth, he will please send that hundred dollars in gold to the chairman of this committee, who will take pleasure in handing it over to Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, and see that Bro. Gouley gets proper credit for the donation.

He sustains the invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Chile by Massachusetts, considering the conclusion arrived at and the reason for it, "as eminently sound and just," and adds "our own relations with Chile rest on the same basis." This basis is the Scotch Rite law of jurisdiction as defined by *Massachusetts*, but which Chile protested against as an infringement of its sovereign rights and a violation of its constitution. We confess our surprise at the position assumed by Bro. Gouley on this question, and think that if Hamburg were to plant a lodge in Missouri; he would not consider the plea "that different Rites naturally produce different powers which govern them" "eminently sound and just," but denounce the act as an infringement on the sovereign rights of his Grand Lodge.

A tabular statement of the exact condition of 250 lodges is published as a supplement to the proceedings. Every item in connection with each lodge, including its hall, furniture, jewels, membership and financial condition, is given in detail. It is the most complete statement we have ever seen, and its compilation is a monument to the untiring industry of the Grand Secretary.

Samuel H. Owens, of California, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and Geo. Frank Gouley, of St. Louis, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

MONTANA.—Seventh annual communication at Deer Lodge City, October 2, 1871; Cornelius Hedges, M.W. Grand Master; 14, out of 15, lodges represented; session, three days.

The Grand Master's address is an able and interesting paper. He congratulates the Grand Lodge on the general prosperity prevailing throughout the jurisdiction: advises the lodges to keep out of debt, citing for their example the case of a lodge which had its hall burned down, but, not being in debt, was soon able by vigorous exertion to erect a new one; recommends retrenchment of Grand Lodge expenses in order that the existing liabilities may be liquidated: suggests the collection and preservation of the proceedings of sister Grand

Lodges and material for their own history, as it would cost but comparatively little, and to leave the erecting of temples, founding of schools, colleges, asylums and hospitals to other generations: regrets that the resolution of the Grand Lodge requiring that three full sets of the proceedings should be bound for the use of the Grand Lodge and one set for each of the subordinates had not been complied with, as even three sets for the Grand Lodge could not be collected: in rendering an account of his stewardship, he says peace and harmony had held uninterrupted sway, but notwithstanding a favorable season, dullness and depression, characteristic of reactionary periods, had prevailed throughout the Territory—he had, granted dispensations for the formation of two new lodges, and refused one: recommends the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec: does not favor the representative system between American Grand Lodges, and in reference to entering into it with Foreign Grand Bodies, says:

When we pass beyond the American continent and away from the congenial atmosphere of liberal institutions and the Saxon tongue, Masonry seems to find no free scope for a healthy development; it seems to become at times the monopoly of nobility and aristocracy; at others, the convenient engine of the radical revolutionists. If we desire to cultivate intimate relations with Masons in foreign countries, representatives may become necessary; but from the chaotic and ambiguous character of Masonry in most foreign countries, I see little occasion for haste or ardor in opening this correspondence.

He then refers in eloquent terms to the condition of Masonry in France, and arrives at the following just conclusion:

Masonry in all the Latin nationalities is much the same as in France; an object of persecution by Pope 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 these nations in the brighter future now dawning for them.

The Grand Secretary regrets his inability to respond to numerous applications from other Grand Lodges for copies of the earlier proceedings of Montana, unless those of the first five sessions are reprinted; and he also adds that "the elegance of their manufacture" constitutes their "attractive feature." In former reports we have alluded to the beautiful style in which they are issued from the press, and, although "fine feathers make fine birds," we incline to the opinion that there would be little or no demand for them if the contents were not "the attractive feature," and in this respect the proceedings of Montana compare favorably with those of any other jurisdiction.

Two charters were granted, and, by resolution, the brethren who had been respectively recommended by the members for the office of Masters of the new lodges were admitted as representatives. As a lodge has no legal existence until constituted, and can have no officers until that ceremony has been performed, the impropriety of such action is too apparent to require comment.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized: intercourse with the Grand Orient of France suspended: fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg dissolved: committees were appointed to procure a suitable honorarium, to be presented to P. G. M. Cornelius Hedges, and to report at the next session the price of a suitable set of jewels for the Grand Lodge: and a memorial page

is dedicated to the memory of Bro. Henry Allen—"a pioneer of Masonry in Iowa, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana."

The report on Foreign Correspondence (53 pp.) is from the pen of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Hez. L. Hosmer, and embraces an interesting review of the proceedings of twenty-eight Grand Lodges, our own included.

He argues in favor of the advancement of candidates who have been maimed after initiation: holds that, while a lodge cannot discipline a member for offences committed previous to his being made a Mason, it may try him for fraud and imposition in withholding a knowledge of any offence that would disqualify him for initiation: makes a brief, but able, argument in favor of the Grand Lodge of Quebec: does not believe in the rule of one ballot for the three degrees, and says that it has been abandoned in many of the older jurisdictions and the more stringent ordeal of a ballot for each degree adopted.

Basing his objections on the danger of injudicious appointments, he thinks the representative system should either be altogether abandoned or less indiscriminately exercised, as "it is of no benefit or credit to the order as it now exists." This remark, in our opinion, is too sweeping. Although the representative system has not accomplished all that was claimed for it, yet, even as at present constituted, it tends to promote the interchange of fraternal courtesies between the various Grand Lodges. We believe with him that a representative should possess an unblemished moral character, and on referring to the proceedings before us find that the most distinguished Masons in the land have been generally selected for such position. Bro. Hosmer, however, affirms, and we think it probable, that some injudicious appointments have been made; but we do not believe that a few exceptional cases ought to condemn the whole system.

James R. Weston, of Diamond City, was elected M. W. Grand Master; Hez. L. Hosmer, of Virginia City, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

NEBRASKA.—Fifteenth annual communication at Lincoln, June 18, 1872; William E. Hill, M. W. Grand Master; 27, out of 31, lodges represented; session, four days.

In his annual address, the Grand Master says: "The past Masonic year has been a prosperous one, and so far as I am advised, the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction have been working in peace and harmony, and, with a few exceptions, are rapidly increasing in numbers and strength." He had issued dispensations for five new lodges, and in several instances declined to grant dispensations, believing that the time had not yet come to organize lodges in those localities and being "convinced that Masonry is injured by the establishment of lodges in sections of the country thinly settled." He reports a number of decisions, and the following are in full accord with the ruling of our own Grand Lodge:

It would be improper for a lodge in this jurisdiction, to make a Mason of one who has a cork-leg, however worthy he otherwise might be.

One lodge conferring the third degree upon an elected candidate at the request of another lodge, the brother is a member of the lodge that made the request, by complying with the by-laws of said lodge.

That an objection made to the W. M. or to the lodge, by a member thereof, against the initiation or advancement of a candidate, who has previously been elected, must be respected, and holds good until removed.

The objector's reasons are his own: he may or may not give them, just as he sees fit; his inherent rights are such as preclude any demand being made upon him to explain his reasons therefor.

The objector is not bound to prefer charges, nor can the lodge or any other power require him to disclose his reasons for objecting.

A candidate for advancement has no claim upon the lodge for the F. C. or Master Mason's degree, further than what is guaranteed by his moral and mental fitness to receive them; but his standing as an E. A. or F. C. is not impaired by a refusal of the lodge to advance him.

Among the decisions governed by local regulation, is the following:

A lodge *u. d.* cannot receive dimitted Masons to membership; they can do nothing except what is mentioned in the dispensation, that of making Masons.

In most jurisdictions, however, lodges *u. d.* have now the privilege of receiving members by affiliation, and also of disciplining their own members and unaffiliates, residing in their vicinity, when guilty of unmasonic conduct.

He refused to give his consent to a lodge to engage in "a real estate gift enterprise" for the purpose of building a hall, considering lotteries and gift enterprises akin to gambling. In this connection he cautioned the craft against immoral practices, and remarks: "Obedience to the moral law is what Masonry requires, and every man who takes upon himself the solemn obligations of Masonry professes to take this as a rule and guide of his faith through life." In reference to this subject the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge views with abhorrence any attempt on the part of lodges or members of lodges to give the aid of Masonry in organized or individual form to any lottery or gift enterprise whatsoever; and the purchase, sale or drawing of lottery tickets is unmasonic, deserving reproof and censure.

Resolved, That the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is a gross violation of Masonic obligation, and should in all cases subject the offender to reprimand; and if persisted in, to expulsion from the fraternity.

We question the propriety of the second resolution. Masonry enjoins temperance upon her disciples, and, as intemperance is a Masonic offence, it seems to us that all such legislation is uncalled for, unless "the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage" is prohibited by the State law. Bro. Taylor, of Nevada, commenting on a decision to the same effect, makes the following judicious remarks:

We think no general rule can justly be made upon the subject. To interdict the sale, by Masons, of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in jurisdictions where the law of the land permits such sale, would, in our opinion, be going too far. As well might we forbid druggists to sell poisons, or gunsmiths to sell gunpowder and balls, because sometimes purchasers use these articles for self-destruction. We believe that a Mason who debases himself by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors ought to be admonished, and if admonition fails to effect a reformation, he ought to be disciplined, and if he still persists, expelled. We believe, also, that a Mason who so far loses his self-respect as to become the proprietor of what may be called a "doggery," or one who knowingly sells intoxicating liquors to those who drink in excess, should be warned to desist, and if this means fail to correct the evil, should be expelled. But to say, generally, that a Mason shall not sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage (except where the State forbids such sale), we believe would be thrusting Masonry out of its legitimate sphere.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the following questions, viz:

1. Is the God of the Mason the God of the Bible? and is the denying of the Bible a Masonic offence?

2. Is the denying the authenticity of the Bible, a Masonic offence?

In answer to the first query, they are of the opinion that the denial of the existence of God as set forth in the Holy Bible is a Masonic offence; and in answer to the second query they are also of the opinion that the denial of the divine authority and authenticity of the Holy Bible is a Masonic offence.

This conflicts with the universality of our institution. Masonry requires her initiates to profess a belief in Deity, but does not dictate to what faith or creed they shall belong, or the sacred writings on which they shall be obligated. The Christian believes that the New Testament is an integral part of the Holy Bible: the Israelite does not, neither does he believe in the doctrine of the Trinity: the Mahomedan, the Hindoo, and the "heathen Chinese"—numbers of whom are Masons—believe in Deity but do not acknowledge "the divine authority and authenticity of the Holy Bible." In our opinion, a Grand Lodge ought to legislate only on such matters as are entrusted to its special supervision, and, as it has no warrant to coerce the religious faith or political creed of members of the craft, remember the adage *ne sutor ultra crepidam*.

The Masonic Temple Guild of Omaha, which proposes to erect a two hundred and fifty thousand dollar Masonic Temple in that city, was commended to the attention and support of the subordinate lodges.

Four charters were granted, two dispensations continued and one withdrawn: the Grand Lodge of Utah recognized: a large amount of local business transacted, and there was a public installation of the Grand Officers, at which Bro. N. K. Griggs delivered an eloquent oration.

Bro. R. K. Furnas, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, acknowledges the receipt of the proceedings of our own and sister jurisdictions, and we join with him in regretting that the financial condition of the Grand Lodge did not warrant the publication of his report.

William E. Hill was re-elected M. W. Grand Master, and William R. Bowen elected R. W. Grand Secretary—no address given.

NEVADA.—Eighth annual communication at the City of Virginia, September 17, 1872; George Robinson, M. W. Grand Master; 13, out of 14, chartered lodges and two U. D. represented; session, three days.

The annual address is an able document and contains much of general interest. After calling attention to the general prosperity and harmony existing among the craft throughout the United States, denouncing the unwarrantable invasion of the jurisdiction of New Jersey by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and referring to the relief extended to the sufferers by the extensive fires in Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin, he says:

There are some questions of Masonic polity which are just now being widely discussed, and concerning which a few words may not be out of place. In many jurisdictions there are being worked what are denominated "side degrees." They have not the sanction of any Masonic authority, and yet their very name imports that they claim a connection with our fraternity. By those who are using them, it is urged that they do no harm, and that therefore the governing Masonic bodies should not interfere to prevent their use and dissemination. The trouble is that they put on the *garb* of Masonry, and are therefore calculated to deceive the unwary into the belief that they are a part of Masonry. They are practiced in lodge rooms, by Masons, and in so far as they are thus made to assume the guise of Masonry, they do harm. Particularly is this the case with

what are denominated androgynous degrees. Instances have occurred where ladies who had received those degrees, and who were thereby led to believe that they had attained to some part of the mysteries of Masonry, have been placed in very unpleasant predicaments when applying for relief to persons known to be Masons, but who, not being in possession of those androgynous rites, have deemed their possessors as impostors, when they were every way worthy of aid, and when, if they had simply presented themselves and shown the relation existing between themselves and Masons, their wants and necessities would have been promptly attended to. To them, then, the supposed possession of Masonic secrets which, in their opinion, ought to prove as passports to Masonic sympathy, was indeed a delusion and a snare. Masonry, sublime in its character and teachings, needs no such adventitious aids. To attempt its improvement in such a direction is as useless as "to gild refined gold, or paint the lily."

He is of the opinion that the evils resulting from non-affiliation have their origin in the facility with which dimitts are obtained, and holds that a member of a lodge ought not to have the privilege of withdrawing therefrom, without assigning any reason or giving an assurance "that he does not apply for a dimit with the purpose of becoming a non-affiliate." There is no doubt that it is the duty of every Mason to be a member of some lodge. Masonry, however, is a voluntary institution and we have never seen any benefit result from an attempt to enforce compulsory membership. But in our opinion, voluntary non-affiliation is virtually a renouncement of Masonry, and if the craft were to refuse recognition and sympathy to voluntary non-affiliates, agitation of the question would soon cease.

In reference to an appeal from the decision of the Grand Master, he says:

I observe also that in some Grand Lodges the members have the right of appeal from the decision of the Chair, and that in others the existence of this right is denied. So far as I am informed, no case has ever arisen in this Grand Lodge rendering a decision upon this point necessary. But such a case may arise, and it might therefore be well to settle the matter at a time when it can be discussed without prejudice and decided with calmness. Of course it is a fundamental law of Masonry, that in a constituent lodge there can be no appeal to the lodge from the decision of the Worshipful Master, because, if the Master err, or any brother feel aggrieved by his decision, there is a right of appeal to the Grand Lodge. But if the Grand Master, presiding at a communication of the Grand Lodge, should err in his ruling, or by any member be considered as having erred, there is no tribunal beyond the Grand Lodge to which an appeal can be taken. So far as I am concerned, I should not feel it to be an interference with any "prerogative" of the Grand Master to have the Grand Lodge adopt a rule declaring the right of appeal from the Grand Master's decision made while presiding in Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Jurisprudence to whom the question was referred, reported as follows and the report was adopted:

As to the right of appeal from the Grand Master's decisions in Grand Lodge, we would recommend that it be established as the usage in this Grand Lodge, for we know of no good reason why it should not follow that decisions made at the time might not be called in question, as well as those made by the Grand Master during the recess of the Grand Lodge, and submitted by him for approval or rejection at the annual communication.

We concur in the above. At the same time we object to an appeal from the decision of the Grand Master on a point of order. Too much "parliamentary law" is being introduced into Masonry, and the sooner all such political trickery is ignored the better. Our own rules of order are plain and simple, but

amply sufficient to secure a fair discussion of any question coming before a Grand Lodge, without resorting to "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" as laid down in "Cushing's Manual," or Bro. A. G. Mackey's version of it.

The Grand Master reported that he had issued dispensations for the formation of three new lodges, and that general harmony and prosperity characterize the progress of the craft. In one lodge, however, difficulties had arisen by reason of the rejection of good men on account of political prejudices and personal pique. In commenting upon this, he says:

While a Mason has the undoubted right to use the black-ball without having either his motives or the fact of his casting a black-ball inquired into, yet he should never allow his personal feelings to carry him so far as to cast a negative ballot upon the application of a man whom he knows to be worthy of our mysteries. Nor, because some friend whom he thought worthy has been rejected, should he cast a black-ball against a candidate proposed by a brother whom he may think was the means of rejecting his friend. Much less should party politics have any influence in determining whether we should vote favorably or unfavorably upon the application of any candidate. When a brother enters a lodge-meeting he should leave in the outer world all questions of politics, sectarian religion, business rivalry, personal prejudice and ill-will, and regard men for their qualities of mind and heart, and deal as justly with their *character* as we are taught to deal with *them* in personal or business relations.

One charter was granted, one dispensation continued, and one arrested: the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah recognized: several representatives from sister Grand Lodges presented their credentials and were appropriately received—M. W. Bro. George W. Hopkins, our representative near the Grand Lodge of Nevada, being one of the number: and non-intercourse declared with the Grand Lodge of Canada, on the following grounds:

In June, 1871, a lodge in Canada conferred the degrees upon a resident of Nevada. Complaint was made to the Grand Lodge of Canada, and, no notice being taken of it, the Grand Lodge of Nevada, at its annual communication of 1871, adopted a resolution prohibiting its constituent lodges from entertaining the petition of the said brother for membership, until the Grand Lodge of Canada had made a "satisfactory explanation and apology" for the infraction of the jurisdictional rights of Nevada. A few days previous to the annual session of 1872, a communication was received from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada, which, entirely ignoring the cause of complaint, takes exception to the action of Nevada as "utterly uncalled for, and at the same time at variance with the principles of Freemasonry and that Masonic comity which should exist between Supreme Governing Bodies, and moreover is considered so offensive by Grand Lodge as to preclude further interchange of courtesies until such time as the same shall have been repealed." This communication was referred to a special committee, who presented an able report on the subject. They admit that the language of the resolution is stronger than the case required, and say that it would have been rescinded if Canada had called their attention to it; but Canada having made no effort to render any reparation or satisfaction for the violation of the jurisdictional rights of Nevada, and avoided the subject by a declaration of non-"interchange of courtesies," they submitted the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That until such time as the letter of R. W. Bro. Harris, Grand Sec-

retary of Grand Lodge of Canada, be withdrawn, or if the Grand Lodge of Canada has taken such action as warrants such letter on the part of its Grand Secretary, such action shall be rescinded, that all friendly intercourse between the two jurisdictions shall cease.

Resolved, That the Grand Master recall the commission issued to Bro. Thomas White, as Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Canada.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary forward a certified copy of this report and resolutions to the Grand Lodge of Canada, with the request that the subject-matter be amicably discussed, with a view to a speedy settlement of the difficulty.

We consider this action eminently just and proper. Whatever may be thought of the propriety of the resolution of 1871, for the Grand Lodge to have rescinded or modified it, until the communication of the Canadian Grand Secretary is withdrawn, would have been, as the committee remark, "a total disregard of its own self respect."

The question "what are the Ancient Landmarks?" was in 1870 referred to a committee of three, Bros. Robert H. Taylor, H. S. Mason, and Wm. A. M. Van Bokkelen, and at the session of 1871 the two former presented a report and the latter a minority report, both of which are very able, and after discussion were postponed to the present session. The subject is a most important one: no two writers agree upon the number of the Landmarks, or what they are; and with Bro. Drummond, of Maine, we think it is not practicable to collect all the Landmarks as many of them pertain to what cannot be written. Bro. A. G. Mackey gives twenty-five Landmarks: in his report Bro. Taylor increased the number to fifty-one, which Bro. Van Bokkelen reduced to thirty-three, holding that Nos. 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 27, 33, 36, 37, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50 were governed by general or local regulation, and being deficient either in antiquity or universality were not Landmarks. In noticing the subject last year, we did not give Bro. Taylor's list as we thought it best to wait for the action of the Grand Lodge thereon. As action has now been had, we give the list as originally presented, placing in brackets all that were rejected, and inserting the amendment to No. 38, in italics:

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, *as such*, 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.

It will be seen from the above that Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 51, were approved as reported. Nos. 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 27, 36, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50, were rejected; and Nos. 13, 33, and 38, were amended to read as follows:

XIII. No one can be made a Mason except in a lawful lodge, duly convened, after petition, and acceptance by unanimous ballot.

XXXIII. The Master and Wardens of every warranted lodge must be chosen annually by its members.

XXXVIII. All Masons, *as such*, are peers.

A brief, but excellent address, by Bro. Daniel M. Godwin, Grand Orator, is published with the proceedings.

Bro. Robert H. Taylor presented the report on Foreign Correspondence (116 pp. fine type,) reviewing the proceedings of all the American Grand Lodges except those of Delaware, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Rhode Island. The usual carefully prepared "Digest of Decisions," compiled from the proceedings reviewed, accompanies the report, which, like all his previous efforts, is able and exhaustive.

Louisiana receives fraternal notice, and copious extracts are given from our proceedings. In his report for 1871, he dissented from a decision of Grand Master Todd "that a second ballot may be had, at the request of a member, on the petition of a candidate who had been declared elected;" and held that an objection to the initiation of a candidate elected, or to his advancement, was "the extent of the rule." In answer to our query, if before initiation, it is ascertained that a candidate is not a proper person to be received into the lodge, is not a second ballot the best mode of disposing of his case? he replies: "If the question were *res integra*, we should say 'yes;' but we think the current of pre-

cedents—and hence of Masonic law—is the other way, and therefore hold to our formerly expressed opinion, that the way to reach such a case is by objection to initiation.” We admit that the current of precedents is as stated by Bro. Taylor; but, on general principles, Grand Master Todd’s decision is correct, and may be cited as an *obiter dicta*.

He holds that a wilfully non-affiliated Mason is not entitled to Masonic burial, and we concur in the following :

As to the mere sepulture of a deceased non-affiliated Mason, who wilfully remained non-affiliated, we think that in case his family or relatives are unable to give him decent burial by reason of poverty, individual Masons (but not lodges) are in duty bound to give him respectable interment; but that no obligation rests upon any lodge to perform the funeral ceremonies of the craft over one who, while he lived, disregarded his obligation in respect to lodge membership.

He has no affection for “side degrees,” and sums up his objections to them “briefly,” as follows :

1. Because they sail under false colors; claiming to be, what they are not, a part of the system of Freemasonry. 2. Because they withdraw the minds of many Masons from the study of legitimate Masonry. 3. Because they are valueless, not having the sanction of any authority. 4. Because the regular degrees of Masonry furnish a field of thought, labor and action sufficiently comprehensive and vast to engross all the time and energy which any one man ought to devote to Masonic subjects.

In reference to “gift enterprises,” he says :

Gift enterprises are not against the law of the land, unless made so by special statute. In States where the Legislature has forbidden them, it would be a Masonic offence for a brother to carry on one, even in his individual character as a citizen. * * * But gift enterprises are not universally considered immoral; indeed, there is hardly a Church fair conducted among any Christian denomination, without something in the nature of gift enterprises being brought forward. And in communities where they are not forbidden by law, we say conducting them is not a Masonic offence, unless the sanction of Masonry is invoked, or they are avowedly conducted under the Masonic character of a brother, or under the guise of Masonry.

We do not profess to know much about gift enterprises, but so far as our observation extends they appear to be a species of lottery, and lotteries are akin to gambling. We are aware that raffles and lotteries are in high repute at Church fairs, but such entertainments are generally looked upon as pious frauds, and State Legislatures have before now legalized both gambling and lotteries. As Masons are bound to obey the moral law, it seems to us that the question ought to be determined by it, and not by the standard of morality set up by a Church fair or a State Legislature. Any other rule would soon involve us in a labyrinth of absurdities and contradictions. For instance, there is in New Orleans, a “Louisiana State Lottery Co.,” chartered by the Legislature, and the sale of its tickets is a legitimate business under the law; but the sale of Havana, or any other lottery tickets, is an offence which subjects the offender to pains and penalties. Does the moral law sanction such a discrimination? We think not, and are of opinion that our good Brother comes nigher the mark when, in commenting on the Ohio rule in regard to the sale of alcoholic liquors, he says :

The whiskey question is a very perplexing one: it seems queer to contemplate the distinction, *morally*, between selling liquid damnation at *wholesale*, and

dispensing it in less quantities, and discriminating in favor of the wholesale process of leading men to destruction.

William A. M. Van Bokkelen was elected M. W. Grand Master, and Robert H. Taylor, R. W. Grand Secretary—both of Virginia City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—At the semi-annual communication at Manchester, December 27, 1870, the work was exemplified by conferring the degrees upon candidates elected and tendered by the subordinate lodges, and a committee appointed to examine the work and lectures, "with a view to ascertain if any innovations have inadvertently crept into the same, or anything pertaining thereto omitted."

In our opinion, the work can be better exemplified by conferring the degrees than by an oral description of the ceremony and a sing-song repetition of the lectures, which is too frequently the case when there is no candidate on whom it is desired to make an impression. Originally, the second and third degrees could only be conferred in Grand Lodge, but in these days the right of a Grand Lodge to confer the degrees in the manner and for the purpose above stated has been questioned. Bro. Drummond, of Maine, in noticing this, well remarks:

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.

Annual communication at Concord, May 17, 1871; John R. Holbrook, M. W. Grand Master; 58, out of 70, lodges represented; session, two days.

The annual address is brief and relates chiefly to the official acts of the Grand Master. Death had been busy during the year, and M. W. Bro. Holbrook announces the demise of the following distinguished brethren: Alfred Greeley, Past Grand Master; John Knowlton, who had been Grand Treasurer for twenty-eight successive years: Admiral David G. Farragut; and Hosea Fessehden, who had held various offices in Grand Lodge. He had arrested a charter on account of an irreconcilable feud existing in the lodge, and the irregularity of its proceedings: with this exception, his own report and those of the District Deputies show that the lodges are generally in a prosperous condition, that their records are neatly and correctly kept, and their work such as will pass the overseer's square.

One charter was granted, and one revoked: amendments to the constitution were adopted, requiring a ballot upon each degree, and expunging the provision "requiring notice of rejections to be given by the lodges to the Grand Secretary, and requiring the Grand Secretary to notify the lodges in the jurisdiction of such"—we are afraid the expunging of this provision will yet lead to trouble: the conferring of side degrees in halls dedicated to Masonry was prohibited; and a *per capita* tax of twenty cents assessed upon each member of the subordinate lodges, to pay off the indebtedness of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Trials and Appeals presented a report on a single case, which covers twenty-seven pages of nonpareil type, and is divided into thirty-three sections with numerous sub-divisions. It is written in a clear, forcible style, abounds with pungent remarks, decides many questions of Masonic law, and contains several valuable suggestions. An idea of the number and variety

of the questions raised and determined may be formed from the following statement :

Charges were preferred against a brother for obstructing the work of the lodge: at the trial, the lodge by a unanimous vote suspended the accused: and the appeal alleged errors of law and fact. The committee heard the parties and examined the witnesses on the appeal, but refused to re-open the case on the merits, deciding that while the Grand Lodge had such power, the committee being merely "its eyes and ears, its working tools" could not hear the case anew on its merits, and that an agreement between the lodge and accused could not give them authority to set aside a law of the Grand Lodge. The committee were subjected to much inconvenience and delay on account of the non-attendance of one of their number; and it was held that as the Standing Committees were appointed at the annual communication, the vacancy could not be filled: this led to the adoption of a standing regulation, that in any such case hereafter, during the recess, the Grand Master may fill a vacancy, or appoint for the time being some brother in the place of the member unable to be present.

There were two parties in the lodge of nearly equal strength, each with a common purpose; the W. M. was the *nominal* head of one party, and the accused the *real* head of the other; there were also a few individuals who, either from conscientious scruples or other motives, acted sometimes with one faction and at others with its opponents. The grand object of the prosecution appears to have been to get the accused out of the lodge; he testified that the W. M. had offered to give him "an honorable discharge," if he would ask a dimit, but he declined the proposition; and yet when the committee were concluding their tedious and arduous task, the accused informed them (and they found the statement correct) that he was not, and never had been, a member of the lodge from which so much trouble had been taken to expel him! Well might the committee say "This is a most *extraordinary* case. It is a 'Comedy of Errors,' and something more. We fervently trust, for the honor of the craft, that its like will never be known again."

Our space will not permit us to give a full synopsis of this able report, but we propose to notice a few of the more prominent questions which it discusses. And first as to the "right of appeal." The committee overruled a motion to dismiss the appeal, and assigned the following reasons :

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," etc. 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, etc. 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.

In Louisiana, the law varies in some respects from the above. In case of acquittal, any brother feeling aggrieved may complain to the Grand Lodge of any irregularity in the proceedings on the trial, and this complaint, or appeal, would take the same course, so far as may be, as is provided for in the case of an appeal by a brother who has been convicted. But in case of acquittal when no irregularity in the proceedings on the trial is alleged, an appeal does not lie: if, however, the offence is clearly proven on the trial and the lodge fails to convict the accused, or convicting him metes out a punishment inadequate to the offence, the remedy would be by "memorial" to the Grand Lodge. This tends to discountenance frivolous appeals, while the remedy afforded to an aggrieved party for any injury done, or injustice committed, is as efficacious as a direct appeal.

Objection was taken to the Master's presiding at the trial, because the charges were preferred by the Junior Warden at his instance. The comments of the committee on this point refer more especially to the New England jurisdictions, but, as the spirit that prompted the objection is not confined to that section of the country, they merit careful attention. The committee say:

The next objection is that the lodge "erred in permitting" the W. M. of said lodge "to preside at the trial," etc. 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.

The committee hold that the Junior Warden was the proper party to prefer the charges, and remark :

The Junior Warden has the "superintendence" of the craft at refreshment; and we hold that when cause therefor has been brought to his knowledge, it is in general a part of his official duty to prefer charges. We feel that, as has been done in some jurisdictions, it should be made his official duty to prefer and prosecute charges whenever placed before him by any affiliated Mason in good standing; and that they should only be preferred by and in the name of another when the Junior Warden has refused or neglected to do his duty.

The rights and duties of officers and members, when acting as jurors and witnesses in a lodge trial, are discussed with great ability, but at too great length for us to quote. The conclusions arrived at are: On Masonic trials the strict rules of the civil law cannot be followed, and therefore there is no such thing as a "challenge" to the "array" or to the "panel" of a lodge: that the Master is bound to preside—unless the Grand Master or his Deputy is present—the Grand Lodge holding him "responsible for the proper conduct of every trial:" and that all the members have a right to vote, unless expressly excluded by the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

From the questions decided we select the following :

The accused has an undoubted right to testify in his own behalf.

Objection to a member's voting on the decision of a question must be made before the vote is taken, or it is too late.

Members who have heard only a part of the testimony in the case have the right to vote upon the decision, and must vote unless excused.

As this last conflicts with the Louisiana rule, we give the reasons assigned by the committee :

It is quite clear, upon principle, that no one should be permitted to decide a cause as a juror, unless he had both heard and weighed all the evidence. The difficulty is in attempting to reconcile this principle with the existence of lodge trials.

Knowing that one of our lodges has about two hundred and fifty members, and several others a larger 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 a 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 afterward be admitted, or if for any purpose he should go out, he could not again be admitted during the trial."

We admit this is a good argument "for conveniency's sake," but we greatly prefer our own rule which provides that "in no case shall a brother be allowed to vote who was not present at the commencement and during the whole progress of the trial."

The accused was charged: 1, with refusing to give *the lodge* "information as

to the character and standing of candidates applying for admission, when asked so to do ;” and, 2, with refusing to give such information to “*its members.*” There is a marked distinction between the two counts of this specification, and the committee dispose of the latter by saying :

It may be the duty which every Mason owes to the fraternity, by Masonic means, to prevent the introduction of unworthy men into the fold ; but it by no means follows, because some person is a candidate, that every person wearing a Masonic garb can set himself up as an inquisitor, and compel every other Mason, under the threat or fear of discipline, to disclose to him all that he may know or think of the candidate.

The accused, however, was not a member of the lodge, and the committee remark that “the duties which a member owes his lodge, and those which a non-affiliate may owe the lodge where he sojourns, are not necessarily the same.” They do not decide, and hold that it was not necessary for them to decide, “that in no case can a brother be subjected to discipline for refusing to give such information to any volunteer who may ask for it :” but say “*if* such cases exist, they must be rare and exceptional, and come under the general law.” While a lodge has in common fairness the right to know, from those who assume to be and act as members, the character and standing of applicants, they conclude that

The power of the lodge, even when acting officially, to require such information, is not absolute but limited. A brother can not be compelled to accuse himself, nor to disclose secrets confidentially entrusted to him by his client, nor to unbosom himself to every official busy-body or loose-mouthed committee.

From the report of the same committee on another case, we quote the following :

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 offence, must be clearly set out. However untechnical or informal the allegations may be, if the substance—the legal essence—of the offence 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 offence, 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 offence, 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.

The above is good criminal law in Louisiana. But in Masonry, if before trial the charges are found defective, why not permit their withdrawal for amendment and, when amended, let the proceedings commence *de novo* in order that the accused be not taken by surprise ? In our opinion this would be a question for the Master to decide : but it is one that ought not to arise in Louisiana, if the Master is competent and does his duty, as all charges must be submitted to him privately before they can be brought before the lodge.

An excellent report on Foreign Correspondence (73 pp.) was presented by

Bro. John J. Bell. The proceedings of forty-two American Grand Lodges (several of them for two years) are reviewed in a brief but able manner, and among the number Louisiana for 1870 and 1871. In noticing the remark of Grand Master Todd that by its charter from the State our Grand Lodge is liable for the debts incurred by its constituent lodges, he says: "If so, the sooner it surrenders that charter the better, for it must always be the pretext for interference with the private affairs of the particular lodges, and the cause of dispute and heart-burning." So far nothing of the kind has resulted from it. This, however, is not the only danger: he fears "that same civil charter will yet be a sore subject for our brethren when dragged into a civil court and its acts judged, it may be, by unfriendly authorities." We do not share his apprehensions, but we are no lawyer, and it may be well for those brethren who are "learned in the law" to give the subject some consideration.

On the subject of Rites, he makes the following pertinent remarks:

We are a little in the fog about some things arising from difference of Rite. Massachusetts keeps her York Rite lodges in Chile, and adds to them; and it is all right, because the Grand Lodge of Chile works the Scotch Rite. The Grand Orient of France recognizes Scotch Rite lodges in Louisiana, which works chiefly the York Rite; and it is all wrong, notwithstanding the difference of Rites. The question of the legality of the Scotch Rite lodges as such, York Rite Grand Lodges it should seem could not go into, if the Rites are as distinct as the Chile case would imply. We have somewhere seen it stated that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg works some other Rite—Schroeder's, we think it is. If so, by the Chile rule New York has no right to complain. As we said, we are too ignorant to be sure, and would like information. *To our ignorance it would seem that a lodge was a lodge, no matter what Rite it worked, and that when a proper Masonic governing body was established, no matter of what Rite, the territory is occupied; and no other authority, no matter of what Rite, should interfere.* We are aware that the convention of authorities of the Scotch Rite at Paris, in 1834, held the reverse doctrine; but that places all Grand Lodges in this country at the mercy of the Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite, and, furthermore, deprives Louisiana of any ground of complaint. If the Rites are so independent that they may separately exist in the same territory, the quarrel in Louisiana is one with which York Rite Masons have nothing to do. We wish somebody who knows would enlighten us a little on this subject of the relation of the different Rites to each other.

We refer to our remarks on this subject under the head of Massachusetts, but the above shows that Bro. Bell fully understands the question. The sentence we have italicized is a clear and logical exposition of the doctrine of sole and exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction—the only rule that can secure tranquillity at home and command respect abroad. And, in our opinion, no Grand Lodge enforcing this doctrine within its own geographical limits, can consistently invoke the Declaration of the Paris Convention of 1834 to sanction the invasion of the jurisdiction of another Masonic Power because it works a different Rite.

He discusses, with his usual ability, several questions under special heads. In regard to the burial of suicides, he thinks the safest rule is to leave the matter with the Master and Wardens, although he does not believe all suicides insane, or suicide an evidence of insanity. On the effect of charges before trial, he holds that although the accused cannot be said to be "under the tongue of good report," he yet ought not to be deprived of his rights, except those which depend more or less upon good report, until trial and conviction. On the question of what constitutes a quorum, he gives the opinions of several Grand Mas-

ters and committees *pro* and *con* the ritualistic numbers, but what is rather singular for him expresses no opinion of his own. He holds that a lodge relieving a member of another lodge, or incurring the expense of his last sickness and funeral, has no claim for reimbursement on the latter lodge: and says "we are 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." He views the question of non-affiliation from the stand-point that Masonry is a voluntary institution, and deprecates the various expedients resorted to for the enforcement, of compulsory membership.

John R. Holbrook, of Portsmouth, M. W. Grand Master, and Abel Hutchins, of Concord, R. W. Grand Secretary—both re-elected.

NEW JERSEY.—Fifty-eighth annual communication at Trenton, January 17, 1872; William E. Pine, M. W. Grand Master; 118 (all) chartered lodges and 3 u. d. represented; session, two days.

The Grand Master's address is chiefly devoted to a recital of his official acts. After paying an affectionate tribute to the memory of the fraternal dead, he reports having issued dispensations for the formation of seven new lodges. Soon after the annual communication of 1871, assisted by several of the Grand Officers, he constituted and installed the officers of Alpha Lodge No. 116, at Newark. Within a month afterward, complaint was made by many members of the Grand Lodge that the warrant of Alpha Lodge "was obtained through deceit and misrepresentation, and that certain proceedings of said lodge had a tendency to disturb the peace and harmony of the craft" in the jurisdiction: and "after well considering the nature and cause of the complaint" he arrested the charter. A petition was subsequently presented for the restoration of the warrant, and he referred the matter for investigation to the Committee on Grievances, with instructions to report to the Grand Lodge. On the investigation, three different parties were represented by counsel, the witnesses were subjected to a legally technical examination and their testimony was submitted with the report of the committee, who conclude that the Grand Master "acted properly in arresting the warrant." The action of the Grand Master was confirmed: but the subject being again brought up, after considerable discussion, the charter was restored. The parties found guilty of "deceit and misrepresentation," however, do not appear to have been even censured: men convicted of fraud are not proper parties to be entrusted with a charter, and we fear that Alpha Lodge No. 116 will yet "disturb the peace and harmony of the craft."

Last year we noticed that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg had planted a clandestine lodge in New Jersey. In referring to the subject, Grand Master Pine states that certain members of Hudson Lodge No. 71, dissatisfied with the result of the annual election, interviewed him for the purpose of ascertaining if he would grant a dispensation to open a lodge in the German language. Being of the opinion that a new lodge would not benefit the craft in that locality, he gave them little encouragement, upon which they applied to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, from which they obtained a charter for a lodge to be located at Hoboken, to be known as Lodge Beton Zum Licht No. 3. Against this unwarrantable invasion of the jurisdiction of his Grand Lodge he protested—but as Hamburg pays no attention to protests, he says:

The history of the former conduct of Hamburg assures me, that the protest which I have issued, and any protest and remonstrance which this Grand Lodge may issue, will be received by Hamburg with sovereign contempt. I do expect, that the Masonic instincts of amity and fraternity, not to consider the less noble instinct of self-preservation, will induce the Grand Lodges of the United States to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Grand Lodge of New Jersey in resisting *this illegal invasion of territory exclusively Masonically occupied.*

I can see but one means of protection to ourselves, and at the same time to all the other Grand Lodges of the Union. The individual action of the Grand Lodges of the United States has been tried in defence of the Grand Lodge of New York, and has failed. I believe that the united and combined action of the entire craft in the United States will alone abate the evil. How such united action is to be brought about, I leave for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

The committee to whom the subject was referred, in endorsing this suggestion, say :

The Grand Lodge of New Jersey will be ready, at all times, to join in any combined action with her sister Grand Lodges, with a view to protection from these repeated assaults from foreign jurisdictions, which circumstances may render advisable and necessary.

It is only by combined action that foreign interference can be effectually curbed and prevented. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana has proposed a remedy, which, if adopted by her sister Grand Lodges, would soon place Hamburg, its aiders and abettors, outside the pale of Masonic recognition.

The Grand Master reported fifteen decisions, among which are the following :

2. A lodge has the right to return the petition fee of a candidate after election, before a degree is conferred, if, by vote, they so determine ; and such candidate may present his petition to any lodge, in whose jurisdiction he may reside, and such lodge can act upon the petition without consent of the first named lodge, all claim between it and the candidate being dissolved.

5. The evidence of an expelled Mason cannot be received in a Masonic trial ; neither can he act as counsel in such trial.

15. A subordinate lodge has the right to prefer charges and try a member who is also a member of the Grand Lodge.

No. 2 was overruled, being in conflict with the regulations of the Grand Lodge, which provide that "a petition may be withdrawn, with the unanimous consent of the lodge, before the investigating committee has reported, but not afterwards." We think, however, the general rule that a petition once referred cannot be withdrawn, but must be acted upon, the safest and best.

The first clause of No. 5 was disapproved ; the committee properly holding that the evidence of an expelled Mason, like that of a profane, should be taken—the question of credibility being left to the lodge. The second clause was concurred in.

No. 15 was held too sweeping, and qualified as follows :

A lodge cannot try its Master, or its Wardens, during their term of office for any offence. After the expiration of their term, they may be tried for any offence, other than official misconduct. For the latter, they are amenable only to the Grand Lodge. A subordinate lodge cannot try an elective officer of the Grand Lodge during his term of office.

We dissent from this qualification so far as it applies to the Wardens of a lodge, and hold that they may be tried "for any offence," other than official misconduct when acting as W. M.—in which case they are amenable only to the Grand Lodge.

The reports of the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and Grand Lecturer give interesting details of their visitations: reporting a commendable degree of uniformity in the work, and that the lodges are generally in a prosperous and harmonious condition.

The report of the Grand Secretary as usual evinces a careful attention to the duties of his office, and we are pleased to notice that his salary has been increased from six hundred to twelve hundred dollars, as the rapid increase of the subordinate lodges and membership has added largely to his duties, which now occupy almost his entire time. At the conclusion of his report, he says:

Since the last annual communication, deeming it of importance to the craft to complete the volume of reprint of the minutes of former years, which were out of print, I have had published the second part—from 1838 to 1857, inclusive—with an index to the whole work, making 747 pages, which I offer to the craft at the same rates as the former part—cost. This will enable each brother, who wishes to inform himself of the transactions of the past, to procure it at a very low price—two dollars and twenty-five cents, in good cloth cover, and, if sent by mail, the postage will be an additional charge of thirty-six cents. As this is not intended to be a source of profit to myself, I make mention here of its completion.

The Grand Lodge purchased two hundred copies—one to be sent to each of its subordinate lodges, and one to each Grand Lodge with which it holds fraternal intercourse. The work is a valuable contribution to Masonic literature.

Twelve charters were granted: the usual routine business transacted, and the following preamble and resolution, laid on the table at the last annual communication, called up and adopted:

Whereas, It has been assumed to graft "Androgynous Masonry" upon Symbolic Masonry, by printing reports in connection in the public papers, and by the use of lodge rooms in this jurisdiction, thereby giving it a significance to those who are unable to form a just estimate of the subject; *and whereas*, the Androgynous degrees are unrecognizable in any other character than that of "bogus Masonry;" therefore,

Resolved, That the use of the lodge rooms in this jurisdiction for the purpose of conferring any degrees denominated Androgynous, is hereby interdicted.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. J. H. Hough, presented the report on Foreign Correspondence (116 pp.) which is replete with interest. The proceedings of forty-two Grand Lodges are reviewed, and Louisiana for 1871 receives extended notice.

He quotes Grand Master Todd's decisions as "correct propositions of Masonic law," and noticing his reason for not attending the "Cuban meeting" of Grand Masters at Washington, makes the following judicious remarks:

While upon that subject, it may not be amiss for us to say that we heartily concur with those Grand Masters who refused to attend the proposed gathering. We think that the Masonic institution in the United States would have received a severe blow, if the project of interfering in the political affairs of Cuba had been carried out. Such information as we have upon the subject is based upon newspaper reports, and is entirely unreliable. Besides, the persecution of Masons in Cuba, if any such ever existed, was for political causes, and the Masons of the United States could not have taken part in such a controversy without violating one of the fundamental principles of their profession, viz.: entire freedom from political questions. Masons in the United States must not judge of their brethren throughout the world by the example of their own lodges. We are afraid that it is too true that the secrecy of our society is taken advantage of in some parts of the world to conceal and promote political intrigues. Paris

has lately furnished an example of what the French idea of Masonry in this particular is.

In 1870, New Jersey referred a petition of certain colored men claiming to be Masons to a committee to report at the next annual communication: the Arkansas and Colorado Committees severely criticised this action, charging that "it was virtually holding Masonic intercourse with clandestine Masons." In reply, Bro. Hough holds that his Grand Lodge was not bound to accept the *dictum* of any other Grand Lodge on the subject, but examine and decide for herself: and he pertinently inquires if a visitor presents himself for admission to a lodge, and the examining committee reports that the visitor is a clandestine Mason, is the committee "subject to criticism or to discipline for holding Masonic intercourse with a clandestine Mason?"

He, like most Correspondence Committees, dissents from the conclusion of Bro. Dawkins, of Florida, that profanes are not competent witnesses in Masonic trials.

The following, from his review of Illinois, is remarkably well put and deserves attentive consideration:

The doctrine contained in one of the decisions quoted above, to the effect that "no brother has any right to disclose how he voted on the petition of a candidate, for initiation or affiliation, and that any such disclosure should be followed by effective discipline," we have always supposed to be as well settled as any principle of Masonic Jurisprudence. Yet, notwithstanding its distinct enunciation by the Grand Master, we find the following statement in his address:

"Wesley B. Lucas was rejected in Venice Lodge, No. 621, upon a supposed state of facts, which proved to be untrue. Thereupon, I set aside the ballot, and granted leave to spread the ballot again."

How the Grand Master can reconcile his action in this case, with the principle stated in the decision above particularly referred to, we cannot easily see. Before the Grand Master could be informed of the state of facts, which proved to be untrue, it was necessary that some one should disclose how he had voted, and the state of facts which had influenced the member in voting as he did. But, apart from this glaring inconsistency, the action of the Grand Master in setting aside the ballot in a subordinate lodge, strikes us as being a most extraordinary and dangerous exercise of the Grand Master's prerogative. Every subordinate lodge is the sole judge of its own material. Neither the Grand Lodge or Grand Master is omnipotent in Masonry. In the matter of the selection of its material by a particular lodge, the subordinate is independent of the Grand Lodge, and the latter body has no right to interfere, either to make or unmake a candidate for our mysteries, so long as the landmarks are complied with. If it be admitted that the Grand Master has the power, whenever he chooses, to cross the threshold of a subordinate lodge, and set aside the balloting for a candidate at his own will and pleasure, all the reserved and independent rights of the subordinates will be swallowed up by the Grand Lodge. It will not do to say that, in the case in question, the candidate was improperly rejected, and that the action of the Grand Master was at the request of the lodge. What we object to, is the principle of the thing. We object to finding the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in the person of its Grand Master, where it had no business to be. In the case in question, the action of the Grand Master may have been, and undoubtedly was, induced by the best of motives. But all Grand Masters are not as wise and prudent as Brother Reynolds; and we protest against vesting in Grand Masters the extraordinary power exercised by Brother Reynolds in the case in question.

Under the head of Virginia, dissenting from a recommendation to abolish the office of Deputy Grand Master, he says:

While we feel perfectly clear that the office of Deputy Grand Master is one of

the oldest in Masonry, we are not satisfied that the practice of *electing* the Deputy Grand Master by the votes of the brethren, which obtains in New Jersey, and generally in the United States, is in accordance with Ancient Craft Masonry. In the olden time, the Deputy Grand Master was always *appointed* by the Grand Master. It is a matter of serious consideration, whether we might not with propriety restore the ancient custom and "*stare super antiquas vias.*"

In this respect, as well as in others, Louisiana follows the ancient custom, and, for so doing, occasionally excites the "special wonder" of Correspondent Committees, who, in their Masonic infancy, were "inoculated with the *virus* of the Baltimore Convention."

William E. Pine, of Newark, M. W. Grand Master, and Joseph H. Hough, of Trenton, R. W. Grand Secretary—both re-elected.

NEW YORK.—Annual communication at New York, June 4, 1872; John H. Anthon, M. W. Grand Master; 635, out of 666, lodges represented; the representatives of the following Grand Lodges present at the opening—Louisiana, Connecticut, Wisconsin, South Carolina, Iowa, Illinois, Maine, Tennessee, New Jersey, Washington, Florida, Pennsylvania, Texas, Minnesota, Oregon, Mississippi, Ohio, Nevada, Zur Eintracht, Ireland, Three Globes, Nova Scotia, Eclectic Union, and Quebec; session, four days.

The address of the Grand Master is very brief. He says:

I am sincerely glad on this opening of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, to be able to congratulate you upon a year of Masonic prosperity.

Peace has generally prevailed among the craft, and the disciplinary powers of the Grand Master have seldom been called into action.

Where difficulties have occurred, they have generally been composed by my personal intervention, or by the action of one or the other of the District Deputy Grand Masters.

After enumerating the public ceremonies performed during the year, which had been quite numerous, he announces the deaths of M. W. Bro. T. J. H. Anderson, Grand Master of Texas; M. W. Bro. William M. Taylor, of his own Grand Lodge, and of its representative near the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, R. W. Bro. Gustave Adolph Peterssen; and pays the following tribute to the memory of Bro. Anderson:

On his death-bed, after a full profession of his religious faith, he said to a Masonic friend standing near: "Tell my brethren that I die at my post."

A life spent usefully to his fellow men, and devotion to his family and home, a death with faith in God, and at his post in the world as in the craft.

A noble life and a noble death—would that all Masons might so live and so die.

Immediately on learning of the Chicago calamity, he issued a proclamation and contributions were sent, which afterward extended to Michigan and Wisconsin, to the following amounts: Chicago, \$15,779.70; Michigan, \$3300; Wisconsin, \$735—Total, \$19,827.70.

He closes his address with the following "parting words of advice:"

I. The prosperity and honor of the fraternity cannot be maintained solely by Grand Masters or Grand Lodges; it must be sustained by the temperate, upright pure lives, and conduct in and out of the lodge of all the brethren. The conduct of brethren in leaving the lodge, or elsewhere, may do more injury to the fraternity than any outward assault.

II. In lodges perhaps the two most potent evils are:

The misuse of the black-ball. In either case by ballot for an improper candidate or black-balling a proper candidate and in all cases where a ballot is cast with an unworthy motive, the lodge is defrauded by the act and the obligation of a Mason violated.

The second great evil in the lodge is electioneering for office. Masonic office to be honorable to the holder or useful to the craft, must come unsought, certainly never intrigued for.

III. In the election of officers and especially of Masters, there is a definite compact made. If the Master is bound by the charges of his office, the members are bound to love and respect him, to trust him, and above all things to go to him with all their grievances as the first and best counsellor.

IV. In the Grand Lodge—

1. Keep quiet and obey the gavel.
2. When business is going on don't expect to be allowed to go in and out.
3. Don't debate any question unless you understand both sides of it.
4. Refer to the second rule for lodges as to the election of officers.

And now my brethren with this last scold to the craft, whom in their lodges, and perhaps elsewhere, I have often scolded before, I add that in resigning my office I shall not lose aught of my love for my brethren, aught of my interest in our noble craft or aught of willingness to labor in the cause of Masonry.

This is excellent advice, although it seems strange that the Grand Master deemed it necessary to remind the members of the Grand Lodge to "obey the gavel." The admonition tells its own story.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. James M. Austin, presented an interesting report calling attention to various subjects connected with the subordinate lodges. We learn from it that during the year dispensations had been issued for the formation of nine new lodges, all of whom received charters during the session. As Treasurer of the Hall and Asylum Fund, Bro. Austin submitted a detailed statement of the fund from its inception in 1843 to March 16, 1872, which shows that the cost of the Sixth Avenue property, on which the new Temple is being erected, amounted to \$621,463.81. This statement was referred to the appropriate committee, which made no report, and we are unable to state how far the new Temple has progressed toward completion.

The Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia were recognized, and a large amount of local business transacted.

For several years past the relation of Sectarianism to Masonry has been brought before the Grand Lodge, and during the session the following petition, signed by nine brethren, was presented :

We, the undersigned, Master Masons in good standing, and under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New York, respectfully beg to call your attention to the discontent prevailing among the fraternity in relation to sectarianism in Masonry. Repeated complaints against the present mode of dedicating lodges to the Christian Saints, and other Christian allusions, in the ritual, have been made. It is alleged that those practices are not only contrary to the pledge given at initiation, and in direct opposition to the well known cosmopolitan principles of the institution, but that the St. John's Legend is a very recent fabrication of some over-zealous sectarian, based upon a so-called tradition, without the slightest evidence to substantiate it. This question has been extensively discussed in the Masonic Journals, both in Europe and America, and it has been also shown that the Grand Lodge of England had already made the concessions due to truth and consistency, nearly sixty years ago. While this Grand Lodge, with commendable promptness, had repeatedly complained against the unmasonic conduct of the Grand Lodges of Prussia, on account of their refusal to admit Jews into the fraternity, it appears strange and inconsistent that it should at the same time have suffered complaints of sectarianism in

Masonry to remain so long unredressed or disregarded, upon the specious pretext of inexpediency.

We therefore respectfully petition your honorable body to appoint a committee to examine the points complained of, who shall invite the aggrieved parties to present their case before them, and who shall report thereon at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1873.

The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and it is to be hoped that the report of the committee, like that of Massachusetts, will be thorough and exhaustive so that the agitation on the subject may cease.

Bro. Enoch P. Breed presented an able report on Foreign Correspondence (66 pp. "solid measure"), in which he reviews the proceedings of thirty-eight American, five Canadian and five European Grand Lodges. He dissents, *in toto* from the opinion advanced by Bro. Dawkins, of Florida, that profanes are not competent witnesses in a Masonic trial: does not believe that a W. M. should have the power to postpone a ballot on his own discretion; and expresses the hope that in the future the Grand Secretary of New York will be permitted to send more than one copy of proceedings to the Grand Lodges with whom they are in correspondence. We hope so too: there is little reciprocity in sending three copies, and receiving one in return.

Under the head of Nevada, noticing the great diversity of opinion on the Landmark question, he says: "We shall be curious to see exactly all that any Grand Lodge shall declare to be worthy to be placed in the category of Landmarks. The subject is proper for discussion, but we are of the opinion that no Grand Lodge is qualified to decide what are Landmarks and what are not." For our part we can see no difficulty in a Grand Lodge deciding, out of any given number of propositions, what are and what are not Landmarks, but it would be a very different thing to make a list and say that it includes all of them: because, as Bro. Drummond observes, "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."

Our proceedings for 1872 receive extended and fraternal notice. Extracts are given from Grand Master Todd's address, and also from the reports on the Grand Orient of Portugal and foreign interference. After quoting the resolutions adopted on that subject, he says:

Louisiana has therefore squarely presented the question. Our own Grand Lodge has decided it in part. It has ceased to recognize and correspond with Grand Orient and Grand Councils.

We do not believe that Masonry is benefitted or that Masons are improved by a constant warfare. We desire to be let alone, but when rights are violated and privileges are denied, we must resist. We trust the Grand Lodge of New York will carefully consider the subject, and mark out for itself such a course of action as it can abide by without sorrow.

In reference to this question, he submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of New York again asserts its adherence to the doctrine of the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of every regular Grand Lodge within the territorial limits of the State, Territory or Province wherein it is located; and therefore it will under any and all circumstances assert and aid in asserting the rights of every such Grand Lodge, whenever its jurisdiction shall be infringed.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to inquire and report as to what action, if any, this Grand Lodge ought to take in reference to the countenance and support given by any Grand Lodge to such Grand Lodge, Grand Orient, or Grand Council, as infringes upon the jurisdiction of any legally constituted, fully recognized and sovereign Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported as follows:

There is a plain and obvious remedy in this matter. It is to declare and enforce absolute non-intercourse with the offending Grand Body, and all who hold any relation to it of *membership*.

If a Grand Body of Masons become Ishmaelites in conduct, and the fraternity have exhausted every effort to get them to do right, and they *will not*, then let us treat them as this Grand Body has the Grand Orient of France, hold no intercourse with it, and allow none to be held by our subordinate lodges, either with the Grand Orient or any one hailing from it, or from any lodge acting under it.

This report was adopted, and thus for the present, at least, New-York declines the proposition of our Grand Lodge. The views expressed above are, however in marked contrast with those advocated by the former chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, M. W. Bro. John W. Simons, who in his report for 1871 said:

Notwithstanding the ready and general assent of American Grand Lodges to the doctrine of jurisdictional sovereignty, it is questionable whether, in all cases, the exceeding importance of maintaining it is fully realized. When a particular case of violation of this law is brought to the notice of the Grand Lodges in this country, they will resent; but they do not appear to esteem it a part of their duty to make effort to have this dogma so thoroughly engrafted on the governmental policy of Masonry, that Masonic Powers willfully transgressing it shall by that act at once ostracize themselves from all Masonic communion. And yet in this very course lies the future safety of Masonry on this continent; for unless we can make European Masonic Powers understand and act upon the principle which gives us peace, and preserves cordial friendship among the forty odd Grand Lodges of the United States and territories, we shall be constantly in danger of quarrels arising out of invasions of our jurisdictional rights. Let it be distinctly understood that no Masonic intercourse can be maintained with a single Grand Lodge on this continent by any Masonic Power unwilling, not only to accept but to maintain, the doctrine of exclusive Masonic jurisdiction in the territory wherein such power may be located, and we shall then hedge about the violators of our established rights with a cordon of non-intercourse which they will understand because of its simplicity and effectiveness. We desire not to be misunderstood in these remarks, which are made more in sorrow than anger, but it seems some one should take the initiative. We assume in behalf of and for the interest of the craft in general, and most earnestly press it upon the attention of all Masonic Powers as the main question on which hinges the future integrity and harmony of Masonic relations throughout the world. If every Masonic government, like the government of nations, will confine the exercise of its powers to its own jurisdiction, and absolutely refuse to interfere with the territory of other and co-equal powers, there will be peace, union and harmony throughout the world; but if, on the contrary, there be not a general and cordial assent to the doctrine in question, the time is not far distant when the Atlantic Ocean will as effectually divide Masonry, as it does the continents between which it rolls.

In reproducing these remarks, we are fully aware that the opinions expressed by the Correspondence Committee are not always those held by the Grand Lodge; but as to their correctness we entertain no doubt and firmly believe that the Louisiana resolutions, or others of a similar character, will before long receive the cordial support of all American Grand Lodges.

Christopher G. Fox, of Buffalo, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and James M. Austin, of New-York, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Eighty-fifth annual communication at Raleigh, December 4, 1871; Charles C. Clark, M. W. Grand Master; 156, out of 216, lodges represented; session four days.

The Grand Master delivered an able address, from which it appears that profanity and intemperance prevail to a great extent among the craft in his jurisdiction. He says:

Profanity and drunkenness should surely come within the prohibition of Masonic authority, since they offend against every rule of gentlemanly propriety and decorum—and to be a *Mason* certainly cannot mean not to be a *gentleman*. Habits which deaden the moral sensibility, blunt the moral perception, and debauch all the moral faculties, should be forced to yield unconditionally to the mandate of an institution, which teaches the Holy Bible to be the rule and guide of faith, and that all actions should be squared by the "Square of Morality." * * * * *

From information which I have obtained, by means of a circular letter, addressed to the subordinate lodges, early in my official term, I make known to you the humiliating fact, that, within the jurisdiction of the hundred and three lodges, which responded to my inquiries, about five hundred Masons are addicted to habitual profanity, and about three hundred and twenty-five to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks. There are in the State about two hundred and twenty-five working lodges, and between ten and eleven thousand Masons. We may, therefore, fairly conclude, that at least one thousand Masons in the State daily profane God's name, while seven hundred, at least, walk daily with their brains addled by the intemperate use of alcoholic stimulants. What a foul blot upon Masonry's escutcheon!

He recommends that prompt and decisive measures be adopted to purge the craft from this moral leprosy: devotes considerable space to non-affiliated Masons: urges the Grand Lodge to devise some plan for disseminating the work and preserving it in its purity: regrets that so much of the funds of the lodges is expended in the adornment and construction of halls, being of opinion that the money thus used ought to be devoted to charitable purposes: and makes the following statement in regard to the insubordination of the subordinate lodges:

My official intercourse with the various lodges throughout the State, compels me to press upon the Grand Lodge the importance of concisely, yet comprehensively, defining the power and authority of the Grand Master, in his relation to the craft generally throughout his jurisdiction. The idea prevails, practically at least, to a very great extent, that each subordinate lodge is a sort of little independent sovereignty within itself, and that the Grand Master is nothing but a general advisory officer, or a specially authorized agent to grant dispensations, upon certain conditions, and in certain contingencies—or, at best, a kind of umpire to decide controverted points of jurisprudence, arising between contending parties. The consequence is, that the Grand Master is constantly thwarted in his efforts to enforce, as it is his duty to do, the laws and resolutions of the Grand Lodge, and in his endeavors to obtain such information of the condition of the lodges, as will materially aid in legislating for their better government and more enlarged usefulness. The truth is, his orders are obeyed or not, as may be considered best by the lodges themselves.

In regard to non-affiliation, the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolutions, which embody the views of the Grand Master:

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.

We question, however, if such resolutions can be enforced; besides they are in striking contrast with the action had in relation to "profanity and drunkenness." The committee to whom that portion of the address was referred submitted 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 offences.

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 was offered; "Strike out all after the word *drunkenness* in the second resolution and insert "*after due Masonic trial.*" After discussion the whole was laid on the table, but subsequently 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 offence demands, but the officers are required to proceed in this respect with great caution and circumspection.

If the condition of the craft is as represented by the Grand Master, we are afraid that their "caution and circumspection" will be so "great" that this resolution will, in many cases, be a dead letter; and we are confirmed in this opinion by the committee, to whom that portion of the address was referred, submitting the following report, which was adopted:

Your Committee on the Condition of the Craft respectfully submit that the action already taken by this Grand Lodge on the only matters which, in their opinion could properly come before them, renders it unnecessary for them to report at length, and they therefore ask to be discharged.

If we understand this correctly, and we are not certain that we do, the Grand Master's complaint against the constituent lodges for insubordination, was a matter which could not properly come before the Grand Lodge!

We are surprised, as well as grieved, to find in these proceedings so much of parliamentary tactics. For the first time, in a Masonic body, we see a call for the "previous question" ruled in order—a parliamentary *ruse* which enables a majority to ride rough-shod over the rights of a minority. Then we have a motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table, etc. Where are we drifting to?

Four charters were granted, two restored, and one dispensation continued: the work exemplified: a uniform code of by-laws for subordinate lodges adopted: the re-printing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from 1787 to 1851 inclusive abandoned for the present, the subordinates not taking sufficient interest in the

matter to justify the commencement of the work : St. John's College to be preserved for the purposes for which it was erected : and the following resolution adopted :

Resolved, That hereafter no number of brethren who apply for a dispensation to form a lodge, or who apply for a charter after having worked under dispensation, shall name their respective lodge or lodges after the name of any living man, profane or brother, to the end that Masonry may not be brought into reproach by perpetuating the name of an unworthy man or Mason.

A communication was received from Bro. J. M. Spainhour, giving an interesting account of the excavation of an Indian mound containing a grave, of which he says :

The grave was situated due east and west, an altar was erected in the centre : 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 must be permitted to doubt, as, notwithstanding the remarkable coincidences, we do not think the evidence sufficient to warrant the conclusion drawn.

Bro. Donald W. Bain presented the report on Foreign Correspondence (68 pp.) in which he reviews the proceedings of forty-five Grand Lodges, including Louisiana for 1871.

Under the head of Colorado, he says :

He refers to our action in passing the resolution forbidding what are called mock Masonic burial services, and remarks that he sees no objection to a lodge of sorrow, and fails to understand by what process of Masonic argument we took such action. That our position may be understood, though it is not a very important matter, we state that the resolution did not prohibit lodges of sorrow, but was intended to prevent lodges going through the form of burial at the grave of a brother previously buried without Masonic honors, neither did it prohibit lodges having *funeral* services at the grave, whenever they thought proper to have the funeral.

Louisiana receives fraternal notice, and after stating the doings of our Grand Lodge, he says :

Bro. Scot dissents from our Grand Master Vance's decision that an officer can be installed by proxy. He considers it radically wrong and remarks that "if a brother can be installed by proxy, why may not the degrees be conferred by proxy." He, however, does not state his reasons for his opinion.

We thought the reasons were so patent, that it was not necessary to state them. They are simply these : in either case the ceremony is worthless unless the proper O. B. is administered, and if the O. B. can be taken in one case by proxy, we can see no reason why it cannot be taken by proxy in the other.

Noticing our remark that the Grand Master's degree had been imported into North Carolina, he says : "Please enlighten us, my brother, as to what the Grand Master's degree is, as you understand it." As we stated at the time, we are not certain that we gave the correct nomenclature of this so-called degree ; as for the innovation itself, by whatever name known, we have always understood that it was an honorary degree conferred upon a Grand Master elect at his installation into office. In the installation ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, we find that the installing officer addresses the Grand Master elect as follows : "Have you been instructed in the secret rites and ceremonies pertaining to the high office of Grand Master of Masons preparatory to your

installation, and by which you may acquire and forever retain the evidence of your rank among Masons?" On being answered in the negative, the Past Grand Masters retire with the Grand Master elect to some suitable apartment, and after "the proper ceremonies" have been performed, they return to the lodge-room and one of them says: "M. W., our distinguished brother having been duly instructed by us is now prepared to assume his installation vows." Now, as we understand it, "the proper ceremonies" here referred to constitute the degree: if we are wrong, we hope some brother who is better informed will enlighten us. We would also like to know what Grand Lodge first introduced the innovation. We have been told that it was New York, but cannot vouch for the correctness of the statement.

In closing his report, Bro. Bain says the increasing duties of the Grand Secretariat preclude him from serving longer as chairman of the committee. A genial and courteous writer, he will be missed from the ranks, and we feel assured that "the whole corps" regret to part with him.

Charles C. Clark, of Newbern, M. W. Grand Master, and Donald W. Bain, of Raleigh, R. W. Grand Secretary—both re-elected.

NOVA SCOTIA.—At the semi-annual communication held December 6, 1871, the venerable Grand Master, the Hon. Alex. Keith, was present and presided over the deliberations of the Grand Lodge. The business was confined to matters of local interest, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That canvassing for office in Grand Lodge is at all times to be discountenanced; and that the brother who disregards this expression of opinion, by so doing renders himself liable to be severely reprimanded.

Resolved, That the first named on any committee shall be the convener thereof, and the committee when convened shall proceed to appoint their own chairman.

Annual communication at Halifax, June 5, 1872; Allan H. Crowe, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, presiding; 38, out of 56, lodges represented; session, three days.

Owing to indisposition, Grand Master Keith was prevented from attending the session, but the address which he had prepared was read. After alluding to the successful operation performed upon his eyes a year ago, he says:

Fifty-six years have now rolled round since I was first "brought to light" in a Masonic lodge, during fifty-four of which I have uninterruptedly been a subscribing member of Virgin Lodge, in this city. For upwards of thirty years I had the honor and pleasure of presiding over the craft as Provincial Grand Master, while under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and though now some seven years beyond the "threescore and ten," my zeal for the welfare and prosperity of our ancient and honorable institution, has not in the least degree abated—my chief regret being that my advanced age and consequent infirmities prevent my meeting you oftener at your stated assemblies; but though absent in body I need not assure you my heart is always with you.

It is a matter of mutual congratulation that during the past year, the progress of the lodges generally throughout the Province has been "upward and onward," that "peace has been within our walls, and prosperity within our borders."

With our sister Grand Lodges throughout the world this Grand Lodge is on terms of the fullest accord and fraternal sympathy, which I sincerely trust may long continue.

After a brief recital of his official acts, he says:

A circular letter from the Grand Master of the State of Louisiana, dated 15th

March, and accompanying the report of a committee of that Grand Lodge in reference to certain encroachments on their territorial jurisdiction by the Grand Orient of France, will be duly submitted to this Grand Lodge for such action as may seem most conducive to the maintenance of those fraternal relations which should characterize the whole family of Grand Lodges throughout the world. To myself, personally, (being an honorary member of the Grand Orient of France) this difficulty is a matter of deep regret, and I do sincerely trust that that August Body may see its way clear to a speedy and honorable restoration of amicable relations with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

The Committee on the Grand Master's Address suggested that particular attention should be given to this matter, but what action, if any, was had does not appear in the proceedings.

The report of the Deputy Grand Master gives an account of his official visitations, which show that the craft are in a healthy and prosperous condition. We may here remark that an official visit to a lodge in Nova Scotia is no mere matter of form, but as in the olden time in Louisiana, requires a careful examination of the records, financial condition and work of the lodge.

Four charters and one dispensation were granted: the work exemplified: a plan for the creation of a charity fund laid over until next year: and the usual routine business transacted.

The following interesting incident, which occurred during the session, speaks well for the craft:

Agreeably to a resolution adopted at the semi-annual communication, the Articles of Union of June 24, 1869, were read by the Grand Secretary, the R. W. Deputy Grand Master and all the brethren assembled rising at the name of Deity with which the Articles commence, and standing throughout the reading of the same, in honor of that memorable event in the Masonic history of this Province.

The report on Foreign Correspondence (82 pp.) is again from the pen of Bro. George T. Smithers, who had received the proceedings of thirty-nine Grand Lodges and gives an interesting review of their contents. In his introductory remarks, he calls particular attention to several subjects, the first of which is

The unfortunate difficulties existing between the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France, on account of the latter recognizing and sustaining the body known as the "Supreme Council of the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana," in defiance of the rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. The extraordinary action of France in this matter is so utterly at variance with every known principle of jurisdictional rights, that the committee have no hesitation in saying that this Grand Lodge will be bound to withdraw Masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France, unless they retrace their steps and join with the other Grand Lodges of the world in their principle of mutual support in the maintenance of undivided supremacy within their own territorial limits.

Our proceedings for 1872 receive fraternal notice, and extracts are given from Grand Master Todd's address and the special report of our Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Under the head of Canada he defends the action of his Grand Lodge in recognizing Quebec, and disposes of the misstatements of Bro. Mitchell by a reference to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada for 1867. Then, after showing that that excitable brother is laboring under a "hallucination" as to the effect of the Act of Confederation, he says:

In his closing remarks Bro. Mitchell says: "As coming into Confederation cannot injure them, [Nova Scotia], all are at a loss to see how a disruption in

the Grand Lodge of Canada can benefit them." Nor have we any desire that it should *benefit* us, except in the true manner of Masons who are *all* benefitted by good example, and by the influence of the principles of our fraternity, by exercising the practice of the cardinal virtues on the final consideration of the subject, by having TEMPERANCE in their discussions, PRUDENCE in their dealings, FORTITUDE enough to accept the *inevitable*, and by displaying that JUSTICE to Quebec, expected of the Grand Lodge of Canada, by the craft all over the world, who meted out the same measure of justice to them at their own formation. We have been *through the fire* ourselves, and would sacrifice more, than many of us have, for the sake of our order, and for the sake of Heaven-born peace.

Hon. Alexander Keith, M. W. Grand Master, and Benjamin Curren, R. W. Grand Secretary—both of Halifax and both re-elected.

OHIO.—Sixty-third annual communication at Columbus, October 15, 1872; Alexander H. Newcomb, M. W. Grand Master; 395, out of 430, lodges represented; session, three days.

The annual address is chiefly devoted to matters of local interest. The Grand Master says that in the sixty-three years which had elapsed since the formation of the Grand Lodge the number of subordinates had increased from five to four hundred and thirty, and reports the craft in a healthy and prosperous condition. He had issued dispensations for the formation of six new lodges, dedicated a number of new halls, and, in view of frequent loss by fire, urges the lodges to have their property insured; and at his suggestion the Masters of lodges were enjoined to read, or cause to be read, frequently, in their lodges, the code, rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge, so that none might plead ignorance of the same.

He submitted the circular of our Grand Lodge requesting the co-operation of sister Grand Bodies in the maintenance of the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction; the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom it was referred, reported that, in their opinion, the action of the Grand Lodge in 1869 (denouncing the invasion of our jurisdictional rights by the Grand Orient of France) "covers the entire ground embraced in the controversy," and that no further action was necessary—and the report was adopted.

Eight charters were granted, one surrendered, one dispensation granted and one continued: the project for the establishment of a Widows and Orphans Home abandoned: and a large amount of local business transacted.

A delegate of one of the subordinates was found guilty of intoxication during the session of the Grand Lodge, expelled from membership therein, and his lodge instructed to prefer charges against him for unmasonic conduct.

The following from the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence appears to us the only sensible conclusion that can be arrived at:

An investigating committee, appointed on the petition of a non-affiliated Mason for membership, must also act as an examining committee, and satisfy themselves that the candidate for admission is a Master Mason, made in a legal lodge of such.

Bro. Allen T. Brinsmade presented the report on Foreign Correspondence (58 pp.) He had before him the proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges, our own included, from which he extracts judiciously but makes few comments—"professional and official duties" preventing him from giving that time to the preparation of the report which he would gladly have devoted to it.

Asa H. Battin, of Steubenville, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and John D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

OREGON.—Twenty-second annual communication at Salem, June 24, 1872; William D. Hare, M. W. Grand Master; 40 (all) chartered lodges and 4 u. d. represented; session, four days.

The Grand Master commences his address with a beautiful allusion to the usefulness and influence of our institution, and, after denouncing profanity and intemperance as violations of the moral law and Masonic obligation, renders an interesting account of his stewardship. From it and the report of the Deputy Grand Master, we learn that peace and harmony prevail and that dispensations for four new lodges had been issued during the year. Business engagements prevented the Grand Master from visiting all the lodges, but he is satisfied that much good would be accomplished if an official visit could be made to each lodge during the recess. Referring to the great outlay of time and money that would be required to carry such a system into effect, he suggests that the present mode of compensating the visiting officer for his traveling expenses should be abolished, and a definite sum appropriated for that purpose. The recommendation, however, was not concurred in.

In regard to the circular of our Grand Lodge, he says:

On the 16th day of April last, I received from M. W. Samuel M. Todd, Grand Master of Masons, Grand Lodge of Louisiana, a letter enclosing report of Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence of that Grand Lodge upon the subject of foreign interference with, and encroachment upon, Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and especially of the Grand Orient of France upon the jurisdictional rights of Louisiana. At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge held at Astoria, June 20th, 1870, we made the cause of Louisiana our own. It is strange that a Grand Body so intelligent as the Grand Orient of France is claimed to be, should persist in her unwarrantable assumptions. I hope that such action will be taken by our American Grand Lodges, in this case, that foreign Grand Lodges will be made to understand fully the doctrine of our American Grand Lodges upon this question of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, namely: That of exclusive and absolute sovereignty of Grand Lodge jurisdiction in the State or political district of country in which the same is situated, and that under no circumstances will we allow or permit any interference with this jurisdictional right. At the request of the Grand Master of Louisiana, I recommend that this matter be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence for examination, so that if anything more is wanted on our part, they may present the same in proper form for your consideration and action.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence submitted the following report on this subject, which was adopted:

Your committee, recognizing the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction, cannot better express their views on this subject than to offer the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, substituting "Oregon" where "Louisiana" occurs.

The resolutions follow, and then in regard to the recognition of Quebec, which had also been referred to them, they say:

In reference to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, this Grand Lodge deems it prudent for the present to defer action, in hope that the difficulty now existing between the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec may be settled by those Grand Lodges. We have reason to believe such a settlement may be made.

We sincerely hope such may be the case, but have no information to warrant

the belief; and, in our opinion, delaying recognition only postpones an event that would be hailed with joy by all true Masons.

Four charters and one dispensation granted, one dispensation refused: the work exemplified: the Grand Lodge of British Columbia recognized: and resolutions adopted by which one ballot, if clear, entitles the applicant to the three degrees; and each subordinate lodge required to pay annually one dollar for each contributing member for the purpose of creating a fund to erect a Masonic College.

There was a public installation of the Grand Officers elect, the Grand Orator, Bro. T. F. Campbell, delivering an interesting address.

On the last day of the session, the Grand Lodge went, by special train, to Portland where they were appropriately received, and, after a procession was formed, proceeded to the new Masonic Temple and dedicated it, in the presence of a large audience, to "Freemasonry, Virtue and Universal Benevolence." On the conclusion of the ceremonies, M. W. Bro. W. D. Hare delivered an eloquent address, in which he relates the following incidents:

Capt. D——n, of the 12th New Hampshire, a Brother of the mystic tie, was wounded on the 3d of May, 1863, at Chancellorville. The enemy had divested him of every thing, haversack, blankets, overcoat and canteen, and attempted to march him off as a prisoner. He had proceeded a mile, escorted by a Confederate soldier on either side, when fainting, he was left alone in the woods on the hot and memorable Sunday of May, almost perishing from exhaustion and a feverish longing for water. Unable to turn over, from the nature of his wound, he called lustily for water as the Confederates at various times and in various parties, hurried by; but there was no relief and no response, save occasionally a rough and curt reply. At 3 o'clock p. m., a Confederate officer rode along, and being entreated for water, replied that he had so much to do for his own suffering men he could not help him. He turned to depart, when the wounded Mason gave a cry of distress. The Confederate turned about saying, "Is it so; are you a Brother?" and giving him sundry tokens, he said: "I'll get you water; where is your canteen?" The wounded man replied, "Your men have taken all." "Is it so," was the response of the Confederate Brother, "I'll do more if I can." Looking up, and seeing his command in motion, he continued: "Command or no command, I'll get you the water." He brought it from some distance, and after composing his person and giving him an easy position, with a fraternal embrace, he departed, thus saving the life of a Brother. The wounded Mason remained thus till the third day, when a colored boy passing along, he wrote on a piece of paper his name and took it to a Federal hospital a mile and a quarter distant, and the Mason was conveyed thither, and thence to Washington hospital, where he received every attention from the Brethren until he was able to start for his home and lodge in New Hampshire.

And here is another:

We are told the following circumstance in regard to the death of Lieut. Tinkham, who was killed at the second battle of Corinth: It appears that Lieut. Tinkham was not seriously wounded when the Confederates took possession of that part of the field where he fell, but was only shot through the leg, and as our boys were contesting the advance of the enemy with desperate bravery, Lieut. Tinkham raised himself upon his elbow to see the fighting, when another leaden messenger pierced his body and he fell to the ground again. Seeing that he must soon be numbered among the slain, and that his life blood was flowing out, he made some sign to a passing Confederate (which was said to be a Masonic sign of recognition) who immediately came to Tinkham's side, and rendered him all the assistance in his power. Just before he expired he handed the Confederate his watch and some money, with the instruction to forward it to his family the first opportunity he had, and a few moments after expired. The Confederate pinned

a small piece of paper on Tinkham's coat, on which was his name and company, and left him. He was found by his company as left, and by them buried. Time rolls on, and on the Fourth of July, thirty-five thousand rebels surrendered to our victorious army at Vicksburg, and among that vast multitude we find Lieut. Tinkham's friend, eagerly searching for the 14th Wisconsin regiment. He found the regiment and safely delivered the watch and money to one of its members, and disappeared among the throng. The articles were received by Mr. Tinkham's friends.

The report on Foreign Correspondence (145 pp.) is again by M. W. Bro. S. F. Chadwick, who presents an able and interesting review of the proceedings of forty-five Grand Lodges.

Louisiana for 1872 receives a kind and fraternal notice: he quotes from Grand Master Todd's address, gives the resolutions adopted against "foreign interference," and copious extracts from the address delivered by Rev. Bro. Tudor, at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple. He also reproduces our summary of the doings of "Foreign Masonic Grand Bodies," giving *due credit* for the same, and we thank him for his appreciation of our labors.

The specialty of Bro. Chadwick's report is its advocacy of Androgynous Masonry. Last year we gave several extracts from the "Manual of the Order of the Eastern Star" to show that it possessed all the characteristics of what are known as "ladies' degrees," and consequently liable to the same objections. In reply he says:

We are as much opposed to "side degrees" as our Brother can be, but we do not consider this a degree attached to Free Symbolic Masonry. It is an outside degree, and its members, by virtue of it, can claim no greater benefits from Master Masons proper than profanes. All that its members receive at last as individuals is from the fact that they are Masons and the wives and daughters of Masons. Can their mode of recognition be objectionable to those who do not fraternize?

If not objectionable to those who do not fraternize, it is at least mortifying to know that this "mode of recognition" has repeatedly proved exceedingly embarrassing to ladies who relied upon it, and, finding it unavailable, at last received the attention they required from the fact that they were the wives or daughters of Masons. This, in our opinion, is sufficient to show that such degrees are unnecessary for the purpose for which they are ostensibly gotten up. Bro. Chadwick, however, views Androgynous Masonry from a higher stand-point, viz.: "No social or charitable institution can be a great success without the co-active force of both sexes." This view of the question he elucidates in an essay of seven pages: paying an eloquent and beautiful tribute to the graces and virtues that adorn the female character, and the humanizing and refining influences that woman exerts upon the sterner sex. While we fully appreciate all the excellencies he so poetically portrays, we believe woman's true sphere is the home and social circle and not the lodge-room: and it seems to us that if our Brother's views were carried out, Masonry would soon lose its distinctive character and become an "Androgynous" institution.

In his notice of New Jersey, Brother Chadwick says: "We disapprove of the effort made to engraft 'Androgynous Masonry upon Symbolic Masonry,' and we have no no fears that it will ever be done." But if the success of Symbolic Masonry depends on "the co-active force of both sexes" through the medium of Androgynous Masonry, we do not see how the "engrafting" is to be prevented.

resolutions were also adopted requiring a lodge receiving such a petition to make inquiry of the lodge nearest the residence of the applicant if there was any Masonic objection to his being made a Mason.

The Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund disbursed during the year \$3165 for the relief of 190 applicants, viz: 171 widows, 11 orphans, 6 mothers and 2 unmarried sisters of deceased brethren. During the same period the Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund granted relief to eighty-six poor and respectable brethren to the amount of \$2950.

The report of the Building Committee gives interesting details of the progress made in the erection of the new Temple, which they expect will be ready for dedication at the time originally fixed—June, 1873. The building is now under roof, and from the arrangements made they feel assured that it will be abundantly and satisfactorily heated, and well ventilated throughout. An additional sum of \$300,000 was required and appropriated for the completion of this magnificent edifice; and except so far as changes in the plan and detail have involved additional expense, the cost of the building will, it is believed, not exceed the original estimates.

The Library Committee report that they had received contributions from a large number of brethren, and that a nucleus of a library worthy of the Grand Lodge had been formed. It appears from the circular issued by the committee, that resolutions passed as early as March 26, 1787, and subsequently on October 7, 1816, and March 17, 1817, show that efforts were then made to establish a library. Attention was also called to the subject, at various times, by P. G. Master Richard Vaux, but nothing was accomplished until after the appointment of the present committee in June, 1871. We wish them abundant success.

The retiring Grand Master, R. W. Bro. Robert A. Lamberton, delivered an eloquent address. He says:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the subordinate lodges throughout the jurisdiction, have, with rare exceptions, enjoyed a year of quiet prosperity. They have added largely to their membership, gathering into our fold many who are Free Masons not in name only, who will increase our strength and advance our power to do good. Although there have been a few lodges which seem rather to have taken pride in multiplying members than in making Masons, yet the rule has been that greater care has been exercised, a more jealous regard shown for full Masonic qualification, and more proficiency required before advancement.

The present number of working lodges is 328, with a membership of 35,128. He had held a number of lodges of instruction, which were well attended, the brethren taking great interest in their success; laid several foundation stones of public buildings; and in reference to the discharge of his official duties, remarks:

With persistence, have I urged upon the brethren who have any care for the peace and welfare of their lodge, to select from their officers men not only of skill, but of character, and to discountenance the electioneers for preferment. It is vital to the interests of a lodge that its Worshipful Master should be a brother whose moral character shall bring no blush to the cheek of his brethren.

After referring to the general duties which devolve upon the W. Master and the supervision which he ought to exercise over every officer of the lodge, he says:

But there are other duties equally plain and which go sometimes unnoticed.

When a visitor enters his lodge, the Worshipful Master should see that the Junior Deacon courteously provides him with a seat. That code of politeness or good manners was framed in no Masonic school, which permits a visiting brother to look helplessly around in search of some vacant spot in which he may place himself. The visitor who is lawfully admitted to a Masonic lodge bears with him his letters-patent entitling him to a fraternal welcome. Although his countenance is unfamiliar, he is no stranger. A member of our great family, he should be the recipient of hospitable greeting, and be not permitted to depart without some cordial word of welcome. And opportunity should be afforded him, privately if he will it, to state whence and why he came. If he need it, assistance by counsel or otherwise must be given.

In urging that the lodge-room should be properly prepared for the meetings, he remarks :

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.

He charges Masters of lodges strictly to obey the moral law, in the following impressive language :

But there is a solemn and binding duty, personal to the Worshipful Master, which he cannot evade, to keep himself unspotted from the world. When presented for installation, he is vouched for as "of good morals, and of great skill, true and trusty," and before investiture in the presence of the All-Seeing, of the great cloud of witnesses and of his brethren, he makes the sacred compact, that he will be "a good man and true, and strictly obey the moral law." A registered vow to be faithfully kept. He may not have the learning of the schools, or the graces of culture, nor be versed in ancient lore, but he can and ought to be a sober, upright, honest, pure-tongued, God-fearing man. In his lodge and out of his lodge, he should be exemplary in his conversation and deportment. How can he who is heard to utter the sullen or reckless curse, stand before the newly-initiated brother and speak to him of "duty to God, in never mentioning His name but with that reverential awe which a creature ought to bear to his Creator." If a libertine, how dare he say to the candidate in the third degree that he "is authorized to restrain the irregularities of less-informed brethren, to correct their errors, and to guard them against every allurements to vicious practices." If a back-biter, uncharitable, dishonest, what arrant mockery for him to utter charges to his brethren, "to vindicate character when wrongfully traduced," "cheerfully to relieve necessities," and "to excel in everything that is good."

The inaugural address of the new Grand Master, R. W. Bro. Samuel C. Perkins, is also an interesting document, and we quote from it the following well-timed remarks :

There seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of many of the brethren, as to the duty of the Grand Master in reference to points of Masonic Law and Jurisprudence. It is no part of his duty to answer hypothetical or abstract questions which the ingenuity of the brethren may raise. Questions which may arise in actual cases, should come up through the proper Masonic channels for adjudication. The Worshipful Master of a lodge is the proper authority for resort in the first instance ; and from his decision, an appeal may be taken to the District Deputy Grand Master, or to the Grand Master. If the advice or opinion of the Grand Master is desired without formal appeal upon a question decided by the Worshipful Master of a lodge, justice to him, and respect to his office, alike require that he should have an opportunity of stating personally what his decision was exactly. It is unjust for any brother to come and make his own representation of a case, either actual or hypothetical, to the Grand Master with a view to obtain an expression of opinion for the purpose of using it antag-

On the contrary, we consider such an engraftment the only logical sequence that can be deduced from his argument in favor of these degrees. He says:

Inasmuch as happiness is the great object for which we labor, and that is only attained in its fullness by the united efforts of both sexes, the proper and legitimate co-operation of woman is essential to a perfect Masonic condition: and our honest impulses thus far compel a favorable recognition of all their efforts to promote the happiness of our brethren. We cannot do without this influence in Masonry any more than we can disregard it in society at large. It matters not to a Mason in what name or form it presents itself. It is the substance, and not the shell, that is valuable. In this we do not wish to appear as pleading specially for woman; we simply speak for society and ourselves. It is always gratifying to us to know and to acknowledge it, that there is many a Pharaoh's daughter and many a good Queen Esther among us, who not only modifies or defeats the oppressive or exacting purposes of man, but who indeed changes his heart and causes his love and forgiveness to dwell where once hatred and the spirit of extermination of all brotherly impulses held cruel sway.

Woman is always weeping at the door of the sepulchre. She is all mercy, forgiveness, and benevolence. She is far in advance of the sterner sex in all the sanitary and charitable offices of life. Man should envy her rather than restrict her useful efforts. As to fear, we have none. The more we understand our duties, the more liberal we become toward those upon whom we depend. We will not be enslaved by fanaticism or hypocrisy. Ignorance is the great enemy of human progress. If we would comprehend our duty, and will the performance of it, we should never distrust those who are doing the same thing.

As to the adoption of the word "Mason," we are willing that woman should use all the property we have in the name, if she can do good thereby. Our nothingness, compared with our vows, is a source of constant astonishment to us, and if we find woman carrying out what we merely profess, we shall say, Go on, if you do so in the name of those who profess only. We have no fear of losing our identity as a Mason.

As Bro. Chadwick says he is not a member of the Eastern Star, it is proper to inquire what is the true aim and object of that organization? Is it to carry out the high and noble purposes indicated above, or is it merely a system of "signs and tokens" which its recipients are taught to believe will enable them to make themselves known to all Master Masons? Until now, the latter is the only thing we have ever heard claimed in its favor, and its "Manual" states that it was invented for that purpose. Viewed in this light, the Eastern Star can only be classed among the so-called "side-degrees," and the objections urged against it on this ground are insuperable. If viewed from Bro. Chadwick's stand-point, in addition to the objections urged against it as a "side-degree," new ones arise, and thus, owing to the means adopted, the good proposed to be accomplished, fails to be achieved.

Far be it from us to decry anything that proposes to relieve distress or contribute to the happiness of suffering humanity. The deceptive tendency of these degrees, however, and the attempts made to force them on the fraternity, will always prove insurmountable barriers to their success. But the objects proposed by Bro. Chadwick ought to be accomplished without a resort to such devices. The social feature of Masonry is too much neglected: there ought to be more frequent reunions, at which the wives and daughters of the brethren should be present, and an earnest effort made to enlist them in the cause of Masonry, not by conferring on them so-called degrees, but by giving them our confidence and making them the almoners of our charities to the sick and suffer-

ing, to the widow and the fatherless: and make it a sacred duty to see that no applicant can enter the lodge, unless his private character is such that he can also be admitted into the family circle. We would thus gain woman's influence in our favor, and as Bro. Chadwick remarks:

It is beautifully said, "A man discovered America, but woman equipped the voyage. So everywhere man executes the performance, but woman trains the man. Every effectual person, leaving his mark on the world, is but another Columbus, for whose furnishing some Isabella, in the form of his mother, lays down her jewelry, her vanities, and her comfort." Do not those women whom Masons delight to honor, bear this relation to our Brotherhood? From the lodge-room we should carry our social head and charitable heart to our domestic fire-sides—thence extending the principles of Masonry into every avenue of life, remembering always that the "frigid couple are the reverse of the loving." The bridge of ice that now leads from our lodge-rooms to our female supports should be melted down by the electric fire of Masonic recognition of their virtues, their graces and their usefulness. Our vanity, though cheerful, should no longer pass for the smile of love.

T. McF. Patton was elected M. W. Grand Master, and R. P. Earhart, R. W. Grand Secretary—both of Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The "Abstract of the Proceedings" of this Grand Lodge contains extracts from the minutes of the quarterly and annual communications, during the year 1871: Robert A. Lamberton, R. W. Grand Master; John Thomson, R. W. Grand Secretary.

Quarterly communication, June 7—A Committee on Library was appointed: appropriate resolutions were adopted on the death of P. Grand Master William Barger; and the Master of a lodge expelled for making use of a manuscript while conferring a degree.

The quarterly communication held September 6th, was devoted to matters of local interest; and at a special communication, October 12th, one thousand dollars were donated to the Chicago sufferers, the subordinate lodges being also requested to contribute to the same cause.

Quarterly communication, December 6th; 218 lodges represented by 580 members; annual election. From the financial reports submitted we glean the following items: \$189,367.19 expended on the new Temple during the year; assets of Grand Lodge about \$1,600,000; indebtedness on account of new Temple about \$900,000; and the dues of the lodges were increased, and to continue at the new rate, until the debt of the Grand Lodge is reduced to \$500,000. The Committee on Appeals presented several able reports, and, by their adoption, the Grand Lodge decided that disputes in relation to business matters between members must be adjusted by the civil tribunals of the State: that an initiate must be advanced after a reasonable time, unless charges are preferred against him: that where the by-laws of a lodge provided that any member in arrears for dues at the annual election, and neglecting to pay them after being duly notified, may be suspended; it was held that a notice to a member that he is in arrears, and that if his dues were not paid before a specified stated meeting, he would be suspended according to the by-laws, was a sufficient notice to justify his suspension at the time named.

Annual communication, December 27th.—A report of the Committee on Landmarks adopted, by which it was decided that it was not obligatory on an applicant for initiation to present his petition to the lodge nearest his residence: but

onistically to the Worshipful Master. And it must be understood that no such representations will be listened to, or advised upon. If the brethren have been so unfortunate as to place in the oriental chair of the lodge, one whose character does not command the respect which the office demands, it is the result of their own free choice, and they must abide the consequences. If harm is threatened, then let the proper Masonic course of an appeal be taken; but a remedy is not to be found by private resort to the Grand Master, who is sufficiently burdened with the questions which legitimately come before him.

The whole address is eminently practical. Having noticed that the results of the annual elections in the subordinate lodges had been published in the newspapers, he calls attention to the article of the constitution of the Grand Lodge which positively prohibits the publishing of "the whole or any part of the proceedings of any lodge." He states that the Grand Officers had been "astonished" to learn the extent to which the great and growing evil of electioneering for office had been carried—printed circulars having "been sent out soliciting for the sender the votes of the brethren, with tickets enclosed"—and declares that a practice, so unmasonic and wrong, will not be tolerated. The Grand Lodge recognizes no "Monitors," and their use is prohibited in the lodge-room: the "Ahiman Rezon" is the authorized text-book for the work and general regulations, and he recommends that the Masters and officers of the subordinate lodges study it well and carefully, cause portions of it to be frequently read in open lodge, and urges that the custom of reading the Ancient Charges as a part of the ritual, now in many lodges wholly overlooked, be resumed. For the present, he thinks, the formation of new lodges in Philadelphia ought not to be encouraged—there being fifty-nine in that city—as there is a tendency often in newly formed lodges to seek an increase of numbers, and thus of numerical and pecuniary strength, by indirect if not open solicitation, instead of waiting for the voluntary application of those "prompted solely by a favorable opinion conceived of the institution, and a desire of knowledge."

The report on Foreign Correspondence (134 pp.) was submitted by Bro. Robert J. Fisher, who had received the proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges, Louisiana included. The report is chiefly composed of extracts, as in accordance with the Pennsylvania system of reviewing he makes no comments. For our part we do not think that a difference of opinion, if expressed in courteous and fraternal terms, can justly be considered "adverse criticism;" on the contrary, it is this interchange of views which makes these reports interesting and gives to them their greatest value.

But in his "conclusion" he deviates from his rule, and after stating that Pennsylvania had not recognized Quebec, adds that she "stands in a goodly company." That company, however, is becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less"—the great majority of the Grand Lodges he names having extended recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The reference of the decisions of a Grand Master to a committee of the Grand Lodge for approval or modification, he considers as "the equivalent of an appeal indirect;" and says the reason that in Pennsylvania the Grand Master does not report his decisions is because they are final, and there is no appeal from them. But we fully agree with Bro. Drummond, of Maine, who, in noticing Bro. Fisher's remarks, says:

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.

Samuel C. Perkins was elected R. W. Grand Master, and John Thomson re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary—both of Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Annual communication at Charleston, November 21, 1871; but, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in the city, a constitutional number of lodges not being represented, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until the 19th of December. At the adjourned meeting 128, out of 149, lodges were represented, and the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. William K. Blake, delivered an interesting address, chiefly, however, relating to local matters. In reference to the circumstances under which they met, he says:

The occasion is, indeed, one for congratulation among ourselves, and gratitude to the Great Dispenser of all good, for the continued prosperity of Masonry within our jurisdiction; for the high privileges we enjoy as workmen and worshippers in her sacred temple, and for the general diffusion of the pure principles of our order throughout our own and foreign lands.

But, amid our congratulations, we cannot forget that the past year has been not one of lights only, but of shadows also—shadows whose dark lines have left their scars upon our hearts as well as upon the pillars of our political and social fabric.

In this city, the metropolis of the State, the pestilence, with stealthy step, has crossed the threshold and desolated the homes of friends and brethren, taking therefrom those whose loss is daily felt in the sweet interchange of friendship and the sacred meetings of the brotherhood. Around many a hearthstone there hangs to-day, in this fair city beside the sea, the drapery of a great affliction; and time alone will fully develop the extent and magnitude of the calamity. As tidings of the scourge was received with painful interest in every part of the State, there ascended from every true Masonic heart an earnest prayer to God to avert the threatened visitation, and as from day to day the record of suffering and death reached their distant homes, in fraternal sympathy and love they commended the afflicted and bereaved to the care and protection of Him in whose hands are the issues of life. In seasons like this, Masons should specially remember their Masonic duty to bear each other's burden, and to weep with those that weep; and whenever or wherever throughout our borders the voice of suffering is heard, and the claims of humanity call, then and there the fraternal hand and heart should quickly and generously respond.

He had granted one dispensation for the formation of a new lodge, refused four applications for a similar purpose, and in regard to the condition of Masonry in his jurisdiction, says:

Our information from the various sections of this jurisdiction affords satisfactory evidence of increasing prosperity; not so much from the number of new lodges or the increased number of applicants for the degrees of Masonry, as from the intelligent zeal and active efforts put forth in many places to guard well the door of the lodge room—to insist upon a more strict observance of the cardinal virtues, and a more faithful practice of the noble tenets of our profession.

On the Quebec question, he says:

The Grand Lodge of Quebec, as will appear by the accompanying communi-

cation, 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.

This recommendation was adopted and fraternal recognition extended to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The Grand Master reported nine decisions, of which the following are of general application :

Candidates for the degrees of Masonry must be able to read and write and sign the petition in their own handwriting.

A lodge should not receive the petition of a candidate under the age of twenty-one.

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.

That an abuse of the right of ballot for candidates by a brother is a disciplinable offence: and if a brother waive his privilege of secrecy, and avow an unworthy motive for balloting against a candidate, he is subject to charges.

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.

One charter was granted: the District Deputy system adopted, and the powers and duties of those officers clearly and fully defined.

The arrangements for the erection of a new Masonic Temple on the site of the old one had been completed. It is estimated that the new building will cost \$35,500, and a contract was made at that figure. The Masonic bodies and the citizens of Charleston had subscribed very liberally to the building fund, and it was believed that the Temple might be completed without incurring an indebtedness greater than \$20,000, secured by mortgage. During the session, the corner-stone was laid by the Grand Lodge: the trowel used on the occasion being the same one that was used by the distinguished Brother, the Marquis de LaFayette, at the laying the corner-stone of the DeKalb Monument in Camden, in 1825. A full account of the ceremonies, with the eloquent addresses delivered by the Grand Master and Bro. J. B. Kershaw, is given in the proceedings.

Bro. B. Rush Campbell, Grand Secretary, presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, (23 pp.) It is a brief summary of the proceedings of thirty-four Grand Lodges, our own included.

There is also a compendium of the correspondence between the Grand Secretary and officers of other Grand Lodges on the subject of "Physical Qualifications;—from which it appears that the old rule is adhered to by Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Ohio and Oregon; but has been modified by California, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas and the District of Columbia. The latter Grand Lodges requiring that the candidate must be able,

Without any artificial means, to be instructed and to instruct others in our mysteries, and to conform literally to all the requirements of the order.

R. S. Bruns was elected M. W. Grand Master, and B. Rush Campbell re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary—both of Charleston.

TENNESSEE.—Fifty-eighth annual communication at Nashville, November 13, 1871; John C. Brown, M. W. Grand Master; 311, out of 342, chartered lodges and 13 v. d. represented; session, three days.

In his address, the Grand Master reports that he had granted dispensations for the formation of seven new lodges and refused a number of applications, and remarks:

If I have erred, either in granting or refusing these petitions, the wrong can now be repaired, without great detriment to either Masonry or to the applicant. This duty of the Grand Master is often delicate and difficult of performance. 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.

The greater portion of the address relates to a correspondence between the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Tennessee upon “the subject of territorial encroachments” committed by lodges on the borders of the two States. The matter was settled in a fraternal spirit: the two Grand Lodges mutually conceding to each other's lodges the right to receive and act upon the petitions of candidates residing nearer such lodge than to any lodge in the State of which he is a citizen.

Thirteen charters and ten dispensations were granted, five refused, and the following amendment to the constitution 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.

On appeal, it was decided that a lodge cannot try a member for the same offence for which he has been once tried and acquitted.

The Memphis Board of Relief had disbursed during the year \$1286.03—three applicants from Louisiana receiving thirty-two dollars—had detected eight impostors, obtained employment for four applicants, and buried four strangers.

The “Masonic Jewel,” published at Memphis, was heartily commended to the patronage of the fraternity.

At the session of 1870, a committee was appointed “to inquire into and report to the next annual communication specifically what are the reserved rights of the subordinate lodges,” and we expected an interesting report on the subject;

but great is our disappointment to find that it is not even alluded to in the proceedings before us.

The report on Foreign Correspondence (83 pp.) is again from the pen of Bro. George S. Blackie, and like all his reports is an able and interesting paper. He reviews the proceedings of all the American Grand Lodges and gives a great amount of valuable information respecting Foreign Masonic Grand Bodies.

He gives an account of the meeting of the "Foreign Correspondents" at Baltimore—a subject we have not before alluded to. Bro. Corson, of New Jersey, gave an inimitable account of the event, overflowing with wit and humor, and, as "no peat-up Utica contracts his powers," any extract therefrom would have failed to convey an adequate idea of its peculiar merit, and our space would not permit us to give it entire. So too with the report of Bro. Gouley, who forgetting for a season his Canadian proclivities next essayed his hand, and gave a very readable account of the banquet, which, although slightly *Missouri-ish*, contains some palpable hits. Bro. Corson, who is said to be the fortunate proprietor of a patent "rhyming machine," was elected and crowned "Poet Laureate" of the Foreign Correspondents. Bro. Gouley, emulous of Corson's renown and not daring to infringe his patent, invades the realms of poesy and by a dexterous use of his scissors cuts up a "Dictionary of Poetical Quotations," and the gems thus "extracted" appear in his report like "orient pearls at random strung." But nothing daunted, Bro. Blackie enters the lists: and as his account of the meeting, hand-shaking, etc., is happily expressed in plain prose and, moreover, of moderate length, we give it "mutual admiration" and all, concurring in his opinion that great practical good ought to result from such reunions:

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 offence, 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—?" "Is it possible you are—?" "I am sure this is—of—;" and then the warm, affectionate delight of Brother Drummond, of Maine, when he exclaimed from the bottom of his manly, truthful heart, "I never spent such a happy afternoon in my life." The credit of this gathering is due to Bro. 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 any thing 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. The Correspondents were nearly all there, all clad in smiles and beaming with gratified love. There was the good Drummond, of Maine, bursting with gladness, and not inflated with vanity, despite the compliments which were showered upon him; Simons, the zealous

jurist of New York, overflowing with wit and jollity; Mackey, of South Carolina, (or Washington, as he now has it,) overflowing with philosophy, and as hard to understand a joke as a Scotchman, but enjoying it all the more at the last; the aged and active Parvin, of Iowa; the gentle Savory, of Minnesota; the warm-hearted Ramsay, of Canada, full of love for Masonry and of mankind generally; the vigorous Robertson, of Ontario; the well-balanced Lawrence, of Georgia; the perspicuous Patton, of Mississippi; the legal Lockwood, of Connecticut; the jovial McClellan, of Massachusetts; the cynical Doyle, of Rhode Island; the genial and comely Bruns, of South Carolina; the eloquent and ready Gouley, of Missouri; the modest Wheeler, of Connecticut; the noble Marsh, of California; the talented Sayre, of Alabama; the kindly Meyer, of Philadelphia; the stately Fellows, of Louisiana; the statistical Hazelrigg, of Indiana; the handsome and far-seeing Frizzell, of Tennessee, the venerable and esteemed Berry, of Maine; the witty and elegant Hopkins, the Bachelor Knight of Pennsylvania; the prudent Armstrong, of Georgia; the inimitable Corson, of New Jersey, trying his best to be dignified and serious; the jolly Kiefer, of Ohio; the whole-souled and hospitable Hornor, of Louisiana, and forty others, whom not want of love, but want of space, compels us to omit, all cordial, all happy, all full of the meeting. At first it was formally conducted. The chair was taken by Drummond, of Maine, and Bro: Corson, as grave as an archbishop, took the Secretary's stand. Addresses on the duties of Correspondents, the influence they exerted on the Grand Lodges, and the best methods of exercising that influence, were delivered by Bros. Simons, Parvin, Gouley, Bruns, Hornor, Mackey, Drummond and Lockwood; and while some thought one way, some another, yet the general conclusion was reached that our Foreign Correspondence Reports were all the more palatable when flavored with a little wit, and all the more eagerly read when they mixed the annual hard-boiled beef of statistics and dry proceedings with a palatable dessert of the puffs and cream-cakes of lively rally and witty repartee. The practical conclusion was reached that each and every Correspondent pledged himself continually to impress upon his Grand Lodge the absolute necessity of, with united will, resisting the aggression of certain European Grand bodies on American soil. We have had an early opportunity of keeping our part of the compact. The gathering declared its intention of meeting again in 1874, but whether at Nashville or New Orleans, is an open question, and of keeping its officers on hand to open the meeting on that day. Then we got into a sort of love-feast and recited experiences, until the ice being fairly broken, wit and laughter took the place of philosophy and reasoning. Bro. Corson was crowned as the poet-laureate of this mutual admiration league. He was duly proclaimed as such by the heralds of the evening, and speeches of wit, unrivaled in the effusions of *Punch* and the *Budget of Fun*, were delivered by Bros. Simons, Hornor, Hopkins and Corson. The happy party then disbanded for three years. Three years; alas! who shall say how many of these merry, loving men will ere then have written their last report, and sent it in for the approbation of a Grand Master, more just and unerring than any earthly one!

William M. Dunaway, of Jackson, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and John Frizzell, of Nashville, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

It is with great regret that we announce the death of Grand Master Dunaway, which occurred August 22, 1872. It is the first death of a Grand Master, while in office, in Tennessee. The constituent lodges were ordered to be draped in mourning for thirty days. We tender our sincere sympathy to our brethren of Tennessee in this great affliction which has befallen them.

TEXAS.—Thirty-sixth annual communication at Houston, June 10, 1872; William Bramlette, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, presiding; 178, out of 282, lodges represented; session, five days.

Owing to the demise of Grand Master Anderson in August, 1871, the duties

and responsibilities of the Grand Mastership devolved upon his Deputy, R. W. Bro. Bramlette for the greater portion of the year, and the annual address, which is chiefly devoted to a recital of his official acts, shows that in him the craft found an able and efficient officer. He says Masonry is, generally, in a healthy and flourishing condition: nine dispensations for the formation of new lodges had been issued during the year and twelve applications refused. Although he felt it his duty to grant these dispensations when the requirements of the constitution were complied with, yet the jurisdiction is so extensive that it was impossible for him to be fully cognizant of all the surroundings and necessities for the establishment of each particular lodge, and he suggests that proper inquiries be instituted and a strict investigation made as to their competency to do good work before charters are granted them.

He reports a number of decisions, most of them being governed by local regulation; but the following is of interest. A lodge suspended a member for un-masonic conduct and, on appeal, the Grand Lodge confirmed the sentence. Some months afterward, a motion was made in the subordinate lodge to reinstate the suspended party, which pending discussion was withdrawn, the lodge consenting to petition the Grand Lodge for authority to re-try the case on the ground that new evidence had been discovered. Last year the Grand Lodge granted the request, but, when the case was fixed for trial, the question arose: Did the action of the Grand Lodge reverse its former decision, or was the original sentence of suspension still in force? and he decided that the party was still a suspended Mason—the Grand Lodge not having disturbed the previous judgment, when it granted the request for a new trial.

He holds that retailing spirituous liquors is not a legitimate business for a Mason to follow, and asked the Grand Lodge to take definite action on the question. But the committee, while fully approving of his remarks in a moral point of view, were of opinion that they had "no right to prescribe a Mason's vocation," and recommended the lodges to look well into the character of the material presented for their work.

He suggests the propriety of discontinuing the practice of installing officers by proxy: recommends the Grand Lodge to define what constitutes "suitable proficiency," as in his visitations he found that the examination of candidates for advancement was, in numerous instances, slurred over; and in case a lodge is too ignorant to confer the degrees properly, to suspend its work until it is fully instructed.

He devotes considerable space to the "negro," believing that he is, "by nature, unfit material for Masonry;" and he adds "no cultivation, and I might say, no manipulation by fanatics can raise him to the dignity of social and brotherly recognition in our lodges:" and assuming that this is "a subject of legitimate legislation by Grand Lodges," recommends that the 168th Regulation, passed in January, 1852, be reaffirmed. The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, however, took the correct view of the question, and their report was adopted. After deprecating the occasion that had called forth the Grand Master's remarks, they say:

But while we concur in the judgment that negroes are not fit material for Masonry, yet the question arises, how far has this Grand Lodge the power and jurisdiction to enforce any regulation on the subject? The resolution of Janu-

ary, 1852, (168th Reg.) was adopted during the existence of slavery, when negroes were almost universally slaves, or born in slavery. They were then obnoxious to the ban of our ancient Landmarks, which prohibit the admission of any who are not free born. Certainly neither a white man nor a negro, who was born a slave, is admissible. Of this there can be no question; and any lodge that has or may admit such bondman born, violates the ancient Landmarks. But can the Grand Lodge adopt and enforce new restrictions or prohibitions upon its subordinates, not recognized by the Landmarks? If it can, where is the line of demarkation to be drawn? and what standard of race, occupation, or condition in life, shall we adopt? Masonry knows no distinction of religion, nationality, politics or race, or occupation. It is universal in these particulars; and it is equally true that it recognizes no right in any race, religion or nationality, to demand admission into its portals. None have any claim of right to demand admission. All without are among the profane. They cannot be admitted among the children of Light, without the free and unanimous consent of all, given according to the rules generally established for the government of the craft, and each branch of it. The guardianship of the portals of our order has, by general usage and consent, been committed to the subordinate lodges. It is for them to decide and act upon the fitness of the material presented for use. They must act within the limits prescribed by the Landmarks, and in case they willfully err, or are grossly negligent in performance of their duty, it is in the power of the Grand Lodge to revoke their charters. If we assume the ground that the Grand Lodge may impose restrictions or limitations, not imposed by the Landmarks, then the converse of the proposition may be insisted upon, that the subordinates shall admit such classes and persons as the Grand Lodge may decide to be fit material, and not prohibited by the Landmarks. This is precisely the ground of the Grand Orient of France, which assumed that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana had been derelict in its duty, because it did not affirmatively declare that negroes should be admitted into its lodges, and authorized the establishment of lodges in Louisiana for that purpose. Against this action of the Grand Orient, our sister Grand Lodge of Louisiana protested before the Masonic world; and we have joined in that protest along with most other of our sister Grand Lodges. We cannot now consistently assume any other ground, if we would; but it was the right, true and Masonic ground, and therefore we should adhere to it.

The argument is sound: the Grand Orient of France, however, did not authorize the establishment of lodges in Louisiana, but granted recognition to a clandestine body on the ground that, it had opened the doors of its lodges to all men "without regard to nationality, race, or color." It was against this violation of Masonic comity that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana protested, and its protest would have been just as strong if the clandestine body had been composed exclusively of the Caucasian race.

The Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia were recognized: twenty-four charters granted, two refused, and one dispensation continued: the work exemplified: the State divided into fifteen Masonic Districts: appropriate resolutions adopted on the deaths of Grand Master T. J. H. Anderson and P. Grand Master Wm. M. Taylor, and it was resolved that a Past Grand Master's jewel be presented to the widow of the former: the "Masonic Mirror" recommended to the confidence and support of the craft.

The new Masonic Temple is nearly completed, but the work had been suspended as the fund was exhausted: the Building Committee were instructed to have the Temple completed by the next annual communication, so that it may be then dedicated; and, to enable them to do so, all the surplus revenues of the Grand Lodge were appropriated for the completion of the building, and should they

prove insufficient the Grand Treasurer authorized to negotiate a loan, not to exceed \$5000 in gold.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all elective officers of the Grand and subordinate lodges of Texas must be installed in person, and not by proxy; and until the officer is so installed, the old officer shall hold over.

Resolved, That no lodge in this jurisdiction shall meet for work, on Sunday, the Christian Sabbath, except for the purpose of burial of a Mason.

Resolved, That the member of a lodge who joins in the petition for a new lodge becomes a member of such lodge so soon as it is chartered and constituted, and thereby loses his rights as a member of his former lodge, as in case of dimit, but subject to the payment of dues to that time, and to suspension for non-payment thereof.

Resolved, That membership in the Grand Lodge does not exclude the jurisdiction of a subordinate lodge to try and punish a Mason, who is otherwise subject to it, for Masonic offences; except that officers of the Grand Lodge, during their term of office, are not subject to discipline by a subordinate lodge.

We think this resolution rather ambiguous. The phrase "who is otherwise subject to it," admits of a latitudinarian construction, and the exception does not include Masters of lodges. Still it may be all right, as we do not believe that Texas has adopted the Indiana rule: but a little care bestowed on the framing of a resolution avoids an immensity of trouble, and, in our opinion, the law should be so plain that "he who runneth, may read."

In an appeal case, where the lodge had refused to find the accused guilty, out of a membership of one hundred and twenty-three, only twenty-eight were present on the trial: the evidence was clear and conclusive as to the guilt of the accused, who is now a fugitive from justice: the Grand Lodge, instead of sending the case back for a new trial, very properly finished its own work by expelling the accused and reprimanding the lodge for its unfaithfulness to the trusts committed to its charge.

Bro. M. F. Mott presented the report on Foreign Correspondence (68 pp.) reviewing the proceedings of forty-one American and three Foreign Grand Lodges.

Louisiana receives a courteous and extended notice: he gives extracts from Grand Master Todd's address, and remarks, "his record of official acts shows a conscientious discharge of the delicate and responsible duties of Grand Master." He quotes from the report of our Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, and gives the resolutions adopted on the subject of foreign interference without comment, but in his conclusion, he says:

The aggressions of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France are eliciting much condemnation from our cotemporaries. These "Masonic pirates," as some Grand Master designates them, seem to be alike insensible to public Masonic sentiment and to justice. They seem to have closed their ears to the demands of right, and determined to go blindly on their way regardless of Masonic law or courtesy. Our Grand Lodge having suspended intercourse with these bodies, can do nothing more. Let us trust that they will some day see the error of their ways, and reform, though we have little to expect from a generation that can defy public sentiment.

He joins in the universal protest against the proposition advanced by Bro. Dawkins, of Florida, that the testimony of profanes should not be received as evidence on a Masonic trial; and, in noticing the same Brother's peculiar views in regard to lodge jurisdiction, says:

On the question of jurisdiction, Bro. Dawkins holds that the *particular* lodge, in which a Mason holds his membership, has *exclusive* original jurisdiction over him, and that if he were to commit an offence within the jurisdiction of another lodge, that lodge could only refuse him admission and deny him all fraternal association, and that he could not be deprived of his membership, or formally tried, except in his own lodge. Without entering into any discussion on this subject, we will just state that our Grand Lodge has resolved that an offender may be tried either by the lodge where the offender holds his membership, or by the lodge where the offence was committed, both lodges having concurrent jurisdiction, the jurisdiction to attach to that lodge which first prefers charges, provided that if the charges are preferred in another lodge, his own lodge shall be officially notified of the fact. Our Grand Lodge, however, denies the right of a lodge in another jurisdiction to try any Mason residing in Texas.

We are not certain that we understand the last sentence: if it applies to offences committed in Texas, we concur; but if it applies to offences committed in another jurisdiction, we hold that the lodge where the offence was committed has the right to try the offender.

Under the head of Georgia, he says:

It seems that our brethren of Georgia are anxious to try the doctrine of compulsory membership. We have not the time to discuss this question at this time. We are opposed to the doctrine, both upon principle, and as a matter of expediency. A non-affiliate has no Masonic rights. If he chooses to sever his connection with a lodge, and place himself beyond the benefits and privileges of Masonry, we think it is his right to do so. He is still amenable to Masonic discipline, and for irregularities of conduct, liable to be expelled. Such being his status—having no claims upon the fraternity—why not leave him alone? As far as membership is concerned, we would infinitely prefer to have a lodge composed of twenty active, live Masons, than to have one composed of a hundred inefficient and indifferent members. For good practical results, we would rather reverse the proposed rule of Georgia, and give dimits to worthless members.

William Bramlette, of Paris, was elected M. W. Grand Master; George H. Bringhurst, of Houston, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

UTAH.—We have the "Proceedings of the Masonic Convention and Organization of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Utah"—a neatly printed pamphlet of sixty-four pages.

The convention was held in Salt Lake City, January 16–20, 1872, the three lodges in the Territory, all located in that city, being represented, viz: Wasatch Lodge No. 8, chartered Oct. 7, 1867, by the Grand Lodge of Montana; Mount Moriah Lodge No. 70, which, after being refused a charter by the Grand Lodges of Nevada and Colorado, obtained one from the Grand Lodge of Kansas, Oct. 21, 1868; and Argenta Lodge No. 21, chartered Sept. 26, 1871, by the Grand Lodge of Colorado. The W. M. of the oldest lodge presided and the Grand Lodge was regularly organized, Grand Officers elected and installed, and a constitution adopted. The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That all Masons belonging to lodges in this jurisdiction are forbidden to hold any Masonic intercourse with any Mason belonging to a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, or to any lodge holding a charter from said Grand Lodge, and any brother doing so shall be subject to the highest Masonic penalties.

Resolved, That all Masons in this jurisdiction are forbidden to hold any Masonic intercourse with any Mason belonging to a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, or to any lodge holding a charter from said Grand Ori-

ent, and any brother doing so shall be subject to the highest Masonic penalties.

The Grand Lecturer, W. Bro. R. H. Robertson, immediately preceding the closing of the Grand Lodge, delivered a brief but excellent oration, from which we select the following passage:

The circumstances which surrounded our early history were complicated and peculiar, queer and unprecedented. We grappled with them as best we could. The few brothers that rallied around our altar were faithful to their vows, true to their trust, and stood to the ancient landmarks of our order with unerring fidelity. They guarded well the "inner door," and the "magic power of the mystic brotherhood" increased in this polygamic community, while none who held his country's authority in defiance or trod its laws beneath his feet entered the portals of our lodges.

O. F. Strickland was elected M. W. Grand Master, and Joseph F. Nounnan, R. W. Grand Secretary—both of Salt Lake City.

An appendix contains the constitution—a concise document which asserts that "the Grand Lodge is the supreme Masonic power and authority in Utah." Regularly organized and founded on correct principles, we extend a cordial greeting to the new Grand Lodge and a fraternal welcome into the family circle.

First annual communication at Salt Lake City, October 7, 1872; O. F. Strickland, M. W. Grand Master; all the lodges represented; session, four days.

The Grand Master states that peace, harmony and prosperity had attended the craft since the formation of the Grand Lodge, and that no death had occurred among the brotherhood. He had granted a dispensation for a lodge to be held at Provo City, and refused one for a fourth lodge in Salt Lake City, as in his opinion there was not proper room and material to warrant its establishment. He had visited all the lodges and reports them to be well officered and in a flourishing condition, and adds: "The lodges and craft have behaved so well generally, that much might justly be said in their praise and very little in condemnation." In concluding his address, he says:

My brothers, I am not well versed in Masonic jurisprudence, and shall therefore make but few suggestions. As a matter of course the landmarks of the order must be respected and maintained, and the ritual, as adopted for this jurisdiction, adhered to. Notwithstanding this, it must be remembered that Masonry is not a mere classical arrangement of dead letters to please the ear, but a live, tangible, working reality, capable of teaching all men within its influence to think and act for themselves within the proper boundary of all necessary human actions. I therefore suggest that if when at work a word of the ritual is forgotten, another word of similar meaning should be immediately used in its place, so that the harmony of the work remain unbroken, and the impression sought to be produced upon the candidate may not be lost: and in giving the lectures, I suggest the use of language suitable to the education and understanding of the candidate.

In conclusion, I charge you ever to remember those truly Masonic words: "silence and circumspection;" words of much meaning when applied to our situation within this jurisdiction, and let us ever remember the duties we owe to God, our country, our neighbors and ourselves.

The Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. Louis Cohn, reported that during a brief absence of the Grand Master from the jurisdiction, he had refused to grant a dispensation to pass and raise an E. A., whose memory was said to be so defective that he was unable to make the "necessary proficiency in open lodge:" and he correctly remarks: "I can see no beneficial result to Masonry by con-

ferring the degrees on candidates who either lack interest enough in the lectures to commit them to memory intelligently, or who are so stupid as to be unable to commit them at all."

The Grand Lodges of Quebec and British Columbia were recognized, and one charter granted. Owing to the committee appointed to revise the constitution not being prepared to report on the third day of the session, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until the 12th of November, when a revised constitution, a code of jurisprudence, and a code of lodge by-laws were adopted, subject to the approval of a majority of the subordinate lodges: and a fine gold watch and chain were presented to the retiring Grand Master.

R. H. Robertson was elected M. W. Grand Master, and Christopher Diehl, R. W. Grand Secretary—both of Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.—Annual communication at Burlington, June 14, 1871; George M. Hall, M. W. Grand Master; 87, out of 94, lodges represented; session, two days.

The annual address is chiefly confined to matters of local interest. The Grand Master had granted dispensations for the formation of two new lodges, and in regard to the condition of the craft, says:

It affords me the highest satisfaction to be able to announce from this place that the lodges generally, throughout the jurisdiction, are prospering in a true and abiding sense, and that harmony, as far as I am informed, everywhere prevails; good work is being done, of which "the workmen needeth not to be ashamed." The fires upon our altars, illumined by a fervent charity, now burn with a steady light, and ministered to by our chosen priests, are fast becoming beacon lights to the uninitiated to guide them, let us hope, to a safe and peaceful harbor.

Great and considerable zeal is being manifested by our subordinate lodges in guarding well the outer walls to our Mystic Temple, so that none but such as will be true and faithful brothers among us, may be received as members of our institution. This is, indeed, progress, and that, too, in the right direction, and it needs no prophet to foretell that the results will be such as will, ere long, place our institution upon higher grounds, and as foremost among those instrumentalities ordained by Providence for the advancement of the human race.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized by a unanimous vote: three charters granted: the work exemplified: the text book of C. V. Rollins approved: and a committee appointed to procure a testimonial to the retiring Grand Master.

On the Grand Secretary stating that the practice had been heretofore to admit the representatives of the new lodges which had received charters during the session to a seat and a vote in the Grand Lodge, the new Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Park Davis, made the following decision:

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.

This is the true doctrine, and it is gratifying to observe this return to the correct practice.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. Henry Clark, presented the report on Foreign Correspondence (55 pp.) which is chiefly devoted to Quebec. He gives an impartial statement of the case, shows the position of the other Grand Lodges on the question by extracts from their proceedings, and concludes that Quebec

is entitled to recognition: as already stated the Grand Lodge concurred in the opinion. His report also contains a brief summary of the proceedings of the other Grand Lodges.

Annual communication at Burlington, June 12, 1872; Park Davis, M. W. Grand Master; 88, out of 96, lodges represented; session, two days.

The address of the Grand Master is confined to a statement of his official acts, interspersed with interesting and pertinent suggestions. The craft are reported in a prosperous condition: he had granted dispensations for the formation of three new lodges: refused in every instance to grant dispensations to ballot for candidates, without waiting the period prescribed by the by-laws: in one lodge where a petition was received, immediately reported on, the ballot thereupon taken, and, notwithstanding one black ball appeared against the candidate, he was declared elected and one degree conferred upon him, all on the same evening, he suspended the W. M. and S. W. and delivered the charter to the J. W., who was not present at the meeting: this action was approved and the M. W. and S. W. are to be tried at the next annual communication.

In opposition to the previous rulings of his Grand Lodge, he makes the following excellent remarks on the subject of dimitts:

My own opinion is that it is the *right* of any member of a lodge, in good standing, to request a dimit without giving any reason therefor, and simply for the purpose of severing his connection with the lodge and remaining unaffiliated. And when such request is made, it is the *duty* of the lodge to grant it. A majority vote, however, in the affirmative upon the request is required. This, of course, implies the *power*, by a failure of such vote, to deny the dimit. It being a *duty*, the performance of it is with the consciences of the members.

Our institution is a voluntary one. All its members come to it of "their own free will and accord." They assume its duties and obligations voluntarily, and, so far as its *active* duties are concerned, the performance of them continues to be subject to their own volition. Its obligations, however, are binding for life; such as the duty of secrecy, the necessity of obeying the moral law, and living uprightly and acting honorably, so as not to bring discredit upon our institution. A dimit does not, to any degree, absolve them from these obligations. Membership is an active duty; for its performance a Mason is rewarded by the benefits and privileges of the lodge organization. He becomes a member voluntarily, and assumes the duties consequent upon membership for the purpose of its advantages. His continued performance of these duties should be as much at his own choice as the original assumption of them was. To attempt to compel him to continue his membership and to thrust upon him its benefits, against his will, could be of no advantage, either to the lodge or the member. Such an attempt is repugnant to the voluntary nature of our institution.

To take a dimit brings no disgrace upon the institution more than attends the neglect of any of the other active duties of Masons. If, therefore, a member choose to be relieved from the duties of membership and forego its advantages, he has the right so to do. If he choose to exercise that right and become a drone in the Masonic hive, he should not be allowed to partake of its sweets. He should be cut off from all lodge benefits and privileges. He should not be allowed to visit a lodge, unless with a view to join it, nor to join in its processions. Nor should he call upon the lodge for charity, or ask it to follow him remains to their last resting place.

A vote of the lodge is necessary to the granting of a dimit. I am aware it is held differently in some jurisdictions. But this seems to me to be necessary from the nature of the relation that exists between the lodge and the members. The Mason asks for membership with its duties and burdens; the lodge grants with its advantages. The act of both is required to *create* the relation; the *consent* of

both should be obtained to dissolve it. Besides, if the standing of the applicant is questionable, or his lodge dues are not fully paid, he should not be dimitted. The lodge has the right to determine this and it can only do so by vote.

Again, the dimit itself is a certificate of the lodge, under its seal, and it requires a legislative act of the lodge to grant it. The lodge, as such, can only act by vote of its members.

The old rule however was maintained by a vote of 51 to 45.

From the decisions reported by the Grand Master, we quote the following :

A Mason cannot be suspended without charges and a trial. This rule applies to the case of suspension for non-payment of dues.

An applicant who has a stiff knee which he cannot place in the form of a square, is, by such physical defect, disqualified for the degrees of Masonry.

If a petition is received from a person who is physically disqualified, and referred to a committee, and the fact of disqualification is ascertained after the reference, the petition should be ordered by the Master to be dismissed without a ballot, and the deposit fee returned to the petitioner. The same course should be pursued in any case when it is ascertained that the petitioner is ineligible. The petition, in such case, should not go to ballot.

If a brother, through ill-will towards his lodge, or any of its members, declares his intention to injure the lodge, or stop its work, by black-balling candidates, he is guilty of unmasonic conduct, and should be punished therefor.

The unanimous consent, expressed by ballot, of all the members of the lodge present at the time of balloting, is necessary for the election of a candidate for the degrees of Masonry, or of a petition for membership. No member present can be excused from balloting, even by the unanimous consent of the lodge. If *one* could be excused, so might others, and thus the unanimity of the ballot be destroyed.

A Mason is not liable to charges and a trial for anything done before he became a Mason, except for fraudulent statements in his petition, or some other improper act connected with his admission. It is only for breaches of Masonic law that a Mason can be tried, and a person cannot break a law before he becomes amenable to it.

I cannot find authority for Masonic lodges to join in the display of a public day, however praiseworthy the object of the ceremonies may be. On the other hand, I deem it contrary to Masonic usage, and not within the authority of the charter, for lodges to assemble, as such, and take part in exercises not under their control, for Masonic objects, for the mere purpose of swelling the procession of a public occasion. Hence I felt compelled to refuse a dispensation to the lodges that have applied to me for leave to join in the exercises of Decoration Day.

All his decisions show the accomplished Masonic jurist: the last one quoted states the correct doctrine, and is in marked contrast with the practice in Ohio, where dispensations are granted for the purpose objected to by M. W. Bro. Park Davis.

Three charters were granted: the work exemplified: a testimonial, in the form of a silver tea service, presented to Past Grand Master George M. Hall, and a Past Grand Tyler's jewel to Bro. Uzal Pierson, who had been over sixty years a Mason, and for a long series of years Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge.

Resolutions were adopted deprecating the invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey by that of Hamburg: but as all Masonic intercourse had been already interdicted with the offending body, the only action taken was a renewal of the protest "against such conduct as unjust and entirely subversive of the true interests of Masonry in this country."

A committee was appointed to take into consideration the republication of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its organization to the present time, to

report next year—when we hope there will be a favorable report and that it will be adopted.

The following preamble and resolution, after considerable discussion, were adopted by a large majority:

Whereas, The Grand Lodge of Canada still refuses recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and is asserting jurisdiction over lodges located in the Province of Quebec; and whereas, such assertion of jurisdiction violates the well-settled principles of Masonic law applicable to such cases, therefore,

Resolved, That the Grand Master is hereby instructed (unless the Grand Lodge of Canada, at its next session, withdraws from, and ceases to assert any jurisdiction over any lodge of Masons in the Province of Quebec) to issue circulars to the different Grand Lodges, as well as the subordinate lodges of this State, that the Grand Lodge of Vermont and its subordinate lodges have suspended all Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada, and Masons under its jurisdiction, until the wrong is made right.

We deprecate this action. So long as there is the slightest chance that the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec may settle their difficulties by an amicable arrangement, the adoption of such resolutions are not only premature, but calculated to defeat the object for which, we suppose, they are intended, viz.: the restoration of fraternal relations between the contending parties. The Grand Master of Canada received official information of the action of Vermont on the 24th October, 1872, and viewing it as an attempt to dictate to the Grand Lodge of Canada, he immediately issued an edict of non-intercourse against the Grand Lodge of Vermont, charging and commanding "all our worshipful and loving brethren within our jurisdiction to refuse admission into our lodges, and to hold no Masonic communication with, any Mason hailing from the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge of Vermont." On the 9th of December following, Grand Master Park Davis, of Vermont, issued an edict declaring Masonic non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada, the lodges and Masons owing it allegiance; not, however, as an act of reprisal, but because Canada still persisted in violating the jurisdictional rights of Quebec. We are afraid this is only the beginning of the complications which are likely to arise from the course pursued by Canada: indeed, nothing else can be expected, when we consider that Canada appealed to the "American law of jurisdiction" in her own case, and repudiates it now when invoked by Quebec against herself.

The report on Foreign Correspondence (70 pp.) was again presented by Bro. Henry Clark, the Grand Secretary. It is an able and interesting paper, in which the proceedings of forty-five Grand Lodges are reviewed in a fraternal manner, and includes our report on Foreign Masonic Grand Bodies, for which he gives due credit.

Louisiana for 1872 receives extended notice. He characterizes Grand Master Todd's address as "an interesting document," and says:

We propose to commence this review with the remarks of the Grand Master and the Committee on Correspondence on Foreign Grand Orients as they are subjects little understood by the Masons of Vermont, although they have frequently taken action thereon, on the recommendation of their Committee of Foreign Correspondence and Masonic Law. The careful and brief review contained in the following extracts will enable them to have a more definite knowledge of the situation, and to act more intelligently on these subjects in the future.

After giving the extracts above referred to, he quotes largely from the report.

of our Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, and gives the resolutions adopted on the subject of foreign interference and Grand Lodge jurisdiction, but without further comment. He also gives a summary of our proceedings, including the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Masonic Temple, and, in closing his review, remarks that our Grand Lodge "has ceased to recognize and correspond with Grand Orient." This is a mistake; the Grand Lodge of Louisiana has only declared that she 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."

Park Davis, of St. Albans, M. W. Grand Master, and Henry Clark of Rutland, R. W. Grand Secretary—both re-elected.

VIRGINIA.—Annual communication at Richmond, 11th December, 1871, Thomas F. Owens, M. W. Grand Master; 148, out of 201, lodges represented session, three days.

The Grand Master delivered a brief but excellent address, in which he states that he had issued dispensations for the formation of nine new lodges, and, in reference to the condition of the craft, says:

On all sides there are evidences of general prosperity, and while the increase of numbers is not rapid, yet, with few exceptions, the lodges are in a healthful condition. So far as I have been informed, more care is being exercised as to the character of those who are permitted to enter our portals.

Owing to irregularities in the work of two lodges, he suspended their charters; and reports ten decisions which were referred to the *Committee on Jurisprudence* to report thereon next year, as the Committee on the Address did not concur in several of them.

Six charters were granted and one restored, and one dispensation continued and one granted: the work exemplified by "catechetical recitation," and also by the Grand Working Committee exemplifying the work of the first and third degrees: a resolution adopted requesting the lodges to prepare a sketch of their history and that of Masonry in their vicinity, and forward the same to the Grand Secretary: a committee of one appointed to prepare sketches of the lives of all the deceased Grand Masters, and a historiographer to collect all materials "bearing upon our history, past and present:" the *Masonic Temple Association* submitted a statement, from which it appears the capital stock now represents \$54,000; they propose to obtain additional subscriptions to the amount of \$100,000, or more, and hope to accomplish this and lay the corner-stone at an early day: and the following resolutions were 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 appoint-

ments 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.

Bro. B. R. Wellford, Jr., presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, (113 pp.) in which the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges are reviewed with his usual ability: Louisiana for 1871 receiving kindly notice.

He discusses the Quebec question at great length, advocating the cause of Canada with marked ability, but fails to invalidate the precedents cited or confute the arguments advanced by Bro. Drummond, of Maine. On all other questions we concur in the opinions expressed by Bro. Wellford. Under the head of Florida, he takes the same view as we did in our last report of the proposition of Bro. Dawkins to exclude the testimony of profanes and receive in place thereof hearsay evidence. His argument on this subject is so able and exhaustive, that we quote it notwithstanding its length:

We protest with all our heart against the device suggested by Bro. Dawkins to avoid the intrinsic and unavoidable difficulties of his position. The rule which excludes hearsay testimony may not thus lightly be encroached upon. The life and reputation of every man in the community demand that he have opportunity to confront his accuser face to face, and have unlicensed privilege to test the accuracy or credibility of any and every accusing witness. We are taught at the first step in Masonry that Justice is one of our cardinal virtues; but we know not how more effectually to demolish her temple than by striking at her corner stone. It would be bad enough to admit hearsay testimony when the witness whose second hand narrative is to be relied on, as the weapon of offence, was fully admonished of the use which was proposed to be made of his statement; but, upon the theory of Bro. Dawkins, he is to be kept all the time in utter ignorance of the solemn responsibility under which every witness, to ensure credibility in any court in any civilized land, is made to speak. If such a principle of action were to be recognized, the best man among us might become the victim of a joke, the consequences of which the foolish jester had no opportunity to avert, because he had no conception of the folly which, in any organization of grown men, would make such consequences possible, without warning to him of the hazard of his idle words.

The true difficulty is in Bro. Dawkins' premises. They assume that Masonry is secret, rather than confidential, or, in other words, that secrecy is an end rather than a means. This very mistake has been the stumbling block and cause of offence which, more than anything else, and that, too, most unnecessarily, has impeded the good work which Providence has assigned to us. Masonry is not, as many good people suppose, an institution such as many others, alas! have been, and, it may be, are now, which enforces upon all of its adherents secrecy of purpose and action, enabling it to silence individual protest, and consolidate units, reluctant though many may be, into thousands, to yield when the auspicious moment arrives, to effectuate an end which dares not court the light of open day, or bide the result of free and public debate. It is no secret society, in any such view. Our objects, our times and places of assembling, and the names and identification of all those who are privileged to unite with us in such assemblages, may be known and read of all men. We bar the door against profanes because we are a band of brothers bound one to the other by holy ties which outsiders cannot appreciate, and custodians of sacred traditions which we may not lightly or unadvisedly impart. But we do nothing in the walls of a lodge-room of which we need to be ashamed, or which we may not rightfully divulge, if the gravity of the occasion require it. All things which are proper to be written, are faithfully recorded by a skilled brother, whose accuracy is tested by a requirement to report his record in the hearing of those under whose observation the facts to be recorded transpired. If the interests of public justice

require it, that record must be produced before any court or jury of the country, and no well-informed or thoughtful Mason can hesitate in according prompt obedience to the command of the civil tribunals to produce it. A Masonic trial for an offence of which profanes were witnesses, is not and should never be a matter to be concealed. If there be among us a wolf in sheep's clothing, and to strip him of his disguise the testimony of a profane be needed, we *must* have that testimony. The disguise may never have been cast off among us; but when it has been thrown aside before profanes, have not we suffered? Must the scandal continue to be our cross, and the finger of public scorn and opprobrium be pointed at us until some brother can be witness of a fact which will enable him to confirm the conviction which notoriety in the community has impressed upon all, before we can cast the wrong-doer from among us? Not at all. We are under the highest obligations to protect the reputation of a brother unjustly assailed, and no man deserves recognition as a Mason who would not extend the charity of every reasonable doubt; but there is a correlative obligation resting upon each and all of us. The world can only know Masonry by those who profess its principles; and when the *man* rightfully commands no confidence from the public, the *Mason* is rightfully entitled to no fraternal privilege in the lodge. If he be a good Mason, and the occasion of undeserved reproach, he will not shrink from enquiry, if he do not court trial. If, in his interest, the testimony of profanes be objected to, it can only be to perpetuate the wrong which his presence in any lodge necessarily inflicts. If, in the interest of Masonry, the testimony be objected to, it must impress the public with an idea which is false in fact and most pernicious in result. It is not necessary to produce the witness before the lodge. The commission usually resorted to, sits not as a lodge. But if the trial be had in open lodge, there is no difficulty in taking, upon sufficient notice, the depositions of witnesses who cannot be present, at its sessions; and if exception be taken to any action of the committee before whom such deposition is taken, it can be considered and determined in the lodge.

We hope that Bro. Dawkins will reconsider his views upon this subject. To his own good Masonic heart, and sound judgment, we feel that we can safely make this appeal.

Robert E. Withers was elected M. W. Grand Master, and John Dove re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary—both of Richmond.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Fourteenth annual communication at Olympia, September 21, 1871; John T. Jordan, M. W. Grand Master; 11, out of 15, lodges represented; session, three days.

The annual address is brief, and chiefly confined to matters of local interest. The Grand Master says:

While many of our sister Grand Lodges have been called upon to record the death of many illustrious brethren within their jurisdictions, our ranks have remained unbroken, and we should return thanks to the Supreme Architect for the many blessings and comforts we enjoy.

He had granted dispensations to open two new lodges, and after reporting four decisions, in which we concur, makes the following excellent suggestion:

It has been the custom among the lodges, in this jurisdiction, for committees, upon the petition of candidates, to report either favorably or unfavorably, and that is all the information they give the lodge concerning the qualification of candidates. I would advise that this Grand Lodge adopt some form of report to govern subordinate lodges in such cases, so that they may report facts as they find them, then the members of lodges can vote understandingly, and be judges of the material that is brought up for the building of the Temple.

The re-establishment of fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Oregon is appropriately announced, and he gives a letter from Past Grand Master Evans in which that brother relates the cordial greeting of fraternal welcome he re-

ceived from the Grand Lodge of Oregon. Grand Master Hare was expected to return the visit, which was anticipated with much pleasure, but owing to business engagements he was unable to attend, and at the close of the session appropriate resolutions were adopted in relation to the fraternal welcome accorded by his Grand Lodge to Past Grand Master Evans, and hoping that this event was "but the beginning of a long and bright reign of true Masonic fraternity between the Masons of Oregon and Washington Territory."

In closing his address the Grand Master says :

Our prospects for the future are bright, thousands of people are coming to our Territory to reside, and among them we find good and true Masons; influential men are affiliating with us, and our ranks are rapidly filling. It now becomes our duty to enact good and wholesome laws, keep the outer door closely guarded, so that none enter but such as are duly qualified, and such as are naturally imbued with a true Masonic spirit, that when we meet in our Temple of brotherly love, there will exist no contention except that noble contention, or rather emulation of who can best work and best agree.

The work was exemplified by conferring the third degree upon two Fellow Crafts, belonging to one of the subordinates, who were found "proficient and well qualified." Two charters were granted and the delegates admitted to seats as representatives; as the two lodges had no legal existence until constituted and their officers installed, what did the delegates represent? Masonic professions, except upon Masonic occasions, prohibited: a resolution to secure the incorporation of the Grand Lodge adopted: and the constitution amended so as to deprive Past Masters of the right to vote, as such, in the Grand Lodge. Commenting on this, Bro. Drummond, of Maine, correctly observes :

The reasons given are sufficient, except that it seems to us that the provision should be made *prospective*: 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.

By the adoption of the following resolution, the one ballot system was established :

Resolved, That one ballot upon the petition of an applicant for the degrees of Masonry, if clear, shall entitle such applicant to the three degrees; *Provided*, that any officer or member of the lodge, in which such application is made, may make objection to the conferring of either degree, or to the further advancement of the candidate. Such objection, if not withdrawn, shall be referred to a committee to inquire into the cause thereof, who shall, at the next stated meeting, report thereon; and if, upon the reception of such report, no cause for the objection has been assigned, or if the cause assigned be, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, not a valid Masonic one, the lodge shall proceed to confer the degree, as though objection had not been made. It being the true intent of this regulation that a favorable ballot shall entitle the petitioner to all the symbolic degrees; the question of advancement to depend upon his proficiency, and an applicant not to be stopped after initiation, except for good and sufficient Masonic objection. By-laws of subordinate lodges throughout this jurisdiction shall conform to this regulation.

The Deputy Grand Master having been guilty of unmasonic conduct, the Grand Master ordered him to be tried by his lodge. This is a novel mode of procedure, and one that would be held irregular in Louisiana and most jurisdictions: the Grand Lodge, however, confirmed the proceedings.

The report on Foreign Correspondence (82 pp.) was prepared by the Grand Secretary, M. W. Bro. Thomas M. Reed, who reviews in a fraternal and courteous manner the proceedings of forty-two Grand Lodges—Louisiana for 1871 included.

We regret to learn from the address of the Grand Master that the delay in issuing the proceedings of the previous year was occasioned by the sickness and death of the wife of Bro. Reed, and we sympathize with him in his bereavement.

Granville O. Haller, of Coupeville, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and Thomas M. Reed, of Olympia, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Seventh annual communication at Wheeling, November 14, 1871; Robert White, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, presiding: 40, out of 52, lodges represented; session, two days.

The Deputy Grand Master delivered a brief address alluding to the unexpected absence of Grand Master W. J. Bates, and submitted a report from the latter, which had been transmitted to him. This report is quite brief, and is chiefly confined to a statement of the official acts performed by the Grand Master. He had granted dispensations for the formation of seven new lodges; and in submitting certain papers, letters and pamphlets received from Quebec, says:

Having examined these documents with some care, and having also read many other statements and arguments *pro* and *con* on the subject, I am satisfied of the entire legality of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and trust that if, after an investigation of the matter, you shall arrive at the same opinion, you will without delay, extend to that Grand Lodge official recognition and fellowship.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and, upon their recommendation, a resolution extending recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec was adopted.

Six charters were granted, one dispensation continued, and the usual routine of local business transacted.

The report on Foreign Correspondence (75 pp.) was presented by Bro. O. S. Long, and contains an interesting review of the proceedings of thirty-nine Grand Lodges: Louisiana for 1871 receiving brief but fraternal notice.

In former reports we have alluded to the system of government that exists in Georgia: it has also attracted Bro. Long's attention, and we fully concur in his remarks:

They have a kind of quadrilateral system of government in Georgia. It is a four sided pyramid, each of the sides being under the special supervision of a Deputy Grand Master, while M. W. Samuel Lawrence very worthily crowns the apex as Grand Master, and unites and governs and gives symmetry to the whole. There are in the first district and in charge of one deputy, 59 lodges; in the second, 62; in the third, 81; and in the fourth, 75. The deputies seem to exercise in their respective districts nearly all the duties which elsewhere belong exclusively to the Grand Master; such as issuing dispensations for the formation of new lodges and for holding elections at other times than those fixed by the by-laws; and deciding disputed questions pertaining to Masonic jurisprudence. These brethren in Georgia have performed their work faithfully, honestly and well, but we seriously question the propriety of commissioning five Grand Masters in one jurisdiction. The District Deputy system is, as practiced in most of the Grand Lodges, an excellent one, and experience has demonstrated that it

is a necessity to the efficient government of the craft, but we are not willing to concede to these very useful officers any original, inherent or independent authority. They are the agents of the Grand Master; they derive their authority from him, and should act by his direction alone.

Under the head of Maine, he explains "the apparent conflict of statements" as to the number of lodges in West Virginia reporting to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and as we were as much mystified in regard to it as Bro. Drummond, we cheerfully give the explanation notwithstanding its length:

We can readily understand how Bro. Drummond has been mystified by the apparent conflict of statements; but the explanation we rise to make is an easy one. In the first place, both of the tables referred to in the Virginia proceedings of 1870 are incorrect. The list of eleven "lodges in West Virginia that make their returns to the Grand Lodge of West Virginia," has no meaning whatever, except as a statement of *vacant numbers* on the Virginia roll. It embraces four lodges that have long been extinct, and does not embrace nine others that held charters from Virginia and became constituents of this Grand Lodge in 1865. Its only use is to show what lodge numbers, made vacant by the formation of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, still remain to be filled by the new lodges that may hereafter be chartered.

The other list, which purports to give the names of thirteen "lodges in West Virginia that make their returns to this (Virginia) Grand Lodge," contains the name of one lodge that is extinct and one that has been reporting to West Virginia during two years past. Of the remaining eleven, six are located in Jefferson or Berkeley county, the civil jurisdiction over which counties was still undetermined at the time of writing our former report. A case was then pending in the Supreme Court of the United States involving the question whether these counties belonged to Virginia or to West Virginia, and Masonic jurisdiction was therefore in suspense. Since that time a decision favorable to West Virginia's claim has been rendered, and several of the lodges in Berkeley and Jefferson have already given their adhesion to this Grand Lodge, and it is probable that all will eventually do so. One of the remaining five lodges in the list, "John Dove Lodge, No. 104," although its nearest post-office is in West Virginia, has its lodge room and holds its meeting in Giles county, Virginia, and cannot be rightfully claimed as a West Virginia lodge. The other four are situated in Greenbrier and Monroe counties, the extreme southern portion of this State, and communication with Richmond, the seat of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, is much more speedy, cheap and convenient than with us. They accordingly prefer to report to Virginia, where they can easily secure personal representation in the Grand Lodge, and their preference in this regard is respected by the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. There are therefore *four* lodges within our territorial limits that report to Virginia, exclusive of those in Berkeley and Jefferson counties, instead of the "two or three" spoken of in our former report—not so wide a discrepancy as it doubtless appeared to Bro. Drummond. Is the explanation satisfactory?

Thomas H. Logan was elected M. W. Grand Master, and Odell S. Long, R. W. Grand Secretary—both of Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.—Twenty-eighth annual communication at Milwaukee, June 11, 1872; Henry L. Palmer, M. W. Grand Master; 152, out of 158, lodges represented; session, three days.

The annual address is quite short, the Grand Master stating that the pressure of his professional business had left him scarcely an hour to prepare it. He announces in feeling terms the death of Bro. Ebenezer Clewett, who had served nearly thirty years as Grand Tyler: reports having granted dispensations for the formation of five new lodges, and that requests had been made from time to time for dis-

dispensations to receive and act upon petitions, to advance and raise candidates in a shorter time than that prescribed in the constitution, adding:

While I have granted such dispensations very sparingly, and only where the circumstances seemed to clearly justify it, I am not prepared to say that this power, vested in the Grand Master, has not been exercised too liberally. The cases are exceedingly rare in which a lodge is authorized to ask, or the Grand Master to dispense with any of the safe-guards provided in the constitution against the admission or advancement of those who are or who may prove unworthy.

In our opinion, the most potent reason that can be assigned for granting such dispensations is the indisposition of the Grand Master to say "No."

When the news of the Chicago calamity reached him, he prepared a circular appealing to the craft on behalf of the sufferers, but before it could be printed intelligence was received of the terrible fires in Northern Wisconsin on both sides of Green Bay, which proved so destructive to both life and property, and he immediately adopted measures for the relief of the distressed in his own jurisdiction. He says:

Although no appeal was made to Masons outside of Wisconsin, yet, as soon as the public press conveyed the intelligence of the calamity which had befallen our people to the world, the fraternity elsewhere commenced sending voluntary contributions to aid us in the work of relieving the sufferers, and continued to do so until I felt it my duty to advise them that no further aid from abroad was needed.

From the report of the Relief Committee we extract the following:

The committee have not the heart to recount the sad histories their labors acquainted them with. Suffice it to say that all cases of suffering or destitution among the brethren, occasioned by the fires in the northern portion of Wisconsin, have been relieved, according to the best information furnished the committee concerning their needs. If any have been omitted, it is because our most comprehensive inquiries have failed to discover their existence.

The committee are not aware of any dissatisfaction concerning the nature or extent of the relief afforded, except in one instance, and upon investigation it was found that the brother who preferred the complaint, had money at interest, and other property, besides being engaged in a lucrative business at the time of preferring a complaint, which was to the effect that others had received more than himself at the hands of the committee; of course they had. The answer made to him was that the committee were *not in the insurance business*, and hence were not adjusting losses of property or life; that we, the committee, were aiming to relieve such as had no adequate means to help themselves, and that according to their necessities. He has not filed his "*replication*" yet.

The committee will say that they have aimed to so administer the aid bestowed as to not wound the feelings of *self-respect* which any person possessed of what ought to be the measure of *manhood* requisite to membership in our institution *should entertain*. Hence the "Red Tape" process has been ignored in our operations.

Many subjects were not found for a long time after the fire, their modesty preventing them from displaying their wounds in the "market places," and generally these were the most deserving of aid and sympathy. Thus proving that even in Masonry *the ones who make the most noise, and prominent profert of themselves, are those least entitled to preference, "verbum sat."*

Several of these cases will need further aid from time to time, and it is possible, and almost probable that there are some deserving sufferers yet unknown to your committee.

The committee have aimed to so administer the trust as to have the means in their control reach all for whom they were designed, and yet keep a reserve to meet the wants of those afflicted with more than temporary disability.

The committee will here take occasion to advert to those whose services were freely rendered in furtherance of the common object, and first we tender our grateful acknowledgments to the ladies—wives and daughters of the fraternity in this city, through whose efficient aid so much was accomplished in the manufacture of articles of clothing for women and children such as could not have been otherwise obtained. Their impromptu sewing circle was a model for all such institutions, as it was devoid of the formalities of officers and committees, or any other appliances by which *efficiency is impaired*.

They met together and went to work, and accomplished more, and made less fuss, than any similar organization ever assembled.

The contributions amounted to \$10,963.19, of which \$3912.44 was received from Masonic bodies outside of Wisconsin, viz: New York, \$920; Pennsylvania, \$805; Massachusetts, \$230; Indiana, \$285.50; Kentucky, \$266.67; California, \$248.20; Nevada, \$270.62; Connecticut, \$646.45; Minnesota, \$40; Louisiana, \$200.

Four charters were granted and one dispensation continued: the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized, and the following resolutions adopted:

Ordered, That no lodge room shall be used for any purpose other than for Masonic bodies, and for Masonic purposes.

Ordered, That no Grand Officer of this Grand Lodge (including Grand Lecturer) shall hold any office or position, as instructor, organizer, or lecturer, in any other secret order or organization whatever, other than Masonic.

The report on Foreign Correspondence (20 pp.) was presented by Bro. John Turner, who had received the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges, our own included. He says: "It will be seen that these proceedings cover over ten thousand pages of closely printed matter, and, though the reading of them has given us great pleasure, it must be evident that it has only been done at the expense of much time and much hard work." As a rule when one finds it "hard work" to read, he generally finds it harder work to write. The report contains a valuable statistical table, and brief notices of the proceedings received—the few comments made causing us to regret that there are not more of them.

Henry L. Palmer, M. W. Grand Master, and William T. Palmer, R. W. Grand Secretary—both of Milwaukee and both re-elected.

A D D E N D A .

After our report went to press, we received the proceedings of the Grand Lodges of California, Canada, Utah and Vermont for 1872. The last two came to hand in season to be inserted in their regular place, and we now take up the other two commencing with

CALIFORNIA.—Twenty-third annual communication at San Francisco, October 8, 1872; Leonidas E. Pratt, M. W. Grand Master; 164, out of 179, chartered lodges and 6 u. d. represented; session, five days.

The address of the Grand Master is a very able and interesting document, and but for its great length we would like to give it entire. He says the grand lesson which Freemasonry teaches, calls for "purity of life and conduct in ourselves, unfaltering personal fidelity towards each other in all our relations, and charity toward all mankind," and adds:

But above all, a personal fidelity, absolutely incorruptible, should be the charac-

teristic of every Mason ; and none should gain admission to your temples who are not so organized and tempered that, whatever emergency may arise and whatever temptation may assail them, there shall be no sacrifice of one jot or tittle of the faith they have plighted at your altars. There can be no divided fealty or devotion among us. I am one of those who demand of my Masonic brethren exactly what I propose to give them in return—a loyalty to my vows which no earthly influences can shatter or impair. I demand that the moral standard of the ancient brotherhood shall be steadily advanced—raised higher and higher, and yet higher, until the golden period shall come again, when the simple name of Freemason shall be a guarantee of manhood, faithfulness, and integrity. Let us not be content with any half-way excellence. The genius of our Order demands all the perfection attainable, and in these respects, at least, humanity is capable of absolute perfection.

After admonishing the craft to look more to quality and less to quantity ; and not to forget that in the character, not in the number, of the brethren is to be found the strength, the influence, and the capacity of the brotherhood, he says :

If you have been imposed upon by unworthy brethren—if you have been betrayed and wronged in the name of Freemasonry—on your own heads the blame must rest, for you hold in your own hands the remedy for all those evils ; and I adjure you once more, if you would preserve untarnished the lustre of the name you bear, be more diligent in the application of those remedies. If you are too cowardly to reject the doubtful or expel the unworthy—if you receive into your ranks the applicant of indifferent character because your treasury is impoverished and your revenues are falling away, you have converted your trust into merchandise, and the fate of the ancient money-changers ought to fall, and will fall, upon your heads. Reduce your numbers, surrender your charters, let your lodges perish and seek Masonic association elsewhere, if need be, rather than degrade your profession and compromise the fraternity by the acceptance of unworthy material. I caution you again against making Freemasonry too popular, too common, and too cheap. I renew the admonition more emphatically to-day, because you are again in the midst of a season of marked prosperity, than which nothing more imperils purity of character. The danger must grow with your growth. As you increase in numbers and apparent power and influence, the shrewd and designing, the selfish and the ambitious, will seek to ally themselves with you, not for the purpose of becoming serviceable to their fellow men, but with the intent to make Freemasonry serviceable to themselves. Let sleepless vigilance be the guardian at the portals of your temples.

I am not setting up a degree of excellence unattainable, and I desire not to be misapprehended. Freemasonry does not demand perfection. I am painfully aware how soon my own expulsion would follow the establishment of such a test. It does not inhibit any rational enjoyment. That would be to subvert and destroy the social qualities, which it aims rather to cultivate and develop. But it does require, most imperatively, that every one of its votaries, shall at least maintain the ground of respectability ; and he who falls but a hair's-breadth below that requirement should be cast out without misgiving or regret. Regard your lodge as a family of which you are constituent portions, and let no one enter there whose character or conduct is such that you would be unwilling to admit him at your own fireside, or blush to present him to your own wives and daughters.

It is because you have departed from these rules of conduct and fallen below this standard of excellence, that you have become frigid and unsocial at your gatherings, and half the enjoyment of being Freemasons has become unattainable. You do not give the sojourning brother a cordial welcome, because your experience has taught you that *some* who bear that name are unworthy of your confidence and fellowship. But if you had been more careful in making Masons, you would have had no such experience, and no such consequent distrust. I have been often pained at the neglect with which strangers have been received and treated in your lodges. I have seen them depart with more alacrity than they came, glad and relieved, apparently, to escape from a place where they had

come expecting fraternal regard, and found only the forms of politeness, mingled with evident suspicion and distrust. And though, until more care is exercised in the election of candidates and more energy displayed in the discipline of those already chosen, there will be occasional impositions, yet Masters of lodges should know that whoever comes to them in the character of a Mason should receive that civility and attention which the fraternal relation entitles him to anticipate, until by some act of his own he has forfeited his claim to your courtesy and hospitality.

I have spoken at length of this want of fidelity to one another, and this want of attention and courtesy to strange brethren, because, in the course of my visitations during the past year, these have been the evils and omissions which have most attracted my attention. The latter is more conspicuous in the larger towns and cities than in the interior. It is in the small towns and rural districts that the simplicity and fraternal warmth of Masonry have been best preserved, and there that its blessings are best appreciated and most enjoyed.

Nor do I deem it amiss to call your attention once more to what many of us are too apt to regard as the lesser vices. Bear with me while I admonish you once again that gaming, intemperance, profanity, and evil speaking, are at war with the spirit and lessons of Freemasonry, and ought never to be indulged in. I have spoken in detail heretofore of these vices as Masonic crimes, and I do not purpose to repeat what has already been often enough asserted. I only remind you of those admonitions and ask you again to be more diligent in the suppression of all these offences.

In pursuance of these views, it had become his unpleasant duty to suspend the Masters of two lodges from the functions of their office, for violations of the moral law and of their duties and obligations as citizens and Masons: and the Grand Lodge sustained his action.

The year had been prolific in public Masonic displays: the Grand Lodge having laid the corner-stone of the new City Hall and Law Courts in San Francisco, and authorizations were issued for performing the same ceremony for a large number of public buildings throughout the State.

Four dispensations had been issued for the formation of new lodges, and two lodges had surrendered their charters. He regards these facts as healthful rather than discouraging indications, remarking that heretofore they had been making lodges, as well as Masons, altogether too rapidly; and that he hails "the surrender of every charter, by a feeble and decaying lodge, as an evidence of returning sense and wisdom rather than declining zeal." In regard to the disposition of lodge funds, he says:

Several questions have been presented which involve the authority of subordinate lodges in the control and disbursement of their funds. I confess to have experienced some difficulty and embarrassment in disposing of these questions. On the one hand is the abstract proposition, founded apparently in justice and natural right, that each lodge should have the power to dispose of its own according to its own judgment and discretion. But this, however, should be subject to some limitation; for a corrupt, immoral, or other absolutely unmasonic use of funds would be utterly indefensible, and, I apprehend, should call for prompt rebuke and discipline. The difficulty is in determining in each case the propriety or impropriety of the appropriation. I have always supposed, however, that lodge funds were provided for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the lodge, and for uses purely charitable; that such funds should be carefully guarded and sacredly preserved for such purposes, and for no other; and that it was entirely competent for the Grand Lodge to inquire of its subordinates at any and all times whether they have made such proper use of their funds, or otherwise.

Among the cases brought to his notice are the following: In one instance two hundred dollars had been taken from the funds of a lodge, by no means

wealthy, to pay carriage hire in transporting the brethren and their families to a place of entertainment. In another case a lodge donated over two hundred dollars, the bulk of its available funds, "to aid in the organization of a concern known as the I. O. A. R." Again, a lodge, while "excusing its set of battered tin jewels on the ground of poverty," had borrowed a hundred dollars for the purpose of giving a "sumptuous collation" to the newly-installed officers. In the following case, we fully concur in the remarks of the Grand Master :

In another case a lodge has been for a long time paying a nurse for waiting on a sick brother who was himself possessed of abundant wealth. Now, the pervading spirit of Freemasonry is charity, relief—not indemnity, or insurance, or compensation. But there is no charity and no relief in giving to a man of unbounded wealth. In my judgment, this was not merely unnecessary and uncalled for, but something more. It was absolutely wrong and unmasonic. It was taking from the poor brother to give to the rich—compelling him who toils for his daily bread to yield up a part of his hard earnings, not to relieve a sufferer, but to add still more to the wealth of one already wealthy.

In regard to the right of visitation, he is opposed to the rule of his Grand Lodge and takes the following common sense view of the question :

During the year inquiry has been several times made as to the right to visit, and the right and effect of an objection to the admission of a visitor. Our constitution seems plainly enough to contemplate that the objecting party should state the ground of his objection, and that the Master of the lodge should thereupon determine its sufficiency. I have no doubt that such is the law of this jurisdiction, and I have so advised. But my own judgment is that the rule ought to be changed. I do not think a member ought in any case to be driven from his own lodge by the admission of one who is not a member; and just this state of things may readily result from the present rule. It may well happen that a member can not sit in lodge with a proposed visitor, and yet the reasons may be of so private and delicate a nature that he would suffer any inconvenience rather than state them to the Master of his lodge. Still, under the present law, he must state them or his objection must be disregarded. The visitor is admitted and the member retires. This is all wrong. The right of the member as against a mere visitor, *should be held more sacred, and as between them no third party should be called in to exercise his judgment upon the matter.* The Master can not place himself in the position of the objecting brother, and understand or appreciate his feelings; it is only the wronged and suffering party himself who can judge the sufficiency of his reasons. The right of objection should, in my judgment, be absolute and unqualified; it should be enough that an objection is made. Let the objector settle the question of its being reasonable and just with his own conscience and without assigning any reason for it. But to change the rule involves an amendment to your constitution: and now, while that instrument is under revision, I ask you to exercise your superior wisdom upon this question.

A few days previous to the meeting of the Grand Lodge, one of those cases of peculiar hardship which occasionally arise under the California law, was brought to the attention of the Grand Master. A worthy and estimable member of one of the city lodges was spending the summer in a remote part of the State, and while there he received notice that he was in arrears for dues. He immediately wrote to a relative to pay them, but, by an accident, he failed to do so, and the member was suspended; and, before he could be reinstated, died. His widow and children begged for a Masonic burial, and applied to the Grand Master, who says :

I can not express to you the shame, the bitterness and regret with which I was obliged to say that I could not undo the ban of suspension—that the law was

inexorable—and that the last rites of the fraternity must be denied him. If ever I have chafed under the restrictions of the law and been savagely tempted to depart from and over-ride its plain provisions, it was when the piteous appeal of this poor woman and her fatherless children came to me, imploring that the penalty of a neglect, which was no fault of his, might not follow their dead idol to and beyond the grave.

This case led to a proposition to amend the constitution, so that a lodge may, in its discretion, bury a member suspended for non-payment of dues with Masonic honors.

As usual the report of the Grand Secretary gives a full statement of the business of his office during the year. Additions had been made to the library which now contains 640 volumes “of purely Masonic literature,” and he says “it is believed to be the largest and best collection of Masonic books to be found upon the continent.” In looking over the catalogue, we find it contains several rare and valuable works, of which there is no copy in the library of our Grand Lodge.

Five charters were granted, two surrendered, and one dispensation continued: the work exemplified: the Grand Lodges of Quebec, Utah and British Columbia recognized: the Grand Orient of Mexico recognized “so far as the A. and A. S. Rite is concerned” as the Sovereign Power in Masonry for Mexico, and the Grand Master authorized to enter into such “relations of amity and correspondence” therewith, as he may deem expedient or proper.

At the last annual communication the Quebec question was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence to report at the present session, and they presented a majority and minority report—the former opposed to, and the latter in favor of, recognition. From the minority report, which was concurred in and the resolution therein referred to adopted, we quote the following:

Your minority committee, fully believing that the Grand Lodge of Quebec was properly organized under the rule which has prevailed in the organization of American Grand Lodges, and that the opposition and factious interference shown and persisted in by the Grand Lodge of Canada is in the highest degree contrary to the spirit of charity and forbearance which should ever characterize the conduct of Masons; and believing further that, by joining with more than thirty of the Grand Lodges of our country who have already extended the hand of fraternal recognition, we may much more effectually assist in allaying the strife which, on the part of the Grand Lodge of Canada, is impotent for aught but the promulgation of such edicts as a dethroned Stuart might issue to the people of the British Empire, and a continuation of petty annoyances which reflect no credit upon Masonry, respectfully ask that the resolution accompanying their report, presented at the last annual communication be adopted.

During the year a communication had been received from the Grand Orient of France, expressing a desire for a renewal of fraternal relations with the Grand Lodges of North America, enclosing a copy of the report of Bro. Caubet defending its recognition of the so-called Supreme Council of Louisiana, which were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. The committee give a translation of both documents, and their able report thereon, which was adopted, possesses great interest for the brethren of Louisiana. No copy of Bro. Caubet's report was received by our Grand Lodge: its great length prevents us from re-producing it, nor is it necessary as the doctrines it advocates are fully set forth in the report of the committee, which we here give *in extenso*:

The doctrines of the foregoing report are probably sufficiently humanitarian

and progressive to suit the notions of the most zealous advocates of progress; but they are not Masonic. At least, they are in direct antagonism with the well established laws of Masonry as understood and universally recognized in the United States and the Dominion of Canada. If we understand correctly the pretensions of the Grand Orient of France, as set forth in this report, they are—

1st, That that Power will not recognize the right of any Masonic Body, under whatsoever name organized—whether Grand Lodge or Grand Orient—to maintain and exercise exclusive jurisdiction and control over the first three degrees of Masonry within any State or Territory over which it has assumed and established its authority :

2d, That a Grand Lodge, within the United States, practicing the York Rite, can not prohibit the establishment of another Masonic Power within the same territory which may confer the symbolic degrees according to the Scottish Rite : and

3d, That whenever any Grand Lodge or other Masonic Power adopts regulations not in accord with the philanthropic and progressive notions of the Grand Orient of France, that body has the right to invade the territory of such Grand Lodge and establish therein subordinate Lodges which shall work according to its views.

The facts of the case which gave occasion to the announcement of these doctrines, briefly stated, are as follows :—

In 1839, a body calling itself the Supreme Council of the United States, and professing to work the Scottish Rite in all the degrees thereof, was established at New Orleans, under the leadership of one Bro. Foulhouze, a member of the Grand Orient of France of the 33d degree.* In 1855, a compromise was effected by which that body was merged in the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. The Grand Orient of France, subsequent to the compromise, struck the name of the Bro. Foulhouze from its "book of gold" because he, declining to become a party to the compromise, insisted on perpetuating the spurious body of which he was the originator, under the name of the Supreme Council of Louisiana—under which name certain malcontents, with Foulhouze at their head, organized at New Orleans, subsequent to the compromise, and under which name they have since kept up a precarious existence.

At a later period this so-called Supreme Council adopted as its motto "no distinction of nationality, race or color," and established certain lodges for negroes. With this motto emblazoned upon its standard it sought recognition by the Grand Bodies of Europe, and was, in 1868, recognized by the Grand Orients of France, Italy, and Belgium, and by the Grand Lodges of Hanover, Holland and Hamburg.

Until then it had not been noticed by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. It was known to exist, but its members had not been recognized as Masons by any Masonic authority with which that Grand Lodge was in correspondence. The Grand Orient of France was, until the promulgation of the decree in question, regarded by all American Masons with the highest respect, and was in correspondence with all, or nearly all, the Grand Lodges and other Masonic bodies of America. But that decree struck at the very foundation of Grand Lodge sovereignty and authority. It not only recognized a spurious body as genuine, saying, as in the report by Bro. Hermitte, that it could not inquire into the regularity of the formation of the body seeking recognition, but it promulgated doctrines, as the basis of its present and future action, of so hostile and dangerous a character that no Grand Lodge or Supreme Council on this side the Atlantic could pass them unnoticed. By that decree the Grand Orient of France proclaimed itself the censor of the Masonic world, and assumed to itself the right to dictate to the Grand Lodges and Supreme Councils of America as to whom they must or must not receive. It had adopted the famous motto—*Liberté, Fraternité, Egalité*—and has declared itself the active advocate and propagandist, of

* The Supreme Council of the United States, at New Orleans, was established by the Marquis de Santangelo, October 27th, 1839. James Foulhouze was elected Sov. Grand Commander, January 31, 1848.—*La. Com.*

the doctrine that, before the altars of Masonry, there should be no distinction of nationality, race, or color, and would compel all other Masonic bodies to adopt its motto and follow in its footsteps; and, to effect that object, would encourage rebellion against the constituted authorities—would recognize and foster spurious bodies wherever found—would itself invade the territory of those who did not submit to its dictation,—and would thus compel submission.

The recognition by the Grand Orient of France gave importance to a body that before that time was hardly known to exist: and by reason of that recognition, and particularly by reason of the offensive doctrines proclaimed in the report of the Bro. Hermitte, which are reiterated in that of the Bro Caubet, not only the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, but all the Grand Lodges of the United States felt that the actions and pretensions of the Grand Orient of France could not be passed unnoticed. It had declared open, aggressive hostility to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States; and had asserted that it would assume the same attitude toward all other American Grand Bodies, whenever a like occasion presented itself. Nothing was left for those bodies but to break off friendly relations.

The Grand Bodies of Europe can exercise jurisdiction as pleases them. It is a matter of indifference to us whether there be one or ten governing Masonic bodies in France, or Germany, or England—whether the Grand Orient of France or the Grand Lodge of England exercises exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction over any particular district. We have established a rule, recognized throughout the United States and British America, that only one Grand Lodge shall be established in any State or Territory, and that, whenever one is established, it has the absolute control and government of all Masons and all lodges of the first three degrees: and that no other Grand Lodge can in any way interfere with its jurisdiction, to establish new lodges therein, or even to maintain those already established. The territory is absolutely, exclusively, and perpetually the territory of the Grand Lodge established over it; and the Grand Lodge of any State not only has exclusive jurisdiction within the limits of the State, but it has full, original, and exclusive legislative, judicial, and executive power within that territory, subject only to the great landmarks of the Order. If any Grand Lodge of the United States or Europe should seek to establish in California a new lodge, or should recognize any spurious and clandestine lodge or lodges already therein established, this Grand Lodge would consider it an invasion of its rights and would suspend all friendly relations with the Grand Lodge so offending.

The arguments in the report of Bro. Caubet are specious. He assumes that the American Grand Lodges are sensitive principally because the so-called Supreme Council of Louisiana receives negroes into its membership. In that he is entirely mistaken. The Grand Lodge of California does not inquire whether the subordinates of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana receives negroes or not. That is a matter which concerns them not us. It takes note only of the fact that the Grand Orient of France has unlawfully invaded the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and is seeking to sustain therein a spurious body calling itself Masonic.

The Grand Orient of France may adopt just as many new philanthropic and progressive notions as please it; we shall not complain unless it attempts to force those notions upon us or upon our friends. That Grand Orient may allow the political head of the State to name its Grand Masters—may subordinate itself to the political government of the country—may determine the qualifications of its membership in accordance with the progressive ideas of the age. We can not. It may become the propagandist of just such ideas as please it; we prefer to abide by the ancient landmarks and constitutions of the Order. We do not believe in violating or disregarding those landmarks or constitutions. If a negro who has been made a Mason in any just lodge of Masons, holding its charter from any Grand Body with which we are on terms of amity, asks admission to our lodges, he will be admitted and will receive the same attention as any other brother. We do not regard his nationality, race, or color, but only the regularity of his making.

Furthermore, we regard Masonry as eminently a social institution, and we ac-

knowledge the right of every member of a lodge to decide for himself whether he will receive to membership in his lodge *any* applicant, whatever his nation, race, or color; and we do not allow any man, or body of men, to question his right or to inquire the reasons for his action. Neither the Grand Master nor the Grand Lodge has the right to inquire of any individual Mason why he exercises his vote against the admission of any applicant for initiation or membership. In the State of California the Scottish Rite is practiced as well as the York Rite, but neither can be lawfully practiced in the first three degrees except under the authority of this Grand Lodge. In Louisiana both Rites have been and are practiced under authority of the Grand Lodge of that State, and probably one-half the lodges holding charters from that Grand Lodge practice the Scottish Rite.* From the earliest times there has been in the United States a distinct understanding between the Grand Lodges and the governing bodies of the Scottish Rite, that the Grand Lodges should have exclusive control of the first three degrees, by whatever Rite conferred; and that understanding has been faithfully observed, and will, we trust, continue to be so observed. As a result of this, American Masons of all degrees, and American Grand Bodies of both Rites, are in harmony. Among them, questions of jurisdiction are well settled, and the right of each Grand Body to regulate its own domestic affairs is fully recognized.

In conclusion, your committee recommend that the edict of non-intercourse between the Masons of this jurisdiction and those owing fealty to the Grand Orient of France, be continued so long as that Grand Orient shall persist in upholding the so-called Supreme Council of Louisiana, and so long as it shall even claim the right to invade or interfere with the jurisdictional rights of any Grand Lodge on this continent. At the same time they recommend that this Grand Lodge express its deep regret at the course pursued by the Grand Orient of France, and its earnest hope that that body will reconsider its action in the matter of the edict of Nov. 5, 1868. We grieve to part with old and honored friends, but prefer to lose friends rather than our own integrity. This Grand Lodge heartily reciprocates the desire expressed by the Grand Orient of France for the renewal of friendly relations, but that can be only upon such terms as would be consistent with its own integrity as a Grand Lodge. It renews the expression of its earnest hope that better and wiser counsels will direct the action of that Grand Body, and cause it to recognize the rights of every Grand Lodge on this continent to govern the craft within its own territorial limits in such wise as shall to it seem best adapted to promote the interests of Masonry, and to exercise exclusive, supreme, and perpetual control over the first three degrees of Masonry within those limits. Upon no other condition can this Grand Lodge desire to renew those relations.

The following circular was referred to the same committee :

Bro—

I would be very glad to see you at the next communication of the Grand Lodge, which commences on the 10th proximo.

I understand that there is to be a strong effort to relieve me from the duties of Grand Secretary, and as I don't particularly want to be relieved, it would give me great pleasure to see here the old friends who *know* me and will be able to make me known properly to those of their friends and neighbors with whom I have no personal acquaintance.

Yours truly and fraternally,

ALEX. G. ABELL.

We make the following extracts from their report :

In regard to the circular letter referred to them, they have examined it carefully and critically, and have been unable to find anything in it to which any man ought to take objection. It is addressed to a particular person—requests his attendance at the then approaching session of the Grand Lodge—states, in effect, though in very modest terms, that strong efforts would be made to defeat the reelection of the writer to the office of Grand Secretary,—and expresses a

*There are only twelve regular lodges which practice the Scottish Rite in Louisiana.—*La. Com.*

desire to see his old friends who knew *him* and could make him known to *their* friends, with whom he had no personal acquaintance.

Any member of this Grand Lodge has the undoubted right to aspire to any office within its gift, and to announce to every Mason of the jurisdiction that he is an aspirant, if he so desires to do. Under ordinary circumstances, the modesty and good taste of the party who should make such an announcement would not be as conspicuous as some other less commendable qualities, and he would stand in about the same relation to the office sought as George Francis Train does to the Presidency. He would see it in a vision afar off. But it is quite another thing when one who has occupied for many years a position like that of Grand Secretary, and desires to be reelected to the same position. He has an undoubted right to desire to be reelected, and to make known his desire to every member of the Grand Lodge, in any proper form; and if he learns that strong efforts, or any efforts, are being made, or are to be made, to defeat his reelection, he may, without any impropriety, inform his friends, or those whom he supposes to be his friends, of the fact, and request their attendance—in the reasonable expectation that they will support him and use their influence, in all proper ways, to induce their friends also to support him.

This circular letter is not an official paper and does not purport to be; but is simply a private letter, printed for the convenience of the writer, announcing, inferentially, the facts of his candidacy for reelection and of the opposition which would probably be made to him, and requesting the attendance in Grand Lodge of the parties to whom it was addressed. No word is said as to the character or motives of those in opposition—no request is made, by implication even, that the parties to whom it was addressed should use any undue influence or do anything more than make him properly known to their friends. If this can be called an "electioneering document," it is certainly a very mild one. * * * *

Your committee desire further to say, before dismissing this reference, that an opinion prevails very generally that it is improper in a subordinate lodge to make nominations for office, and that the members should not only avoid electioneering for office, but cannot properly facilitate the business of an election by proposing the names of such persons as they deem suitable for the several positions. This opinion is without foundation. There is not only no law forbidding the making of nominations for officers in a subordinate lodge, but common sense would seem to indicate that such a course would not only tend to facilitate business, but to preserve the harmony of the lodge.

The report was adopted, and we fully concur with Bro. Drummond, of Maine, who in noticing this case says:

That the discussion of the qualifications of members for any particular office is not only not unmasonic but is commendable, there can be no question. It is equally true that the introduction into Masonic elections of the arts and tricks of politicians will destroy harmony and greatly injure the body. The solicitation of votes by candidates themselves, especially upon grounds of friendship, or indeed *any* grounds except qualifications, is wrong, and, therefore, unmasonic. We find no fault whatever with the course taken in this case. It was entirely correct to give notice of an intended attempt to change, and thus have the question settled upon its merits and not be decided by a snap judgment.

A decision of the Grand Master that a man who had lost one of his eyes could be legally made a Mason, was overruled by the Grand Lodge. Notwithstanding this, we believe the decision of the Grand Master correct, as such a blemish does not prevent a candidate from conforming literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him.

The report of the San Francisco Board of Relief shows that 121 cases had been relieved during the year, the total disbursement for charities amounting to \$7780.13. A memorial was presented on behalf of the Board suggesting the formation of a State Board of Relief, consideration of which was postponed: the

Masonic Board of Relief of Chicago had returned, as California's proportion of the unexpended contributions, \$1874, which was appropriated to the Masonic Boards of Relief of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville and Los Angeles, to be divided among said Boards according to the membership of the lodges in the cities named, and the several Boards were required to report hereafter to the Grand Lodge: no special appropriation was made in favor of the San Francisco Board of Relief, as it was held that the above appropriation was all that the Grand Lodge could with propriety devote to that purpose.

The Grand Lecturer reports that all the lodges, with one exception, are now "working uniformly." The exception referred to is Perfect Union Lodge, No. 17, of San Francisco, which works in the French language and practices the Scotch Rite. He is greatly exercised at the Grand Lodge, "on the ground of expediency," allowing this one lodge "to proceed in direct violation of the law;" and in order to exorcise him and give peace to his troubled mind, the matter was referred to the Committee of Inspectors. The majority of the committee were in favor of enforcing uniformity, but a minority dissented from the report, and the Grand Lodge concurred in the views of the minority. In our opinion the Grand Lodge did wisely: however much uniformity is to be desired, it is "paying too dear for the whistle" to purchase it at a sacrifice of the harmony of the craft.

Bro. Lawrence C. Owen, who had been expelled at the last annual communication, was restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. We are pleased to see that the reasons set forth in the memorial were "sufficient to justify the action."

The Grand Lodge has two subordinates in the Hawaiian Islands, and in relation thereto the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an additional Masonic district be created in the Kingdom of Hawaii, which district shall comprise all the lodges in that Kingdom held under the authority of this Grand Lodge; and that an Inspector be appointed for said district.

It was ordered that the address of the Grand Master and reports of the Committees on Jurisprudence and Grievances be printed hereafter before the meeting of the Grand Lodge; and a large amount of local business transacted.

The Grand Orator, W. Bro. Edward E. W. McKinstry, delivered an excellent address: but as we have already quoted so much from the proceedings we have only space left for the following extract:

Without underestimating the studies which have sought an obscure origin for Masonry in musty tomes and mythical legends, we may be permitted respectfully to doubt the historical accuracy of the assertion—confidently made by the learned Doctor Oliver—that our "arts and parts" were taught in the Garden of Eden. The *apron* of our first parents, according to the account generally received, was *not* an emblem of *innocence*; and we may reasonably expect that the theory of the learned Doctor, in this particular, had little better foundation than that of the native historian who supposed that the Paradise must have been located in the Emerald Isle—because Adam and Eve first began "the wearing of the green."

The report on Foreign Correspondence (122 pp.) is again from the pen of Bro. William H. Hill, and fully sustains his well-earned reputation as a Masonic writer—being an impartial and elaborate review of the proceedings of forty-five Grand Lodges, Louisiana for 1872 among the number.

Where a candidate has been duly elected, and especially after he has been initiated, he holds that he cannot be *estopped* by the objection of a member made either in open lodge, or privately to the W. M., as he has become endowed with certain rights of which he cannot be deprived by the "*ipse dixit*" of a member of the lodge; and says: "If unworthy to go on, let that fact be made known in the proper way, and justice be done the lodge and the brother fearlessly. But no assassinations behind masked batteries." We hold the contrary opinion, and as we have repeatedly stated our views on the question do not propose to re-argue it. But there is one point on which we must take issue with Bro. Hill. If we understand him correctly he would have the objections preferred in the form of charges: under the head of Illinois we have alluded to cases which no charges could be framed to meet. When W. M., we have known of more than one instance where the objection was of such a private and delicate nature that it would have been highly improper to have brought it before the lodge in the form of charges; where, rather than do so, the objector would have withdrawn from the lodge; and thus the seat of a worthy brother would have been filled by a wolf in sheep's clothing. This talk about "assassination behind masked batteries" is no argument, and we are sorry to see Bro. Hill use it. That a black ball may be cast and objection made on account of private pique or malice, we do not doubt; but we do not believe such cases are of frequent occurrence. On the contrary, in a vast majority of cases, we believe the ball is cast, or the objection made, from pure motives and for the benefit of our institution. To doubt this, is to doubt the honor, faith and integrity of the brotherhood, and whenever it comes to that, the glory has departed from Masonry and we may write "Ichabod" over the portals of our lodges.

Under the head of Massachusetts, he gives a statement of the establishment of its lodges in Chile, with the reasons assigned in defence of that infringement on the jurisdictional rights of a friendly Masonic Power, and viewing it from the Massachusetts stand-point, says:

While conceding that the position assumed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is tenable, we can but express the opinion that the establishment of rival lodges in a foreign country, though of different Rites, is fraught with danger. Collisions are imminent, and action in all such cases should be marked with great caution. As the Hawaiian Kingdom, we believe, is the only foreign country where our Grand Lodge claims jurisdiction, there is but little risk of our coming into collision with foreign bodies. But we may learn and practice caution nevertheless.

In his notice of Pennsylvania, we find the following:

Electioneering for office in subordinate lodges is severely and justly censured. It appears that some carry that practice to such an extent as to send out printed circulars and tickets. That is a *little* ahead of California, and we had thought hitherto that what was not known and done on that subject in our jurisdiction, was scarcely worth looking after!

Commenting on the system of life-membership recommended by Grand Master Champlin, of Michigan, he says:

Some lodges may find that this plan will work well, and it is certainly a very simple one, but we question very much whether it would do as a general rule. Something was said in our own Grand Lodge last year about the unmasonic character of requiring the payment of dues in lodges—that it was a departure from Ancient Landmarks and usages, and did away with true Masonic charity. This, as we were told by some old Masons, was done in former times by Masons putting

their hands in their pockets and relieving the wants of all distressed brothers, whether members of their lodge or not. We listened with pleasure to these arguments and admired the principle, and from our own hearts could wish that *all* Masons would act upon that idea, and so would they were we now in the midst of that Millennial Glory where man shall be freed from the imperfections of common life, and do good unto all for the glory of God. But, as this poor world is now, we can not shut our eyes to the fact, that men (even though Masons) do not live up to their professions or duty, and too often throw upon more willing brothers the burdens which all should share. Our own experience and observations are, that when we wish to raise money for a suffering brother or his family, even in a large city, where there are hundreds of Masons, we can almost count upon our ten fingers those brethren upon whom it is safe to rely. "Man," said the witty Sidney Smith, "is naturally a charitable and benevolent being," and he proved it thus: "A. never sees B. in trouble but what *he wishes C. to relieve him!*" We fear that it is so occasionally with Masons, and are therefore of the opinion that the system of compulsory dues has still some merit, for it compels A. as well as C. to do something in the line of his duty. We sincerely *hope* the good time of the Millennium is not far off, but we do not as yet perceive sufficient evidence of its proximity to base legislation, Masonic or otherwise, upon such a contingency.

Louisiana for 1872 receives fraternal and extended notice. He says Grand Master Todd's address is a "well written document;" but considers his decision that a single objection, "and no reason given," sufficient to stop the advancement of a brother, "erroneous." In view of his opinions on that question, this was to be expected; he quotes the remarks of our Grand Master and the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence on Tamaulipas Lodge No. 2, Matamoros, and recommends his Grand Lodge to adopt the same action; gives a favorable notice of Louisiana Relief Lodge, and publishes its report in full: quotes largely from the address delivered by Rev. Bro. W. V. Tudor at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple: and gives a full and impartial resumé of our doings.

In noticing our report, he says we are correct in our impression that a transcript of the testimony taken, etc., in *all* lodge trials, is required to be forwarded to the Grand Secretary, whether an appeal is taken or not. We consider this an excellent regulation, and one we would like to see adopted by our own Grand Lodge.

In our last report, we said "If we understand the above correctly, the Secretary of a lodge in California can, by a mere scratch of his pen, suspend any brother who is six months in arrears for dues." He replies:

Not exactly that Bro. Scot. We, in California, do not confer quite so much authority upon our Masters, to say nothing of Secretaries, who are the mere chroniclers of lodge doings. The constitution of our Grand Lodge prescribes minutely every step to be taken in this matter of non-payment of dues—the notice of delinquency; the summons to appear and show cause; and the default of the brother. After all this, unless his lodge, "for good reasons shown," concludes to give the brother further time or remit his dues, the constitution requires the Master to pronounce the delinquent "suspended," and the Secretary merely records that decision. We have no fault whatever to find with the *modus operandi*, but, with the Grand Master, we do consider the penalty of Masonic death too great to inflict for such mere non-payment, and shall not cease to strive for an amelioration of our penal law in that particular.

We give this correction with pleasure, but it does not remove our objections to the *modus operandi*, as we hold that no brother ought to be deprived of any of his rights without a fair trial. The "cases of hardship which occasionally arise"

under the California rule, as stated by Grand Master Pratt, do not speak much in its favor, even if our good Brother has "no fault whatever to find with it."

Leonidas E. Pratt, M. W. Grand Master, and Alexander G. Abell, R. W. Grand Secretary—both of San Francisco, and both re-elected.

CANADA.—Seventeenth annual communication at Hamilton, Ontario, July 10, 1872; James Seymour, M. W. Grand Master; 203, out of 256, chartered lodges and 17 U. D. represented; session, two days.

The Grand Lodge was opened by M. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, the Grand Master not having sufficiently recovered from an attack of asthma to be present until the evening session, when he delivered a brief address. He reports having issued twenty-one dispensations for the formation of new lodges, two of them located in the Province of Quebec: two lodges heretofore working under the Grand Lodge of England and one under the Grand Lodge of Ireland had transferred their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada: seven special communications had been held for the purpose of laying the "foundation stones" of public buildings, and a number of new halls had been dedicated. Finding that it would be too long to wait until the annual communication, he authorized the preparation of an address of condolence and sympathy to Queen Victoria on the serious illness and recovery of the Prince of Wales. He regrets that the efforts made to bring about a favorable solution of the Quebec difficulty have so far proved unsuccessful, and submits the protocols of the conference which we noticed last year. On hearing of the awful conflagration that befell Chicago in October, 1871, he telegraphed the Grand Master of Illinois to draw upon the Grand Treasurer for \$2000 in gold, and the Grand Lodge approved the generous act. He reports the lodges in the new Province of Manitoba working harmoniously, and Masonry throughout the jurisdiction in a flourishing condition not only in regard to its finances, but in respect to the increase in the number of lodges and more especially in the increase of good material. This statement is corroborated by the reports of the District Deputies, which contain much interesting information.

Twelve charters were granted—nine to lodges in Ontario, two in Quebec, and one in Manitoba: the Grand Lodge of British Columbia recognized: 400 copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge ordered to be re-printed, and furnished to subscribers at a cost of not more than \$1.25 per volume: a resolution that all business in the constituent lodges be conducted in the third degree, was ruled out of order as the notice did not state that it was an amendment to the constitution: the resolution adopted last year forbidding dual membership rescinded: \$3575 appropriated to applicants for assistance from the Fund of Benevolence: and a resolution for the appointment of a committee to confer with a similar committee from the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and when so formed to select an umpire, said committee having full power to adjust and settle all differences existing between the two Grand Lodges, was, after discussion, withdrawn.

From the report of the Board of General Purposes we quote the following:

The Board regrets to learn from the circular issued by the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey, that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg has instituted a lodge within the jurisdiction of the former without its consent or concurrence.

The Board is of opinion that the action of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg is an illegal and unmasonic intrusion into and upon the jurisdiction of the Grand

Lodge of New Jersey and they feel assured that this Grand Lodge will unite with other Grand Lodges in any proper measures for the purpose of resisting such invasion and preventing any such action in the future.

With reference to the circular received from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, the Board deem it unnecessary to refer to the resolution adopted by that Grand Lodge in the matter of the Quebec difficulty any further than to express their regret that they should in common with some other Grand Lodges, have taken such action on what the Board cannot but regard as insufficient and imperfect information.

While concurring with that Grand Lodge in the opinion that the establishment by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France, of subordinate lodges within the jurisdiction of other independent Grand Lodges is both illegal and unmasonic, and should be resisted by all proper means, the Board cannot but protest most earnestly against the assumption that there is any "American" as distinguished from "Masonic" doctrine, which can be at all binding on this or any other independent Grand Lodge and the attempt on the part of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana to coerce foreign Grand Lodges into a recognition of such "American doctrines" under the threat of an interruption of friendly relations and a breaking up of Masonic intercourse with such foreign Grand Lodges is in the opinion of this Board a most unwarranted interference with the action of independent Grand Lodges, and one which they feel assured will be disproved of even by their sister Grand Lodges in the United States.

The Board of General Purposes, like that of the Grand Lodge of England, has "the care and regulation of all the concerns of the Grand Lodge," and is the exponent of its principles. It will be seen from the above, that concurring in the opinion that the acts of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France are illegal and unmasonic, and "should be resisted by all proper means," the Board "earnestly protest" against the mode suggested by our Grand Lodge to resist such aggressions, but fail to state the "proper means" by which the desired result may be obtained. If by "all proper means" we are to understand edicts of non-intercourse, they have been tried and found powerless to arrest the evils complained of: and now when the Grand Lodge of Louisiana proposes to co-operate with her sister Grand Lodges and suspend fraternal relations with those Grand Bodies that countenance and support the wrong-doers in their aggressive policy, the Board pronounce the proposition "a threat" and "a most unwarranted interference with the action of independent Grand Lodges." We fail to see how the Louisiana resolutions can be so construed, when it is claimed by the sympathizers with Canada that each Grand Lodge has "an absolute right" to select "its own associates and peers:" and the "assumption that there is any 'American' as distinguished from 'Masonic' doctrine," is a fiction of the Board's own invention. The doctrine of absolute and exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction is the universally recognized law of Masonry: it has always been asserted and maintained by the American Grand Lodges, but, owing to its non-observance by several European Grand Bodies, the term "American" has been applied to it. Calling it so does not affect the validity of the doctrine, and although Canada does not now consider it "binding," the time was, when struggling for an existence, she thought otherwise. Then she appealed to it for self-preservation, and to its interposition in her favor she was indebted for recognition and admission into the circle of American Grand Lodges.

But times have changed; and as an illustration of the views now held by the Grand Lodge of Canada, we translate from the Official Bulletin of the Grand Orient of France the following

DECREE:

The Council of the Order

Considering the letter of the Grand Lodge of Canada, at the Orient of Hamilton, dated February 14, 1872, in which that Masonic Power expresses the desire to establish official relations between herself and the Grand Orient of France, and with that view proposes the Hon. Bro. Thomas White to represent the Grand Orient of France near the said Grand Lodge;

Considering that it is of the greatest importance to bind more and more closely together the bonds of the great Masonic family, and that the Grand Orient of France is always happy to co-operate in so noble an object;

Wishing to give the Grand Lodge of Canada an evidence of her sympathies and to render more intimate the fraternal bonds that may for the future unite it to the Grand Orient of France;

Considering the 23d article of the constitution :

IT IS ORDERED:

The Hon. Bro. Thomas White, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, is appointed representative of the Grand Orient of France near that Grand Lodge.

Done and determined at the sitting of May 11, 1872.

DE SAINT-JEAN,

V-President of the Council of the Order.

DU HAMEL,

Secretary.

This treaty of alliance explains the whole matter. It was not reported, however, to the Grand Lodge either by the Grand Master or by the Board, and the only reference to it in the proceedings before us is in the list of representatives, where the name of the "Hon. Bro. Thomas White," appears as the representative of the Grand Orient of France.

There is another peculiarity connected with this subject that deserves notice. The letter to the Grand Orient of France bears the same date as that on which our Grand Lodge adopted the report and resolutions referred to. It is evident, however, that the Grand Lodge of Canada had determined on an alliance with the Grand Orient of France previous to that date, for even if a telegram had been sent from New Orleans at the moment the resolutions were adopted, it could only have been a "night message" and would not have reached Hamilton until the following morning.

We fully recognize the right of the Grand Lodge of Canada to form such alliances as she may deem proper, even when, as in the present instance, the body to which she extends a fraternal embrace has lost its distinctive Masonic character by abolishing the Grand Mastership, and whose acts she has herself declared "both illegal and un-masonic." We sincerely regret the course she has pursued, because we can only view her alliance with a body that has been ostracized by almost all our sister Grand Lodges on account of its recognition of clandestine lodges in Louisiana, as a declaration of her approval of the aggressive policy of the Grand Orient of France; and as the subject is covered by the resolutions of our Grand Lodge, submit it without further remark for such action as may be deemed advisable.

The report on Foreign Correspondence (113 pp.) reviews the proceedings of thirty-three Grand Lodges, and is again from the pen of Bro. E. Mitchell. There is much in it to commend, but our good brother appears to be of a bilious and irritable temperament, and when anything in the proceedings before him comes in conflict with his feelings and prejudices, he ceases to be a reviewer, becomes

a partisan, and in his zeal, in more than one instance, forgets that "Truth is a divine attribute and the foundation of every virtue."

We have neither time nor space to notice the report at length, and confine our remarks to his review of Louisiana. Grand Master Todd having regretted that the Grand Lodge of Canada had expressed no opinion on the violation of our jurisdictional rights by the Grand Orient of France, whereas the Grand Lodge of Quebec had declared non-intercourse with that body, Bro. Mitchell quotes that portion of the address, and says :

This we humbly think, may be called "pretty cool." The Grand Lodge of Canada has held, now holds, and ever will hold, the principles of Grand Lodge sovereignty and non-interference with recognized jurisdiction, and is ready to defend these principles to the death, for, and in favor of all who have lent her a helping hand in her hour of need. But for Louisiana, *after warring against us and against those very principles for a period of two long years*, and having "capped the climax" by taking into her bosom the "offending body" and then asking our assistance to drive the invaders from her territory, is a very fine specimen of modest assurance. The coming "out boldly" of the (would be) Grand Lodge of Quebec is a poor boast, being only a piece of mere policy to curry favor, making a pretended sacrifice of something she does not possess, for the Grand Orient of France never recognized or had any intercourse with her, and in her present position we are pretty sure never will.

No one ought to know better than Bro. Mitchell that the words we have italicized are devoid of truth. At the commencement of the schism both parties appealed to our Grand Lodge. In our report of 1870, we gave an impartial abstract of the proceedings of the convention that formed the Grand Lodge of Quebec and of the "special emergent communication" held by the Grand Lodge of Canada in consequence of that movement. Believing then, as we believe now, that the question involved was settled by the case of West Virginia, we recommended the recognition of Quebec and offered a resolution for that purpose. The representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada, holding a high official position in the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, opposed the resolution and, after discussion, it was, on motion of a sympathizer with Canada, laid over until the annual communication of 1871. When the question again came before the Grand Lodge, the representative of Canada read a long and able argument against the recognition of Quebec, and for a second time, at the request of Canada, further consideration of the subject was postponed until the next year. Immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada had his argument printed, and sent copies of it to every lodge in the State. At the annual communication of 1872, the question was referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence; on their recommendation Quebec was recognized, and not until then did the Grand Lodge express an opinion *pro* or *con* on the subject. We can bear willing testimony to the zeal and ability with which the pretensions of the Grand Lodge of Canada were defended by its representative, and if recognition was extended to Quebec, as the Board of General Purposes intimate, on "insufficient and imperfect information," the Board must blame itself for not furnishing their advocate with a full statement of their case.

Bro. Mitchell's sneer at the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in the above abstract, was, under the circumstances, to be expected, as well as his laudation of the

Grand Orient of France—his former reports bearing ample testimony to his sympathy with that *ci-devant* Masonic organization.

He says: "Amongst the proceedings we find one lodge—Yclept Relief Lodge No. 1—which meets on the first Sunday of every month, and on Sunday, December 31, 1871, met and installed her officers;" and reads our Grand Lodge a lecture for sanctioning this "systematic violation" of the Sabbath. He forgot, however, to state that the "work" of Louisiana Relief Lodge is confined to relieving the distress of worthy Master Masons, their widows and orphans belonging to other jurisdictions, to nursing them when sick, and giving the rites of sepulture to their remains when they die among us. It is composed of the Masters and Wardens of the constituent lodges in the city of New Orleans, and when first established it was found that Sunday was the only day on which they could attend its meetings, as there are lodge meetings every evening of the week. In performing works of charity and mercy, we believe in the doctrine taught by the GREAT MASTER of Nazareth: "the sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath." For an exposition of this doctrine, we refer Bro. Mitchell to St. Matt. xii. 1-13; St. Mark, ii. 23-28.

The report of our Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence does not suit him. He says the committee "are evidently a committee of legislators and *principle makers*," and "recommend recognition on what *they think should be* Masonic law." He gives a couple of extracts, and, after commenting briefly, regrets occupying so much "time and space with such absurdities." Such criticism requires no comment.

In regard to edicts of non-intercourse, he claims that he has always held that while a Grand Lodge has the power to interdict *Masonic intercourse* between the Masons of its obedience and those owing allegiance to the body against whom the edict has been issued, such edict does not interfere with the social and business relations of the two parties. If we have misunderstood him on this question, it was owing to the language in which he clothed his ideas: besides, his sympathy for the Grand Orient of France has been so marked that he attributed the cause of the edicts of non-intercourse against that body not to the violation of our jurisdictional rights, but because the spurious Supreme Council initiated negroes, and said that "the subordinate lodges on this continent will not and cannot associate with the African race." In our last report we proved from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada, that it was in full accord with the American Grand Lodges in refusing recognition to colored associations claiming to be Masonic, as well as on the question of non-intercourse; and we asked him why a declaration of non-intercourse against the Grand Orient of France should arouse his indignation, while he regarded with complacency a similar declaration by the Grand Lodge of Canada against the brethren of Quebec. In reply, he says:

We explain that our indignation is not aroused in the least by the declaration against the Grand Orient of France. And if there is any indignation in the matter at all, it is because of the *fuss* made about the jurisdiction of Louisiana by parties who look with complacency on a worse kind of invasion on the jurisdictional right of Grand Lodge of Canada. And also because of the equivocation displayed in attempting to answer the charge of France, anent "religion, race and color"—"a flee which they ought to have let stick to the wa'," and to have held on simply to their jurisdictional claim. In the quotations from the

Board of General Purposes we cannot see any equivocation, or any thing bearing on the point at issue.

The charge of "equivocation" has no foundation in truth. In repelling the aggressions of the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana "simply" protested against the violation of her jurisdictional rights, and declared that so far as "religion, race and color" were concerned, she required her constituent lodges to conform to the requirements of the ancient constitutions of the fraternity. From this declaration we have never swerved, and it is the only answer ever made to "the charge." A reference to our report of last year will show that no charge of "equivocation" was made against Bro. Mitchell or the Board of General Purposes—that the quotations referred to merely prove that the Grand Lodge of Canada refused to extend recognition to associations of colored men claiming to be Masonic lodges, and held that admission to the privileges of Masonry could only be obtained "by the personal application of each candidate to a regular lodge," in the manner prescribed by the constitution.

One brief quotation more from this report of inconsistencies, misstatements and misrepresentations, and we have done. In reference to our report, he says:

We have a five hundred dollar report on Foreign Correspondence from Bro. James Bruce Scot. The report is full, elaborate and extensive, as usual, at the same time it is nothing beyond what we have a right to expect for the price. When we consider that some do the work for twenty-five dollars—and we fear that some do it as Paddy ran a mile through mud and mire in the bottomless Sedan chair, merely for the honor of the thing; it would be too bad to expect from them a report anything equal to Bro. Scot's.

We have heretofore refrained from noticing the compliments paid by Brother Reviewers to the chairman of this committee: but the above so far excels all others that we thank Bro. Mitchell for his favorable judgment. He forgot to state, however, that when the appropriation was made, Bro. Scot immediately donated it to the "Temple fund," and that in 1871, when he refused to accept any remuneration for his services and the Grand Lodge voted the money against his wishes, he declined to accept it for personal use and made the same disposition of it. As this was stated in our printed proceedings and Bro. Mitchell ought to have been cognizant of it, comment is unnecessary.

William M. Wilson, of Simcoe, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and Thomas B. Harris, of Hamilton, re-elected R. W. Grand Secretary.

FOREIGN MASONIC GRAND BODIES.

We regret that during the past year no proceedings have been received from the Grand Lodge of England, and if it is permitted to "guess," in this latitude, we would, judging from past experience, say the fault lies with the New Orleans Post-Office.

FRANCE.—Two reports were presented to the Grand Orient during 1872, "upon the question of the Supreme Council of Louisiana." At the meeting of the 3d of April, the Council of the Order gave its assent to the report of Bro. Caubet, but definitive action was postponed until the meeting of the General Assembly of the Grand Orient in September following. The report defends the aggressive policy of the Grand Orient, and is characterized by a reckless perversion of facts: in one instance Bro. Caubet says, "the underlying question of the whole debate was the resolution to admit men of color to initiation on the same footing as the

whites;" whereas the whole question, from first to last, has been one of jurisdiction. As we have not the space to give the report in full, we do not criticize it in detail, but refer to the able report presented by Bro. Belcher to the Grand Lodge of California (*ante* p. 145), for a full statement of the case and a refutation of the fallacies advanced by Bro. Caubet. But in order to show the views held by the Council of the Order in April last, we give the conclusion of Bro. Caubet's report:

Will the Grand Orient, in view of the demands made upon it, withdraw the consideration of the decree of Nov. 5, 1868, which are the reasons of those who proclaim the equality of men without distinction of nationality, race, or color?

Will it admit, contrary to the law of reason and progress, that a Masonic authority can perpetuate its power in the State where it is established *solus* and forever?

Will it proclaim as an article of faith, that but one Rite is to be practiced in each State?

Such are the questions arising in the discussion. I do not hesitate to believe that they are decided in advance, and that the American Masons will soon be of our way of thinking. Above the Constitutions attributed to the King of Prussia, above the particular organization of Grand Lodges, there is the right and the real interest of Freemasonry which finds its way to our minds and consciences, and which at last must triumph.

I conclude then by recommending that the Grand Orient of France, expressing its strong regret to the Masonic Powers which have broken with it on account of the decree of Nov. 5, 1868, entertains the hope that they will recall their decisions, but declares that it must remain steadfast to its own.

It has suited the Grand Orient to raise a number of side issues, and of the three propositions advanced by Bro. Caubet, the second is the only one that has any bearing on the real question; and that proposition is equivalent to asserting that it is "contrary to the law of reason and progress" to admit the doctrine of absolute and exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction. Notwithstanding this report received the sanction of the Council of the Order, it does not appear to have been brought before the Grand Orient at the General Assembly in September, 1872, as the question was referred to a special committee, who presented another report, which was unanimously adopted. This report of Bro. Brémont is conciliatory in tone and evinces a strong desire for a restoration of fraternal relations with the Masons of the United States. It contains several errors, the chief of which is considering the New Orleans Supreme Council of 1856 the same body as the Supreme Council of 1839, and, adopting this view of the question as its stand-point, bases its argument on the regularity of a body, which the Grand Orient had itself, in 1858, declared spurious and irregular; but, at the same time, disavows the intention of encroaching on the rights of American Masonry. A translation of the conclusions arrived at by Bro. Brémont and adopted by the Grand Orient, was submitted by Grand Master Todd at the present session of our Grand Lodge, and will be found on page 34 of our Proceedings. The following gives the action of the Grand Orient:

The Grand Orient of France, assembled in its annual convocation, charges its Council of the Order, now its representative near foreign bodies, to convey to all the Grand Lodges of America, and the Supreme Councils of Boston and Charleston, its fraternal and friendly intentions, and its firm desire not to mix itself in those Masonic questions which are not international. The Grand Orient desires to respect the rights of every country and of each Rite as it desires to have its own respected; and if Scottish Masonry, represented by all the Supreme Councils of the globe, declare the Supreme Council of Louisiana to be irregular, the

Grand Orient itself the Supreme Council of France and her colonies will conform to the decision of the majority of the Powers of the Scottish Rite.

This is a great improvement on the views of the Council of the Order, as set forth in Bro. Caubet's report, and we hail it as a move in the right direction. But it does not meet the merits of the case, at least so far as our Grand Lodge is concerned. With us the regularity or irregularity of the New Orleans Supreme Council is not the question at issue; that is a question for the Supreme Councils of the United States to decide; but if all the Supreme Councils and Grand Orient of the world were to pronounce it a just and legal body, our edict of non-intercourse could not be rescinded. That edict was adopted because the Grand Orient extended fraternal recognition to a body that had planted clandestine lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, thereby espousing the cause and giving "aid and comfort" to the invader of her sovereign rights, and the question of the regularity or irregularity of the offending body is wholly irrelevant. In all the remonstrances and protests which have been addressed the Grand Orient by the American Grand Lodges, the violation of our jurisdictional rights was clearly stated, and it was for this and for no other reason that their edicts of non-intercourse were adopted. It is therefore strange, that while professing a desire "to respect the rights of every country and of each Rite as it desires to have its own respected," the Grand Orient should evade the question of "jurisdiction" and consider it only one of "regularity." The Grand Orient knows that by the universally recognized law of Masonry in the United States, Grand Lodges claim and exercise sole and exclusive control over the three symbolic degrees, and that Supreme Councils have no jurisdiction over them whatever. Let her act on this principle, and make a frank and open avowal of her determination to support and maintain the doctrine of absolute and exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction; withdraw recognition from bodies which are Masonic only in name; cease to follow the *ignis fatuus* of so-called "progress," which has led her astray; respect and adhere to the ancient landmarks of the fraternity; restore the Grand Mastership; and then the Grand Lodge of Louisiana will cheerfully welcome her back into the circle of friendly Powers. We sincerely hope that such may be the case, and that the fraternal chain, when again reunited, will be as bright and as strong as in the days when that good and true Mason, the Marquis de Lafayette, was the representative of our Grand Lodge near the East of the Grand Orient.

GERMANY.—We have protocols of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, at Berlin, from July, 1871, to June, 1872, inclusive, which, in addition to a record of the transactions of that body, contain extracts from the proceedings of the other German Grand Lodges. The subject which, above all others, has engrossed the attention of the German brotherhood was the formation of a National Grand Lodge, under the name of the "*Deutscher Grosslogen-Bund*," (Union of German Grand Lodges,) which held its first session in Berlin, May 19, 1872. As this "Union" is, in all probability, destined to exercise considerable influence on the relations existing between the German and American Grand Lodges, we give such information as we have been able to obtain in regard to it, from the protocols received and various other documents, including the report of the N. Y. Committee.

The *Deutscher Grosslogen-Bund* is the result of the annual conferences of the

Grand Masters, which we have noticed in former reports. In June, 1870, a report was sent to King William, of Prussia, in relation to the *status* of the Grand Lodge Eclectic Union at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and also in regard to three lodges existing in that city, which held warrants from Grand Lodges not within the Prussian dominions. On account of the war with France, this communication remained unanswered until May 15, 1871, when "His Majesty, the Emperor and King William," addressed a letter to the Grand Masters of the three Prussian Grand Lodges, asking definite information in regard to the bodies in Frankfort-on-the-Main, the non-Prussian States of Germany, and the lodges in Alsace and Lorraine; and requesting their views as to the proper attitude he should assume toward the German Grand Lodges, and how the French lodges in Alsace and Lorraine could be transferred to the German system.

On the 25th of May, 1871, a conference was held, over which the Crown Prince Frederick William presided. A report was adopted and ordered to be sent to the Emperor William, as the Protector of Prussian Masonry, which contains the result of their deliberations. In view of the acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine, as well as the unification of Germany under its "Kaiser," King William, the three Prussian Grand Lodges withdraw their objections to the Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, and recommend that it shall be permitted to exist as a "German Grand Lodge," and hold the same relation to the Prussian Grand Lodges as that of the other existing German Grand Bodies, viz.: the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, at Hamburg; the Grand Lodge of Saxony, at Dresden; the Grand Lodge "Zur Eintracht," at Darmstadt; and the Grand Lodge "Zur Sonne," at Bayreuth.

They also recommend that the five "isolated" lodges, heretofore recognized be permitted to continue in their present condition. These lodges are "Archimedes zu den drei Reissbrettrettern," at Altenburg; "Archimedes Zum ewigen Bunde," at Gera; "Karl Zum Rautenkrautz," at Hilburghausen; "Minerva Zu den drei Palmen," and "Baldwin Zur Linde," at Leipsic. But in regard to the Lodge "Zur aufgehende Morgenröthe," No. 351, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of England, they conclude that the existing relations are of a different character, and "from national considerations" demand that it shall be imperatively ordered either to dissolve or affiliate with a German Grand Lodge.

In answer to the question "what might seem to be the proper attitude of the German Emperor to the German Grand Lodges?" they respectfully request his "Imperial and Royal Highness graciously to condescend to assume the Protectorate" over them.

As to the lodges in Alsace and Lorraine, they recommend that they be imperatively ordered to sever their connection with the Grand Orient of France and unite themselves to a German Grand Lodge. There are seven of these lodges, viz.: "Fidélité," at Colmar; "Amis de la Vérité," at Metz; "L'Espérance," and "Parfaite Harmonie," at Mühlhausen; "Progrès" at St. Marie aux Mines; "Vrais Amis," at St. Saargemünd, and "Frères Réunis," at Strassbourg.

Such is the substance of the report. It must be remembered that Masonry in the Prussian dominions exists merely by the consent of the government, which exercises a strict surveillance over it, and it is scarcely necessary to add that the "Most Worshipful Protector," the Emperor and King William, "gra-

ciously condescended" to accept the Protectorate of the Grand Lodges in the other German States, thereby extending the same system over the whole German Empire. The war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria resulted in the annexation of Hanover to Prussia, and by a cabinet order dated February 17, 1867, the Grand Lodge of Hanover was dissolved. The reason assigned was, that by an edict issued by a former King of Prussia, October 20, 1798, only three Grand Lodges could be permitted to exist in the Prussian dominions: but the Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the Lodge No. 351 of that city working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of England, were not disturbed and it was supposed they would be permitted to continue their labors. Action, however, appears to have been only postponed: for some reason not explained, but which is not difficult of solution, the Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union is now recognized, and all lodges holding charters from foreign Grand Bodies imperatively ordered to connect themselves with a German Grand Lodge or dissolve their organization.

On May 28, 1871—three days after the conference at which the Crown Prince presided—the annual meeting of the Grand Masters was held at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The eight German Grand Lodges were represented by their principal officers, and M. W. Bro. Warnatz, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Saxony, submitted a *projet* for the formation of the *Deutscher Grosslogen-Bund*, or National Grand Lodge, under the Protectorate of the German Emperor, which, after mature deliberation, was adopted. The object of the organization is to secure a closer union of the German Grand Lodges, thereby promoting their harmony and co-operation in assuming a "common Masonic attitude" toward the Grand Lodges out of Germany: but, at the same time, recognizing the autonomy of the several German Grand Lodges, (subject to certain minor restrictions,) and the existing systems, or Rites, as practiced by them—but no other.

The administrative powers of the *Deutscher Grosslogen-Bund* are vested in a Diet of the Grand Lodges (*Grosslogentag*), to be composed of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and a Delegate of each Grand Lodge, meeting annually at Whitsuntide, at the seat of one of the Grand Lodges, and changing from one to another in regular succession; the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge at whose East it meets being the presiding officer of the assembly. All propositions affecting the general welfare of Masonry laid before the Diet are to be deliberated upon, and the result communicated to the different Grand Lodges for their action; but if differences arise between any of the German Grand Lodges, the parties are to submit their causes of complaint to the Diet, which after examination is to render final judgment. To the Diet also pertains all transactions with foreign Grand Lodges in regard to forming closer alliances, the recognition of new Grand Lodges, and the breaking off of former alliances. And the Grand Masters of the three Prussian Grand Lodges in Berlin, are a standing committee to receive communications from the "Most Illustrious Protector" of the *Deutscher Grosslogen-Bund*.

This *projet* was submitted to each of the German Grand Lodges, and, all of them giving their assent thereto, the first session of the *Deutscher Grosslogen-Bund* was held in Berlin, May 19, 1872. Thus the unification of Germany has led to the unification of German Masonry under the Protectorate of the Emperor.

As Masonry in Germany may be considered a State institution, being completely subservient to the civil government, we doubt not that this arrangement, under the "paternal rule" of the Emperor and King William, will prove advantageous to the German Grand Lodges in their relations with each other. What effect it will have upon their relations with the American Grand Lodges depends upon the action of the "Diet" in regard to the aggressive policy pursued by Hamburg—a question we propose to notice under the head of "Subjects of Special Interest."

The German Grand Lodges have resumed fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge Alpina of Switzerland, and the Grand Orient of Italy and Belgium, but non-intercourse is still maintained with the Grand Orient of France, as the explanations offered in regard to the conduct of the Parisian lodges during the Franco-Prussian war were not considered satisfactory.

In answer to inquiries instituted by the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, the Grand Orient of the Netherlands and the Supreme Council of Belgium state that they have prohibited the discussion of political and religious questions in their subordinate lodges.

At the quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, held January 25, 1872, our representative, Bro. Weinersdorff, presented a review of our Proceedings for 1871, giving copious extracts and calling attention to the decision of Grand Master Todd, that the loss of one eye, the other being unimpaired, does not affect the eligibility of a candidate. The Grand Lodge of the Three Globes concurred in the opinion.

At the quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, held February 9, 1872, a communication was received from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, protesting against the establishment of the Lodge Beton Zum Licht, at Hoboken; but the wrong was not redressed. Communications were also received from the negro Grand Lodges of Ohio and Massachusetts requesting recognition and mutual representation, which was declined, with the proviso that "colored Masons" properly accredited from their lodges, would be admitted to the lodges working under the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, whether such lodges had been recognized by her, or not.

There are two rival Grand Lodges in Hungary, the total number of subordinate lodges being eleven. All efforts to form a union of the two bodies have proved unavailing. One of them works the Scottish Rite, the other follows the system of the Grand Lodge "Zur Sonne," at Bayreuth, and has been recognized by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

CHILE.—At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Chile, held in July, 1872, the Grand Master, Juan de Dios Arlegui delivered an address which is chiefly confined to matters of local interest. He congratulates the brethren on the growing influence of Masonry, and the harmony and prosperity which prevail throughout the jurisdiction. Two new lodges had been formed during the year, making nine subordinate lodges: a primary school had been established for the gratuitous instruction of children, and was in successful operation: a beautiful Masonic Temple had been erected at the cost of about \$80,000, and was soon to be dedicated. Such acts attest the liberality as well as the prosperity of the craft.

The relations of the Grand Lodge with foreign Masonic Powers, the Grand Master says, continue to be of the most cordial and satisfactory character. He alludes to the difficulty with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, without stating the cause, and says the matter had been amicably arranged and fraternal relations restored. We have elsewhere expressed our opinion on this subject.

BRAZIL.—A union of the two Grand Orients of the Lavradio and Benedictinos has been happily effected, and this restoration of harmony to the Masonic family of Brazil was the result of the intolerance of the Bishop of Rio de Janeiro, who is waging open war against our institution. Father José Luiz de Almeida Martino, a distinguished priest, was suspended from his clerical functions by the Bishop, for having exercised the duties of Grand Orator of the Grand Orient do Lavradio, and refusing, when ordered, to abjure Masonry. The war thus inaugurated, has been prosecuted with vigor and the pages of the Bulletin are chiefly occupied with the controversy.

At a meeting of the Grand Orient do Lavradio, held April 21, 1872, resolutions were adopted authorizing the publication of articles in defence of our institution; soliciting the co-operation not only of the lodges, but of their members individually; and inviting the Benedictine Body to join in resisting the attack. Bro. Dr. Freire do Amaral says: "In the presence of the common enemy the old dissensions wholly disappeared. Our brethren of the Benedictine Circle held out their hand to us, and embraced us as true friends." They visited the meetings of the other body, and on the 20th of May, 1872, articles of union were ratified and both bodies merged into the "Grande Oriente do Brasil Unido."

On the 27th of April, and previous to the ratification of the articles of union, at the General Assembly of the Grand Orient of the Benedictinos more than two thousand Masons of the two Grand Orients were present. The business was transacted in the Apprentice's degree; the "Manifesto" against the Bishop of Rio de Janeiro and Jesuitism was adopted, and the proposed union hailed with enthusiastic *vivas*. The manifesto is an able document, temperate in its language, eloquent, and free from personalities. The address delivered by Bro. Joaquim Saldanha Marinho, Grand Master of the Benedictinos, is a spirited exposition of the encroachments of Jesuitism and Ultramontanism on civil and religious liberty; and the ability which characterizes the articles in the Bulletin shows that our brethren in Brazil know their own strength, as well as the vulnerability of the enemy with which they have to cope, and as the days of the Inquisition are over they are not afraid of the result.

"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." The ordeal to which Masonry is at present exposed in Brazil has united the brethren, increased the prosperity of our institution and enlarged its sphere of usefulness. The "United Grand Orient," firm and steadfast in its adherence to the doctrine of sole and exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction, advocates compulsory primary education as a means for the enlightenment of the people, appeals to the rights guaranteed by the constitution of the Empire for the free exercise of liberty of conscience in religious matters, and by acts of charity and pure beneficence disarms the hostility which priestly bigotry has arrayed against it. Under such auspices their success is assured, and we congratulate our brethren on their union and the brilliant future that awaits them.

The difficulties which have so long disturbed the harmony of the craft in

Mexico appear to have been amicably arranged, and the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, U. S., has recognized the Supreme Council of Mexico as the legitimate governing body in that country.

Masonic unity has been attained in Portugal; the lodges heretofore working under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Ireland having transferred their allegiance to the Grand Orient Lusitano.

We see it stated that there are two rival bodies in Spain contending for the supremacy, but have no definite information in regard to either. The unsettled condition of that country is not favorable for Masonic progress, and we are afraid that in the midst of revolutions and counter-revolutions Masonic lodges will be little better than political clubs.

A Grand Lodge has been organized in Greece. The Grand Officers were elected July 22, 1872; Prince Rodocanakis is Grand Master. There are eight constituent lodges: but our information is too limited to give particulars, and we are not certain that all the lodges in that Kingdom have joined the movement.

Masonry appears to be in a flourishing condition in the other quarters of the globe. The Grand Lodge of England has 4 lodges in Turkey; 8 in Egypt; 7 in Asia Minor; 2 in Singapore; 8 in China; 3 in Japan; 71 in the East Indies; 18 in the West Indies; 151 in Australasia; and 26 in South Africa. Ireland and Scotland have also lodges in the British colonies; and in the countries which are not dependencies of the English government, there are lodges working under warrants from several of the European Grand Bodies. Massachusetts has a lodge in China, and California two in the Hawaiian Islands. "In every clime the Mason may find a home, and in every land a brother."

SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

MASONIC RITES—Their Relation to each other, and Questions arising therefrom.—The invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Chile by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, has brought up for discussion a subject which, for all practical purposes, was decided by the Masons of Louisiana years ago.

The question of Rites was agitated anterior to the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1812, and all except the York Rite proscribed. But after a few years had elapsed the agitation was renewed, various expedients were resorted to, and in 1850 the question was definitively settled by the convention, in which every lodge in the State was represented, unanimously declaring, by the adoption of the constitution of that year, that there was nothing in the several recognized Rites so incongruous as to prevent their living and being worked under the same form of government: that an organic law could be framed and an organization perfected, equally adapted to the wants of each and, at the same time, conducive to the general harmony. Such a law was framed, and under it, or one similar to it, the Masons of Louisiana of the three different Rites—York, Scottish, and French or Modern—have worked and prospered for twenty-two years.

In 1858, the question of "uniformity" was agitated, and the Grand Lodge, by edict, declared that "uniformity in work" was expected and required in the following particulars: 1. In the modes of recognition. 2. In the ties which bind us together as Masons.

Thus so far as Louisiana is concerned, the entire question in all its various phases has been long since settled and determined. And the answer is, that there is nothing in any of the three Rites above enumerated, which requires a different form of government: that any form which is suitable or good for the Masons of one Rite, is equally suitable or good for the Masons of the other Rites: that there is nothing in any Rite, which renders these several Rites incompatible with each other, in the doctrines they teach, in the ceremonies they perform, in the legends on which they are founded, in the order of their inculcation, which with the means of recognition and the ties that bind them together, include all the essential features of initiation in the several degrees. In all these particulars, the three Rites are essentially one and the same.

We have appended to this report a sketch of the history of Masonry in Louisiana. From the first introduction of Masonry in this State, the York Rite has always been worked; the French or Modern, although suppressed for a few years, soon revived; but it was not until 1831 that the Scottish Rite obtained a firm foothold. Notwithstanding the various phases the question of Rites has assumed at different periods in our history, we have been unable to find any incompatibility between them either as to government, or doctrine, or obligation, or means of recognition;—although differing from each other in forms and ceremonies.

It is true that brethren, uninformed on the subject, have occasionally asserted that the regulations of the Grand Lodge could not be obeyed, because the lodges of which they were members worked in the Scotch or French Rite. For instance, the constitution of our Grand Lodge, adopted in 1850, required all the business of the lodge to be transacted when it was open on the third degree. Under the old Grand Lodge, as is still the case under the Grand Lodge of England, the lodge business was transacted when it was open on the first degree, and the change was objected to, and seriously, because it conflicted with the practice of the Scotch Rite. Again, the constitution of 1850 required the ballot to be absolutely clear: several lodges in New Orleans insisted that it took three black balls to reject; that if one or two were cast the W. M. should be consulted in private and determine the sufficiency of the objections, and they held that this was a part of the Scotch Rite. Again, all the ceremony of the second section of the Fellow Craft and most of the second section of the Master's degree was *dispensed with*, and it was claimed that this practice was an essential part of the Scotch Rite.

Now we take it upon us to say that these three questions are the most serious, (if seriousness can be imputed to them), that ever came up in Louisiana from any of the Rites. Any little conflict between the regulations of the Grand Lodge and the by-laws of the constituent lodges, was occasionally attempted to be evaded by the appeal "ours is a Scotch Rite lodge." Such differences, however, were easily adjusted and gave no serious trouble.

In regard to the "work" there are ceremonies performed in lodges of the Scotch and French Rites which are never practiced in lodges of the York Rite. This is especially the case in the first degree, with the design to test the courage of the novitiate, as well as his confidence in those with whom he is about to become associated. These ceremonies vary in different lodges, and even in the same lodge they are frequently abbreviated or added to, according to the thea-

trical ability of the lodge or the time at its disposal. This can easily be understood by any Mason who has visited lodges in other jurisdictions than his own, and witnessed the variations in the work of the York Rite as practiced in Canada, Pennsylvania and other States of the Union.

These variations in the "work," however, led to designating lodges as York, Scotch, or French Rite lodges, and this nomenclature has tended to complicate a very simple question. As generally understood the term "Rite," used in connection with a symbolic lodge, denotes the source of its origin and the "work" it follows: York Rite being applied to lodges claiming descent from the first Grand Lodge of England, held at York; Scotch Rite to those emanating from Supreme Councils of the Thirty-third and last Degree; and French Rite to those tracing their origin to the Grand Orient of France. But this is incorrect; the term "Rite" has no connection whatever with Symbolic Masonry. The lodges, or rather organizations, having control over and working the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry should be known and designated as lodges of "Free and Accepted Masons," and the term "Rite" omitted. And this would be a return to the ancient practice.

Originally there was but one system, or Rite—that of "Free and Accepted Masons"—consisting only of the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, which are usually denominated the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. In those days a lodge was a congregation of Masons who only initiated, or conferred the first degree, on such persons in their vicinage as they deemed worthy; the second and third degrees being conferred in the General Assembly of Masons, or Grand Lodge. But when Masonry became disseminated on the Continent of Europe, and more especially in France and Germany, a desire for novelty, combined with vanity and frivolity, led to the fabrication of an infinity of degrees and ceremonies, unknown to the original character of our institution. These inventions were called "high degrees," and as they were classified and reduced to a system, or united in an organization, each specific classification, system, or organization was termed a "Rite," and as each retained the three degrees of symbolic Masonry as a basis for the high degrees, they were erroneously considered a portion of it and included in the term. The great majority of these Rites died with their inventors, others have become extinct, several of them are still worked in Germany, but the York, French or Modern, and the Scotch are the oldest, most important, and most extensively practiced. The so-called high degrees belonging to each system constitute that Rite: the three symbolic degrees, although the basis of the different Rites, belong to none of them—they are *par excellence* Ancient Craft Masonry. And notwithstanding the differences in ceremonial, derived from the "high degrees" with which they were connected, the so-called York, French and Scotch Rite lodges agree on all essentials and live side by side and in harmony with each other, under the Grand Lodges of California, New York and Louisiana.

—But it has been asserted that the Scotch Rite is inimical to that of York. It would be sufficient answer to say that almost every prominent Mason in the United States is a member of both Rites, but the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, at its session held in Louisville, May, 1872, completely refute the charge:

That there is nothing in the Ritual of Degrees of the Scottish Rite as we have

learned, teach and practice it, that detracts or takes from the York or American system of Symbolic and Templar Masonry any of its merits to the favor of the wise and good.

That we not only disclaim any hostility or opposition thereto, but on the contrary, in the most positive manner avow and declare our warm sympathies, not only for these degrees and the Masons of those grades, but will in the future as we have ever in the past, seek to act and work in harmony with them.

Again, it is objected that the Constitutions of 1786 give Supreme Councils control and jurisdiction over the three symbolic degrees. So they do; but what then? These constitutions have been changed and modified time and again, just as the constitutions of our Grand Lodges are changed and modified year after year. The Supreme Councils of the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions have never claimed or attempted to exercise any authority over the symbolic degrees, but it would be unreasonable to expect them to mutilate a document, which they consider a landmark, in order to remove a captious objection. We have heard Bro. Albert Pike say, in open lodge, that the Supreme Council had wisely abstained from exercising any control over symbolic lodges, and he was certain that it never would attempt to exercise any, as the Supreme Council recognized our Grand Lodge as the Supreme Governing Body of the symbolic degrees within its territorial domain, and that, in his opinion, it was right and proper it should be, as it was the "Senate of the Craft"—a purely representative body having no life members,—to which the constituent lodges owed their first obedience. We also know that the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction and the distinguished brother who presides over its deliberations hold the same opinions.

But it is said the practice in the United States is an exception to the rule, and that in all other countries where the Scotch Rite exists the symbolic degrees are under the control of Supreme Councils. This is a mistake: England and Scotland have each a Supreme Council and Ireland has a Council of Rites, but, as in the United States, the Grand Lodges possess and exercise sole and exclusive jurisdiction over symbolic Masonry. The Grand Lodge Alpina recognizes only the three symbolic degrees: all its lodges work the Scotch Rite, and there is no other governing Masonic body in Switzerland. The same applies to the Grand Lodge of Chile, except so far as her jurisdiction has been invaded by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. In countries peopled by the Latin race and where the Scotch Rite alone has been introduced and practiced, the Supreme Councils have delegated the control of the symbolic degrees to Grand Orients, whose powers and prerogatives we do not fully comprehend. The Grand Lodge of New York, viewing them as subordinate bodies, has ceased to recognize and correspond with Grand Orients: but brethren, equally well informed, consider such action hasty, as they 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, but are independent and sovereign bodies. However this may be, there can be little doubt that in a few years foreign Supreme Councils, following the example of those of the United States, will cease to exercise any control over symbolic lodges and yield their claims in this respect to the several Grand Lodges and Grand Orients of the world.

THE GERMAN GRAND LODGES.—Under this head we propose to notice briefly a matter of great importance, which in the pressure of private business we unfortunately omitted to bring before the Grand Lodge.

Twenty odd years ago the Grand Lodge of Hamburg invaded the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York and still maintains two lodges within its territory. Deaf to all remonstrances and disregarding the edicts of non-intercourse issued against her for the wrong then committed, she has recently repeated the offence by planting a lodge in New Jersey, and the Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has recognized the spurious bantling "as a daughter lodge of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg." The translations furnished us do not show whether any other German Grand Lodge with which we are in correspondence has followed the example of the Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, but we are strongly inclined to believe that on the question of Grand Lodge Sovereignty their feelings and sympathies are all on the side of Hamburg.

In Germany, Masonry is subordinate to the Government and only exists by its permission, whereas in the United States the Government can exercise no more control over Masonry than it can over the Church. Herein consists the palladium of our civil rights, and we require no "Royal Protector" to shield us from the operation of the law in discharging the duties which Masonry enjoins. But the great principle of civil and religious liberty is ignored on the Continent of Europe, and the only justification ever attempted by Hamburg for her aggressive policy is that Masonry in the United States is not recognized as a lawful institution by the Government, and therefore she has a perfect right to plant lodges when and where she pleases—thereby setting at defiance the common law of Masonry, which gives to each Grand Lodge sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees within its territorial limits. But while claiming for herself the right to invade the jurisdictional rights of the American Grand Lodges, Hamburg unites with the other German Grand Lodges in an appeal to the Emperor and King William, as their "Protector," for the suppression of any lodge on German territory holding a charter from a foreign Grand Body, unless it renounces allegiance thereto, and affiliates with one of their number.

There is a peculiarity in some, if not all, of the German Grand Lodges which in this connection requires notice, viz.: the "Inner Orient." This is an independent and irresponsible body, said to be composed of brethren in possession of the "high degrees." All propositions for a change in the laws must be submitted to it, and cannot be adopted by the Grand Lodge, unless they receive its approval. It exercises a censorship over all Masonic publications of its members: the "daughter lodges" may elect the W. M., but he cannot preside until the Inner Orient has approved the choice, and if, from any cause, their officers cannot represent them in Grand Lodge, they are required to select a delegate from the members of the Inner Orient.

Under the head of Foreign Grand Bodies, we have noticed the formation of a League or Union of the German Grand Lodges under the name of the *Deutscher Grosslogen-Bund*, which is analogous to a National Grand Lodge. This body has a "Diet," which is to meet annually and is composed of the Grand Officers and a delegate of each of the constituent Grand Lodges, and to it is entrusted the entire control of their foreign relations, including the recognition of new Grand Lodges, the forming of new alliances and the dissolving of those already existing. The formation of a body, vested with such powers, comes most opportunely: it will enable the American Grand Lodges to appeal to a forum having competent

jurisdiction, against the aggressions of Hamburg, and on the decision rendered will depend our future relations with the German Grand Lodges.

If all our sister Grand Lodges were to unite in making this appeal to the "Diet," it would undoubtedly carry more weight than isolated action. There is little prospect of this, however, at present. Last year our Grand Lodge adopted resolutions with a view to securing combined action in maintaining Grand Lodge Sovereignty, but, while agreeing with us in principle, the majority of our sister Grand Lodges prefer to act independently and consider their individual protest against the aggressors all that is required of them. For this reason we regret our failure to present this question for the consideration of the Grand Lodge, and, to repair so far as possible our oversight, suggest that during the recess a communication be addressed to the Diet of the *Deutscher Grosslogen-Bund*, respectfully remonstrating against the past aggressions of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, firmly and earnestly requesting that the Diet take such action as shall cause the offender to withdraw the charters she has granted to lodges in New York and New Jersey, and that for the future the German Grand Lodges will recognize and respect the rights of the American Grand Lodges as they desire to have their own respected.

There is ample time for a communication to be sent and an answer received before the next annual session of our Grand Lodge, and thus enable it to act understandingly in the matter. If the request is granted and the charters withdrawn, fraternal relations with Hamburg may be restored, and the existing alliances with the other German Grand Lodges maintained and strengthened. If, on the other hand, the Diet declines to act in the matter, or openly espouses the cause of Hamburg, there is, in our opinion, but one course for the Grand Lodge of Louisiana to pursue. She can only maintain friendly relations with other Masonic Powers upon such terms as are consistent with the preservation of her own honor and dignity: the anomalous system of having our representatives sitting in the German Grand Lodges with the representatives of a body against which we have declared non-intercourse, comports with neither: and now by the formation of the "*Bund*," we can only view an aggression by one of its constituents as an act in which all are *particeps criminis*. We sincerely hope the Diet may cause Hamburg to turn from the evil of her ways; but if not, no matter how much we may regret to sever the friendly relations existing between us and several German Grand Lodges, our own self-respect will compel us to recommend non-intercourse.

QUEBEC AND CANADA.—At the last moment, we have received a copy of the "Appeal," addressed by M. W. Bro. J. H. Graham, Grand Master of Quebec, to all regular Grand Lodges throughout the world; and also his "Proclamation" to the lodges under his jurisdiction, declaring non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada and the Masons owing it allegiance.

We have not seen the proceedings of Quebec for 1872, but learn incidentally that at the annual communication, held on the 25th of September last, Grand Master Graham announced that negotiations were in progress which promised a speedy settlement of all existing difficulties with the Grand Lodge of Canada; and that the Grand Lodge, after several propositions had been discussed and rejected, adopted the following by a vote of 69 to 45:

Whereas, the Grand Lodge of Quebec, earnestly desires the peace and harmony of Masonry over the whole habitable globe, and is solicitous that the tenets of the order be preserved in all their ancient purity; and be perpetuated under those wise regulations which the Royal Craft from time to time has enacted for its guidance, in all matters of general government and interest.

And whereas, this Grand Lodge is profoundly of opinion, that in order to carry out this beneficent and laudable object, every Grand Lodge should possess, hold and exercise supreme and undivided Masonic authority and jurisdiction over all Masons within their legitimately recognized territory, such territory being always conterminous with the political boundaries of the State, Province or Territory, as the case may be, whose name such Grand Lodge may elect to assume and may claim to be designated by.

And whereas, this Grand Lodge more immediately and intimately desires the peace and harmony of their beloved brethren in the Dominion of Canada, and with that view desires to heal the present unhappy differences which exist between this Grand Lodge and our well beloved sister the Grand Lodge of Canada.

And whereas, it has come to the knowledge of this Grand Lodge, that the M. W. the Grand Master of Canada has expressed an earnest desire to adjust the differences which exist between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Canada; be it therefore

Resolved, That a committee of seven, be named by the M. W., the Grand Master, to meet a like committee to be appointed by the Grand Master of Canada, and effect, if possible, an adjustment of the said differences, in accordance with the resolutions passed by this Grand Lodge, at its last annual communication.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary, under the instructions of the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, shall forthwith, or as soon as practicable, enter into a correspondence with the M. W. the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, with the view to inaugurate at once negotiations, so that definite action in the premises may be had within six weeks from this date; if an adjustment of difficulties be effected, an emergent communication of this Grand Lodge be called in the city of Montreal, to ratify and confirm the same, but should no adjustment take place within the time specified, then the Grand Master shall proceed as directed by the resolutions adopted at the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary is ordered to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the M. W. Grand Master of Canada for his information.

In his "Proclamation," Grand Master Graham, after stating this action of his Grand Lodge, gives the result of the negotiations, which we regret to add, proved unsuccessful. He says:

Be it further known unto you all, that in accordance with the aforesaid action of the Grand Lodge, I appointed (together with myself,) the following able and prudent brethren as a committee to confer with the like committee proposed to be named by the M. W. the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, to consider, and, if practicable, effect an adjustment of the very unhappy differences still existing between our respective Grand Bodies, namely: R. W. Bro. James Dunbar, D. G. M., Quebec; R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, G. Sec'y, Montreal; R. W. Bro. G. H. Borlase, P. D. D. G. M., Sherbrooke; R. W. Bro. Alex. Murray, P. D. D. G. M., Montreal; R. W. Bro. M. R. Meigs, D. D. G. M., Bedford; R. W. Bro. M. M. Tait, D. D. G. M., Montreal.

I was subsequently informed, through our Grand Secretary, that Grand Master Wilson of the Grand Lodge of Canada, had appointed seven brethren all from the Province of Quebec, as the committee of conference to represent that Grand Body, of whom R. W. Bro. Thomas White, D. G. M., Montreal, was convener.

A day for the meeting of the Joint Committee was then suggested to the Grand Master of Canada, but information was shortly thereafter received by me through our Grand Secretary, from R. W. Bro. Thos. White, convener of the committee named by the Grand Master of Canada, that on account of certain correspondence then taking place between himself and the Grand Master, it would not be practicable for said committee on their part, to meet on the day proposed.

After some further delay, I was subsequently informed of the existence of difficulties as to the arrangements on the part of Canada.

I again caused to be communicated to the Grand Master of Canada the renewed assurance of our fraternal regard, and our earnest desire for the early constitutional adjustment of all our difficulties. Like assurances were received from the Grand Master of Canada, together with the expression of his intention, if necessary, of remodeling his committee so as to remove certain obstacles; the carrying out of which would unavoidably occupy some time. Various other correspondence ensued, and in order that no want of forbearance on our part might seem to exist, still further delay was granted; but even now, no fraternal action in reference thereto, has been taken on the part of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, having by letter of the 30th ult., (Jan. 1873,) declared, that "under present circumstances he did not consider it expedient to take further action in the matter," and having on our part, exercised forbearance until it would seem that no fair-minded brother, at home or abroad, can justly feel that precipitate action on our part has been taken; and the Grand Lodge of Canada, under two successive Grand Masters, having, since the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in utter violation of all prudential and constitutional considerations, granted warrants to form several new lodges in this Province, and has also granted copies of old warrants to construct duplicate lodges, under circumstances most injurious to the peace, harmony and prosperity of the craft in this Province,—all of which, and other such like acts, being done in gross violation of the laws and traditions of our fraternity, anent the establishment and sovereignty of Grand Lodges; and although the Grand Lodge of Canada, as well as this Grand Lodge, did appeal to the Grand Lodges of the world for their decision on the great constitutional questions involved in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec,—yet, she refuses to abide by the decision rendered by the great majority of the Grand Lodges with whom she has hitherto been in fraternal correspondence and to whom she appealed;—and since the Grand Lodge of Canada has continued to pursue a course so unworthy of a Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and so injurious to the unity, and general welfare of the craft in this Province, and has even appointed the city of Montreal, the chief city within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, as the place of holding its next annual communication;

Be it therefore known unto you all, that in view of these and many other such like unconstitutional, and most unfraternal acts, and in vindication of the sovereignty of this Grand Lodge, and of the inherent rights and prerogatives of our ancient, honorable and loyal fraternity; and in justice to all those Grand Lodges whose recognition has been so honorably and worthily extended to this Grand Lodge;—I therefore, by the solemn action of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Quebec, and in virtue of the authority vested in me as Grand Master of Freemasons of Quebec, do hereby declare and proclaim all Masonic intercourse to be suspended, and to cease between this Grand Lodge, its subordinate lodges, and all brethren in obedience thereto, and the Grand Lodge of Canada, and all lodges and brethren in obedience thereto; and all brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec are hereby solemnly commanded to hold no Masonic intercourse with any brother in obedience to said Grand Lodge of Canada, as far as ancient craft Masonry is concerned; and this edict shall be and remain in full force and effect, until revoked by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge of Quebec;—and it is hereby further ordered that due proclamation of this edict be made to all brethren in obedience to this Grand Lodge; of all which they will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly; and also that the same be communicated to all regular Grand Lodges throughout the world.

Done at Richmond, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, this 4th day of February, A. L. 5873.

The failure of the negotiations led to the above edict of non-intercourse and the "Appeal" to the Grand Lodges that have recognized Quebec and all other Grand Lodges. The Appeal sets forth that the Grand Lodge of Quebec was

duly formed October 20, 1869, and, in accordance with the fundamental principles of our institution, claimed to exercise sole and exclusive jurisdiction over Ancient Craft Masonry and all lodges of such within the territorial limits of the Province of that name: that all questions arising from the formation of the new body were submitted by Canada and Quebec to the American Grand Lodges as the proper tribunal for a decision on the merits of their respective claims: that Canada, refusing to abide by the decision rendered, declines to extend fraternal recognition to Quebec and, in violation of the customs and constitutions of the fraternity, persists in granting warrants for new lodges and creating duplicate lodges within the Province of Quebec, thereby sowing dissension and strife, and destroying the peace, harmony and unity of the craft. Commenting on the evils resulting from a divided Grand Lodge jurisdiction, M. W. Bro. Graham gives an extract from the annual address of Grand Master Harrington to the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1864, showing the difficulties that had arisen from permitting England, Scotland and Ireland to maintain lodges within its territorial limits, and recommending that a formal notice should be served on the Grand Lodges having subordinates in Canada, that their lodges might receive charters from the Grand Lodge of Canada, "or choose the alternative of dissolving." Notwithstanding this, the Grand Lodge of Canada, under two successive Grand Masters, has greatly multiplied the evil by creating new and duplicate lodges within the jurisdiction of Quebec.

After recapitulating the grievances of Quebec, Grand Master Graham says that notwithstanding the repeated protests of his Grand Lodge against the invasion of its jurisdiction and its reiterated desire for a constitutional adjustment of all existing difficulties, the Grand Lodge of Canada not only refuses to deal justly in the matter, but has appointed Montreal, the chief city in the Province of Quebec, as the place of holding its next annual communication: therefore, in virtue of the resolutions of his Grand Lodge, in defence of the principles of Grand Lodge sovereignty, and in justice to the Grand Lodges that have extended recognition to Quebec, he issued his edict of non-intercourse, and makes the following appeal:

Therefore, Brethren of the above named Grand Lodges and of all regular Grand Lodges of Freemasons throughout the world, we hereby appeal to you to uphold and sustain us in this our action in maintenance and vindication of our lawful Grand Lodge sovereignty. Our cause is your cause. Our cause unless averted, may soon be yours. The fundamental principle of exclusive territorial jurisdiction so clearly evolved in the history of the craft is assailed and imperilled, here and in a few instances elsewhere. It appears to us that the time has fully come when it behoves all regular Grand Lodges of Freemasons to take such united action as will uphold and defend this palladium of Masonic unity and Grand Lodge existence. The absolute right of every Grand Lodge to sole and exclusive territorial jurisdiction over all members and lodges of ancient craft Masons must be maintained.

The Grand Lodge of the State of Vermont, has already suspended all Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada, until it ceases to assert any jurisdiction over any lodge of Masons in the Province of Quebec. Other Grand Lodges have practically asserted the same principles, and the Grand Lodge of Quebec now solemnly and confidently makes this her appeal to all regular and loyal Grand Bodies of our ancient and honorable fraternity, praying the Most High to maintain the rights, and perpetuate the blessings of our beloved order to the latest generations. So mote it be.

We have deemed it our duty to notice this subject at length, as it will come

up for action at the next annual communication of our Grand Lodge. In our notice of Vermont, we deprecated the action of that Grand Body as premature, and likely to lead to complications that would postpone an amicable settlement of the questions at issue. We have since learned that action similar to that of Vermont has been proposed in several Grand Lodges, and the propositions laid over until their next annual communications. But we see no reason to change the opinion then expressed, and, after all the patient forbearance exercised by the brethren of Quebec, think that it would have been better for them to have waited until the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada in July next, before proceeding to extremities in case that body persisted in maintaining its hostile attitude.

In expressing this opinion we do not wish it to be inferred that we have the slightest doubt that Quebec has right and justice on her side. On the contrary, we firmly believe that the causes of complaint amply justify the measures adopted. We would have preferred that she had waited a little longer before taking decisive action; but now that she has acted and asserted the principle of sole and exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty, it becomes the duty of all Grand Lodges who adhere to that fundamental principle of our institution to uphold and sustain her in maintaining it.

The case has been before the Masonic world for over three years: the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, immediately after the formation of the latter body, submitted their respective claims to the arbitrament of the American Grand Lodges: Alabama, Arkansas, California, 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, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, have decided that the Grand Lodge of Quebec was regularly formed and extended her recognition: Florida, Missouri, New Jersey and Virginia have decided in favor of Canada and refused to recognize Quebec: of the other Grand Lodges, Maryland has decided that Quebec was regularly formed and recommended Canada to recognize her: Massachusetts has decided that Quebec had a right to form a Grand Lodge, but declined to recognize her, not being satisfied that a majority of the lodges were represented in the convention: Minnesota at first declined to recognize Quebec, but afterward reconsidered that decision, referred the question to a special committee, and we are not advised as to the result: Colorado, New Brunswick, and Oregon have the matter still under consideration: and so far as we are aware, Delaware, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Washington have not considered the question or taken action in regard to it.

In our opinion the question has been decided by the only tribunal competent to render a decision thereon. We regret that Canada refuses to abide by the award: but it is not yet too late; when the Grand Lodge meets in July, we hope wiser counsels may prevail and, by acceding to the just claims of Quebec, peace and harmony restored to the brethren of both Provinces. If not, the result is not doubtful, nor will it be long delayed.

We again congratulate the craft on the continued prosperity of our institution. *Founded on immutable principles, no effort of our enemies can check its*

progress if we are only true to ourselves and act up to our professions. If the increase in membership has not been as great during the past as in preceding years, we do not consider it a matter of regret, as we are one of those who think that Masonry has been too popular, and are gratified to observe that a higher moral standard is now required for admission into our ranks—the qualifications of applicants being more closely scrutinized, and discipline more strictly enforced. Greater attention is also given to the history, philosophy, and jurisprudence of our institution; and its principles, objects and aims are yearly becoming better understood and more fully appreciated.

The most harmonious relations exist between the several Grand Lodges of the United States; peace and harmony prevail in their respective jurisdictions; and the German Grand Lodges having formed a League, analogous to a National Grand Lodge, a favorable opportunity is presented to settle the question whether Hamburg can longer maintain her lodges on American soil with impunity. The persecution to which Masonry has been subjected by priestly bigotry and intolerance in Brazil, has united the rival bodies and proved an incalculable benefit to the craft. With so much cause for congratulation, it is a matter of deep regret that negotiations for an amicable settlement of the Canadian difficulty have again failed; that the Grand Lodge of Canada still refuses to submit to the award of her peers, and prefers an alliance with the Grand Orient of France to that of her American sisters.

The outline of the rise and progress of Freemasonry in Louisiana appended to this report, was originally intended to have been incorporated in it. The action of the Grand Lodge in ordering it to be published separately for distribution, induced us to change that arrangement, but not until a portion of our report had been printed and reference made to the historical sketch as a component part thereof. Its preparation prevented the completion of our regular report in season to present it in printed form at the annual communication, and the same cause has delayed the publication of our Proceedings. For this delay the chairman of this committee is alone responsible, and, asking the indulgence of his brethren, submits the following explanation of his seeming neglect of duty.

Some years ago several erroneous statements in regard to the early history of Masonry in Louisiana, and more especially in regard to the so-called concordat of 1833, appeared in the reports of the committees of sister Grand Lodges. At that time we briefly noticed the subject, stating the facts as they appeared in the records of our Grand Lodge. The erroneous statements were afterward repeated and led to a controversy with the Indiana Committee, who cited "Folger's History" as authority for the statements made. For this reason we resolved to thoroughly investigate the history of the so-called concordat, under the impression that we would be able to give the result of our inquiry in a few pages: but we soon found that, for a proper understanding of the questions at issue, it was necessary to commence with the introduction of Masonry into Louisiana and carry the history down to the reorganization of the Grand Lodge in 1850. The work which we contemplated doing in a couple of weeks, occupied all the time we could give to it for several months, and, when the Grand Lodge met in annual communication, the report on Foreign Correspondence was little more than commenced. We regretted this at the time, and regret it now, as it is im-

portant that the report on Foreign Correspondence should be presented in printed form at the annual communication for the information of the Grand Lodge, and if this is not done it necessarily delays the publication of the Proceedings.

In closing, we can only repeat, what we have said in a former report, that it has been our endeavor to present a faithful abstract of the proceedings of our sister jurisdictions; to represent faithfully the views of our Grand Lodge, and, when dissenting from the opinions of others, to express ourselves frankly and honestly, but with that courtesy which is due from one Mason to another.

And now we lay down our pen as chairman of this committee. We make the announcement sorrowfully and reluctantly, for we have loved the work for its own sake. Business engagements will prevent us giving that time to the preparation of a report that would prove satisfactory to the Grand Lodge or to ourselves, and for this reason we decline a re-appointment to the position we have held for six years. The favor with which our reports has been received, and the uniform kindness shown us by the Grand Lodge and the brethren of Louisiana, will be ever gratefully remembered; and although we cannot, in justice to them, serve longer on this committee, yet, as it is "better to wear out than to rust out," what little leisure we may hereafter have will be given to the elucidation of the history of the early lodges.

We part with our brethren of the Correspondence Committees with regret. Very pleasant has been our communion with them during the past six years, and although we only know two or three of them personally, yet we feel as if they were all old friends. We wish them a *bon voyage* through life, and, when we shall one by one have crossed over the river, may we all meet in the Grand Lodge above.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES B. SCOT,
JOSEPH P. HORNOR,
G. H. BRAUGHN.

OUTLINE
OF THE
RISE AND PROGRESS OF FREEMASONRY
IN LOUISIANA.

PREFATORY.

THE INDIANA COMMITTEE AND FOLGER'S HISTORY.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Indiana in 1870, Bro. John Caven, from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented a report on the Grand Orient of France in which certain statements were made that we pronounced erroneous, and remarked that we were at a loss to understand from what source the data had been obtained. In reply, the report of the Indiana Committee for 1871, presented by Bro. Thomas R. Austin, cited the "Masonic History, the First to the Thirty-third Degree," by Robert B. Folger, as authority for the statements made, and gave several pages of quotations from it in support of their position. Having, in the meantime, examined the "History" referred to, we expressed the following opinion upon it in our report for 1872 :

We find that the book [Folger's History] 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.

Noticing this, Bro. Caven, in his report for 1872, says :

The Indiana Committee can, of course, have no other purpose than to be correct, and their position is fully sustained by the extracts from Folger's History. It is immaterial for what purpose the book was written, or what his prejudices may have been. The extracts which he recites from the records of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, the Grand Consistory of Louisiana, and the Grand Orient of France prove our position without one word of comment from the author. We took it for granted the book was true. It contains three hundred and sixty-one pages of discussion, and four hundred and seventeen of what purports to be copies from authentic records. The documents we have copied from his book bearing upon this case, it will be observed, purport to be literal transcripts,

reciting even the formal parts such as the addresses of the different bodies, with exact dates and the signatures of the officers. If Folger is correct in his quotations from the records, then the Indiana Committee were correct. We cannot be in error, unless these extracts, so circumstantial and consistent in all their details, are entire and absolute forgeries and inventions. It seems scarcely probable that the author of that book would publish, in book-form, under his own name, and attach thereto a mass of absolute forgeries, which could so easily be exposed and overwhelm him with shame. To sustain our position we have quoted from what purports to be an authentic history—making no statement which is not accompanied with the proofs to sustain it, those proofs being all the time literal copies from the proceedings of the bodies whose history it purports to relate, and upon this we rest our case, believing we are correct, and anxious to be set right if in error; and have only written thus at length, hoping to aid in eliciting the truth.

The statements which gave rise to this controversy are contained in the following extract from Bro. Caven's report of 1870 :

The various subordinate lodges of the York Rite, by their Representatives, June 11, 1812, organized a Grand Lodge for the State of Louisiana.

June 19th, 1813, a Consistory, Thirty-second Degree, A. and A. S. Rite, and working the symbolic and ineffable degrees, was instituted at New Orleans, deriving charter from the Supreme Council, having its Grand East at New York, N. Y., and the previously organized Scottish Rite Lodges came under its jurisdiction.

January 10th, 1833, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana proposed to the Grand Consistory that the Grand Lodge would constitute within its bosom a special chamber for the symbolic degrees of the A. and A. S. Rite, on condition that the Consistory would divest itself of the right to confer the symbolic degrees, which proposition, on the 28th day of January, the Grand Consistory accepted, and a special chamber for the Scottish Rite was created in the bosom of the Grand Lodge, and the Consistory ceased working in the symbolic degrees, and commencing at the fourth degree; and the Scottish Chamber thereafter chartered all the symbolic lodges for which petitions were presented, and the previously existing subordinate Scottish Rite lodges surrendered their charters to the Grand Consistory, and received new charters from the Scottish Symbolic Chamber of the Grand Lodge.

October 27, 1839, a Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite was established at New Orleans, by the Marquis de Santangelo, which Council was recognized by the Grand Orient of France, as was also the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and the Grand Orient held Masonic Correspondence with both.

In 1850, a convention of the symbolic lodges of Louisiana was held, and a constitution was adopted providing that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana could thereafter establish no other lodges than those of Free and Accepted Masons, professing exclusively the York Rite, and by a communication of March 5th, 1850, so informed the Supreme Council of Louisiana.

The A. and A. S. Rite lodges then returned their charters to the Grand Lodge, and the Supreme Council, by a decree of September 20th, 1850, resumed authority over the symbolic degrees of the A. and A. S. Rite, and issued new charters to the bodies left without a government by the action of the Grand Lodge, and for a time the two organizations continued independently of each other to exercise jurisdiction over and charter subordinate lodges to confer the symbolic degrees.

The extracts given by the Indiana Committee from Folger's History sustain the above statements, and Folger (p. 168) cites as his authority "the records of the Consistory," and "the history of Masonry in Louisiana." Many documents are contained in the book, but about the only ones relating to the questions at issue are the so-called "concordat" of 1833, the resolution of the Grand Lodge in 1850, and the report presented to the Grand Orient of France, August 18, 1852, by the Grand Orator, LeBlanc de Marconnay, who was also the representative of

the Foulhouze Supreme Council, translated by Ch. Laffon de Ladebat, and published at New Orleans, in 1853. The translator, on page 69 of the *Procès-Verbal de Séances du Suprême Conseil* (New Orleans, 1857), says that "right or wrong" (*à tort ou à raison*) when this document was published in Paris, August 18, 1852, its authorship was attributed to Foulhouze. Be this as it may, the only portion of the report which has any bearing upon the questions at issue, is based on a report presented to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana by James Foulhouze, January 29, 1849. Owing to the schism then existing, the old Grand Lodge had appointed a committee "to inquire into the rise and progress of Freemasonry in Louisiana, and the accumulation of Rites in and by the State Grand Lodge." As chairman of the committee, Foulhouze had free access to the archives of the Grand Lodge and its subordinates, and if he examined them he wilfully falsified both. To bolster up the then existing system, he asserted that Polar Star Lodge had accumulated the Rites previous to the formation of the Grand Lodge, and, that the practice had been continued uninterrupted from that time to the date of his report. In support of this assertion he appealed to the records and archives of Polar Star Lodge; it will be seen hereafter that they prove quite the reverse. The so-called "concordat" of 1833, to which the Indiana Committee attach so much importance, was first published in Foulhouze's report, but nowhere in that report can be found the assertion that, on the formation of the Grand Consistory, in 1813, "the previously organized Scottish Rite lodges came under its jurisdiction." It was reserved for Folger to make that discovery; and a most wonderful discovery it is when we consider that there was not a single Scotch Rite lodge in the State at the time.

In answer to the misrepresentations of Folger, Foulhouze and De Marconnay,* we submit the following outline of the history of Masonry in Louisiana, so far as it relates to the question of Rites.

*The Indiana Committee say it is immaterial for what purpose Folger's book was written, or what his prejudices may have been. But the testimony of an interested witness can only be taken for what it is worth, and as Folger relies upon Foulhouze and De Marconnay as authority for his statements, a brief notice of these two arch-disturbers of the Masonic peace of Louisiana cannot be considered out of place.

Folger (p. 218) says that in 1832, LeBlanc de Marconnay was created a Thirty-third by the Elias Hicks Supreme Council of New York, and that he shortly afterward returned to France "where he was acknowledged and received by the Grand Orient as such." In the notes to "Lamarre's Defence" (New Orleans, 1858), p. 49, it is stated that LeBlanc de Marconnay and his lodge, "Clemente Amitie" were originally under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of France, but that he organized a Council of Kadosh with the charter of a defunct Council, for which act the Supreme Council censured and finally cut off De Marconnay and his lodge, who thereupon transferred themselves to the Grand Orient. Folger, in reprinting De Marconnay's report to the Grand Orient, omits the appendix which contains documents that purport to be copies of the minutes of the Council of Emperors of the East and West, and of the Grand Lodge of France, for the years 1766 and 1772. A copy of them may be found in Foulhouze's "Historical Inquiry" (New Orleans, 1859), p. 67 *et seq.* But C. Laffon de Ladebat in his "Procès Verbal," (p. 69), says the report was never adopted by the Grand Orient, and the genuineness of the documents is severely impugned in an article entitled "The Scottish Rite, and the Spurious Scottish Rite in Louisiana," published in the January and April numbers of the American Quarterly Review of Freemasonry, (New York, 1859.) When, in 1858-9, the Grand Orient denounced the Supreme Council of Louisiana as a spurious body and expelled its chief, De Marconnay, although he could no longer act as its representative, never ceased agitating in its behalf and finally succeeded in 1868 in obtaining its re-recognition from the Grand Orient, which led to the rupture of friendly relations between it and the American Grand Lodges.

James Foulhouze was educated in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris, for the church. After taking the clerical vows he came to the United States and officiated as a Roman Catholic priest in Philadelphia, but being disappointed in not obtaining preferment he renounced the church and

CHAPTER I.

THE INTRODUCTION OF MASONRY INTO LOUISIANA.

THE natural advantages of the situation of New Orleans as an emporium of commerce, became apparent to the Spanish Government several years before its domination over Louisiana came to an end, and, to aid in its development, subsidies were granted to the planters and the restrictions imposed by the customs' regulations modified or removed. Favored by this liberal policy, flatboats freighted with produce on the shores of the Ohio were floated down the turbid waters of the Mississippi, and found a remunerative market at New Orleans, between which city and the Spanish and French colonies in the West Indies an extensive commerce existed. The rich and fertile island of San Domingo was then at the height of its prosperity: Freemasonry had been introduced by the French settlers at an early date, and when the negro revolution broke out it was in a flourishing condition—some of the lodges working under the authority of the Grand Orient of France, and others under that of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.* The white population of San Domingo, like that of New Orleans, was almost exclusively of the Latin race, the greater portion being French by birth or descent, and the combined influence of national affinity and commercial intercourse led to the introduction of Freemasonry into Louisiana. At what date and under what auspices it first obtained a foot-hold is unknown, as Masonry was proscribed by the Spanish Government, and the brethren, few in number, were compelled to exercise the utmost prudence and circumspection to avoid giving offence to the authorities and becoming amenable to the penalties of the law. This, however, only served to strengthen the bonds of brotherly love which united them together, and their number having been increased by refugees from the French West India Islands they concluded, after mature deliberation, that the time had arrived to establish Masonry in an organized form.

became a lawyer. In 1845, when on a visit to France, he received the degrees of the Scotch Rite up to the 30th in LeBlanc de Maroonnay's lodge (Clemente Amitie) and the bodies attached to it, and the 31st, 32d and 33d were conferred upon him by the Grand Orient. On his return to the United States he settled in New Orleans, and was elected Grand Commander of the Supreme Council in 1848. On the adoption of the new constitution in 1850, which abolished the Council of Rites, Foulhouze instigated the Scotch Rite lodges to rebel against the Grand Lodge, claimed the power to make Mason at sight, and created clandestine lodges. At this time he was charged with being a spy of the Spanish Government, and was afterward denounced as such in the newspapers of the day when the news of the fate of the Lopez expedition reached New Orleans. During the excitement he was concealed by some friends to prevent his falling into the hands of the mob, until he was able to effect his escape to Havana. He afterward returned, and resigned his membership in the Supreme Council, July 30, 1853. By the terms of the concordat entered into with the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, February 17, 1855, the Louisiana Council ceased to exist. On the 7th of October, 1856, Foulhouze and two other ex-members of the defunct body held an informal meeting and declared it still in existence. It was for refusing to dissolve this illegal and self-constituted body that Foulhouze was expelled by the Grand Orient of France, February 4, 1859.

* At the close of the eighteenth century Philadelphia was the commercial as well as the political capital of the United States. Masonry and commerce go hand in hand on their mission of civilization, and the following lodges were chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in San Domingo: Lodge No. 47, at Port au Prince, December 18, 1789; Les Frères Réunis No. 78, at Cape St. Domingo, May 10, 1801; Concorde No. 88, at St. Marc, May 10, 1801; and the Provincial Grand Lodge of San Domingo, January 9, 1802. The charter of the Provincial Grand Lodge was vacated April 7, 1806, but it was reinstated and extended over Cuba, 15th September of the same year.

Accordingly, in 1793, several Freemasons, then residing in New Orleans, met together, organized themselves into a lodge by the name of "Parfaite Union" (Perfect Union), and applied to the Grand Lodge of South Carolina for a charter, which was granted, and they were duly constituted as "Loge Parfaite Union No. 29," and the officers installed in the York Rite on the 30th of March, 1794, by Jason Lawrence who was specially deputed for that purpose. The first officers were Laurent Sigur, W. M.; Laurent Chouriac, S. W., and André Wackernie, J. W.

In the same year (1794) several brethren of the French or Modern Rite held a meeting, and resolved to form themselves into a lodge under the distinctive title of "Etoile Polaire," (Polar Star,) and applied to the Grand Orient of France for a charter. This application, however, proved futile, owing to the Grand Orient having suspended its labors in consequence of the political troubles which at that time agitated France. On ascertaining this, they addressed a similar communication to the Provincial Lodge "la Parfaite Sincérité," at Marseilles, which granted them a provisional charter or dispensation in 1796, and entrusted it to Dominique Mayronne with power to constitute the new lodge and install its officers. This mission was faithfully performed, and Polar Star Lodge was duly constituted and its officers installed under the French Rite, December 27, 1798. The first officers were Duprelong Petavin, W. M.; Chev. — Désilets, S. W., and F. Marc, J. W.

The Grand Orient of France having resumed labor in 1803, took action on the petition of the members of Polar Star Lodge sent to it in 1794, and in 1804 granted a charter and deputed Ch. Tessier to carry it to them and heal their work. Under this charter Polar Star Lodge No. 4263 was re-constituted and its officers installed on the 11th of November, 1804, by A. Pinard and A. Marmillion, specially deputed by the Grand Orient for that purpose. The first officers under this charter were A. D. Chastant, W. M.; A. Marmillion, S. W., and J. Pinard, J. W.*

Previous to this, however, several brethren, residents of New Orleans and former members of Candor Lodge No. 12, in Charleston, S. C., which had become extinct, held a meeting at which they resolved to revive their old lodge in their new home. They, therefore, applied to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a charter, which was granted them on the 18th of May, 1801—the lodge receiving the name of Candor Lodge No. 90, and its officers were N. Defniels, W. M.; Gaspard Debuys, S. W., and Pierre D. Berne, J. W. Beyond the fact that the charter was granted, nothing is known respecting this lodge: but as the name of the W. M. is the same as that of the W. M. of Charity Lodge No. 93, it is probable that something occurred which prevented it from organizing.

* The early records of the Lodges Perfect Union and Polar Star are missing, and the above data is obtained from the "Manuel Maçonnique," now a very rare work, published in 1828, at New Orleans. Notwithstanding the difference in date, it is more than probable that both lodges were formed at, or about, the same time. The seniority of Perfect Union Lodge is disputed by the old members of Polar Star Lodge—but in the absence of the original records it is impossible to decide the question.

It is believed, on good authority, that the Masons who formed these two lodges were chiefly refugees from the Island of Guadalupe, which like San Domingo, was involved in the horrors of the negro insurrection of 1791. The French Revolution had divided the colonists into two political parties, and whether owing to this cause, the difference of Rites, or the social rank of their members, or all combined, soon after the formation of the two lodges a difficulty arose which resulted in their refusal to hold Masonic intercourse with each other.

Outline of the Rise and Progress

Be this as it may, in the same year (1801) a number of Masons who were then residing in New Orleans, applied to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a charter, which was granted under the distinctive name of Charity Lodge No. 93, March 1, 1802, but the charter was not received until 1804. On the 13th of May of that year, the lodge was duly constituted and the officers installed in the York Rite by Eugene Dorsière, specially deputed for that purpose by the Grand Master of Pennsylvania. The first officers under the charter were Nic. Definiels, W. M.; D. Baron, S. W.; and J. Carrick, J. W.

Political events had in the meantime taken place which were destined to give a new impetus to Freemasonry in Louisiana, by relieving it from the proscription under which it suffered during the Spanish domination. On the 1st of October, 1800, by the treaty of St. Ildephonso, Spain retroceded the whole of the Louisiana territory to France. The cession, however, was only nominal; Spain remained in possession, while negotiations were going on between Chancellor Livingston, U. S. Minister at Paris, and Napoleon, which resulted in the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States. After an actual possession of only twenty days by the French, the United States flag was raised in New Orleans, December 20, 1803. To the inhabitants, mostly of French and Spanish descent, this change of nationality was exceedingly distasteful; they were gloomy and discontented, and these feelings were increased by the course pursued by the new Governor, W. C. C. Claiborne.

Gov. Claiborne was a man of estimable private character and many kindly impulses, but he was peculiarly unfitted for the responsible position to which he had been appointed. Ignorant of the language, laws, manners and customs of the people whom he was to govern, he acted at first like a Roman proconsul and treated Louisiana as if it had been a conquered province. Within ten days of taking his seat, he re-organized the judiciary, introduced the common law with its oral pleadings in English, which was only understood by the swarm of "new comers," to whom he gave a decided preference over the Creole and European French in the distribution of offices. It is true that Congress tried to remedy some of his blunders by providing for the executive, judicial, and legislative organization of the territory. But Congress was not much better informed than Gov. Claiborne, and the measures adopted failed to satisfy the old population, while a succession of events occurred which kept them in a constant state of excitement and irritation until Louisiana was admitted as a State into the Union. Thus a social conflict was engendered, and fostered, which permeated all ranks and conditions of society, until the line of demarkation between the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races was so clearly drawn that the lapse of over half a century has failed to obliterate it. Masonry itself has not always been sufficiently strong to resist its baneful influence, nor can its history in Louisiana be correctly understood if the feeling produced by the antagonism of the two races is ignored or disregarded.

In the meantime important events had transpired in the island of San Domingo. The arrival of 30,000 veteran French troops under Gen. Le Clerc supported by a powerful fleet, soon changed the condition of affairs. The negro forces of Toussaint L'Overture were defeated and compelled to retire to the mountains, leaving the ports and sea-coast in possession of the French, and early in May, 1802, the insurgents had submitted and the pacification of the

island was considered complete. The survivors of the colonists, who had fled to different countries at the commencement of the insurrection in 1791 and during its progress, returned in great numbers during the spring and summer of 1802, foreign vessels began to visit the harbors, and commerce revived. But it was only a transient gleam of sunshine during the storm: the French troops were decimated by yellow fever and discouraged by the death of Gen. Le Clerc, when the negroes, in October, 1802, again revolted and were successful from the first. At the close of 1803 they had complete possession of the French portion of the island, the white inhabitants were for a second time expelled, and on the 1st of January, 1804, the negroes declared their independence.

Among the refugees from San Domingo who arrived at New Orleans, were a number of the officers and members of the Lodge "la Réunion Désirée" No. 3013, which had been established under the auspices of the Grand Orient of France at Port au Prince, April 16, 1783. During the revolution the charter, archives, etc., of the lodge had been destroyed: the members had returned to San Domingo, in 1802, in the hope of rebuilding their ruined fortunes, and, when they were for the second time driven from their homes, they returned to New Orleans. On the 15th of February, 1806, they held a meeting, and a lodge was opened by the old officers: Louis Casimir Elizabeth Moreau Lislet, acting as W. M.; Louis Jean Lusson, as S. W.; and Jean Zanico, as J. W. They resolved to resume their labors in New Orleans until such time as they would be able to return to their old homes (a hope which they never abandoned), to ask the Grand Orient of France for a duplicate charter, and to legalize their work until it should be received. A "provisional election" of officers was held at the same time which resulted as follows: Moreau Lislet, W. M.; J. Rice Fitzgerald, S. W., and Jean Zanico, J. W. The "regular election" took place on the 17th of June following, when Moreau Lislet was re-elected W. M. and the other officers changed.

The duplicate charter from the Grand Orient of France was received July 20, 1807: it bore the date February 17, 1806, and the No. 3829. It was registered in the "Grand Symbolic Lodge," March 3, 1807, and in the "General Grand Chapter," March 4, 1807; from which it may be inferred that it had a chapter of Rose Croix attached to it—several of the original members affixing that grade to their signatures. The lodge worked the French or Modern Rite, and the fraternal relations between it and the other lodges appear to have been of the most harmonious character. The records close with the minutes of the meeting held November 27, 1808, which was probably the last held by the lodge. No mention is made in the records of an application to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a charter of the York Rite, nor do they show any cause for such a movement. The attendance at the meetings of the lodge had been, however, gradually becoming smaller, and at the meeting of November 27, 1808, the W. M., Moreau Lislet, censured the brethren for their want of Masonic zeal. The lodge was laboring under financial embarrassments, and an assessment of four dollars per month had been imposed upon the members: it does not appear to have been responded to cheerfully, for at this last meeting the assessment was "decreed" to be continued for two months longer, and most likely this was the cause of the lodge ceasing its labors: its records are in the possession of Perseverance Lodge No. 4.

Although the purchase of Louisiana by the United States was at first attended by an influx of political adventurers, it was soon followed by the arrival of enterprising citizens from the Northern States. Among them were a number of Masons, who in 1806 applied to the Grand Lodge of New York for a charter, which was granted September 2, 1807. This new lodge was named Louisiana Lodge No. 1:* it was the first lodge in New Orleans that worked in the English language, and its first W. M. was the celebrated jurist Edward Livingston.

Polar Star Lodge No. 4263 had in the meantime applied to the Grand Orient of France for a charter to open and hold a chapter of Rose Croix: a charter was granted, and the chapter regularly constituted and its officers installed May 24, 1807, under the name of "La Vertu Récompensée No. 5001." It is claimed that it was the first regularly constituted body of this grade in Louisiana, and was attached to Polar Star Lodge; it being the custom in those days, and long afterward, for bodies of the higher degrees of the York, French and Scotch Rites to be attached to a symbolic lodge.

On the 15th of September, 1808, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania granted a York Rite charter to some of the members of the Lodge la Réunion Desirée No. 3829, under the same name but with the No. 112. The first officers were Louis Jean Lusson, W. M.; Jean Zanico, S. W., and Peter Ambrose Couvillier, J. W.—the two last named being officers of the Lodge No. 3829 at the time it ceased its labors. This lodge dissolved on the 23d of March, 1812, and sent notice thereof to the other lodges in New Orleans.

During the progress of the negro revolution in San Domingo, many of the French colonists on being driven from their homes had settled in Cuba. Their settlements were chiefly in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, where they introduced the culture of the coffee-plant, and, being men of intelligence and education, flourishing plantations soon replaced the native forests. But their misfortunes were not yet over, and they were not destined to reap the fruits of their patient industry. In 1808, Napoleon invaded Spain, placed his brother Joseph on the throne, and proclaimed him King of Spain and India. This aroused the national prejudices of the Spanish officials in Cuba against the French refugees, whose rich possessions whetted their rapacity. An order expelling all French subjects, and confiscating their property was accordingly issued. It was carried into execution with heartless rigor, and the unfortunate colonists resolved to seek an asylum in the United States. The proximity of Louisiana to Cuba, and the fact that it had been originally settled by the French, induced the refugees to select New Orleans as their new home, and the spring of 1809 saw them arrive in great numbers.†

* In the "Manuel Maçonique" this lodge is designated as "No. 101," and the error is repeated by Foulhouze in his report on the "Cumulation of Rites." In the archives of the Grand Lodge there are two letters from this lodge to the Committee to provide for the establishment of a Grand Lodge, in each of which the title of the lodge is given as "Louisiana Lodge No. 1," and the same number is given to it in the proceedings of the Convention which formed the Grand Lodge.

† The immigration of the French refugees from Cuba produced considerable political excitement in New Orleans. The citizens of French descent received the unfortunate strangers with the liveliest demonstrations of sympathy, and extended to them a generous hospitality; but the Spanish and English element in the population manifested a spirit of bitter rancor, and showered upon them a torrent of unmerited abuse. Many of the Americans were dissatisfied with this large addition to the foreign population: but Gov. Claiborne, although he would have greatly preferred that the immigration had been from the Northern States, rendered ample justice to the "fair reputations and

Many of these refugees were Masons, and among the number were the officers and members of two lodges. One of them was Concord Lodge No. 88, originally located at St. Marc, San Domingo, and working under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, May 4, 1801. Its charter and records were destroyed during the insurrection, but after settling in Cuba they obtained a duplicate charter from the Pennsylvania Provincial Grand Lodge of San Domingo, sitting at Baracoa, under which they resumed their labors at Santiago de Cuba on the 6th of August, 1805, and the last meeting held there was on the 27th of December, 1807.

The other lodge was named "Réunion des Cœurs," but the number is not given in its records. It worked the French or Modern Rite under a charter from the Grand Orient of France, and was constituted at Jeremie, San Domingo, October 2, 1788. After the expulsion of the white inhabitants from that island, this lodge was re-organized at Santiago de Cuba, on the 18th of November, 1805, and its last session there is dated May 22, 1808.

The rigor of the Spanish law compelled these two lodges to exercise the greatest prudence and secrecy during their sojourn in Cuba; consequently little work was done, but this did not abate their Masonic zeal; the regular meetings were held and their organizations preserved intact. On their arrival in New Orleans, in 1809, they resolved to "set up their columns" and resume labor. The impropriety of such a course under their old charters was, however, so apparent, that it was not carried into execution. A number of the brethren of the Lodge Réunion des Cœurs united with the members of Concord Lodge No. 88, in applying to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a charter, which was granted to them under the distinctive title of Concord Lodge No. 117, on the 7th of October, 1810. This new lodge was duly constituted and its officers installed according to the York Rite, on the 27th of January, 1811, by Moreau Lislet, who was specially deputed for that purpose by the Grand Master of Pennsylvania.

industrious habits" of the refugees, regretted the prejudice entertained against them by a portion of the community, sympathized with their misfortunes, and did all in his power to alleviate their distress. Matters were further complicated by the number of free people of color and slaves who accompanied the refugees. The great majority of the people of color were women and children who were received, but males over fifteen, in pursuance of the territorial law, were ordered to depart. The negroes consisted of faithful domestics, who had adhered to their masters in all the vicissitudes of their fortunes, and on their arrival they were seized by the "Collector of the District of Orleans," in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress prohibiting the importation of slaves, passed March 2, 1807.

Notwithstanding the hostility shown to them by a portion of the population of New Orleans, the flood of emigrants continued to pour in, and on the 18th of July, 1809, their number amounted to 5754, of whom 1798 were white people, 1977 free colored and black, and 1979 slaves. Although strongly sympathizing with the French refugees, Gov. Claiborne deemed it prudent to check this kind of immigration and wrote to the American Consul at Havana, requesting him to advise such of the French subjects as had not yet departed from Cuba to seek an asylum in some other district of the United States, as the citizens of New Orleans were embarrassed by the number which had already arrived, and fears were entertained that they would not be able much longer to supply, as fully as they would wish, the wants of these unfortunate strangers.

Nor were such fears unfounded. Refugees from San Domingo had settled in Jamaica and other West India Islands. The war between France and England had made their residence in any of the British possessions exceedingly unpleasant, and disposed many of them to seek for refuge elsewhere. This kept up a steady flow of immigration into Louisiana, by which house-rent in New Orleans and the price of provisions became extravagantly high, so that in November there was much suffering, while the number of the poor and destitute increased daily. This gave great dissatisfaction to the English and American residents, and tended still further to alienate them from the French portion of the population.

Several members of the Lodge Réunion des Cœurs, who had not been consulted in the matter of applying for a charter, felt aggrieved; but a satisfactory explanation was made, after which they were introduced and declared members of the lodge. The records of the two lodges from which it was formed are still in its possession, and the first officers were J. B. B. Baqué, W. M.; Frs. Lavigne, S. W., and — Rousselin, J. W.

About the same time, other Masons, chiefly refugees from San Domingo and Cuba, had also petitioned the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a charter, which was granted them under the distinctive title of Perseverance Lodge No. 118, and dated the same day (Oct. 7, 1810) as the one granted to Concord Lodge No. 117. Moreau Lislet was specially deputed to constitute this lodge and install its officers according to the York Rite, which duty he performed on the 23d day of December, 1810. Its first officers were Jean Baptiste Pinta, W. M.; Emanuel Gigaud, S. W., and John Francis Giquel, J. W.

On the same day that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania granted charters to Concord and Perseverance Lodges, it also granted charters for a Royal Arch Chapter to be attached to each of them. It has been already noted that this was the usual practice: the members of the lodge generally becoming members of the chapter attached to it, and the Master and Wardens of the lodge being, as a rule, the first three officers of the chapter. This was the case with both of these chapters: Perseverance R. A. Chapter was constituted and its officers installed on the 11th of April, 1811; Concord R. A. Chapter, having been constituted a short time before that date—and they were the first regularly organized bodies of Royal Arch Masonry in Louisiana.

During the same year (1809) several Masons, chiefly from the Northern States, applied to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a charter which was granted on the 19th of November, 1810. This new lodge was known as Harmony Lodge No. 122; it worked the York Rite in English, and in all probability was constituted by Moreau Lislet. For reasons to be stated hereafter, little is known in regard to its history or that of Louisiana Lodge No. 1—the only lodges that worked and kept their records in English until 1826, and before that date both of them were extinct. The first officers of Harmony Lodge No. 122 were Maunsel White, W. M.; Christopher Robert Elliot, S. W., and James Hopkins, J. W. Maunsel White was a native of Ireland; he settled in Louisiana when it was a Spanish province, and afterward became one of the merchant princes of New Orleans, where he died December 18, 1863, aged 88 years.

Notwithstanding the local strifes and jealousies which had isolated the French portion of the population of New Orleans from that of the Anglo-Saxon race, nothing had occurred to mar the good feeling and harmony that existed between the French and American lodges. But early in the year 1811, difficulties arose which, although smoothed over at the time, in the following year produced a schism of the American Masons from those of the Latin race. The origin of the trouble is involved in obscurity: what became of the records of the Lodges Louisiana and Harmony is not known, but, even if they were in existence, it is doubtful if any information could be obtained from them on the subject, as the records of all the other lodges, with the exception of those of Polar Star, are silent on the subject.*

*The editor of the "Manuel Maçonnique," an "old Past Master," referring to this matter states that

In the spring of 1811, several members of the Lodge Polar Star No. 4263 applied to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a York Rite charter, which was granted June 3, 1811, with the name of Polar Star Lodge No. 129. This new lodge was constituted and its officers duly installed by Moreau Lislet, specially deputed for that purpose, on the 20th of October, 1811. The first officers were Jean Pinard, W. M.; Noel Fournier, S. W., and R. Pamar, J. W.

about 1811, "differences arose between the Lodges Louisiana and Harmony, and the other lodges," that threatened a schism, which occurred a short time afterward to the extreme regret of all good Masons. Not having access to "authentic documents," he assigns no cause for this schism, but asserts that it did not lessen the esteem which the members of the two parties entertained for each other. His words are: "*Nous ne parlerons pas du sujet de cette méintelligence faute de documents authentiques. Nous pouvons assurer cependant, que les membres que nous connaissons dans les deux partis s'estiment réciproquement.*"

Foulhouze, in his report on the "Cumulation of Rites," made free use of the historical sketch in the "Manuel Maçonnique," and followed its errors and omissions in the matter of dates, etc.; but in regard to this subject he deviates widely from the account the "Manuel" gives of it. In any thing that Foulhouze ever wrote relating to Masonry, facts and figures had to become subservient to his theory, and to have stated the truth in this case would have ruined his whole argument. Referring to this subject he says:

"The Louisiana Lodge which depended on the jurisdiction of the New York Grand Lodge, ceased suddenly to agree with the Harmony Lodge which obeyed the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge. Some other lodges took the part of the Harmony Lodge; and there was a schism either on account of the facility with which Masons passed from one Rite to another in the high degrees of Masonry, and on account of the little or no attention which was paid to the respective gradation of both Rites.

"Indeed no one dared to complain openly. The position of both parties in the State was such as not to permit any schism to grow and disturb the peace: and the difference, if there was one in reality, seemed rather to be a misunderstanding for which a few members only had to suffer. But considering that the Polar Star Lodge, which was the only lodge constituted according to both the French and the Scotch Rites, did at that time apply for a York charter before the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, we infer that the question on the difference of Rites was then agitated in some way or other."

The assertion that the Lodges Louisiana and Harmony "ceased suddenly to agree," is exceedingly doubtful, and not sustained by any proof. These two lodges always acted in concert, and there is sufficient evidence to prove that Harmony Lodge originated the agitation against Polar Star Lodge on account of its working the French Rite. Even when that lodge accepted a York Rite charter and suspended its labors in the French Rite, the Lodges Louisiana and Harmony do not appear to have been satisfied, as they refused to co-operate with their French brethren in the formation of the Grand Lodge; and if a conjecture may be hazarded it would be that the members of these two lodges were actuated more by the prejudice of race than the difference of Rites.

Again, Foulhouze appears to have overlooked the facts that at that time Louisiana was a Territory of the United States; that the Spanish laws prohibiting Masonry had been abrogated; that freedom of speech and the liberty of the press were unrestrained, and that above all, the "schism" as it was termed took place a few months afterward. But his object was to prove that Polar Star Lodge cumulated the different Rites previous to the formation of the Grand Lodge, and, in utter disregard of the truth, he makes the following bold assertion:

"The Polar Star Lodge accumulated the Rites, because it depended at the same time on the Grand East of France for the French and Scotch Rites, and on the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for the York Rite.

"This fact appears by its own books and archives. By virtue of that accumulation, it was optional for its members to work either of said Rites at one time, provided they followed the statutes and forms of either without ever mixing or confounding them in any of their sessions or other labors. The whole city knew it, all the lodges in the State were cognizant of this particular, all Masons were or could be witnesses of the same."

As stated in the text, the records of Polar Star Lodge show that it worked the French or Modern Rite exclusively until it was compelled to apply for a York Rite charter, and when it received it the French Rite lodge was closed *sine die*. It then worked the York Rite exclusively until 1820, when it revived the French Rite, and, receiving a charter from the Grand Orient of France for the Scotch Rite, cumulated the different Rites. This was full nine years after the date assigned to it by Foulhouze, but that was a small matter for him; and as for "all the lodges in the State," there were no lodges in Louisiana in 1811, except those in the city of New Orleans.

The first volume of the records of this lodge is missing,* but there is a certified transcript of its minutes when working under dispensation in the lodge archives. It is a thin foolscap book, with a paper cover much stained by age. It commences with the minutes of a meeting held by several members of Polar Star Lodge No. 4263, on the 24th of March 1811, at which they resolved to apply to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a charter of the York Rite, and formed themselves into a lodge. The dispensation (of which a copy is given) was for six months, and granted by "James Milnor, Esq., R. W. Grand Master of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania," June 6, 1811, and attested by George A. Baker, Grand Secretary. It also contains copies of the charter and of the dispensation to Moreau Lislet, empowering him to constitute the new lodge and install its officers. There is nothing, however, in this transcript to show what led to the application for the charter.

This information is contained in the records of Polar Star Lodge No. 4263, working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, which are still in existence. At an "extraordinary meeting," held October 13, 1811, after the lodge was opened, the W. Master, Jean Pinard, stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of postponing the work of the lodge for an indefinite period: that this was owing to the differences that had always existed† and continued to exist between the Masons of the Modern or French Rite and those of the York Rite in the city of New Orleans, which had produced an interruption of fraternal intercourse between the members of Polar Star Lodge No. 4263 and the lodges of the York Rite, and had finally resulted in the non-recognition of the former by the latter: that, with the exception of Polar Star Lodge No. 4263, all the lodges in the city held their charters from Grand Lodges of the York Rite: that owing to the long continuance of the war [between France and England], they had been unable to communicate with the Grand Orient of France: therefore, in consequence of these difficulties, and in order to prevent

* In 1858, one of Foulhouze's clandestine lodges assumed the name of Polar Star, and took forcible possession of the hall, records, etc., of Polar Star Lodge No. 1. Suit was instituted by the regular lodge to recover its property, and, after the usual delay, judgment was obtained in its favor in the lower court, which, on appeal, was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Louisiana in 1861. (16 La. Ann. Rep. p. 53.) During the progress of the suit, a rule was taken on the defendants to bring the record book above referred to into court, where its documentary evidence proved fatal to the claims of the Foulhouze lodge; but what became of the record book after it left the court-room, is a question more easily asked than answered.

† The origin of this difficulty has not been ascertained; but the records of Polar Star Lodge No. 4263 show that it was of long standing, and had resulted in the suspension of all fraternal intercourse between it and Perfect Union Lodge No. 29 prior to 1799. In that year Polar Star Lodge addressed a communication to the Grand Orient of France on the subject: in 1802, Perfect Union Lodge sent a communication to Polar Star Lodge which was not acted upon, as the matter had been referred to the Grand Orient, and until its decision was received Polar Star Lodge declared that it could hold no fraternal intercourse with Perfect Union Lodge.

The non-recognition of Polar Star Lodge No. 4263 by the lodges of the York Rite was caused by an edict of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Among the papers of Charity Lodge No. 2 are copies of letters written by it when working under its Pennsylvania charter, one of which, under the date of November 9, 1810, is addressed to Polar Star Lodge No. 4263. This letter states that on the 30th September of that year a communication had been received from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, containing a positive order for the lodges under its jurisdiction in New Orleans to hold no Masonic communication with any lodge of the French Rite, and to admit no French Rite Mason into their lodges; adding that an "Inspector" had been appointed to see the edict strictly enforced. In communicating this information, Charity Lodge deeply regrets being compelled to sever its fraternal relations with Polar Star Lodge, and expresses a heartfelt desire for its prosperity and that of the brethren who compose it.

their occurrence in the future, the Master Masons composing the lodge had applied to, and obtained from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania a charter for the York Rite.

When the W. Master had finished his statement, the lodge unanimously decreed "that the working of the above-named lodge [Polar Star No. 4263] shall be adjourned indefinitely"—"*pour un temps indéterminé.*"

"Articles of agreement" entered into between Polar Star Lodge No. 4263, under the Grand Orient of France, and Polar Star Lodge No. 129, under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, were then read and adopted. This document is quite lengthy, and the perspicuity which characterizes it induces the belief that it was drawn up by the distinguished jurist, Moreau Lislet, who had affiliated with Polar Star Lodge No. 4263 soon after the Lodge Réunion Désirée No. 3829 had become extinct.

The articles of this agreement provide, *inter alia*, for the transfer of the property of P. S. Lodge No. 4263 to P. S. Lodge No. 129, the latter assuming the payment of the balance of the purchase money (\$670) due on their hall in the Faubourg Trémé: for the appropriation of an amount sufficient to pay the dues of P. S. Lodge No. 4263 to the Grand Orient of France, said amount to remain as a special deposit in the hands of the Treasurer of P. S. Lodge No. 129, until a favorable opportunity presented itself to remit the same to France; and for the appointment of a committee to attend to the interests of P. S. Lodge No. 4263 during the time it might remain dormant, specifying their duties in detail and empowering them to appoint a brother to act as custodian of the charter, records, etc.

Art. 7 provides that if the members of P. S. Lodge No. 4263, who had become members of P. S. Lodge No. 129, should at any time desire to return their charter to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania they were at liberty to do so, and to renew their allegiance to the Grand Orient of France, or transfer it to any other legally constituted Masonic authority.

Art. 8 provides that the members of P. S. Lodge No. 4263, who "also are all members of P. S. Lodge No. 129," shall cease to be members of the former lodge whenever they cease to be members of the latter lodge.

Art. 11 guarantees the Chapter of Rose Croix the same privileges under P. S. Lodge No. 129 as it had enjoyed under P. S. Lodge No. 4263.

Art. 15 declares that if the members of P. S. Lodge No. 4263 should at any time desire to separate from P. S. Lodge No. 129, either to work under their old charter or to form a new lodge, they were at liberty to do so, and had the power to dispose of certain specified property; but declaring, also, that no new members admitted into P. S. Lodge No. 129 after the date of this agreement could have a vote in the discussion of such questions, and that if by death or removal the original members of P. S. Lodge No. 4263 and P. S. Lodge No. 129 were reduced below the number of seven, then the property of P. S. Lodge No. 4263 constituted by the Grand Orient of France, was to become the property of P. S. Lodge No. 129 constituted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

At the time when Polar Star Lodge was compelled to cease working the French Rite and accept a charter from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, a number of San Domingo Masons, who had lately arrived from Jamaica, were actively engaged in organizing a lodge of the Scotch Rite. They applied to the Grand Consis-

tory of Jamaica which granted them a charter under the distinctive title of Bienfaisance Lodge No. 1, on the 22d of June, 1811. The officers were Jean Baptiste DesBois 33°, W. M.; — Duhulquod 32°, S. W., and — Prevot 30°, J. W. It was the first regularly constituted Scotch Rite lodge in Louisiana; but it had only an ephemeral existence. The first meeting was held December 12, 1811, and the last on the 27th of May, 1812. It had the names of thirty-three members on its register, but it did little or no work and labored under financial embarrassment. The most fraternal relations existed between its members and those of Concord Lodge No. 117. At the meeting of May 27, 1812, it was unanimously resolved, owing to the inability of the members to meet the current expenses of the lodge and "the actual condition of surrounding circumstances," to ask Concord Lodge No. 117 to receive into its bosom, "by one general affiliation," all the members of Bienfaisance Lodge No. 1, and request as speedy an answer as possible. The next day a favorable response was received, and Bienfaisance Lodge ceased to exist as a separate organization. Its records are in the archives of the Grand Lodge.

"The actual condition of surrounding circumstances," in all probability, refers to the action of the other lodges in sending delegates to a meeting called by P. F. Dubourg, W. M. of Perfect Union Lodge, which resulted in the formation of a committee "to provide for the establishment of a Grand Lodge in the city of New Orleans."

Up to this date (1812) all the lodges that had been constituted in Louisiana were located in the city or suburbs of New Orleans.* The Opelousas and Attakapas country was the most populous portion of the Territory, but not sufficiently so to support a lodge; what are now known as the Florida Parishes, and of which Baton Rouge was the principal military post, had been lately wrested from Spain and were not included within the boundaries of Louisiana when the convention framed the State constitution, but annexed to it afterward by Congress. Still, even if it had not been under the Spanish rule, it was too sparsely settled to afford a home for Masonry in an organized form.

So far as can be ascertained, charters had been granted for the establishment of twelve lodges in the city of New Orleans before the Grand Lodge was formed, viz :

Name of Lodge.	By whom Chartered.	Date of Charter.
Perfect Union No. 29.....	Grand Lodge of South Carolina.....	March 30, 1794.
Polar Star No. 4293.....	Pro. Lodge Sincérité, Marseilles.....	Dec. 27, 1798.
	and reconstituted by Grand Orient of France..	Nov. 11, 1804.
Candor No. 90.....	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.....	May 18, 1801.
Charity No. 93.....	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.....	March 1, 1802.
Réunion Desirée No. 3829	Grand Orient of France.....	Febr'y 17, 1807.
Louisiana No. 1.....	Grand Lodge of New York.....	Sept. 2, 1807.
Réunion Desirée No. 112.....	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.....	Sept. 15, 1808.
Concord No. 117.....	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 7, 1810.
Perseverance No. 118.....	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 7, 1810.

* During the Spanish domination, the lodges met outside the city walls. Perfect Union Lodge met in the Faubourg Ste. Marie, and the property on which their hall stood, corner Camp and Gravier streets, is now worth half a million dollars. It was in this hall the Convention met which formed the Grand Lodge, but the property was sold many years ago, for what at the time was considered a high price.

Harmony No. 122.....Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.....Nov. 19, 1810.
 Polar Star No. 129Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.....June 3, 1811.
 Bienfaisance No. 1.....Grand Consistory of Jamaica.....June 22, 1811.

Of these lodges, Candor No. 90, York Rite, was in all probability never organized; Réunion Desirée No. 3829, French Rite, ceased to exist November 27, 1808; Polar Star No. 4293, French Rite, adjourned *sine die*, October 13, 1811; Réunion Desirée No. 112, York Rite, dissolved March 23, 1812; and Bienfaisance No. 1, Scotch Rite, affiliated with Concord No. 117, May 27, 1812—leaving seven lodges in full activity and all working the York Rite, viz.:

Perfect Union Lodge No. 29, chartered by Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

Charity Lodge No. 93, chartered by Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Louisiana Lodge No. 1, chartered by Grand Lodge of New York.

Concord Lodge No. 117, chartered by Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Perseverance Lodge No. 118, chartered by Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Harmony Lodge No. 122, chartered by Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Polar Star Lodge No. 129, chartered by Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The *Tableaux* of the original lodges are now very rare, but a sufficient number of them have been preserved to show that the membership of the lodges, at that date, was composed of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of New Orleans, including the founders of almost all the old creole families in the State.*

CHAPTER II.

FORMATION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

By the act of Congress passed April 8, 1812, to take effect on and after the 30th of the same month, Louisiana was admitted into the Union as a sovereign State. The Territorial form of government had always been distasteful to the French population: they claimed that, by the terms of the treaty of cession, Louisiana should have been admitted as a State and not as a Territory, and their dissatisfaction had been increased by Gov. Claiborne, shortly after his arrival, writing to the President that the Louisianians were not capable of self-government—a statement which had been repeated on the floor of Congress. The assembling of the Convention to adopt a State Constitution (Nov. 4, 1811) was therefore hailed with joy by the French population, which was but feebly responded to by the larger portion of the American residents.

This change in the political status of Louisiana had a corresponding influence upon Masonry, and measures were concerted for the formation of a Grand Lodge. Perfect Union Lodge No. 29 had the honor to initiate the movement, and in response to a circular issued by its W. Master, P. F. Dubourg, each of the lodges

* Anterior to the formation of the Grand Lodge, and from that time down to the adoption of the constitution of 1850, each lodge published an annual *Tableau*, sending a copy to the Grand Lodge and also to the other lodges in the jurisdiction. These *Tableaux* gave the name and number of the lodge, the date of its charter and by whom granted, and contained the names of the officers and members, with the age, place of birth, Masonic grades chronologically arranged, and occupation of each. This practice has become obsolete, and it is to be regretted that these *Tableaux* were not more carefully preserved as they contain much valuable information.

sent three delegates to a meeting held at its hall, situated in the Suburb St. Mary, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, on the 18th of April, 1812. The lodges represented and the names of the delegates are as follows :

PERFECT UNION No. 29—P. F. Dubourg, P. Pédesclaux, Thos. Urquhart.

CHARITY No. 93—Dom. Rouquette, J. B. Déjan, Cyprien Gros.

LOUISIANA No. 1—J. B. Farrell, J. Watkins, James Martin.

CONCORD No. 117—J. B. B. Baqué, H. Mathieu, G. Hubert.

PERSEVERANCE No. 118—J. B. Pinta, N. Visinier *père*, J. B. G. Véron.

HARMONY No. 122—Maunsel White, James Hopkins, David Wright.

POLAR STAR No. 129—J. Pinard, Ch. Roche, J. B. Modeste Lefebvre.

After presenting their credentials, the delegates organized themselves into a "General Masonic Committee of the State of Louisiana to provide for the establishment of a Grand Lodge in the city of New Orleans:" P. F. Dubourg was nominated President, and J. B. G. Véron and David Wright, Secretaries.

The second meeting of the "General Masonic Committee" was held on the 16th of May: Charity Lodge No. 93 was not represented, and a communication was received from Louisiana Lodge No. 1, declaring that, in their opinion, "it would be inexpedient at present" to join in the proposed formation of a Grand Lodge.* Whereupon, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the W. Master of the W. Lodge Perfect Union No. 29, the senior of the regular lodges of this State, be requested to issue his summons to the Masters, Past Masters and officers of the several ancient and regularly constituted lodges in this State to meet in convention, to take into consideration the interests of the true craft, and to deliberate on the necessity of establishing a Grand Lodge in this State.

In conformity to this resolution, P. F. Dubourg, W. Master of Perfect Union Lodge No. 29, issued his summons, to the members of the "Grand Convention," which met on Saturday, the 13th of June, 1812, "for the express purpose to take into consideration the interests of the true craft, and to determine whether it would be advantageous to establish a Grand Lodge in the State of Louisiana." The records show that at this meeting, there were present :

"1st. The W. Master, Past Masters and Officers of the W. Lodge Perfect Union

*[*Copy of Communication of Louisiana Lodge No. 1.*]

NEW ORLEANS, 16th May, A. I. 5812.

THE LOUISIANA LODGE No. 1,

To the General Committee of the several Respectable Lodges of this City assembled for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge.

I have it in charge to communicate to your respectable assembly, that a meeting of the Louisiana Lodge took place on Saturday evening last for the express purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of its joining in the contemplated design of forming a Grand Lodge in this city, and that after the most deliberate, impartial, and Masonic discussion on the subject, it was the opinion of this Lodge that it would be inexpedient at present to join in such a measure.

I have it also in charge to make known to our respected SISTER LODGES that the circumstances which at this moment prevent the Louisiana Lodge from joining with them are in the opinion of this Lodge of the most irresistible kind, and that it is the hope and trust of this Lodge, that this communication will be received and viewed in that form and with such sentiments as will not interfere [with], but rather strengthen, that union and fellowship which has hitherto existed between them and her.

In the name and behalf of the Louisiana Lodge, I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest respect and esteem,

By order of the W. M.

[NO SEAL.]

D. E. WILLIAMS,
Act'g Sec'y.

No. 29, regularly constituted by the R. W. Grand Lodge of South Carolina, by warrant bearing date the 21st of November, 1793.

"2d. The W. Master, Past Masters and Officers of the W. Lodge Charity No. 93, regularly constituted by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, by warrant bearing date the 1st of March, 1802.

"3d. The W. Master, Past Masters and Officers of the W. Lodge Concord No. 117, regularly constituted by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, by warrant bearing date the 29th of October, 1810.

"4th. The W. Master, Past Masters and Officers of the W. Lodge Perseverance No. 118, regularly constituted by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, by warrant bearing date the 27th of October, 1810.

"5th. The W. Master, Past Masters and Officers of the W. Lodge Polar Star No. 129, regularly constituted by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, by warrant bearing date the 3d of June, 1811."

As soon as the meeting was organized, W. Bro. Dubourg stated that he had received a communication from Harmony Lodge No. 122, which had withdrawn from the Convention, deeming "it proper, for the present, to remain under its former jurisdiction."*

The withdrawal of the two English-speaking lodges was deeply regretted, but it did not interrupt the labors of the Convention, which immediately appointed A. Guibert to fill the vacancy in the Secretaryship occasioned by the resignation of D. Wright, of Harmony Lodge.†

The following motion was then made, seconded, and agreed to, *nem. con.* :

That Saturday next, the 20th of June, be the day appointed for the election of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master and other Grand Officers, to form a Grand Lodge for the State of Louisiana, free and independent of all other Masonic jurisdiction, under the style and title of Grand Lodge of Louisiana, Ancient York Masons.

* [Copy of Communication from Harmony Lodge No. 122.]

To P. F. DUBOURG, Esq.

President of the Grand Convention for forming the constitution of a Grand Lodge in New Orleans.

SIR—I am directed by the Harmony Lodge No. 122, to state to the Grand Convention that by a resolution formed at an extra meeting, held on the 10th inst., the Harmony Lodge No. 122 has judged it proper, for the present, to remain under its former jurisdiction.

I have it also expressly in charge to make this communication in such terms as will avoid every thing which might tend to interrupt the harmony heretofore existing between us and your individual lodges, which it is our sincere desire may continue to be cherished.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration and respect,

Sir,

Yr. obt. h'ble servt.

D. WRIGHT,

Sec'y of H. L. No. 122.

[Endorsed on back "*Reçue le 11 Juin, 1812.*"]

† By withdrawing from the convention, Louisiana and Harmony Lodges isolated themselves from the other lodges, and little is known in regard to them as their records, if preserved, cannot be found Louisiana Lodge No. 1, became extinct in 1815. (Manuel Maçonnique, p. 163.) Harmony Lodge No. 122 was in full activity in 1820, and submitted a proposition to the city lodges for the erection of a Masonic Hospital for the reception of Masons from other jurisdictions, suffering from yellow fever or other diseases incidental to the climate, and destitute of the means to obtain proper treatment. This proposition was cordially accepted by the Grand Lodge, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose: but either on account of the small number of lodges, or because the city had resolved to increase the accommodations of the public hospitals, the project was abandoned, and the first subscriptions, amounting to \$800, were ordered by the Grand Lodge to be turned over to a charitable institution. Harmony Lodge No. 122 must have dissolved within a few years afterward, as at a meeting of some of the old members held January 1, 1826, it was resolved to form a new lodge and apply to the Grand Lodge for a charter.

Accordingly on the 20th of June, 1812, the "Grand Convention of Ancient York Masons," assembled in the lodge room of Perfect Union Lodge No. 29, and proceeded by ballot to the election of Grand Officers, which resulted as follows :

P. F. Dubourg, W. M. of Perfect Union Lodge No. 29, Grand Master.

Hon. L. C. E. Moreau Lislet, P. M., and member of Polar Star Lodge No. 129, Deputy Grand Master.

Jean Blaque, W. M. of Charity Lodge No. 93, S. Grand Warden.

François Pernot, W. M. of Concord Lodge No. 117, J. Grand Warden.

J. B. Pinta, W. M. of Perseverance Lodge No. 118, Grand Treasurer.

J. B. Véron, S. W. of Perseverance Lodge No. 118, Grand Secretary.

Mathurin Pacaud, P. M. of Polar Star Lodge No. 129, Grand Orator.

Yves Lemonnier, J. W. of Charity Lodge No. 93, Grand Pursuivant.

Augustin Macarty, J. W. of Perseverance Lodge No. 118, Grand Steward.

Immediately after the election, "the R. W. Grand Master was duly and regularly installed, proclaimed, saluted and congratulated, agreeably to ancient form and usage."

It was also unanimously resolved that the R. W. Grand Master be authorized to install the other Grand Officers elect, and to designate a convenient day for that purpose and the opening of the Grand Lodge.

In conformity with this resolution, the installation took place on the 11th of July, 1812, after which the Grand Lodge appointed a committee to draft a constitution and general regulations, and in order to defray the expenses incident to the organization of the Grand Lodge, each of the five constituent lodges subscribed the sum of one hundred dollars.

At a communication of the Grand Lodge held on the 15th of August, 1812, the special committee appointed for that purpose submitted a draft of a constitution and general regulations, which after mature deliberation was adopted. Charters were delivered to the constituent lodges numbered from one to five, according to seniority, in which, as in the constitution, the claim of the Grand Lodge to sole and exclusive jurisdiction is clearly asserted.*

* [Copy of first Charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.]

P. F. DUBOURG, Grand Master.

L. MOREAU LISLET, Deputy Grand Master.

J. BLANQUE, Senior Grand Warden.

PERNOT, Junior Grand Warden.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA, Ancient York Masons, established at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1812, and of Masonry 5812, according to the Old Constitutions revived by the Prince EDWIN, at York, in the Kingdom of England, in the year of our Lord 926, and of Masonry 4926, by the style and title of the GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA, Ancient York Masons, and its Masonic Jurisdiction, invested with full and sole powers and authority over all the Ancient Craft, and the Supreme Court of Appeal in all Masonic cases arising under its Jurisdiction, agreeably to ancient form and usage—Being assembled in Grand Communication in the City of New Orleans and State aforesaid

SEND GREETING :

KNOW YE, that We, the GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA, by virtue of the powers and authorities duly vested in us as aforesaid, do hereby authorize and empower our trusty and well-beloved Brethren, PETER FRANCIS DUBOURG, Master, PETER PEDESCLAUX, Senior Warden, and AUGUSTIN MACARTY, Junior Warden, to open and hold a Lodge, designated by number ONE and by the name PARFAITE UNION, under our Register and Jurisdiction, in New Orleans in the State of Louisiana, or within three miles of the same: AND WE do likewise authorize and empower our said Brethren P. F. Dubourg, P. Pedesclaux and Augustin Macarty to admit, make, pass, and raise Freemasons according

On the formation of the Grand Lodge (June 20, 1812) circulars were addressed to the other Grand Lodges in the United States, enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the convention (in English), requesting recognition and fraternal correspondence. Congratulatory communications were received from most of them during the following year: the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, however, owing to representations made by Harmony Lodge, at first showed little disposition to extend recognition; but a full statement of all the facts accompanied by certified copies of the letters of the Lodges Louisiana and Harmony having been forwarded to it,* recognition was accorded, and the Grand Lodge of Louisiana admitted into full fellowship with all her sister Grand Lodges.

CHAPTER III.

FROM THE FORMATION OF THE GRAND LODGE TO THE RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE FRENCH RITE IN 1818.

HAVING traced the history of Masonry in Louisiana from 1794, when it first assumed a regularly organized form, to the year 1812, when the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was formed as a Grand Lodge of "Ancient York Masons," claiming sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the craft, and shown that at that date there were no lodges in the State except those in the city and suburbs of New Orleans, all of whom professed the York Rite, it is now proposed to inquire into the causes which led the Grand Lodge to tolerate the invasion of its jurisdiction by a Foreign Masonic Power, and point out the results that followed.

At a quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge, held on the 27th of March, 1813, the Grand Master announced that a Grand R. A. Chapter "had been formed and attached to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana."†

to the most ancient custom and usage of the Craft, in all ages and nations, throughout the known World, and not otherwise. AND WE DO FURTHER authorize and empower the said P. F. Dubourg, Peter Pedesclaux and A. Macarty, and their successors, to hear and determine all and singular matters and things, relative to the Craft within the jurisdiction of the said Lodge number ONE. AND, LASTLY, WE do hereby authorize, empower and direct our said trusty and well-beloved Brethren P. F. Dubourg, P. Pedesclaux, and A. Macarty to install their successors, after being duly elected and chosen, to invest them with all the powers and dignities to their offices respectively belonging, and deliver to them this Warrant, and such successors shall, in like manner, from time to time, install their successors, and proceed in the premises as above directed: Such installation to be upon or near the Festival of St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, during the continuance of the said Lodge forever: PROVIDED ALWAYS, that the said above-named Brethren, and their successors, do pay due respect and obedience to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge aforesaid and to the ordinances thereof; otherwise, this Warrant to be of no force or virtue.

Given in open Grand Lodge, under the hands of our Right Worshipful Grand Officers and the seal of our Grand Lodge at New Orleans, this Fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of Masonry five thousand eight hundred and twelve.

[SEAL.]

Attest:

VERON, Grand Secretary.

J. B. PINTA, Grand Treasurer.

* The draft of this letter is in the archives of the Grand Lodge, in a collection marked "to be translated into English."

† The Grand R. A. Chapter of Louisiana was formed March 8, 1813, by Concord and Perseverance R. A. Chapters, working under charters from the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, and attached to the lodges of the same name. On the 13th of March, the Grand Officers were elected and installed: the first Grand Officers were: P. F. Dubourg, G. H. P.; Moreau Lislet, D. G. H. P.; J. Soulié, G. K.;

At the same communication, a committee was appointed to prepare a uniform system of work for the three symbolic degrees for the use of the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

An "extraordinary session" of the Grand Lodge was convened on the 17th of December, 1813, for the purpose of laying before it a communication from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in which the action of the New Orleans lodges in forming a Grand Lodge was approved, and enclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted 13th of April, 1813, extending recognition and fraternal correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. The reading of the communication was received with the liveliest demonstrations of joy, and the Grand Secretary instructed to send a copy of the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to Harmony Lodge No. 122.

The Committee on Work, which had several times reported progress, made their report which was read and adopted. The following resolutions were then submitted:

1. That each lodge of this jurisdiction shall conform strictly to the mode of work prescribed in the rituals (*cahiers*) which have been adopted.
2. That each lodge is at liberty to adopt such tests as it may deem proper in the ceremony of initiation and reception, provided the morals and principles of the order be not deviated from.*
3. That each lodge of this jurisdiction shall cause its Secretary to make a copy of the rituals, or procure one from the Grand Secretary, paying him for copying the same; but in either case the copies must be compared and attested by the Grand Secretary.
4. That the lodges of this jurisdiction are forbidden to communicate the rituals to outside parties, or to permit a brother to make a copy of them; and it is made the duty of the W. Masters of the lodges to see this resolution strictly enforced, and not permit the *cahiers* to be taken out of the lodge.
5. That at each quarterly convocation, the R. W. Grand Master, or the officer who may preside in his place, shall ascertain that the W. Masters as well as the members of the Grand Lodge are in possession of the words, grips, and signs in a regular manner and in accordance with the Ancient Rite, so that they can communicate them to the members of their respective lodges.

These resolutions were adopted, and the Grand Secretary instructed to notify the lodges that they must conform strictly with their requirements.

Previous to this several brethren, claiming to be in possession of the high degrees of the A. and A. Scottish Rite, had applied to the Cerneau Grand Consistory of New York for a charter for a Grand Consistory, Thirty-second Degree,

and Thos. Urquhart, G. S. At the first session, charters were granted to Perfect Union Chapter No. 3 and Polar Star Chapter No. 4, which were attached to the lodges of the same name. At the session of the Grand Lodge, Dec. 21, 1816, the fee for a dispensation to pass the chair was fixed at six dollars. The original Register is in the archives of the Grand Lodge. The first dispensation to pass the chair is dated Sept. 26, 1812; the Register closes in 1833, and contains the name of every R. A. Mason made in Louisiana between these two dates, unless he was, or had been, the Master of a lodge.

* This resolution was doubtless intended to promote the harmony of the constituent lodges, many of whose members originally belonged to the French Rite, and sanctioned the engrafting on the work of the first degree part of the ceremonial of the Scotch and French Rites. This is proved by an old *cahier* in possession of one of the original lodges. But it is almost certain that this mode of working was practiced before the formation of the Grand Lodge, as Harmony Lodge No. 122, in replying to the invitation to send delegates to the Convention that formed the Grand Lodge, expresses its willingness to co-operate in the movement with those lodges of the York Rite that it "recognized as such."

for the State of Louisiana, which was granted, and the Grand Consistory formed and its officers installed on the 19th of June, 1813. Its first officers were Emanuel Gigaud, Ill. Com. in Chief; Jean Pinard, 1st Lieut. Com., and Noel Fournier, 2d Lieut. Com.*

* The following account of the formation of the Grand Consistory of Louisiana is translated from Ch. Laffon de Ladebat's *Procès Verbal*, p. 72:

"On the 4th of December, 1812, Mr. Emanuel Gigaud, giving himself the title of Deputy Sov. Gr. Insp. Gen. 33d Degree, and Representative of the Grand Consistory established at New York by Joseph Cerneau, assembled certain persons possessing, regularly or irregularly, the high degrees of the A. and A. Rite, and raised them successively to the 32d Degree, and with them formed, provisionally, the so-called Grand Consistory of Louisiana.

"On the 8th of February, 1813, certain persons, whose names were Jean Pinard, Noel Fournier, Raymond Devèze, and Pierre Thomas Jarrié, asked from the Grand Consistory of J. Cerneau, at New York, a charter for a Grand Consistory of S. P. P. R. S. 32d Degree, which they proposed to establish in Louisiana.

"On the 10th of April 1813, the petitioners received a letter from New York, which informed them that their request had been granted and that the charter would be sent them without delay.

"The charter is dated April 24, 1813, but was not received until August of the same year.

"On the 19th of June, 1813, the said Grand Consistory was regularly installed by Emanuel Gigaud, Ill. Com. in Chief, assisted by Jean Pinard, 1st Lieut. Com.; Noel Fournier, 2d Lieut. Com.; François Martinez y Pizarro, G. M. of State; Raymond Devèze, G. Treas.; and Pierre Thomas Jarrié, G. Sec'y.

"It is worthy of remark that on the 3d of May, 1814, the Grand Consistory of Louisiana received the denunciation of J. Cerneau by the Supreme Council of Charleston, and that on the 13th of November, 1814, Bro. Louis Jean Lusson, 33°, who on the 4th of December, 1812, had refused to subscribe to the conditions imposed by J. Cerneau, renewed his opposition to the said Grand Consistory. For this he was tried and condemned by that body, August 14, 1815. He was a member of the Supreme Council of Charleston, and, as such, had published in New Orleans the denunciation of Joseph Cerneau by Emanuel de la Motta."

The Grand Consistory appears to have been, at first, attached to Polar Star Lodge No. 5, all the officers above named being members of it with the exception of E. Gigaud, who was a member of Perseverance Lodge No. 4.

It is rather singular that former writers should have made no mention of the Grand Consistory of Louisiana of 1811. All that is known of it, at present, is contained in a letter found, during a recent search, among the old papers in the archives of the Grand Lodge. This letter is dated New Orleans, April 20, 1811; purports to be from "the Grand Secretary of the particular Sov. Grand Consistory of Princes of the Royal Secret of Louisiana," and is addressed to Polar Star Lodge. It states that at a meeting of the "particular Sov. Grand Consistory," held on the 14th of the same month, the Grand Secretary had been instructed to notify the lodges of New Orleans of the establishment of the Consistory and of its desire to enter into fraternal correspondence with them and co-operate, so far as lay in its power, to promote the welfare of Masonry. This letter is signed "DesBois, Gr. Sec'y," and the body of the letter is in the same hand-writing. The letter originally had two seals attached to it, but they have disappeared, although the places where they were affixed are easily traced. The hand-writing is very cramped, and the ink has faded so much that it is with difficulty a portion of the letter can be decyphered. The probability is that in a few years it will become wholly illegible, and for that reason it is deemed best to print it:

A. L. G. D. G. A. D. L'U.

[SEAL.] A L'ort. de la N'elle. Orléans au point vertical du zenith
repondant au 29° 57' 45" Lat. nord, le 20eme du 2eme M. [SEAL]
Mque. appellé Yar de l'au. 5571. Anno Lucis 5811. Ere
Vulgaire, 20 Avril, 1811.

Le Gnd. Sre. Du Souv. Gnd. Consistoire particulier des Princes du Royal Secret de la Louisiane.

A la T. R. L. L'Etoile polaire.

TT. RR. FF.

Le Souv. gnd. Consistoire particulier de la Louisiane m'a chargé par son arrêté du 14 du courant de vous faire part de son établissement, et de vous manifester le desir sincere qu'il a d'entretenir avec toutes les loges de cet orient une correspondance fraternelle et amicale, et de co-opérer de tout son pouvoir a cimenter entre tous les maçons l'union, et la bonne intelligence, que eu faisant respecter l'art sublime de la Maçonnerie, fera le bonheur des vrais et zelés sectateurs des enfants de la grande

The first mention of this body in the records of the Grand Lodge is in the minutes of the session held May 21, 1814, when "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."

The documents referred to have been discovered during the past year, and consist of letters from the New Orleans Grand Consistory to the Grand Lodge, Grand R. A. Chapter, and Rose Croix Chapter attached to Polar Star Lodge No. 5. They all bear the same date, the eighth day of the third Masonic month, 5814, (May 8, 1814,) and are duly attested and sealed by P. T. Jarrié, Grand Secretary, and D. R. D. Desessarts, Grand Keeper of the Seals. The letter addressed to the Grand Lodge states that there are sent with it seven copies of a report and resolutions adopted by the New York Consistory in reply to a circular published by Emanuel de la Motta, John Mitchell, and Frederick Dalcho, and requesting the Grand Lodge to accept as a favor one copy for its own use, and distribute the other six among the lodges in the jurisdiction. The letters addressed to the Grand R. A. Chapter and the Rose Croix Chapter attached to Polar Star Lodge No. 5, state that, owing to the injury sustained by the package

Lumière: puisse le g. a. d. l'u. en vous inspirant la même conformité de sentiments, benir a jamais vos augustes travaux.

C'est dans les principes de la plus sincère cordialité que j'ai la faveur de vous saluer par les n. m. q. v. S. C. et d'être a. L. h. q. v. S. D.

Tres chers et tres respectables frères,

Votre dev. et. aff. f.

par ordre,

DES BOIS,
Maison de Mme. Galliardet,
Rue Dumaine.

DES BOIS, Gnd. Sre.;

The signature is that of Bro. Jean Baptiste DesBois, who was Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge in 1818. He was W. M. of Bienfaisance Lodge No. 1 in 1811, and W. M. of Concord Lodge No. 3 in 1815, and the *Tableau* of the lodge for that year gives the following particulars in regard to him: "*Vénérable*—Jean Baptiste DesBois, né a Châlons-sur-Saône, âgé de 53 ans, Avocat, Grand Officier de la G. L. de l'Etat de la Louisiane, R. A., R. C., S. P. R. S., I. G. 33."

The above letter establishes the fact that there was a Consistory in New Orleans in 1811. The *Tableaux* of the lodges at that date show that a large number of Masons in Louisiana claimed to be in possession of the high degrees of the A. and A. Rite. Louisiana and Harmony Lodges were, in all probability, composed exclusively of members of the York Rite, but none of their *Tableaux* can be found. The *Tableaux* of Reunion Désirée and Polar Star Lodges show that many of their members had the Rose Croix degree—the highest of the French Rite. But the *Tableau* of the senior lodge Perfect Union No. 29, for 1811, gives the names of three of its members who were Thirty-seconds; while those of the lodges composed chiefly of Masons from San Domingo show a large array of Thirtieths and Thirty-seconds, and several Thirty-thirds. But the possessors of these degrees were men of advanced age, and it may be that the Consistory of 1811 was formed more for the purpose of social reunion than propagating the Rite. This, however, is mere conjecture and it is not known how long the Consistory of 1811 maintained its organization.

The Consistory of 1814 was chiefly composed of members of Polar Star Lodge, and it is certain that the members of the other lodges in possession of the high degrees of the Scotch Rite, for the most part, declined to co-operate in its formation or affiliate with it afterward. If the Consistory of 1811 was in existence at this date, the opposition to the new Consistory could be easily accounted for. But as this is not probable, it more likely arose from the fact that the Cerneau Council at New York, and all bodies created by it, had been declared irregular. Besides, the manner in which Gignand had manufactured Thirty-seconds must have given offence to those who had legally received the degrees, and to this may be added the long-standing difficulties of Polar Star Lodge with Perfect Union Lodge which, even if settled at that time, would cause this movement of Polar Star Lodge to be looked upon with suspicion and mistrust.

in its transmission from New York, the Grand Consistory is only able to furnish two copies to the former and one to the latter, and request that they will "communicate" the report and resolutions to their members.

The document accompanying the letters is a printed pamphlet of fifteen pages, duly certified as a true copy of the original deposited in the archives of the New Orleans Grand Consistory, and is a reply to the expulsion of Joseph Cerneau by the Supreme Council of Charleston. It forms No. 18 of the documents appended to Folger's book, and contains the following passage:

But the malice of this production is not more apparent than its arrogance and injustice. Betraying the greatest ignorance of the Masonic system in the United States, it usurps jurisdiction over the three degrees of what is usually denominated ancient Masonry.

It is well known that the three first degrees are under the exclusive superintendence of Independent Grand Lodges. Admitting that De la Motta is in fact a Gr. Inspec. Gen. (which your committee have the most satisfactory reasons to disbelieve) he has gone beyond the line of his duties and his powers to interfere with that jurisdiction.

Your committee on the point refer the Consistory to the communication, giving notice of its establishment, to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, in which they expressly recognize its supremacy over Master Masons.*

The Grand Lodge acted wisely in laying this communication from the Grand Consistory on the table, as it related to a quarrel in which, as a Grand Lodge, it was not interested, but in which several of its members were arrayed against each other. The regularity of the New Orleans Consistory was questioned from the first, and several members of the Grand Lodge and its constituents, in possession of the high degrees of the A. and A. Rite, had refused to have anything to do with it. The above extract, however, proves that the New York Consistory expressly recognized the supremacy of the Grand Lodge over the symbolic degrees: the New Orleans Consistory could not assume a power not claimed by the body which created it, and to which it owed allegiance, and its letter to the Grand Lodge shows that it made no pretensions in that direction. But it is rather singular that Folger should have published a document that so completely disproves his assertions.

In 1818, the question whether a Consistory could interfere with symbolic lodges was brought directly before the Grand Lodge.

At the session held on the 27th of June, the Grand Master announced that the lodges of the jurisdiction established at Havana, had received communications from certain individuals who had constituted themselves into a Grand Consistory at that place, which communications had occasioned some doubts as to the power and authority of the Grand Lodge. After mature deliberation the Grand Lodge decreed: "That the lodges of this jurisdiction are forbidden to recognize any Grand or private Lodge of a Rite different from that of York, or any other Masonic body, under whatever denomination it may be."

On the 26th of September, 1818, another communication was received from the lodges at the Havana, and referred to a special committee. The Grand Secretary also announced that he had on his desk "a letter from a society established at the Havana, under the title of the 'Grand Consistory of the Havana.'" But the Grand Lodge was of opinion that it ought not to take cognizance of it.

* Original pamphlet, p. 6. Folger, Appendix, p. 125.

On the 2d of November, 1818, the Grand Lodge adopted the report of the special committee, to whom the subject had been referred, and which contains the following language:

Your committee, without departing from the mission confided to it, believes, that in consequence of the knowledge they possess of the insinuations which certain Masons, pretending to be clothed with sufficient powers to establish lodges, have made to different lodges at the Havana, and of the disorder which they have occasioned in the minds of a number of the brethren in that East, that it is our duty to engage the W. Lodge la Rectitude, and the other lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, to keep themselves on their guard against the pretensions of those Masons invested with high-degrees, who, in arrogating to themselves rights and privileges which they never possessed, set themselves up as reformers, and condemn every thing that does not emanate from themselves. For where is the Mason, however inexperienced he may be, who can be ignorant that to a Grand Lodge alone belongs the right to constitute lodges?—that all these Masons assembled under the title of Consistory of Prince Masons, never have had and never can have jurisdiction, direct or indirect, over symbolic lodges, nor even over the higher degrees—and that any person made a Mason by powers emanating from a similar source, can never be considered as a regular Mason, and can never be admitted into any regular lodge of any of the known Rites.

That it is the duty of those lodges, from the impossibility and their incapacity of discovering by themselves, if these Masons, who make a parade of so many powers, are regular themselves, to be continually upon their guard not to allow themselves to be seduced by the desire of possessing those degrees, which, not being conferred by competent and duly authorized Masons, will only serve to place them in a ridiculous and disgraceful position.

They should be thoroughly convinced that many of these great personages, who visit countries where Masonry is in its cradle, finding no opponents to expose their absurd and insidious pretensions, easily lead into error the Masons who do not know them, and who are naturally zealous and anxious for instruction.

Your committee, in digressing from the direct object of their mission, in making these observations at the conclusion of their report, although foreign to our Rite and jurisdiction, believe this measure indispensable, in order to arrest the disorder, and terminate the uncertainty of many Masons at the Havana on the subject of this illusory and chimerical Grand Orient. And it is in consequence of the particular knowledge possessed by your committee of the extent of the powers and privileges of this Consistory, supposing it even to be regular, and in consequence of our possessing these same degrees, that we submit this exposition to the Grand Lodge, for such decision as may be appropriate.

The Grand Lodge ordered a copy of this report to be sent to the Lodge Reunion Fraternal de Caridad No. 7, under its jurisdiction at the Havana, with directions that it should be read in open lodge.

The record shows that the report was signed by the Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge, Jean Baptiste DesBois, as "chairman of the committee;" it is worthy of remark that he was a Thirty-third of the A. and A. Rite, and of the members of the Grand Lodge who voted for its adoption, several were also members of the Grand Consistory.

Previous to this, however, a number of brethren had applied to the Grand Orient of France for a charter for a lodge to work in the French Rite. The charter was granted and the lodge constituted at New Orleans, April 21, 1818, under the name of "La Triple Bienfaisance No. 7319." Its first officers were C. Miltenberger, W. M.; Spire Loquet, S. W., and P. Caillou, J. W. At the same time, the lodge received from the Grand Orient capitular letters for a Chapter

of Rose Croix, which was attached to it, bearing the same name with the No. 7320: the first three officers of the lodge were also the first three officers of the chapter.

No mention of this lodge, by name, is made in the records of the Grand Lodge at this date, nor for some years afterward, but it is evident that the resolution of June 27, 1818, forbidding all intercourse with lodges other than those of the York Rite, was intended to apply to it.*

Up to the close of the year 1818, the Grand Lodge had granted nine charters for new lodges, only three of which, however, were located in Louisiana. The names of these lodges, with their location and the date their charters were issued, are as follows:

- Friendship No. 6, Mobile, Ala., September 4, 1813.
- Reunion Fraternal de Caridad No. 7, Havana, April 29, 1815.
- Los Amigos Reunidos No. 8, Vera Cruz, April 30, 1816.
- Reunion a la Virtud No. 9, Campeachy, April 12, 1817.
- L'Etoile Flamboyante No. 10, Baton Rouge, La., August 11, 1817.
- El Templo de la Divina Pastora No. 11, Matanzas, February 10, 1818.
- La Vérité No. 12, Donaldsonville, La., February 10, 1818.
- Union No. 13, Natchitoches, La., February 21, 1818.
- La Rectitude No. 14, Havana, May 16, 1818.

The three new lodges, with the five which united in forming the Grand Lodge, made eight lodges in the State acknowledging its jurisdiction. Louisiana Lodge No. 1 had ceased to exist in 1815, but Harmony Lodge No. 122 was still in full activity under its charter from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; and there was another York Rite lodge in the State, of which the Grand Lodge had no knowledge until years afterward.

The records show that at the quarterly communication held March 9, 1828, Feliciana Lodge No. 46, at St. Francisville, La., applied to the Grand Lodge for a charter, stating that the original charter obtained from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky had been returned to it. The Grand Lodge accordingly ordered a charter to be issued with the distinctive title of Feliciana Lodge No. 31, "on payment of the Grand Secretary's fees."†

* It is believed that the early records of Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 7319 are still in existence; but the search for them was abandoned on account of the obstacles encountered. It is a matter of regret, because, if they could be found, they would doubtless give important information as to the effect of the resolution above referred to. The resolution was repealed by the Grand Lodge, Nov. 16, 1821. The *Tableau* of the lodge for 1822 (the earliest one so far discovered) does not contain the names of C. Miltenberger and P. Caillon, who with others, in all probability, resigned their membership when the Grand Lodge issued its edict in 1818. This opinion is strengthened by the *Tableau* of 1822, which states that the then W. M. of the lodge, Auguste Douce, (a member of Concord Lodge No. 3, and its W. M. in 1820,) had held the office for three years. The *Tableau* gives the names of forty-one active members—all of whom were also members of York Rite lodges; eight of them were members of the Grand Lodge, and two were members of the Grand Consistory.

† In answer to inquiries regarding this lodge, the following communication was received from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and from which it would seem the charter was not returned as stated:

"GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY, F. and A. M.
"Office of the Grand Secretary,
"Louisville, Ky., Aug. 12, 1872.

"A resolution was adopted by Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Aug. 27, 1817, by which a charter was ordered to be issued for Feliciana Lodge, No. 46, at St. Francisville, La., with Bro. Thos. Chinn as Master, Jedidiah Smith as S. W., and Isaac A. Smith, J. W. It is presumed the dispensation for said

A careful research has failed to find any other lodges in Louisiana at the end of the year 1818, than those above enumerated.* Considering the tone and temper of the Grand Lodge at that date, it is certain that the invasion of its jurisdiction by Kentucky, had it been known, would not have been tamely submitted to. So far from the Grand Consistory having granted charters to, or exercised authority over, symbolic lodges, it has been shown that that body, whether regular or irregular, claimed no such powers; that its members were true to their allegiance to the Grand Lodge and sustained it in declaring non-intercourse with the French Rite lodge "La Triple Bienfaisance No. 7319." But the re-introduction of the French Rite led to a series of events which culminated in the Masonic revolution of 1847.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE FRENCH RITE TO THE ADOPTION OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS OF 1832.

DURING the year 1819 the Grand Lodge granted charters for the following new lodges: Columbian Lodge No. 15, at Alexandria, La.; Eureka Lodge No. 16, at Blakesly, Ala.; and Washington Lodge No. 17, at Baton Rouge, La.

The increase in the number of the country lodges rendered a revision of the constitution necessary. Moreau Lislet and Jean Baptiste Pinard were appointed a committee for that purpose and they reported a new constitution, which was adopted September 4, 1819. In this constitution the prerogative of the Grand Lodge as the Supreme Masonic Authority in the State is again asserted; and it

lodge was granted by Grand Master, Wm. H. Richardson, in the recess of 1816 and 17. At that time, and for some years afterwards, it was not customary for the Grand Master to make an annual address, and nothing in the record shows when the dispensation was granted.

"The lodge made a return of its members in 1818, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1825, 1826, and 1827.

"In 1834, the Committee on Delinquent Lodges made a report, which was adopted. From which I make the following extract, viz.:

"With regard to Feliciana Lodge No. 46, in the State of Louisiana, the committee find that it is in arrears for three years, and as it has heretofore been faithful in the discharge of its Masonic duties, and prompt in the payment of its dues, the committee recommend, that in consequence of its remote situation from the seat of this Grand Lodge, the said lodge be discharged from the payment of its dues and its allegiance to this Grand Lodge, and they advise that it attach itself to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana."

"Correctly extracted.

"J. M. S. McCORKLE, *Gr. Sec'y.*"

* The printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Virginia for 1815 show that, in that year, \$33.33 was received for a charter to a lodge in New Orleans, under the name of Washington Lodge No. 99. Neither the date nor the names of the parties to whom the charter was granted are given. In 1816 this lodge is reported "no representation nor returns": in 1820, "no returns since its establishment"; in 1821, "supposed to be under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Orleans"; in 1830, "supposed to be under the Grand Lodge of Louisiana," and this is repeated up to and including 1837. Our file is incomplete: the next Proceedings we have are those of 1844, which contain no reference to "Washington Lodge No. 99."

We have been unable to find the slightest notice of this lodge in the records of our Grand Lodge, or in those of its subordinates: no reference is made to it in the "Manuel Maçonnique," nor did we ever hear the old Masons, when speaking of the Lodges Louisiana and Harmony, allude to it. But as Louisiana Lodge No. 1 dissolved in 1815, it is probable that some of the members may have obtained this charter, although very doubtful that they ever organized under it.

prohibits (Sec. 23) any number of Masons whatsoever to assemble together, or form a lodge, for the purpose of work, without first obtaining a charter from the Grand Lodge for that purpose, and declares that whosoever shall be convicted of acting in contravention would be expelled from all the lodges and forever deprived of the privileges of Masonry.

One great object of the new constitution was to facilitate the representation of the country lodges at the meetings of the Grand Lodge, which was provided for as follows :

Sec. 4. The lodges of the jurisdiction, which are established in New Orleans, or within three miles of the said city, will be represented in the Grand Lodge by their W. Masters and Wardens, or one of them ; but all the lodges of the jurisdiction which are at a greater distance should be represented by a delegate. And no brother will be admitted as the delegate of a lodge unless he be a Past Master, by dispensation or otherwise, and a member of one of the lodges of the jurisdiction, and his commission must be delivered to him under the seal of the lodge which has appointed him, signed by the W. Master of the said lodge and countersigned by its Secretary ; and no brother can be nominated to represent more than three lodges at the same time, and, as such delegate, can not have more than one vote in the deliberations of the Grand Lodge.

This provision was doubtless intended for the benefit of the country lodges, as at the time of its adoption Louisiana was sparsely populated and possessed few or no facilities for travel. The Grand Lodge was composed of the Grand Officers, the Masters and Wardens of the constituent lodges, or their delegates, and all Past Masters who had served one year as Masters of one of the constituent lodges. In addition to the regular quarterly communications, the annual grand communication and the festivals of the two Saints John, the Grand Lodge held frequent special and extraordinary sessions during the year, at all of which the constituent lodges were required to be represented. The lodges located in the country parishes were therefore compelled to select their delegates from the life members of the Grand Lodge residing in New Orleans. This system soon created a Masonic aristocracy, which gradually obtained complete control of the Grand Lodge, and, by the introduction of innovations and stifling the voice of the craft, perpetuated their usurped power until the reorganization of the Grand Lodge in 1850.*

* The Grand Lodge ordered 200 copies of the constitution of 1819 to be printed in English and 400 in French. No English copy can now be found ; and the French edition is very rare. For this reason a few of the provisions of this constitution are given, as occasion may arise to refer to them hereafter :

Sec. 12 recognizes the prerogative of the Grand Lodge, and that of the Grand Master during its recess, to make Masons at sight ; but believes it to be the duty of the Grand Lodge to renounce the said prerogative in favor of the lodges of the jurisdiction.

Sec. 13 and 14 provide that no brother, whatever may be his rank, can be admitted to the regular quarterly or extraordinary communications of the Grand Lodge except he be a member thereof, unless summoned as a witness or invited to give information on some subject under consideration : but all Master Masons of the jurisdiction in good standing, and visitors from other jurisdictions properly vouched for, might be present at the annual grand communication to witness the installation of the Grand Officers.

Sec. 49 provides that "the Grand Lodge shall be opened and closed according to the forms and customs of Ancient York Masonry."

Sec. 79 declares that candidates for initiation must be free-born, of mature age [in a foot note this is said to be "at least 21 years"], of good morals, of an unblemished reputation, and in the full enjoyment of all their physical and intellectual faculties ; and that they shall also have such property, occupation or profession, as will not only assure them an honest livelihood, but enable them to con-

In the meantime, the downfall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons lead to a steady stream of emigration from France. The epidemics, to which New Orleans was periodically subject, had no terrors for the natives of Southern Europe, and the French portion of the population annually increased in wealth and numbers: but the citizens of the Northern States who visited New Orleans during the business season, like birds of passage, winged their flight northward on the approach of spring. Hence the American portion of the community increased slowly, and Harmony Lodge No. 122, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the only lodge in New Orleans working in the English language, with difficulty maintained its existence. But the five lodges which had formed the Grand Lodge received constant accessions from the new-comers, among whom were several brethren who, having received their Masonic education under the Grand Orient of France, were fully imbued with the doctrines taught in that hot-bed of innovation. To this source the re-introduction of the French Rite may be traced, and its propagation was fostered by the system of dual membership that obtained in the city of New Orleans.

Some of the members of the Lodges Concord No. 3 and Perseverance No. 4 affiliated with the Lodge Triple Bienfaisance No. 7319. Their example was not without its effect upon Polar Star Lodge, which, however, acted with great prudence. On the 23d of April, 1814, the committee appointed by Polar Star Lodge No. 4263 when it suspended its labors in October, 1811, held a meeting for the purpose of filling a vacancy which had occurred by one of the members of the committee having ceased to be a member of Polar Star Lodge No. 5, and consequently ceasing to be a member of Polar Star Lodge No. 4263. At this meeting the dues owing to the Grand Orient of France, and which had been set apart for the purpose, were ordered to be forwarded to the Grand Orient with a statement of the reasons that had caused Polar Star Lodge No. 4263 to suspend its work. The next entry on the record book is dated February 8, 1819, when a meeting was held for the purpose of receiving the answer of the Grand Orient which had just arrived, but, owing to the small number present, the communication was not read and the meeting adjourned to the 13th. On that date twelve of the old members were present at the meeting, the communication was read, and, in compliance with its advice, it was resolved to re-organize Polar Star Lodge No.

tribute to the charitable purposes of the institution, and thereby sustain the honor and dignity of the Royal Art.

Sec. 99 and 100 prohibit all Masonic processions without first obtaining a dispensation therefor from the Grand Lodge: but in the case of funeral processions, the Grand Master could grant a dispensation in the city, and in the country, permission was to be obtained from the nearest lodge.

Sec. 103 provides that in case of the dissolution of a lodge, or of its charter being arrested, all its property shall revert to the Grand Lodge, and that none of the members thereof shall be permitted to affiliate with any other lodge, or be entitled to the privileges of the institution, until they had paid all their dues to the lodge up to the time of its dissolution, to the Grand Secretary.

This section appears to have been incorporated into the constitution in consequence of the State Legislature having passed an act, supplementary to the act of 1816 incorporating the Grand Lodge, by which all the regular lodges constituted by the Grand Lodge up to that date, and all the regular lodges that it might thereafter constitute, were declared to be bodies corporate and politic, with equal powers to those granted to the Grand Lodge by the act of 1816, "so long as the said lodges shall remain under the power and jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge, and in all things abide by and conform themselves to the resolutions and by-laws of the same, and no longer." This supplementary act was approved February 11, 1819.

4263, and on the next day (Feb'y 14, 1819,) an election for officers was held under the regulations of the Grand Orient, at which Charles Roche was elected W. M.; Moreau Lislet, (P. Grand Master,) S. W., and J. B. Gilly, J. W.

By the regulations adopted at this meeting, the lodge was to hold only two regular meetings during the year, viz.: on the festivals of the two Saints John, (24th of June and 27th of December): the election and installation of officers were to take place on the 27th of December; but special meetings could be convened by the W. M., or by the members, when deemed necessary. It was also resolved that no initiations or affiliations should be permitted, but that all the members of the Rose Croix Chapter attached to the lodge were to be considered members thereof.

As all the members of the French Rite Lodge Polar Star No. 4263 were members of the York Rite Lodge Polar Star No. 5, and several of them members of the Grand Lodge, this action was evidently taken with a view to avoid a rupture with the Grand Lodge, and may be considered as a compromise between their allegiance to it and their cherished predilections. But, although no mention is made of it on the record book of Polar Star Lodge No. 4263, a correspondence must have been entered into with the Grand Orient of France, for the next entry is dated March 5, 1820, when a charter was received from the Grand Orient empowering the lodge to cumulate the Scotch and French Rites, under the distinctive title of Polar Star Lodge No. 7474,* accompanied with an authorization for Polar Star Lodge No. 4263 to install the officers to be elected under this charter. The record states that the officers were installed March 12, 1820, and refers to the minute book of the Scotch Rite lodge for particulars; but that record book is not in the archives: the records of Polar Star Lodge No. 1 (Scotch Rite) commencing after it received its charter from the Grand Lodge in 1833.

The next meeting of Polar Star Lodge No. 4263 was held on the 20th of November, 1820,† when a resolution was adopted granting all members of the York Rite Lodge Polar Star No. 5, the privilege of affiliating with "the French and Scotch Rite Lodge," without charge, provided they conformed to the regulations of the Grand Orient of France and the by-laws of the lodge. This privilege appears to have been eagerly embraced, as on the same day a great number of the members of the Lodge No. 5 applied for affiliation and were immediately admitted. The lodge continued to meet regularly once a month, affiliating such members of Polar Star Lodge No. 5 as presented themselves, and electing and installing its officers annually, down to 1831. In that year it commenced to work regularly, and the first initiation took place Oct. 23, 1831.

On the 24th of December of the same year, (1820,) the Grand Lodge granted a charter to a number of the members of the French Rite lodge Triple Bienfaisance No. 7319, under the distinctive title of Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 20. The first officers were Louis Duhart, W. M.; Joseph Calixte Cougourdan, S. W.,

* This number is not given in the body of the minutes, but in a marginal note written with a red pencil; and from this date down to 1833, the Scotch Rite lodge and the French Rite lodge appear to have used the No. 4263 in common.

† This is the correct date when the cumulation of Rites commenced in Louisiana. From the time that Polar Star Lodge No. 129, commenced to work under its charter from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania until now, the meetings of Polar Star Lodge No. 4263 were nothing more than social reunions.

and Antoine Lamy Soalmon, J. W. The creation of this lodge led to a difficulty between it and Polar Star Lodge No. 5, which, owing to the system of dual membership, threatened to drag all the lodges in New Orleans into the quarrel. The Grand Lodge appointed a committee to investigate the matter, which was amicably settled and harmony restored by the adoption of their report, Sept. 27, 1823,*

Some time during 1821, Charity Lodge No. 2, which had assisted at the formation of the Grand Lodge, became extinct. Its records break off abruptly July 8, 1821, and there is no documentary evidence as to the cause of its dissolution. Its *Tableau* for 1820 gives the names of thirty-nine active members, several of whom were R. A. Masons, but none of them appear to have belonged to the French Rite. Yves Lemonnier, a Past Master of this Lodge, was Grand Master in 1820, and as he became the W. M. of a French Rite lodge in December, 1821, it is more than probable that the question of Rites was mooted in the lodge and led to its dissolution.

The French Rite had now become popular in New Orleans, and many life members of the Grand Lodge belonged to it, but as it had not been recognized by the Grand Body, its lodges were still considered clandestine organizations. To obtain recognition it was necessary to amend the constitution, and all proposed amendments had to be submitted to the constituent lodges. But as the country lodges worked in the York Rite exclusively, and moreover possessed the right of instruction, it was resolved to act without consulting them in the matter. Accordingly a special meeting of the Grand Lodge was called for the 16th of November, 1821, when resolutions were adopted recognizing as regular the three Rites: authorizing the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge to receive as visitors, or as candidates for affiliation, members of the French and Scotch Rites; and to receive deputations from, and appoint deputa-

* The papers relating to this case are on file in the archives of the Grand Lodge. They are labeled "*Etoile Polaire No. 5: Contestation avec la loge la Triple Bienfaisance No. 20: 1821.*" It appears that Polar Star Lodge No. 5 had for a series of years repeatedly rejected a candidate, who was charged with having committed a criminal offence in 1807: that this candidate afterward applied to Concord Lodge No. 3 with a similar result: that he then applied to Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 7319, of which Auguste Douce, the W. M. of Concord Lodge No. 3, was W. M., and was elected. A member of Polar Star Lodge No. 5 was invited to visit Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 7319, and being present when the candidate was introduced, objected to his initiation, and stated his reasons. They were peremptorily overruled by the W. M.: the objecting visitor retired, and the candidate was initiated. As Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 7319 was under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, Polar Star Lodge No. 5 was without redress; but when the Grand Lodge granted Triple Bienfaisance a York Rite charter, Polar Star Lodge No. 5 addressed a communication to the new lodge on the subject. This led to a correspondence which was marked with considerable acerbity, Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 20 finally consenting to call a special meeting for the purpose of investigating the charges preferred against the *obnoxious member*. When the day arrived, Polar Star Lodge was represented by a committee, who, in support of the charges, submitted documentary evidence and the *procès verbal* of the court. The documents were pronounced forgeries by the J. W. of Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 20, who also grossly insulted the committee of Polar Star Lodge, in which unmaasonic conduct he received the support and countenance of the W. M. The committee retired, and Polar Star Lodge No. 5 on receiving their report declared non-intercourse with Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 20. The report of the committee appointed by the Grand Lodge, and the documents accompanying it, do not show a single extenuating circumstance in favor of Triple Bienfaisance Lodge, but the report was delayed until the *obnoxious member* had left the jurisdiction, and as the brother who insulted the committee of Polar Star Lodge had died in the meantime, the difficulty was settled by Polar Star Lodge accepting a written apology from Auguste Douce as W. M., and another from Triple Bienfaisance Lodge attested by its seal, and signed by its Secretary.

tions to, the lodges working in the French and Scotch Rites in the jurisdiction; but no visitors claiming to be Masons of the French or Scotch Rite were to be admitted as such into the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge without previous examination and taking "the oath of discretion."

The adoption of these resolutions, while showing that the life members had commenced to control the Grand Lodge, infused fresh vigor into the adherents of the French Rite. On December 2, 1821, Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 7319 adopted a resolution by which it formed itself into two lodges: one portion of the members retaining the charter and name of the lodge, and the charter of the Rose Croix Chapter attached to it—the other members applying to the Grand Orient of France for a charter for a new lodge, which they formed the same day under the name of "Loge les Amis Réunis," with Past Grand Master Yves Lemonnier as W. M.; L. Duhart as S. W., and J. C. Cougourdan as J. W. This lodge remained attached to Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 7319 until its charter arrived from France, meeting regularly and doing considerable work. On March 6, 1822, they adopted a resolution granting permission to all the members of the York Rite Lodge Triple Bienfaisance No. 20 to visit the lodge one time, when, if they desired it, they could become members of the Lodge les Amis Réunis by taking the oath of allegiance to the Grand Orient. The charter was received February 16, 1823, having been granted by the Grand Orient on the 16th of July, 1822, under the distinctive title of "Loge les Amis Réunis, No. 7787," and for the purpose of legalizing the work dated December 3, 1821. The officers were installed March 15, 1823, deputations from the Grand Lodge and the city lodges under its jurisdiction being present, by invitation.

There were now one lodge cumulating the French and Scotch Rite and two French Rite Lodges in New Orleans, all working under charters from the Grand Orient of France, and the sanction given to the installation of the Lodge les Amis Réunis by the Grand Lodge, may be construed as a tacit surrender of its claim to exercise sole and exclusive jurisdiction over symbolic Masonry in Louisiana. The life members had obtained complete control of the Grand Lodge, which, owing to the system of representation, was entirely composed of members of the five lodges in New Orleans. Few of the old members who had assisted at the formation of the Grand Lodge, and maintained its honor and dignity, were now living, and the infirmities of age prevented the survivors taking an active part in its deliberations. Their places had been filled by new men, educated in a different school: almost all the Grand Officers and many of the life members belonged to the French Rite, and were actively engaged in advancing its interests.

The French Rite, however, was confined exclusively to New Orleans. At this date, (1823) there were seven lodges in the country parishes, which with the exception of La Vérité No. 12, at Donaldsonville, and L'Humble Chaumière No. 19, at St. Landry, worked in the English language. Composed chiefly of Americans, many of whom had been initiated in other jurisdictions in the United States, the French Rite possessed for them no attractions, and the Grand Lodge, so long as they made their annual returns and paid dues, exercised little or no supervision over them. About all the information they received of the doings of the Grand Lodge was contained in the "Annuary," published by it once a year, and which was forwarded to them by their delegates. This information

was meagre in the extreme, as the "Annularies" only contained a *Tableau* of the officers and members of the Grand Lodge, a list of the lodges under its jurisdiction, and such resolutions as were adopted during the year. Up to 1833, all reference to the French and Scotch Rites was carefully excluded from these "Annularies": the *Tableaux* only giving the highest grade of the York Rite which the Grand Officers and life members had received, whereas in the *Tableaux* of the city lodges, of which they were members, their rank in the French and Scotch Rite also appears.

On the 7th of November, 1824, the Grand Lodge granted a charter for a new lodge in New Orleans under the name of Lafayette No. 25. The charter was issued on the 24th of the same month; the first officers were Auguste Douce, W. M.; Vincent Ramos, S. W., and Jean Colson, J. W.

Some dissatisfaction had arisen on account of the influence exercised by the life members in the Grand Lodge, and it is probable that this new lodge was created for the purpose of strengthening either the life members or those who desired to share their privileges. Although jealous of the power they had obtained, the life members were too politic to provoke discussion. Accordingly, on the 19th of February, 1825, resolutions were adopted by which all brethren who had served as Wardens for one year in any of the constituent lodges, prior to the annual election of 1823, became life members of the Grand Lodge on making their intention known and having their names recorded in the register: and the representatives or delegates of all the lodges were permitted, in case of their inability to be present at the sessions of the Grand Lodge, to appoint a proxy; provided the proxy was a member of the same lodge, and equal in rank to the brother appointing him.

An interesting episode now took place, which afterward resulted in a treaty of alliance and mutual representation with the Grand Orient of France. Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, had accepted the invitation of the Government to visit the United States, and, declining a passage on a national vessel, landed at New York, August 14, 1824. As the nation's guest he was received with the utmost demonstrations of popular favor, and his progress through the United States was one continuous triumphal procession. When it was known that he was to visit New Orleans, the enthusiasm of the citizens, who were chiefly of French descent, knew no bounds, and preparations were made on the most extensive scale for his reception. The Grand Lodge appointed a committee of arrangements, who secured the largest hall in the city, and fitted it up in a magnificent style for the occasion.

On the arrival of General Lafayette in New Orleans, in accordance with previous arrangements, the Grand Lodge held a special communication on the 14th of April, 1825. After the transaction of some preliminary business, the Grand Lodge was declared open on the degree of Entered Apprentice, and the brethren of the jurisdiction and adjacent States admitted, who filled the hall to its utmost capacity. The deputation appointed to escort General Lafayette from the City Hall, announced the distinguished Brother in waiting, when he was admitted with much ceremony, and welcomed by the Grand Master, John H. Holland, in an appropriate address, to which he responded in a feeling manner. A procession was then formed, and the Grand Lodge, accompanied by General Lafayette and a large number of invited guests, proceeded to the banquet hall,

where a sumptuous repast had been provided, which was duly enjoyed after the manner of Masons.*

It is believed that Harmony Lodge No. 122, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, had become extinct prior to the visit of General Lafayette. The precise date of its dissolution, however, and the causes that led to it are unknown—no trace of its records having been discovered. But several of its members were present in Grand Lodge at the reception of General Lafayette and proposed volunteer toasts at the banquet. As Harmony Lodge was the only lodge in New Orleans that worked in the English language, its extinction left the American Masons without a common centre of reunion, and this want was soon felt as the American portion of the community was beginning to increase in numbers.

To supply this want, Alexander Philips and several other brethren, who had been members of Harmony Lodge No. 122, met together on the 1st of January, 1826, and resolved to apply to the Grand Lodge for a charter. The request was granted, and the new lodge, Harmony No. 26, was constituted and its officers installed by the Grand Master, John H. Holland, on the 4th of March, 1826; but the charter was not issued until the 25th of July of the same year. The first officers were Alexander Philips, W. M.; Eben Fiske, S. W., and Cotton Henry, J. W.†

The creation of this lodge introduced an element into the Grand Lodge which led to important results. It has been seen that the questions of "race" and "work" prevented Harmony Lodge No. 122 from co-operating in the formation of the Grand Lodge and from passing under its jurisdiction after it was formed. During its existence there had been little Masonic intercourse between its members and those of the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. The prejudices and traditions of the old lodge were carried into the new one, and, although fraternal relations were established between it and the other lodges, the growing influence of the French Rite was looked upon with suspicion, and when the time came openly opposed.

On the 25th of September of the same year (1826) the Grand Lodge granted a charter for a new lodge in New Orleans under the name of Numantina No. 27. The first officers were Joseph Baratino, W. M.; Bartholomew Lopez, S. W., and Nicholas Bertoli, J. W. Its records have not been preserved, none of its *Tableaux* are to be found, but the names of its members, as shown in its returns to the Grand Lodge, indicate that it worked in the Spanish language.

* A full report of this reception of the Marquis de Lafayette is given in the records of the Grand Lodge, including the decorations of the hall, the ceremonial used, the address of the Grand Master, the response of General Lafayette, and the toasts at the banquet. The executive, legislative and judicial departments of the State government were fully represented: and for the first time since its organization members of Harmony Lodge No. 122 were present in the Grand Lodge.

On this occasion the Grand Lodge met in what was afterward known as the Orleans Ball-Room, adjoining the old Orleans Theatre—the scene of so many lyric triumphs during the palmy days of the opera. John Davis, the proprietor and manager, was a member of one of the city lodges, and had the entire charge of the decorations, etc., and the artists of the opera, under his direction, furnished the music.

† The *Tableau* of Harmony Lodge No. 26, for 1826, published immediately after its formation, gives the names of 31 members with the following nationalities: United States, 21; Amsterdam, 4; England, 3; Scotland, 1; Germany, 1; Cherokee Nation, 1. The other lodges in New Orleans were composed chiefly of the Latin race, the few Americans in them being connected with French or Creole families by marriage or business associations.

On the 7th of April, 1827, the following resolutions were adopted by the Grand Lodge :

Resolved, That henceforth, Masons who have resided in the city of New Orleans for more than six months, and who belong to no lodge of this State, shall not be admitted as visitors more than three times in any of the lodges of this jurisdiction; and the said lodges are hereby authorized to refuse admission to any brother who comes within the meaning of this resolution.

It is further resolved, That the Grand Lodge will permit, however, the lodges to dispense with this rule in favor of any particular brother whom they may deem worthy.

When this resolution was adopted there was a large number of unaffiliated Masons in New Orleans, chiefly from the Northern States, who frequently visited Harmony Lodge No. 26. The feeling entertained by some of its members toward the French Rite lodges and the complicated condition of the other lodges, had naturally deterred these visitors from affiliating. The resolution, however, had the effect of causing a number of them to affiliate with Harmony Lodge; and, either on account of this increase in membership, or on account of the rupture with the French Rite lodges, which had been long threatening and was now about to take place, a number of the members of Harmony Lodge applied to the Grand Lodge for a charter, which was granted June 28, 1828. The new lodge was named Louisiana Lodge No. 32, and its first officers were Alexander E. McConnell, W. M.; Eben Fiske, S. W., and John W. Bigney, J. W.

From before the formation of the Grand Lodge and until a recent date, it was the custom of the lodges in New Orleans to celebrate the anniversaries of the two Saints John. At a previous meeting, each lodge appointed a committee to visit the sister lodges, to whom they were to carry letters of credence and congratulation. When the day arrived the lodge room was arrayed in holiday attire and decked with flowers; and after the lodge was opened the deputations from the sister lodges were admitted, congratulations exchanged, and the Feast closed with a banquet, to which brethren from the other lodges were invited. These reunions tended to promote harmony and good feeling between the different lodges; on such occasions old friendships were renewed, and any slight misunderstanding that might have arisen between two brethren was overlooked and forgotten.

The anniversary of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1828, was selected by Harmony Lodge No. 26 as the proper time to declare war on the French Rite lodges. Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 7319 was the only one whose deputation went that day to Harmony Lodge, and when announced, it was refused admission. On demanding the reason, the letters of credence were returned, and the members of the deputation informed that Harmony Lodge No. 26 only recognized as Masons those who were members of the York Rite, and considered Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 7319 an irregular body. This deliberate insult, delivered with Saxon coolness, aroused the ire of the Gaul. The deputation returned to the lodge and reported, and resolutions were adopted appealing to the Grand Lodge for redress. The Grand Lodge met four days afterward (June 28), when a formal complaint was received from Triple Bienfaisance Lodge against Harmony Lodge No. 26. After discussion, a resolution was adopted ordering the Grand Secretary to send a copy of the resolution of the Grand Lodge recognizing the different

Rites, adopted November 16, 1821, to Harmony Lodge No. 26 for its future guidance.*

The chiefs of the French Rite exercised great influence in the Grand Lodge and were aware of the hostility of Harmony Lodge No. 26, but this action on its part took them by surprise. Whether by accident or design, the blow had struck them in the most vulnerable point, as Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 7319 was at the time in bad odor with the Grand Lodge. When Charity Lodge No. 2 became extinct, in 1821, its furniture, jewels, etc., reverted to the Grand Lodge and Triple Bienfaisance Lodge became the purchaser giving its notes in payment: they were not met at maturity, and the amount was still due. This matter had been repeatedly before the Grand Lodge, whose patience had become exhausted, and, notwithstanding the position and influence of the chiefs of the French Rite in the Grand Body, they did not deem it prudent to press the complaint against Harmony Lodge No. 26, but resolved to await further developments.†

Early in March, 1829, Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 20 surrendered its charter, and on the 22d of the same month the members affiliated with Perseverance Lodge No. 4. On the same day an arrangement was completed by which Les Amis Réunis Lodge No. 7787 became attached to Perseverance Lodge No. 4, and the members of each lodge became active members of the other.‡

The surrender of the charter of Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 20 was reported at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge (March 28, 1829), when, in accordance with section 103 of the constitution, the Grand Secretary was ordered to demand from its late W. M. all the property belonging to the lodge at the time of its dissolution. The Junior Grand Warden, A. W. Pichot, moved that this section of the constitution be repealed, or at least that its operation be suspended in the case of the Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 20, but the motion was lost. On the vote being declared, the Grand Treasurer, C. Miltenberger, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge establish a uniform system of work in all the lodges of this jurisdiction."

The minutes do not state whether this resolution was seconded, nor what action, if any, was had in regard to it:§ but it is very evident that it was not adopted.

* Neither on this, nor on future occasions when Harmony Lodge No. 26 refused to receive deputations from the French Rite lodges, is any mention made of it on its records; nor is any notice taken of the resolutions of non-intercourse which the French Rite lodges afterward adopted against it. On the present occasion the Master of Harmony Lodge, Seth W. Nye, was not present, and the S. W., Cotton Henry, presided. The minutes of the meeting are remarkably brief: merely stating that congratulatory letters were received from sister lodges (omitting the names) and that "*the lodge was closed in harmony.*" On the other hand, the records of the French Rite lodges, in every instance, give in detail the report of the deputation, the remarks made by the W. M. and others thereon, and the resolutions adopted.

† In 1828, the leaders of the French Rite party in the Grand Lodge were François Dissard, Grand Secretary, and Yves Lemonnier, Past Grand Master, and at the time W. M. of Les Amis Réunis. In 1829, they were reinforced by A. W. Pichot, J. W. of Perseverance Lodge No. 4, who was appointed to fill the same office in the Grand Lodge. He was at the same time J. W. of Les Amis Réunis, and was Grand Master during 1840 and 1841.

‡ By the terms of the agreement entered into between Perseverance Lodge No. 4, and Les Amis Réunis Lodge No. 7787, each lodge had its own officers with the exception of Treasurer; the same brother filling that office in both lodges, and keeping a separate account with each.

§ The manner in which the minutes of this meeting are recorded show the bias of the Grand Secre-

At the quarterly communication held June 27, 1829, the affiliation of the Lodges les Amis Réunis No. 7787 and Triple Bienfaisance No. 20 with Perseverance Lodge No. 4 was announced, and a communication received from the members of Triple Bienfaisance No. 20, stating that they had turned over the furniture, jewels and other property of the lodge to Perseverance No. 4, and praying the Grand Lodge to sanction the transfer, which was, on motion, granted.

On the preceding anniversary of St. John (June 24) the deputation of the Lodge les Amis Réunis had been refused admission by Harmony Lodge No. 26, and in reporting this to their lodge the committee, in addition to the complaint against Harmony Lodge, reflected severely on the conduct of Past Master Alexander Philips. What action the Lodge les Amis Réunis took on this report is not stated, but the result shows that the French Rite lodges consulted together and resolved to act in concert.

On the Feast of St. John the Evangelist (December 27, 1829,) deputations from the three French Rite lodges—Triple Bienfaisance No. 7319, Les Amis Réunis No. 7787, and Polar Star No. 4263—separately applied to Harmony Lodge No. 26 for admission and were refused, each deputation being informed that Harmony Lodge No. 26 only recognized as Masons those belonging to the York Rite.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge held January 2, 1830, formal complaints against Harmony Lodge No. 26, were received from the three French Rite lodges, and, on motion, laid over until the next meeting. The subject, however, was not brought up, and no reference is made to it in the records of the Grand Lodge until the quarterly communication, June 5, 1831, when a resolution was adopted calling an extraordinary meeting on the 2d of July, for the purpose of taking into consideration the grievances of the French Rite lodges.*

tary. A synopsis is given of Pichot's argument, but no mention made of the arguments used by those who opposed his motion. It is probable that during the discussion the question of the French Rite was introduced; this supposition affords an explanation of the resolution submitted by the Grand Treasurer as well as the manner in which the Grand Secretary thought proper to record it.

* The different versions of what transpired on the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, December 27, 1829, are as follows:

At a meeting of Polar Star Lodge No. 4263, held January 24, 1830, the committee reported that, on the Feast of St. John, Harmony Lodge No. 26 refused to accept their letters of credence and denied them admission, as "it did not recognize any Rite but that of York:" that they found Louisiana Lodge No. 32 closed: but received a most fraternal reception from all the other city lodges. The action of the W. M. in complaining to the Grand Lodge was approved, and resolutions adopted declaring non-intercourse with Harmony Lodge No. 26.

The records of Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 7319 are missing, but it is known that it also declared non-intercourse.

At a meeting of Les Amis Réunis Lodge No. 7787, January 3, 1830, the M. W., A. W. Pichot, announced that, on the preceding anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, the deputation had been received in the most fraternal manner by all the city lodges, with the exception of the Lodges Harmony No. 26 and Louisiana No. 32, both of whom had refused to recognize the committee as Masons and denied them admission. A communication was received from Louisiana Lodge No. 32, expressing sorrow and regret for its conduct on the occasion, and assuring the Lodge les Amis Réunis that Louisiana Lodge No. 32 entertained the most fraternal regard for it and its members. This apology was accepted, and resolutions adopted approving the action of the W. M. in complaining to the Grand Lodge of the conduct of Harmony Lodge No. 26: authorizing the representatives of Perseverance Lodge No. 4 to prosecute Harmony Lodge in the Grand Lodge for the offence committed, and to petition the Grand Lodge to permit the W. M. to be present at the trial of Harmony Lodge, and authorizing him to accept such satisfaction as he should deem sufficient to maintain the honor of the lodge.

On the Feast of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1830, several brethren applied to the Lodge les Amis Réunis for admission, stating that they were a deputation from Harmony Lodge No. 26, but as they presented no letters of credence, admission was denied them.

Perseverance Lodge No. 4, on the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, December 27, 1829, returned the

Notwithstanding the silence of the records, the reasons that operated to delay the prosecution of the charges against Harmony Lodge No. 26 are not difficult of solution. Many members of the Grand Lodge, especially those who were also members of the Grand Consistory, considered that the French Rite lodges by declaring non-intercourse with Harmony Lodge had redressed their own wrongs. In renewing the attack upon the French Rite, Harmony Lodge had relied upon the co-operation of Louisiana Lodge No. 32,* and disappointed in this, they found an unexpected ally in the Grand Consistory. Instead of being "the Senate of the Craft," the Grand Lodge had become a close corporation, in which rival cliques contended for the supremacy, and a coalition was entered into between Harmony Lodge No. 26 and the members of the Grand Consistory, who for some time had been jealous of the growing influence of the French Rite party.†

letters of credence of the deputation of Harmony Lodge No. 26 and denied it admission, assigning as a reason that Harmony Lodge had refused to fraternize with the Lodge les Amis Réunis, which was "in correspondence" with Perseverance Lodge No. 4, and a resolution was adopted declaring that no correspondence be held with Harmony Lodge No. 26, "either by letter or deputation." At the next meeting, complaint was made that notwithstanding this resolution, the deputation of Perseverance Lodge had visited Harmony Lodge on the very day that the deputation of the latter had been denied admission by the former. It appeared, however, that the deputation had received their letters of credence from the Secretary the day before the anniversary, and did not know the resolution was adopted until after the visit was made.

The minutes of Louisiana Lodge No. 32 state that on December 27, 1829, deputations from all the sister lodges were received, when the lodge was called off until the evening, in consequence of having accepted an invitation to visit Harmony Lodge No. 26 in a body. No mention is made of the "insult" offered to the deputation of the Lodge les Amis Réunis, nor of the apology tendered therefor. On the contrary, the names of the brethren composing the deputations from all the city lodges are given on a separate page, and among the number those of the three French Rite lodges!

The records of Harmony Lodge No. 26 show that the W. M., Wm. R. Falconer, was not present at the meeting of December 27, 1829, having joined the deputation to visit sister lodges; that in his absence "Past Master Seth W. Nye assumed the chair," and installed the W. M. elect, who afterward installed the other officers. Deputations were then received from the Lodges Numantina No. 27, Perseverance No. 4, Perfect Union No. 1, Polar Star No. 5, and Concord No. 3. The refusal to admit the deputations of the French Rite lodges is not stated in the minutes, nor is any reference made to the visit of Louisiana Lodge No. 32.

* See preceding note.

† The leaders of Harmony Lodge No. 26 in its opposition to the French Rite were Alexander Phillips, Seth W. Nye, and Cotton Henry. The Grand Master, John H. Holland, was at the time, and for years afterward, the presiding officer of the Grand Consistory; Past Grand Masters Moreau Lislet, Jean F. Canonge, and J. B. Modeste Lefebvre, with others of less note were members. Moreau Lislet, however, was seldom present at the meetings of the Grand Lodge. Alexander Phillips was a member of the Grand Consistory at this date, or became one soon afterward. In the records of Harmony Lodge No. 26, under the date of April 29, 1829, is the following entry: "A communication was received and read, signed by A. Phillips, E. Ball, and J. C. Wilson [all members of the lodge] as members of the Supreme Grand Council of Princes of Jerusalem, in their behalf and in that of the Grand Lodge of Perfection, requesting permission to work within this lodge-room, and wishing to know what rent would be charged them."

Several of the brethren who took an active part in this controversy survived until a few years ago. Without exception, they were all very reticent on this subject and the events that followed it. P. G. Master John H. Holland could not be induced to say anything in relation to it, although he would converse freely on other matters. Cotton Henry, who died May 4, 1863, had a strong antipathy to everything French, and especially to the French Rite, but at the same time he was no admirer of the Scotch Rite. In 1857, the old man attempted to dissuade the writer from applying for the degrees of the A. and A. Rite, and during the conversation alluded to "a bargain" that had once been made between the Grand Consistory and "old Harmony Lodge," which resulted in the Grand Consistory obtaining control of the Grand Lodge and "bursting up old Harmony." But he declined giving any particulars, remarking that he had already said too much, as he never wanted to talk about what had happened at that time. This conversation was never forgotten by the writer, and is now given for what it is worth. It will be seen hereafter that the "result" was exactly what the old man said,

From its formation up to 1831, the Grand Consistory had only chartered Lodges of Perfection and Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, conferring the higher degrees of the Scotch Rite in its own body.* As each of the French Rite lodges had a Rose Croix Chapter attached to it, the Consistory received few candidates and was in a languishing condition, until the opposition manifested toward the French Rite lodges presented an opportunity for it to obtain influence, which it was not slow to embrace.†

In the month of April, 1831, two Scotch Rite lodges—Les Trinosophes No. 1 and La Libérale No. 2—were established in New Orleans, each having a Rose Croix Chapter attached to it. The chapters were constituted by the Grand Consistory, but whether the lodges received their charters from that source or were created by one of the European ex-military adventurers, claiming to be Thirty-thirds and possessed of extraordinary powers, who at this time visited New Orleans, can only be determined by a reference to the records of the Grand Consistory, which have not yet been recovered.‡

and there are several things in the records that cannot be explained except on the supposition that "a bargain" had been entered into. For instance, the election of Seth W. Nye as Senior Grand Warden in 1831 and 1832, and of Alexander Phillips as Grand Treasurer in 1832 and several years following.

* The "Manuel Maçonnique" gives a list of all the Masonic bodies in Louisiana, from the formation of the Grand Lodge to the close of 1827. The French Rite lodges and the chapters attached to them are included: the Grand Consistory, with a list of its presiding officers from the date of its formation is given, but no mention made of any bodies subordinate to it. C. Laffon de Ladebat in his *Procès Verbal* (New Orleans, 1857) p. 82, says that the Grand Consistory had created Lodges of Perfection and Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, but as they had been extinct for a long time when he wrote he gives no particulars, and refers those desiring information in regard to them to the records of the Grand Consistory, then in his possession. His table of the bodies of higher grades established by the Grand Consistory shows, that Les Trinosophes Chapter Rose Croix No. 1 was created April 30, 1831, and Les Trinosophes Council of Kadosh No. 1, May 15, of the same year—both bodies were attached to Les Trinosophes Lodge No. 1. Le Liberal Chapter No. 2, and Le Liberal Council No. 2, were constituted June 18, 1831, and they were attached to La Libérale Lodge No. 2.

† From the formation of the Consistory in 1813 to March 26, 1826, inclusive, forty-nine names appear on its roll of membership; this includes its founders as well as those created and affiliated. It appears to have become dormant during the popularity of the French Rite, the next creation being that of Robert Preaux, February 27, 1831, and on the 7th of March following F. J. Verrier, L. H. Feraud, A. W. Pichot, and A. Y. Fourché received the degrees. There were six creations in 1832 and the same number in 1833—almost all of whom had been prominent members of the French Rite.

The *Tableau* of the Consistory dated October 1, 1843, gives a total membership of twenty, including Thirty-thirds. The total number of names on the roll of membership, from the formation of the Consistory to that date, is seventy-three—which includes the names of two honorary members in foreign jurisdictions. [*MS. Notes relative to the Grand Consistory, Oct. 1, 1843, in archives of Grand Lodge.*]

‡ The actual existence of these two lodges at this date has been questioned, but recent investigations remove all doubt on the subject. On March 27, 1831, Polar Star Lodge No. 4263 received an invitation to be present at the installation of Les Trinosophes Lodge No. 1, which was accepted and a committee appointed; but the date when the installation was to take place is not stated. An old Letter Book of the Grand Lodge, lately brought to light, contains the copy of a letter addressed to the officers and members of La Libérale Lodge No. 2, dated April 7, 1831, written by order of the Grand Master, accepting an invitation sent by them to the Grand Lodge to be present at the installation of their lodge, and giving the names of the committee appointed to represent the Grand Lodge on that occasion. The marginal note reads: "*A la nouvelle Loge Ecossois la Libérale No. 2 scante en cette ville.*" It is the only instance in the book where a letter is addressed to a lodge, that the jurisdiction under which it works is not stated in the margin. Les Trinosophes Lodge No. 1 was attached to Perseverance Lodge No. 4, and La Libérale Lodge No. 2 to Numantina Lodge No. 27, between which and Harmony Lodge No. 26 the most intimate relations existed.

If the Grand Consistory created the above lodges it was an usurpation of authority which it had not claimed nor exercised until this date. The account given in the *Procès Verbal*, of the bodies

When the French Rite lodges renewed the complaint against Harmony Lodge No. , they had not calculated upon an alliance between it and the Grand Consistory, of which some of their own leaders were also members, but from whom the compact appears to have been kept secret. They, therefore, looked upon the establishment of the Scotch Rite lodges and chapters as tending to strengthen their cause; and relying upon the influence of their leaders in the Grand Lodge confidently awaited the result.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, July 2, 1831, many of the members belonging to the Grand Consistory absented themselves, but the leaders of the French Rite party and the friends of Harmony Lodge were present, and the two factions were about equal in numbers. After the regular business was transacted, the Grand Treasurer, Louis H. Feraud, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Harmony Lodge No. 26, in refusing to receive the communications of the lodges of the French Rite, with the motive not to acknowledge the said lodges as regular and those who work the French Rite as regular Masons, has acted in contravention of the resolution of the Grand Lodge, which recognizes as regular the Masons of the French and Scotch Rites.

Resolved, That Harmony Lodge be held to transmit to the lodges of the French Rite in this State a communication addressed to them, declaring, in an expressive manner and without ambiguity, that she recognizes them as regular lodges, and that she promises to receive them, their deputations, and those whom they may send, under the circumstances prescribed by ancient usage and regulation.

The resolutions were seconded by A. W. Pichot and F. Corréjolle, but the Grand Master (J. H. Holland) refused to submit them to the Grand Lodge. Many members insisting that they should be submitted, he tendered the gavel to the Deputy Grand Master (Auguste Douce), who declined to take it, and thereupon the Grand Master closed the Grand Lodge in a summary manner—(*par un coup de maillet*).

The programme carried out at the meeting of the Grand Lodge appears to have been pre-arranged, and the "scene" that took place intended for dramatic effect. Within two weeks after the meeting of the Grand Lodge, at the instance of Alexander Philips and Seth W. Nye, Harmony Lodge No. 26 receded from the position it had taken, denying that it had ever refused to recognize the French Rite lodges as regular, alleging that its opposition to them arose from

created by the Consistory, makes no mention of a single symbolic lodge established by it. The claim advanced in the so-called concordat of 1833 was not brought before the Grand Lodge until 1850; and it was then asserted by Grand Master John Gedge that the Consistory had never "constituted openly any lodge of symbolic Freemasonry in this State." *Pro. G. L. La.*, 1851, p. 101. Notwithstanding all that Foulhouze wrote and published during the controversy that ensued, he never replied to this assertion; he had the records of the Grand Consistory in his possession at the time, and if Grand Master Gedge's statement was incorrect, it could easily have been refuted by giving the names of the lodges and the date of their creation.

Of the foreign Thirty-thirds at this date in New Orleans, the principal one appears to have been José Antonio Roco y Santi Petri, "*militaire émigré*." He was a member of Numantina Lodge No. 27, of which he was W. M. in 1832. Whether Orazio de Atellis, Marquis de Santangelo, "formerly Superior Officer in the Neapolitan Army," (Folger p. 218) was in New Orleans at this date is not certain, but if not, he came soon afterward, as in 1832 he created Grand Master J. H. Holland a Thirty-third; irregularly, however, as Grand Master Holland was healed (*régularisé*) Sept. 20, 1845. *Procès Verbal*, p. 74.

So far as the honor and dignity of the Grand Lodge was concerned, it is of little consequence who created the two Scotch Rite lodges, as the act was sanctioned by the Grand Master in direct violation of the constitution, which the dominant party considered binding or not, as it accorded or conflicted with their views.

their owing allegiance to a Foreign Masonic Power, and promising cheerfully to conform to whatever the Grand Lodge might decree in the matter.*

At the next quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge (Sept. 31, 1831,) Grand Master Holland stated his reasons for having closed the Grand Lodge in a summary manner, which were approved. A communication was received from Harmony Lodge No. 26, inclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted by it in reference to the French Rite lodges, which were declared satisfactory by an unanimous vote, and the Grand Secretary ordered to send a copy to each of the French Rite lodges. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Grand Master for his services in restoring harmony to the craft, which was carried unanimously, "the hall resounding with applause and triple batteries." After the Grand Master had acknowledged the honor conferred upon him, and the excitement had subsided, Alexander Philips offered a resolution requiring the Grand Secretary to notify all the lodges in the jurisdiction what lodges were recognized by the Grand Lodge, which was laid over to the next meeting.

At the quarterly communication of December 17, 1831, communications were received from the French Rite lodges Polar Star No. 4263 and Les Amis Réunis No. 7787 announcing their reconciliation with Harmony Lodge No. 26. Les Amis Réunis Lodge also requested to be informed by the Grand Lodge whether it recognized the lodges of the French Rite, sitting in New Orleans, as regular lodges. This question brought up the resolution offered by Alexander Philips at the previous meeting, when an amendment was proposed and adopted by which the Grand Lodge recognized as regular the following lodges :

French Rite.—Polar Star No. 4263, Triple Bienfaisance No. 7319, and Les Amis Réunis No. 7787.

Scotch Rite.—Les Trinosophes No. 1, La Libérale No. 2, and Polar Star No. 4263.

By the adoption of this resolution the reconciliation of the contending factions was perfected and fraternal intercourse restored—the ensuing Feast of St. John the Evangelist being celebrated with great pomp and rejoicing in all the lodges. Those members of Harmony Lodge No. 26 who still retained their prejudices against the French Rite, and viewed with disapprobation the compro-

* Extract from the minutes of Harmony Lodge No. 26, July 15, 1831 :

"The following resolutions were introduced by Bro. Seth W. Nye, and seconded by Bro. Alexander Philips, and at the request of one of the members the vote thereon was taken by ballot—which resulted in their adoption.

Resolved, That the members of Harmony Lodge have seen with regret, that some difference of opinion, which has existed among the Masonic brethren of this city, has interrupted their fraternal intercourse, and produced expressions of discordant feelings within the bosom of the Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That Harmony Lodge does not deny, nor has she heretofore denied, that the brethren of other Rites possess all the attributes of Masonry, but that it has been the wish of Harmony Lodge that all the lodges in this State should hold their authority to work from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, that thereby the regular Masonic character of all the lodges within the jurisdiction might be definitively certified by a competent authority, and that the claims of all, to acts of recognition might be as clearly understood, in reference to their capacity as Masonic bodies, as they are cheerfully conceded in relation to their merits as individual Masons.

Resolved, That the question of jurisdiction shall be left to the determination of the Grand Lodge, and that in the meantime Harmony Lodge admits, that circumstances connected with the early establishment of Masonry in New Orleans, and with the organization of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, may sanction a departure from a general rule in favor of lodges working under charters from the Grand Orient of France in this city, which could not be accorded to any other Masonic bodies.

Resolved, That Harmony Lodge will, with pleasure, conform to the wishes of the Grand Lodge in regard to her Masonic and fraternal intercourse with all the lodges of the State.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the Grand Lodge."

mise that had been effected, were too weak in number and influence to make successful opposition and silently acquiesced.* The war upon the French Rite had given birth to a new party, which profiting by the dissensions of the rival cliques drew support from both, and thus obtained the control of the Grand Lodge. The prize had been long coveted; and its possession, so easily acquired, determined the adoption of measures by which the power it conferred upon the Consistorial party could only be wrested from them by a revolution.

On the 6th of March, 1831, a committee, consisting of Auguste Douce, A. W. Pichot and H. R. Denis, was appointed to prepare a new code of General Regulations.† If any progress had been made in preparing the code previous to the recognition of the French and Scotch Rite lodges, that portion of the work was abandoned and a new code framed. It was presented by the Deputy Grand Master, Auguste Douce, June 30, 1832, and was finally adopted on the 15th of October following, after having been discussed, article by article, at seven sessions of the Grand Lodge. The new General Regulations were ordered to go into effect on December 1, 1832; the Grand Master was authorized to have them translated into English and printed,‡ and the Grand Secretary ordered to send a copy to all York, French and Scotch Rite lodges in the State,§ with a written notice, to be signed by the Grand Master and the committee, that the new code would be strictly enforced on and after the above date.

This code of General Regulations consists of 384 articles: a more complicated document was never penned, and its provisions are conflicting and contradictory. A large portion of the code is devoted to forms, ceremonies, and the honors to be paid to the Grand Officers, etc., and is borrowed from the Scotch Rite, but its chief object was to subvert the system of Masonic government which had existed from the formation of the Grand Lodge. For this reason its principal provisions require notice:

Art. 6 declares "there exists for all symbolic lodges in this State but one centre of Masonic authority, under the denomination of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana:" and by Arts. 30 and 34, the Masters and Wardens of the subordinate lodges, on their installation, were obligated to obey the general regulations and bear true allegiance to the Grand Lodge, "the only law-giver and regulator of symbolic lodges in this State."

Under the section entitled "Of the Organization of the Grand Lodge," the perpetuation in power of the city life members is carefully provided for. Art. 200 reads as follows:

The Grand Lodge is composed: 1st. Of all those who are actually members

* Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 7319 took no notice of the resolutions adopted by Harmony Lodge No. 26 until after the Grand Lodge had recognized the French Rite lodges, and then it fraternized with Harmony Lodge. That there was opposition in Harmony Lodge to the adoption of the resolutions is evident from the vote having been taken by ballot, and it was not unanimous.

† Auguste Douce was a cabinet-maker; A. W. Pichot and H. R. Denis were lawyers.

‡ Grand Master John H. Holland was a native of Windham, Connecticut. During the debates on the adoption of the General Regulations, he translated the French text for the benefit of the English speaking members of the Grand Lodge. But it is incredible that he should have been the author of the printed translation, which in many instances fails to give the sense of the French text, and its orthography and grammar would disgrace a school-boy ten years old.

§ In December, 1832, there were 20 lodges in Louisiana under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, of which 6 were located in New Orleans, and 14 in the country parishes; the 3 Scotch and 3 French Rite lodges in New Orleans, increased the number of lodges in the State to 26.

of it. 2d. Of all the Past Masters of the lodges of the jurisdiction, when they are active members of one of the lodges meeting in New Orleans, who are alone entitled to be placed upon the register as members of the Grand Lodge.

It is also composed: 1st. Of the W. Masters of the lodges of the jurisdiction. 2d. Of the Wardens of the lodges meeting in New Orleans, during the year they are in office. 3d. Of the representatives of the other lodges, during the year for which they are appointed, when borne upon the *Tableau*, but only as representatives of their respective lodges.

This article gives the members (the Past Masters of the city lodges) the entire control of the Grand Lodge, which is further provided for in the chapter entitled "Of the Manner of Conducting the Work:"

Art. 261 declares that the Grand Lodge cannot be opened unless seven members are present, and that the "work" is to be conducted in conformity with the usages and customs of the York Rite.

Arts. 262 and 263 relate to the positions of the Grand Officers, etc., in the Grand Lodge.

Art. 264 provides that when a motion, or proposition is seconded, it must be submitted to the Grand Lodge, and either decided, postponed, or referred, before any other business can be taken up. But the right to vote belonged exclusively to the members, as is shown by

Art. 265. All questions, or propositions, are decided by a majority vote of the members present; each member of the Grand Lodge having a vote, but the Grand Master, or any other Grand Officer presiding, has the casting vote, when the number of votes is found to be equal: in all other cases, the Grand Master, or the officer presiding, has but one vote, as the other members of the Grand Lodge.*

Art. 267 permits an appeal from the decision of the Grand Master, if the motion is sustained by two-thirds of the members present.†

The powers of the Grand Lodge are defined in the following articles:

Art. 203 declares that the Grand Lodge takes no cognizance of any grievance until it has been submitted to the Symbolic Chamber of the Rite to which the lodge, or brother, applying for redress belongs.

Art. 204 re-asserts the claim that the Grand Lodge is the sole legislator and regulator of symbolic lodges in the State, adding that it "exercises its powers directly, except in those cases specially delegated to the Symbolic Chambers."

Art. 205. She, alone, has the right to recognize and establish all the Rites in accordance with the laws, good customs (*bonnes mœurs*) and principles of Masonry.

Art. 206. It appertains exclusively to it: 1st. To constitute and install the different symbolic lodges. 2d. To deliver them charters. 3d. To propose, adopt, or reject affiliations between it and foreign Masonic bodies. 4th. To

* In case of a ballot, three had to be taken before the Grand Master was entitled to the casting vote. Art. 302 provides that "in all deliberations where a ballot becomes indispensable, if upon the first and second ballots the votes are equally divided, a third takes place, and if the votes are again equally divided he has a double vote, but in no other case."

† Articles 269—273 provide that every member of the Grand Lodge and the Symbolic Chambers shall pay one dollar for each meeting, whether he is present or absent, to be collected semi-annually by the Grand Secretary: any member remaining in arrears after one month's notice, to have his name erased from the roll of membership, and also deprived of his office, if he holds one, with the privilege of re-instatement on paying his arrears within one month after receiving notice of such action. By Art. 329, every brother admitted into the Grand Lodge paid, "previous to taking the oath, five dollars for the expense of his inauguration:" and by Art. 331, every member of the Grand Lodge paid "annually three dollars, payable in the first quarter of each year."

decree definitively upon all questions, legislative, dogmatical, administrative, or pertaining to the regulations, not provided for by the general statutes, which are submitted to it by the different lodges, after having consulted the Symbolic Chambers, or the Chamber of the Rite to which the subject belongs upon which it is about to decree.

Arts. 207 and 208 declare that the Grand Lodge will not constitute lodges in any country or State where a Supreme Masonic Power exists, and that it will not tolerate any other Masonic Power to establish symbolic lodges in the State of Louisiana.

The powers delegated by the Grand Lodge to the Symbolic Chambers are specified in the following chapter of the code :

TITLE II. CHAPTER II. *Of the Formation of the Chambers of the Grand Lodge and the Powers specially conferred upon them.*

Art. 210. The Grand Lodge delegates certain special powers to three Chambers, viz :

1st. The Symbolic Chamber of the Ancient and accepted York Rite.

2d. The Symbolic Chamber of the ancient Scotch Rite.

3d. The Symbolic Chamber of the French Rite.

Art. 211. The officers of each Symbolic Chamber are an Illustrious President, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, Grand Orator, and Grand Secretary, appointed by each of the three Chambers and proclaimed in the Central Committee.*

A Grand Expert and a Grand Master of Ceremonies appointed by each Chamber in its own capacity, without the intervention of the Central Committee.

And two Grand Deacons for the Rites which have Deacons, appointed by the President of the Chamber, on his installation.

Art. 212. Each Chamber is composed of fifteen members, taken from those whose names are recorded on the register of the Grand Lodge, and who belong to the same Rite as the Chamber of which they are to become members.

Art. 213. The acts of each of the Chambers is entitled as follows: "To the Glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe: The Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, in its Chamber of the — Rite, Decrees," etc.

Art. 214. Each of the Symbolic Chambers has the sole right to grant constitutions to Masons of the Rite in which it works.†

Art. 215. Each Symbolic Chamber grants constitutions and delivers diplomas for the Rite which belongs to it. Each of them decides upon all applications from the lodges of its respective Rite for the cumulation of Rites, and permission to resume work.

Art. 216. They take cognizance of any strife or contention that may exist in the lodges of their Rite, and of all matters that concern them. They are, also, charged with the correspondence relating to the special powers conferred on them.

* Articles 223—230 are devoted to the "Central Committee of Election," which was composed of all the members of the Grand Lodge, and was presided over by the Grand Master. The special duties assigned it were the election of the Grand Officers, the appointment of the members composing the Symbolic Chambers, and the permanent committees. Its sessions were held on the degree of Master; no visitor was ever admitted; none but members were entitled to vote, which right was forfeited if in arrears. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and the two Grand Wardens were elected by receiving an absolute majority of all the votes cast, but a plurality vote was sufficient to elect the other Grand Officers, with the exception of the Grand Deacons who were appointed by the Grand Master. Scattered throughout the code are a number of articles relating to the "Central Committee:" one makes it their duty to examine the credentials of the representatives of the subordinate lodges, another fixes their time of meeting, etc.

† In Art. 206, the Grand Lodge claims the exclusive right to deliver charters to symbolic lodges, and there is a distinction between *granting* and *delivering*. But the above Art. (214) certainly conflicts with Art. 349 which provides that "the constitutive letters patent, granted by the Grand Lodge are registered, or sealed, in the Chamber of the corresponding Rite, and signed by its officers, as well as by the Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and Grand Treasurer."

Art. 217. They judge of the validity of objections made by lodges against applications for constitutions.

Art. 218. They appoint commissioners for the inspection of the lodges applying for constitutions, regularization, resumption of work, or the cumulation of Rites. The inspection or installation always take place in the Rite professed by the lodge.

Art. 219. In carrying into effect articles 185 to 193 inclusive,* they appoint commissioners, taken from within their own bosom, near the symbolic lodges to inspect their work and certify to its regularity.

Art. 220. They judge all questions, dogmatic and symbolic.

Art. 221. They usually hold their meetings in the degree of Master.

Art. 222. Each of them appoints commissioners, taken from within its own bosom, near the symbolic lodges of its Rite to inspect their work and certify to its regularity.

The above chapter contains all the special powers (*attributions*) delegated to the Symbolic Chambers; their duties, purely administrative, are specified under other sections of the code. The Chambers were renewed annually; five of the old members of each Chamber retiring, and the Central Committee electing five new ones; the Grand Lodge, however, could continue the officers in their stations during its pleasure. (Art. 251.) Each Chamber was required to have a seal (Art. 325) and to keep a record of its proceedings (Art. 347), which was to be deposited in the office of the Grand Secretary. The members of the Grand Lodge and the representatives of the lodges had, at all times, the right to examine the documents in the Grand Secretary's office and in the archives; but this right was restricted to them. If a lodge desired to examine the records, it had to appoint one of its members, who on obtaining permission from the Chamber of the Rite to which the lodge belonged, was allowed to examine any document or record specified, but no other. (Art. 348.)

This code made the Grand Master merely the presiding officer of a deliberative assembly. He had the right to call a meeting of the Grand Lodge on extraordinary occasions, to preside over its deliberations, and announce the result. But during discussions he was charged to refrain from expressing an opinion that would influence the vote of the members, it being his duty to sum up the different arguments, on which the Grand Orator gave his conclusions without assigning a reason. The Grand Master was required to sign the minutes and all important official documents, and he was authorized to appoint committees "in cases of little importance." Arts. 299—301, 306.

In addition to providing for many forms, ceremonies, etc., borrowed from the Scotch Rite, this code also sanctioned several innovations, in the work of the lodges, derived from the same source.† The preceding articles, however, are

* Articles 185 to 193 inclusive prescribe the duties of the commission appointed to visit the subordinate lodges and inspect their work. Art. 222 is a repetition of Art. 219.

† One of the innovations was the initiation of *loweteaus*. Art. 3 declares that candidates for initiation must possess a good moral character and be at least twenty-one years old, hold a respectable position in society, and be able to read and write: the last qualification, however, "in cases of absolute necessity," could be dispensed with on obtaining the consent of the Grand Master. But, the same article also provided that the son of a Mason presented by his father or tutor, could be initiated at the age of eighteen, although he could not become a Master Mason until he attained his twenty-first year.

By Art. 71 it required three black-balls to reject a candidate for initiation: if there was only one black-ball cast, the candidate was admitted; if two appeared, the ballot was postponed to the next meeting when a new ballot was taken, and unless three black-balls were cast the candidate was declared elected.

the principal ones which require notice in considering the questions involved in the present inquiry.

As already stated the object of the new General Regulations was to subvert the system of Masonic government which had existed from the formation of the Grand Lodge. By their provisions, the subordinate lodges had a nominal representation in the Grand Body, but no vote on the decision of any question before it, or in the election of Grand Officers: all power was concentrated in the hands of the Past Masters residing in the city of New Orleans: the authority of the Grand Master was circumscribed: and the government of the craft attempted to be transferred from the Grand Lodge to the Symbolic Chambers. The new code, however, contained no clause repealing former legislation; the constitution of 1819 with the regulations adopted under it remained in full force, and as the new code conflicted with them in all essential particulars, it was legally null and void. But, during the recent struggle for power, the contending parties had repeatedly violated the constitution of 1819 with impunity, and now, that they had coalesced, its provisions were not invoked against the inauguration of the new system.*

CHAPTER V.

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS OF 1832 TO THE ADOPTION OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS OF 1844.

THE new General Regulations went into effect on the 1st of December, 1832. Owing to the prevalence of cholera in New Orleans, the Grand Lodge, which was to have met five days afterward, did not assemble until the 22d of that month, when the Symbolic Chambers were formed by the election of fifteen members for each Chamber.

The reception of General Lafayette in 1825 had aided, in no small degree, in giving the French Rite party the ascendancy in the Grand Lodge, and soon after that event several communications had been addressed to the Grand Orient of France. At the present meeting an answer was received, stating that fraternal recognition had been accorded the Grand Lodge, July 11, 1826, renewing its professions of friendship, and requesting the Grand Lodge to appoint a representative near the Grand Orient. The reading of this communication was received with applause: General Lafayette was appointed representative, and held the office until his death: and the Grand Lodge closed to meet on the last Saturday in January, 1833, for the election of Grand Officers.

Art. 52 declares: "No Mason can be cumulatively W. M. of two lodges:" *i. e.*, when a lodge worked in more than one Rite, it was considered as two or three distinct lodges, as the case might be, each of which was required to have a W. M. of its own: in practice this resulted in such lodges having two or three different sets of officers at the same time. And by Art. 54, no one could be legally elected W. M. unless he was full twenty-five years of age, and had resided at least three years within the jurisdiction of the lodge.

* This code has been repeatedly cited as the "Constitution of 1832," but its title "General Regulations" (*Règlement Général*) is sufficient to correct the error. The omission of a repealing clause might be considered an oversight of the framers of the code, were it not that the Constitution of 1819 was quoted at the Masonic Convention held at Baton Rouge, June, 1850, and for some time afterward, as giving Past Masters a prescriptive right to vote in Grand Lodge.

In the meantime, the Symbolic Chambers proceeded to elect and install their officers—thus completing their organization: the York Rite Chamber on the 5th, the Scotch on the 9th, and the French on the 12th of January, 1833.* The Symbolic Chamber of the Scotch Rite was chiefly composed of members of the Consistory.† Its first act after organizing appears to have been the perpetration of a gross fraud upon the craft by recognizing the Consistory as possessing co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Grand Lodge over the symbolic degrees, in which treason to the Grand Lodge it received the support and countenance of the Grand Officers. This fraud is known in Masonic history as the "Concordat of 1833," and consists of the following letters:‡

* The following members of the Grand Lodge composed the Symbolic Chambers:

YORK RITE.	SCOTCH RITE.	FRENCH RITE.
François Dissard,	Jean Jacques Mercier,	Ferdinand Gayarré,
Auguste Douce,	François Jean Verrier,	Auguste Douce,
Amédée Longer,	Ferdinand Gayarré,	François Dissard,
Alonzo Morphy,	Pierre Soulé,	François Jean Verrier,
Réné Perdreauville,	Adolphe W. Pichot,	Jean Baptiste Faget,
François Corréjolle,	Jean Baptiste Faget,	Charles Maurian,
Seth W. Nye,	Pierre Chevalier,	Jean Lamothe,
Alexander Philips,	Auguste Douce,	Réné Perdreauville,
George T. Hearsey,	Robert Preaux,	Joaquin Viosca,
Joseph Longbottom,	Frederic Buisson,	François Corréjolle,
Jean Lamothe,	Marc Fouché Cougot,	Frederic Buisson,
Louis H. Feraud,	Charles Maurian,	Adolphe W. Pichot,
Cotton Henry,	Réné Perdreauville,	Jean Jacques Mercier,
Etienne Bertel,	Jean Lamothe,	Robert Preaux,
François Coquet.	François Corréjolle.	Pierre Soulé.

Cotton Henry resigned at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, (March 2), and Marc Fouché Cougot was elected to fill the vacancy, March 30, 1833.

† The following *Tableau* of the officers and members of the Symbolic Chamber of the Scotch Rite is compiled from the Grand Lodge Annuary of 1833:

Auguste Douce 33°, merchant, III. President: Grand Commander-in-chief of Grand Consistory, and Deputy Grand Master of Grand Lodge.

François Jean Verrier 33°, merchant, Senior Grand Warden: Grand Chancellor of Grand Consistory, and Grand Steward of Grand Lodge.

Jean Lamothe 18°, merchant jeweller, Junior Grand Warden: Senior Grand Warden of Grand Lodge.

Réné Perdreauville 32°, "author," Grand Orator: Grand Minister of State of Grand Consistory, and Grand Orator of Grand Lodge.

Marc Fouché Cougot 32°, merchant, Grand Expert: Grand Marshal of Grand Lodge.

Ferdinand Gayarré 32°, bond-holder, Grand Secretary: Grand Expert of Grand Lodge.

François Corréjolle 32°, architect, Grand Master of Ceremonies.

Adolphe W. Pichot 32°, lawyer, Senior Grand Deacon: Deputy Grand Commander-in-chief of Grand Consistory.

Jean Jacques Mercier 32°, lawyer, Junior Grand Deacon.

Members—Jean Baptiste Faget 32°, property-holder; Charles Maurian 32°, lawyer; Robert Preaux 32°, lawyer; Pierre Soulé 32°, lawyer; Frederic Buisson 30°, deputy clerk of court; and Pierre Chevalier 18°, clerk.

To this *Tableau* of the officers and members of the Symbolic Chamber of the Scotch Rite, it is necessary for a proper understanding of the "concordat" to add the following:

John Henry Holland 33°, deputy sheriff of the parish of Orleans, Honorary Grand Commander-in-chief, *ad vitam*, and Past Grand Commander-in-chief of the Grand Consistory; and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.

‡ We have followed the translation of these letters as given by Foulhouse in his report of February 26, 1849—when the so-called concordat was first published. In the old Letter Book previously referred to, there is a copy of this letter in the hand-writing of Grand Secretary Dissard, but it does not contain the words placed in brackets. "By order," is "*par mandement*" (by command) in the French text: a phrase that was only used in letters written by order of the Grand Lodge or Grand

[NEW ORLEANS,] January 10, 1833.

[*The Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana,*]

To the Grand Consistory of the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret in the State of Louisiana.

Sovereign of Sovereigns, Great Prince and Illustrious Commander-in-chief,—and ye all Sublime Princes:

Motives of the highest kind for the welfare of the Masonic Order have determined the Grand Lodge of this State to constitute in its bosom a special Chamber for the symbolic degrees of Scotch Rite Masonry.

Consequently, it begs this Grand Consistory to divest itself of the right which it has to constitute Scotch lodges [here], to transfer the same to said Chamber, and to give proper information of said transfer to the lodges now working under its jurisdiction, directing them to obey henceforth the commands and statutes of the State Grand Lodge in its said Chamber.

Please, Illustrious Brethren, to accept the sincere vows which the Grand Lodge makes for the prosperity of your august labors and for the happiness of each of you in particular.

With these feelings, the members of the Grand Lodge have the favor to salute you with the numbers which are known to you.

By order:

DISSARD, *Grand Secretary.*

NEW ORLEANS, January 28, 1833.

LUX EX TENEBRIS.

The Sovereign Grand Consistory of the Princes of the Royal Secret, 32d degree of the Scotch Rite,

To the Most Illustrious Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, in its Scotch Symbolical Chamber.

Illustrious Brother: I have the favor to inform you that the Sovereign Grand Consistory has received the communication which has been sent to it by the Most Illustrious Grand Lodge in its Scotch Symbolical Chamber. After having maturely reflected on the beneficial consequences which are to follow for Masonry in general, from measures which tend to unite the various Rites of our Fraternity, and which will more perfectly answer the spirit of our valuable institution, the Grand Consistory has given to all the lodges of its jurisdiction the necessary instructions in order that such a worthy enterprise on the part of the Most Illustrious Grand Lodge, should be accomplished as speedily as possible.

Consequently and agreeably to the directions sent, as above said, to each of the Scotch lodges here, we have the favor to inform you that they all submitted with joy to the orders given to that effect by the Grand Consistory, that they are prepared to receive new constitutions from the Most Illustrious Chamber over which you preside, and that they have already sent back to the archives of the Grand Consistory, the charters which they had under its dispensation.

The supreme authorities of Scotch Masonry in the State of Louisiana have not hesitated to yield to a body so respectable as the Most Illustrious Grand Lodge is, the rights which it cannot fail exercising with splendor and justice: and the Grand Consistory ardently wishes that the Grand Lodge find in this cession of a noble and so useful a right, a proof of the desire which the Princes of the Royal Secret had to perpetuate between the Scotch Rite and the others, such

Master up to this date, but in this case it was adopted by the Symbolic Chamber of the Scotch Rite and, afterward used by all the Chambers during their brief existence. A careful examination of the Letter Book shows that the above letter is the only instance in which the phrase *par mandement* occurs; where the authority by which the letter is written is not explicitly stated either after the phrase or in the body of the letter.

The answer of the Consistory was not on file when the subject came before the Grand Lodge in 1850. No trace of it could be found during the recent search in the archives. As it was addressed to the Symbolic Chamber of the Scotch Rite, it was probably filed among its papers. The minute book of the Symbolic Chamber of the York Rite is in the archives: but not a vestige of any book or paper belonging to the Chambers of the Scotch or French Rites can be found.

an alliance as will necessarily be for the glory and prosperity of Freemasonry, under whatever banner its disciples may decide to walk.

Please, Illustrious and Dear Brother, to accept for yourself and for the illustrious body over which you preside, the fraternal and sincere vows which the Sovereign Grand Consistory and all the Sublime Princes who compose it, will never cease to make for your prosperity, and believe,

Illustrious Brother, in the true devotedness of your respectful Brother,
A. W. PICHOT, *Secretary pro tem.*

By order of the Grand Consistory.

These two letters constitute the so-called concordat. It was not entered into by authority of the Grand Lodge; it was neither submitted to nor ratified by it, and therefore the compact was null and void, *ab initio*. The proposition was made by the Symbolic Chamber of the Scotch Rite and accepted by the Consistory—one and the same parties. With fraud stamped upon its face, the so-called concordat nevertheless proves the existence of a conspiracy against the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge, in which the Grand Officers and other leading members took a prominent part.*

Owing to the prevalence of the cholera, the Grand Lodge did not meet until

* Folger (p. 168) says the "concordat" was the result of "a correspondence of some length between the Grand Lodge" and the Consistory: but the facts disprove the assertion. No notice of the "concordat" appears upon our records: no act of the Grand Lodge authorizing the writing of the letter can be found: the answer was not submitted to the Grand Lodge, and no action was had upon it. The letter given in the text, is the only one that can be found in the old Letter Book relating to the subject; but there can be no doubt that the conspiracy against the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge was entered into previous to its date. The Symbolic Chamber of the Scotch Rite was organized on the 9th of January, 1833, and the letter is dated the 10th. The answer proves conclusively that the letter was sent from the Scotch Chamber, of which the Deputy Grand Master, Auguste Douce, was the Illustrious President, to the Grand Consistory, of which Auguste Douce was the Grand Commander-in-chief, and the answer is addressed to the same "Illustrious Brother." In all probability the letter and the answer were dictated by the same person: however this may be, the leaders of the dominant party in the Grand Lodge composed the Symbolic Chamber of the Scotch Rite, and comprised in their number the chiefs of the Consistory. A more glaring fraud than this so-called concordat was never attempted to be perpetrated—"the trail of the serpent is over it all."

The Symbolic Chambers had no powers except those delegated to them by the Grand Lodge, and which are specified in Chapter II. of the General Regulations (*ante* p. 43.) Nothing therein contained can be construed to sanction this attempted usurpation of authority. On the contrary, the General Regulations expressly declare (Art. 6) that there is "but one centre of Masonic authority" for all the symbolic lodges in the State—"the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana" and the Symbolic Chambers were created merely for the purpose of administering the different Rites under its authority. By the adoption of the report of its special committee (Nov. 2, 1818), the Grand Lodge had expressly declared that Consistories had no jurisdiction over symbolic lodges; and neither that declaration nor the constitution of 1819 had been repealed when the General Regulations were adopted.

Why was the "concordat" not submitted to the Grand Lodge for approval? The dominant party had violated the constitution repeatedly with impunity, and a repetition of the offence cannot be assigned as the reason. But the new system was as yet only an experiment: the French Rite lodges were dissatisfied with the new order of things: with the exception of Alex. Phillips, none of the Past Masters or Representatives of Harmony and Louisiana Lodges belonged to the Scotch Rite: had the concordat been submitted to the Grand Lodge it would in all probability have led to a discussion, which the Consistory party were then anxious to avoid, as it might have resulted in a coalition that would have hurled them from power as easily as the former coalition had given them the ascendancy. It is only on some such supposition that the suppression of the concordat at this time can be accounted for, and the supposition is sustained by what is known of some of the prominent leaders.

Shortly after the re-organization of the Grand Lodge in 1850, Foulhouze, as chief of the Supreme Council, claimed the right, under this pretended concordat, to constitute symbolic lodges. Then for the first time, the subject came before the Grand Lodge and the fraud was exposed and repudiated. In his address on that occasion, Grand Master John Gedge suggested that Grand Master J. H. Holland "must have dictated both letter and reply." (Pro. G. L. 1850, p. 101.) Past Grand Master Holland was present in Grand Lodge at the time, but he did not reply to the almost direct charge either then or afterward.

the 2d of March, 1833, when the annual election was held and J. H. Holland re-elected Grand Master. On this occasion the French and Scotch Rite lodges were for the first time represented in the Grand Lodge. The three Scotch Rite lodges appear with the numbers of their new charters, but the three French Rite lodges still bear the number of the charters granted them by the Grand Orient of France. The register shows that charters had been issued to them by the Grand Secretary on the 21st of February, 1833. The French Rite lodges, however, retained the charters they had received from the Grand Orient and do not appear to have yielded a cheerful obedience to the Grand Lodge, which on the 20th of April adopted a resolution empowering the Grand Master to call a special meeting to take action in regard to them. The meeting was not called, and after some delay the matter was amicably adjusted.*

* The Grand Lodge addressed a communication to the Grand Orient on the subject, and sent with it a copy of the General Regulations. The letter is dated April 25, 1833, and among other things states that, owing to the predominance of the York Rite, difficulties had arisen, for the prevention of which in the future and to protect the interests of the French Rite, the Grand Lodge had created Symbolic Chambers for the administration of the three Rites, and decreed that all lodges within its jurisdiction should acknowledge its authority: hoping that, for the sake of harmony, the Grand Orient would consent to this arrangement, and desiring to be informed what disposition was to be made of the charters of the three French Rite lodges. This communication was intrusted to F. J. Verrier, a member of the Grand Lodge, who left for France on the 30th of April, 1833. No reply was received until April 2, 1836, when the Grand Master informed the Grand Lodge that F. J. Verrier had forwarded a communication from the Grand Orient, dated Nov. 18, 1835, in which deep regret was expressed that the force of circumstances had compelled the French Rite lodges to transfer their allegiance from the Grand Orient, and requesting the Grand Lodge to transmit their charters and arrears of annual dues.

Long before this communication was received, every thing had been settled. The records of Les Amis Réunis No. 7787 show that by an unanimous vote the lodge placed itself under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge on the 16th of January, 1833, but the new charter was not received until the 5th of May, and at the same meeting a committee was appointed to confer with similar committees to be appointed by Trinosophes Lodge No. 2 (Scotch Rite) and Perseverance Lodge No. 4 (York Rite) for the purpose of consolidating the three lodges. At next meeting (June 2) the committee did not report, and the lodge was called off until October, after passing a vote of censure on A. W. Pichot for neglecting his duty as Secretary. Before October came, Les Amis Réunis and Trinosophes affiliated with Perseverance Lodge No. 4, which on the 10th of August applied to the Grand Lodge for a charter to cumulate the French and Scotch Rites. The petition was referred to the Symbolic Chambers, and the charter granted Nov. 15, 1833.

Polar Star Lodge No. 4263 being composed of the members of the York and Scotch Rite lodges of the same name retained its charter from the Grand Orient until that body demanded its surrender in 1836. Polar Star Lodge No. 5 (York Rite) petitioned the Grand Lodge for a charter to cumulate the French and Scotch Rites, at the same time Perseverance Lodge No. 4 made its application (Augt. 10, 1833), and the subject was also referred to the Symbolic Chambers. For some reason the request was not granted, and on the 11th of January, 1834, Polar Star Lodge No. 5 surrendered its York Rite charter: soon afterward it surrendered the French Rite charter it had received from the Grand Lodge, declaring its intention to work under its Scotch Rite charter as Polar Star Lodge No. 1. On August 15, 1840, the Grand Lodge passed a resolution authorizing Polar Star Lodge No. 1 to cumulate the York and French Rites, which was endorsed on its Scottish charter, September 6, 1840.

What became of Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 7319 has not been ascertained. Ferdinand Gayarré, its W. M. died December 23, 1833, and as no mention is made of the lodge afterward, in all probability it did not survive him long.

When it became apparent that the influence of the French Rite was destroyed, most of its leaders went over to the ranks of the Consistorial party. François Dissard, the Grand Secretary, however, remained faithful to the last, and his influence, more than anything else, prevented an open rupture between the French Rite lodges and the Grand Lodge at the time the resolution of April 20, 1833, was adopted. He never took the Scotch Rite degrees, and in May, 1833, endeavored to form a General Grand Chapter for the Rose Croix bodies of the French Rite, as a means of protecting their interests and checking the influence of the Consistory. The draft of a circular, in his hand-writing, calling a convention for this purpose was recently found in the archives. The power of the Consistory, however, was too strongly established, and the movement does not appear to have been a success.

The contradictory provisions of the General Regulations soon led to a conflict of authority. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, July 27, 1833, a petition for a new lodge of the York Rite to be located in New Orleans was presented and referred to the Symbolic Chamber of that Rite. Without waiting for its action, a provisional lodge under the name of La Fraternité was organized; the subject was brought up at the meeting of August 10th, and after discussion the Grand Master was authorized to appoint a committee "to inspect and verify the work of the provisional lodge." The committee reported on the 17th of the same month, and after another discussion, a resolution was unanimously adopted, declaring that the Symbolic Chamber of the York Rite had not the power to act upon the petition or deliver the charter, and the Grand Lodge granted the charter and ordered it to be delivered "in conformity with the regulations." At the next meeting, (Nov. 2,) the Grand Master announced that he had installed the officers of the new lodge La Fraternité No. 35. The Grand Orator (Réné Perdreauxville,*) objected to the action of the Grand Master, on the ground that the delivery of the charter was a violation of the General Regulations. A debate ensued, which was on motion postponed to the 16th of the same month. After the Grand Lodge was opened, at the request of the Grand Master, A. W. Pichot made an argument in favor of the right of the "*Grande Loge Centrale*" to grant the charter: the Grand Orator replied, and, after summing up, submitted a resolution, declaring that the action of the Grand Lodge was unconstitutional; that the charter of a lodge could not be held regular unless it was granted by the Symbolic Chamber of the Rite to which the lodge belonged: and that the whole case be referred back to the Symbolic Chamber of the York Rite. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 3—"15 members present."

This vote gave the entire control of the Grand Lodge into the hands of the Consistorial party. The Scotch and French Rite Chambers were composed almost exclusively of its adherents, who also formed a majority of the York Rite Chamber. Immediately on its organization, the Scotch Rite Chamber had usurped the power to act as an independent Grand Lodge; the York and French Rite Chambers soon followed its example; in their communications to the Grand Lodge they addressed it as the "Central Grand Lodge"; considered it merely as a committee of the whole, having no powers or prerogatives except such as they were willing to accord it; and as the Grand Master had been deprived of his prerogatives by the General Regulations, he was a mere automaton to be manipulated as occasion required. In effect, the vote made the Grand Lodge an appanage of the Grand Consistory.†

* Réné Perdreauxville, *alias* Réné de Perdreauxville, *alias* Réné Elizabeth de David-Perdreauxville. His first appearance in Grand Lodge was as J. W. of Lafayette Lodge No. 25, in 1831, when he was appointed Grand Steward. In the *Tableau* of the Grand Lodge he is styled *homme de lettres*, which in one instance is rendered "author." None of his writings, however, have come down to the present day, with the exception of a sophomoric address delivered before the Grand Lodge, March 17, 1833. An active and unscrupulous partisan, he distinguished himself as a Masonic politician in advancing the interests of the Consistorial party.

† As previously noted the Grand Consistory was declared a clandestine body when formed in 1813, and of the many Masons in New Orleans at that date possessed of the high degrees of the Scotch Rite, the great majority refused to have anything to do with it. The Cerneau Council of New York, from which it derived its charter, had expressly declared that it claimed no jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees, but that body became extinct, or, as its friends say "dormant" in 1827. It was re-organized, or a new one started on its ruins, in February, 1832, and became known as the Elias

At first view it appears strange that, after a protracted discussion of over three months, out of a membership of 57* there should have been only 15 present at the final vote on a question of so great importance. But the intrigues of the different factions, and the cabals that had been formed for personal aggrandizement, had disgusted those members who had any regard for their Masonic professions, and they seldom visited the Grand Lodge. "Political strategy" had been introduced by the English-speaking Masons in their attack upon the French Rite, and, their professed zeal for the York Rite "pure and simple," had called into existence a power, which was about to place the yoke upon their own neck, and the struggle that ensued was intensified by the question of "race" which was again dividing the citizens. †

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, January 18, 1834, Seth W. Nye introduced a resolution abolishing the Symbolic Chamber of the York Rite, and remitting all matters over which it exercised control to the Grand Lodge, as its sessions were held in the York Rite. This resolution and a proposed amendment to Article 71, ‡ of the General Regulations, offered by Alexander Philips, were referred to the Symbolic Chambers, and rejected by the York Chamber on the 20th, by the French on the 25th, and by the Scotch on the 28th June, 1834.

Hicks Council. It claimed jurisdiction over symbolic lodges, and entered into correspondence with the New Orleans Consistory, which then put forward the same claim in the so-called concordat. The Marquis de Santangelo, one of the chiefs of the Elias Hicks Council, was in New Orleans in September, 1832, and created J. H. Holland and F. J. Verrier 33ds. And by a singular coincidence, an irregular body, which during an existence of twenty years had had but few members, and no influence until its coalition with Harmony Lodge No. 26, became all at once the dominant power in Louisiana Masonry. It is greatly to be regretted that the Anti-Masonic storm which was then raging at the North, did not come as far south as New Orleans.

* The *Tableau* of 1833 gives the names and Masonic rank of 17 Grand Officers and 40 members—57; all of whom were York Rite Masons, and 24 had not received the degrees of either of the other Rites: 12 were also members of the French Rite: 2, of the Scotch Rite, and 19 belonged to both the French and Scotch Rites. Although in the minority, the Consistory party held the most important offices in the Grand Lodge.

† This was originally a mere matter of dollars and cents, and arose from the depreciation in the value of property in the city proper by the building up of the Faubourg St. Mary, which is now the business centre of New Orleans. When Louisiana was ceded to the United States in 1803, the population of New Orleans did not exceed 8056. The first street was not paved until 1810, and then the population had increased to 24,552. From that date both the commerce and the population of the city increased with wonderful rapidity. In the business season of 1822-3 the receipts of cotton amounted to 161,959 bales and the exports to 171,872; in 1832-3 the receipts were 467,984 and the exports 461,026 bales; in 1842-3, receipts 1,089,642, exports 1,088,870 bales: and the receipts and exports of sugar, tobacco, flour and Western produce were in a corresponding ratio.

Notwithstanding the frequent epidemics to which New Orleans was then subject, this constantly increasing commerce gradually induced numbers who visited it during the business season to make it their home. In 1825, the population was 45,336, and at that time the city extended no further down than to Esplanade street; nor above further than Canal street, with the exception of here and there a house occupying a square of ground. In 1823-4, James H. Caldwell erected the American Theatre on Camp Street, and was laughed at for his supposed folly; but the American portion of the citizens soon followed his example: stores and dwellings were erected, and business went with the current. In 1830 the population of the city was 49,826; gas and water were introduced in 1834; Canal street was rapidly becoming the dividing line between the French and American portions of the city, and was in fact made so by the act of the Legislature, passed March 8, 1836, dividing New Orleans into three Municipalities, a system of government which tended to keep alive local jealousies and prejudice of race, until it was abolished in 1852. The agitation of these questions in the community, exercised a baneful influence upon the craft—separating them into "up-town" and "down-town" Masons, preventing the increase of English-speaking lodges, and consolidating the power and influence of the Consistorial oligarchy.

‡ The amendment required a unanimous ballot: for Art. 71, see p. 44 *ante*, in *notis*.

Alexander Philips resigned from the York Rite Chamber,* immediately on its rejecting his proposed amendment; his influence and that of Harmony Lodge No. 26 were at an end; the lodge lingered on until 1837, and on the 16th December of that year the Grand Secretary was ordered to take possession of its charter, and other property, as it had become extinct previous to that date.

Notwithstanding the resolution abolishing the Symbolic Chamber of the York Rite had been summarily defeated, the question itself was not so easily disposed of. The cumbersome and contradictory system imposed by the code of 1832 did not work well; as the Chambers monopolized all the business, the meetings of the Grand Lodge lost their interest for the members not belonging to them, and the dissatisfaction that had found utterance in the above resolution was increased and strengthened by the means resorted to for its suppression. On January 24, 1835, the third and last annual election to renew the Symbolic Chambers took place. On January 16, 1836, a committee consisting of L. H. Feraud, P. Dubayle, and J. B. F. Giquel, were appointed to revise the General Regulations; they reported a new code on the 27th, which was discussed, adopted, and 500 copies ordered to be printed in French and English.† Not a copy of this code can be found: the records, however, show that it swept away many of the absurdities of the code of 1832—the Grand Lodge resumes its authority; the Grand Master is re-invested with his prerogatives, and the Symbolic Chambers disappear.‡ It is probable that the Council of Rites was formed at this date out of the Scotch and French Chambers, a certain number of the members retiring each year until April 18, 1838, when for the first time an election was held for members of the Council of Rites. The Council was divided into two sections—one for the Scotch, the other for the French Rite—and each composed of three members. This system was continued until 1850, but in the absence of the General Regulations of 1836 there is nothing to show what the powers and duties of the Council of Rites really were. §

* René Perdreaux and François Corréjollès resigned from the same Chamber a short time afterward (August 13). There appears to have been some difficulty between the members of the York Rite Chamber, but what it was has not been ascertained.

† Owing to the depleted condition of the treasury, at the meeting of April 2, 1836, a suggestion was made and adopted, for the members of the Grand Lodge to make a voluntary subscription to pay the printing of the General Regulations. At the meeting of December 17, the Grand Secretary, who was prevented by sickness from being present, reported that the subscription amounted to thirty-seven dollars, which he had paid to the printer on account of *two hundred copies*. Three copies were ordered to be sent to each lodge, for which they were to be charged one dollar and a half—any “particular Mason” desiring a copy to pay one dollar for the same.

‡ Folger (p. 170) asserts that the Chamber for the Scotch Rite continued to 1850, and “chartered all the lodges for which petitions were made.” But the records show that, even if he confounds the Council of Rites with the Symbolic Chambers, after the adoption of the General Regulations of 1836 all charters were granted by vote of the Grand Lodge. The following charters for the Scotch and French Rites were granted after the Symbolic Chambers had been abolished:

Foyer Maçonnique Lodge No. 44, York Rite with power to cumulate the Scotch and French Rites, October 6, 1838.

Libérale Lodge No. 3, Scotch Rite, revived, new charter granted Oct. 16, 1838.

Amor Fraternal Lodge No. 4, Scotch Rite, April 1, 1839.

Disciples of Masonic Senate (now St. Andrew) Lodge No. 5, French Rite, June 3, 1839.

Los Amigos del Orden Lodge No. 5, Scotch Rite, September 24, 1842.

Germania Lodge No. 46, York Rite with cumulation of Scotch and French Rites, April 18, 1844.

§ The want of a copy of the General Regulations of 1836 is more severely felt as no Annularies of the Grand Lodge for the years 1834 to 1840 inclusive can be found. The *Esquisses*, or rough minutes, of the meetings of the Grand Lodge have been preserved from its formation down to 1849: in many

On the 21st of January, 1837, a charter was granted to Poinsett Lodge No. 39, located outside the city limits, in Lafayette, parish of Jefferson.*

Notwithstanding the change in the regulations, the meetings of the Grand Lodge were poorly attended, and occasionally went by default for want of a quorum. A lethargy appears to have seized the Consistorial party as soon as it obtained control of the Grand Lodge; the other members still absented themselves: murmurs of dissatisfaction began to be heard, and Harmony Lodge No. 26 surrendered its charter. Deeming themselves secure in the possession of their vested rights, the life members, as a class, heeded not the mutterings and paid no attention to the increasing discontent.

Fraternité Lodge No. 35 worked the York Rite in the French language, and its members appear to have been zealous Masons. On the 14th of April, 1838, its Past Master, J. B. Lambert, offered a resolution in the Grand Lodge on account of the want of punctuality of the life members, declaring all the Wardens of the lodges of the York Rite members of the Grand Lodge, and entitled to hold office therein. The resolution was unanimously rejected: but the dissatisfaction was not removed, and after maintaining a lingering existence for some months Fraternité Lodge No. 35 surrendered its charter, October 14, 1840.

With a commerce increasing so rapidly, that the population of the city had doubled itself in the last decade, it is strange that the extinction of two lodges in New Orleans in less than two years should not have caused the life members to pause and reflect. That the question of "nationality" had something to do with the extinction of Harmony Lodge is almost certain, but that reason cannot apply in the case of La Fraternité; and it is probable that the creation of a so-called Supreme Council caused the extinguishment of two lodges to be looked upon with indifference.

On the 27th of October, 1839, the Marquis de Santangelo, Roca de Santi Petri, J. J. Conte, F. F. Burtheau, and René Perdreauxville formed a Supreme Council in New Orleans, under the pompous title of the "Supreme Council of the United States of America."†

instances they are more full than those recorded in the *Livre d'Or* and tend to illustrate it. The *Esquisse* of January 27, 1836, states that by resolution the General Regulations were to be read and adopted article by article; about ten articles are entered as having been adopted; a cross mark with a pen is drawn over that portion of the minutes, and underneath it is said the Regulations were adopted, as per the manuscript submitted. The Record Book merely says the Regulations were "discussed and adopted"—the marginal note referring to the manuscript copy. The manuscript is not to be found in the archives, and, in all probability, it was sent to the printer and, if returned, not preserved.

* On the 30th September, 1840, Poinsett Lodge No. 39 adopted a resolution to move from Lafayette to New Orleans, and its next meeting was held in the lodge-room of Louisiana Lodge No. 32, on Canal street. When the charter of Louisiana Lodge was arrested in 1842, Poinsett was the only English-speaking lodge in New Orleans until the revolution of 1847.

† The organization of this self-created body was completed November 7, 1839, with the following officers:

Orazio de Attellis, Marquis de Santangelo, M. P. Sov.: Grand Commander, created 33° in New York, by Joseph Cerneau, November 16, 1827.

Jean Jacques Conte, P. Sov.: Lieut.: Grand Commander, created 33° at Paris, by the Grand Orient of France, May 20, 1822.

Jose Antonio Roca de Santi Petri, Sov.: Treasurer-General, created 33° in Spain, by the National Supreme Council of Spain, April 10, 1822.

Réné Elizabeth de David-Perdreauxville, Secretary-General, created 33° in Mexico, by the Marquis de Santangelo, November 22, 1834—healed October 27, 1839.

This self-created body was immediately recognized by the Grand Consistory, Grand Lodge and Grand R. A. Chapter, and they appointed a joint committee to decide upon the appropriate honors to be paid its officers when visiting them and their subordinates. This gave offence to the city lodges working in the York Rite, but, as it was useless for them to complain, they submitted in silence. Some months afterward an event occurred which ruffled the surface of the seeming calm, and inaugurated the storm that had been long impending.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, November 27, 1841, a communication was received from the Grand Chapter, announcing that it had expelled Cotton Henry and D. C. Lehman for unmasonic conduct, from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, "and burned their names at the door of its Temple:" and the Grand Secretary was ordered to notify all the lodges in the jurisdiction of their expulsion.

At the same meeting a communication was received from the Grand Consistory, containing a synopsis of the trial of Perez Snell, Past Junior Grand Warden, for having conferred on several persons, for certain sums of money, the degrees of Scotch Masonry from the fourth to the thirty-second inclusive, and giving them diplomas for the same, when he knew there existed in New Orleans a regularly constituted body for the conferring of said degrees: and stating that the accused had been found guilty and expelled from Scotch Masonry. The Grand Secretary was ordered to notify all the lodges in the jurisdiction of the expulsion of Perez Snell, and to place the communication on file.

At this date local politics had arrayed the citizens of the Anglo-Saxon and Latin races against each other, and the feeling had extended into Masonry. The members of the Grand Lodge were chiefly of the Latin race, and of the

François Frédéric Burtheau, Keeper of the Seals and Archives, created 33° at Paris, by the Grand Orient of France, September 18, 1835.

Guillaume Alfred Montmain, Grand Master of Ceremonies, created 33° in New Orleans, by J. J. Conte, March 8, 1838—healed November 7, 1839.

Jean François Canonge, Grand Expert, created 33° in New Orleans, by J. J. Conte, March 8, 1838—healed November 7, 1839.

Jean Baptiste Faget, Grand Standard Bearer, created 33° in New Orleans, by J. J. Conte, March 8, 1838—healed November 7, 1839.

Louis H. Feraud, Grand Captain of the Guards, created 33° in New Orleans, by J. J. Conte, March 8, 1838—healed November 7, 1839.

The reason assigned by the Marquis de Santangelo for the creation of this body was that the Supreme Council at Charleston had ceased to exist for a long time, that the one in New York was dormant and, as there was no hope of its revival, it was indispensable for the government of the A. and A. Scottish Rite in the United States that a Supreme Council should be established in New Orleans!

In the beginning of 1840, the Marquis de Santangelo left New Orleans with the intention of establishing himself in Washington or Philadelphia. What afterward became of this adventurer is not known; at the end of two years the Supreme Council, unable to obtain any information in regard to him, declared his office vacant and elected J. J. Conte, Sov. Grand Commander. [*MS. Notes in relation to Supreme Council 33° in archives of Grand Lodge.*]

The names of J. J. Conte and F. F. Burtheau do not appear in the records of the Grand Lodge, and are not to be found in the New Orleans Directory of that date. The other officers of the Supreme Council were members of the Grand Lodge.

On the 9th of October, 1846, after exercising its authority for thirty-three years, the Grand Consistory abdicated definitively, in favor of the Supreme Council. Ch. Laffon de Ladebat, in closing his notice of the Consistory (*Procès Verbal*, p. 72), says: "It has been seen from the official report of the Ill. Bro. Count de Grasse-Tilly, that all the Grand Consistories, Councils, etc., established by Joseph Cerneau had been demolished and declared irregular by the decrees of the Supreme Council of Charleston and of the Grand Orient of France, under the date of September 21 and December 24, 1813. Consequently the Grand Consistory of 1813 was an illegal body."

ten lodges in New Orleans only two worked in the English language—Louisiana No. 32 and Poinsett No. 39. The parties expelled were members of Louisiana Lodge No. 32, and Perez Snell was also a member of the Grand Lodge. The expelling one of its own members without a trial, on the order of the Consistory, was considered not only subversive of the principles of Masonry, but an act of tyrannical usurpation on the part of the "French Grand Lodge," (as it was beginning to be called,) by the members of Louisiana Lodge No. 32, and, at the annual election in the following December, Perez Snell was elected W. M. The Grand Lodge immediately sent a communication to Louisiana Lodge, which its tyler refused to receive: committees appointed to visit the lodge and inspect its work and books, reported that they found the lodge closed: Louisiana Lodge was then summoned to appear by its officers and show cause why its charter should not be arrested: Perez Snell appeared and, in his own name and that of the lodge, protested against the action of the Grand Lodge as unconstitutional: he was expelled and a committee appointed to ascertain what part the members of Louisiana Lodge had taken in this rebellion against the authority of the Grand Lodge: the committee reported that the members sustained the action of their W. M., and thereupon the charter was arrested, and the majority of the members expelled, April 2, 1842. In the meantime Louisiana Lodge No. 32 had adopted resolutions denouncing the acts of what it called the "reputed" Grand Lodge as unconstitutional and subversive of the principles of Ancient York Masonry, absolving itself from its allegiance, and appointing a committee to visit the country lodges with the view of securing their co-operation in organizing "a regular Grand Lodge of free and accepted Ancient York Masons."*

* The communication of the Grand Consistory, referred to in the text, cannot be found in the archives: but as this was the beginning of the movement that ended in revolutionizing the Grand Lodge, the following may be found of interest.

Perez Snell was a native of St. Albans, Vt.; he resided for some time in Georgia before coming to New Orleans, where he entered into business as a lithographer and engraver. He was a member of the Charleston Supreme Council in 1827, [Mackey's *Cryptic Masonry*, p. 150,] and a man of considerable ability. At the time he was expelled by the Consistory he was a member of the Grand Lodge and a member of the first, or Scotch, section of the Council of Rites. In March, 1845, he appealed to the Grand Lodge for a revision of its sentence against him, and his petition was referred to the Consistory. As he was a "Charleston" Thirty-third, his offence was unpardonable in the eyes of the Consistory, and his petition rejected. On March 26, 1846, the appeal was again brought before the Grand Lodge by Past Grand Master John H. Holland: the Grand Lodge was of opinion that, as an act of justice to Perez Snell, the case ought to be reviewed, but having remitted the case to the Grand Consistory it could not with propriety interfere in the matter. An effort was made February 25, 1851, to reinstate Perez Snell, but the motion "after debate, was withdrawn."

Perez Snell afterward went to California: before leaving New Orleans he intrusted his rituals to the care of Cotton Henry, upon whom he had conferred the degrees. On the death of Cotton Henry, they passed into the possession of Dr. Hosea Edwards, who transferred them to M. W. Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows. They are written in school-boy copy-books, having the imprint "Charleston" on the covers, and comprise the degrees from the fourth to the thirty-second inclusive.

The proceedings in this case are detailed at great length in the records of the Grand Lodge. On January 15, 1842, the Grand Secretary reported that the tyler of Louisiana Lodge No. 32 had refused to receive the communication of the Grand Lodge, and that it was left on a table in the ante-room. This produced an excitement: many members declaring their lodges would not fraternize with Louisiana Lodge as it had elected for its W. M. an expelled Scotch Rite Mason, etc. On motion, a committee was appointed to visit Louisiana Lodge, inspect its work and records, and to suspend its labors until further order. This committee was composed of nine officers of the Grand Lodge, who reported (Feb'y 5) that, notwithstanding the order to Louisiana Lodge to assemble so that the committee might perform the duty assigned it, the lodge did not meet: that Perez Snell and Cotton Henry stated they had no knowledge of the order sent by the Grand Secretary, until a few minutes before the arrival of the committee, and it was then impossible to notify the members. Perez Snell

Notwithstanding the arrest of its charter, Louisiana Lodge continued to meet until February 7, 1843. No report from the committee, however, appears on its

and Cotton Henry fixed a day for the visitation of the committee, promising that all the members would be notified to be present. At the appointed time, the committee went to the hall of Louisiana Lodge, found it closed, and after waiting half an hour were informed the lodge did not meet that evening, when they retired without accomplishing their mission. Resolutions were then adopted suspending the work of Louisiana Lodge, citing it to appear at an extraordinary session to be called for the purpose to show cause why the charter should not be arrested "for its disobedience of the General Regulations and rebellion against the Grand Lodge;" and the Grand Secretary ordered to summon its Master and Wardens to appear and answer the charges, and at the same time show cause why they should not be expelled from all the Rites of Masonry.

The trial was fixed for February 12, 1842. On that day Louisiana Lodge appeared by its W. M. (Perez Snell) and J. W. (A. A. Frazer): Thomas H. Lewis (afterward Deputy Grand Master of the Louisiana Grand Lodge) was appointed to defend the lodge, and as the responsibility of its not assembling to meet the committee of the Grand Lodge was attributed to the members not being notified by Perez Snell, the case of Louisiana Lodge was postponed to another meeting to be called for that purpose, by a vote of 10 to 5. The case of Perez Snell was then taken up, when he presented a written protest, in his own name and in the name of Louisiana Lodge, against the action of the Grand Lodge as irregular and in violation of the General Regulations, and then obtained permission to retire. The protest bore no authentic evidence that it was a protest of the lodge, and left the Grand Lodge in doubt as to the true opinions of a majority of its members. In order to ascertain the correct meaning of the protest, the Junior Warden (A. A. Frazer) was asked if he had participated in drawing up the protest, and if he held the opinions expressed in it, to which he answered in the negative and was ordered to retire.

On motion, a ballot was then taken on the case of Perez Snell, and he was declared expelled by a vote of 15 to 1; his name ordered to be burned at the door of the temple, and the Grand Secretary instructed to communicate the sentence to all the lodges in the jurisdiction, and to all Masonic Powers with which the Grand Lodge was in correspondence.

A committee was also appointed to ascertain by all possible means what part the individual members of Louisiana Lodge had taken in the rebellious acts of Perez Snell. On the 19th of March, the committee reported that they had only seen the Senior Warden of Louisiana Lodge, who assured them that all the members of the lodge partook of the sentiments of their W. M. and had joined in his acts. The matter was then referred to a committee, who, on April 2, 1842, presented a report reviewing the whole case, and submitting resolutions by the adoption of which the charter was arrested and all the members, with the exception of six, expelled: granting them the privilege, however, of being restored to good standing if within one month they retracted their opinions and renewed their allegiance to the Grand Lodge.

No notice of this case appears on the records of Louisiana Lodge No. 32 until the lodge was guilty of contempt, and it is evident that trickery had been resorted to for the purpose of precipitating the conflict. The first entry in relation to the matter occurs in the minutes of January 28, 1842, when the lodge instead of meeting in its hall on Canal street assembled in a room on Camp street. At this meeting, Perez Snell stated to the few members present that he had seen, in the hall on Canal street, two communications purporting to be from the Grand Secretary, P. Dubayle, one of which was addressed to Louisiana Lodge No. 32, notifying it that the Grand Officers would visit and inspect the work of the lodge on the 25th of January, and directing the lodge to summon its members: the other was a simple notice that the Grand Lodge would visit Louisiana Lodge on Friday 28th, and inspect its books. This notice was dated Jan. 25th, and was not addressed to the lodge or its officers. Nothing appears to have been said or done in relation to the notices, and the "lodge closed at 8½ P. M. Peace and harmony prevailing." There is a marked discrepancy between this statement and the report of the Grand Lodge committee, and no reason is assigned for the lodge not meeting in its own hall upon this particular occasion.

The next meeting of Louisiana Lodge was held in its hall on Canal street, on March 3. No mention is made in the minutes of the trial in the Grand Lodge, but Perez Snell submitted his protest in which he charged the Grand Lodge with having "violated the 10th, 26th and 28th sections of the Constitution and General Regulations." On motion, the protest was referred to a committee and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

The committee presented their report on the 23d of March. After setting forth that all Masons have certain inalienable rights and privileges; that it is their duty to preserve and maintain inviolate the ancient constitutions; that the proceedings and practices of the Grand Lodge were "most flagrant violations of the ancient customs and usages of the fraternity;" that expostulations and remonstrances had been made to it in vain; that an intolerant and vindictive spirit had been long manifested by the Grand Lodge toward Louisiana Lodge No. 32, and more especially toward some of

records, and so far as the country lodges were concerned the movement was premature. With the exception of the system of life membership which interfered with and limited their rights of free representation, the country lodges had no grievances to complain of. In all other respects the Grand Lodge pursued toward them a liberal policy, and unless guilty of some flagrant violation of the General Regulations, their acts were not supervised or questioned. Even when they failed to make returns for over two years, the only penalty inflicted was declaring the lodge dormant, and, upon petition, the offence was condoned and the lodge reinstated on the register. At the time Perez Snell was expelled, many of them were in arrears and a resolution had been adopted requiring them to make returns and pay dues on or before June 25, 1842, under the penalty of being erased from the roll of lodges: but the resolution was not enforced against the delinquents.*

In New Orleans, all the lodges were regularly visited by the Grand Officers for the purpose of inspecting their work and records, and the General Regulations were strictly enforced. So far the partiality shown the country lodges had not been complained of, although the American Masons in the city had never given a cordial support to the Grand Lodge and were dissatisfied with its rule. This arose from two causes; first, the feeling existing in the community between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon race; secondly, the organization of the Grand Lodge, under the General Regulations of 1832, resembled more the Masonry of Continental Europe than that of the United States. The original lodges *Harmony* and *Louisiana* had never affiliated with the Grand Lodge; the two lodges deriving charters from it under the same names, after a sickly existence, during which they more than once showed their dissatisfaction, were now extinct; and of the ten lodges in New Orleans in 1843, *Poinsett No. 39* was the only one that worked in English. It was far from being in a prosperous condition, and although some of its members secretly sympathized with *Louisiana Lodge*, the influence of its *W. M., Alexander Philips*, kept it true to its allegiance.

Heretofore the grievances complained of by the American Masons were the system of representation and of life membership which had created a Masonic

its officers and members; the committee believing that the organization of the "reputed Grand Lodge" was illegal and unconstitutional, declare *Louisiana Lodge No. 32* absolved from its allegiance; and submitted resolutions declaring all connection and communication with the "reputed Grand Lodge" dissolved, as the obligations of *Louisiana Lodge* to support the constitution of the Grand Lodge did not compel them to "support and obey as the Grand Lodge a set of men self-constituted as such, styling and calling themselves the Grand Lodge, without legal and constitutional organization and existence;" nor to yield obedience to regulations emanating from it when subversive of the principles of *Ancient York Masonry*: and recommending the appointment of delegates to visit such lodges in the State as might be deemed proper, "for the purpose of forming and establishing a regular Grand Lodge of free and accepted *Ancient York Masons*." The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the few members present.

* As an instance of the leniency exercised toward the country lodges, the case of *St. Albans Lodge No. 28* may be cited. A complaint was made, February 14, 1845, that this lodge had been working clandestinely for about twelve years, and a committee was appointed to visit and inspect its work, etc. On the 19th of April, the committee reported that they found the work of the lodge "scrupulously correct;" the lodge claiming, however, that it was not responsible for the acts of its former members and ought not be held liable for the dues from 1833 to 1844, but promising to bear true allegiance to the Grand Lodge and pay the dues of 1844 in a few days. On the recommendation of the committee, the Grand Lodge remitted the dues from 1833 to 1844, legalized the work of the lodge, and reinstated it on the register. This leniency is the more note-worthy, as it afterward appeared that *St. Albans Lodge No. 28* was at the time plotting to subvert the authority of the Grand Lodge.

aristocracy; the exclusion by the Grand Lodge of all except its own members from its sessions, and transacting its business in the French language. The country lodges, however, do not appear to have sympathized with the English-speaking city lodges, and the latter possessing little or no influence in the Grand Lodge, the members of which were chiefly French by birth or descent, had submitted in silence; and, up to this time, no remonstrance had been addressed the Grand Lodge in regard to the cumulation of Rites and other innovations introduced by the General Regulations of 1832.

In the meantime the American population was annually increasing, and this augmented the number of English-speaking Masons. Few of them understood French; the Scotch and Modern Rites were novelties they could not comprehend; the condition of the lodges working in English, with the feeling entertained toward the Grand Lodge, offered no inducement to join them, and most of the new-comers had remained unaffiliated. Unable to find encouragement in any other quarter the members of Louisiana Lodge spread their opinions among this class of unaffiliated Masons, and, overlooking the grievances under which the craft had so long labored, denounced the Grand Lodge as an illegal organization because it sanctioned the cumulation of Rites. The seed, thus sown, slowly began to germinate, and its development was materially aided by the promulgation of the General Regulations of 1844.

On January 28, 1843, the Grand Lodge appointed a committee to revise the General Regulations, who reported in April, 1844, and after discussion and amendment, the new code was adopted on the 12th and 18th of the same month. This code is a great improvement upon that of 1832, although a number of its provisions were retained. Copies of it fell into the hands of the expelled and unaffiliated Masons residing in New Orleans, and, either designedly or in utter ignorance of what had been the practice in Louisiana for over ten years, it was charged that by the adoption of this code, "the whole organization of the old Grand Lodge became, for the first time, authoritatively changed, and by its amalgamation or cumulation of three Rites, its former distinctive character as a Grand Lodge under the Ancient York Constitutions was destroyed."* The following comparison of the code of 1844 with that of 1832,† proves that this charge was wholly unfounded, and at the same time shows upon what grounds the attempt to revolutionize the Grand Lodge was justified.

Articles 1—6 are essentially the same in both codes: Art. 3 requiring a candidate for initiation to have attained his twenty-first year, to have a free and honorable situation, and able to read and write; Art. 4 allowing the son of a Mason, when presented by his father or tutor, to be received at the age of eighteen, but providing that in no case could he be made a Master Mason until he was twenty-one: Art. 6 permits Masons to work in the different Rites, and declares there is only one centre of Masonic authority for all symbolic lodges in the jurisdiction—the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

Art. 7 of the code of 1844 extends membership in the Grand Lodge to all Past Masters of lodges in the State, instead of confining it (as by Art. 200 of the code of 1832) to the Past Masters who were active members of the lodges sitting in New Orleans, but retains the provision that members are alone eligible to office

* Report Com. F. C. of Louisiana Grand Lodge, 1849, p. 5.

† For an abstract of the General Regulations of 1832, see *ante* p. 41 *et seq.*

in the Grand Lodge: the Masters of all lodges (not already Past Masters) and the Wardens of the city lodges are entitled to seats as representatives; the delegates of the country lodges (who must be members of the Grand Lodge) are also classed as representatives; but the same article grants them the right to speak and vote upon all questions, which was denied by the code of 1832.

But in order that this concession would not interfere with the rights of the life members, Art. 8 provides that members of the Grand Lodge, ceasing to be active members of one of the subordinate lodges, may preserve their rank and title in the Grand Lodge on paying into its treasury "a contribution of two dollars per month."

Art. 11 provides that the country lodges shall select delegates from the members of the Grand Lodge residing in New Orleans, and prescribes the same formalities as those required by Sec. 4 of the Constitution of 1819 (*ante*, p. 27), but prohibits any member representing more than two lodges at the same time—instead of three as heretofore.*

Articles 203—8 of the code of 1832, which defined the powers of the Grand Lodge so far as not conceded to the Symbolic Chambers, are replaced by the following:

Art. 21. The Grand Lodge has alone the power of legislating for all symbolic lodges of this State; of taking cognizance of all that concerns the Order in general, and of all that is not left especially to the power of one of the sections of the Grand Council of Rites:—of stating ultimately upon all such legislative, dogmatical, and administrative questions as are foreseen by the ancient and general statutes of the Order, and which may be submitted to it by the lodges under its jurisdiction; but in this case it shall not decide before it has consulted its Grand Council of Rites in the section to which the question pertains.

Art. 22. The Grand Lodge grants no constitutions to lodges situated in those countries where a supreme Masonic authority is established, nor in any State or Territory of the American Union where a Grand Lodge is established.

And it allows no foreign Masonic Power, nor any of the Grand Lodges of the other States of the American Union, to constitute lodges, of whatever Rite they may be, within the State of Louisiana. And should the case happen, it declares in advance, that lodges thus constituted, shall be held and denounced as irregular, and all their members shall be expelled from Masonry: and that all intercourse, (if any exists,) shall immediately cease with the body which would thus constitute a lodge within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana.

The Symbolic Chambers created by the code of 1832 appear to have been abolished by the General Regulations of 1836, and a portion of their functions assigned to a Council of Rites. The code of 1844 says:

Art. 15. There is established in the bosom of the Grand Lodge of this State, a Council of Rites, charged with the management of all that concerns the Rites recognized and approved by the Grand Lodge.

This Council is divided into two sections, one of which is for the ancient and accepted Scotch Rite, and the other for the Modern or French Rite: each of these sections is composed of three members of the Grand Lodge, appointed for the purpose, and belonging to the said Rites.

Art. 16 provides that the members of the Council of Rites shall be appointed annually by the Grand Master, immediately after his installation.

* By an amendment, adopted Jan. 27, 1846, every lodge meeting out of the city of New Orleans and parish of Jefferson, might appoint as its delegate, either a member of the Grand Lodge or one of its own members: provided, however, that no delegate be allowed to represent more than one lodge at the same time.

Arts. 56—7 provide that petitions for charters for the Scotch or French Rite, or for the cumulation of Rites shall be referred to the section of the corresponding Rite, which shall inspect the provisional lodge, and report to the Grand Lodge.*

Art. 23 declares that the Grand Lodge shall always hold its sessions in the York Rite, and that the language used shall always be French.† The prohibition against the admission of visitors is repeated in Art. 46, unless they are officers or members of another Grand Lodge. At the annual grand communication any Master Mason in good standing was entitled to admission: and every Mason, even below the degree of Master, was admitted into the Grand Lodge, when his presence was required either as a witness or a party in a case pending therein—thus modifying sections 13 and 14 of the constitution of 1819, which had been in force until this time.‡

Articles 51—61 prescribe the preliminaries to be observed in forming new lodges, which correspond substantially with the provisions of the code of 1832. Seven Master Masons, in good standing, intending to form a new lodge, met and constituted themselves into a provisional lodge by electing a W. M., two Wardens, a Secretary and Treasurer, and choosing a distinctive title: a written report of the proceedings of this meeting, with a *Tableau* of the members of the new lodge, and a petition for a charter recommended by a chartered lodge, or at least three members of the Grand Lodge, was required to be forwarded without delay to the Grand Lodge, when the Grand Master was authorized to appoint a committee to inspect the work of the provisional lodge and report to the Grand Lodge. On a favorable report a charter was granted, and if the new lodge was in the city of New Orleans, or within three miles thereof, it was constituted and its officers installed by the Grand Master accompanied by the Grand Lodge in a body: if the new lodge was located at a greater distance than three miles from New Orleans, the ceremony was performed by a deputation appointed for the purpose.§

Art. 63 prescribes that the election of the officers of all the subordinate lodges shall be held once a year, during the month of December: "but the installa-

* The articles cited above give all the information relative to the Council of Rites contained in the General Regulations of 1844. The records of the Grand Lodge show that the duties of the Council of Rites corresponded with those now generally performed by Committees on Chartered Lodges and Lodges U. D.

† Art. 23 was amended, Jan. 27, 1846, so as to read: "The Grand Lodge shall hold its meetings and work according to the usages of the York Rite."

‡ See *ante*, p. 27 *in notis*.

§ This mode of forming new lodges was practiced in Louisiana previous to the establishment of the Grand Lodge and was continued under it, although, owing to the few lodges then existing the constitutions of 1813 and 1819 contain no definite regulations on the subject.

By a resolution adopted Nov. 27, 1845, the Grand Lodge had power to grant dispensations for the formation of new lodges, to expire at the next regular session, unless continued: such lodges having authority to assemble for all Masonic purposes, except the initiation, passing and raising of candidates; and receiving charters after their work had been inspected and reported upon favorably by a committee appointed for that purpose. It was under this resolution, that the system of granting dispensations for the formation of new lodges was first introduced into Louisiana. At the same time the following resolution, in regard to granting charters for the accumulation of the different Rites, was adopted:

"2. The Grand Lodge may authorize, by charter, the accumulation of the Scotch and French Rites, as practiced in Europe and other countries, by any lodge under her jurisdiction, or by such other lodges as she may hereafter create according to the Rite practiced in the United States, known by the title of the York Rite, which shall be considered as the National Rite."

tion of the officers elect shall not take place until the day appointed by the Grand Lodge for the celebration of the feast of St. John the Evangelist, which is the Sunday immediately succeeding the anniversary of said feast, unless said anniversary happens to fall on a Sunday; in which case the installation shall take place on that day itself."*

Art. 65 provides that "three secret ballots" shall be had "at three different meetings" on all applications for initiation: by Art. 66 a petition for initiation could be withdrawn, if the investigating committee presented an unfavorable report, and, in cases of emergency, the first two ballots could be taken at the same meeting, but it was obligatory that the third ballot should take place at another meeting. Art. 67.

Art. 68 declares that no matter what number of black balls appear on the first and second ballots, a third ballot was indispensable. If the third ballot was clear, the candidate was admitted: if three black balls appeared, he was rejected: if two black balls were found in the box, the ballot was adjourned to another meeting; if one black ball appeared, the member who cast it was bound to state his objections to the W. M. privately, who was the judge of their sufficiency; and in case the member casting the black ball refused to state his objections, the candidate was admitted.†

Art. 70 prohibits any lodge initiating or affiliating more than three candidates at the same meeting, or conferring more than two degrees upon the same person at a time.‡

Art. 75 places non-affiliates and members of lodges in other jurisdictions under the supervision of the lodge nearest their residence; and Art. 76 prohibits an unaffiliated Mason from visiting the same lodge more than three times.§

Art. 79 abolishes the system of dual membership which had obtained from before the formation of the Grand Lodge, by prohibiting any Mason being an active member of two distinct lodges at the same time.

Art. 106. No public procession with Masonic regalia shall take place in the city of New Orleans; the lodges in the country may have them, but must exercise the greatest circumspection.||

* By an amendment adopted January 27, 1846, the country lodges could install their officers at any time during December, on or previous to the anniversary of St. John: but the whole article remained obligatory on the lodges meeting in New Orleans and the parish of Jefferson.

† The Scotch Rite mode of balloting was an innovation introduced by the General Regulations of 1832, (Art. 71), which, however, only required one ballot.

‡ Art. 35 of the constitution of 1813 contains the same provisions, except that it prohibits the conferring of more than one degree upon the same person at a time.

§ Art. 76 re-affirms Art. 72 of the code of 1832, and previous legislation.

|| Art. 48 of the constitution of 1813 prohibits all public Masonic processions, except funeral processions for which a dispensation had to be obtained. The constitution of 1819 and the code of 1832 contain the same prohibition and proviso. The omission of the clause providing for funeral processions in the General Regulations of 1844 was owing to the war which was then being waged against Masonry by the "*Propagateur Catholique*," the official paper of the Catholic clergy. This was occasioned by the Grand Lodge laying the corner-stone of a tomb which *Foyer Maçonnique Lodge* proposed to erect in St. Louis Cemetery for the reception of its deceased members. The lodge had purchased the lot from the church-wardens of the cathedral, the *curé* being present; the object was stated, and no objection raised. The ceremony was performed in August, 1843. A day or two afterward the *Propagateur Catholique* published a scurrilous article against Masonry, said to have been written by the *curé* himself: a committee of the Grand Lodge replied through the columns of the "*Bee*;" this was all the *Propagateur Catholique* wanted to enable it to continue the attack. New

The General Regulations were ordered to take effect July 1, 1844. The chairman of the committee, Robert Preaux, (Grand Master in 1845,) appears to have been fully aware of the discontent existing among the unaffiliated Masons residing in New Orleans, and the concluding clause of article 22 was inserted in the code with the view of thwarting their machinations. In his "preliminary observations," he gives a brief account of the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1812 as a Grand Lodge of "Ancient York Masons;" justifies its assuming the administration of the different Rites in 1832, on the ground that the Grand Lodge was, at that time, anxious to prevent a division of Masonic authority over the symbolic degrees; and considers this a sufficient answer to the objections urged against the cumulation of the different Rites. The constituent lodges were satisfied with this explanation, and the Grand Lodge disregarded the mutterings that preceded the storm.

CHAPTER VI.

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS OF 1844 TO THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE GRAND LODGE IN 1850.

AMONG the unaffiliated Masons residing in New Orleans at this date were several Mississippians, who considered nothing Masonry except the York Rite as taught in their own State, and the promulgation of the new General Regulations increased their hostility to the Grand Lodge. Zealous, active and intriguing, they labored incessantly to create a spirit of discontent, and, failing to find support from the lodges in New Orleans, resolved to seek the intervention of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, as they were fully cognizant of the aggressive views entertained by its then Grand Master, John A. Quitman.*

Orleans being a Catholic city a strong feeling was created against Masonry: at one time the Grand Lodge proposed to establish a Masonic journal, but better counsels prevailed and the *Propagateur Catholique* finding no notice taken of its philippics soon died of inanition. The prejudice against Masonry, thus created, was so great that when the Grand Lodge in November, 1845, accepted an invitation to take part in the public ceremonies to be performed in memory of Gen. Andrew Jackson, the propriety of appearing in Masonic clothing was seriously debated in the Grand Lodge.

* Gen. Quitman was Grand Master of Mississippi in 1827. In his annual address to the Grand Lodge, January 4 of that year, he stated that he had granted dispensations to two new lodges in Louisiana; one located at Clinton, the other at Jackson, parish of Feliciana, not far from the borders of Mississippi. He admitted that he had granted the dispensations with some hesitation, not on account of the power he possessed as Grand Master to create lodges in Louisiana, but on account of the solicitude he felt that it might disturb the harmony existing between his own Grand Lodge and that of Louisiana. Notwithstanding this, he granted the dispensations, partly because the petitioners were nearer the Grand Lodge of Mississippi than to New Orleans, and partly because the petitioners had shown a preference for the Masonic authorities of Mississippi! Shortly after the lodges were created, he received a communication from the Grand Master of Louisiana on the subject, upon which he entered into a correspondence with the two lodges, resulting in their requesting permission to surrender the dispensations.

His annual address was referred to a committee, who, in noticing this subject, concurred in the views of the Grand Master concerning the right he possessed to grant dispensations to establish lodges in the State of Louisiana, or in any other State; but suggested that in all future applications from any State wherein a regular Grand Lodge was established, no dispensation or charter should be granted "until the views of said Grand Lodge shall be made known to this Grand Lodge, that the peace and harmony of the several Grand Lodges may thereby be maintained." *Pro. G. L. Miss. 1827*, p. 9: pp. 17, 18.

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana granted a charter to St. Albans Lodge No. 28, at Jackson, January

Previous to this they had succeeded in gaining over to their views a few Masons, who hailed originally from the Northwestern States, and among the number Alex. T. Douglass, who was elected W. M. of Poinsett Lodge No. 39, in December, 1844. With the view of making it appear that intervention was desired by the Masons of Louisiana, it was arranged that he should visit the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, which was to hold its annual communication at Natchez, on the 20th of January, 1845. On the fourth day of the session (Jan. 23), "W. Bro. Alex. T. Douglass, from New Orleans, was announced, and, on motion of Bro. Lacoste, Bro. Douglass addressed the Grand Lodge upon the subject of Masonic work, as conducted and permitted by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana:" after which, "on motion of Bro. Lacoste," the subject was referred to a special committee of five, to which the Grand Master was afterward added, who on the 25th submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the information communicated to this Grand Lodge in relation to the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, be referred to a committee, consisting of three brethren, to be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to visit and confer with the said Grand Lodge, or the officers thereof, and obtain as far as practicable, personal information upon the subject referred to the committee reporting these resolutions.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested, should said committee deem it necessary, upon conferring with him, to call a special meeting of the Grand Lodge, for the purpose of receiving the report of said committee and adopting such measures as it may deem proper.*

The resolutions were adopted. It is evident that the revolutionary party in New Orleans had been in correspondence with members of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, and the programme pre-arranged: otherwise it would be incredible that, on a mere verbal statement, the Grand Lodge of Mississippi should have arrogantly assumed the power to appoint a committee to visit, inspect and report upon the work of a sister Sovereign Grand Lodge.†

6, 1827. The lodge located at Clinton may have been an off-shoot from Feliciana Lodge No. 31 at St. Francisville which was at the time working under the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and received its Louisiana charter, March 9, 1828. See *ante* p. 25. Olive Lodge No. 52, at Clinton, was not chartered until Nov. 27, 1845.

* Pro. G. L. Miss. 1845, pp. 49 and 60.

† The records of Poinsett Lodge No. 39 are silent on this subject. The visit of Alex. T. Douglass to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was not authorized by Poinsett Lodge, nor did he report to it on his return. Willis P. Coleman and other Mississippi Masons frequently visited Poinsett Lodge at this date, and had gained over a few of the members to their views: but the following will show that the majority of the members were true to their allegiance.

Alex. T. Douglass affiliated with Poinsett Lodge No. 39, October 17, 1843. The records do not state from what lodge he hailed, but parties who remember him say that he came to New Orleans from St. Louis. Shortly after affiliating with Poinsett Lodge he was appointed Secretary, and acted as such until elected W. M. in December, 1844. On the 20th of February, 1845, at his suggestion, Poinsett Lodge adopted a memorial to the Grand Lodge, which, after stating that it had no copy of the General Regulations, prayed that the regulations, edicts and resolutions of the Grand Lodge, and all communications from the Grand Secretary, should for the future be printed or written in English, as the members of Poinsett Lodge did not understand the French language; and that a competent brother should be appointed to act as Deputy Grand Secretary for the purpose of recording the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in English and corresponding with the lodges working in that tongue. The records of the Grand Lodge do not mention this memorial; but in a few weeks afterward the General Regulations were published in French and English—the Grand Lodge following in this respect the rule which had been adopted in 1819. This appears to have satisfied Poinsett Lodge, and this memorial is the only instance on its records where a "grievance" is complained of, or the Grand

The committee, consisting of G. A. Wilson, D. S. Jennings and H. W. Walter, proceeded to New Orleans, visited several lodges, and conferred with members

Lodge petitioned for redress. And on this, as on every other occasion, the Grand Lodge is always mentioned with the greatest respect and its liberality justly commended.

On December 12, 1842, Poinsett Lodge had expelled L. A. Frymier for unmaasonic conduct: he appealed to the Grand Lodge, which, after a long and patient investigation, reversed the sentence and declared L. A. Frymier reinstated in all his Masonic rights and privileges. The sentence of expulsion was reversed July 30, 1844: during the progress of the appeal Frymier had paid his dues up to August 20, 1842: on the 17th of December, 1844, he requested a dimit: on motion of A. T. Douglass the request was referred to a committee, of which he was appointed chairman, and as he was elected W. M. the case lay over.

On the 11th January, 1845, A. T. Douglass represented Poinsett Lodge in the Grand Lodge: he complained of no grievances, although he appealed to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi within two weeks afterward. At this session the Junior Grand Warden, François Calongne on account of the large number of Masons in the jurisdiction who did not understand French, introduced a series of resolutions having in view the appointment of some Mason skilled in the French, English and Spanish languages to act as translator, so that all letters, circulars, resolutions, and other documents emanating from the Grand Lodge would be fully understood by all the lodges. Although he was the author of the memorial above referred to, Alex. T. Douglass did not second the resolutions, or speak on the question: the resolutions, however, were favorably entertained, but final action postponed until the first meeting after the installation of the Grand Officers.

A few days afterward A. T. Douglass left the city: on his return, the object of his visit to Natchez became generally known, and as the Mississippi Committee were daily expected, the rumors in circulation soon reached the ears of the Grand Master. In the meantime L. A. Frymier became importunate for his dimit from Poinsett Lodge: at its meeting of February 4, 1845, the committee were to report: after the lodge was opened, Grand Master Robert Preaux was announced, and received with appropriate honors. The report of the committee, which had been written by the W. M., (Alex. T. Douglass,) was read and adopted. This report deserves notice: the justness of the reversal of the sentence is not questioned, the impartial and dispassionate manner in which the investigation had been conducted by the Grand Lodge is highly praised, but the committee held that although the Grand Lodge could reverse an unjust sentence and restore a brother to all his rights and privileges as a Mason, he could not in the York Rite be restored to membership in his lodge without a unanimous ballot in his favor! This point was not involved in the question submitted to the committee: the Grand Lodge had decided that the sentence of expulsion was null and void *ab initio*, and, therefore, L. A. Frymier had never ceased to be a member of the lodge: whereas, the committee, although they argued that he was not a member of the lodge, insisted that he should pay two years dues before the dimit was granted, and submitted a resolution to that effect! After the adoption of the report and resolution, Grand Master Preaux asked the lodge, as a personal favor, to remit the two years dues, and retired. On motion, the dues were remitted, and the dimit granted. The Grand Master then re-entered the lodge, and, in consequence of the rumors in circulation, requested the lodge not to act on any important subject until after the meeting of the Grand Lodge to be held in the ensuing week, "pledging himself, as a man and a Mason," that all difficulties in the Masonry of the State would then be peaceably and satisfactorily settled. His remarks disconcerted the opposition, and a resolution was adopted that no business of importance would be acted on until after the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

This visit of Grand Master Preaux checkmated the revolutionary party. The next meeting of Poinsett Lodge took place on the 11th; Willis P. Coleman, M. E. Dudley and other leaders of the Mississippi revolutionists were present, as well as several members of the Grand Lodge; the presence of the latter, and the action of the lodge at the previous meeting, prevented any contemplated movement to influence the Mississippi Committee which had now arrived in New Orleans.

The Grand Lodge met on the 14th: the Mississippi Committee declared themselves satisfied with the work of the lodges in New Orleans, and promised to contradict the reports that had been put in circulation: resolutions creating the office of Grand Translator were adopted, James Foulhouze receiving the appointment. The only grievance of which Poinsett Lodge had ever openly complained was thus in a great measure redressed, and the expected intervention of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi postponed. Disappointed and baffled in their schemes, the Mississippi revolutionists ceased to visit Poinsett Lodge and A. T. Douglass soon vanished from the scene. He presided as Master, May 6, 1845: that was his last appearance in the lodge, and not the slightest reference is made in the minutes concerning him after that date.

The records of the Grand Lodge show the cause of his abrupt departure from New Orleans. At the session of September 13, 1845, a petition for a new lodge was received from a number of brethren at Farmerville, Union Parish. A communication accompanied the petition, stating that during the

of the Grand Lodge as well as with the unaffiliated Masons. On the 14th of February, 1845, they visited the Grand Lodge and were received in the most fraternal manner. Grand Master Preaux stated the object of their mission; that in the fulfillment of it they had visited lodges working in the Scotch and French Rites, and had solicited and received the degrees of the Scotch Rite in a Rose Croix Chapter;* that they "were highly gratified with the kind and fraternal welcome which had been extended to them during their sojourn in New Orleans, and had promised, on their return to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, to contradict without delay the absurd and calumnious reports which had been maliciously circulated against the Masons and the lodges of the different Rites working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana." This announcement was received with the liveliest satisfaction: mutual felicitations were exchanged: and, on motion, the Grand Master was authorized to appoint a representative of the Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

At this session a translator was appointed, and after this date all circulars, resolutions, and other documents emanating from the Grand Lodge, were issued in French and English. This redressed a grievance complained of by Poinsett Lodge No. 39, and proved very acceptable to the country lodges, few of whose members understood French.

On the 22d of March, 1845, a report was presented by a committee that had been appointed (January 26) to take into consideration the remarks made by Grand Master Preaux in his opening address, on the subject of uniting all the Masonic Grand Bodies in the State under the authority of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master claimed that by this means all distinction of nationalities and Rites would be abolished: that the union of the different Grand Bodies under one Supreme Head would tend to cement more strongly the bond of fraternal union, and contribute to a greater degree of prosperity. The report stated that all the Grand Bodies were in favor of centralization, and, on motion, the Grand Master was authorized to call a special meeting for the purpose of adopting measures to carry the project into effect.

The meeting was never called; the question of nationality and Rites was the reason assigned by the revolutionary party for invoking the intervention of Mississippi; although suffering from a temporary disappointment the leaders of that party were not discouraged, but actively engaged in fomenting discontent, and as their operations soon became developed, the Grand Lodge wisely abandoned the idea of centralization.

St. Albans Lodge No. 28, at Jackson, near the borders of Mississippi, had been reported dormant for over twelve years: an investigation showed that it had

summer of 1844, they had forwarded the petition, with the necessary documents and the money for the charter to A. T. Douglass; that he had made several excuses to account for the delay in presenting the petition, and finally informed them that the Grand Lodge was an irregular body and had no power to grant charters to York Rite lodges: finding that the brethren were going to bring the matter to the notice of the Grand Lodge, A. T. Douglass left the city carrying with him the money and papers. The evidence advanced in support of this statement was so clear, that the Grand Lodge granted a charter to Union Fraternal Lodge No. 53 *gratis*, and requested their representative, H. W. Walter, to report the case to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. The printed proceedings of that Grand Lodge contain no reference to the matter.

* The lodges visited by the Mississippi Committee were Polar Star No. 1, Los Amigos del Orden No. 5, (both Scotch Rite), and Disciples of Masonic Senate No. 5, (French Rite.) They also visited Concord R. A. Chapter No. 1, and at their own solicitation the degrees of the Scotch Rite were conferred upon them in the Rose Croix Chapter attached to the Lodge Disciples du Senat Maçonique.

been at work clandestinely during the greater portion of the time: but in accordance with the liberal policy always extended to the country lodges, on the 19th of April, 1845, the Grand Lodge remitted its dues from 1833 to 1844, and legalized its work.* On the 9th of July following, St. Albans Lodge issued a circular to all the York Rite lodges in the State,† requesting them to meet in convention for the purpose of forming "an American Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana." Only one lodge, St. James No. 47, at Baton Rouge, adopted resolutions favoring the project, and it was abandoned. One of the circulars was sent to Perfect Union Lodge No. 1, and by it handed to the Grand Master. A committee appointed for the purpose visited the two lodges and reported, (October 13,) that the proof was so strong against St. Albans Lodge they had suspended its work and arrested the charter: St. James No. 47 was a young lodge, and it was pleaded in excuse that its members were inexperienced and had been led astray by the circular of George W. Catlett, W. M. of St. Albans Lodge; that the S. W. presided, and only a few members were present, at the meeting at which the resolution was adopted, and that the action was deeply regretted as St. James Lodge had no desire to withdraw its allegiance from the Grand Lodge. The excuse was accepted; the representative of St. Albans Lodge stated in extenuation that the circular had been issued at the instigation of visitors from other jurisdictions, a number of whom had frequently visited the lodge and exercised an improper influence over the members, who now implored the clemency of the Grand Lodge. Under these circumstances the charter was suspended for one year, but, on the 27th November following, the sentence was remitted and the lodge restored to all its rights and privileges.

On the 13th of September, 1845, a confidential communication was received from H. W. Walter, and, on motion, he was appointed representative of the Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, and the Grand Master requested to ask that Grand Body to appoint a brother to represent it near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. Grand Master John A. Quitman, in his annual address to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, January 19, 1846, stated he had received a communication on the subject, but that he had declined to act upon it without the express authority of the Grand Lodge. The matter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, who recommended the adoption of the representative system; but no action was taken on the subject.

On the 27th of November, 1845, the Grand Lodge adopted resolutions by which the system of granting dispensations for the formation of new lodges was introduced into Louisiana; and authorizing the granting of charters which would permit the York Rite lodges to cumulate the Scotch and Modern Rites.‡

Several amendments to the General Regulations of 1844 were adopted by the Grand Lodge, at the communication held January 27, 1846. Articles 11 and 63 were modified in favor of the country lodges, but retained in full force for the lodges meeting in New Orleans and the parish of Jefferson.§

* See *ante*, p. 57 *in notis*.

† At this date there were 22 lodges in the State: 16 York Rite "pure and simple," 4 Scotch Rite and 2 French Rite—the Scotch and French Rite lodges cumulating the three Rites.

‡ See p. 60 *ante* and note.

§ For articles 11 and 63 and amendments, see abstract of General Regulations of 1844, *ante* p. 58, *et seq.*

In the interim between the visit of the Mississippi Committee and the annual communication of their Grand Lodge at Natchez, January 19, 1846, the leaders of the revolutionists, while striving to induce the Louisiana lodges to revolt, were in correspondence with Grand Master John A. Quitman and other members of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, with the view of influencing their action and obtaining dispensations for the formation of lodges in New Orleans. In alluding to this subject in his annual address, Grand Master Quitman says that it had "assumed additional interest from the more formal action of lodges and bodies of Masons in our sister State," and, submitting "memorials, resolutions, and letters received in relation to this matter," urges that "it is due to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana as well as to the respectable memorialists and petitioners," that the Grand Lodge "should take deliberate but final and decisive action upon this delicate subject."*

The committee appointed to visit New Orleans made several verbal reports, and the whole subject was referred to a special committee of five, consisting of G. A. Wilson, D. S. Jennings, H. W. Walter, (the committee that had visited New Orleans), R. N. Downing and J. J. Doty; and, on the third day of the session, a majority and minority report was presented.

The majority report consists of a series of resolutions declaring that no Grand Lodge of Scotch or French Masons can assume jurisdiction over any Ancient York Mason or body of such; that it is inconsistent with Ancient York Masonry to unite with Scotch and Modern Masonry in the formation of a lodge, grand or subordinate; that no Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons existed in Louisiana; that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi had the power, and it was its duty, to grant dispensations and charters to lodges in Louisiana; and, while thus recommending an invasion of its jurisdiction, professing a desire to maintain friendly relations with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. On motion, "the report was received and laid upon the table."†

The minority report was presented by H. W. Walter. It gives a clear and impartial statement of the condition of Masonry in Louisiana, showing that the assumptions of Grand Master Quitman and the majority of the committee were

* Pro. G. L. Miss. 1846, pp. 5 and 6.

† The majority report is signed by D. S. Jennings, R. N. Downing and J. J. Doty, and reads as follows:

"The committee to whom was referred the controversy between the Ancient York Masons of the State of Louisiana on the one side, and the Scotch and French Masons of said State on the other, have duly considered the subject, and beg leave to report the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That no Grand Lodge of Scotch and French, or Modern Masonry can assume jurisdiction over any Ancient York Mason or body of such.

"2. *Resolved*, That it is not consistent with Ancient York Masonry to unite with Scotch and Modern Masonry, or either of them, in the formation of a lodge, grand or subordinate.

"3. *Resolved*, That there is no Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons within the limits of the State of Louisiana.

"4. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge has the power and it is its duty on proper application, to issue dispensations and charters to bodies of Ancient York Masons within the limits of the State of Louisiana, until the constitution of a Grand Lodge within that State.

"5. *Resolved*, That we entertain the highest opinion of the distinguished body known as the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and are willing to contribute as much as possible, consistent with our obligations, to aid and protect Ancient York Masons wheresoever dispersed, and to maintain our Order pure and unmingled, to preserve friendly relations with that honorable body.

"6. *Resolved*, That under no possible circumstances would this Grand Lodge assume jurisdiction over a Scotch or Modern Mason, or body of such, such assumption being alike inconsistent with their rights and our principles."—Pro. G. L. Miss. 1846, pp. 26, 27.

unfounded; that no official complaint had been received from any of the York Rite lodges working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, which was a York Rite Grand Lodge, although it granted charters for lodges to work the Scotch and French Rites; but censured the use by those lodges of *cahiers*, or written rituals, and concluding with resolutions which declared that there was nothing in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana that demanded a termination of the friendly relations existing between the two Grand Lodges, or that would justify the Grand Lodge of Mississippi granting dispensations or charters to any body of Masons in Louisiana. On motion, "the report was received and laid upon the table."*

The subject was called up the next day, and the chairman of the committee, "R. W. Bro. George A. Wilson presented a second minority report." This report consists of a series of resolutions, declaring that in view of the friendly relations existing between the two Grand Lodges, it was not proper or expedient for the Grand Lodge of Mississippi to grant dispensations or charters to any body of Masons within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana; but that the practice of conferring degrees from written charts by the lodges in Louisiana, if persisted in, would lead to a dissolution of friendly relations; that the cumulation of Rites ought to be abandoned; urging upon the Grand Lodge

* Minority report presented by H. W. Walter:

"The undersigned, a member of the committee to whom was referred so much of the address of the M. W. Grand Master as relates to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and also the verbal report of the committee appointed to visit that M. W. Body, begs leave to state by way of minority report, that the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana was organized exclusively after the Ancient York Rite, and so remained for a number of years until it accumulated the Scotch and French Rites. Said Grand Lodge is constituted by the free and voluntary meetings of the subordinate lodges of the State, represented *for life* by the Master of each lodge, who has presided over his lodge for one year, and temporarily by the Senior and Junior Wardens. According to the information now before the undersigned, there are now in active operation fourteen lodges working in the Ancient York Rite; four in the Scotch Rite, accumulating the York and Modern Rite, and two in the Modern Rite accumulating the Scotch and York Rite.

"The undersigned would further respectfully submit, that no one of the fourteen lodges above named, (as the undersigned believes,) has made any official complaint to this Body of any improper or unmasonic conduct on the part of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana. The undersigned is aware of the fact that St. Albans Lodge No. 28, Louisiana, did on the 9th July last, issue a circular addressed to the York lodges in that State requesting them to meet in convention and form a Grand Lodge of York Masons. The undersigned has yet to learn that more than one other lodge of the State of Louisiana, accepted or acted on the proposition of said St. Albans Lodge. The undersigned would further represent that the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana was constituted exclusively in the York Rite, that it is still a York Grand Lodge, accumulating the Scotch and Modern Rites: that it grants charters authorizing Masonic work and labor in the York Rite exclusively, and that it also grants charters authorizing work in either the Scotch or French Rite, but invariably requires, in the latter cases, that the York Rite shall always be communicated upon the candidate for the degrees in the latter lodges. All the Masons of Louisiana are thus strictly Ancient York, though many of them possess also the French and Scotch Rites. These Rites obtain generally throughout the world, and any reflection upon the organization of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana would equally reflect upon the conduct and proceedings of the Supreme Bodies of Masonry in France, Scotland and other nations, where these Rites are peculiarly esteemed. The undersigned would respectfully submit that this Grand Lodge do respectfully and fraternally remonstrate with the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana upon its tolerance of the use by its subordinate lodges of *****¹, *****², or their PECULIAR CHARTS. The following resolutions are submitted:

"1. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge finds nothing in the proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana, which demands a termination of the Masonic relations heretofore existing between them.

"2. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge would not (at least under present circumstances), feel itself justified in granting dispensations or charters to any body of Masons in the State of Louisiana."—Pro. G. L. Mts. 1846, pp. 27, 28.

of Louisiana to reconcile the difficulties existing between it and "some Ancient York Masons," by conciliation and compromise; and authorizing the Grand Master to enter into correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana on the subject.*

"On motion, the report was received, and on motion of R. W. Bro. Wilson, the following resolution was adopted: "

Resolved, That the various reports and documents upon the subject of Masonry in Louisiana in possession of this Grand Lodge be referred to the M. W. Grand Master, who is requested to enter into correspondence with the Grand Officers of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana, expressing to them the views of this Grand Lodge, in regard to the grievances complained of, and urge the correction of them to the immediate attention and consideration of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

The Grand Lodge received no communication from Grand Master John A. Quitman on the subject, but the result of the action of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was forwarded by H. W. Walter, who, although his Grand Lodge had declined to receive him as representative, deemed it his duty to communicate the information to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. The communication was presented at the session of March 28, 1846, and referred to a committee. But viewing the action of Mississippi in taking cognizance of a complaint of a few unaffiliated Masons hailing from its own jurisdiction, and who had never addressed the Grand Lodge of Louisiana on the subject, as offensively impertinent and officious, the committee, in a spirit of brotherly kindness and in order to avoid recrimination, deemed it best to take no notice of it.

On June 27, 1846, a communication was received from the Grand Consistory, stating that it had, on the 1st of April[†] placed itself under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council sitting in New Orleans; the Grand Lodge adopted reso-

* Second minority report, presented by chairman of the committee:

"The under signed, one of the select committee appointed to take into consideration the matter of the verbal reports of the delegates to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and also the complaints of a body of Ancient York Masons in that State, and differing from the other members of the committee, begs leave to report separately, to the consideration of this Grand Lodge, the following resolutions as embodying his views upon the subject:

"1. *Resolved*, That in view of the relations that have subsisted and do now exist between this Grand Lodge and the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and the recognition by this Grand Lodge of that as a Grand Masonic Body it is not deemed proper or expedient at this time, to grant charters or dispensations to any body of Masons, residing within the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

"2. *Resolved*, That the practice of conferring degrees by the Grand Officers of the said Grand Lodge, and the subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction, by means of ***** charts used in said lodges, is contrary to a correct and indispensable usage and custom of Masonry, and directly subversive of the distinguishing character of our Order, and, if persisted in, will necessarily eventuate in a dissolution of the friendly Masonic relations subsisting between us.

"3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Lodge, the mingling of different Rites, as practiced under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, ought, properly, to be abandoned.

"4. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge do most affectionately and fraternally urge upon the consideration of our sister Grand Lodge of Louisiana, that by conciliation and compromise, they reconcile the difficulties which have arisen and now exist between said Grand Lodge and some brethren Ancient York Masons in that State.

"5. *Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master enter into a correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, or with its officers, expressing to them the views of this Grand Lodge, in regard to the grievances complained of, and call their immediate attention and consideration to the subject."—Pro. G. L. Miss. 1846, p. 52.

† In his *Proceeds Verbal*, p. 72, Ch. Lafon de Ladebat says the Grand Consistory abdicated "definitively in favor of the Supreme Council," Oct. 9, 1846—the arrangement was probably carried into effect on that date.

lutions declaring and proclaiming "that following the example of the Grand Orient of France, in its Grand Council of Rites," it solemnly recognized the Supreme Council "as the sole legislator of philosophical Scotch Masonry in the United States of America."

Five York Rite charters were granted to lodges in the country parishes during 1845, and Mt. Gerizim Lodge No. 54, at Bastrop, (also York Rite), was chartered Nov. 28, 1846. Two days previous to that date, the Grand Lodge ordered the Grand Secretary to return immediately to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, communications from two lodges under its jurisdiction; as recognizing and respecting the rights of sister Grand Lodges, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana could not interfere with the work of their subordinates, or receive communications from them.

Early in May, 1846, hostilities commenced on the Rio Grande, and on the 13th of that month Congress declared that war existed between Mexico and the United States. In anticipation of this event, munitions of war and commissariat stores had been accumulated in New Orleans, and it now became the rendezvous of the volunteer troops from the Southwestern States. The general activity which prevailed rapidly increased the American population of the city, and gave the Mississippi Masons a wider field for agitation. In addition to the charges previously urged, national prejudice was now invoked against the "French Grand Lodge," as it was termed, and the zeal with which these views were propagated, began to influence the English-speaking Masons of some of the lodges in New Orleans. They, however, remained quiescent, waiting for the action of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, with whose members an active correspondence was kept up, and it was confidentially announced that that Grand Lodge would adopt resolutions of intervention at its next annual communication.

These anticipations were realized: the Grand Lodge of Mississippi met at Natchez, February 15, 1847, and on the first day of the session, "R. W. Bro. Lacoste presented a memorial from certain Ancient York Masons of Louisiana," which was received, and on his motion referred to a select committee. On the 17th, petitions for a new lodge at New Orleans, to be called George Washington, and for one in the city of Lafayette, to be called Lafayette, were received and referred: after which "Bro. Cooper, from the Special Committee on Masonry in Louisiana," presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, In the opinion of this Grand Lodge, each distinctive Rite, produces different powers which govern it, and is independent of all others: and whereas, no Grand Lodge of Scotch, French, or cumulative Rites, can legally assume jurisdiction over any Ancient York Lodge:

Therefore, Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Louisiana being composed of a cumulation of Rites, cannot be recognized by this Grand Lodge, as a Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will grant dispensations and charters to any legal number of Ancient York Masons, residing within the State of Louisiana, they making due application for the same.

On motion of Bro. Cooper, the Grand Secretary was ordered to issue dispensations to Geo. Washington Lodge, at New Orleans, and Lafayette Lodge at the city of Lafayette.*

* Pro. G. L. Miss. 1847, pp. 22; 24; and 27.

This action soon became known in New Orleans: a number of Louisiana Masons who had secretly sympathized with the movement renounced their allegiance to the Grand Lodge, and during 1847 the Grand Lodge of Mississippi issued seven dispensations for new lodges in New Orleans and suburbs. George Washington Lodge was organized February 22d;* Poinsett Lodge No. 39, on March 2d, by a vote of 17 to 2 surrendered its charter;† a number of the members applying to Mississippi for a dispensation for a new lodge, which was granted under the name of Marion: but all the other lodges remained true to the Grand Lodge.

*The dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Mississippi under which George Washington Lodge was organized was not copied into the record book of the lodge, and the names of the original members are not given. At the organization there were present: Willis P. Coleman, W. M.; C. D. Lehman, S. W.; A. C. Labatt, J. W. *pro tem.*; John Gedge, Treas.; E. L. Hyams, Sec'y; W. R. Dudley, S. D. *pro tem.*; A. Lofin, J. D.; W. Coleman, Tyler, *pro tem.*; with M. R. Dudley and J. Soria as visitors.

At this meeting, petitions for affiliation were received from W. H. Howard, A. S. Boyle, G. Gorin, A. C. Labatt, Jacob Soria, and Edward Barnett. On motion, the referring of the petitions to a committee was dispensed with, and the applicants "were elected by acclamation!"

Lafayette Lodge (now Dudley No. 66) was also organized Feb. 22, 1847. There were eight present on the occasion; the dispensation, which was read, appointed M. R. Dudley, W. M.; R. Parkinson, S. W. and J. P. McMillen, J. W. The other offices were filled temporarily by those present: Willis Coleman as Treas., W. A. Arms as Sec'y, A. J. Williams as S. D., J. B. Clement as J. D. and W. O. Warnock as Tyler.

Warren Lodge.—Dispensation granted March 4, 1847, to Thomas H. Lewis, Daniel Blair, Charles P. Clarke, John R. Shaw, Joseph Landis, John N. Bates and John C. Clelland. It was organized March 15th, and in addition to the above there were present John Gedge, J. A. Staats, J. Ehman, C. D. Lehman, Gunst, Briggs, Willman, Willis P. Coleman, Willis Coleman, Sayre, and S. S. Sellick.

Marion Lodge, founded by former members of Poinsett Lodge No. 39, was organized March 30, 1847; the date of the dispensation is not stated; Fisher Rawson presided at the meeting, and the following officers were inducted into their respective stations: W. H. Van Renselaer, W. M.; Auguste Duquercron, S. W.; L. E. Reynolds, J. W.; Theodore Parmentier, Treas.; W. F. Armstrong, Sec'y; B. C. Colby, S. D.; William Robinson, J. D. and Michael Seward, Tyler.

In addition to the above, the following were present: Alexander McLean, J. C. Cleal, and W. R. Foster.

Crescent City Lodge.—Dispensation granted June 11; organized June 17, 1847. W. H. Howard, W. M.; H. M. Summers, S. W.; A. C. Labatt, J. W.; G. V. Raymond, Treas.; Joseph Littlejohn, Sec'y; John W. Desha, S. D.; Phillip Myers, J. D.; J. Oliphant, Tyler. Visitors: Thos. H. Lewis, John Gedge, C. D. Lehman, C. K. O'Hara, Samuel G. Risk, W. Coleman, Charles Clapp, Charles Tobias, J. E. Reynolds, H. Hamburger, J. H. Carter, W. H. Hewitt, E. Johnson, H. Edwards, R. E. Raymond, H. Biron, H. D. Davenport, J. Murphy, J. Bates, N. Fulson: and a visitor from Indiana, named D. A. Farley.

Hiram Lodge.—Records lost by fire, July, 1866.

Eureka Lodge.—Organized December 27, 1847. Present: A. J. Williams, D. S. Dewees, John Deniger, C. Kaiteyer, J. B. Clements, John F. Thorpe. Visitors: J. D. Clark, J. R. Hartsock, J. C. Wingard, J. P. McMillen, J. W. McNamar, W. A. Arms, H. Hamburger, and W. H. Howard.

† No grievance is complained of and no reason stated in the records of Poinsett Lodge No. 39 for the surrender of its charter. At the meeting of March 2, 1847, nineteen members out of twenty-nine were present: after the lodge was opened and the routine business transacted, it was stated that the meeting was held for the purpose of taking the sense of the lodge as to returning its charter, and the question was put "Will this lodge now decide whether or not they will vote on the question of returning the charter to the M. W. Grand Lodge?" Ayes 17, nays 2: but one of the members desiring to change his vote as he had not understood the question, permission was granted and it then stood 18 to 1. After appointing a committee to collect dues, settle up the business of the lodge, and return the charter, if the lodge should so decide, the record reads: "The question was now duly moved and seconded that this lodge return her charter to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana, from whence it emanated," which was carried by a vote of 17 to 2, and "the lodge was accordingly dissolved."

One of the members who voted in the negative, states that he did not know the object of the meeting until the question came up, and knowing no reason why the charter should be surrendered, asked for information on the subject, but could obtain none. To use his own words, "the whole matter was arranged before hand."

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, March 27, 1847, communications were received from Thomas H. Lewis, P. M. of Humble Cottage Lodge No. 19, and Fisher Rawson, P. M. of Poinsett Lodge No. 39, enclosing their resignation of membership; and from Poinsett Lodge announcing the surrender of its charter. The communications were referred to a committee, who, on the 21st of April, submitted an able report and resolutions which were adopted: the charter and books of Poinsett Lodge were ordered to be deposited in the archives; non-intercourse was declared with the Grand Lodge of Mississippi and all Masons owing it allegiance; and it was ordered that the officers and members of George Washington Lodge be cited to show cause why they should not be expelled.*

* The resolutions are recorded in the minutes of the session, but not the report. This is probably owing to its length, and the fact that 1000 copies were ordered to be printed. It was extensively circulated, and as it is now almost impossible to obtain a copy, the following synopsis is given:

The communication accompanying the return of the charter of Poinsett Lodge assigned as reasons for its surrender, the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, and asserted that Masons from Louisiana, were "not recognized as such by the lodges of the other States of the Union, nor in Europe, and that if a brother is admitted to visit, it is out of courtesy to the man and not to the Mason."

In replying to these allegations, the committee advert to the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1812, "as the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, Ancient York Masons, according to the old constitutions as revised by Prince Edwin, at the city of York, A. L. 4926;" and assert that since that date (1812) it had exercised supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees in Louisiana; that its claim had been recognized by all the Grand Lodges in the world, except that of Mississippi which, shortly after its formation, had attempted to create lodges in Louisiana but had failed at the time to accomplish its design.

The committee remark that if the members of Poinsett Lodge had ever looked at the charter granted them in 1837, they would have ascertained the manner in which the Grand Lodge had been constituted; that in petitioning for that charter, they had solemnly promised "that they would strictly conform to all the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge;" that many of the members of Poinsett Lodge had been made, passed and raised under that charter; that the lodge had up to the annual communication in the preceding January been represented in the Grand Lodge, voting on all questions, "without once having manifested a doubt as to the constitutionality of the Grand Lodge or a disapprobation of its measures;" and in view of these facts hold that the answer of Poinsett Lodge, to the declaration of Mississippi that there existed no Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons in Louisiana, "was obvious."

In considering the question of Rites, the committee deny they were blended together, and in asserting the claim of the Grand Lodge to have jurisdiction over the three degrees of symbolic Masonry, say that in New Orleans there are lodges working in different languages; that such was the case previous to the formation of the Grand Lodge; that the fraternity being composed of men of various nations, habits, and opinions, "every measure that tends to unite us all into one band of brothers is a blessing;" that while a portion of the brethren entertained a predilection for the Rites generally practiced on the continent of Europe, others preferred the less complicated ceremonies practiced in the United States, but that the changes which had been made in the work in the different jurisdictions gave it no claim to the title of "Ancient York Masonry." In applying their remarks on this subject, they say:

"Laws must be suited to the community for which they are made, and some Masonic regulations might be well adapted to the meridian of Louisiana, and especially to that of the city of New Orleans where we have daily intercourse with the brethren of all nations, the utility of which might not be understood by the Masons of that part of our country having but few external relations, and where the community is composed entirely of one kind of people."

After arguing that the toleration of the different Rites tended to promote the harmony and prosperity of the craft, the committee, some of whom were old Masons and had traveled in the United States and Europe, consider the second reason assigned for surrendering the charter. They say they are surprised to learn "that men are ever admitted into Masonic lodges through courtesy to them as men, when they are not recognized as Masons;" that if such a practice exists anywhere, the lodges following it should be shunned by all regular Masons; but they prefer to believe that Poinsett Lodge was misinformed on the subject, as they had never heard of a Mason from Louisiana being refused admission into a lodge, either in Europe or in the United States, if the bearer of a Grand Lodge diploma and able to make himself properly known.

The jewels of the lodge were not returned with the books and charter, but the committee recom-

The resignations of Thos. H. Lewis and Fisher Rawson were accepted, and they were expelled on the 14th of May following as members of a clandestine lodge.

The action of the Grand Lodge had no influence on the Mississippi lodges in New Orleans. On the 6th of May, they advertised in the daily papers that they would dedicate a Masonic Hall on the 31st of that month, and invited "all regular Masons" to participate in the ceremonies. The Grand Lodge held a special meeting on the 14th, at which another series of resolutions were adopted. The edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was re-affirmed: the lodges holding under its authority in New Orleans declared "irregular;" and the lodges and Masons acknowledging the Grand Lodge of Louisiana strictly enjoined to hold no Masonic communication with them. These resolutions with the report previously adopted were ordered to be forwarded "to all the Masonic bodies in Europe and in America."

The 28th of June was the day fixed for the trial of the officers and members of George Washington Lodge: they had been duly summoned, but failing to appear, Past Grand Master Preaux was appointed to defend them, and after an impartial trial they were found guilty and expelled.*

On September 7, 1847, the Grand Lodge of New York adopted resolutions recognizing the Grand Lodge of Louisiana as the sole, supreme, and legitimate authority for the government of the symbolic degrees in the State of Louisiana: requesting the Grand Lodge of Mississippi to rescind and revoke the dispensations granted; declaring the lodges planted by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi in Louisiana to be irregular, and prohibiting all Masonic intercourse between the lodges and Masons of New York and the said irregular lodges. A copy of the resolutions was forwarded to the Grand Lodge, which ordered them to be read in all of its subordinates, and thus the action of the Grand Lodge of New York soon became generally known in New Orleans. The six lodges working under dispensations from the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, after deliberating on the subject, appointed a joint committee which issued a circular, addressed "to the

mended that the members be allowed to retain the Jewels, "unless those brethren believed it to be their duty to give them up." Many of the members of Poinsett Lodge were personally known to the committee, who, after testifying to their worth as citizens and stating that the lodge had not been surpassed by any of its sisters in deeds of Masonic charity, express the deepest regret that they should have suffered themselves "to be operated upon, by the suggestions of persons who have no interest in common with the citizens of this State."

The action of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi is reviewed in a calm and dignified manner: the doctrine of the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees by each Grand Lodge within its own territorial limits is clearly stated: the violation of this doctrine by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi attempting to annihilate the authority of the Grand Lodge over the Masons of Louisiana "by a stroke of the pen"—the sending of its edicts into the jurisdiction for the purpose of exciting a revolt—the granting of dispensations for lodges in New Orleans—are concisely detailed, and its acts condemned as subversive "of the organic law upon which the government of Masonry in the United States is founded."

* The *Livre des Procès Verbaux et des Décisions de la Grande Loge* is missing, but the minutes of this session contain a lengthy notice of the trial. Past Grand Master Preaux was a lawyer, and raised many technical objections, etc. When overruled, he several times appealed from the decision of the Grand Master, who was invariably sustained: toward the close of the trial he resigned his appointment as advocate for the defence, and it came nigh being a mis-trial; but, after some discussion, James Foulhouze accepted the position and the trial proceeded.

Several cases of an appeal from the decision of the Grand Master occur in the old records. Previous to and after this date, the same rule prevailed in the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, which during its annual communications "adjourned" from one sitting to another—a practice that never obtained in Louisiana, unless "Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M." followed the example of its mother.

Grand Lodges of the Free and Accepted Masons of the United States," giving a statement of the causes that impelled them "to repudiate the authority of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and to seek for relief from their grievances, as Ancient York Masons, at the hands of the Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi." The grievances complained of in this document are chiefly based on the operation of the provisions of the General Regulations of 1844.*

*The six lodges were George Washington, Lafayette [now Dudley], Warren, Marion, Crescent City and Hiram; Eureka Lodge was not then formed. The "Circular" was drawn up by Thomas H. Lewis, an eminent lawyer, and chairman of the joint committee; the grievances complained of are

"That the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, originally a regular body of Ancient York Masons, has forfeited all claim to the allegiance of regular A. Y. Masons, by flagrant departures from the ancient *land marks* of our Order in many essential particulars; inasmuch, as to impose upon us the imperative duty of discontinuing all *Masonic communication* with that body.

"Amongst the departures from our ancient usages, and the *innovations in the body of Masonry* introduced by that body, we enumerate the following—

"*First.*—She openly exercises the power of granting charters, authorizing lodges to work according to the *Scotch Rite*, and the *Modern or French Rite*—as they are called in her constitution—and admits the officers of such lodges to sit and vote in her own body as members thereof; thus compelling Ancient York Masons to hold *Masonic communication* with persons whom we have ever been taught to consider as clandestine Masons; with whose usages and ceremonies we are unacquainted; and whom we cannot recognize as Masons at all by those *means* which are the *only lawful tests* of Masonic privileges.

"*Second.*—She has, in her own words, "*accumulated* under her authority and jurisdiction the *three Rites*, say: *York, Scotch and Modern*," by virtue of power granted to her on the 14th January, 1833, by what she calls the "Grand Consistory of the Sov. Prin. of the Royal Sec. 32d deg.;" a body, of whose very existence we, as A. Y. Master Masons, are ignorant; but which body, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana tells us, possesses *supreme* authority over the *three first degrees* of Scotch and Modern Masonry; and all this is done by a body *pretending* to be a Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons!

"*Third.*—She expressly permits the sons of Masons, of every Rite, to be initiated into our mysteries before they become men of lawful age, to wit: when they are only eighteen years old—Constitution, Art. 4.

"*Fourth.*—She has established in her body "*A Council of Rites*," divided into two sections; one composed of three Scotch Rite Masons, and the other of three Modern or French Rite Masons, who have exclusive authority to enquire into all matters concerning those Rites respectively; thus excluding the A. Y. Masons of the Grand Lodge from participating in the action of that body on matters over which she, as a body, exercises jurisdiction; while these A. Y. Masons are as ignorant of the work of these Council of Rites as we are of that of the Odd Fellows—See Constitution, Arts. 15 and 16!

"Moreover, this Council of Rites is appointed annually by the Grand Master, who must hence necessarily be both a Scotch and French or Modern Mason, to be fully qualified for his office; and hence it also follows that an Ancient York Mason, as such, is disqualified from being elected to preside as Grand Master of an A. Y. Grand Lodge. These principles are destructive of that *equality* which is essential to the continued existence of our *Ancient* (not Modern) and *unchangeable order*.—Constitution, Arts. 54 and 56.

"*Fifth.*—She not only grants charters of three different kinds to three different *Rites* of Masons, (as she calls them,) but she grants charters to lodges of Ancient York Masons, authorizing them to cumulate the Scotch and French Rites with their own, and to *initiate, pass and raise* persons in the same lodge, according to the ceremonies of all and each of said three Rites; thus in fact *blending* all three of the Rites together; and this is true, notwithstanding her formal denial of such blending of Rites together.—See 2d Resolution, passed 27th Nov. 1845.

"*Sixth.*—She has interfered with the religious opinions, and wounded the consciences of many true Masons under her jurisdiction, and has changed one of our ancient usages by prohibiting the installation of the officers of the subordinate lodges on St. John's day, unless that day happened to fall on a *Sunday* and *requiring* such installation in all cases to be performed on a Sunday.—Amendment to Constitution, Art. 63, adopted 27th Jan. 1846.

"*Seventh.*—She has violated the ancient constitutions of the order by prohibiting all public Masonic processions and ceremonies, even for the purpose of discharging the sacred duty of burying a dead brother, who has desired to be so interred.

"*Eighth.*—She has destroyed the secrecy of the ballot-box by ordering that the member casting a negative vote shall state his reason to the Master of the lodge, and curtailed a long established Masonic right by empowering the Master to reject the vote if he does not deem the reasons sufficient.—Article 68,

While the craft were thus divided by intestine strife, New Orleans was visited by two epidemics. During the summer of 1847, its inhabitants were decimated by yellow fever, and by cholera in the fall. The greater portion of the victims were persons from other States, but with that generous disinterestedness which has ever characterized the citizens of New Orleans, the sick and dying were carefully tended; to the dead the rites of sepulture were duly administered; and the widow and orphan carefully provided for. In this good work all classes of citizens vied with each other, and at the session of the Grand Lodge, held on the 25th of August, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from the country lodges, as well as from those in the city, for the purpose of relieving the distress of the sick and destitute Masons of other jurisdictions, and pro-

"*Ninth*.—She has abridged the rights of the subordinate lodges by ordering that no Master elect shall be eligible to the G. Offices unless he has served a year as Master,—by this means throwing the preponderance into the hands of the life members, since every Master may become such after one year's service.—Section 1, Article 7.

"*Tenth*.—She has abridged the rights of the subordinate lodges by the admission of life members not being representatives, by means of which the representatives of subordinate lodges are outnumbered on every question regarding their interests, and the whole power is thrown into the hands of those, whose sole aim it is to aggrandize the G. Lodge, and who often have no connection with any subordinate lodge.—Section 1, Articles 7 and 8.

"*Eleventh*.—She has abridged the privileges of the subordinate lodges by requiring the country lodges, when not represented by their officers, or a member of the lodge, to choose a proxy out of the existing members of the G. Lodge, and who shall be a resident in the city of New Orleans.—See Article 11, adopted 27th January, 1846.

"*Twelfth*.—Worse than all this, she has permitted and encouraged in the subordinate lodges, working under her jurisdiction, and in her own body, an innovation upon the body of Masonry, which it would be unlawful here to communicate; a procedure not only at variance with our first taught duty as Masons, but wholly subversive of one of the fundamental principles upon which our sacred institution was founded, and its principal safeguard.

"Besides these, there are many other grievances and irregularities of which we have a right to complain, but which we cannot commit to writing, but which we know to be subversive of the first principles of our beloved order."

After this statement of grievances, the committee remark that "the illegal measures of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana need only to be known to regular Ancient York Masons, to be generally reprobated;" and indulging the hope that the action of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi would be approved by the other Grand Lodges of the United States, and that the Grand Lodge of New York would rescind its resolutions, they pledge their faith as Masons for the truth of their statements, "and challenge a personal investigation of them by all regular and enlightened Ancient York Masons in the world," to whose judgment alone they were bound and willing to submit.

—The foregoing charges are clearly and concisely stated, but the code of 1844 (*ante*, p. 58 *et seq.*) is not a constitution: it is simply what its name imports the "General Regulations of the Grand Lodge." Besides it seems singular that Thomas H. Lewis and Fisher Rawson, both of whom signed the circular, should have sat with persons whom they had "ever been taught to consider as clandestine Masons" in the Grand Lodge for years, and during that time never raised the slightest objection.

The second charge is based on a note appended to the Anniversary of 1847 by the Grand Secretary, in which the existence of the so-called concordat was, for the first time, announced to the craft. The chairman of the committee, Thomas H. Lewis, was an old Mason; he became a member of the Grand Lodge January 16, 1836, and must have been fully cognizant that the Grand Lodge had cumulated the Rites by virtue of the General Regulations adopted October 15, 1832—but he was too good a lawyer not to take advantage of the error of the Grand Secretary.

The third charge is not a "departure from the ancient landmarks," although an innovation introduced by the General Regulations of 1832. The same rule, unless recently changed, has always obtained under the Grand Lodge of England, and was borrowed from it by the Scotch and French Rites.

The fifth charge, if true, was a violation of the Grand Lodge regulations. If the old *cahiers*—some of which are still in existence, and the use of which forms the unmentionable grievance complained of in the twelfth charge—were followed, it was impossible to blend the different Rites. The blending in all probability refers to the lodges working the Scotch and French Rites being required to communicate the York Rite to their candidates.

viding for the wants of their widows and orphans; and this appeal was liberally responded to.

Having accepted an invitation from the State authorities, on November 3, 1847, the Grand Lodge laid the corner-stone of the State House at Baton Rouge. Deputations from all the city lodges and Masons from all parts of the State were present: St. James Lodge No. 47, at Baton Rouge, took a prominent part on the occasion, and Past Grand Master J. F. Canonge delivered an oration in which he alluded to the circular issued by the Mississippi lodges in New Orleans as unworthy of notice.*

The circular, however, had some influence on the Grand Lodge, as at its session of November 29, the Grand Master was authorized to grant dispensations for public processions when satisfied of their propriety: and on January 28, 1848, a committee was appointed to revise the General Regulations. At this date, it is evident that the Grand Lodge was willing to make concessions for the sake of harmony; but the committee delayed their report, and as the strife engendered by the schism became fiercer, the idea of concession was for the time abandoned.

On February 21st, 1848, the Grand Lodge of Mississippi met at Natchez. The seven lodges working under dispensation in New Orleans were represented, and made returns.† The Grand Master, Benj. S. Tappan, stated in his address that he was "persuaded" that his Grand Lodge had "acted with a jealous regard to the interests of the Order," in violating the rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana by planting lodges within its jurisdiction; and, on the recommendation of a "select committee," charters were granted them.‡

Immediately after the charters were received, and the lodges constituted, a

* The oration was published by St. James Lodge No. 47, to whom it was given to be deposited in its archives. The writer has been unable to find a copy, but the N. Y. Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in 1848, are quoted by the Mississippi Committee as saying in reference to this address: "We find the writers of the circular letter before mentioned, and their pretended grievances, alluded to as not worthy of belief or respect." [Pro. G. L. Miss. 1849, p. 25.] If Past Grand Master Canonge is correctly reported, he deviated from the truth: he was at the time Sov. Grand Commander of the N. O. Supreme Council, and died January 17, 1848, aged 64 years.

† The lodges were represented as follows: George Washington by W. F. Coleman; Lafayette by M. R. Dudley; Warren by J. R. Hartsock; Marion by B. C. Colby; Crescent City by W. H. Howard; Hiram by D. G. Benbrook, and Eureka by J. B. Clemens. The returns of these seven lodges foot up: members, 140; initiated, 75; passed, 55; raised, 48; affiliated, 28; dimitted, 16; died, 3. The dimissions were caused by the formation of new lodges—10 having dimitted from George Washington Lodge for that purpose. If the number raised is subtracted from the total membership, it will be seen that the original Mississippi element with all the dissatisfied Louisianians who had joined it, after years of agitation, only numbered 92.—Pro. G. L. Miss. 1848, p. 24: 151—157.

‡ In the Pro. of G. L. Miss. for 1848, it is stated that a dispensation for a new lodge at Franklin, St. Mary Parish, La., had been issued, but afterward returned with a request that the money paid for it be refunded. The committee say that the parties to whom the dispensation was issued, "refuse to work under any warrant whatever" until the existing difficulties were amicably adjusted; and "without going into any argument," the committee recommend the reception of the dispensation, and the return of the money, less the Grand Secretary's fee. But the same parties applied to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and Franklin Lodge No. 57, after working under dispensation from the Grand Master, was chartered January 24, 1848.

At the annual communication of 1848, the Grand Lodge of Mississippi granted a dispensation for a lodge at St. Joseph, La. The Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. was organized a few days afterward, and the question arose to which Grand Lodge did the lodge at St. Joseph owe allegiance. The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi settled the question by directing the lodge to make its returns to his Grand Body as the Louisiana Grand Lodge had not yet been recognized; but explained the matter satisfactorily to that body, which granted a charter on the recommendation of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.—Pro. G. L. Miss. 1849, p. 6.

convention was held and on the 8th of March, 1848, the "Louisiana Grand Lodge, Ancient York Masons" was organized and its officers elected and installed: a constitution was adopted and new charters issued to the lodges, numbering them from one to seven. This body continued in existence for two years, during which time it granted charters to eighteen additional lodges, but failed to obtain recognition from any Grand Lodge except that of Mississippi.*

When Poinsett Lodge No. 39 surrendered its charter there was no regular lodge working in the English language in New Orleans. The importance of having at least one lodge working in that language was so apparent, that Past Grand Master J. H. Holland immediately proposed to organize a new lodge under the same name. On July 24, 1847, he and seven other brethren met, formed themselves into a lodge, elected officers, and petitioned the Grand Lodge for a dispensation, which was granted, with the distinctive title of "Friends of Harmony." † The establishment of this lodge revived the zeal of the English-speaking Masons in the city who remained faithful to the Grand Lodge; many of them affiliated with it, petitions for the degrees became frequent, and the lodge was soon in a prosperous condition: a charter was granted to it, as Friends of Harmony Lodge No. 58, and its officers were installed by the Grand Lodge on the 18th of June, 1848. As soon as Friends of Harmony Lodge was firmly established, L. A. Frymier and several other Masons applied for and obtained a dispensation for a new lodge to work in English in New Orleans; their zeal was crowned with success and Mount Moriah Lodge No. 59 received its charter from the Grand Lodge, March 24, 1849.

* By the articles of union the records of the Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. were to be transferred to the Grand Lodge; but, before the union of the two Grand Lodges was ratified, the records, with the exception of a rough minute book extending from January 8 to November 29, 1849, were destroyed by fire. Its constitution, an address delivered by Grand Master John Gedge, Feb. 8, 1849, and a report on Foreign Correspondence by its Grand Secretary, W. H. Howard, are the only printed documents issued by the Louisiana Grand Lodge, A. Y. M., that can now be found. The Grand Officers elected March 8, 1848, were: M. R. Dudley, Grand Master; Thomas H. Lewis, Deputy Grand Master; W. P. Coleman, S. Gr. Warden; G. Gorin, J. Gr. Warden; Daniel Blair, Gr. Treas.; and W. H. Howard, Gr. Secretary. The Mississippi element appears to have lost its influence during 1848, and the annual election of 1849 resulted as follows: John Gedge, Grand Master; J. W. Crockett, Deputy Grand Master; Wm. M. Perkins, S. Gr. Warden; J. W. McNamara, J. Gr. Warden; Daniel Blair, Gr. Treas. and W. H. Howard, Gr. Secretary—the last named being the only Mississippi Mason in the number.

When the union of the two Grand Lodges was ratified [March 4, 1850] the lodges working under the Louisiana Grand Lodge received new charters and were numbered from 65 to 89 inclusive, viz: George Washington No. 65, Dudley [originally Lafayette] No. 66, Warren No. 67, Marion No. 68, Crescent City No. 69, Hiram No. 70 and Eureka No. 71—originally formed by dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Mississippi; the following were established by the Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M.—Alpha [now Alpha Home] No. 72, Saints John No. 73, Joppa No. 74, Sabine No. 75, Quitman, No. 76, Mount Moriah No. 77, Orleans No. 78, St. Joseph No. 79, DeWitt Clinton No. 80, Iberville No. 81, Clinton York No. 82, Mt. Vernon No. 83, Oliver No. 84, Florida No. 85, Pleasant Hill No. 86, Lafayette No. 87, Many No. 88, and Cypress No. 89.

† The records of Friends of Harmony Lodge No. 58 state that "agreeably to previous notice" a convention was held July 24, 1847, at which only eight brethren were present, who opened a lodge and elected the following officers: J. H. Holland, W. M.; E. Remondet, S. W.; R. Sutherland, J. W.; Wm. Trelford, Treas.; J. Q. A. Hoit, Secretary; W. A. Chambers, S. D.; C. Ogilvie, J. D.; and J. J. Ungerer, Tyler. It was then resolved to petition the Grand Lodge for "letters of dispensation, or a warrant of constitution," to empower them to assemble as a legal lodge, under the name of Friends of Harmony. The next meeting was held November 26, 1847, when in addition to the above named brethren L. A. Frymier and Joseph Wrigley were present: owing to the absence of the Grand Master from the city, the dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge had not been issued, but the fact that it had been granted was considered sufficient authority to hold the meeting, transact business, and adopt by-laws. The first stated meeting was held December, 4, 1847; after that date the lodge met regularly, and the meetings were well attended.

While the English-speaking Masons in New Orleans were thus rallying to the support of the Grand Lodge, several abortive attempts had been made to seduce the country lodges from their allegiance. On Nov. 25, 1848, St. Albans Lodge No. 28 reported that it had suspended five of its members for uniting with "two strangers" for the purpose of organizing an irregular lodge; this action was approved by the Grand Lodge, which recommended to the Lodges DeSoto No. 55 and Mount Gerizim No. 54 to proceed against such of their members as were reported to be holding Masonic communication with irregular lodges in their vicinity. The ill success attending this movement caused it to be speedily abandoned. Without exception, the country lodges remained faithful and, deploring the schism that existed, St. James No. 47, Caddo No. 49 and other lodges adopted resolutions declaring their unalterable determination to sustain the Grand Lodge in resisting the unwarrantable pretensions of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi and its illegitimate offspring.

In the meantime the subject had attracted the attention of the Grand Lodges of the United States and Europe: Maryland was not prepared to say Mississippi had "done wrong"; Missouri declared non-intercourse with Louisiana; Florida adopted a similar resolution, but deprecated the hasty action of Mississippi. A number of Grand Lodges, while disapproving the course pursued by Louisiana in cumulating the different Rites, severely censured Mississippi for usurping jurisdiction over its territory; and, following the example set by New York, the Grand Lodges of Alabama, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, New-Hampshire and South Carolina adopted resolutions declaring the lodges planted in Louisiana by Mississippi to be irregular. This, however, had no influence on Mississippi: to the fraternal entreaties of her sister Grand Lodges to desist from her unjustifiable conduct, she turned a deaf ear and claimed that, as there was "no common empire" in Masonry, she had a right to judge for herself and do as she pleased.*

The Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. had now, however, become firmly established. Daily accessions were made to its standard, and among the number

* Pro. G. L. Miss. 1848, p. 56. The report is from the pen of the Grand Secretary, William P. Mellen, and the statement in the text, in regard to Maryland, is made on his authority. He thinks it unfortunate that the Mississippi Committee of the previous year did not explain more fully their reasons for declaring that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, as a Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons, had no longer an existence, "and that the State of Louisiana was open to the jurisdiction of other Grand Lodges." But as to "the correctness of that action," he entertains no doubt and asserts that Mississippi "did not act until after mature consideration and repeated warnings which were totally unheeded."!

The same brother, in his report for 1849, disclaims that his Grand Lodge had shown any feeling in the matter, and says: "we have simply discharged what we believed to be a sacred duty to the craft, in the only way in which we could do so with efficiency, and without too much delay:" and thinks if the other Grand Lodges were only as well informed on the subject as Mississippi, instead of censuring they would applaud its action! Pro. G. L. Miss. 1849, p. 16.

In 1850, he states that the two Grand Lodges were in session in New Orleans, with a fair prospect of settling their difficulties, and adds: "We shall halt that union with the greatest pleasure, if not purchased by the sacrifice of principle. There were certainly charges made by our Ancient York brethren, against the old Grand Lodge, which might well be withdrawn, and which never received the support of Mississippi."! Pro. G. L. Miss. 1850, p. 63.

In 1851, when noticing the union of the two Grand Lodges, he says: "The Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi has never doubted the right, policy and efficiency of her course:" admits that no "suitable defence" of its action had ever been made; that in justice to herself and the other Grand Lodges, "this defence ought to have been made;" but, "how it is unnecessary labor."! Pro. G. L. Miss. 1851, p. 39.

of its initiates were citizens of the highest respectability and influence in the community. The original promoters of the schism, whatever may have been their zeal and aspirations, no longer controlled its counsels. The evils resulting from a divided jurisdiction forced themselves upon its attention, and with a view to heal the existing dissensions, in January, 1849, advances were made to effect a reconciliation and union with the Grand Lodge. Notwithstanding the mutual edicts of non-intercourse, the leading members of the two Grand Lodges held friendly conferences, at which the views of both parties were freely expressed; but as no definite result was arrived at, a communication from the Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. on the subject was not brought before the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana.*

* Grand Secretary, W. H. Howard, in his report on F. C. to the Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. (p. 65) says that body had, "twice sought a reconciliation," and that its overtures had been unceremoniously rejected. No proposition was ever submitted to the Grand Lodge; but the rough minute book, previously referred to, shows that propositions were made which the Grand Master would not permit to be read in open lodge. The following extracts from the rough minute book place the matter in a clear light.

A called meeting of the Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. was held January 29, 1849, at which the Grand Master, John Gedge, presided, and after stating the object for which the meeting was called, the following preamble and resolutions were read, and on motion unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, This Grand Lodge has been compelled to assume its present position in vindication of the purity of the Order, and for the maintenance and preservation of its Ancient Landmarks; and

"Whereas, No other cause could have induced this Grand Lodge, and the brethren through whose instrumentality the same was founded, to separate themselves from their other brethren in this State, and no other causes exist, within the knowledge of this Grand Lodge, which can or ought to keep them asunder; and

"Whereas, In the opinion of this Grand Lodge no effort should be left untried to reconcile all differences between our brethren, and re-establish the pure and simple principles of Ancient Freemasonry within their true Landmarks; and

"Whereas, The experience of the world has shown that the greatest obstacle to the reconciliation of difficulties between men, has been those misplaced feelings of pride and dignity which prevent either party from making the first advance; and

"Whereas, It is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that such feelings ought never to exist between brethren, and are not entertained by this Body or its members—Therefore be it Resolved by the Louisiana Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons:

"That we view with profound regret the estrangement existing between the brethren in this State, and deprecate the causes that have unavoidably led thereto.

"That this Grand Lodge will do all in its power to reunite the brethren in this State upon the true platform of our Order, and within its Ancient Landmarks.

"That we tender to the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana and the brethren under its jurisdiction the olive branch of peace, and offer our cordial co-operation and warmest efforts to effect the same.

"That, the Grand Master, be, and he is hereby authorized to receive any overture for that purpose that may respond to these principles, and take any preliminary measures necessary for carrying the same into effect.

"On motion, the Grand Secretary was ordered to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the M. W. The Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana."

At the meeting of February 22, 1849, Grand Master John Gedge presented the following report:

"Brethren of the Grand Lodge—The preamble and resolutions of this Grand Lodge unanimously adopted at the special meeting held for that purpose on 29th January, 1849, expressing the desire of this Grand Lodge and the brethren under its jurisdiction to heal the breach existing between ourselves and the brethren composing the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana and under its jurisdiction, and tendering our best wishes and efforts to effect the same, were duly forwarded to that body through Bro. Thomas Patten, P. M., and one of its members, on the same evening on which they were passed.

"On the following day, Bro. Patten informed me that the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana had refused to permit the same to be read in open lodge, but that so soon as the lodge was called to refreshment, they were read to the members who remained.

"That it was then agreed that the Grand Master and some other members should invite a few of our members to meet them informally in a convenient place to converse on the subject of a recon-

On the 29th of January, 1849, James Foulhouze, from a committee which had been appointed in January, 1848, to prepare a history of the rise and progress

ciliation, and that he was requested to invite me to bring certain of our members to an informal conference with them at the private office of their Grand Master.

"Accordingly at the appointed time, Bros. Perkins, Clapp, Howard, Claiborne, Pierce, and myself repaired to the place indicated, where we were met by Bros. L. Hermann, G. M.; F. Calongne, D. G. M.; Felix Garcia, P. G. M.; Foulhouze, Patten, and Adams, of the other Grand Lodge. After mutual and friendly salutations and introductions of those not previously acquainted, it was announced to us that our conference would be entirely informal; and that being unauthorized on both sides to make any definite or positive arrangement, or having any official character, we met simply as Masons having the good of the institution at heart, and desirous to reconcile differences which were painful to us and prejudicial to it.

"We had a long and friendly discussion during which the best and most harmonious feeling appeared to prevail, but which resulted in nothing definite; they appearing to be of opinion that we ought immediately to throw up our charters, dissolve our lodges, and apply to them for dispensations and go through a probationary state once more.

"They desired that we should express our views concisely in writing, and we parted to meet by agreement on the following evening.

"On the next evening, owing to other and pressing engagements, we only found Bro. Foulhouze at the rendezvous, with whom after a short and friendly interview we parted, and on the following day having informally and concisely stated our views in writing, it was handed to Bro. L. Hermann. The following is an exact copy:

"ULTIMATUM.

"1st. Remission of the sentences of expulsion and non-intercourse rendered by the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana against the members or subordinates of the Louisiana Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons.

"2d. Amendment of the constitution so that the Grand Lodge be composed of, and grant charters to, only one denomination of Masons, namely, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

"These we consider as a *sine qua non*. Should they be yielded, we propose with the concurrence of the Louisiana Grand Lodge of A. Y. M. that it be dissolved and merged into the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, which shall ratify and confirm all charters and dispensations granted by the Louisiana Grand Lodge of A. Y. M.; and that thenceforth all the lodges holding under said charters or dispensations shall come under and recognize the authority and jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, and be component parts thereof. All funds of the Louisiana Grand Lodge of A. Y. M. not appropriated, and all its archives, to be transferred to the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana. The whole arrangement to be witnessed by a solemn deed to be signed by the Grand Officers of both the Grand Lodges, and ratified by each of them.

"We are willing to waive other causes of complaint, and leave to time and the good feelings and Masonic information of our brethren the correction of other objections. And this we do for the sake of *Union* and in the spirit of conciliation.

"We have purposely avoided speaking of an abuse, which we believe to be deprecated by all."

"This paper was unsigned, purported to be informal, unofficial, and unauthorized, and to contain only the views of those who drew it; but which, it was believed, would be acceptable to the brethren of our own jurisdiction, and was so delivered and received by Bro. Hermann. Our interviews here ceased and I have since heard, but from no official source, that the paper we had delivered had been submitted to the old Grand Lodge, or its members, and having been considered by them insulting and dictatorial, the whole matter passed over and the lodge closed without further action.

"I have to regret that a paper not intended to go before that or any other body, informally drawn and wholly without pretension, and being nothing more than an expression of the views of a few individuals, should have been submitted to such scrutiny; and I cannot but think that under such circumstances, which were fully understood, indignation or vexation were misplaced.

"We stated to the brethren we had the pleasure to meet that the two first articles were indispensable: without the first we could not meet at all, and without the second, we could not treat without forfeiting our self-respect, abandoning our principles and playing traitors to the Grand Lodge which had first espoused our cause and those Grand Lodges which had since cut off communication with the old Grand Lodge on that account. That it was competent for their Grand Lodge, as if by its own spontaneous action, to carry out those two points, by which means it would at once put us in a position to throw ourselves into its arms without condescension or sacrifice of dignity on our part, or of consistency and gratitude on ours.

"We considered then, and do now, that the paper was nothing more than an interchange of our views; that it was a mere suggestion of the manner in which our difficulties could be amicably

of Freemasonry in Louisiana, presented his report on the "Cumulation of Rites;" and on the following day the Grand Secretary, François Verrier, submitted a report in which the opinions expressed by the Grand Lodges of the United States and Europe on the existing schism are impartially stated. As it was not known at the time that Foulhouze had falsified the records and drawn on his imagination for his facts, both reports were adopted and 3000 copies of each ordered to be printed for circulation among the craft.

These reports were published February 22d, and the Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. shortly afterward issued a "Report on Foreign Correspondence," by

adjusted. We thought that if the old Grand Lodge would remove its sentences of expulsion and non-intercourse, and acknowledge but one denomination of Masons, avoiding all distinction of names and Rites, it would at once put us in a position to break up our present organization and unite with them as one body.

"We did not pretend to dictate terms: we merely made suggestions to those who met us informally and unofficially, and we think that those suggestions, whether approved or not, should have been treated as they were intended, as a mere interchange of individual opinion upon a subject that we were mutually desirous of bringing to a favorable termination. I regret most sincerely, most sincerely regret, that our brethren should have viewed it in another light.

"I lament to be compelled to inform this Grand Lodge that all hope of reconciling this unhappy difference is for the present suspended. But I should wrong myself and our brethren under the old jurisdiction, were I to forbear from saying that it is my firm belief that the great majority of them are favorable to a union and sincerely desirous of reconciliation, and that their Grand Master and the brethren who met us were animated by a hearty wish to effect it. That it was not done was not their fault; it lies with those who wrongly think that our incorporation with them would destroy an influence which if not exercised for good should not exist, but which if proper would never be interfered with. It is, however, a satisfaction to us all to know that we have tendered the olive branch, and expressed and proved our willingness to heal dissension.

"That our propositions have been received with contempt and our resolutions with contumely we do not regard, for they were made in the true spirit of peace and charity; nor should we look upon it as the expression of the feelings of our brethren under that jurisdiction, since we know that the body from whence it came expresses but the sentiments of a fraction of the fraternity, and that even in that body a large minority did not concur in its action. The hearts of the great majority of our brethren are with us: the time will come when they may find the means to express their sentiments freely, unfettered, and uncontrolled. We have done our duty: the representatives of twenty flourishing lodges and a daily augmenting brotherhood can safely bide their time.

"Nevertheless, I would recommend you to leave no stone unturned, no measure untried, to terminate this unnatural division. I would propose to our brethren the calling of a convention of the Masons of the State: the submission of the question to the General Grand Lodge to meet in Baltimore: or, the arbitration of one or more sister Grand Lodges—in fact any course by which our difficulties may be terminated short of a sacrifice of our principles, or the commission of an act of ingratitude to the Grand Lodges which have supported us. And in furthering these views, I commend to your consideration and adoption the following resolutions:

"*Be it resolved*, That this Grand Lodge does propose to the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, that the difficulties existing between the brethren of this State be submitted to a Masonic Convention, to be composed of three delegates from each lodge under the jurisdiction of the two Grand Lodges to be assembled at some convenient time and place, with full power to reconcile the same upon such terms and in such manner as may be consistent with true Masonic principles.

"*Be it resolved*, That if the proposition contained in the foregoing resolution be not approved, that the said difficulty be submitted to the General Grand Lodge of the United States about to assemble in the city of Baltimore in the month of ———, by whose decision both shall be bound.

"*Be it resolved*, That should neither of the foregoing propositions be accepted, the said difficulty shall be submitted to the arbitrament of three of our sister Grand Lodges; one to be selected by each, and the third to be chosen by the two Grand Lodges so selected: by the decision of which both shall be bound.

"*Be it resolved*, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana."

The resolutions were adopted, but they were not submitted to the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana. It is more than probable that Grand Master Lucien Hermann and the other members who were in favor of a reconciliation and union did not deem it prudent to provoke a discussion which might have retarded that measure, and thought it better to work quietly for its accomplishment.

its Grand Secretary, W. H. Howard. In defending the intervention of Mississippi, he regrets that the other Grand Bodies are "unnecessarily sensitive upon the subject of Grand Lodge territorial jurisdiction;" makes a fierce attack upon the Scotch Rite, and gives a running commentary upon the charges preferred against the Grand Lodge in the circular issued by the six lodges working under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Mississippi in 1847.

The publication of these documents was attended with the happiest results. The report of Grand Secretary Verrier showed that, although the other Grand Lodges condemned the action of Mississippi, they did not approve of the cumulation of Rites as practiced in Louisiana. Notwithstanding Foulhouze's defence of the system, the Grand Lodge was cognizant of the evils resulting from it. As each Rite was administered by its own officers, the conflicts of authority necessarily arising in a lodge having three Masters had led several of the lodges holding cumulative charters to confine their work to one particular Rite. Hence it was soon perceived that the system could be abolished without difficulty, and the great obstacle to a reconciliation with the Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. removed. The other differences were beginning to be considered of minor importance, and under the mellowing influence of time, the asperities and jealousies created at the commencement of the schism were rapidly disappearing. Everything indicated that a reconciliation and union would soon be effected, but before any steps were taken to accomplish this result the Grand Lodge, on March 24, 1849, adopted a regulation fixing the minimum fee for the three degrees at sixty dollars,* and on the 23d of June appointed a committee to prepare a new code of General Regulations.

On the 26th of November, 1849, on motion of P. G. Master J. H. Holland, a committee, consisting of one member from each lodge in the city, was appointed to take into consideration the condition of Freemasonry in the State of Louisiana.† On the 20th of December following, an extraordinary meeting of the Grand Lodge was held at the house of the Grand Master, when the committee made a verbal report and submitted a resolution declaring all edicts of the Grand Lodge interdicting Masonic communication with the Masons holding allegiance to the Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. suspended for sixty days. Of the 34 members present only 2 raised objections; and, one of them retiring, the resolution was adopted with only one dissentient voice.

The adoption of this resolution enabled both parties to meet "on an equality" and hold friendly conferences. On the 28th of January, 1850, the committee appointed in the preceding November submitted to the Grand Lodge a series of

* This is the first regulation on the subject, the matter having been heretofore governed by the by-laws of the subordinate lodges. In some of the lodges working in the French language the fees for the three degrees were one hundred dollars, and it was expected that the candidate on his "reception" would give a banquet, which, if he was in affluent circumstances, cost him at least as much more. In the lodges working in English, the fees do not appear to have ever exceeded fifty dollars; and in those established by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, they ranged from forty to fifty dollars.

† The rough minute book of Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. shows that at a meeting of that body held November 24, 1849, a committee of five was appointed, to which Grand Master John Gedge was added, for the purpose of conferring with a similar committee to be appointed by the Grand Lodge. No reference to the appointment of a committee for this purpose appears in the records of the Grand Lodge, but on the 29th of the same month Grand Master Gedge reported that "the Grand Lodge declined any official communication, but had appointed a committee for an informal meeting;" and that this proposition was not acceded to by the Louisiana Grand Lodge committee, who held that the two Grand Lodges could only treat "on an equality." This is the last entry in the rough minute book.

Regulations: this article permitted the initiation of the sons of Masons at the age of eighteen, and with its repeal the Grand Lodge thought that all obstacles to a union were removed. But immediately after its repeal, the Grand Master submitted a communication from the Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. enclosing a copy of resolutions adopted by it, and in explanation of which the communication stated that the members of that body had no objection to the Scotch and French Rites "under a distinct jurisdiction," and making a separation of these Rites from "Ancient, Free and Accepted Masonry" an indispensable prerequisite to a union.* After all the concessions that had been made for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation and union by the Grand Lodge, it seems strange that a proposition for a divided jurisdiction should have been submitted to it: but it was not entertained. The Grand Lodge held that the term "Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons" comprised the Masons of the first three degrees of the Scotch and French Rites as well as those of the York Rite, and that this interpretation of the phrase was the only basis upon which a satisfactory and lasting union could be established. As each party insisted on its own construction, it was feared the armistice of sixty days would expire before the negotiations could be brought to a successful issue, and to avoid this and show the feelings by which it was animated, the Grand Lodge, on the 5th of February, declared the armistice "perpetual."

In response to this act of fraternal feeling, and satisfied that no further concessions would be made, the Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M., at its session of February 6th, resolved to submit the adoption or rejection of the proposed Articles of Union to a direct vote of its subordinates, and required them to empower their representatives to its annual communication, to be held on the 18th of that month, to effect a union on the terms proposed, or on such others as they might deem proper.*

* As the records of the Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. were lost by fire, and the resolutions not spread upon the minutes of the Grand Lodge, it is impossible to give their purport further than what is contained in the communication of the committee of the former Grand Body, which fortunately was recorded. This committee was composed of John W. Crockett, D. G. M.; William M. Perkins, S. G. W., and J. W. McNamar, J. G. W., who in referring to the resolutions of their Grand Body say: "We may remark further in explanation of these resolutions that the members of the Louisiana Grand Lodge have no objection to Scotch and Modern or French Masonry under a distinct jurisdiction, but insist on a separation of those Rites from Ancient, Free and Accepted Masonry. We deem it our duty to state frankly, but in the most fraternal manner, that this point will be insisted upon to the fullest extent."

† Circular of La. Grand Lodge A. Y. M. of February 11, 1850, in archives of George Washington Lodge. Only the purport of the resolutions adopted Feb. 6th is given in the circular; but the proposed Articles of Union and subsequent legislation of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana is given *in extenso*. Owing to indisposition, Grand Master John Gedge was not present at the meeting, but sent a communication to his Grand Lodge which is also included in the circular. From this communication it appears that the Louisiana Grand Lodge had at a previous meeting adopted resolutions, which were intended to have been delivered to the "old Grand Lodge," but suppressed, and the following reasons assigned therefor:

"I ascertained last night that owing to a positive agreement and understanding between the town and country members of the old Grand Lodge, no change or alteration can be made, at any rate at the present time, in the propositions for the union made by that body to us; and as this meeting of our Grand Lodge is called for a special purpose, and the members are under special instructions to effect the union upon certain terms and basis, which are not fulfilled or carried out by the Articles of Union proposed by the old Grand Lodge, and that body, as before stated, is unable at the present moment to modify them, it is apparent that nothing more can be effected at this special session by us, towards this most desired event; and that the Grand Lodge must now be closed until its regular communication, which happily will take place in a very short time. This pecu-

On February 20, 1850, the Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. accepted the proposed Articles of Union and adopted resolutions to carry them into effect.* On the 4th of March, the union was ratified by the Grand Lodge and declared to date from that day;† the edicts of non-intercourse were repealed and all penalties incurred under them revoked; a committee appointed to prepare a circular to be addressed to all sister Grand Lodges:‡ and, on motion of a member of the Supreme Council, the following resolution adopted:

liarity of our position was fully explained to the old Grand Lodge last night, and is duly appreciated by them, and they are fully satisfied and convinced that if the whole matter is not at once closed it is only because of the want of power on our part to go beyond the instructions we are under from our constituents, and which were based upon expectations into which we had been erroneously led when the convocation was made. They are fully satisfied of our desire to unite, and of our perfect reciprocity of good feeling—they consider the delay as unfortunate, but as forming no reason either for a discontinuance or interruption of the good understanding and brotherly intercourse now existing between us, which they, as well as ourselves, are convinced can never again be terminated; and as a proof thereof they did, in our presence, unanimously pass a resolution declaring that the suspension of their decrees of non-intercourse, which were then limited to sixty days, should be made perpetual.

"This demonstration of good and brotherly feeling, it is our duty to respond to, and renders the necessity and duty of union still more imperative upon us."

The communication then recommends that the proposed Articles of Union be submitted to the subordinate lodges for adoption or rejection, and that "their representatives should receive full and unrestricted powers to effect the union, upon any and such terms as circumstances may require, and their judgment and conscience permit:" and concludes with suggesting that, in deference to the opinion of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, a delegate ought to be sent immediately to that body with a copy of the proposed Articles of Union, "and a request that it advise and counsel" the Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. as to their adoption, or whether it "ought to insist on anything further."

It is questionable if this suggestion was adopted: it was made on the evening of February 6; a delegate could not have left New Orleans for Natchez until next day, and the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi closed on the 5th. The printed proceedings of that Grand Lodge for 1850 show that it knew negotiations had been entered into for the purpose of effecting a union; and remarks in its proceedings for 1851 lead to the inference that neither it nor its Grand Officers were consulted on the subject.

* The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Louisiana Grand Lodge A. Y. M. and accepted by the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana:

"Resolved by the Louisiana Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons herein acting in the name and behalf and by virtue of the authority of her constituent lodges and the brethren under her jurisdiction that the Articles of Union proposed to this Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana on 28th and 29th January, 1850, be and the same are hereby accepted and adopted.

"Resolved, That in issuing charters to the lodges now holding of this Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana be requested to give them the same relative rank and numbers, with respect to each other, as they now hold on the registry of this Grand Lodge.

"Resolved, That so soon as the preliminary arrangements contemplated by said Articles of Union are perfected and the necessary business of this body transacted, this Grand Lodge shall be closed and finally dissolved.

Resolved, That on the dissolution of this Grand Lodge as above provided the Grand Master shall, and he is hereby empowered to transfer and deliver all the property and effects, money and archives, of this Grand Lodge to the proper officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, to be by that body held and disposed of in the manner provided in the said Articles of Union; and all officers of this Grand Lodge, all lodges holding of it, and all other persons whomsoever having in their possession any of said property, etc., or being indebted to this Grand Lodge, are required to deliver the same, or make their payments to said Grand Master for the purpose aforesaid.

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be signed by the Grand Master and counter-signed by the Grand Secretary under the seal of this Grand Lodge, be forwarded without delay to the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana.—Pro. G. L. La. 1850-51, pp. 40, 41.

† Pro. G. L. La. 18505-1, p. 41.

‡ The reconciliation and union of the Masonic fraternity of Louisiana was a subject of congratulation by the sister Grand Lodges: Mississippi, however, does not appear to have received a copy of the circular, and its Grand Secretary, considering his Grand Lodge slighted, was very sensitive on the subject.—Pro. G. L. Miss. 1851, pp. 16 and 38.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge shall immediately inform the Supreme Council of the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General 33d degree, meeting at New Orleans, that this Grand Lodge renounces, now and forever, to constitute any symbolical lodges other than as Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 29th of March, a new committee was appointed to draft a constitution, which was submitted to the Grand Lodge April 19th, ordered to be printed, and on the 24th of the same month it was resolved that a convention of all the constituent lodges be held at Baton Rouge on the first Monday in June, 1850. At that convention every lodge in the State was represented, and the new constitution almost unanimously adopted.

The adoption of this constitution settled the questions which had divided the fraternity in Louisiana, and as the proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been regularly published since that date, it is only necessary to briefly notice the events that followed.

Of the fifty-six chartered lodges represented in the convention, six worked in the Scotch and French Rites and their representatives actively aided in framing the constitution, "and heartily gave their sanction to it."* By the new constitution the Grand Lodge became a representative body, and the Masons of the different Rites were comprised under the title of "Free and Accepted Masons"—thus abolishing the distinctions heretofore existing. This completely destroyed the influence of the members of the Supreme Council, and on the 14th of September, 1850, that body, alleging that the Grand Lodge had violated the concordat of 1833, and also by the resolution of March 4, 1850, renounced jurisdiction over all symbolic lodges, except those professing exclusively the York Rite, adopted resolutions to "resume" its authority over "all symbolic lodges of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Scotch Rite." At the instigation of its presiding officer, James Foulhouze, three of the six lodges working in the Scotch and French Rites returned their charters to the Grand Lodge and passed under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council. As many members of those lodges had an imperfect knowledge of the English language, this had been effected by misrepresenting the action of the Grand Lodge and invoking national prejudices. The same artifices created dissensions in a fourth lodge, which resulted in the surrender of its charter—a portion of the members affiliating with the regular lodges, and others joining a clandestine organization.† In a short time the absurd pretensions advanced by Foulhouze, combined with his tyrannical sway, led to discontent in the Supreme Council which culmi-

* Pro. G. L. La. 1850-51, p. 38: Pro. Masonic Convention at Baton Rouge, 1850, in Grand Lodge archives. The Annuary of 1849 shows that there were only twenty-nine lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge; three of which practiced the Scotch Rite, two the Modern Rite, one cumulated the York, Scotch and Modern Rites, and twenty-three practiced the York Rite. Previous to the union, the Grand Lodge chartered two new lodges, both York Rite—thirty-one, and the twenty-five lodges formerly under the jurisdiction of the Louisiana Grand Lodge, were the fifty-six lodges represented in the convention. But Folger (p. 233) quoting a report of LeBlanc de Maconnay, says: "In 1849, the regular Grand Lodge of Louisiana numbered sixty-six lodges under her jurisdiction, three of which followed the Modern Rite, four the Scottish Rite, one cumulated the York, Scottish, and Modern Rites and the remainder practiced the York Rite." This is a fair specimen of the inaccuracy of Folger's statements, as well as that of the authorities upon which he relies.

† The three lodges were Polar Star No. 1, Los Amigos del Orden No. 5, and Disciples of the Masonic Senate (now St. Andrew) No. 5. Owing to dissensions among its members, Amor Fraternal Lodge No. 4 surrendered its charter, and a number of them joined Los Amigos del Orden.

nated in the withdrawal of Foulhouze and a few of his adherents; an investigation instituted by the remaining members soon convinced them that the New Orleans Supreme Council was an illegal body; negotiations were entered into with the Supreme Council at Charleston, and by the concordat of February 6th and 17th, 1855, the New Orleans Supreme Council was dissolved, and, the seceding lodges renewing their allegiance to the Grand Lodge, symbolic Masonry again became a unit in Louisiana.

This condition of affairs was not destined to be of long duration. On the 7th of October, 1856, James Foulhouze, with the assistance of two of his adherents, formed a new Supreme Council, commenced making Masons at sight and manufacturing Thirty-thirds. Pursuing the same system of misrepresentation as in 1850-51, in the early part of 1857 he succeeded in causing two lodges to withdraw their allegiance from the Grand Lodge and transfer it to the so-called Supreme Council.* Attempts were made to revolutionize several other lodges, but they proved unsuccessful and led to the expulsion of the parties engaged in them. This rebellion was short-lived: in 1858-9 the two lodges memorialized the Grand Lodge to be reinstated on its register, and with difficulty obtained their prayer. Those whom they had initiated during their rebellion were not recognized, the Grand Lodge declaring that a person made a Mason in a clandestine lodge could not be healed, but must present his petition for the degrees the same as if he were a profane. Pending these difficulties the question of "uniformity of work" came before the Grand Lodge, and at the annual communication of 1858 a resolution was adopted, declaring "that this Grand Lodge expects and requires that *uniformity* in the following particulars shall be both taught and practiced, viz: 1. In all the means of recognition. 2. In the ties which bind them together as Masons." By this resolution the question of work was definitively settled, and on this basis the harmony of the jurisdiction was re-established and has remained unbroken to the present day.

James Foulhouze had been created a Thirty-third by the Grand Orient of France, and that body on learning that he had established a spurious Supreme Council in New Orleans, ordered him to dissolve it. To this decree he replied by a scurrilous publication, for which he was expelled by the Grand Orient, February 4, 1859. The clandestine lodges he had created soon disappeared and the spurious Supreme Council became dormant. In the early part of 1867 an attempt was made to revive it: Foulhouze having abdicated, was succeeded by Eugene Chassignac who created several clandestine lodges and, by opening their doors to all comers regardless of "previous condition," obtained recognition from the Grand Orient of Italy and Belgium. In 1868, the example set by these two semi-political associations was followed by the Grand Orient of France: the Grand Lodge declared non-intercourse and being sustained by her sister Grand Lodges, the Grand Orient of France was ostracised by the Masonic world: the recognition it had extended to the so-called Supreme Council gave it no moral support, and, finding that the attempt to create dissensions among the fraternity was vain and futile, it either went to sleep or gave up the ghost. Whichever it may be, matters little: its course is run, and it can never again disturb the Masonic peace of Louisiana.

* The lodges implicated in the second revolt, were Polar Star No. 1 and St. Andrew No. 5.

CHAPTER VII.

GENERAL SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

THE negro insurrection in the French West India Islands in 1791, led to the introduction of Freemasonry in Louisiana, which was then under the domination of Spain. In 1793-94, refugees chiefly from the island of Guadaloupe established the lodges Perfect Union and Polar Star—the former working the York Rite under the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, the latter following the Modern Rite under the Grand Orient of France. As Masonry was proscribed by the Spanish law, the two lodges met outside the walls of New Orleans, thus introducing a practice which was followed by succeeding lodges long after the reason for its adoption had ceased.

In 1801, an attempt was made to revive in New Orleans, the *Loge la Candeur* No. 12, of Charleston, S. C., and a charter obtained from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for that purpose; but proving unsuccessful, some of its members and others united and formed Charity Lodge, which also received its charter from the same Grand Body.

In 1803, the United States purchased Louisiana from France. This transfer of sovereignty was distasteful to the old inhabitants, who looked with aversion upon the new-comers who obtained all offices of trust and profit: political quarrels intensified national prejudices, and in a few years the line of demarkation between the citizens of Latin and Anglo-Saxon origin was so clearly defined that it is not yet entirely obliterated, and the feelings then engendered have in more than one instance exercised a baneful influence on Freemasonry.

In February, 1806, refugees from San Domingo re-established the *Loge la Réunion Désirée* in New Orleans, which had been originally located at Port au Prince, under the auspices of the Grand Orient of France: during the same year a number of American Masons applied to the Grand Lodge of New York for a charter, which was granted them in September, 1807, under the distinctive title of Louisiana Lodge No. 1. Of the five lodges thus established, three worked in the York and two in the Modern or French Rite. During the same year a charter for a Rose Croix Chapter of the latter Rite was obtained from the Grand Orient of France, and the body when constituted was attached to Polar Star Lodge. Up to this time, with the exception of a difficulty that had arisen between the lodges Perfect Union and Polar Star, the greatest harmony appears to have existed between the brethren and lodges of the two Rites: but in 1808, for some reason not stated in its records La Réunion Désirée Lodge ceased to work the French Rite, and obtained a York Rite charter from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

A large number of San Domingo refugees had settled in Cuba. The invasion of Spain by Napoleon in 1808 was followed by an edict of the Spanish authorities expelling them from that island, and they arrived at New Orleans in great numbers in 1809. This occasioned a further estrangement of the American citizens from those of French birth or descent. Many of these refugees were Masons, some belonging to the York and others to the French Rite: this, however, did not prevent them uniting together and forming two York Rite lodges—Concord and Perseverance—with Royal Arch Chapters attached, obtaining charters

therefor in 1810 from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which at a later date in the same year granted a charter to a number of American Masons under the name of *Harmony Lodge No. 122*.

Difficulties soon arose: the misunderstanding that then existed between the Lodges *Perfect Union* and *Polar Star* had not extended to the other lodges, but the question of Rites was now agitated, although in all probability political and national prejudices instigated the movement. At the instance, it is believed, of *Harmony Lodge*, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania ordered the lodges under its jurisdiction to hold no Masonic communication with the Masons or lodges of the Modern or French Rite. *Polar Star Lodge* was the only lodge in Louisiana working in that Rite, and in order to preserve harmony it applied to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a York Rite charter, and obtaining it ceased to work the French Rite, October 13, 1811. A few months previous to this date, a number of San Domingo Masons lately arrived from Jamaica, obtained a charter from the Grand Consistory of that island, and formed themselves into a lodge under the name of *Bienfaisance Lodge No. 1*. This was the first Scotch Rite Lodge in Louisiana, but it ceased to exist May 27, 1812, its members affiliating with *Concord Lodge*. *La Réunion Desirée Lodge* had dissolved in March of the same year, and thus of the twelve lodges that had been created in the State seven were in existence—all professing the York Rite—when the Grand Lodge was formed.

Of the seven Lodges, *Perfect Union*, *Charity*, *Concord*, *Perseverance* and *Polar Star* worked in the French language—Louisiana and *Harmony* in English. They were all represented at a preliminary meeting held in the hall of *Perfect Union Lodge*, April 18, 1812, and their delegates organized themselves into a "General Masonic Committee of the State of Louisiana to provide for the establishment of a Grand Lodge in the city of New Orleans." At the second meeting (May 16) a communication was received from Louisiana Lodge, declaring that, in their opinion, "it would be inexpedient at present" to join in the formation of a Grand Lodge: and at the next meeting (June 13) it was announced that *Harmony Lodge* had decided to remain under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The defection of the two lodges working in English was deeply regretted, but the convention proceeded with the work before it and the Grand Lodge was regularly formed June 20, 1812. Although the Grand Lodge conducted its proceedings in the French language, the new charters issued to its constituent lodges were in English: a constitution and general regulations were adopted, and uniformity of work prescribed. But as several of the lodges were chiefly composed of Masons who had originally belonged to the French Rite, each lodge was permitted "to adopt such tests as it might deem proper in the ceremony of initiation and reception."

Many of the San Domingo Masons were in possession of the high degrees of the A. . and A. . S. . Rite, and a particular Grand Consistory had been established in New Orleans early in 1811. Beyond the mere fact of its existence, nothing is known in regard to it. But in 1812, Emanuel Gigaud, claiming to be a Thirty-third, having manufactured a number of the members of *Polar Star Lodge* into Thirty-second, applied to the Cerneau Council of New York for a charter which was granted, and a Grand Consistory formed June 19, 1813. The San Domingo Masons, holding it to be an irregular body, declined to have any-

thing to do with it, and when in 1814 it addressed a communication to the Grand Lodge, enclosing a copy of the reply of the Cerneau Council of New York to the denunciation of Joseph Cerneau by Emanuel de la Motta, it was laid on the table "without answer." The document emanating from the Cerneau Council, however, expressly recognized the supremacy of the Grand Lodge over the symbolic degrees. During the same year (1814) the denunciation of Joseph Cerneau by the Supreme Council of Charleston was received in New Orleans, and was published by one of its members, Louis Jean Lussion, P. M. of La Réunion Desirée Lodge. For this he was tried and condemned by the Grand Consistory in 1815. After this act, the Grand Consistory appears to have remained in an almost dormant state until about 1830, when by a series of intrigues it began to exercise a controlling influence in the Grand Lodge.

Up to the close of 1818 the Grand Lodge had granted charters for nine new lodges, three of which were located in the island of Cuba. In the early part of this year, a body styling itself the "Grand Consistory of the Havana" attempted to exercise control over them, and on the 27th of June the Grand Lodge issued an edict, forbidding the lodges under its jurisdiction "to recognize any Grand or private lodge of a Rite different from that of York, or any other Masonic body under whatever denomination it may be." Additional complaints being received, a special committee, composed of brethren in possession of the high degrees of the Scotch Rite, was appointed to investigate the claims of the Havana Consistory, who reported in November of the same year that a Grand Lodge alone possessed the power to constitute lodges, and that a Consistory, whether legally or illegally formed, never had, and never can have, jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees. The report was unanimously adopted, and several of the members who voted on the question belonged to the New Orleans Consistory.

In 1819, charters were granted for three new lodges. With a large extent of territory, sparsely populated and possessing few facilities for travel, it became necessary to provide a system of representation for the country lodges at the quarterly and other meetings of the Grand Lodge. A new constitution was adopted, in which the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge was re-asserted: the constituent lodges were required to be represented at all meetings of the Grand Lodge; their Masters and Wardens having the right to represent them, not as members of the Grand Body but only as representatives; Masters of lodges, however, after serving one year as such became life members of the Grand Lodge: as the country lodges, under the circumstances, were unable to be represented at all meetings by their officers, they were required to select a delegate from the life members of the Grand Lodge residing in New Orleans. This system, intended for the benefit of the country lodges, led to the creation of a Masonic aristocracy, which in a few years obtained complete control of the Grand Lodge.

The restoration of the Bourbons had led to a steady immigration from France into New Orleans. Among the new-comers were a number of Masons owing allegiance to the Grand Orient of France, from which they obtained a charter and on the 21st of April, 1818, organized a French Rite lodge under the name of Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No 7319. The edict of June 27, 1818, was intended to apply to this lodge as well as to the lodges in Cuba. But as most of the

Masons in New Orleans were French, either by birth or descent, they sympathized with Triple Bienfaisance Lodge and the edict was not strictly enforced: members of the Lodges Concord and Perseverance affiliated with it; and, encouraged by this laxity of discipline, the surviving members of the Modern Rite lodge Polar Star No. 4263 entered into a correspondence with the Grand Orient of France. Acting under its advice, they re-organized the lodge and elected officers in February, 1819: but, in consequence of the edict of the Grand Lodge, they resolved to do no work, to consider the members of the Rose Croix Chapter members of the lodge, and to hold only two regular meetings each year. In March, 1820, they received from the Grand Orient of France a new charter, by which they were authorized to cumulate the Scotch and French Rites; and in November of the same year they granted to the members of Polar Star Lodge No. 5 (York Rite) the privilege of affiliating with the Scotch and French Rite lodge. Monthly meetings were held regularly after this date and this system of affiliation was continued until 1831, when on the 23d of October the first initiation under its cumulative charter took place.

In December, 1820, the Grand Lodge granted a charter to some of the members of Triple Bienfaisance Lodge under the distinctive title of Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 20. The French Rite, however, steadily increased in popularity: many of the officers and members of the Grand Lodge belonged to it, and in 1821 the edict against it was repealed. During the same year Charity Lodge No. 2 became extinct: a number of its members affiliated with Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 7319, which then formed itself into two lodges; one retaining the original name, the other obtaining a charter from the Grand Orient of France under the title of Les Amis Réunis No. 7787.

Notwithstanding the popularity of the French Rite in New Orleans, it possessed no attractions for the country lodges over which the Grand Lodge exercised little or no supervision. So long as they made returns and paid dues they were not interfered with, and, when delinquent, the excuses made by their delegates were always received. Of the true Masons who had formed the Grand Lodge many had paid the debt of nature, the infirmities of age prevented the survivors from taking an active part in its deliberations, and the life-members who now controlled it were either ignorant of the principles upon which it had been founded, or utterly disregarded them. Had the Lodges Louisiana and Harmony joined in the formation of the Grand Lodge, there would have been no divided jurisdiction in Louisiana: national and political prejudice kept them isolated from their French brethren, who, deprived of their council and advice, gradually adopted the Masonic ideas imported with the emigrants from continental Europe. But isolation resulted in death: Louisiana Lodge did not long survive the formation of the Grand Lodge, and Harmony Lodge ceased to exist previous to 1825.

In January, 1826, several of the late members of Harmony Lodge No. 122 resolved to revive it and applied to the Grand Lodge for a charter, which was granted with the name of Harmony Lodge No. 26. Being the only lodge working in English in New Orleans, it rapidly increased in membership; but the old prejudices had been carried into the new lodge, and in 1828 a number of the members withdrew from it and formed Louisiana Lodge No. 32. The prejudices of Harmony Lodge now found vent in declaring open war against the French

Rite. On the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1828, it refused admission to the deputation of Triple Bienfaisance Lodge No. 7319, stating that it only recognized as Masons those belonging to the York Rite. Triple Bienfaisance complained to the Grand Lodge—various causes combined to delay action, and Harmony Lodge persisted in refusing to recognize the French Rite lodges or their members, relying on the co-operation of Louisiana Lodge No. 32. Disappointed in obtaining this, its W. M., Alexander Philips, who was a Scotch Rite Mason, sought an alliance with the Grand Consistory, of which the Grand Master, John H. Holland, was the presiding officer. Up to this date the Grand Consistory had possessed no influence in the Grand Lodge, the popularity of the French Rite had seriously affected its interests, and the opportunity thus presented to rise to power on the ruin of the contending parties was eagerly embraced. A coalition between it and Harmony Lodge was formed, and the settlement of a question that disturbed the peace of the craft postponed until a number of the prominent members of the French Rite had been created members of the Consistory and two Scotch Rite lodges established in New Orleans. The records of the Grand Consistory being missing, it has not been positively ascertained whether these two lodges were created by that body, or by one of the ex-military adventurers claiming to be Thirty-thirds, who were at the time in New Orleans. If created by the Consistory, John H. Holland, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, was its presiding officer: as Grand Master, he sanctioned the constitution of the two lodges and installation of their officers, and in the following year was created a Thirty-third by the Marquis de Santangelo.

The two Scotch Rite lodges—Les Trinosophes No. 1 and La Libérale No. 2—were formed in April, 1831, and each had a Rose Croix Chapter attached to it. Their establishment caused the French Rite lodges to press their complaints upon the Grand Lodge, and the case came up at the meeting of July 2, 1831. Many of the Consistory members absented themselves, and the two factions were about equal in number; a resolution, making it obligatory on Harmony Lodge to recognize, as regular, the French Rite lodges and to receive their deputations, was offered; the Grand Master refused to put it to vote; a scene of confusion ensued, and the Grand Lodge was closed in a summary manner.

Within two weeks afterward, Harmony Lodge No. 26 receded from its position, denying that it had ever refused to recognize the French Rite lodges as regular, and alleging that its opposition to them arose from their owing allegiance to a foreign Masonic Power. This explanation was deemed satisfactory, and to settle the question the Grand Lodge recognized as regular lodges Polar Star No. 4263 cumulating the Scotch and French Rites; Triple Bienfaisance No. 7319 and Les Amis Réunis No. 7787, French Rite: and Les Trinosophes No. 1 and La Libérale No. 2, Scotch Rite. A new code of General Regulations was adopted October 15, 1832, which went into effect on the 1st of December following.

By this code, the system of Masonic government that had existed from the formation of the Grand Lodge was subverted, and numerous innovations introduced from the Scotch and French Rites. The Grand Lodge was declared to be the "only lawgiver and regulator of symbolic lodges" in the State, but the government of the craft was entrusted to three Symbolic Chambers, one for each Rite and each composed of fifteen members, whose acts were subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge: the old system of lodge represen-

tation was retained, but only life-members were entitled to vote and hold office in the Grand Lodge, and, in order to give this class supreme control over its deliberations, the authority of the Grand Master was circumscribed. The code was not only complicated and contradictory, but in all essential particulars conflicted with the constitution of 1819 which was not repealed.

The Symbolic Chamber of the Scotch Rite completed its organization January 9, 1833. Its President was the Deputy Grand Master, who was also presiding officer of the Grand Consistory, which was represented in the Scotch Chamber by twelve more of its members. On the following day (January 10) this Chamber addressed a letter to the Grand Consistory requesting it to divest itself of the right it possessed to constitute Scotch Rite lodges and transfer it to the Grand Lodge, and on the 28th of the same month, in a letter addressed to the President of the Scotch Chamber, the Grand Consistory granted the request. The two letters constitute what is known as the "Concordat of 1833," and were written by one and the same parties. It was a fraud attempted to be perpetrated on the craft by recognizing the Grand Consistory as possessing coordinate jurisdiction with the Grand Lodge over the symbolic degrees. But the so-called "Concordat" was not entered into by authority of the Grand Lodge, it was not submitted to it, and never received its sanction.

The new code failed to reconcile conflicting interests. The Lodges *Triple Bienfaisance* and *Les Amis Réunis*, compelled to change their allegiance, rendered an unwilling obedience to the Grand Lodge and soon ceased to exist. The Symbolic Chambers of the Scotch and French Rites were composed chiefly of the same members, most of whom were also members of the Grand Consistory. The American Masons, in their hostility to the French Rite, had introduced political strategy into the Grand Lodge; it was now employed against themselves—the Scotch and French Rite Chambers acting in concert on all questions. Even in the York Rite Chamber, in which they were represented, the American Masons possessed no influence: their efforts to correct abuses were defeated, and the members of *Harmony Lodge* resigned their positions in the Chamber, which were filled by members of the Consistorial party. *Harmony Lodge* did not long survive the loss of its influence, becoming extinct in 1837.

Previous to this, however, the Symbolic Chambers ceased to report their acts to the Grand Lodge, and, by gradual encroachments, they finally usurped its functions as well as those of the Grand Master. General dissatisfaction ensued, and a committee appointed to revise the General Regulations submitted a new code which was adopted January 27, 1836.

By this code, the Grand Lodge resumed its authority, the Grand Master was re-invested with his prerogatives, and the Symbolic Chambers abolished. A Council of Rites was established to supervise the Scotch and French Rite lodges, whose duties were analogous to those at present performed by Committees on Chartered Lodges, and many of the absurdities of the code of 1832 were swept away. But the old system of life-membership and representation in the Grand Lodge was retained, and although in a minority, the Consistory members held the principal offices and controlled its action.

In October, 1839, the Marquis de Santangelo formed a Supreme Council in New Orleans, to which he gave the pompous title of "The Supreme Council of

the United States of America." The triumph of the Grand Consistory was now complete, and, viewing the Grand Lodge as a mere appanage, it expelled members of the Grand Lodge and required that body to enforce its decrees.

On November 27, 1841, the Grand Consistory notified the Grand Lodge that it had expelled Perez Snell for conferring the degrees of the Scotch Rite, and the Grand Secretary was ordered to notify all the lodges in the jurisdiction. Perez Snell was a member of the Supreme Council of Charleston, of the Grand Lodge, and of Louisiana Lodge No. 32. The latter body espoused his cause, elected him W. M., refused admission to the committees of the Grand Lodge, declared it an illegal body, and renounced allegiance to it. For this act of rebellion, the charter of Louisiana Lodge was declared forfeited, but not before it had appointed a committee to visit the country lodges with a view to secure their co-operation in organizing "a regular Grand Lodge of free and accepted Ancient York Masons."

This was the first opposition manifested against the cumulation of Rites and other innovations introduced by the code of 1832. But as the Grand Lodge had always exercised great leniency toward the country lodges, they had no grievances to redress and the attempt to incite them to revolt was unsuccessful. Of the ten lodges in New Orleans, Poinsett No. 39 was the only one that worked in English, and although some of its members secretly sympathized with Louisiana Lodge, it remained true to its allegiance.

Disappointed, but not discouraged, the members of Louisiana Lodge kept up a constant agitation. Among the unaffiliated Masons residing in New Orleans were a number of Mississippians, who took an active part in fomenting dissension. In 1844, the Grand Lodge adopted a new code of General Regulations, which was a great improvement upon that of 1832. Copies of it fell into the hands of the agitators, and as it sanctioned the cumulation of Rites and contained provisions which they deemed subversive of the principles of the York Rite, they resolved to seek the intervention of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. At the annual communication of that Grand Body, in January, 1845, the W. M. of Poinsett Lodge No. 39, who sympathized with the agitators, made a verbal statement in regard to the condition of Masonry in Louisiana. In this he acted on his own responsibility, and without the sanction of his lodge; but on this unauthorized statement the Grand Lodge of Mississippi appointed a committee to visit, inspect and report upon the work of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and its subordinates.

The committee visited the Scotch and French Rite lodges in New Orleans; solicited and received the degrees conferred in a Rose Croix Chapter; expressed themselves fully satisfied, and promised the Grand Lodge that, on their return to Mississippi, they would contradict the calumnious reports that had been circulated against the lodges and Masons of Louisiana.

In July, 1845, an attempt was made to induce the country lodges to hold a convention for the purpose of organizing an American Grand Lodge; but it proved unsuccessful, and during the subsequent troubles not one country lodge swerved from its allegiance.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi in January, 1846, its Grand Master urged decisive action on the complaints of the unaffiliated Masons in New Orleans; and, the committee presenting a majority and two minority reports, the matter was laid over. Renewed agitation ensued, an active

correspondence was kept up to influence its action, and at the annual meeting of 1847, the Grand Lodge of Mississippi granted dispensations for the establishment of two lodges, one in the city and one in the suburbs of New Orleans. Five other dispensations were issued during the same year, one of which was to some members of Poinsett Lodge No. 39—that body having surrendered its charter on learning that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was issuing dispensations for the formation of lodges in Louisiana. In February, 1848, charters were granted to the seven lodges thus created, and on the 8th March of the same year they organized the Louisiana Grand Lodge. This body continued in existence two years and during that time created eighteen new lodges, but failed to obtain recognition from any Grand Lodge except that of Mississippi.

On the invasion of its jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge appealed to her sister Grand Lodges: some of them, while disapproving the course pursued by Louisiana in cumulating the different Rites, severely censured Mississippi for usurping jurisdiction over its territory, and others declared the lodges created by Mississippi irregular. The regular lodges in Louisiana rallied to the support of the Grand Lodge, in which a spirit of inquiry was awakened and a healthier tone infused. In a few months after the organization of the Louisiana Grand Lodge, the Mississippi element lost its influence and an effort to obtain reconciliation and union with the Grand Lodge was made in January, 1849. The evils of a divided jurisdiction had become so apparent that several members of the Grand Lodge were anxious to accept the proposition, but it was not brought before the Grand Body and no definite result was arrived at by a committee of conference.

In December, 1849, the Grand Lodge declared an armistice of sixty days and negotiations for a reconciliation and union were entered into. During its progress all sentences of expulsion arising from the schism were repealed, an obnoxious article of the General Regulations abrogated, and a union proposed on the basis that no charters or dispensations should be granted by the united Grand Body except for lodges of "Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons." This brought up a discussion on the question of Rites, which resulted in defining the term "Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons" to comprise the Masons of the first three degrees of the Scotch and French Rites as well as those of the York Rite, the distinction of Rites being thus abolished, the union was ratified March 4, 1850, and on motion of a member of the Supreme Council, that body was notified that the Grand Lodge would not constitute any symbolic lodges other than as Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

At a convention held at Baton Rouge in June, 1850, every lodge in the State was represented and a new constitution almost unanimously adopted. By the new constitution, the Grand Lodge became a representative body, former distinctions were abolished and the influence of the members of the Supreme Council destroyed. Relying on the so-called Concordat of 1833, that body now claimed the right to establish symbolic lodges; and, although the fraud was exposed, Foulhouze and a few others, by a series of misrepresentations, succeeded in seducing three lodges from their allegiance. Difficulties afterward arose in the Supreme Council, which resulted in the withdrawal of Foulhouze and a few of his adherents: the remaining members entered into negotiations with the Supreme Council at Charleston, and by the Concordat of February 1855, the New Orleans Supreme Council was dissolved, and the seceding lodges returned to their allegiance.

On the 7th of October, 1856, Foulhouze formed a new Supreme Council, commenced making Masons at sight, and manufacturing Thirty-thirds. Pursuing the same system of misrepresentation as in 1850-51, he succeeded in causing two lodges to withdraw their allegiance from the Grand Lodge. This rebellion was short lived: in 1858-59 these lodges memorialized the Grand Lodge to be reinstated on its register, and with difficulty obtained their request. On the 4th of February, 1859, the Grand Orient of France expelled Foulhouze, and his so-called Supreme Council soon became dormant. In the early part of 1867 an attempt was made to revive it, and it obtained recognition from the Grand Orient of France: that recognition, however, failed to give it vitality, and in a short time it either became dormant or ceased to exist.

—The preceding "Outline of the Rise and Progress of Freemasonry in Louisiana" has been compiled from the original records and other documents in the archives of the Grand Lodge and its subordinates, with the view to supply a desideratum long felt by the craft. The aim of the compiler was to trace from their origin the causes that have so frequently disturbed the Masonic peace of Louisiana, to show the manner in which the conflicting elements were finally reconciled, and in so doing to state the truth, and nothing but the truth. In the accomplishment of this task, he has been under many obligations to M. W. Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows, who kindly placed at his disposal all information and documents in possession of the Committee on History; to R. W. Bro. J. B. Sorapuru and W. Bros. M. A. Calongne and C. R. Fagot for favors, and to Bro. F. A. Dentzel, Assistant Grand Secretary, for his uniform courtesy and assistance in a laborious search among the old papers in the archives of the Grand Lodge.

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